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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 58 degrees; minimum temperature, 54 degrees. Precipitation, .03 of an inch. TODAY'S WHATHER-Cloudy and unsettled, with showers at intervals; south to west winds.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1904.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY MUDDLE.

It is necessary to discriminate sharply between the natural and reasonable reading given the direct primary law by Judge McBride or Attorney-General Crawford, and the interpretation put upon it by persons who have ends to serve. It will not escape the average citizen's attention that at the first sign of difficulty under the new law they who opened not their mouths against it while it was pending now muster up courage to belittle or attack it. Thus we have the assertion from Senator Fulton that the law is unconstitutional and assurances from ex-Senator Simon that the bosses will be just as powerful with it as without it. Mr. Fulton is too sagacious a politician not to fear for the power of the political "organization," and he speaks out with characteristic bluntness and vigor, while Mr. Simon, with the same purpose in mind, pursues the more diplomatic do differently from what he is doing. course of discouraging popular regard for the law by promoting the idea that

We have a good deal of respect for both these gentlemen's opinion in any erals in the Democratic camp. The representatives, in buying in these them won his notable triumphs in the wish to emphasize here is that Parker's taking back some goods which the political arena by talking through his hat; yet in this case we attach little importance to their utterances because they are obviously made for a purpose. It is not Mr. Fulton's concern for the constitution or for the outraged rights by a double-leaded editorial in the be beneficial. It has taught the finanhim half so much as it is the problem of a direct primary vote for Senator; and the opposition of every machine politician to the primary law is irreconcilable with Mr. Simon's contention that the machine can rule things as effectively now as heretofore.

It is possible that the courts might set aside the law on Mr. Fulton's contention that the voter's prescribed declaration of his party is an unconstitutional restriction on the suffrage; but the courts will not do this, in-face of the popular demand and ratification of the law unless the point is absolutely clear, which it does not yet seem to be to many persons outside of Clatsop County. In practice, moreover, it has been the contention of the politicians, wherever party declarations have not been required, that it is unjust to permit Democrats to vote on Republican nominations and perhaps control them. If the law should be amended at the coming Legislature so that voters could mark a blanket ballot indiscriminately, they who now complain of the party declaration would be the first to complain of the other arrangement. Nothing can satisfy you if you are determined not to be satisfied.

We have little doubt that courts and people slike would approve and justify an arrangement for conducting municipal elections under the old law or even for conducting them under the new law with party declarations waived. But it is necessary to reckon also with a powerful element in the community not so much concerned about getting at the popular will as about foisting its own will on the people. It is very likely, therefore, that this element can bring such resources of legal acumen into requisition as to compel an amendment of the law at the coming legislative session. Once amendment begins, there is no telling where it may stop. A provision should be made for the Portland municipal election next year, and possibly the decent thing to do would be to eliminate all reference to a ballot for United States Senator, which is rendered inoperative anyhow by the Constitution of the United

It is impossible for any one to say with positiveness at this time whether the direct primary will succeed in Oregon. Many political devices succeed in some places and fail in others. Of all sorts of difficulties and embarrassments predicted for the law's operations, some may come true. But it is certain that no attempt to repeal or nullify the law should be countenanced until it has had ling. a fair trial. The heavy majority in its favor gives it authority which should be respected. There is uncertainty enough about its application to our city election to justify an amendment giving it that application in definite terms; but any change made should only be is very doubtful if an amendment to

meet Senstor Fulton's objections would serve any good purpose, least of all to

pacify the opponents of the law.

THEY HAVE HIS MEASURE. Judge Parker is for tariff reform, but it must be done "prudently," without harm to established business interests. He is for Philippine independence, but not till it is "prudent." He is for doing things honestly on the isthmus of Panama, but he does not point out a single thing done there that he would proceed to do differently. He is for avoiding entangling alliances with foreign nations, but he does not specify what nation if any we have allied ourselves with improperly. He says he believes in the gold standard, but he does not say whether his present views are consistent or inconsistent with his views in 1896 and 1900 when he voted for Bryan.

It is perfectly clear that if Judge Parker has any definite knowledge or firm convictions on any subject except the general proposition, on which he invites all to unite, that "a change of men and measures at this time would be wise," he keeps them strictly to himself. He talks as a Judge talks on a case that he may be called upon some time to try. He doesn't want to say anything that will embarrass him subsequently or disquiet the litigant on either side. Perhaps he thinks that the people will prefer a man of no convictions to a a man of positive and avowed convictions; and if he thinks that, he is likely to find out that he has made a mistake. But perhaps the true solution of the enigma was offered by Mr. Littleton, who nominated Parker at St. Louis-

If you ask me why he has been silent, I will tell you it is because he does not claim to be the master, but is content to be its to be the master, but is content to be its servant. If you ask me why he has not outlined a policy for this convention, I will tell you that he does not believe that policies should be dictated, but that the sovereignty of the party is in the unturnessed informati should be dictated, but that the sovereignty of the party is in the untrammeted judgment and wisdom of its members. If you sak me what his policy will be, if elected, I tell you that it will be that policy which finds expression in the platform of his party.

We are all familiar with the type Littleton. Such men naver have an has declared on that subject. They put party loyalty above personal convictions. They do not care anything about at the bait was responsible for the regold or silver, protection or free trade, ceiverships which followed as soon as except as they are issues thought desirable by the party as votegetters; limitation of these men that they never rise to great heights of statesmanship lowers. The man who is big enough to be President has become identified with certain principles which he puts forth and adds to his party's equipment and attitude. The servile follower is a useful man; but he will never be a Blaine or a Cleveland or a McKinley or a Roosevelt.

Nothing could stamp Judge Parker more indelibly with this limitation than the frenzied appeals made daily to him by his advisers. They are constantly engaged in pulling and hauling him about. He must go on the stump and the trust two years ago was able to then he must not go on the stump. He must go to New York or he must stay show a profit. It is Mr. Schwab's inaway. Hhe must come out strongly for tention to make a strong effort to segold, or for free trade, or for anti-imperialism, or against the trusts. He vessels and armor-plate. This has been must rebuke Hill, or send Taggart away. He must speak out so and so on ton, and it is stated that it can be prothis and that and in general he must it is of no serious inconvenience to the campaign it is needless to point out; Schwab was recently ousted and for upon the hopeless confusion of the gen- or admiration. Mr. Schwab and his subtler and more momentous fact we plants at their true value, are simply advisers have taken the measure of stockbuying public refused to handle at their man. They show it by their the prices demanded. shricking at him to do this or not to do that. They estimate him, and no doubt | Sound salmon combine is a similar case, correctly, as one who is to be guided and the effect in both industries will morning paper. They got the goldbrick telegram in this way, they got the Milburn letter on the Philippines, and business community must be conducted they feel assured that they can move him easily enough by merely pulling the string. You can see very clearly how seriously the Parker camp regards its leader. Could you imagine these complaining Parker organs bellowing and scolding in this way at Samuel J. Tilden or Grover Cleveland?

IRRESPONSIBILITY YOKED WITH BRU-TALITY.

The recent arrival at the receiving home of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society in this city of a family of five children from Coos County and the recital of their sad story revealed a tale of parental cruelty and neglect that is shocking to the dullest sensibilities. Motherless by reason of the father's systematic brutality, beaten bruised because of their utter helplessness, four little girls and one boy, the latter and one of the former dulled in intelligence through their father's cruelty, and all of them in utter ignorance of what is taught in schools, these children constitute an indictment against their father so serious that one could almost wish he had taken a short step further in violence to the end that he might have been visited as he deserves, with the extreme penalty. Unfortunately, the law does not take cognizance of murder inflicted by the slow tortures that the mother of these children endured until death cames to her relief, and as a result a criminal of the most mercliess type escapes just retribution and indeed penalty of any kind, having even to be relieved for mercy's sake of the custody and support of his children. This case further brings before the community in a striking manner the broad, humane and beneficent place that the Boys' and Girls' Aid Soclety holds in the humanities and the wise economies of the state.

Parental irresponsibility of the passive, do-nothing type is exasperating enough, and bad enough. But when to moting ignorance, abetting criminality and burdening thrift, is added an active brutality that would disgrace a savage, and of which savages are not guilty against their own, the sin of omission becomes a crime of commission that calls for the infliction of severe penalty upon the human brute who, in becoming a father, has inflicted a curse upon his offspring and placed a tax upon the

community as unjust as it is exasperat-The man is not the enemy of the race, but its friend, who would restrict par- of water. The importance of this power entage to men and women of sound bodily and mental health, and to men capable of making a living for their children. It would be well indeed were race suicide pushed to the limit by to strengthen and perfect the law. It means known to intelligent surgery in be brought face to face with the irreextreme cases, of which this Coos sistible enemy of thirst. Even should cumstances.

tect itself from irresponsible parentage, both of the passive and the active type, and in so doing will contribute to the welfare of the race and specifically to that of the community that must levy a tax upon itself to pay the piper that these creatures, besotted in sensuality, dominated by brutality or steeped in ignorance and indolence, may dance. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest should and eventually must be pushed against creatures of this mold by means that can be depended upon not only to correct but to eliminate the manifold evils that, in their case, follow reproduction.

SQUEEZING OUT THE WATER.

The extrication of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, from the wreckage of the Shipbuilding Trust is another important move toward the reorganization of the plants on a business basis. Mr. Schwab, who was to a large extent responsible for the swamping of these concerns, in the vast amount of water with which he loaded down their stocks, is taking an active interest in the reorganization. Beginning with the Bethlehem Steel Company about a month ago, he has since added the Crescent yards, the Moore & Sons yards and the Canda manufacturing plant at Elizabethport, N. J.; the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, at New London, Conn., and the Hyde Windlass Company and Bath Iron Works, at Bath, Me., and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, which were bought in yesterday. The only remaining big plant to be disposed of is the Harlan & Hollingsworth works, at Wilmington, Del. The latter plant will be sold on the first week in October, and the work of reorganization will then begin in earnest

All of the plants that have been sold have passed under the hammer at prices far below the figures at which they were put into the United States Shipbuilding Company. This fact indicates that the reorganization committee is determined to squeeze enough of public man thus described by Mr. an opportunity to earn fixed charges on water out to at least give the plants their actual worth. The shipbuilding opinion on any subject until their party combine made an effort to sell stock in these plants on a widely inflated valuation. The failure of the public to nibble it was demonstrated that there would be no dividends nor even fixed charges then they are ready to get up and fight on such an extravagant valuation as for what the party declares. It is the had been placed on the property absorbed by the combine. The prices at which these plants-some of them bebecause they are not leaders but fol- ing the best in the United States-are now going under the hammer seem to be very reasonable, and if they are operated economically and kept free from the malign influence of stock jobbery they will undoubtedly resume the payment of dividends, which was interrupted when they were overwhelmed

The greatest asset of the reorganized company, which will be known as the Bethiehem Steel & Shipbuilding Company, is the Bethlehem Steel Company which alone of all the properties put in stand the inflation of values and still cure Government contracts for war costing the Government about \$400 per duced for about one-half that sum.

The reorganization of the Puget cial thimble-riggers that any enterprise that is entitled to the confidence of the on business principles, and with some regard to intrinsic values. Mr. Morgan, with his salmon combine organized on a safe basis of actual values, will probably make money. Mr. Schwab, operating his fine shipyards on the same strictly business lines that were followed by the Cramps, the Union Iron Works and others engaged in the business prior to the Morganizing era, will also make money. The field is wide and growing wider, but it will never again stretch to a point where the plants can pay dividends on stock that holds 75 per cent of water.

STATUS OF THE CAMPAIGN. Delay, delay and again delay, has been the feature of the Russian campaign up to the present time, and will apparently continue to be so for an in-Mahan points out in his review of the war in the current number of the Nastrongerbut unorganized power against the weaker but ready. This is the only point Captain Mahan makes in twenty pages of his peculiarly redundant writing, and he holds that the retention of Port Arthur by the Russians was good strategy, although frequently condemned as a mere piece of gallery play and a weak concession to sentiment, Port Arthur has held a large number of Japanese from alding Oyama, to whom they would be immensely useful. has kept Togo's fleet employed, although the only gain accruing therefrom has been the release of the Vladivostok squadron, of which the raids can have no effect beyond irritating the enemy. Kuropatkin has followed out the policy of delay. Klullenchen was fought to gain time. The incessant skirmishes and minor engagements that culminated around Liao Yang were fought with the same end in view. The Bussian commander might have sung, in the words of the the neglect that follows this type, pro- old windjammer chantey, "Oh, give us time to blow the man down."

At this stage of the campaign the general situation becomes of interest, as showing the results of the two opposing policies. Port Arthur is still in Russian hands and still shelters the fleet, although the fall of the fortress must be regarded as inevitable. The latest advices indicate that the Japanese are slowly advancing, taking fort by fort, and that they are now in a position to cut off the garrison's supply is evident, when reports regarding a shortage of coal are borne in mind. With a diminution in the output of the condensers, upon which Port Arthur is said to rely mainly, the garrison may

County rancher is a representative. The Port Arthur fall in the immediate futime will come when society will pro- ture, it will have materially aided the general cause by having tied up so large a body of Japanese troops for so long a time. As to its effect upon the Japanese navy, not so much can be said. Admiral Togo, thanks to wireless telegraphy, has been able to blockade in a fashion never before possible. In-stead of lying in the offing of the port, exposed to harassing attacks from torpedo craft, the Japanese commander has kept his battleships in a sheltered harbor in the Elliott Islands, sixty miles from the port he was blockading. George C. Kennan has described the harbor in an interesting article in the Outlook, Fifteen miles of a boom of heavy timbers, reinforced with a wire cable, effectually protect the harbor from torpedo attack, so that the wear and tear upon the ships and men of the blockading squadron has been trifling. The time gained by Port Arthur's defense has been of no avail to the Russians, so far as sea power is concerned. The Baltic fleet should have been dispatched at any cost long ago. Now it is hardly a menace.

In the north the Russian position is not so strong as might reasonably be expected after nearly eight months of war. Kuropatkin has extricated his army from the enveloping movements of the Japanese, and has conducted his retreat northward skillfully enough to foll their most carefully planned and most daringly executed attacks. He is now within measurable distance of Harbin, the limit Russia has evidently set upon her "advance backwards. The retreat, however, must be but the preliminary to an offensive movement in overwhelming force, if Russia is not to admit herself beaten, and there is not the slightest sign that Kuropatkin will be in a position to take the aggressive for many months to come, even should he succeed in holding at bay the oncoming Japanese. Yesterday's dispatches announce that Russia will send 300,000 additional men to the front, together with 600 guns, under the command of General Grippenberg. The Grand Duke Nicholas is to be commander-in-chief, for the excellent reason that his ancestors set the example It may be that the Japanese respect for ancestors in general will influence them

to let the Grand Duke down easy. This new army, St. Petersburg announces, will be in the field within three months, ready to undertake a Winter campaign. Now the greatest number of men that arrived daily in Harbin when reinforcements were being poured in there at the time Kuropatkin was falling back on Halcheng was 1500, the average being much nearer 1000, as reported by a reliable correspondent. After making allowance for the completion of the railroad around Lake Baikal, it is evident that no such force as 300,000 men can be sent to Harbin within three months, or possibly six. And the Japanese, with the completion of a light rallroad from Antung to Liao Yang, will be able to pour in men by two ilnes of rail and by wagon road from Yinkow. As the situation now is, the Japanese have the advantage, and should an early capture of Port Arthur release the seasoned army in the Liao Tung Peninsula, their advantage is likely to become so great that Kuropatkin will be thoroughly defeated long before Grippenberg appears with his second army.

The demand for admissions to the Dolliver-Fairbanks rally at the Armory Saturday evening is greater than any one could have imagined, and it is cer-The business at the present time is tain that only a fraction of those desir-The obvious reflection this discordant largely in the hands of the United ing to attend can be accommodated by advice carries upon the conduct of the States Steel Company, from which the great capacity of the building. This to remark again which he has no great feeling of love Chairman Baker's ingenuity in stirring up interest, but bids fair to embarrass him now by the plenteousness of the harvest. He has therefore determined to reserve seats for those who have been invited from a distance, but to play no favorites here at home in Portland and Mulinomah County. This is obviously the only course open to him. It would be an unthinkable discourtesy to permit those coming by invitation from the state at large to be crowded out of the hall; but for Portlanders the just and fair rule is "first come, first served." This is also the method, as we see from the Eastern papers, in other cities where Senators Fairbanks and Dolliver appear. There is little doubt that this meeting will be the greatest political rally in the history of the state, and it would be impossible for any two buildings in Portland to hold the crowd that would like to attend. The invitations extended out of town, as we understand it, are only to members of the state party organization and officially due to be present.

> The perfect control which the speculative element has over the Chicago wheat market was again demonstrated yesterday, when, in the face of a stronger foreign market and generally bullish statistics, there was a decline of 31/2 cents per bushel. "World's Shipdefinite time to come. As Captain ments" were smaller than for the week previous, "Quantities on Passage" showed a decrease of 1,280,000 bushels, tional Review, it is the sparring of the the "American Visible" showed a smaller increase than for the same week last year, the French markets were firmer and English markets higher, and yet the market slumped. The violent fluctuations of the past month show quite plainly that the market is not in the hands of "pikers." Fractional advances or declines in a day are no longer noticeable, but there must be a move of from one to four cents per bushel in order properly to trim the lambs who wander among the bulls and bears, who are just now enjoying rich picking on the Chicago Board of Trade. A three-cent move generally shakes out the unfortunate nonprofessionals, and accordingly a reaction is due today. Meanwhile men with the actual wheat for sale might do worse than to accept present high prices.

> The passing of Senator Hoar, which eems near at hand, or may, indeed, be said to be progressing gently from day to day, is not likely to be marked by any strenuous protest of mortality against the decree of Nature. Having finished his life work, the aged man has wrapped the drapery of his couch about him and lain down to pleasant dreams, from which he is not likely again to awaken in this world, at least. An undestroyed vessels of the Russian ideal passing, truly, unless its movement is too slow and the lingering of the traveler on the last stage of his journey becomes pathetic

If, as stated, the water supply of Port Arthur has been cut off, the crucial point in its investment has been reached, and the stronghold will fall into the hands of the besiegers without further heavy fighting. Russian Generals will hardly attempt to keep up a fight without an element essential to the life of man under any and all cirTHE NAME OF OREGON.

New York Globe. The citizens of Oregon no doubt take a comfortable pride in feeling that their beautiful state is as beautifully named. and it is a little hard that they say where the word came from. Short History of Oregon" (A. C. McClurg & Co.) the compiler, Stdong V. Johnson, frankly admits that it is an embarrasswelcomed, and an untenable one not wholly neglected."

Captain Jonathan Carver's account of his travels, published in 1778, in which he spoke of "the Oregon, or River of the West," meaning, of course, the river that was later named the Columbia. But nobody knows where Captain Carver got the word or whether he invented it. bishop Blanchet had an ingenious theory that it came from the Spanish orejon.

These sentences throw light on the path of progress for that race which Mr. Washthe region were so blessed. But our com-piler interposes the historical objection that in 1768, when Carver was out there, Spaniards had never seen those Indians to know whether they had big ears or not. Likewise, "the theory that early Spanish explorers bestowed the name because of wild marjoram (Origanum), found along the coast, is quickly dispelled in the light of the fact that the name Oregon had appeared in print before the Spaniards had set foot on the coast." Mr. Harvey W. Scott, editor of the Port-iand Oregonian, believes that the name might have been left mysterious and impotent in Captain Carver's book, had not William Cullen Bryant, who must have read the narrative, taken a fancy to pretty word and embalmed it in his

"Thanatopsis" in the lines In the continuous woods Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound Save his own dashings.

The region that evidently appealed so strongly to Bryant has evoked many a poetic fancy since his day. There are, for instance, in the October Metropolitan some stanzas by Helen Hay Whitney, daughter of John Hay.

A SONG OF THE OREGON TRAIL. fow long the trail! How far the goal! Last year the moons might come and go Like dancing shadows on the enow; My heart was light, my heart was strong, I cared not if the way be long; Sut now—the end is you—my soul: I fear the dark, I fear the dread White frost that hovers round my heart; The cold high sun, and wide spart Frozen skill pittless stars above So far, so far from my true love, And, ah! I fear, I fear the dead!

fear their fingers, grasping, pale-I did not fear the dead last year! But now!-the kieses of my dear The breast of her, so kind and warm-Ab, Heart! I must not come to harm. How far the goal! How long the trail!

ARMY OFFICERS AND MARRIAGE,

Brooklyn Eagle The suggestion of General Corbin that Army officers be forbidden to marry until they have obtained permission from the Secretary of War is not liable to meet with wholesale approval. The General insists that the pay of a junior officer is not sufficient to admit of his meeting his ordinary expenses of equipment and uniform plus those entailed by the possession of a wife, and, possibly, the possession of a family. Well, the United States Army has done pretty well so far by leaving officers of all grades to judge for themselves when waterments in for themselves when matrimony is pos-sible without too severely taxing their We pay our junior officers better than officers of corresponding rank are paid in any other army in the world. the American subaltern, even though he be married, can live within his pay in any regiment, no matter where it may be stationed, which is more than can be claimed for the subalterns in English, French or German regiments. For example, an officer in any one of the example an officer in any one of the crack English regiments is compelled, when stationed in London, to spend any-where from \$5000 to \$15,000 of our money to meet the expenses of his mess and his tailor and to maintain the contributions to the entertainment fund that are expected of him. No such strain is are expe but upon the American officer, and he has allowances over and above his salary that make it quite possible for him to marry, provided he be willing to live eco-nomically. What General Corbin says about officers not being allowed to marry unless they swear they are free of debt is also unnecessary advice. Officers who multiply their financial obligations by taking wives will eventually eliminate themselves from the Army. When they themselves from the Army. When they find they cannot support families and creditors on their pay they will resign and suck more profitable employment in other fields. In any case there are safeguards enough in the Army to prevent demoralization of the service through the unre-stricted marriage of officers. Extremes of paternalism in Army administration can never be made agreeable to Ameri-In some matters Government do well to let well enough alone.

DUNBAR, POET, DYING.

Has Consumption and Cannot Live Longer Than a Month. DAYTON: O., Sept. 29 .- Paul Law-

rence Dunbar, the Afro-American poet, is critically ill of consumption at the some of his mother in this city. The doctors may he probably will not live longer than a month. On May 8 he contracted pneumonia while in New York, developed into tubercular

Dunbar has written a number of poems that bear on death, but perhaps his best effort in this respect is his familiar "Death Song," which is as fol-Lay me down beneaf de willers in de grass,

What de branch'll go a singin' as it pass An' wen I's a layin low, I kin hyeah it as it go Singin', "Sleep, my honey, tek yo' res' at last."

Lay me nigh to whah hit meks a little pool, de watah stan's so quiet lak an' cool Whah de little birds in Spring Ust to come an' drink an' sing, the chillen waded on dey way to school

Let me settle w'en my shouldahs draps dey load Nigh enough to byeah de noises in de Fu' I t'ink de las' long res

Gwine to soothe my sperrit bes' Ef I's layin' 'mong de things I'e allus knowed. Dunbar was born at Dayton, on June 27, 1872. He was educated in the public and high schools. He published his first volume when he was turned 20, and since then has brought out a large number of books and contributed freely to the magazines. In 1897 Dunbar removed to Washington to take a posi-tion in the Congressional Library. His verses and prose works have been highcommended by many of the leading critics of the country.

The Modernization of Japan. Thomas R. Ybarra.

The Jappish merchant goes No more in kimonos Unto his office heaps of gold to earn, He sits before his desk And won't look picturesque Despite the walls of poor Lafcadio Hearn.

The Jap chauffeur breaks laws In auto-mo-rickshaws, And pays his fine in dollars, not in yen, While Sousa's "Stripes and Stars" Is heard on soft guitars, And "Sammy" sounds upon the samiser

In Tokio, if you please hey don't use snickersness—
'Tis difficult to buy one—if you do "Tis ten to one the blade In Birmingham was made

And geishas up to date Can all negotiate The newest Broadway stunts-and, by the way.

My correspondent writes They're going to dance in tights—
Oh, where's the fair Japan of yesterday?

To advertise a patent pili

A NEGRO BANKER SPEAKS.

Brooklyn Eagle. One of the most interesting incidents of the Bankers' Convention just closed in this city, was the impromptu speech of John Mitchell, Jr., president of the Mechanics Savings Bank, of Richmond, Va. It is somewhat of a surprise to people not intimately familiar with the progress of ing situation. "In that state," she says, Southern negroes in business that there "even a tenable theory will be warmly is such a bank, but Mr. Mitchell stated that there were ten negro banks, with a capital of \$230,000 and deposits of \$300,000. He added that he came to the convention The name first appeared in print in on the advice of his white friends at home and that he would not have come of the otherwise. Of course, he spoke of the condition of his race in the South and he bore eloquent testimony to the value of the Architheory orejon, theory orejon. It is not so that the doctrine of work and competence which Booker Washington has preached to his people so long and so fervidly. These sentences throw light on the path lians of progress for that race which Mr. West.

ington and Mr. Mitchell represent The colored man is respected just in pro The colored man is respected just in pro-portion as he respects himself. That it so in the South, as it is elsewhere. We have found that the way for us to reach success and respect is through finance. Nowhere in the domain of business have found the white man other than ready to help us up-ward. Therefore I expected a welcome when ward. Therefore I expected a I came here among you.

The negro lonfers are the only block to our advance. We'd like to run them out, to throw them into the trash heap. There is no fight between the intelligent white man and the intelligent negro.

When you hear a white man get up here

and talk about the negro with a fur-solve, he means the loading negro. H mean the negro of our kind. We a as much against the other kind as he is, I want you to know that, sir. The promise of progress for the negro

in this speech was reinforced by the en thusiastic welcome extended to the speak-er, in which the Southern bankers were prominent. Colonel Robert J. Lowry, a leading citizen of Atlanta, said: I am delighted to hear from my Southern brother. There is no fight, no hostility, he-

brother. There is no fight, no hestility, be-tween his class and my race in Georgia-o-anywhere else. I am glad to hear this gen-tleman from Virginia. I am a Southern man bred and born, but I love one part of this country as well as another. The gentleman is right in what he says.

While the success of Southern negroes like this bank president and Booker Washington shows the possibilities and the way out, the race problem is still a long way from solution. The class whom Mr. Mitchell calls "negro loafers" is still a large majority. The minority of ignorant white is also large and the possi-bilities of race friction and violence between those elements are constantly being realized. The number of men on both sides of the line, who, like Colonel Lowry and Mitchell, can meet on a common ground of achievement and capacity is small. But the fact that when the negro demonstrates his capacity the Southern whites give him a free field for its exercise, maintains the open door to progress a thousand times more effectuelly than political action can ever do.

MISDIRECTED DRAMATIC CRUSADE New York Press. Our dramatic gods promise a play that will permit nobody to go out between the acts and yet see it. This will be done by having no "between-the-acts," only a quick fail and rise of curtain. Presumably the invention comes from a mind which beholds in the custom of leaving the seats at the intermissions the worst evil of the theater. It is a sad fallacy. There are some plays it would be cruel to force one to sit out. In such cases the going out and coming back between acts is a compromise between not going out is a compromise between not going out at all and going out but never coming back. The play at which the experiment is first tried would better be a certain success or the reform movement will come to grief at the outset.

unpopularity not from the essential evil of it, but from the incidental grievance it occasions. If, like in some of the most modern theaters, there were room enough between seats to let the restless ones emerge and enter without using neighbors as carpets, the despised criminal who Getting a letter, she stooped over the dares to escape from his evening's im-prisonment would not be the object of general scorn. There is too much of the odium on the patron and none on the real author of the nuisance—the architect who the burning hat from the girl's head and tries to put three rows of sents where one stamped on it in the mud to put out the

Yet why fight such a windmill when there are real foes of theater-comfort abroad? Before punishing the siready downtrodden man who seeks momentary relief from superheated auditoriums or a depressing play, or both, why not aim for bigger and better game? Squeich the speculator and expose the manager who secretly divides his loot with him. Belabor the practice of taking a dozen curtain calls, for advertising effect, at the expense of a disgusted audience, which often does not want a single encore. Expel the boor in the next sea whose jab-ber spoils what good there is in the entertainment. Discourage the practice of pushing a play on the public that is written around a title or a "comic opera" whose chief assets are a brigand, a 'song-hit" and a press agent. Scourge the impresario who hires a gallery chorus to whistle a bad musical into popularity on the strength of a "coon" song that presently the handorgans shall play to death-but oh! to such a long and lingering death!

Kill all these nulsances before you

hound from the theater the poor wretch who slinks miserably out between the acts on his hands and knees amid jeers and smothered swear-words for a ment's surcease from the sorrows of the modern theatergoer.

America's Stock of Gold.

Chicago Tribune. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, says the world's stock of gold is approximately \$5,500.00 which this country holds \$1,342,000,000, which is over one-fifth. Of the American gold the Treasury holds \$700,000,-

These figures seem more impressive when one looks back to 1896. The world's stock of gold then was roughly estimated at \$4,280,000,000 of the United States held \$599,000,000, being a little less than one-seventh. Absolutely and relatively the gold hold-ings of this country have increased greatly in eight years. In the Summer of 1896 there was in the Treasury \$150,-900,000 in gold, or a little more than one-fifth of the present stock.

Treasury and the banks overflowing with the yellow metal, that occasional shipments to Europe, which would have shipments to Europe, which would have excited alarm eight or nine years ago, pass unnoticed now. The shipments would have to be large and continuous to attract attention in any quarter. to attract attention in any quarter. As She-Gracious me! How dreadfully the the gold production of this country is wind does how! tonight! He-Yes; it prob-\$80,000,000 a year out of a total for the ably has the toothache. She-The tooth world of about \$300,000,000, it can ex-port considerably more than it imports, and yet be adding steadily to its stock. "I am filled with amazement," said the good The predictions of 1896 that if the United States stuck to the single gold standard it could not get enough of half as full's I am, an' I ain't had nothing that metal to do business with because of the world's struggle for it sound ridiculous now, when it holds \$1,342,-000,000, or more than \$15 per capita.

Electricity. Washington Star

More wondrous than Aladdin's slave Who searched the mysteries of the earth, And all its fairest treasures gave To gratify his boyleh mirth-

As subtle as the rainbow's gleam Yet mighty as an earthquake's three; Strange as the wizard's fondest dream Most generous friend, most wicked for

Man's genius brings you to his feet And bends your service to his will, Each night you blaze across the street

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Russia has lots of men but lacks a man Parker's letter in four words: Keep the country bottled.

We have no Vesuvius to spout over here, but we have campaign orators. Sherlock Holmes might drop around

and try his hand on the Breuer murder So Portland's park system is "more

unique" than any other in America. Oh, Mr. Curtis! If Port Arthur's water supply is cut off the garrison will have to drink theirs without chasers.

Speaking of fish stories, what a time Jonah must have had trying to get anyone to believe him.

Better hurry up the peace conference before the rest of the powers are drawn into the Oriental scrap.

Henry Gassaway Davis, we learn, prounces his middle name Gozway. Later

he will pronounce it Dennis. Great Britain probably regards the indemnity from Thibet as a good-will offering from the spanked to the spanker.

One good thing about a crown made of ron: King Peter doesn't wake up every morning with a start, thinking someone has awiped it.

War news lately has been something like the training reports in the racing papers-"Kuropatkin went two miles at half-speed this morning," and so forth.

The party of six that is reported to have taken 6000 trout out of Beaver Creek in three weeks must contain some good specimens of what an Eastern magazine calls "game hogs."

Kuropatkin, emulating the small boy who stands in front of a window and defles his opponent to hit him with a brick, might camp on the sacred tombs at Mukden and defy the Japs to shoot.

One of the most charmingly alliterative ames we have heard of for some time is "Roughhouse Ruth," which is borne with blushing modesty by a San Francisco girl in honor of her pugilistic abilities. It was certainly a shame for Policeman

Taylor to hold up the two highwaymen before they held up him. He should remember how Japan was criticised for doing much the same thing last February.

A novel kind of music has been discov ered in Wisconsin. The Antigo (Wis.) News is credited with this item: Miss Maude Aucutt gave a dinner to a num

r of her young friends on Monday evening After partaking of the good things the evening was spent in social chat and Talk about tough luck! What could beat this? "While Dade Peters was eat-

ing a sandwich Saturday," says the Pee Dee (Mo.) Patriot, "he bit his tongue badly. But what made Dade madder was to have a cur dog come along and cut the sandwich which he had dropped." Two men were recently sentenced to imprisonment in Durban for defrauding

Zulus. The fakers told the guileless natives that they (the natives) had snakes in their stomachs and ants in their heads. and obtained money on promising to rid the sufferers of their internal guests. It should not be concluded from this that Perhaps the going-out-and-coming-back the Zuiu is a bigger fool than the Amer-fashion at the theater derives most of its ican. Portland's street corners prove the ican. Portland's street corners prove the opposite_

A pitiful story from Kansas. At Correy a young woman went to the postoffice wearing a new hat, the pride of her life counter to read it and her hat came into contact with a cigar-lighter and began to flames. Naturally this treatment "did for" the hat, and the fair owner now refuses to speak to the chivalrously disposed young man who ruined it.

A small boy entered an office in New York the other day very early in the morning, when the merchant was reading the paper. The latter glanced up and went on reading, says the Kansas City Star. After three minutes the boy said "Excuse me, but I'm in a hurry." do you want?" he was asked. "A job." "You do? Well," snorted the man of business, "why are you in such a hurry?" "Got to hurry," replied the boy. "Left school yesterday to go to work, and haven't struck anything yet. I can't waste time. If you've got nothing for me, say so, and I'll look elsewhere." "When can you come?" asked the surprised merchant. "Don't have to come." he was told. "I'm here now, and would have been to work before this if you'd said so."

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Didn't the new play go off all right, dear oy?" "Go off! Why, cert'nly. Dead of Philadolphia Bulletin. First Scorcher (speaking of rapidly passing motorcyclist)—Call that exercise Second Scorcher—No, I call it sitting in a draught.—

"I saw Henpeck today and he said he was "Why, he's at home, isn't he?" 'Yes, that's what he meant."-Philadelp The Girl-I gave the horse a piece of sugar

Punch.

and he put his nose up to my face to kiss me. What do you think of that? The Man-I think that's horse sense.-Yonkers Statesman, Tramp-Yessor, boss, at one time I had a

hig following. Boss-How's that? Tramp-I uster lead the lockstep gang at Jollet Prison.-Chicago Journal. Stubbs-After all, this shooting at clay pig-

It is not to be wondered at, with the that can't feel it when they are hit. - Boston Transcript. "It is getting to be a problem with me,"

"I am filled with amazement," said the good deacon as he met his neighbor walking un-steadily home. "Bet you the drinks you ain't

but old rye," was the genial reply.-Cincin nati Commercial Tribune. We have been asked if marriage is a failure. We have not found it so. We don't know what our better half thinks of it. Our opinion is that only when a man marries a sealskin wo

man on a counskin-income does he find mar-riage a failure.—Hardeman Free Press. "Mrs. Guachley remarked to me that it must be pleasant to be married to a clever man," said Proudly's wife. "And what did you say?" queried Proudly. "I told her, of course, that I didn't know; that I had only been married once."-Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Mrs. Upmore—How is your experiment of liv-ng in the country succeeding? Mrs. Hyems—It ing in the country succeding? Mrs. Hyems It more, of course, to have our butter and fresh vegetables brought out to us from the city, but we don't have to entertain nearly as much company.—Scottish American.