

The Oregonian

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ST. FRANCISCO—J. K. Cooper, 746 Market, near Palace Hotel; Foster & Orser, Ferry Street; Golden State, 225 Battery.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—E. H. House News Stand.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum, 42. Precipitation, none.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair and slightly warmer; northwest winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

THERE IS NO DANGER.

The ground upon which the election of Parker is sought to be justified is that as he has accepted the gold standard and as his party would be unable in any event to carry out its tariff ideas, there is no danger in Democratic ascendancy.

But there is another answer to the Democratic plea that the teeth of the Democratic dog are drawn, and that is the record of the party itself. In 1896 and in 1900 the Democratic party had distinct and definite purposes, and boldly avowed them.

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reasons why it has been rejected so often and during so long a period are based on estimate of its character, and estimate of character on its actions. At short intervals during fifty years this party has been in power. Has it been good for the country? Or in what good, except to prove beyond cavil that it wouldn't do for the country to trust it?

RESULTS AS THEY APPEAR.

The last nine months of preparation reveal the Lewis and Clark Exposition in its full scope. As the great white buildings rise and the grounds round into shape, the real comprehensiveness of the Centennial unfolds itself. Instead of the State Fair on a large scale of the original projectors to be held an incident of a monument unveiling on Clatsop Beach, we shall have an international exposition as representative as it can be made of the life, customs and industries of the principal nations. Instead of a show on the street carnival plan we shall have a big Fair covering over 400 acres and standing upon the slopes opened next June, for a total outlay of not far from \$5,000,000.

Now is the very best time to begin furnishing the city with anticipation of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. It will not do to wait until the many visitors are here. A first-rate start can be made by getting the city's Winter wood transferred from street to basement. An observing citizen reports that he counted from a Twenty-third-street car yesterday sixty-six piles of cordwood and shaves, every bit of which obstructs a highway in violation of municipal ordinance. Some of it was bought green and has been allowed to dry during the Summer without a protest.

No doubt it will surprise most of the people of Portland to be informed that an ordinance passed twenty-one years ago provided that no more than the maximum limit allowed for "storage of one cord of wood in the street; that is to say, fifteen hours for each cord, but never more than ten days in the aggregate. A fine of \$5 is the minimum and \$25 the maximum penalty.

Perhaps the most encouraging sign to the local management is the change of feeling that has come over the home people since the Exposition began to bloom forth. Portlanders are beginning to know the Exposition to understand it, and to appreciate it at its true worth. Six months ago they did not, maybe not three months ago. But as the work goes forward, as people realize what great things have been done for a relatively small amount of money, doubt has disappeared and confidence has taken its place.

And you have done your duty, coax your neighbor to do his. If he is negligent, use more coaxing; then, abuse him. In case neither hard nor soft words suffice, put the law on him. But this is a contingency hardly worth while to consider. Let the carping critic recall the miles on miles of concrete sidewalk laid in the past two years through pride, not municipal requirements.

And now is also a good time to prepare the soil for more rose bushes. The planting season begins the middle of October and all work should be finished a month later. A two-year-old bush planted this Fall in rich earth will bear beautifully next June. Perhaps many residents will want varieties that bloom late in the Summer as well. All over town the month of September is the dry season, there have been exposed to view hedges of a most beautiful pink rose. This is the Caroline Testout, which grows nowhere else in such perfection as in Western Oregon.

A sanitarium for the treatment and teaching of slightly subnormal and delicate children was organized in Chicago in 1898. The need that existed for an institution of that kind is shown in the statement that from the very first more children were presented for admission than could be received. During the interval of less than five years 400 children have been examined; of this number about fifty have been treated, with results that show the wonderful curative and educational value of the methods employed.

This work is at once humane and practical. Fully 75 per cent of the children examined were suffering from malnutrition and anemic disorders in the control of which "knowledge is power." The discouraging feature of the work undertaken is not its pecuniary cost—though this is not easily met—but in the stolid and therefore hopeless ignorance of parents and other caretakers. Contemplating this, one may realize fully the truth of the declaration that to reform children in a physical as well as in a moral sense it is necessary to begin with their ancestors.

This beginning, let us hope, is being witnessed, to a limited extent, for a distant generation in the work of this sanitarium. What the impression that its teachings will be able to make upon the mass is now imperceptible, it will no doubt be stamped in lives of increased usefulness in individual cases in the more or less distant future.

Such effort, of course, does not touch the real root of the evil. This lies in the mistake, not to say crime, of bringing children into the world when unable to endure them, physically at least, for the battle of life, which each individual must fight for himself. The time will probably come when this phase of the question will receive more practical consideration than is possible under present conditions of thought. In the meantime, ignorance will babble of "race suicide," making a play upon the words to suit its own fancy, and go on producing children who appear to be humanly and philanthropically "a chance in the world," which these forces strive vainly to give in lieu of birthright. As the best that can be done to correct an evil that has its foundations deep in irresponsible parentage, this effort is commendable. The niche that it fills in the human economy is small, but it is filled worthily and with some power of expansion.

THE SEASON'S SHOWING. Notwithstanding the exceedingly dry Summer just ended, the agricultural exhibits at the State Fair last week were excellent. While thrifty farmers have had much to discourage them in dry fields and in gardens literally thirsting for needed moisture, they have had much to encourage them in their crops of grain and stock. A cheerful and comfortable one, being not only able to live, pay taxes and make some improvements, but to wear good clothes, attend the state and district fairs, and send their children, well clad, to the school at the beginning of the Fall term.

Further evidence of what may be termed general prosperity, in spite of a rather discouraging season, is shown in the increased number of young men and young women who, having finished accredited preparatory schools, seek entrance to the State University, State Agricultural College and other schools that stand for higher education. From this direction especially come encouraging notes of progress along lines that are of present and make for future prosperity.

Truly, with our abounding yield of wheat safely housed, the hop crop gathered, cured and stored, and both sta-

bles commanding a high price; with an abundance of fruit rapidly maturing and the promise of rain in time to insure a good yield in potatoes and other late vegetables, farmers have no great grievance against fate, even though it has given them a season of some anxiety and discouragement.

We have been wont to say, not boastfully, but gratefully, and with satisfaction, that "crops never fail in Oregon." So say we still, though some hopeful shaves have proved chaff. And in a well-kept, well-clad, healthful and happy agricultural population we find ample proof of the truth of the assertion.

CLEAN UP.

Now is the very best time to begin furnishing the city with anticipation of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. It will not do to wait until the many visitors are here. A first-rate start can be made by getting the city's Winter wood transferred from street to basement. An observing citizen reports that he counted from a Twenty-third-street car yesterday sixty-six piles of cordwood and shaves, every bit of which obstructs a highway in violation of municipal ordinance. Some of it was bought green and has been allowed to dry during the Summer without a protest.

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sine of twenty-five articles was from his pen—command a constituency of the most extraordinary character." "Prodigious! In his twenty-five articles Mr. Walker covers such diverse subjects as "The Education of the World," "The Boer War," "The World City of Jerusalem—In St. Louis," "Scientific Agriculture," "The Pike of Mountain Peoples," and "The Ark of Man-kind surveyed by Mr. Walker from China to Peru, and the panting Eskimo is depicted by the pantless Igorrote. No subject is too technical, no sideshow too jejune, for his comprehensive pen, or, stay, tongue would be a better word than pen, for we read in an introductory confidence that "the editor of the Cosmopolitan went to St. Louis at the close of June, accompanied by a staff of stenographic secretaries and a staff photographer. Securing the assistance of the chiefs of the several divisions, . . . it was possible to cover, during the eleven days occupied in the work, practically every department in the exposition. Each day up to sunset was devoted to an examination of exhibits—after that time, to the various shows of the Pike." Further we read that the "articles were dictated in the midst of the exhibits." The editorial rooms were transferred to the scene of action, and a valuable stimulus given the antiquated editors of Harper's, Century and other metropolitan periodicals. And mark the nice division of time: Every day until sunset, to the exhibits; the evenings, made for pleasure, to the Pike. We can see the editor of the Cosmopolitan rapidly dictating to his distracted stenographic secretaries his opinion of Paloma, the Spanish dancer, and of Froufrou, the Circassian beauty. And on the eleventh day, when the last notes for the last article had been taken, and sunset had put the closure in force, with what abandon must the editor, the stenographic secretaries and the staff photographer have devoted themselves to the crepuscular Pike.

If Henry Mills Aiden, to select an analogy at random, has any spirit of emulation, he will signalize his thirty-sixth year in charge of Harper's by showing what he can do, single-handed, even if he hesitates to go to the front with a corps of stenographic secretaries and staff photographers. He might, without leaving the dinky little office which he has occupied since 1883, get out an issue of Harper's with an up-to-date table of contents something like this:

Murver Grace's Ickle Baby. . . . H. M. Aiden The Storm of Royal Longbeard, Chap. XX. . . . Henry M. Aiden Bees and the Winding of a Geisha. . . . H. M. Aiden The Life-Story of a Maiden. . . . H. M. Aiden The Editor's Folding Bed. . . . H. M. Aiden

This would display commendable enterprise, and nobody could find fault with it, except, perhaps, the short-story writers.

The prophets of financial disaster to all World's Fairs are getting some hard jolts these days, even at St. Louis. The exposition authorities a week ago paid into the United States Subtreasury of the Government a loan of \$4,000,000, making nearly \$5,000,000 already. To this something like \$500,000 more must be added for the receipts of Wednesday and Thursday, "St. Louis day"—the great day of the fair. As the best eleven weeks of the fair season yet remain, it is easy now to see that the loan can be paid long ahead of time, and that a large sum of money will yet be accumulated to divide among the stockholders. Of these the United States Government is the largest, having invested \$5,000,000 in the enterprise on the same terms as the individual holders. It is too early yet to figure out the exact percentage likely to be returned on their investment; but the record is not only the fairest ever known, but as having made to its stockholders a better return than any previously held. It is not at all unlikely that the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland will be able to make some such favorable showing.

J. H. Ackerman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is indefatigable in his efforts to secure an increase in the salaries of teachers throughout the state. From the standpoint of Mr. Ackerman, the schoolteacher is underpaid, his or her compensation falling below that of the farmhand or the laborer in unskilled vocations. If this estimate is correct, a readjustment of teachers' salaries is imperatively demanded. The forces that stand in the way of this necessary to overcome before this readjustment can be secured are, it must be admitted, hard to conquer. These he presents as "the unwilling taxpayer, who objects to the already high taxes, and the farmer, who figures that his hired man is paid only \$30 a month while the teacher gets \$40." These, certainly, are forces to be reckoned with, since they control the funds from which the salaries are drawn.

The "vision box" as auxiliary to telephone service will prove a blessing or otherwise, according to circumstances. To the extent that it betrays the impertinent poacher on the "party line" to the subscriber who pays for service and is entitled to it, it will be an instrument of good. To the extent that it desired reform. The man, however, who is called from his bath or bed to answer the summons of his telephone, the weary housewife who has not yet found time to brush her hair, and the disheveled dame who wants above all things to look her best to the swain who says sweet things to her "over the phone," will hesitate before taking down the receiver and turning on the searchlight.

The recent death of Harvey R. Hill, vice and was a peculiarly sad one, representing as it did the baffled hopes and purposes of a life that was ordered in strict accord with duty as he saw and interpreted it. His purposes were to make a better world, to face the face of great obstacles for years, and he broke down in health perished before his first year's work as pastor of rural flock was completed. An exemplary, studious and purposeful young man, the frustration of his plans for usefulness by ill health and a tragical death is sincerely deplored by all who knew him.

The epidemic of suicide continues. Its terms are widespread. The latest case is that of a farmer in Lane County, a man in good health and comfortable circumstances, who, though 80 years old, could not bide Nature's time, but secured his exit by hanging himself in his barn. The depression cast by the heavy fall of prices that hangs low over the entire Pacific Northwest is generally accredited as the carrier of the germs of self-destruction that have been so active in the past two weeks.

MAXIMS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

No man is happy if he does not work. Daylight is a powerful discourager of evil. The shots that count in battle are the shots that hit. Righteousness ends weakness but a poor yoke-fellow. It is almost as harmful to be a virtuous fool as a knave. A lie is no more to be excused in politics than out of politics.

The sinews of virtue lie in man's capacity to care for what is outside himself. Demagogic denunciations of wealth is never wholesome, and is generally dangerous. It is almost as necessary that our policy should be stable as that it should be wise. Far and away the best price that life offers is "chance" to work hard at work worth doing.

People show themselves just as unit for liberty whether they submit to anarchy or to tyranny. In the long run the most disagreeable truth is a safer companion than the most pleasant falsehood. The well-being of the workman is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Of course the worth of a promise consists purely in the way in which the performance squares with it. If promises are violated, if pledged word is not kept, then those who have failed in their duty should be held to no promotion. The men who demand the impossible or the unobtainable are the enemies of the forces with which they are nominally at war.

The faculty, the the habit of read-building marks in a nation those solid, stable qualities which tell for permanent greatness. If we show ourselves weaklings, we will earn the contempt of mankind, and what is far more consequence—our own contempt. The adoption of what is reasonable in the demands of reformers is the surest way to prevent the adoption of what is unreasonable. The Government cannot supply the lack in any man of the qualities which must determine in the last resort the man's success or failure.

Any really great nation must be peculiarly sensitive to two things: Stain on the National honor at home, and disgrace to the national arms abroad. You cannot put a stop to or reverse the inevitable tendencies of the world, but you can control and regulate them and see that they do no harm. Wherever a substantial monopoly can be shown to exist we should certainly try our utmost to devise an expedient by which it can be destroyed.

We have in our own case of government no room for the man who does not wish to pay his way through life by what he does for himself and for the community. As a nation, if we are to be true to our past, we must steadfastly keep these two positions: To submit to no injury by the strong and to inflict no injury on the weak. The man or the woman who seeks to bring up his or her children with the idea that their happiness is secured by teaching them to avoid difficulties is doing them a cruel wrong.

Wisdom untempered by devotion to an ideal usually means only that dangerous cunning which is more likely to do ultimate damage to the community than open violence itself. Legislation to be thoroughly effective for good must proceed upon the principle of aiming to get for each man a fair chance to add to his own wealth, and to see that he is in him. The Western half of the United States would sustain a greater population than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation.

Finally we must keep ever in mind that a republic such as ours can exist only by virtue of the orderly liberty which comes through the equal domination of the law over all men alike. The first great object of the forest reserves is, of course, the first great object of the whole land policy of the United States—the creation of homes, the favoring of the homemaker. The spirit of lawlessness grows with what it feeds, and with impunity breeds criminals for one cause, they are certain to be born to lynch real or alleged criminals for other causes.

Among the beneficiaries of the land here (the mother) place must be with those who have the best and the best work, whether as laborers or as soldiers, whether in public or private life. The living can best show their respect for the memory of the great dead by the way in which they take to heart and act upon the lessons taught by the lives which made these dead men great.

Oh, how often you see some young fellow who boasts that he is going to "see life," meaning by that that he is going to see that part of life which is a thousandfold better should remain unseen. I desire to see every man of the decent men strong and the strong men decent, and until we get that combination in pretty good shape we are not going to be by any means as successful as we should be. Let us speak courteously, deal fairly, and keep ourselves armed and ready. If we do not have a gun on the peace that comes to the just man armed, to the just man who neither fears nor inflicts wrong.

The question of the municipal ownership of these franchises (Traction, etc.), cannot be decided by the governments of all municipalities show greater wisdom and virtue than has been recently shown. If you are worth your salt and want your children to be worth their salt, teach them that the life that is not a life of work and effort is worthless, a curse to the man or woman leading it, a curse to those around him or her. The man who counts is not the man who does not count, but the man who counts on his own strength and who is not afraid to stand up for his own right. Fundamentally, the unscrupulous rich man who seeks to exploit and oppress those who are less well off is in spirit not opposed, but identical with the unscrupulous poor man who seeks to plunder and oppress those who are better off.

The great corporations which have grown to speak of rather loosely as trusts are the creatures of the state, and the state not only has the right to control them, but it is in duty bound to control them wherever the need of such control is shown. I want to see every man able to hold his own with the strong, and also ashamed to oppress the weak. I want to see each young fellow able to do a man's work in the world, and to a type which will not permit imposition to be practiced upon him. We must insist upon the strong, virtuous virtues, and we must insist upon the use of the virtues of self-restraint, self-mastery, regard for the rights of others; we must show our abhorrence of cruelty, brutality, and corruption, in public and in private life alike.

Probably the largest majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring mankind, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits on the community—whatever the conscious purpose of those amassing them may have been. There never has been devised, and there never will be devised, any law which will enable a man to succeed save by the exercise of those qualities which have always been the prerequisites of success—the qualities of hard work, keen intelligence, of unflinching will, and of a high sense of duty.

It behoves all men of lofty soul, fit and ready to belong to any great nation, to see to it that we keep our position in the world; for our proper place is with the great expanding peoples, with the peoples that dare to be great, the peoples that have a confidence of leadership in the world. His Fatal Mistake. One of the most admired young women in Lenox is Miss Beale McLean, whose father, Mr. McLean, is a well-known name in the world of fashion. The McLeans, mother and daughter, are at Shadowbrook Inn, New York. The McLeans are a family of rather of the athletic type. In recent years the McLeans have come to the fore through Mrs. Clarence A. Postley and her daughter. The Postleys are intimately connected with the McLeans, and as the former family owns a house in Fifth Avenue and countless carriages and automobiles, this proved an aid to the McLeans, who live in Lenox Avenue. What the McLeans do in manions and equipages is made up by the standing of the old family. Mr. McLean is a Ritchie of Virginia. One of her cousins married Miss Maiony, who was residing in Spring Lake in June was something magnificent.

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His Fatal Mistake. One of the most admired young women in Lenox is Miss Beale McLean, whose father, Mr. McLean, is a well-known name in the world of fashion. The McLeans, mother and daughter, are at Shadowbrook Inn, New York. The McLeans are a family of rather of the athletic type. In recent years the McLeans have come to the fore through Mrs. Clarence A. Postley and her daughter. The Postleys are intimately connected with the McLeans, and as the former family owns a house in Fifth Avenue and countless carriages and automobiles, this proved an aid to the McLeans, who live in Lenox Avenue. What the McLeans do in manions and equipages is made up by the standing of the old family. Mr. McLean is a Ritchie of Virginia. One of her cousins married Miss Maiony, who was residing in Spring Lake in June was something magnificent.

DEFENDERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

The East Side Constitutional Club, of which Rossey, the lawyer, is the president, formally organized last Saturday in the interests of Judge Parker and took other action toward protecting the Constitution. Rossey was elected permanent president; J. Choate Pearlman, vice-president; E. J. Choate, secretary, and Spikes Rosenblatt, assistant secretary. The Essex Market Bar Association was well represented at the meeting. Rossey himself, of course, was the principal speaker.

"Gentlemen," he said, "those down-town lawyers must not be allowed to get all the credit of saving the Constitution. Us lawyers over here have good reason to know that we have suffered from a disregard of the Constitution. Why, the other day in our dear old Essex Market Court I was defending a man who gave a blow to a black eye. When I had been told that he had the eye, which eye my client had hit him in, the Judge ruled the question out on the ground that it was obvious and inadmissible. If I had been told that he might have got the guy to pick out the wrong eye, and then the case would have been thrown out, I told the Judge that the Constitution was protected by the Essex Market Court. I was defending a man who gave a blow to a black eye. When I had been told that he had the eye, which eye my client had hit him in, the Judge ruled the question out on the ground that it was obvious and inadmissible. 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