The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Ore as second-class matter. REVISED SUPSCRIPTION RATES. by Mail (portage prepaid in advance)
y, with Sunday, per month
y, with Sunday, per month
y, Sunday excepted per year
y, with Sunday, per year
weekly, per year
Weekly, per year
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City Subscribers
, per week delivered Sunday To City Subscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 20c

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair; northwesterly

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT. What regret the President's judicious friends might feel at the impulsiveness of his letter to Governor Durbin will overcome as they reflect upon the gravity of the cause that brings it forth. The lynching mania is growing

to proportions that exceed all reason or

patience; and, as the President truly

says, the end of anarchy is despotism The sources of this popular disrespect for law include the defiance of statutes which we see in railway and trust magnates, as well as in the outbreaks of the mob. Many of those in the highest circles who revolt at physical violence are themselves grievously to blame for the example they have set in holding the laws in contempt. It is no worse for a criminal shyster to save a miscreant's neck by sharp practice than for a great lawyer to pervert justice in the case of

an illegal railroad merger. These and other things that might be mentioned form part of the duty which the President lays upon the agencies of public opinion. It remains to be said, however, that mere fulmination against evil practices will not stop them; and it is pleasant to turn from the President's expressions of indignation and alarm to the more practical parts of his letter. First of these is his frank recognition of the horrible act of rape and his word to the negroes about the necessity of their abstention from this most flendish of crimes. It would not, perhaps,\ be fitting in the President to speak with brutal frankness the whole truth in this matter, but he might truthfully have adjured the colored people that as long as black rape fiends continue to prey upon white women and girls, and as long as they continue to receive the sympathy of their race, so long venge-President is in a better position to admonish the negroes as he does along these lines because he has in a sense become their champion. It will be well them to beed his words and not treat him as certain misguided representatives of them treated Booker

Another excellent suggestion of the President's is that of surer and speedler justice. The Oregonian has dwelt so much on this point that it is needless to say much more about it. Nearly all the lynchings that grow out of other crimes than rape, and they are lamentably on the increase, would be prevented or discouraged by a knowledge that the offender would be brought to legal punishment within a few hours or days at best. When a murderer's guilt is known beyond a doubt, and the circum stances are such as to justify no proongation of his existence, the perniclous activity of shrewd lawyers in saving inhuman wretches from the gallows might very well be dispensed with. It is a perversion of the law, rather than proper use of it, when precautions designed to protect the innocent from intustice are avowedly and shamelessly employed to protect the guilty from

Washington the other day in Boston,

It is not surprising, in view of the nt's judicial treatment of the lynching evil, that the first voice in approval of it comes from the Governor of Georgia. It has long been developing that thoughtful men of the South fully realize the dangerous consequences of lynch law to the future security and happiness of any people. There will be much more of this expression from Southerners when they cease to feel that Northern comment on lynch law is devised solely out of partisan or sectional hate. The Southern man or woman has spirit enough to meet attacks on the South with resentment and the best defense at hand. Once lynching ceases to be a sectional question. the South will feel free as the North to discuss it candidly and abate it fear-This much-to-be-wished consummation has been measurably advanced by the recent murders and tor-

tures by Northern mobs.

The deviltry that plies a boy with drink until he becomes helplessly drunk cannot be too strongly condemned by sober-minded men in a community, nor can those guilty of the most inhuman act be too promptly visited with penthe Colfax, Wash., jail awaiting indictment and trial for this most grievous offense, and it may be hoped that justice in the case will be swift and pun-

should any father hesitate or neglect to ultimatum in the courts? When miscreants who ply boys with drink find that parents will not allow them to go unpunished, but will sternly force them to a reckoning, the "fun" will soon drop out of such proceedings.

There is a never-stilled clamor for the enactment of temperance laws. The State of Washington has a stringen law covering cases of this kind, as well as less flagrant cases of inebriety. It is simply dead upon the statute-books. Why? Because it is not and in the na ture of things cannot be self-acting, and parents and responsible, sober-minded people generally resort to the cover of us indignation when the righted violated and wait and hope that some one clse will "push" the matter. What is wanted in Washington and Oregon as well-since drunken boys are by no means unknown in this state-is no more law upon this subject, but sturdy, determined fathers or mothers, or both who will see to it that men who give or sell their boys liquor, or who ply them with liquor "for fun," are brought to a wholesome realization of the law as it stands. Courts will not fail to impose full penalty in cases that are properly brought before them and proven. parents do their duty in this matter and outrages of this kind will cease, or at least become much more rare than they are at present. The sin of omission in such a matter is not less reprehensible than the sin of commission.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The new status of the National Guard made the subject of an excellent article in the current number of the North American Review. Lieutenant-Colone James Parker, U. S. A., the author of the article, "The Militia Law of 1903," is a graduate of West Point in the class of 1876. He has served in the Indian country, in Cuba and in the Philippines where he obtained a medal of honor for gallantry in action while serving on the staff of Major-General Young. Since 1901 he has been on duty in the Adju-tant-General's office, where he is now in charge of the division of militia affairs. In this article Colonel Parker shows that the advantages of the new militia law consist, first, in the improved efficiency, which will result as a conse quence of governmental supervision and ald, better arms and equipment and more thorough training; second, in the placing of the National Guard in an emergency at the disposal of the General Government, whereby the President, in time of war, will be able to muster the whole of that force into the United States' service, at twenty-four hours' notice, to serve until the volunteers are ready to take the field; third, the formation of a corps of reserve officers derived from sources outside the regular Army, but tested by examina-tions prescribed by the War Department, whose function in time of war will be to command our volunteers. The new act defines the organized mi-

litia as the regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed militia which shall hereafter participate in the annual mi litia appropriation. It gives the President the authority to fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each com-pany. Under this act the President in case of invasion, rebellion or when the laws of the Union cannot be executed with other forces at his command, is authorized to call out "the militia" in such numbers as may be necessary for a period not exceeding nine months. The new act provides also for the calling out in emergency of the unorganized or reserve militin; provides for the free issue to the states of the new magazine rifles, carbines and belts in place of the old Springfield rifle, and for an exchange of ammunition. The act provides for the payment of the National Guard while in camp out of the annual militia appropriation, and provides for the payment, subsistence and transportation of the National Guard out of the ance will be swift and bloody, if not within the law, then without it. The Army appropriation whenever the Naoccasions the militia shall be given ammunition for target practice free of charge. Every militia organization "not excused by the Governor" is required to have during the calendar year twenty-four drills and five days' field instruction, on penalty of forfeiture of the annual allotment of the state.

> regular Army or volunteers or National Guard, or who has received instruction in military schools or colleges to which Army officers are detailed as instruct ors, can obtain, on passing a stringent examination by an Army board, from the Secretary of War a certificate that he is qualified as an officer of volunteers, and the act provides for the mill tary instruction at the United States Army schools of officers thus qualified for volunteer commissions, or of officers of the National Guard, quarters and subsistence to be furnished by the Replying to the ques-United States. tion where the Government will place these volunteer officers who qualify themselves for commissions, Lieuten ant-Colonel Parker answers they will surely be employed to officer United States volunteer regiments, like those which did such admirable work in the Philippines. For the state volunteer regiments they are not available, since the appointment of officers of a state regiment lies in the hands of the Governor. In case of any future war the United States will repeat on a larger scale the plan of raising a contingen of United States volunteers, the field officers to be drawn largely from the regular Army, the lower grades from

Any person who has served in the

officers of the volunteer reserve. The National Guard should be composed only of men who have passed at entrance a physical examination akin to that of the regular Army recruit. It is important in case of the muster of the organized militis into the service of the United States that the men should be physically fit; otherwise the pension list will be unduly increased. In event of a war coming suddenly, when the Government cannot walt for a thorough medical examination of all the men before they shall be mustered in, it is destrable that a careful medical examination should be made before the man is enlisted into the National Guard. Colonel Parker urges that rifle ranges are needed, not only for the education of the National Guard, but of the citizen population who form the unorganized, reserve militia. Our male population need to become familiar with the use of the rifle to even up the advantage the, land was cheap, food was cheap, and There are four men at present in foreigner gains by his universal con-that a peasant who had from \$1000 to folfax, Wash., jail awaiting indict. scription. This education can be largely accomplished if the United States the future, as the income of it would will offer the free use of the military almost support him. rifie on ranges to be established near

twenty-four drills a year required by The new militia act of 1903 in no sens

weakens the power of the states ove the militia, for it is carefully drawn to preserve the authority of Governor over their own troops by "reserving t the states respectively the appointmen of the officers and the authority training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." In time of peace the National Guard of each state is absolutely a state force made more efficient for that purpos by the aid of the General Governmen In time of war the National Guard may be called into the United States' ser ice by the President, but this right i a constitutional right given Congres "to provide for calling forth the mi to suppress insurrections, and repel in on." Our laws, under this provis on, have from the birthday of our Re public made every citizen of military age, whether in the organized milition or not, subject to military duty when

ever called out by the United States. The new act of 1903 assures the so dier of the National Guard that in ca of war he will not be obliged to volun teer for a long period, but that after few weeks or months of service the regiment will be returned again to the state from which it was borrowed. Our regular Army, backed by the National Guard, would form an emergency line behind which our vast masses of volum teers would be able to assemble for or ganization or mobilization. Under this new law we would muster into service at once 150,000 men of the Nationa Guard, well-trained men, good shots who, with our regular Army, could save our seacoast towns from destruction from an unexpected land and naval at tack upon our shores. This "emer-gency" first line of fairly well-trained troops would form a cover behind which our volunteers could be got ready.

NATIONAL POWER OF ASSIMILATION

The flood of immigration from South ern Europe is so large and of such poor quality that it is viewed with anxiety if not with alarm by the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration. Frank P. Sargent, who is an eminent and intelligent leader of the cause of American labor, Mr. Sargent predicts that our next experience with industrial reaction will be plagued by the pres ence of these masses of cheap, unskilled labor, ignorant of our language, irrev erent of our laws, ready for through discontent and dissatisfaction when there are no wages to be earned. These immigrants are made up largely of the poorest class of single workmen and workwomen. The enormous immigration of 1882 was assimilated because it was composed of Irish, German and Scandinavians, men who brought their families with them and some money. But the present immigration is composed largely of the Slav and Latin race; it is unskilled labor that swarms into our cities, while in 1882 thousands of the Germans and not a few of the Irish became agriculturists.

In Wisconsin, where there was great settlement of Germans, Belgians, Norwegians, these people have become thoroughly Americanized, despite the efforts of some of the leaders of these people to prevent this assimila-The English language has driven the other tongues out and English papers and books have brought these foreigners into the full current of Na tional life. The American newspaper and the American school have been too strong for the reactionary spirit of the Latheran clergy, who set their faces like a flint against English schools because they believed that the adoption of English would lose them their par-The Norwegian school gone, but the German ministers still try to retain German as the medium of instruction, Archbishop Ireland opposed this view, and in the Bennett-law tion of 1893 the English-speaking Catholies were Republicans against the Germans and the Norse in the Democratic party The foreigners won, and there are today public schools in Wisconsin where no English is taught, and in the parochial But in spite of these anti-English public schools the mass of young German and Norse learn English and a good many Lutherans have joined the Episcopal and Congregationalist churches. In towns where the Catholic Church uses German the young people coun many non-church attendants. Bishot Ireland warned the German Catholic and the Lutheran ministers that their anti-English schools would result in their own discomfiture. A Wisconsin correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes:

In this solid Norse country, a Congre in this son worse country, a congregational ist Church halves the people with the Lutheran and in Madison there are as many Norse is the Episcopalian Sunday-school as in the Luth eran. It is the same tale everywhere, young people will use English and the who erray of pastors and dominies and dead-ally foreign newspapers can't stop it,

This German-Lutheran fight against English has created an antagonism between them and the Irish Catholics who sympathize with the Yankees in this respect so cordially that the Re publican Governor has a devoted following of Irish Democrats and many warm friends among the Irish Catholic priests, who hold with Bishop Ireland that the best service a foreign immigrant can do himself is to become an American as soon as possible. This story of the futile efforts of Germans and Norsemen to prevent the Americanigation of their children by insisting upon anti-English public schools Illus trates how powerful are the forces that make for assimilation of foreigners in this country. But these races were Germans and Norse; races of great superiority of mind, body and moral sens over the inferior Slav and Latin immigration from Southern Europe. It is not likely that the same result could speedily be expected of the illiterate masses of unskilled labor that are swarming into our large cities and towns of the East today. The bright side to this dark picture is the predic tion that these illiterate, ignorant immi grants have not come to stay; that the moment the good times are over that drew them to our shores they will hurry home again. In our hard times of 1893-96 thousands of Huns and Slavs re turned to Europe; they had saved their habits of cheap and nasty frugality from \$1000 to \$1500. On this sum these creatures boasted they could live without much labor in Hungary; that

rifie on ranges to be established near islament all that the law allows. It is said that the parents of other boys in the vicinity of Colfax whose sons have been given liquor are very anxious for the law should be amended so as to protein the cases of their own sons? Why

then returns to Canada. The present nvasion of immigration of Slavs and Latins would be a terror if they sure to remain with us, as in a time of ndustrial collapse they would then b worse than the plague of the lice in-flicted by Moses upon the Egyptians; they would be equal to the white ants of Africa.

The season of surf bathing is at its eight, and s large number of our people are availing themselves of its privileges. It is doubtful if these privileges are generally used to the best advan tage as regards health, and men who n the beach above the swist of the tide, their overcoats buttoned to the chin in order to keep comfortably warm, are wont to doubt the delights that the dripping bathers, with chattering teeth, assure them is to be found in disporting in the chilly waves. But this is uncharitable. Of course there is pleasure in sea bathing, or its palpable discomforts would not be endured day after day throughout the season. Experts in hygiene assure us that nothing ore exhilarating and refreshing to the strong and healthy individual than a plunge in the surf, but candor com pels the admission that nothing is mor harmful to delicate persons whose pow ers of endurance are quickly overtaxed in following the example of robust bathers. As stated by the New York Times, "The opportunity for overindulgence in all pleasures is a constant temptation to the indiscreet, while with most of those who, during their vacation, must pay well for their privileges, there is a desire to get the worth of their money." It is thus that the sea shore is thronged with shivering mor tals, numb to the marrow through tak ing excessive toll from Neptune, while the beach is crowded with loungers who olister and pickle themselves for hours n their sticky, gritty, sait-soaked bathing suits, in the vain effort to toughen nselves to their environment and in cidentally to get the worth of their

Vacation goes on apace. Business lisorganized, homes are abandoned to dust and prowlers, mosquitoes revel in the best blood of the land, half-nude bathers shiver in the surf, the unsophis ticated small boy, reveling in the delights of grandpa's farm, pokes a hive of bees and takes toll from experience or is rendered insensible by a fall from the frisky colt in the out lot, or carries a broken arm in splints and has the time of his life generally. Baby gets the measles miles away from the doc tor, and his sister bathes her oak-pois oned arms and face in buttermilk Mother passes the nights pacing between the two cots in a little farmho edroom, and the head of the family dies away in his office doing two men' work, after the manner of proprietors in order that his clerk or assistant may enjoy the pleasure of an outing, and in cidentally to furnish means so that the sequestered family may have their good time." Altogether, the vacation something of a strain the recompens of which is in getting home again and sitting down in comfort for another ter months.

Enthusiastic electrical experimenters out in Colorado are preparing to duplicate the ancient kite experiment of Ber Franklin, highly modernized. this purpose in view they are erecting on the top of Pike's Peak some peculia machinery from which they intend to discharge upward a magnet with miles of thin copper wire attached to it, the hope being that they can by this means tap and secure power from what is sup posed to be the practically unlimited supply of electricity in the ether high above the surface of the earth. These experimenters are regarded as vision aries by those who look on, but they reflect that Franklin, equipped with kite and key, sallying forth in a thun der storm to coquet with lightning, was the subject of jest to those of his time who plumed themselves upon being "practical" men. Experimenters are ress, and in the light of the great dis coveries that have followed their inves tigations, those who deride them as visionaries merely discredit their own intelligence.

High official position is graced by magnanimity that ignores personal differences. The President no doubt felt that it was just to administer a snub to General Miles as the old soldier who was fighting his country's battles when he himself was but an infant in arms, formally relinquished active service in the Army. Perhaps it was just, but a man in his position can afford to be generous, which in this instance President Rocsevelt was not. The display of personal feeling at such a time may well be regretted as unworthy a broad minded man who is the constitutional commander-in-chief of the United States Army. An old soldler, bidding adieu to place and title, who had wor his spurs in flerce combat during the vigorous years of a forceful, self-reliant manhood, presents a figure on the dia of time to which, regardless of other considerations, even a President of the United States might doff his hat with-

out compromising his dignity. The total number of Democratic newspapers in Missouri that have declared for Folk for Governor has now reached 109, "No literature or corre spondence of any kind has been sent out from the Folk bureau urging organization, but it seems as if no urgng is necessary," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports. "The movement appears to be spontaneous, and politicians say that they never knew anything like in Missouri."

Facilities and the second Of the 15,000 persons operated upon for appendicitis in Great Britain last year, 13,500 survived. There is no data by which it can be shown what number out of 15,000 persons suffering from this old-new affliction came back to health in the years before the practice of operating for appendicitis began. Hence it is impossible to tell by comparison whether surgery has scored a decided triumph over this disease or not.

General Pando has "resumed the residency" of Bolivia. A delightful phrase, and one that should prove of nable value to statesmen in that troubled region.

Carry War to Enemy's Camp. Philadelphia North American. PITTSBURG.—In the crusade against

iolators of the 'Blue Law," in Wilkins-urg, a new feature has entered-the fair Druggists, who have been prose

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

That's the Idea. John Day News.

If Harriman refuses to build or let build roads, why not enlist local capital under the leadership of Portland?

Honor for Salem. Salem Statesman.

There are enthusiasts in Salem who would be quick to vote "Old" Sam Morris, the Indian baseball pitcher, the most distinguished citizen of the Capital City.

Hear the Bear Growl,

Arlington Record. Corbett is as swift as an antelope and Jeffries is as strong as a bull, according to their admirers, but for the great public that will flock to see the fight it is soft

Wait Till September.

Hood River Giacter, The total absence of smoke this Summer peaks well for the work of Forest Super-risor M. P. Isenberg and his efficient as-lociates. No better proof could be offered in substantiation of arguments that the forest reserve policy and patrol system of the Interior Department is a good thing.

Patience in a Sore Trial.

Adams Advance.

The people of Asotin County, Washingn, have had a sad trial of what the people of other states have been getting. Hu-man nature is the same all over. No peo-ple can caimly await the slow action of the law. ple can calmly await the slow action of the law for a crime of that kind, whether the perpetrator is black or white. These people did as any other community woul have done, removed him from any fur ther chance to repeat such a horrid crime

Not to Be Wondered At. Elgin Recorder.

The lynching at Asotin, Wash., Wednesday morning, was a foregone conclusion after the guilt of the murderer Hamilton had been fully established. Murder com-mitted while attempting rape is a crime that the average American crowd will not that the average American crowd win not stand for, and the brute in human form who makes the attempt can rest assured that short shift will be made of him if captured and his guilt fully established. It is not to be wondered at that the people take the law into their own hands such occasions

No Color Line Here.

Hillsboro Argus.
Citizens near Spokane Tuesday night
lynched a white man who had foully outraged and murdered the little 12-year-old
daughter of the Sheriff of Asotin County. The crime was one of the most brutal where the was one of the most brutal ever perpetrated in the Northwest. It will now be time for some of the prurient prudes to deplore the lynching, while they contemptuously dismiss the crime that invited the death of disgrace. If Hamilton's skin had been black, this "anarchy" might have afforded a subject matter fo any of our snivelling paranolacs.

That's What They Are,

Pendleton Tribune. The Asotin brute was lynched, but let it e said to the credit of his murderers be said to the credit of his murderers that they did the deed quietly and with-out some of the horrifying incidents so frequently reported from the South. It is difficult to condemn the actions of de-cent men under such dircumstances, but every man who were a mask or pulled on the ropes will have a weight on his conscience the remainder of his days. Murder is murder in any form, and the hundred men who took the life of a man. even though he deserved to die, are all

There's a Sin of Apathy.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. ever admirable, it is far better that the manhood of a community should be stirred to summary vengeance by atroctous crimes like that committed by Hamilton than remain apathetic. The fact cannot be obscured that, associated with a passing rankled in the breasts of the men who did the lynching a righteous resolution that the womanhood of this country must be free and safe to pass along the most re-mote highway without insult or violence. Dengenerates of Hamilton's type are im-measurably better in the earth than on it. Any man of normal conscience would pray for death if he knew that death alone could prevent him from committing an atrocious deed like that which blotted out the life of little Mabel Richards.

McMinnville Reporter. Had the mob not taken charge of this ase, the courts would have been burdened with it probably for a year or two The brute would have been convicted a some pettifogger had not established a plea of "temporary insanity." Then an appeal would have to be taken and a motion to set aside the verdict, and a pentilon for commutation of sentence, and tition for commutation of sentence, and all these aggravating obstacles to the proper administration of justice would have to be overcome. Then, if the sentence of death were allowed to stand some sentimental degenerate would be permitted to weep over the prisoner, carry flowers into his cell, and lionize his blackened soul. No, there are too many pampered criminals in the country. Those who would make softer berths for crim who would make softer bertis for crim-inais and show greater consideration for hardened men who stop at nothing are putting an additional premium on crime. More rigid prison discipline and a more strict criminal code, and there would be less crime and fewer lynchings.

The Handsome Thing, Well Said. Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The people of Oregon, with commendable

enterprise, are pushing to completion their plans for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. They have taken hold of the matter with vigor, particularly at Portland, where individual citizens have contributed liber-ally, and everywhere there is manifest the disposition to make it a marked success. Their efforts deserve commendation. is to be hoped that the fair will be all tu projectors anticipate, the most extensive and the most complete exposition yet given on the Pacific Coast. While Portland is the home of the fair, and the State of Oregon is immediately and directly concerned in its welfare, it is not too much to say that the people of Washington, who resh in a state carved from Oregon territory and who enjoy the most cordial relations with their neighbors south of the Columbia River, have scarcely less interest in its success. The benefits to be gained from a creditable exposition unquestionably will be shared by both states. This identity of interest ought to produce favorable re-sults in this state. The people of Washington may well give their heartlest sup-port, in every way practicable, to the peo-ple of Oregon; and it appears that one of the best methods to do a friendly act would be to aid in securing an appropria-tion by Congress for the exposition. It precedent has any force, Congress need not hesitate to vote a sum of money adequate for all requirements. Congress has aided other cities in like enterprises, for example Chicago, Omaha, Charlesten, Buffalo and St. Louis; and now Congress ought to devote its attention to the Pacific Northwest as represented by the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland. The matter demands the attention of our delegation in Congress. Senators and Congressmen should do all they are able for the Portland Fair, and our people should be ready and willing to back them

Governor Cummins' Jobs.

Providence Journal. Governor Cummins, in Iowa, has en sufficiently successful with his iff reform agitation to warrant great ex-pectations of him now that he is setting out on a campdign of currency re-form. In jobs of this magnitude it is usually better to be through with one before beginning a second. NEWSPAPER USE OF "AGED."

New York Sun.

Our neighbor, the Times, makes a just protest against an unfortunate habit of reporters and makers of newspaper "headlines." These gentliemen persist in calling folks of 50 and thereabout "aged." The habit is spread all over the United States. We have rebuked it a hundred and a hundred times. For the instruction and reproof of the erring, we have culled from the long roll of living centenarians many a candidate for the bleentenarian class. Thus we have sought to instil a sense of proportion and a knowledge of the proper divisions of human life.

If the epithet "aged" is still misapplied scandialously, the fault is not wholly due to the youth and inexperience of reporters and "deskmen." Strange as it seems to the newspaper kindergartner with the dimple chin, reporters are extant who have grandchildren, and we have known "copy readers" of patriarchal beard. Yet these persons, who should be the first to resent an improper use of this abused and foolish adjustive "aged" will themselves. New York Sun.

resent an improper use of this abused and foolish adjective "aged," will themselves misuse it shamefully. The confounded impenetrability of matter is their excuse. A "headline" can hold only so many letters. A man of 60 may be "middle-aged" or "young" in the estimation of the "copy reader," but the first epithet is much too long and the second is often too long by a letter. The real or supposed necessities of type have imposed themselves. The reporter, however ingenious in his budding days, naturally compiles with the style of the fortunate man who has the happiness of reading his compositions. Thus millions of tender juvenals are classified as "aged," to their amusement

or annoyance.

This is the kindest defense that can be made of a thing essentially indefensible. There is a darker side to the matter. The study of these reporters, like that of too many other characters of this age of nov-els, is but little on the Bible. If they would learn the fifth chapter of Genesis by heart, they would get a correct notion of age. Here are a few men who, in their last years, night without offense have been called "aged": Adam, 300; Seth, 912; Enos, 86; Cainan, 910; Jared, 961; Methuselah, 969.

We exclude middle-aged persons like Mahalaleel, who was cut off in his 895th year, and adolescents like Lamech, who lasted only 777 years. Indeed, Methuselah is the only man in the list to whom we should grant a patent to be called "aged," but the standard must not be put too high

Viability increases every day. In a few bundred years, no life insurance company will dare to sell an annuity. It is the more unbecoming to speak of striplings of 60 to 70 as "aged." For the convenience of re-porters and others we give a provisional scheme of classification: Infants, as at present, birth to 21; youth, adolescent, 1 to 71; middle-eged, 71 until further notice

Two Types of Public Men.

New York Evening Post.
Senator Platt agrees with Senator Gorman that it would be shocking to introduce the negro question into politics. The matter is too grave, too painful, too heart-rending for politicians to think of touching it. Politics being, in the Platt touching it. Politics being, in the Platt-Gorman definition, simply a scheme for dividing the offices, it is obvious that the intrusion of any such question as equal enforcement of the law, or the vindication of elementary human rights, must seem to them a wild absurdity. Why disturb them in their statesmanlike broodings over the question who shall have this collectorship or who be suit have this collectorship, or who be put into that postoffice? What has gross injustice to millions of American citizen to do with real politics. We observe however, that one Senator is foolishi concerning himself with that negro prob lem from which the noble Gorman and the lem from which the noble Gorman and the lofty-minded Platt turn away in such disgust. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has been addressing the Summer students at Worcester: and strangely defending the doctrine that the laws of the country should be enforced among white and black alike. In this connection, he took occasion to refer to the decision of a Maksachusetts man now sitting in the Supreme Court of the United States—Mr. Justice Holmes—and to say of his refusal to hear the present of the Illegalies disto hear the prayer of the illegally dis franchised negroes of Alabama that it was "a judgment more far-reaching and terrible than the famous judgment of Taney, in which he said that the colored man had no rights against the whites

The Wearing of Monocles. Philadelphia Record.

The single eyegiass, or monocle, is worn by only two Philadelphians. A half-dozen New Yorkers wear it, and, even in Chiulist talked about it the other day. Kitchener, back in 1824, thought it a good thing," he said. "Kitchener advised its alternate use, now in the right eye, now in the left one. He said in his book that he had cultivated the habit of picking up the glass, each time he wanted to use it, with a different hand. Of course, picked up with the right hand, it had to go into the right eye, and vice versa. As a matter of fact, the single eyeglass is injurious It throws all the work on one eye. It de-stroys the harmony of the optic muscles and nerves. I know an Englishman who has worn, for a myopic affection, a monngs worn, for a myopic anection, a mon-ocle in his left eye for 12 years. The left eye is all right, but with the other the man can see practically nothing. Joseph Chamberlain wears his monocle in either eye alternately, and his son does the same thing. The habit of the monocle continues to live among the English swells."

Gorman and Capitalists.

Philadelphia Ledger. Senator Gorman would be an ideal can didate for the Presidency in the eyes of the vested interests, and he knows it. But in 1904 he would be nothing more than a candidate. Disgruntled capital would give him generous support, but the people will give their support to Mr. Roosevelt, and the representatives of the trusts are few, while the representatives of the people are many. Their name is le gion, and they will overwhelm with their votes the candidate who stands for material interests which are opposed to theirs

Fish or Cut Balt.

Chicago Chronicle.

While the North is no more "negrophile" than the South, it is determined
that the South shall not disfranchise the negro and still continue to count him as a basis or representation. That is one phase of the race issue which the North is entirely willing to discuss. The South must fish or cut batt. If it wishes to deny the negro the right to vote, well and od, but it cannot abolish the negro as ter and retain him as a political as-

Safety Valve for Socialists.

Butte Miner. Butte Miner.

The so-called Populist organization may serve as a safety valve for the Socialist who does not want to cut himself wholly off from the possibility of reatreat—but it has no legitimate footing among the po-litical movements of the day and never can regain the place it once occupied as an incidental factor in the affairs of the country.

A Bad System.

Chicago Chronicle.

The Government printing office should be abolished and the printing for the Government, like the construction of pub-lic buildings and harbor improvements, should be let to the lowest and best bid-Millions of dollars would be saved each year and better work would be per-

The Test of Unionism.

Chicago Tribune.

If we intrust trade unionism with the control of the labor supply of the United States we shall expect it to exercise its control in such a way as to make labor more effective instead of less effective. By that test will trade unionism stand or fall,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

By the bye, didn't some convicts escape from Folsom recently?

However Hay feels about it, convicts are ready to fight for the open door.

Looping the loop to even more strenyous than swinging round the circle.

The most conspicuous juits just now are those that have not been broken open.

The President has crystallized the sentiments of all good citizens regarding lynching.

It is only fitting that a girl who has led a colorless life should commit suicide by taking Parts green,

If our robbers dion't work at a safe in the open street, they at least got some money, which is more than the Seattle ntatives did.

When an American editor loses his head he makes it hot for others. When a Chinese editor loses his he goes where he can't make it any hotter. Dr. Ford, of St. Louis, has discovered another Baconian cipher in Shakespeare.

If all these surmises are correct Bacon's work must have suffered from trich-Infante. "A tennis racket bearing the initials T. R. Jr.' passed through Oyster Bay

today to be restrung." Such is the information given an expectant Nation by the New York Evening Su Again the American people shows its industrial ingenuity. The hatpin has been

advanced from the position of a nulsance to that of a lethal weapon. The latest in stance of its utilization was in New York where two colored women, armed solely with hatpins, held up a collector and took from him \$112.

A feeling of pity comes over one on reading of the misfortune that befel Ivan Chase, editor of the Colfax Gazette. While occupying a berth in an O. R. & N. eper his trousers were stolen, What a mortifying position for a guide of public How embarrassing for a man o walk down the streets of Colfax clad from the waist down in a Gazette! It would indeed be a case of putting too much of the editor's personality in the paper. But the conclusion of the dis-patch telling of the misfortune dispels the gloom, and also kills a traditionary belief. The editor went to the baggage car. opened his trunk, and got out another

pair of trousers. Another pair of trousers!

Revised Quotation. "Let me write the ads of a country,

and I care not who makes its songs," Yet Another One,

Mrs. Louisa Kelley, a bride of three weeks, was found dead in a bathtub at her home, 57 Inglehart street, yesterday morning.-St, Paul Pioneer Press.

The Bridge Builder.

"Citizen," of Grant's Pass, who recently out-Emersoned Emerson by the advice to build cantaloupe bridges to the fixed stars," has forwarded an essay based on the text: "A cup of water will quench thirst. It will make a plant grow. Its composition is oxygen and hydrogen." The essay deals with the essential nature of the state, and concludes with the pregnant sentence: "Bridges to cross abysses must be cantilevered to the state.'

Omar Not a Fan.

The ball no question makes of ages and noes, But here or there as strikes the player goes; And He that toes'd you down into the Fleid, He knows about it all—He knows—He knows. An effort is being made to boost Omar Khayyam as a fan, the sole evidence brought forward being the stanza quoted above. This shows how inconsiderate some people are. Omar was evidently a man that didn't know a thing about baseball, otherwise he would never have written such a line as "here or there asstrikes the player goes." The ball does no such thing-just the opposite in fact. If it always went where the player intended to send it there would be more free hats for the team. The last two lines are a little obscure, but apparently contain really good advice. Take the umpire's decision he knows about it all-he knows-some

Quaint College Yells,

The college yell of the University of Texas, which begins:

Rattle to thrat, to thrat, to thrat and goes through a long sizale of sixboom-bahs has been going the rounds of the papers lately as an example of the barbaric tastes of Texans. As a matter of fact, the yells in some much more staid communities are worse. The Academy of

Gloucester (Mass.) has this: Yip, yap, yap, Whirriale, whirrante, whirron, We eat the clam, We don't give a damn. For saited, pickled, dried-out-cod. Lost her!

British Columbia is looked upon as a ober, old-fashioned province, yet listen to the yell of the Collegiate School, Viotoria, B. C .:

Flick, flick, flick, Vic. Vic. Vic. Vic-to-ri-a, Yah, yah, yah, Oh, so alicky Crick-ik-ik-ik. Best 'em, Est 'em,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"Papa, what do they mean by 'the flower of the family?" "A blooming nulsance, usu-ally?"—Puck. Ethel-Yes! The poor chap has lost his money Ethel-Yes: The poor chap has lost his money but not his friends. Edith-Ah! That is what you might call a double misfortune!—Puck. He—Do you believe that love begets love? She—I most certainly do "Why, then, don't birds grow to love cats?"—Yonkers States-

Financier-I told me boss I couldn't afford

to work for t'ree dollars a week. Merchant-What did he say? Financier-Said he hadn't noticed me tryin' to.—Jusge.

noticed me tryin to.—Junge.

De sayin' is you mustn't lay up for yo'self riches in dis worl', but dey comes in mighty handy w'en de balliff's settin' on de front do'step.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Pa, what's a pessimist?" "A man who always thinks when he gots up in the morning that it's going to be the hottest day of the season."—Chicago Record-Heraid.

William-Tou must remember, my dear, that my taste is better than yours? His Dear Wife -Undoubtedly, when we come to consider that you married me and I married you.-Boston Close.

Little Hiram-Grampa, did you see the twotailed comet? Farmer Bumpercrop-No, b'jings;
I been so busy harvestin I didn't even git
for see the circus, let alone the sideshows.

-Kansas City Journal.

The Aunt-And how was your hirthday party, Archie! Archie-Oh, auntie, it was the finest I ever had! Why, I got such a terrible stomach trouble that I could not go to school for three days.—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Giddy (vivaciously)—My new gown is a draum-very light gray voile. He (practically)—Ah, yes; very pretty, I'm sure. But dossn't gray solf sasily? Miss G. (leaping before she looked)—Oh, I hads it made with a broad black girdle,—Chicago Becord-Herald,