South. Under the law as amended the

following safeguards are thrown around child laborers in New York:

First. The perjury of parents regarding the ages of their children made difficult by requiring the transcript of church, school or other

Second. Vacation work in cities prohibite for children under 14 (Instead of 12 as hereto

one hours by a license system for children between 10 and 18. Sixth. The compulsory education law made to support the child labor law, by requiring school attendance up to the age of 16, instead of 12 as heretofore.

These restrictions are in the main

reasonable. To fulfill the intent of the

spirit in which they were framed, the

sixth clause was necessary, since to

turn child laborers away from their

work and leave them without making

attendance upon school mandatory

would be to make their last estate

worse than the first. As between child

labor pushed to the extreme in hours

and child idleness that knows no limit.

the little that there is to choose iles in

point of fact, work is necessary for the

of children, but it should be restricted

to labor that comports with their

strength and conditions of growth, and

so arranged as to hours as not to in-

terfere with proper attendance upon

school. A community in which these

conditions exist is an ideal one, and, it

may be added, an isolated one. Law

cannot create it. But the restrictions

of law as above outlined, supplemented

by a multiplication of schoolhouses and

the rigorous, conscientious enforcement

of a compulsory education law, will

correct the evils of child labor by

abolishing illiteracy and child slavery

The agitation that has laid the ground

work for this result has to this extent

been fruitful of good. The superstruc-

ture is yet to be built, and though some

flaws will creep into the construction

there is hope that it will be fair to look

upon and conducive a generation hence

American citizenship and the strength

DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.

Emperor William of Germany

Social Democrat is synonymous

uoted as saying that for him "every

enemy of the nation and the father-

land," and that the Social Democracy

is "the party of subversion." The So

founded by Ferdinand Lassalle in 1862.

Bismarck knew and admired Lassalle.

although he was hostile to his political

opinions, and perhaps it was his con

would be less dangerous with the

imperial constitution.

viction that the followers of Lassalle

ot than without it that induced Bis-

marck in 1871 to insist upon the grant

of universal suffrage in the German

In 1871 the Socialists chose but three Deputies to the Reichstag. In 1887 they

elected seven. In 1898 they elected 57,

which was later increased to 58. The

present election of 1903 will give the

Social Democrats probably 25 votes in

the next Reichstag. The popular vote

of the Social Democrats in 1881 was

\$12,000; in 1887 it was 763,000, in 1890 it

was 1,427,000, in 1898 it was 2,107,076, and

now it is reported as 3,008,000, an in-

crease on the preceding election of 900,-

000. The hate of Emperor William for

the Social Democratic party is natural,

because its platform repudiates mili-

tarism, demands the separation of the

church and the school, introduction of a

militia system and freedom of speech

and the press, a progressive income tax

and succession duty, and responsibility

When Krupp, the great gun manufac

turer of Essen, was buried, Emperor William, in his funeral culogy, made a

had denounced Krupp as the represen-

election returns from Essen show a

brilliant victory for the Socialists, their

vote having increased since last election

firms the statement of Herr Bebel, the

of the Kaiser's furious attacks was

worth 190,000 votes to the Socialist

The result of the German election

shows clearly that monarchical princi-

ples, aristocratic principles and militar-

ism are steadily losing ground. The in-

creased tariff on foodstuffs to protect the interest of the German landowners

working classes, and they have voted

numbers. The government today would

liament were it not for the support of

the Clericals, the Catholic party of the

center, which has been purchased by

concessions in the matter of the Stras

burg University, by the Emperor's visit

to Rome and by the promise to per-

suade the Bundesrath to sanction the

repeal of the law which bars Jesuits

out of Germany. The Clerical or Catho-

ilc party is charged with a desire to do

away with universal suffrage and the

secret ballot in elections for the Reichi

tag. The Conservatives have frankly said since 1895 that universal suffrage

is "the derision of all authority," and

have favored the abolition of the secret

If the electoral districts were appor-

tioned to population, as by the organic

law of the German Empire they should

be, the Socialists should be able to

of the Chamber. But for over thirty

years the imperial government has re-

fused to provide by statute for the strict

adjustment of representation to popula-

tion which the organic law requires

Schaumburg-Lippe has a representative

for a population of 43,000, while the

Sixth District of Berlin has only one

for a population of 700,000. Emperor

William was reported to have said a

year ago that the Socialists were trying

to transform Germany into another

United States, but that this would never

be accomplished while a single member

of the house of Hohenzollern remained

1806 or in 1848. Germany would soon be

alive. If the house of Hohenzollern had

no better representative than it had in

without a Kaiser. Emperor William

would do well to avoid serious con-

flict between the imperial government

and the parliament. It is easy to say:

"Only one is master in this country;

am that one. Whoever opposes me, him

this and lost his head, and Emperor

William's grandfather in the revolu-

I shall crush to pieces." Charles I said

utterly beaten in the German par

with the Socialist party in increasing

party.

from 4400 to 22,705. This result con-

ive of plutocracy in Germany. The

of the government to the Reichstag.

ocratic party of Germany was

and purity of American homes

cial De

to an advancement of the status of

proper moral and physical developmen

the direction of the first condition.

record establishing the accuracy

## The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oreg as second-class matter.

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TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; southerly

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

BRYAN DOWN, CLEVELAND UP. That is the significance of the Iowa convention. It is in the West that Bryan has his stronghold. It is there, if anywhere, that must arise the forces which are to emphasize cheap money and free riot, as desired by Bryan, and subordinate tariff reform and honest money as desired by Cleveland. Iowa, oreover, has been more than most states directly under Bryan's influence It has also been without such eminent cold-standard Democratic agents as Miller and Morton in Nebraska, Breckenridge and McCreery in Kentucky, Vilas and Bragg in Wisconsin. Cieveland polled 37 per cent of the vote of Iowa in 1892, but Bryan polied 40 per cent of it in 1896, and in 1900 he held a larger percentage of the popular vote than he did in such neighboring states as Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Repudiation of Bryan in Iowa is cer-

tainly significant. Its effect will be to renew the zeal and redouble the efforts of those who look upon Cleveland's nomination as the wisest possible move for the Democratic party. And such it undoubtedly It is doubtful whether Roosevelt can be beaten; but it is perfectly certain that if any Democrat can do it Cleveland is that man. He is probably the only man who can carry New York; he is the strongest candidate for New Jersey and Connecticut, and it is at least doubtful if any other nominee could run so well in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The West will be for must add gains in the East, with a few votes from the Middle West, to sure resource of the Solid South. the fact that civilization completed its The only hope of Democratic victory lies in winning back the men alienated will go out. But in general the losses through Bryan disaffection will be in Republican states, and negligible, while the gains through Cleveland will be in doubtful states and of the highest

The significance of Iowa's action lies in the fact that a delegation from that state more favorable to Cleveland than to Bryan is now among the distinct possibilities. Now, if Iowa should be for Cleveland, why not Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Pennsylvania? And with so powerful defection from Bryan in the region where he has been strong, what could stay the triumphant march of aiready vigorous Cleveland sentiment in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and New England generally? The signs are unmistakable that the South Inclines to act with New York and neighboring states where Cleveland is strong, rath er than collaborate with Bryan upon mother defeat. We are inclined to draw from the Iowa episode, therefore, very material encouragement for those who prefer a Cleveland man next time to a Bryan man; and among the Cleveland men there is no one whose following at all approaches in strength the following of Cleveland, Behind Gorman there is a certain cold admira tion for political acumen; behind Parker there is a dispassionate apprech tion of negative virtue; behind Olney is a perfunctory recognition of merit. But behind Cleveland there is a vigor, a hope, an esprit de corps, born of faith in the man and recollection of two victories, which makes his cause alive while the rest are dead.

From a Republican standpoint Clevland's nomination is not to be desired. because it menaces Republican victory. But from an independent standpoint is greatly to be desired. The blighting influence of elections, with which recent campaigns have made us familar, might reasonably be expected to be absent in the event of two such nominations as Roosevelt and Cleveland. It is true that Republican appeal could and would be made, and justly, to the country against the dangers embodied in the return of the Democratic party to power. But the dangers we have recently dreaded would not alarm to any such extent as they did in 1896 or 1900. Property and order would feel safe under Cleveland as under Roosevelt; and we should not be obliged, as a Nation, to blush at the spectacle of a political mountebank, preaching financial heresy and class hatred, marshaling half the voters of the country behind him in an attempt to seize the Govern ment in the name of boy oratory and debased currency. The news from Iown is good news.

Mr. Sothern's engagement, with so admirable an organization and equipment, forms a fitting close to a dramatic season which has been as successful, finan-

cially, artistically and socially, as any in the history of Portland. The golden summers when New York companies headed by Kelcey and the Hollands ornamented our local annals saw little else, and such men as Irving stood out in a great mass of inferior productions. But a single season that gives us such notables as Sothern, Mansfield, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Willard, Goodwin, bson, Warfield and the Bostonians may well delight memory and gratify the pride of the Marquam management.

RUSSIA IN NORTH CHINA.

The New York Journal of Commerc is still making a vigorous protest against Russian occupation of Manchuria and incidentally pleading that China be permitted to retain her power over the ports of that rich land across the "It is the Chinese possession of Manchuria," says the Journal, "which affords the sole guarantee of an oper door for our commerce in these provinces." It was the Chinese possession of Manchuria which for centuries kept that land a sealed book whose contents the "foreign devils" were never permit ted to examine. No country on earth has so diligently endeavored to within herself and so persistently discouraged intercourse with the outside world as has this ancient mass of corruption, egotism and antediluvian methods which is now crumbling to pleces under the heel of modern civilization. The Pacific Coast ports are closer,

geographically and commercially, to the ports of Manchuria and other of China than are any of the Atlantic ports, and, being in close touch with the situation, our merchants naturally prefer to see Russian development in-stead of Chinese inactivity and indifference. In discussing the advantages or the disadvantages of Russian occupancy of Manchuria or any other portion of North China, Portlanders or other Pacific Coast men can reason from a condition, and not from a theory. We had no trade of consequer with North China or Siberia until Russia began extending her outposts on the Pacific, Almost simultaneously the with the advent of a large force of soldiers and civilians at Vladivostok orders for lumber, flour, forage, provisions, machinery and other merchandise began pouring into Pacific Coast ports. The export lumber trade of this city began with the first shipments made to Viadivostok. It increased with wonderful rapidity as the Czar's mer established their flag at Port Arthur and Talieh Wan, and from a small beginning made possible by Russian enterprise in the far East Portland's lumber business has expanded until we are today cutting more lumber than is turned out by any other port in the United States.

The Russians have given the flour trade in Siberia and North China a similar impetus, and, as every bushel of Pacific Coast grain that is sent across the Pacific in the form of flour enhances the value of that which is left to seek another market, our millers and farmers have profited greatly by the opening of the new field. is very little sentiment in trade. Rus sia has made a market for our products because she needed them. England or any other country done more? Who would suffer the greater if we sold no flour and wheat to England-the one who had it to sell or the one who needed it to eat? trade with Russia just as we trade with England, France, Germany and all of the rest of the world, because we have something to sell which they wish to buy. We had the same goods to sell long before the first company of Russian soldiers crossed the Urali and floated down the Amur. Of what good was China's "guarantee of an open when she persistently refused The Democrat who wins to buy anything after the door was open?

The Chinaman points with pride to work in the Flowery Kingdom 2000 years ago, and all modern improvein 1896. As they come in, Bryan votes | ments and methods, in his view, should be religiously tabooed. We can make no progress under the evil influence of such a belief, and were it not for the advent of the Russians and Germans in North China, the rich provinces Manchuria, Shan Tung and Pe-Chi-Li would still be as profoundly ignorant of America and American traders as they were 2000 years ago. The object of all law since the beginning of time has been to afford the greatest good to the greatest number, and the opening of North China to the world will not only afford a field for trade and development to the swarping millions of the Slav race, but it will better the circumstances of the idol-worshiping heathen who objected to Russian oc cupancy and also to that of all other nations who sought to enter their

So far as his conquest in the far East is concerned, perhaps it would be as well to thank the Czar for what he has already done before we begin damning him for what he may do. The Mott-street Chinaman is a different in-dividual from the North China Boxer, and neither of them are as agreeable for business associates as the Russians

CHILD LABOR RESTRICTIONS. The great anthracite coal strike and the investigations that were made in the attempt to settle justly the contention between the miners and operators drew the attention of thoughtful and humane people to the question of child labor, not only in the anthracite district, but throughout the country. The South, in its industrial awakening, had before been arraigned as impolitic and elect 132 Deputies, or about one-third inhuman in that its textile mills were filled with children of tender years, of whose helpless, hopeless condition the law took no cognizance. But with opposition to child labor in full cry in the North and the wretched condition of the "children of the coal shadow" dis closed by observant writers in the newspapers and magazines, the philanthropic spirit of the South was aroused and a body known as the Alabama committee was appointed to formulate a law the restrictions of which would give the children of poor white parents in the manufacturing cities a chance for their lives. The work of this committee has been die tated by enlightenment upon their sub-ject and tempered by prudence. The result is that restrictions indorsed by the ethics of civilization have been placed upon child labor in the South. Agitation upon the subject at the

South, in New Jersey and Pennsylva-

nia, extended to New York, and a com

mittee organized for that purpose

year ago made a report of conditions

existing in the manufacturing cities of tion of 1848 had to take to flight from that state that was so convincing to Berlin and live in exile in England. the Legislature that restrictions were placed upon child labor there that are Congressman Gillett, of Massachu nearly or quite as rigid as those in the setts, in a recent address to the Post-

masters of the Connecticut Valley, among other things, said that "the whole question of appointments and patronage still continues a perpetual cause of vexation and apprehension. He said that the Senate's power over intments helped greatly to make that body excessively and dangerously supreme in the legislative part of the fore).

Taird. A nine-hour limit substituted for a ten-hour limit upon the store and factory work of children under 16.

Fourth. The employment of messenger, delivery and office boys under 14 forbidden. Fifth. The work of newsboys in New York and Buffalo prohibited sheolutely for children under 16 years of age, and restricted to wholesome hours by a license system for children between 10 and; 18. Government. The relations between the Senate and the President have benelderably those of barter and sale; that under these conditions House holds a mean position. Mr. Gillett called attention to the demoralizing relations between Congressmen and the officials in the great executive departments. "Only a few days ago," Mr. Gillett, "a high official told me that to a Senator who was importuning him for some office he said, 'If you were conducting a large business, would you allow any one to select your subordinates?" and he answered: "Of course not, but that has not pertinence here. for I don't allow that the department should be run on business principles at all; it is purely a political matter. What can be expected of the department officials whose positions depend so largely upon the good-will of such Senators? Mr. Gillett had been told that a private corporation could run the United States postal service at one-

half its present cost, and the recent ex-

posures would seem to justify this esti-

mate. Mr. Gillett said: "There is no

one who has such a vital personal inter-

est in economy as to watch constantly

and prune down expenses, consequently the pressure for extravagance is immensely greater than the pressure for economy. The spirit of the Heppner people is undaunted and their pride is unsubdued. But as a matter of prudence, would it not be well to abandon for building purposes the town lots lately swept of houses by a sudden freshet that was invited and percipitated by the topography of the surrounding country, plant them with cottonwoods or some other quickly growing trees, and build upon higher ground? Nature meets human defiance with calm, unruffled front, and human courage is as nothing when opposed to an enset of the elements. The man who puts property in jeopardy of such a flood after its cause has been expisined and its effect fully realized is needlessly reckless, while he who builds a home in the pathway of a torrent and places therein his wife and children is criminally so. Building space is ample; let the locations of new homes at Heppner be chosen with regard to their safety when the next great precipitation of rain and hail on the hills roundabout comes rushing down Willow Creek Valley.

Varied Western interests will receive substantial gain from the action recently taken at Los Angeles, Cal., by which a fund of \$6000 was raised to send C. B. Boothe to New York City for a year as Commissioner to represent the National Irrigation Association there, to keep in touch with members of the association, and incidentally to secure as many new members as possible Those familiar with the work necessary by which the arid lands of the North west are to be reclaimed think it advisable that Mr. Boothe should have an official title in connection with the National Irrigation Association, and it has been suggested, if this step meets with the approval of the members of the executive council, that he should be designated as the chairman of that council. This is an excellent idea and ought to have universal commendation. It is necessary that an interest should be awakened in New York as to reclama tion work in the arid West, and Mr. Boothe is remarkably well qualified to

make friends in that field. Without an efficient police force, the gang of men exposed to smallpox on the ine of the Portland, Vancouver & Yakima Railroad cannot be held long in quarantine. Some of the men are cerfurious assault upon the Socialists, who tain to steal away at night. The City of Vancouver should establish a comterest of public weal, will do well to put on inspectors at the Vancouver ferry. This will work no inconvenience or discomfort to the regular travel, and it may prevent the spread of the disleader of the Socialists, that every one ease. Suspects who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves can easily be turned back. In the past few years Portland has suffered little from the spread of smallpox brought into the city from interior towns and logging camps, because the cases were promptly taken in hand by the health authorities; still, it is better and cheaper to keep exposed folk out than to has increased the price of food to the care for them after they get in.

Sir Thomas Lipton is again upon American soil, and again he has a yacht in American waters with which he hopes to lift the America's cup. game sportsman and a gentleman withal, Sir Thomas has won his way to popular esteem in this country. And while all loyal Americans hope to retain the historic cup to capture which he has come, they feel that defeat at his hands would lose something of its sting. He says that Shamrock III is "a remarkable boat," and it must be admitted that his judgment upon such matters is good.

They say that Emperor William ha mastered the English language. While it is in questionable taste to criticise the grammar of a friendly greeting there will be pedants who will take exception to this extract from William's message to the President: "I assure you that the squadron is warmly welcomed, and will, I trust, make an agreeable stay. Everybody will vie with each other to make them feel at home.

Over \$500,000 worth of coffee was shipped from Porto Rico between January and June this year, as compared with \$21,000 worth in the same time last year. There has been a heavy increase in the shipment of sugar to the United States, while tobacco also is in greater demand. Orange cultivation is growing rapidly. Rallways, steam and trolley, are being extended.

Ringer Hermann has done Oregon r inconsiderable service in securing appropriations for river and harbor im provements. He is preparing to follow up at the next session of Congress the work he did effectively for several years.

While inspecting the battleship Kear arge, Emperor William held conver sation with Jack Tars and unbent a few times to crack jokes. Evidently he has learned a few things from Roos

velt. To the First Baptist congregation of Portland is commended an earnest reading of the 133d psalm.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Record as an Investigator, Considered in Relation to Postoffice Matters. Brooklyn Engle, Ind. Dem

President Roosevelt is not a novice in

ordering investigations or in making One of the first things he did as Goveror of New York State was to investigate and decide the charges against Bird S. Coler as Controller of New York City. The Controller had rejected the highest bidders for bonds-because they did not bid for the whole issue. He rejected next highest bids, though they were for the whole issue, because the bidders stipuinted that the bids should be passed on by counsel for legality of form-the Controller holding that a conditional bid was no bid. The bids which were accepted were very low. They were made by a The syndicate comprised, with others, relatives of the Controller, in the firm to which the Controller had belonged

The syndicate was enabled to sell the bonds at a figure very profitable to them selves. The transaction lost to the city large sum, which a sale to higher bidders could have secured.

Governor Roosevelt decided that the facts of mingled commercialism and nepotism set forth in the charges did not call for removal.

The same Governor acquitted, while reprimanding, District Attorney A. B. Gardiner, on charges affecting his conduct of his office and on other charges he remove him. The charges on which the official was removed involved disrespect to the Governor's orders, requiring a rescinding of an order by the head of the Police De There was surprise that the Governor acquitted Mr. Gardiner on the first charges, which involved accusations of oppression in the Molineux case, and removed him on the second, which involved, so to speak, making faces at the executive.

Mr. Roosevelt, while Governor, appointed General Greene and Wallace MacFarlane, of New York, and Mr. Wilcox, of Buffalo, commissioners to investigate the action of the State Commissioner of Pub-lic Works, George W. Aldridge, in the expenditure of \$9,000,000 for canal improvementa. The commission made a report showing that the expenditure had wrought no good results for the state and had been marked by extravagance, favoritism and waste, to say the least. Neither punishment, nor prosecution, nor restitution in any case at all followed. And while Governor Roosevelt made John N. Part-ridge Superintendent of Public Works, it s a satire or a commentary that Colo nel Partridge is now out of public life and George W. Aldridge is secretary of the State Railroad Commission

The foregoing facts have a bearing or the investigations now going on, unde Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency, into the acts of the Postoffice Department. The facts furnish a better index to Mr. Roosevelt as an investigator than impressions drawn from the admitted integrity of his char-acter and from the presumed impetuosity

of his temperament.

He is absolutely honest. In many things he has shown himself to be absolutely fearless. He can be thorough. Thoroughness is called for now. We are not calling for vindictiveness or injustice. I are showy and taking, but they capable of shielding favorites behind ence to nonfavorites or to hostiles. Thoroughness is justice. Justice is alo uired. Justice will not be mistaken. No ounterfeit of it is possible. "Yellowism" annot cry it down, in a demand for vin dictiveness. The country will not pre-judge the President. It recognizes his dif-ficulties, and trusts his honesty. It recog-nizes his complications and also his re-sponsibilities. It does not want to push or stay his hand, but it does want him, as an official, to regard only hewing straight to the line as his sole duty, let the chips fall where they may. And it likewise wants him as a Republican to gard any rogue's Republicanism as in it-self an aggravating addition to any rogue's rascality, involving alike infidelity ideals and repute of a great part and to the laws and fame of a great

But, frankly, to do that, he will have to increase the rigor of his record as an investigator. Big offenders will have to be preferred for moral fuel to little ones. the defensive. They give to the Den racy a hue and cry. Neglected or toyed with, they can give to the Demouracy an Issue. It will be the fault of Mr. Roose-velt alone, should mistaken mercy or er roneous expediency or partisan tion, on his part, give to his poli tion, on his part, give to his political adversaries an issue of that sort-likely to be winning sort.

Max O'Rell Was Sadly Jarred.

Detroit Free Press.
O'Rell was booked to lecture in Hartman's hall in Grand Repids something like lo years ago. Carroll Hartman was having a serious time in inducing the people of the valley city to see the merits of lecturers.

There was a big sale for the O'Rell lec ture and Hartman wandered over to the Morton House in the afternoon to call on the French wit; also to pay him his fee

"But I have not delivered the lecture yet Suppose I should die before tonight," said O'Rell, who could not understand why a manager should pay for something not yet

delivered. "Oh, that's all right. I'd exhibit your orpse," replied Hartman. The witty Prenchman never recovered from the shock of Hartman's remark. At any rate he refused to fecture in Grand Rapids

agaiu.

Roosevelt the Whole Thing, New York Sun.

What need of a Hanna or a Quay any
nore than of a Payne? If the Hon. Theodore Booseveit wins the Republican nomi-nation for President in 1904 it will have been his own personal achievement. Who-ever is nominally at the head of the campaign organisation will be there because Mr. Roosevelt puts him there. But in real-ity the sole manager of the canvass for Mr. Roosevelt's election will wear Mr Roosevelt's hat, precisely as the sole man ager of the preliminary canvass for nomination has continuously worn Mr. Roose-velt's trousers. Substantially the same thing may be said in advance concerning the genesis of the platform on which Mr.

The Colored Band.

Paul Laurence Dunbar. W'en de colo'd ban' comes ma'chin down d Fou kin heah de ladies all erroun' repeat:
"Ain't dey bandsome? Ain't dey gran'?
Ain't dey spiendid? Goodness, lan'!
Wy, dey's pu'fect f'om dey fo'heads to de

Roosevelt, if nominated, will run

An' sich steppin' to de music down de lin 'Tain't de music by itself dat meks it fine; Hits de walkin', step by step, An' de keepin' time wid 'Hep," Dat meks a common ditty soun' divine.

Oh, de white ban' play bits music, and hit' mighty good to heah. An' it sometimes leave a ticklin' in yo' feet; But de hea't goes into business Fu' to help erlong de eah. W'en de colo'd ban' goes ma'chin down d

Yet She Can Drive, Pirocklyn Eagle.
She cannot drive a nail, 'ils true,
With all the skill her husband can;
But yet, she has her part to do.
And does it without shirking, too;
Man drives the nail, she drives the VIEWS OF THE HEPPNER FLOOD It's When Water Comes, and How,

Omaha Bee.

More people appear to have been drowned by the cloudburst in Oregon than lost their lives in all the floods in Kansas, Iowa and Missouri. It is not the amount of water so much as the way it is precipitated that determines the damage.

To Be Commended

Tacoma News.

Portland is to be commended for abandoning her proposed Fourth of July celebration and appropriating her fund of the Heppner sufferers. That is a most commendable sacrifice and Portland will not lose any friends by it.

No Act More Graceful.

Tacoma Ledger.

Portland, as the chief city of Oregon, has been most generous in responding to the needs of Heppner. There could have been no act more graceful than the turn-ing over to the sufferers the fund that was to have been devoted to a Fourth of

Leaning Toward Superstition.

Philadelphia Record This is certainly a year of disasters. Now an Oregon town has been washed away by a flood, and several hundred lives are believed to have been lost. Persons who have any leaning toward superstitions may be excused for wondering what it all means.

Cloudbursts and Their Effects.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Despite the many cloudbursts that have visited tills country, and especially its western section, in recent years, many people still think a cloudburst to be only an unusually heavy shower. The story of the disaster at Hoppner, Or., must convince them that it is more than that. From a scientific standpoint, it is es-pecially fortunate that the testimony of pecially fortunate that the testimony of eye-witnesses to the catastrophe is so full and direct. The first that was seen of the coming deluge was a black cloud, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which appeared at the head of the principal creek. The next scene was a solid body of water, 20 feet deep, rushing down the narrow valley of the creek and sweeping everything before it. Evidently, the cloud had dropped its liquid contents all at once, instead of letting them fall gradually in the form of rain, and this gradually in the was a cloudburst.

Most meteorologists agree that a cloudburst on land is substantially the same as a waterspout at sea; that, ir fact, it is a waterspout which, having accoped up its waters by the well-known suc-tion process, has been carried over the land until it meets with an obstruction sufficient to break it and let the water fall in a mass, as it does when a water-

spout breaks at sea.

Like cyclones, such unwelcome visitors can be neither foreseen nor avoided, but there may be some consolation in the fact that they seldom or never visit the same neighborhood twice

A Phenomenal Storm Record. Philadelphia Bulletin.

A compliation which has been made of the disasters from natural causes in this country during the past seven weeks shows a series of sadiy destructive oc-currences whose rapid succession has had

few, it any, parallels in recent years, Beginning with the Memorial day floods at North Topeka, Kansas City and Des Moines, loss of life and property brought about by the rising rivers was promp followed by a tormade in Georgia and a cloudburst in South Carolina, which to-gether killed about 180 people. The floods at St. Louis were next in the list; and the catastrophe in Oregon, also caused by a tremendous rush of water, is apparently the most deadly yet recorded this year, with the estimate of fatalities ranging from 250 to 500.

Altogether it seems probable that at moderate computation not fewer than 600 to 700 lives have been sacrificed in less than two months, while the destruction of property is placed at more than \$25.

But while the Pacific slope, the Middle West and the South have been scourged in this manner, the states of the Northern Atlantic seaboard have escaped. Peo-ple in this region may grumble occasion-ally at the freakishness of its climate, ally at the freakishness of its climate, but they are seldom called upon to face such calamities from the forces of nature as those which have assalled their fel-low Americans in this sesson of alternate drouth and downpour.

The Jewish Cemetery at Newport.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
This poem was written by Longfellow in
\$82. In his reply to the prominent Hebrews
of the B'nai B'rith, who went to Washington ask our Government to assist them in ting a petition on the subject of Jewish ident Rosseveit drew their attention to these verses as being "one of the most touching poems of our own great poet."

How strange it seems! These Hebrews in their graves,
Close by the street of this fair sea-port town,
Silent beside the never-slient waves,
At rest in all this moving up and down!

The trees are white with dust, that o'er their

sleep
When their broad curtains in the South
wind's breath,
While underneath these leafy tents they keep The long, mysterious Exodus of Death

And these sepuichral stones, so old and brown, That pave with level flags their burial-place, Seem like the tablets of the law, thrown down And broken by Moses at the mountain's bus

The very names recorded here are strange, Of foreign accent, and of different climes; Awares and Rivera interchange With Abraham and Jacob of old times.

"Blessed Be God, for he created Death!"
The mourners said, "And Death is rest and peace;"
Then added, in the certainty of faith,
"And giveth Life that nevermore shall cease."

Closed are the portals of their synagogue, No pealms of David now the silence break, No rabbi reads the ancient decalogue In the grand dialect the prophets spake,

Gone are the living, but the deed remain, And not neglected; for a hand unseen, Scattering its bounty, like a Summer rain, Still keeps their graves and their

brance green. How came they here? What burst of Christi What persecution, merciless and blind, Drove o'er the sea—that desert desolate— These Ishmasis and Hagars of mankind?

They lived in narrow streets and lanes

scare,
Ghetto and Judenstrauss, in mick and mire,
Taught in the school of patience to endure.
The life of anguish and the death of tre. All their lives long, with the unleavened bres And bitter heels of exile and its rears. The wasting famine of the neart they fed. And staked its thirst with marsh of the

That rang from town to town, from str At every gate the accursed Mordecal

Pride and humiliation hand in hand Walked with them through the world, whe

e'er they went; rampled and heaten were they as the sand, And yet unshaken as the continent. For, in the background, figures vague and vast Of pairsarchs and of prophets rose sunitme, And all the great traditions of the past They saw reflected in the coming time.

And thus forever with reverted look.

The mystic volume of the world they read,
Spelling it backward, like a Hebrew book.

Til life became a legend of the dead.

But ah! what once has been shall be no mo The grosning earth in travail and in Brings forth its races, but does not res And the dead nations never rise ago

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Scandal this morning. Where? Nobody has yet accused Peter of being

Waterless sprinkling carts seem to be the latest crass.

It must be grating on the stanch union men to be held up by nonunion highwaymen.

No one has yet cracked the safe in the police station, but it is expected any minute.

Sir Thomas Lipton has donated a cup for the San Diego yacht races. Tea cup. probably

The Portland baseball teams could organize a Tallenders' Trust with the greatest of eam.

The Civil Service Commission will soon get to work on the examinations for the en in the hold-up service.

The historian Lecky said that John Wesley "has had a wider constructive influence in the sphere of practical religion than any other man who has appeared since the 16th century."

The 87th birthday has just been celeerated at Ebenthal, in Austria, of one of the most extraordinary old ladies in Europe, namely, Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and only survivor of the numerous children of the French King, Louis Philippe.

Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee Institute for Colored People, has declined the offer of an English society that he visit South Africa, study conditions there, and report to the society and the government on the best way of dealing with the industrial and educational wants of the colored people in that country. The offer was made through Earl Grey, a member of the British House of Lords, and head of the South African Company.

For the 11 months ending May, 1909, our export of raw cotton amounted to \$308,747,-056, which exceeds the similar period of 1902 by \$5,210,478. By June 20 the probably be 1317,000,000. If so, it will avceed the banner year 1991 by \$4,000,000. The quantity of cotton exported this year is smaller than in 1888 and 1899, but the realized price was much higher. Comparing the 1903 period with 1901, the figures are 1.481,000,000 pounds of the value of \$308,000,-000, against 3,305,000,000 pounds of the value of \$303,000,000.

When John Wesley died, in 1791, there were in England about 79,000 Methodists and 313 ministers. In America the number of members was about 50,000, total of about 130,000. The remarkable progress of Methodism in the 110 years which had elapsed since his death was shown by the figures which were announced at the ecumenical conference in London in 1901; Ministers, 48,334; local preachers, 104,786; churches, 89,687; members, 7,659,285; Sunday schools, \$1,228; teachers and officers, 861,392; scholars, 7,077,079; adherents, 24,-899,421.

The New York Central Railroad is preparing to test the worth of beech, birch and maple woods as track ties. The company now uses Southern hard pine, but it has to be brought from far away, the supply is becoming low, and it is proving too expensive. Trial will accordingly be made of these woods found in abundance near the line of road. The plan is to season the birch, beech and maple ties and treat them to a preservative solution of some sort. It is believed that in this way a more durable tie can be obtained at less expense than the hard pine, which lasts about five years.

The Morning Star, in speaking of Rev. John Murray, a prominent Presbyterian minister of old, tells the following: While Mr. Murray was in Newburyport. there was another John Murray, who became prominent as the founder of the Universalist denomination. es difficult to distinguish them. both having the same name. To meet this difficulty as far as possible, the one was denominated 'All Hell,' and the other 'No Hell Murray." Once at an auction in Boston Mr. Murray gave his name, when the auctioneer inquired. What Murray?' 'Rev. John Murray.' 'Which, Salvation or Damnation Murray?"

A Victim of Overwork. Louisville Courier-Journal. It would not be an unreasonable guess

that the versatile Merrick, the brilliant paragrapher of the Washington Post, died from overwork. He was one of the hard-est workers on the American press, rarely taking even a brief vacation, and the tax to which he subjected his mental and physical forces must have been great even for a man only 44 years of age. The newspaper daily grind is exacting on the best of human machines

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Wall street philosophy.—"The burned child dreads the fire, but the fleeced lamb goes out

and accumulates some more wont." Record-Herald. Mrs. Knicker-Is Mrs. Jones a well-inforcoman? Mrs. Booker-Yes, indeed; her cook has lived with all the other families in the neighborhood.-Harper's Bazar.

Father-This report you have brought me from school displeases me very much. Willie -Yes, sir, I told the teacher it would, but she's that mean she wouldn't change it.-Philadel-phia Press.

phia Frees.

"Shall I administer gas before extracting your tooth?" asked the dentist. "Well," answered the fair patient from a back township, "If it doesn't cost any more, I'd rather you'd give me electric light."—Chicago Dally Naws.

"How many senses have we, Willier" I have IT," said the boy proudly. "Tou know better than that, Willie." "No, I don't. I've got a dime and a nickel and two pennies, and if that don't make IT centaes, what does?"—Chicago Evening Post.

Para Pike-Mother, you got ter stop takin' in Summer boarders, er else I got to quit farmin'. Mrs. Pike-Wy pa, what's the trubble? Erra Pike-They's no use prayin' fer rain with 14 Summer boarders prayin' fer fair

weather.-Judge.

rain with 14 Summer boarders prayin fer fair weather. Judge.

Upgardson—A Panama hat is expensive, of course, but it will last forever. The longer pour wear them the tougher they get. This one of mine is in lies third year. Atom—Tes, I've been noticing it. I think it's the toughest hat I ever saw.—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Uptosnuff—Yes; Clarence has been duly inspected by the whole family, and it has been officially decided that I may marry him. It is clearly proved that none of his folks are connected in any way with the United States Postal Department.—Baltimore American.

Advertisement—School of Applied Domestic Science, Theory and Practice. Under our spetem each student, in turn, is provided with a cook whom the other students try to get away from her. Thus the basic principles of modern housekeeping, both offensive and defensive, are inculcated in the most effective manner. We surrantee the competence of gradinates—Puck.

The other day a young Arab, having found a The other day a young Arab, having found a bad singence, was trying to make use of it at different places, but to no purpose. At last he went into a robasconist's and asked for a 3 penny digar. Having not the digar and also time change, he was leaving the shop when the man called out: "Come back here, it's a bad one." "Never mind, sir," replied the youngster; "Til smoke it if it makes me ill."—Glasgow Evening Times.