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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 70 deg.; minimum, 43 deg. TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness followed by showers: south to west winds.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1904.

MLLOWANCE FOR INCREASED CON-SUMPTION.

It is highly probable that much of our dislocations of markets may be attributed to inadequate recognition of the growing capacity of the people, especially the people of the United States, to absorb the products of the soil. Herein must be found one reason why exports of wheat are so continuously disappointing to growing and prospering communities like California, Cotton seems likely to furnish another example. Not long ago one of the officers of the British Cotton-Growing Association in a public review of the experiments in cotton-raising in Africa and elsewhere made the statement that West Africa offered immense possibilities for successful cotton-growing, and asserted that there was no reason why that region should not produce 20,000,000 bales of cotton.

Now 28,000,000 bales of cotton would certainly make a factor not to be disregarded in the world's market; and if that production were to be realized next year, this statement would afford some grounds for apprehension among the growers of American cotton. But it was qualified by the remark that the slow and that if five years hence 1,000,000 bales were produced in that region it would be doing more than well. At this rate it would take 100 years to reach the limit of productiveness. While this period must be considerably shortened, if there is ever any persistent attempt to develop the area, it is not likely that the maximum could be reached, all things considered, in less

Meanwhile every one uses more cotton each year. In 1894, for example, the United States used 16.45 pounds of cotton per capita, with a population of 67,000,000; now we use 24.64 pounds per capita with a population of 80,000,000. Take the comparison another way. In the five-year period 1884-89 the average consumption of cotton was 8,444,000 bales a year, and the average price about 9.75 cents. In the five-year period 1899-1904 the average consumption was 13,965,000 bales, and the averprice about 9.68 cents. In other words, there was an increase in consumption in fifteen years of 5.521,000 bales, or of over 65 per cent. If that percentage of increase in consumption were maintained the consumption of cotton would demand an even greater additional supply at the end of thirty years than the 20,000,000 bales from West Africa. If the increase in consumption were only 5,500,000 bales in fifteen years, the West African supply would more than take care of the de-

The overtaking of demand by supply is one of those bogies which perennially rise only to be dispelled. We are constantly being warned of vast tracts of wheat areas, in Canada or South America or Siberia, whose product will put the American farmer out of business; but neither the export statistics of our wheatgrowing regions nor the price of wheat at Liverpool or Chicago reveal any such gloomy situation, near or reote. Perhaps we are in luck, on the whole, to keep ahead of the Malthusian terror, which will involve us some day in approximate starvation. New sources of cotton or wheat are not likely to orise faster than the old fleids are given over to more profitable crops or else consumption has overtaken supply.

A SIN OF OMISSION.

It was found necessary yesterday to dismiss the pupils of the High School until such time as the heating plant now being put in the building is completed. How long this will take it is more likely a week, will elapse before order comes out of the noise and confusion and discomfort now prevailing in some parts of the building and genial warmth succeeds the chill that per-

vades the classrooms. The unprepared condition at the High School building as disclosed by this dismissal is surprising. A vacation of nearly three months preceded the opening of the school. This heating plant was decided upon weeks ago. The conbefore September 12, the day fixed for opening the schools. Yet here we find, the term, the work in a state so unfin-

ble to hold school in the building.

loss of time and general disarrangement of the school schedule is due to lack of forethought on the part of the School Board. There has been dilatoriness, certainly, somewhere, or the work would have been completed in time. Perhaps too great lenlency has been shown to the contractors, who as a class have to be spurred to promptness in carrying out their obligations by impending penalties for delay. Perhaps the trouble originated in the plumbers shops, where trouble is almost constantly brewing, the public as usual being the victims of the discomfort and loss that results. Whatever the cause, the effect is clearly discernible. A large corps of teachers drawing pay for which, in the nature of things, they can give no equivalent; hundreds of pupils losing schedule time which they must make up later by cramming or lose utterly by skipping or skimming over the work, and an example of dilatoriness in the discharge of obligations from which the schools, of all places, should be exempt.

A sentiment that often fell from the gray goosequill of the teacher in a former generation, upon the home-made copy-book of the pupil of the village school, was expressed in these words: 'Procrastination is the thief of time, This statement was absolutely unqualified. It is the one thing for which no excuse is accepted in private business transactions. It should be as rigidly ruled out of public business, by financial penalty-the only force that it dreads.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

All good citizens rejoice in the movement of urban population back to the They who have falled in the stress of city life go to the country to begin over again in quiet, humble ways. as their grandfathers did; while others, ot fallures, but "tired with toiling and nolling in the crowded hives of men." find in rural life that respite from the rush and fever of the town which the oet had in mind when in an inspired moment he wrote:

would from the city's rule and law, Its fashions and forms cut loose, and go where the atrawberry grows on

And the gooseberry grows on its goose; Where the catnip tree is climbed by the cat, As she reaches for her pray, The guileless and unsuspecting rat On the rattan bush at play;

Where the cow on the fragrant cowelly feeds.
When the dew on her dewlap lies,
And the dog to the waving dogwood speeds,
And the bull to the builrush files.

The case of the hired man on Lee Hummell's farm, near Pendleton, however, reminds us that there are drawbacks even to rural life and that no lot is altogether free from care. The hired man, it will be recalled by the conscientious reader of the Northwest news. went out in the early morning to separate a calf from its fond mother so that the cow could be driven to pasture for the day, and the calf kept in the corral until evening, after the cows were milked, when it, with other calves equally hungry, frolicsome and original in their notions of deportment, would be turned in to enjoy such nutriment as the maternal breast had succeeded in withholding from the hired man.

It is a pleasant picture of rural lifepleasant, that is, to all beholders, but not, if truth must be told, to the chief actor. It is nice for the farmer to have hired men to whom he can assign the always interesting tasks of feeding the pigs, cleaning out the stable, currying the horses and separating the cow from the calf. When one considers the infinite variety of sensations that assail the eyes, ears and nose of the hired man on such occasions, one is in shape to pity Mr. Hummell's hired man interrupted by the aforesaid cow, for she seized him by the horns, hurled him to the earth and then executed a buckand-wing dance upon his prostrate form until Mr. Hummell himself emerged from the house and extricated the hired man from the strenuous and sanguinary scene.

As memory scans the past, no institution of farm life stands out so worthy of recommendation to the nerve-shattered city-dweller for complete extirpation of ennul as the cow. Nature has armed her at both ends and all four corners with weapons of offense and defense, which she uses with a dexterity and effect that would put a Japanese gunner to the blush. The personal habits of the cow are also unique and unconventional. Her omniverous appetite has evolved the "second stomach" with its cud, and in her youth she masticates the week's wash or a new Easter hat with all the deftness and eciat of a greyhound pup.

The cow's versatility is also attested by her well-developed sense of humor, which no one will deny her who has in short-legged youth accompanied her at the rear end of a lariat rope over hill and dale to the nearest watering-trough on a hot Summer afternoon. Take her all in all, Old Bossy will be missed when gasoline and storage battery have ushered in the cowless age. We do not wish to stir up trouble in the country, but the Hummell episode moves us to suggest that when farm labor is at length organized the first rule of the chapel should be one requiring every man who keeps a cow to do the calfseparating act with his own hands.

HARLEQUIN ON A TOMB. To the sufferers by the Iroquois fire. and to all who recall with any vividness the dreadful tragedy, the dreadful crime indeed, which wrapped Chicago as in a pall last Christmas time and wrung the sympathetic heart of the civilized world, it will seem incredible that that somber pile on Randolph street, fronted like a tomb and over its entrance a savage face in keeping with its Indian name and story of carnage and immolation, has been opened to vaudeville.

It is probably too much to hope that this triumph of commercialism over decency can be revoked. The matter has been before the authorities of Chicago for months, and doubtless every resource that sentiment could avail of not possible to say. Perhaps one day, has been brought to bear. The building and fire ordinances have been complied with; those responsible for the holocaust have been before the courts. The building is suited to nothing but theatrical purposes, and the present management may have done nothing to

be punished for. We may be reminded, moreover, that nothing in the way of atonement or penalty pow can restore the dead to the bereaved home, light to the sight. less eyes, or remove the blot upon Chitract was no doubt let in ample time cago's fame. There is sometimes a to secure the completion of the work slavish devotion to the memory of the dead which, carried to extremes, impairs the happiness of the living. at the beginning of the second week of | was Queen Victoria's accentuated grief over the Prince Consort. Such is many ished as to make it practically impossi- a mother's despondency over a dead or outcast child, indulged with an aban- lawmaker barred from the studious

laid down by the gentlest of teachers, "Let the dead bury their dead." The line between the decorous and the unseemly is hard to draw in matters of

the heart. But the opening of the Iroquois, especially to vaudeville, is an affront to every humane and tender feeling of the heart. It is hard to see how any actor or actress, with that awful tragedy fresh in mind, can make merry over the scene where nine short months ago a holiday matinee was turned into a funeral pyre; where kind, sweet women were cruelly burned to death and innocent children were trampled under foot until their little frames became a mass of unrecognizable flesh. One would fancy that the shricks of the doomed victims could be heard above the strains of the orchestra and that from the balcony where so many merry-makers went down in agonizing struggles to rise no more the sound of laughter would never rise for painted comedinne or blackface monologue. In with holding patronage, the amusementgoing public can enforce the mandate decency which timorous officials have nullified.

IT ENDURETH ALL THINGS.

It is probable that the Japanese appeal for leniency in popular judgment because of high-handed treatment of correspondents was not needed. The forbearance of correspondents and public allke with Japanese rigor in these and other respects has been, Indeed, one of the wonderful things in this war, and it is the more remarkable ecause of the contrary course of the Russians It could not have been expected that the more democratic power would establish a prohibitive censorship and forbid correspondents any facilities whatever, while the most autocratic of the great powers would unbosom itself with conscientious frankness to the newsgatherers of all nations. This result was largely brought about by the clever diplomacy of Melville E. Stone the General Manager of the Associated Press.

In fact, the only complaint we have heard about the whole matter is the complaint that so much news from Russian sources, embodying the Russian point of view, has appeared in the press dispatches and so little from Japan. It is needless to say that if the censorship imposed by Japan had been put into effect by Russia, civilization vould have risen up in loud and bitter protest against the tyranny of the Czar. What is now borne with meekness and even with tacit if not outspoken commendation from Japan would have been deemed unspeakable infamy if proposed

by Russia. All of which may show us the powe of sentiment. Whether a nation at was owes any duty whatever to the world at large in the way of giving out information would be an interesting question, but fortunately it is one that need not be discussed. Mankind is so ruled by sentiment, that is, by its loves and prejudices, that it embraces with out question or debate the proposition that in the case of Russia the disclosure of its military progress, purposes, hopes, fears and disappointments is no more than we have the right to expect as a matter of course, while in the case of Japan the most galling restrictions are accepted as the natural prerogative of a nation at war.

Pame, like a wayward girl, will still be coy To those who woo her with too slavish kness; But makes surrender to some thoughtless boy, And dotes the more upon a heart at case,

Thus wrote Keats upon one aspect of popular favor. It fits this war. Rusplease the world that dislikes her, but it spurns her even upon slavish knees. while it fawns upon Japan, who is too busy at work to be bothered with reporters. Is human nature, then, essen tially feminine? Perhaps so; and yet perhaps what we call feminine is not the peculiar quality of the gentler sex. We have all seen the wayward girl whose heart goes out to one who has never caused her anything but sorrow. and closes to another who gives her all self-denying service and devotion; but is this a distinctly feminine attribute? There are men who weary of a too fond mistress and run with eager desire after the indifferent, only stimulated the more by every neglect or affront.

The real lesson is, however, that he who has won regard by constancy and justice will not be put in peril of it from the exigencies of difficult times. A generation's display of nobility and enlightenment on the part of Japan has endeared her to humanity so that it is in the mood to forgive her for any slight or inconvenience now; and no geniality at St. Petersburg today can wipe out the repugnance stamped upon the mind by Siberia, Poland, Finland and Kishinet.

RUNNING AN EMPIRE.

When a "Retiring Member" gives to such an excellent review as the National his "Impressions of the House of Commons," the reader might naturally expect some observations upon the prominent figures of Parliament, the manner of conducting the nation's business, and the efforts of the retiring member himself to help along the work of government. However, the reader is disabused, of this idea on reading the first sentence of the "Impressions," in which he is told that two of the happlest days in the life of an ordinary Member of Parliament are the day when he first enters the House and the day on which he leaves it for good, "knowing that he is once more a free man, and no longer subject to what in the course of a few years has become simple drudgery." Indeed, the only impressions received by the Retiring Member in the House of Commons, so far as his article discloses, were of discomfort and duliness. Tradition and associations can have no influence upon the man who enters Parliament only to find that no proper provisions have been made for his physical comfort, and that even luxuries are lacking. Here is the plaint of the Retiring Member on this point:

The fallacy that the House of Commons i the best club in London is probably exploded by this time. It would be difficult to imagine any place much less like a club. No self-respecting club would endure the members smoking-room for a week. In the Winter, un-less there is anything of particular interest on in the House, it is too crowded for members to be able to find seats. In the Summer it is insufferably bot and stuffy, and all the year round it is unwholesomely draughty. No club would stand the food which is served to mem-bers of the House of Commons. Still less would any club stand the House of Commons waiters. The permanent servants are excel-lent, courteous, civil and oblights. But the large number of members who have to lunch and dine at the House very frequently renders it impossible to keep enough good permanent servants to attend to every one, and the re-

sults are, to say the least, uncomfortable It is sad to contemplate the ambitious The public cannot suppose that this don which slights her duty to the re- quiet of the smoking-room by a crowd better.

maining ones. It is a severe rule, but of members shirking a speech by Gibson Bowles, perhaps. And even the terrace, the delightful walk overlooking the Thames, is "spoiled for Mem bers by the swarms of ladies who take esession every afternoon during the Spring and Summer months." Refuge may be found in the libraries, but there smoking is forbidden, and the ordinary member cannot work when he may no smoke. It is of passing interest to note that chess, "as played in the House of Commons smoking-room, seems to be the noisiest game in the world except football." Nor is the Member's cup yet full. By being on hand early and attending prayers, he manages to hold a seat and then so long as the dehate is dull he is fairly comfortable, but let the debate grow lively and the inrush of Members crowds the early bird very uncomfortably. Life for the "ordinary" Member is truly a sad affair. House meets at 2 P. M., a very inconvenient time, if the Member has private business to transact during the afternoon. The time of adjournment in the evening is calculated to make the Member late for dinner. Then Friday is the earliest day in the week without a night sitting, so that there are "four long consecutive sittings every week." Sad, indeed. The rules of the House do indeed appear to have been framed with too little consideration for the ordinary Member's luncheon and dinner, and with too much at-

tention to the work of Parliament And now that the Retiring Member has told of the discomforts of serving one's country in her legislative halls, does he touch upon happier phases of the parliamentary life? Not he, for the next paragraph begins by saying that nothing will leave a deeper impression on the mind of the Member when he has finally retired from the House of Commons than the deadly duliness of the place. He walks about for hours, waiting for a division which may or may not come. In the Winter he is disturbed by the "everlasting clatter of the chessmen." In the Summer he is worried by the chatter of the ladies on the terrace. All is vexation of spirit, and the only consolation for a Retiring Member is that "he will have seen how laws are made, though he may see that the machinery for their manufacture is very clumsy, awkward and slow and he may see that any business

on the same lines must inevitably go bankrupt in six months." It might be added that he will also have had the satisfaction of showing his devotion to the national service by enduring a crowded smoking-room, poor fare and inefficient waiters.

It is gratifying to know that the Commercial Club is already moving in the matter of a reception to Senators Fairbanks and Dolliver, something on the lines it so handsomely carried out In connection with the visit of Secretary Shaw. It is probable that this will be our only remaining opportunity this year to greet and show courtesy to men of such eminence and especially to one of the exalted station which Mr. Fairbanks expects soon to assume. The Commercial Club will make no mistake if it does the gracious thing by the next Vice-President of the United States and perhaps the next President after Roosevelt. We shall take it for granted that the club will maintain the high standard it has already set in this as in other matters, by which it has so greatly enhanced the fame of Portland for energy and for doing things in just the right way.

"From this moment." says the New York World, "there should be infused into the campaign the energy of conviction, of resolve and of confidence There are in Indiana, in Illinois and in Wisconsin, where the fight should be hotly pressed, fifty-five electoral votes, Nearly two million and a half voters will go to the polls in these three doubtful states. Chairman Taggart, who understands the local conditions. would do his party and his country s great service by taking personal command of the party forces in these states, leaving New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to the management of men more familiar with conditions in the East." This is a fairly explicit condemnation of what has so far been done in the Democratic campaign.

The wider world hears with a shud. der that flerce fighting has been resumed before Port Arthur. The strenu ous effort, the terrible suffering, the wholesale slaughter, that are implied in this simple announcement are beyond computation-practically beyond utmost stretch of human imagination. The stress would seem to be greater than any nation could long endure, yet after months of it neither side has abated one jot of its determination or of its fury in battle. Though the end may be near, its beginning is not yet in sight.

The survey of the ceded lands of the Crow and Flathead Indian reservations is awaited with great impatience by intending settlers, and surveyors anxious to secure the contract from the Government for the work. Under the most favorable conditions the survey can hardly be completed before the Fall of 1905, which means that the formal opening of these lands and the rush of the land-hungry incident thereto will be delayed for some months.

THE RECORD IS THE GUARANTEE. It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principle upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really be-lieve and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength and strength .. . The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the National welfare and repute. . . . We intend in the future to carry on the Government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past. -President Roosevelt.

Atchison Globe. No one is surprised that it has happened at last. An Atchison woman who works down town from 7:30 till 6 was going home last evening, hot and tired, with her attire showing the soil tired, with her attire showing the soil that man whose name begins with of a hard day's work. A girl she had O-something is in hot pursuit. I never liked anyway sat on a porch she thought when they left Lang-erlang. passed, dressed in white, and looking as cool and pretty as any angel that had just floated down. "You look hot," she called to the girl who works. In a moment the girl who works had rushed through the gate up the steps took girls out walking last night and returned engaged. This is always the scratched the face of the cool and pretty angel, and had torn her dress to shreds. Then she passed on, feeling cheese,

At least a half dozen young men that she was anxious to impress took girls out walking last night and returned engaged. This is always the result when there is a perfect moon, aurrounded by a few little white clouds looking like dabs of cottage cheese. hot," she called to the girl who works

PARKER AND THE COMMON LAW.

New York Tribune. President Roosevelt completely de nolishes his opponent's trust remedy programme which when first promulgated was hailed as the inspired utterance of the great Judge who, while others were plunging about for spectacular cures, had been drinking deep at the well of English law, pure and indefiled. In his speech of acceptance Judge Parker said:

The growth of monopoly, of which complaint is justly made, cannot be laid at the doors of the courts of this counry. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Appeals of this State and the courts of last resort in many other States warrant the assertion that the common law as developed affords a com-plete legal remedy against monopolies This discovery was evitence of a Daniel come to judgment, and we were all bid to note the difference be-Daniel come tween a rough rider and a judicial minded stateman who knew the right way to proceed in harmony with the good old traditions of law and order. But that eulogy is rudely interrupted by information that the learned Judge did not know what he was talking As President Roosevelt says in

There is no common law of the nited States. Its rules can be enforced only by the State courts and s. No federal court or officer take any action whatever under It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the States to control trusts and monopolies which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act and the Interstate Commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts and by the sta-tutes of the last Congress supplementing them that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the

That is perfectly true. We are credibly informed that a Democratic lawyer who noticed Judge Parker's blunder called his attention to it, and the Judge admitted that he had been wrong. At any rate, he now knows it, and must realize that his methods of "trust bust-

g" are in need of revision.
Of course, this is not a mistake which is discredable to Judge Parker. It was an error which any man might have made whose thought had been centred for years on New York law, and who really knew nothing about the larger subject which he was suddenly called upon to illuminate with his wisdom. It would not be discreditable to the manager of a horsecar line suddenly called run a four track railroad to block signals were unnecessary, and that the engineers could see each other and keep out of each other's way. The incident, however, does some indication of Judge Parker's equipment to deal with the great problems of the federal government. evidently has not studied them. His ideas of federal law are hazy, his pro-His gramme is a matter of mere guesswork, and that in line of his own profession, where his deliverances are received with a presumption of soundness even by his opponents. If after weeks of thought in the preparation of a speech he has such loose notions about the possibilities of law in relation to one of the greatest problems of the nation much real ability to deal with other things outside of the narrow range of his experience can be assumed for

FAVORABLE VIEW OF MRS. EDDY

Lawrence, Mass., Telegram. formal dedication of Christian Science temple at Concord, N. H., the gift of Mrs. Eddy, calls attention in a pointed way to this wonderful woman. No matter what one may believe about Christian Science, no person of intelligence can fail to realize that this woman is one of the most remarkable personages of the 20th century.

Any personality which can command h a following as Mrs. Eddy has gathered under the banner of Christian Science, is certainly in a marked deextraordinary. How vonderful woman succeeded in establishing so vigorous and so splendidly enthusiastic a body of religious workers? What is it that causes the Chris-Scientists to devote themselves and their resources so unreservedly to the cause? What new element has been injected into the religious life that produces such remarkable results? The skeptic will scoff at the idea that Mrs. Eddy has any supernatural powers. Yet it cannot but be admitted that in the work she has accomplished and the power that she exerts, she is easily the foremost woman of her generation. Where is there another woman who can number among her devoted adherents so many earnest followers? It would be preposterous to believe that these hundreds of thousands of intellient, and many of them educated peo-

ple were simply dupes. Ruther is it reasonable to believe that Mrs. Eddy has succeeded in pre-senting the eternal truths in a way that has attracted man and women to her. She is now the head of a great and growing church, whose members believe her to be inspired. Were she anything but what it is claimed for her, her position would be appaling. Her responsibility must be tremendous, and the demands upon her so great, that life would be burdensome indeed, were she hypocritically at-tempting to play a part. Measured by its success, Christian Science must em ody the living truth, and Mrs. through her remarkable personality as the head of this growing sect, has shown qualities of leadership which stamp her as one of the greatest char-

Misery Leves Company.

London Daily Mail. While strolling one afternoon on the deck of a steamer a certain bishop observed a couple of particularly seasick individuals. The woman was reclining in a big steamer chair and exhibited all the signs of that utter despair and indifference to life common to such sufferers. At her et crouched a man, apparently just as ll as the lady herself. His head was in the woman's lan. The

nhappy, couple presented such a woeegone appearance that the good bishop quired whether he could render her any assistance. The lady shook her head sadly, mur-

"I am very sorry," added the bishop.
Then after a moment's pause, he asked: Then perhaps I can be of service to your The wretched woman, without so much as moving her head, gave an indifferent glance in the direction of the man, whose head was in her lap, and in a tone that unfortunate colleague in misery, she re-

Atchison Globe.

plled faintly: "He isn't my husband. I -I don't know who-who he is."

"I see," said an Atchison man who nsists upon talking about it, what-you-may-call-him is in flight, and something would happen.

Atchison Globe.

MAXIMS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

When the weather is good for crops it is ood for weeds.

Our place as a Nation is and must be with the nations that have left indelibly press on the centuries.

who saved the Union. public as the veterans, the survivors of those We have passed that stage of National de-

velopment when depreciation of other people is felt as a tribute to our own.

Publicity can do no harm to the homest cor-poration; and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation. The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace;

but the voice of the just nun armed is potent. I do not think, so far as I know, that I have ever promised beforehand anything I did not make a strong effort to make good after-

thing like enough. Strength must be added to it, and the determination to use that strength. We desire the peace which comes as of right

to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

The very existence of unreasoning hostility to wealth should make us all the more careful in seeing that wealth does nothing to justify weakling.

such hostility. No one can too strongly insist upon the elementary fact that you cannot build the superstructure of public virtue save on pri-

It is no use to preach if you do not act de-cently yourself. You must feel that the most effective way in which you can preach is by We do not wish to discourage enterpris

We do not desire to destroy corporations: we do desire to put them fully at the service of the state and people. A man of great wealth who does not use

that wealth decently is, in a peculiar sense, a menace to the community, and so is the man who does not use his intellect aright.

It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the satire body politic of crimes of violence. If demagogues or ignorant enthusiasts who

are misled by demagogues could succeed in destroying wealth, they would, of course, sim-ply work the ruin of the entire community. I expect you to be strong. I would not re

spect you if you were not. I do not want to see Christianity professed only by weaklings; I want to see it a moving spirit among men A man who is good enough to shed his blood

for the country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that, no nan is entitled to, and less than that, no man shall have. I have heard the millionaire say, "I have had

to work all my life to make money, let my boy spend it." It would be better for the boy never to have been born than to be brought up on that principle. Everything that tends to deaden individua initiative is to be avoided, and unless in a given case there is some very evident gain which will flow from state or municipal owner-

ship, it should not be adopted. The man who by swindling or wrongacquires great wealth for himself at the ex-pense of his fellow, stands as low morally as any predatory mediaeval nobleman, and is a more dangerous member of society.

I believe that we are now, at the outset of the twentieth century, face to face with great world problems; that we cannot help playing the part of a great world power; that all we can decide is whether we will play it well or iii.

There will be fluctuations from time to time in our prosperity, but it will continue to grow just so long as we keep up this high average of individual citizenship and permit it to work out its own salvation under proper economic

The Corset In Politics.

New York Globe. Democrats are said to be disturbed over of the Republicans raising a Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho. Chairman Cortelyou's literary bureau started the corset agitation as a political issue today by issuing a printed state ment by W. A. Marble, executive officer of a corset company, declaring that protec-tion has given the women better corsets than they used to have. The patriotism of the fair voters is appealed to along the beautiful lines of the corset. Says the

corset man: "Fifteen years ago the value of imported corsets was about \$2,000,000. Today it is less than \$400,000, while we manufacturer re than \$12,000,000 worth. This change has been made by the tariff. Formerly most of our corsets were of the cheaper grades, retailing for a dollar, the better grades being imported from Belgium, France and Germany. The tariff has enabled American manufacturers to produce a better quality of corset.

"We now retail corsets at \$2 and \$2.50 each which are equal or superior to those we formerly imported. They are superior because they are adapted to American waists. We can also adopt foreign styles when we approve them, but they no longer Control the fushion."

One Democrat said he would bet the Around the ankles of the stockings this

"You know Tim's figure always has been the subject of suspicion," said he. "But as long as they confine the agitation to their own ranks we don't care. It wouldn't be quite fair, though, to send, that docu-ment to the Rocky Mountain States, espe-

Cost of Rare Elements. Engineering and Mining Journal.

cially where the Mormons are."

Boron in powder made by the Moissan process in Germany is worth \$142.80 per kilogram (22 pounds); germanium, fused by electrolysis, sells at \$53.50 per gram; lanthanum in bales, \$9.04 per gram; tel lurium, \$105.10 and \$107.10 per kilogram, and uranium, \$190.40 per kilogram, and zirco-nium, \$25.20 per kilogram. Most of the rare metals are used in the laboratory for experimental purposes, but a few, like iridium, quoted at \$9.52 and \$10.71 per 10 grams in Germany; osmium, 517.14 per 10 grams; magnesium, commercial 64 and 97 per cent), \$2.75 per pound in New York; molybdenum, commercial, \$4.65 and 26.66 per kilogram in Germany, and tung-sten powder, 88 cents per pound in New York, find employment as an individual metal or as alloys for special manufac-tures. There is an increasing market, however, for the nitrates, especially cerium, \$10 per pound, and thorium, \$4.50 per pound, which are utilized in the man-ufacture of incandescent gaslight mantels. Radium and polonium, recent dis-

Atchison Globe Today, when there was no girl or moonlight around, a certain Atchison man sat down and looked his Romance the face. He found that he had asked a girl to let him support her for the balance of her life, and he gets only \$30 a month, and can't support himself without aid of his father

A Social Tragedy.

S. W. Gillitan in Baltimore American. She first put on a dark blue dress,
Then changed it for a purple one;
Then changed again, in her distress.
To one 'twist chestnut-bay and dun;
And yet once more she made a change And put a pale pink rigging on. Her husband growled things strong and strange, His patience was completely gone.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Spread of Education in U. S. (Approximate Figures.)

The straw hat lingers on the head of

The Fall is here, but where's Port Arthur?

"Before Day" clubs in the South will cause white people to be after dark,

There should be some ghostly visitanta at the coronation of King Peter in Bel-

Now that the chorus girls of New York are for Parker, his campaign must be in good shape.

The bargain craze has now reached meals. Macy's advertises "lunch, 29c" in the New York papers.

According to the St. Joseph Gazette,

Kuropatkin reported that it was Orioff with him at Liao Yang. Vanity Pair says that the million foubles placed in a bank by the Czar for his

infant son is known as "The Fresh Heir They did something at Monument the other day that couldn't be done at Chicago-they spotted a robber by his big

footprints. The Russian cruiser Isumrud made 24 knots on her trial trip. She should be able to score some glorious victories, as none of the Japanese ships could live with

No wonder the "gentleman" who traveled over Russia to observe conditions found that there was no danger of an immediate uprising. War has always been the autocrats' best preventative of re-

bellion. Miss Elizabeth White, the arch-milliner of the United States, declares that the Fall belt is to be "dippy," in fact the 'dippier" the better. Most milliners' contraptions look dippy, anyhow, but this is

the first time we ever heard one admit it Among the "Help Wanted" ads of an Iowa paper appears one crying for a "redheaded stenographer, one who does not wear long skirts or use perfumes." 'Penrs to us the common or garden male stenegrapher would fill the bill so far as the

last two conditions are concerned. Ten missionaries have been murdered in New Guinea because they tried to enforce monogamy. The sensible natives evidently foresaw that with but one wife to be supported, she would soon demand the investment of the surplus cowrieshells or cocoanuts in clothes, and in time pave the way for millinery openings.

Harry and Charlie, aged 5 and 3 respective ly, have just been seated at the table for din-ner. Harry sees there is but one crange on the table, and immediately sets up a walling that brings his mother to the scene Harry what are you crying for?" she asked Because there isn't any orange for Char-London Chronicle.

Now if T. R. had any tears, he might shed them because there was no orange for A. B. P.

That robust theological beliefs are still held by the dour Presbyterians is indicated by this anecdote from the Scotsman:

A Roashire gamekeeper, a great light in one of the kirks, was asked the difference between the Free and the United Free churches. "Give me the actual difference in a simple form." the inquirer requested, after a le from the gamekeeper. "Well, sir," said John.
"If you want it plainly, it is this, we'll all be mayed, and they'll all be damned."

It was a lunatic, arrested while trying to force his way into the President's rooms, that declared he had died six years before in Jersey City and had gone to heaven in an automobile. Sheer lunacy this. In the first place, it is doubtful it persons from Jersey City would be allowed into the celestial hotel, and in the second place, it is a cinch that no one could get through the gates in an automobile. The old saying about going to h- on horseback has been attered nowadays to fit the gasoline route.

Oregon is not the only place with a development league. In the sweetly-named burg of Menominee, Mich., the young women have formed a "silk stocking club." not with the idea of stimulating the trade in dry goods, but to advertise the town. Each member of the club is solemnly pledged to wear at all times corset issue was sprung to boom Tim sentence is to be embroidered in white

> silk: Menominee is a good town. This plan appears to have the first requisite of a good ad-that it shall at-

Texas boys are thus advised by the

Wylie Rustler: Boys, when you go to see your best girl, don't always send up your card first. Just drop in some time unexpectedly, and if you find her in the kitchen with her sleeves rolled up, helping her mother, she'll do; get in your work just as quick as you can; talk business to her. But if you find her in the parlor playing the plano, upstairs asiesp, or in the harmock reading a novel, go slow, talk nonsense and be careful. When you take a wife see to

it that she is just as handy at the cookstove as she is at the plane. And this moves the Dallas News to give the Texas girls a hint, or two, which the News admits will be wasted, for love and reason are not akin and are just as bitter

enemies as if they were: Girls, when your best beau proposes do not may "yes" right away. Hold him off a few months and utilize the time in looking into his months and utilize the time to do not not hable. Learn how much he spends upon himself, and what proportion of his earnings goes to his worn-out old dad. Find out all you car about him, and then give him his answer in accordance with his deserts. If you do this-WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Little Willie-What is a cannibal, par Pa-One who loves his fellow-man, my sun -Ex. She-You looked so sheepish when you pro sed to me. He-And you looked so wolflet when you accepted me .- Jester. "How does that candidate strike you?"

"That's the funny thing about him," answeres Senator Sorghum, "He hasn't struck me for anything as yet."—Washington Star. Brown-I have just discovered what it is that testroys a man's memory completely. Green-What is it-alcohol or tobacco? Brown-Nelther; it's doing him a favor.-Chicago News. "Yes, just as soon as the parson starts his

sermon he stops all the electric fans," "What's that for?" "He knows that the hum is much too soothing on a warm day."—Cleveland Plats De Soto had just discovered the Mississippi "If I call it Father of Waters," he mused "I musin't let it bound Kentucky." Later however, he compromised on just a few miles Chicago Journal.

Mozari was publishing his overtures. "I had to make them to the cook, anyway," he expiained, "and I thought the public might as well hear them, too." Thus, indeed, are the mainsprings of genius exposed to our under standing.—Harper's Bazar