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street, and Julius Black YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; slightly cooler;

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PROTEST It is regrettable to find the newspapers of Canada, and especially those of our near neighbor, the Province of British Columbia, taking it so grievously that the Alaska Boundary Commission declined to give to Canada territory which no Canadian; not even of British Columbia, ever thought of claiming till after the discovery of gold in the Klondike, some six or seven years ago.

Especially furious, as we find them. are the newspapers of British Columbia. Their wrath exhales in about equal parts against the United States, against Great Britain, and against the Government of Canada. The United States, they say, put up a game of bluff, or claims without merit; the Mother Country, Great Britain, was willing to sacrifice Canadian interests for the friendship of the United States, and the Government of Canada, by agreeing to the arbitration which has terminated as ought to have been foreseen, has betrayed the interests of the Dominion. and may as well get ready to "get out," for it will find the vengeance of the people a consuming fire.

lieved that the plain language of the Great Britain, under which we hold as the successor of Russia, could be set aside? Had there been any ambiguity an argument might have been founded on it. But this treaty was drawn with unusual precision. There is not a doubtful word in it. The starting point named is "the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of fifty-four degrees forty minutes north latitude." There can be no question here. As to Prince of Wales Island, there is no doubt, nor the parallel of fifty-four forty. Then from the southernmost point of this island, in fiftyfour forty, "the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains, situated parallel to the coast, as far as the 141st degree of west longitude; and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British Possessions on the Continent of America to the north-

west." Yot it was expressly stipulated that "the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia," and on the other hand it was stipulated that "wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British Possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the Coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues there-

The language of the original treaty was French; though the English version was collated and indeed collabo. rated with it. By the French version strong light is thrown on the English text. For example, where it is said in the treaty that the boundary "shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast," the French word for windings is "sinuosities," a much more specific and exact term. By the British Government the Prench text has been recognized and printed as the official version; and French is accepted as the language of diplomacy,

Here, then, is the definition of the boundaryline, with explanatory clauses. From the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island the line was to follow Portland Channel, north, to the fiftysixth degree of north latitude. As to Portland Channel there could be no dispute. It was laid down on all charts and maps, and on charts and maps repeatedly made by both parties after-The line was to follow this channel, northward, to the fifty-sixth degree of latitude-another definite point, about which there could be no disputs. From this point the summit

gree of west longitude. Again no possibility of mistake. It was well known that a range of mountains lay parallel to the coast, and near it, all the way round to the north and west; but as the object of Russia was to shut out Great Britain in that region from access to the ocean, and that only, it was provided that when the summit of the mountains should be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the boundary limit should not be further from the coast than this distance of ten marine leagues. That is, the Russian territory was to reach back from the sea to the summit of the mountains, unless the distance to the summit was more than ten leagues; but in any event the British territory was

of the sea. Here again, as throughout the treaty, there could be no possibility of mistake, The only thing that remained was to mark the summit of the mountains; or, if the summit were more distant than ten marine leagues from the coast, then a line ten marine leagues back of it. If anything more conclusive than the text of the treaty were necessary, it was supplied by reprinting the maps of the time, and the British maps down to 1877, and corrected to 1898. These maps coincided throughout with the claim of the United States.

The British Commissioners could not escape the conclusion, and the Canadian Commissioners could avoid it only by abrupt refusal to admit the force of the argument and the inevitable conclusion. Canada wanted the head of Lynn Canal, because it is the gateway to the interior. Her Commissioners were in the position of children wanting a thing, wanting it badly, and seeing no force or reason in any statement why they shouldn't have it.

HOSTILITY THAT HELPS THE PRESIDENT.

The New York Sun has steadily attacked the President for interfering in the coal strike and prosecuting the Northern Securities Company. The Financial Chronicle says that the victory of the miners in the coal strike stimulated organized labor to present extreme demands, which caused extensive contraction of building and brought about a great reduction in the consumption of iron and steel. This caused a break in the market, the cut in the steel dividend, and the collapse of steel stocks, which in turn influenced all the narkets adversely. The conclusion of Wall street in short is that President Roosevelt is responsible for the recent slump in the market, Far from doing the President any

political injury, this silly accusation

of Wall street and its dependencies making public opinion solid for the President's nomination and election next year, for the independent journals of the country that have not hitherto been advocates of the Roosevelt candidacy have been prompt to protest against the shallow accusation. The Springfield Republican, the Providence Journal, the New York Evening Post, the Philadelphia Ledger, all agree in the opinion that "the people will esent this attempt of Wall street to hold the President responsible for troubles of Wall street's own manufacture." The Springfield Republican tells Wall street that President Roosevelt's interference in the coal strike ended a deadlock which was injuring industry more than all the strikes that have since happened put together. The strike epidemic was due to the great increase in prices and the cost of living, procured through the combination of cap-Can it be that any part of the people | Ital, but followed by no increase in wages of British America really supposed or of labor, Capital cannot expect greatly to increase the size of the dividends at the without starting a demand for an increase in the wages of labor, and inciting a strike in event of refusal. This was evident in the business revival of 1886 and in the good times of 1891-92. This is the answer of the independent press of the country, which has never been a thick and thin supporter of the President's Administration, to the cry of the piratical population of Wall street that he is an "unsafe" President, who is responsible for the collapse of trusts and the low quotations of stocks. The independent press of the country

has done President Roosevelt but sim-

ple justice in this matter, just as it did

last June when J. P. Morgan was quoted as denouncing the President because of his position toward corporate interests and his sympathetic attitude toward labor. The Oregonian repeats today what it said inst June, that "President Roosevelt does not need Wall street," for in any large sense the united wealth and wiles of Wall street never ruled this country, and never will. Let it be once widely understood that Wall street is opposed to the election of Roosevelt on account of his interference in the coul strike and toward piratical trusts, and its opposition would insure his election. Roosevelt will be elected, as all popular Presidents have been, without the money power, and in spite of the hostility of certain of the moneyed classes. Jackson was vigorously opposed for election in 1832 by certain powerful moneyed interests in the country, but their influence was not visible in the vote of the Electoral College following the election. The money power supported Lincoln in 1864, Grant in 1868 and McKinley in 1896 and 1900, not because it was a hero worshiper, but because all the eggs of Wall street were in the basket of the Republican party. If the Republican party had fallen down in 1896, the eggs of Wall street would have been smashed in the Republican basket and the victorious Bryan would have wrung the neck of the goose that laid the golden eggs at the first opportunity. The money power bets its money on the winning horse, but the money power never in the history of this country dictated the nomination of a Presidential candidate in either party; never yet, had appreciable influence enough in politics to turn the scale of the election betweeen the two great parties. The truth is that Wall street never yet could make a man by its friendship or break him as Presidential nominee by its hostility. Wall street might elect a few Congressmen in close districts, now and then, with the corrupt influence of its concentrated capital; Wall street might corrupt a local municipal or even a State Legislature, but when you spread the effective political influence of Wall street over the entire country it spreads exceedingly thin. Wall street is nothing

but a gambling house; it bets on elec-

tion, but it does not nominate, much

less elect Presidents. Wall street bets

on the winning horse, when it thinks it

has correctly named him, but the reso-

lute banded opposition of the money

power could not possibly hope to defeat

the election of Roosevelt. The money power never nominated a President who

popular with Wall street or not.

The people at large would be sure to Wall street wished to upset him. Jackson, a man thoroughly dreaded by the popular and ever victorious. The money power ultimately went with him, but he won not through its support but by his defiance of its hostility and his indifference to its influence. Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury, George S. Boutwell, excited the hatred of the gold gamblers of Wall street by interfering to break the "gold" corner created by Fisk and Gould on "Black" Friday, in to come to a line within the ten leagues 1869, but the wreck of the pirates did not weaken the Administration with the people. The support of Wall street could not have elected Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and Cleveland was easily elected in 1892 without any particular support from Wall street. Wall street counts for very little in a Presidential campaign; in time of peace Wall street could not make or break any man for the Presidency.

> "ELIJAH" WILL LOSE HIS CASE. "Elijah" Dowie, at his general meeting in New York City yesterday, de-nounced the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals condemning a Zionite for letting a child die for lack of medical attendance, and said he would carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. The case referred to was that of a young girl treated for pneumonia simply by the prayers of her parents. The defense offered was that in belief of the parents such prayer constituted "medical attendance"; that to require the parents to call in a physician contrary to their conscience was to deny them religious liberty. But the New York Court of Appeals intimated that under such an absurd view of "religious liberty," sincere ignorance or infatuation might do a helpless child to death, might offer up

> his child as a blood sacrifice, in obedience to insane religious belief. About twenty-five years ago a religious fanatic in one of the small towns of Barnstable County, Mass., did, with the approval of his wife, deliberately murder his own child as a blood sacrifice to their religious belief. The murderer was a man of fair intelligence, of excellent previous character, and was sane enough in all the ordinary affairs of life. His "religious belief" did not help him. He was convicted, and was placed in an asylum for the insane, and after a fumber of years' confinement was released entirely cured of his de-

If "Elijah" Dowie carries this case up to the Supreme Court on further appeal there is little doubt that the United States Supreme Court would sustain the lower court. The state assumes the duty of interfering to protect a minor child against its parents in cases of cruel and abusive treatment, 'and the propriety of such action is generally admitted. If it is the duty and right of the state to protect a child in such a that the state should refuse a child protection against parental neglect or action that rested on superstition or religious eccentricity or insanity; that done to death by neglect born of ig-norance or religious infatuation. If the child as a blood sacrifice, the State of of Pennsylvania here follows the law New York surely may legally punish a as laid down in Massachusetts, in Ohio, man who suffered his child to go to its in New York and in the Federal Sudeath for want of treatment that sci- preme Court. ence has demonstrated to be effective; that is, the State of New York may legally punish a man who murders his child by neglect. There are well intentioned persons who believe that it is healthful to walk barefoot through the grass every morning; to go barefoot as much as possible; suppose other persons passed beyond the bounds of mere whimsicality and insisted that their children should sleep naked out of doors in the most inclement nights of the year, the state's right to interfere to protect the child from being done to death by exposure would not be disputed. If the state may do this, the state should see to it that in sickness the helpless child should be assured of such protection as established medical science and surgery can give it, and not be abandoned to the ministrations of amiable ignorance and religious mania.

LOW FREIGHTS AND SUBSIDIES.

Now that ocean freights have declined to the lowest point on record, and every port in the civilized world is crowded with idle tonnage seeking employment at rates in many cases below the cost of operation, the main argument of the subsidy-seekers has been demolished. The subsidy scheme reached high tide in its prospects a few years ago, when unparalleled commercial development all over the world caused a temporary scarcity of shipping and rates advanced accordingly. Even at that time, there was nothing in the situation which presented anything but the flimslest argument in favor of the subsidy. France nad a subsidized marine which was extracting toll from the taxpayers by means of a law almost exactly similar to the one Griscom, Morgan et al. were endeavoring to foist on the Americans, but her merchant marine was so busy making long voyages to foreign countries for the purpose of earning mileage bounties that the Frenchmen were compelled to ship the greater part of their reight under alien flags.

Not at any period during the era of high freights did the French shipping subsidy benefit the French shipper o producer, for the shipowner exacted all that the law of supply and demand allowed him. This law, it is needless to state, was regulated by the unsubsidized fleets of other nations and not by the French vessels, which at all times accepted the limit established by worldwide conditions. It was thus made quite plain that subsidies were of no assistance or value to the shippers during the periods of high freights. Now we are in the midst of an era of low freights, and more ships than can find profitable employment are available at the lowest rates on record. Every branch of commercial industry, whether it is the ocean-carrying trade or the business of producing something to be carried to market, is entitled to fair remuneration for the services rendered

or for the commodities produced. In view of the ruinous rates at which freight is now being carried on the high seas, it is perhaps fortunate that only a small number of the world's tradesm have their money invested in ships. And yet, while this comparatively small number of men are suffering a loss or at the best are receiving no profits, an normously greater number of farmers, of the mountains parallel to the coast, would not otherwise have been nomi- lumbermen, millers and other producers other one influence.

not otherwise have been elected. For at which they can send their goods to this reason it is of no appreciable polit- market. These millions of "freight proical consequence whether Roosevelt is ducers" would be obliged to pay the ship subsidy if the iniquitous subsidy bill ever became a law, and yet they uphold Roosevelt if they believed that | would reap no profit whatever from it, either when freights were high or when they were low. The question accor money power of his day, was always dingly becomes one of "the greatest good to the greatest number." and on this basis the millions of producers should never be compelled to pay a bonus to a few hundred shipowners so

long as they have the fleets of the

world to draw on for tonnage supplies. The low freights and attendant shrinkage of profits will naturally have the effect of shortening the supply of new tonnage, and in due senson, fire, disaster and old age will retire many of the craft now incuse. Then there will be the inevitable reaction, and with it will come more new ships and possibly another period of overbuilding, followed by low freights. These changing conditions in the carrying trade have been in evidence since the ocean-carrying trade began, and they will probably continue until the end of time. Many nations less fortunately situated than America can find no better investment for their people than in shipping property. They will accordingly continue to invest their money in such property, and, taking the good years with the bad, will make a small profit out of it, while America is making a good profit in supplying cargoes and hauling them to tidewater from the vast regions lying inland. When the profits in this latter business become too small, Americans will return to the ocean, and without the aid of a subsidy or any artificial means of assistance will hold their own with the fleets of other nations.

"Allied Council of Building Trades" of Philadelphia having attempted to prevent any man from working as a plumber unless he belonged not only to a union, but to a union which it recognized, the plumbers discharged because of this attempt stood on their legal right to work and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sustains them in a decision in which Mr. Associate Justice Dean, speaking for the court, says: ' "The workman must have the unrestricted privilege of working for such employer as he pleases at such wages as he chooses to accept." Judge Dean stands upon the final right, secured by the Constitution, of every man to free labor. He shows that neither the Legislature nor the executive can deprive a citizen of Pennsylvania "of the unrestricted privilege of working for such employer as he pleases, at such wages as he chooses to accept." Judge Dean asserts that it is the right of any person to go and come from his work, not only without overt violence, but without threat, molestation or any form of outer pressure whatever. Any man or any number of men may agree not to work, to refuse a certain wage or refuse to associate in work with other men, but they can touch no other man; they cannot coerce him to join their labor organization, cannot threaten him nor worry him with so-called "argument," , "persuacase, it cannot be reasonably pleaded sion" or "picketing." By the same laws, courts and constitution is protected "the unrestricted privilege" of any man or any number of men to stop work, to strike, to ask any wages, is, the state cannot permit a child to be to join any union, to work with or without any other man, and to require in any given work any condition, stip-State of Massachusetts was correct in ulation or limitation whatever in hours punishing a parent for offering up his or anything eise. The Supreme Court

> The great copper mining industry of Montana, that in one way or another touches the other great industries of the state smelting, lumbering, coal mining-has received a stunning blow in the decision of the court of the Sec-ond Judicial District of that state against the Boston & Montana Com- lobby under and circumstances. pany, known as the Amalgamated Copper Company. All of the mines, smelters and other properties of the Amalgamated have been closed, and thousands of idle men throng the streets of Butte, Anaconda, Great Falls, Beit, Bonner, and other seats of the company's operations. With a Rocky Mountain Winter just at hand the situation is extremely grave, and its results cannot yet be fully realized. F. Augustus Heinze, in whose favor the decision was made, has, it is claimed, a friend at court so close as to render it impossible for the Amalgamated Company to do businesss in Montana. Be this as it may, the decision in his favor' has been followed by a shut-down in mining properties that cannot fall to work great hardship upon thousands of miners and other workingmen in the great copper centers of Montana.

The movement to abandon the noiome basements of public school buildings and institute playgrounds commends itself to all who have my knowledge of the unsanitary and even disgusting conditions that have long prevailed in many of these basements. Dark, ill ventilated, malodorous, these places, one and all should be abandoned as playrooms. Parents will do their part by dressing their children so that they can play out during the briefrecess and noon hour without discomfort in all weathers. This can be done and the health of the children will be benefited thereby. Basements that are microbe hatcheries, and consumptives as teachers, are a part of any public school equipment that should be discontinued.

The works of few historical writers have taken wider range than those of William Edward Hartpole Lecky, whose death, in his 66th year, is one of the announcements in the news of the day. His most elaborate work was his."History of England in the XVIIIth Century," in eight large volumes. It is comprehensive and able, but the style is heavy. More satisfactory to general readers are his two works, in two volumes each, "A History of Rationalism and "A History of European Morals." His literary career has extended over forty years; and though England has produced in his time historical writings more brilliant and attractive, she has produced none more useful or better

"An Italian in America six months seems to become an American," exmerchant, who has a habit of bringing over parties of his countrymen to study American methods. The remark was made as the investigator was in one of New York's public schools, and was an unconscious and powerful tribute to the school system, which has probably done more for America than any

to the intersection with the 141st de- nated, or elected a President who would are profiting by the low freight rates SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS PREDICTS CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESS

Hard Duty of Democrats. Cowlitz Advocate. To be a Democrat, one must be a pessi-mist. If you don't believe it just read the editorials in the Democratic newspapers.

Contentment at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg Bulletin.

The business people of this city report a larger volume of business this season than for years. The only conclusion to be formed is that our merchants have the goods in demand and are selling them at living rates.

Fair Notice to Canada. Eugene Register. Some day a question greater than the

Alaskan boundary question will be settled when the boundary between the United States and Canada is wiped off the map. Greater Salem will not be in it then with Greater United States. How About This, Mr. Hitchcock? Roseburg Plaindealer.
The man Hitchcock is of about the cali-

ber of a man who would jump on a woman. The real thieves are being protected by the Interior Department, whose scon is to raise a howl for Hitchcock and thus protect the grafters.

Sure to Be Beaten Anyway. Spokane Chronicle

At this distance it may be hard to guess whether the Democratic presidential nom-inee will or will not be Hearst next Summer: but it's an easy bet that he will be hearsed all right when the votes are counted in November.

For Competition in the Sky. Woodburn Independent,

The Lewis and Clark Fair management should have an international airship competition. An offer of a \$100,000 prize would gain considerable free advertising, and lead the outside into the idea that the Fair is to be something big and worth visiting.

'Frisco's Temperance Airship.

Eugene Guard. New a San Francisco man has invented a marvelous airship, which, after perform-ing several stunts over the roofs of the city, wound up by plumping itself and its inventor into the bay. These airships have a passion for water that merits official recognition from the W. C. T. U.

Have to Die Sometime Somewhere

Tacoma News.

The death on the field of a player in the football game at Annapolis yesterday brought the contest to a sudden and tragic and. The player was doubtless ignorant of the conditions of his heart. Such an event, sad as it is, is not a proper text for condemning football playing. People die of cardiac syncope in bed.

Miss Ware Not Yet Proven Guilty.

Eugene Register. After all the noise that has been made at Washington about the land business in Oregon the only case yet to reach the stage of investigation is that of the former local commissioner of Eugene who is yet to be proven guilty of any crooked work while in office and who, if guilty, is not guilty through any collusion with local people in getting claims nor with any Lane County citizens in violating provisons of the law. In fact, the charge lies at the door of Horace McKinley, a timber locator, whose interests lie outside of Lane County and whose crookedness, if any, does not incriminate local people who, for themselves, sought to acquire claims

Boom Started for Turner.

Walla Walla Statesman The award of the Alaskan Boundary ssion granting all the claims of the United States except an unimportant one regarding the Portland Canal is gratifying to the people of the whole country, and especially to those of the Pacific Coast. It will greatly increase the popularity of ex-Senator George Turner, who was one of the three American commissioners. It is very likely that if the Republicans turn Govrnor McBride next year, Turner cratic nomination and his chances to win will be quite as good as were John R. Rogers' chances in 1900. Although the Republican majority in this state is all the way from 20,000 to 30,000, there are thousands of independent voters who will not support the candidate of the railroad

Unexpected Good News From Bend.

The Oregonian takes a recent Bend in cident as the text for a rather pointed arraignment of upright citizens in general for their failure to support movements for the preservation of law and order. They want the newspapers to pitch in and show up the pluguglies and offenders of high and low degree, but themselves shrink back into the shade or espouse the cause of disorder. This is a lamentable trait of weak human nature. But The Oregonian does injustice to Bend through the inference that law and order has few supporters here. The law and order ent is strong here and the forces of disorder, though noisy, are greatly in the minority. The evidences of this fact that have come to the Bulletin are unexpectedly numerous and gratifying. Bend is all right.

Recreation for Poetic Correspondent. White Salmon Notes in Hood River Glacier. This week your White Salmon correspondent, driven by the cold winds of adversity onto the shoals of compellion, has been doing some nonunion plastering at his country villa, "Altadena." Alta is the Chinook word for now, and dena is a Kamskatkan word signifying enjoyment. Our motto is, "Have a good time while you live, for you'll be a long time dead." But to return to the subject, you ought to have seen us besmear the ceiling. The egg of a guinea hen is uniform in color compared with our be-specked countenance. The oozy mortar clung in chunks to our inflamed eyeballs and hung in graceful festoons from our sweeping eyelashes. Like a continuous lava flow it ran down our sleeves and hardened as it reached our vertebra. We began to realize that we had severed with our incisors a little more than we could masticate with our molars. We were re-minded of that beautiful couplet from Browning: With bloodshot eye and face bedaub I set me down to rest begob,

While mortar's come my clothes bedeck, And pains course down my swan-like neck. The Norsk Nightingale.

W. F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel. Maude Mulier, on nice Summer day Raked in meadow sveet vith hay. Her eyes ban sharp lak gude sharp knife She bah nice giri, ay bet may life!

The Yudge came riding down big hill In nice red yumping ottom Mande say "Hallo, Yudge, how ban yu?" The Yudge say "Maudie, how y' du?" He say, "Skol yu tak little ride

She start to senging little song.

Ef yu skol lak to, yump inside." So Maude and Tudge ride 'hout sax miles And Yudge skol bask in Maude's sveet

Den Maude ban valking, 'bout half day, Back to meadows sveet vith hay. "Ay love yu still, dear," say the Yudge, But Maude she only say "O fudge!" "Of all sad vords than men skel talk

The saddest ben 'Valk, yu sucker, velk!'

Den attomobili bust all to hal!

Chicago Record-Herald. Marshall Field is quoted as follows in a New York interview: "I certainly ex-pect Mr. Chamberlain will win and Eng-land will soon take her place slongside the other protective countries of the

Mr. Field has just returned from England, and we may suppose that he is in-fluenced in his opinions by what he heard there, but no man can take a poli of a nation, and we must assume further that he is largely affected by his personal judgment on the forces now in conflict. This is the judgment of a man of very version. exceptional business acumen, a man whi is engaged in the largest enterprises both as a trader and an investor of capital, and undoubtedly it should carry great weight. While Mr. Field could not tell us much as to the details of party caustics. cuses, he is an expert witness on the business situation and business is folned with imperialism in Chamberlain's tariff

It is significant, therefore, that the Chicago merchant should feel so sure of the British statesman's success. If Mr. Field can feel as he does because of the necessities of the case as they appear to him, it would be natural to suppose that the usiness men of Great Britain, or many of them, would be affected much more deep-ly. The Chamberlain propaganda would be specially attractive to manufacturers and would prove alluring to exporters of every kind, as well as to those persons who are chiefly concerned in the protec-

tion of the home market.

There has been from the first an impres sion that the cause was by no means hopeless one, but the common opinion has been that it would have a slow develop-ment. Mr. Field makes bold to predict not only that it will triumph, but that it will triumph in the near future. His interview conveys the idea that it is indispensable to save the country from stagnation, to equip it against the ag-gressive rivalry and enterprise of the new Germany and of the United States.

The Worn-Out Preacher.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Better provision for the care of worn out preachers, their widows and orphans, seems likely to be a leading question be-fore the Methodist General conference at Los Angeles next year.

What is now done by the church in this espect may be judged from the facts that it has about 2350 superannuated ministers, for whom was collected last year but \$297,000, or an average of only \$126 each.

What the church might do for its worn-out servants, if it gave to them the same energy that is given to its other activities, may be judged from the facts that the value of its houses of worship and parsonages now amounts to nearly \$150,-000,000, and that it marked the ope the present century by raising \$20,000,000 for its general work.

The chief cause of the disproportion be-tween what the church does for its wornout preachers and what it does on other lines of duty seems to be that its laws do not make the support of superannuates exactly a covenanted duty of mem-bership, like the support of the pastors presiding elders and bishops, but rather in option of benevolence. The Rock River, the North Indiona and

other conferences are memorializing the general conference so to amend the dis-cipline, or church law, that the claims of superannuates may stand on the same basis with the membership as the claims of ministerial support. There is also proposal that a permanent fund of \$5,000,-000 to \$15,000,000 be raised, whose income shall be devoted to the care of the wornout preachers.

That something ought to be done, and must be done, seems to be generally admitted among Methodists. Observant laymen are justified in the belief that something will be done from the fact that the Rev. John Lee has taken up the subject with all of his customary enthusiasm Mr. Lee, it may be remembered, is the determined Illinois preacher who began

some years ago to agitate against the civil disabilities imposed upon all Chris-tians not of one particular communion in ertain South American states. Mr. Lee did not shrick on the street corners, but he wrote letters to men of power forth the facts, until finally he had the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Germany uniting in diplo-

tiring enthusiasts is certain to win. Since it has evidently begun to enlist such en-thusiasts the cause of the worn-out Methodist preacher is certainly looking up. For to all Methodists, not merely as Christians, but just as men, the welfare of none should be dearer than the welfare of those who have burned the candle of life at both ends to light their fellows into everlasting peace.

Won an Expensive Game.

Kansas City Star.
One of the reasons for believing that
there is no immediate danger of war between Russin and Japan is the fact that hostilities would cost rather more than the Czar's government can afford to pay at present. Russia is carrying on some expensive development work at home, and t is rather difficult to make both ends But fighting under modern conditions is a tremendously expensive business, and it is the general impression in Europe that the Czar's government would much prefer to keep the peace for a few years longer.

Where He Scores. Atchison Globe,

The man who has a steady is sure of a ad watch fob for a Christmas present this year.

Song of the Civil Service Commission The following verses describing the wards or forwards, and it was in addition march of the Civil Service Commission are taken from a song which has made a hit at Washington. It is pretended by the New York Sun that they were found in the desk of William Dudley Foulke after his resignation from the Commission, and | lable alone saves it from being made the that he wrote them to irrigate the arid- subject of a congratulatory ode ities of business.

The butcher, the baker, the candlestick Are all the classified list. The watchman and fireman, the cook and the pleman Must do just as we insist

The porter and painter, the plumber and waiter Are examined when we demand. Oh, we're getting them all; they come a

And we're right up behind the band. I think we may say, as we work day by day, To show what a pupil isn't worth, That at some future date, just when

won't state. We will rule o'er a classified earth. When every one here, on this eligible sphere Will greet us with outstretched hand. Oh, we're getting them all, they come

And we're right up behind the band. The kickers and knockers and growlers, you know, May roast us as much as they ple

But they haven't a show for the Govern ment dough Lest they pass their exams, with case. No official nor clerk, with a shirk to his work. Can bluff us with frown or glad hand. Oh, we're getting them all, they come at

And we're right up behind the band. When we rule every job on the classified We'll turn our attention to Mars

And when there's a dearth of classified worth We'll examine the classified stars We're here with our lists and we're

with the John.

And we trust you will understand That we're getting them 'all, the great an And are right up behind the band.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

How a Kipling Review Reads. In the "Five Nations" (copyright 1903, by Rudyard Kipling) Kipling shows a marked advance in his art. Such expressions as "sleek-barreled swells" (copyright 1963 by Rudyard Kipling), "swingling waves" (copyright 1900, by Rudyard Kipling) and "holy Moses" (copyright 1903, by Rudyard Kipling) indicate an attention to detail that was lacking in the "Seven Seas" (copyright 1909, by Rudyard Kipling.)

Some of the lines bear quotation. The refrain of the bell-buoy, for instance: (Shoal, 'ware shoal) Not me. (Copyright, 1993, by Rudyard Kipling.)

How stands the Old Lord Warden? Are Dover Eggs still fresh! (Copyright, 1963, by Rudyard Kipling.) After the "Seven Seas" (copyright) and the "Five Nations" (copyright) Kipling's next book will probably be the "Two by Four Island" (copyright 1965, by Rudyard

Kipling.) its by permission of Doubleday, Page & Company; Kipiing's O. K. by cable.)

The Humorist Abroad.

Mark Twain sails for Florence, Italy, to-There was a young lady of Florence

Who sald, "Humorists are my abhorrence;" But from laughing at Twain She was doubled with pain, And wept tears of amusement in torrents.

Official Enterprise.

Chief of Police Shaw has a force of snow shovelers at work this morning. The Chief is there with the goods when it comes to enterprise .- Juneau Dispatch, October 15.

The Difference. "You may he works for the city?" "Nope: I say he has a city job."
"Oh!"—Baltimore News.

The school for barbers has short terms, Some people can't touch land without getting muddy.

The Baker City Herald is acquiring the acquittal habit,

Kalama wants a "milk factory." What's the matter with a cow? Sherlock Holmes has solved the mys-

tery of drawing big houses. Neptune will disown his namesake that tried to sink Nelson's Victory.

Big Bill Devery has gone back on Sam Parks; for political reasons only. What Montana copper corporations need

is a separate judiciary for each, Some of Dowie's followers require a chariot of fire to cure their cold feet.

Dan Patch exhibits the great peculiar-

ity of the patch family-they last so quick, "I grow hair in one night," says an advertisement. Must be of the Belgian kind. It is evident that the men who eloped

have a loco motive. We observe with pleasure that "Peter Pindar" and Henry Vaughan are still writing in the Kansas City Star.

with a Chicago & North-Western engine

The price of pies having been raised in Chicago, labor has the best of reasons for demanding an increase of wages.

Enterprise must miss the esteemed Brick Johnson, who prevented ennul by shooting up the town at suitable intervals. Lots of people kick at swallowing a lit-

tie formaldehyde, and fill themselves daily with stuff that's just as deleterious. Dowie declares that his son Gladstone as never kissed any woman but those

of his family. That's what the boy says. Lloyd's has raised the war rate of vessels in Oriental waters. This is one of

the cases where money talks intelligibly. New York papers allude to Dowle as Elijah the Profit, and thereby perpetuating

an ill-natured witticism first used by Ahab.

If the Government could only find a design for the 2-cent stamp that would stick as well as the stamp there would be much less changing.

Newsboys, laborers, and convicts on the platform in Salem Illustrated a lecture by a W. C. T. U. speaker. For the sake of all their feelings it is to be hoped that the specimens were clearly labeled.

No more will the police of Boston gently lift into a hack the victim of too much lobster salad, or prop against his own door the citizen who wabbles in his walk as the result of too much strong coffee, meet. Of course, at a pinch enough Instead, a call will be sent in for the pa-money could be raised to carry on war. trol wagon, and a charge of "drunk" will trol wagon, and a charge of "drunk" will be placed on the blotter against the name of the erring one. Strict orders have been issued by the Boston Police Commissioners that all drunken persons are to be locked up, and as a consequence the tails are full to overflowing.

It is with deep regret we learn that the Australian Senate has rejected Tumut as the federal capital, and has chosen Bombala. Tumut would have had the unique distinction among capitals of possessing a name that read the same backshort and distinctive. Not that Bombala is a bad name, by any means. It is away ahead of Washington, London or Ottawa. Uncertainty as to the accented syl-

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR. Mother-Tommy, stop asking your father so

many questions. Don't you see it annoys him? Tommy-Why, mother, it's not the questions that make him angry. It's because he can't answer them.-Punch.

"De Turks is killin' up de Christiana," said Brother Williams. "Yea," replied Brother Dickey. "But I wish doy'd come our way-dey's so many Christians in my settlement needs weedin' out."—Atlanta Constitution. The Clergyman (proudly)—People are loth to leave my church. Why, after the services it is fully 15 minutes before the edifice is emptied! The Sinner—I don't wonder at that—come people are very hard to awaken.—Town and Country.

"Tried to skin me, that scribbler did!"
"What did he want?" "Wanted to get out a book jointly, he to write the book and I to write the advertisements. I turned him down. I wasn't going to do all the

literary work!"-Baltimore News. First Soaked Creditor-I understand the cashier stole so much money from the firm that the thing had to be placed in the hands of a receiver. Second Scaked Creditor—

Yes, and now I hear they've found out that Baltimore American. "I see," said Mrs. Oldcastle, hostess led her through the magnificent library. "that your husband likes a pinch of Attic sait now and then." "Yes, Josiah's

a great hand for seasoning, but there's one strange thing about him. He can't stand nutmeg on anything."—Chicago Record-Hernld. Beers-Good mornin'. Could you give a

little relief to a needy veter'n wot fought wid Shertlan? Businessman (without look-ing up from his writing)—Fought with whom? Beers—Wid Phil Sheridan de hero. Businessman (after a pause)--Which 4cked?--Kansus City Journal.