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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1904.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN OREGON.

Oregon is not, will not be, a prohibition state. Strong as the majority was on Tuesday against prohibition in the state at large, it would have been still stronger but for the subtlety and cunning of the act under which the vote was taken. Great numbers who oppose county prohibition voted for it in their own precincts-sure that it wouldn't carry in the county anyway, yet donous of enforcing prohibition in the districts where they dwell. Under this attempted to recover by working up a fictitious railroad issue in his state. voting prohibition for the entire county. Thus, the vote recorded for probibition was doubled in Multnomah, and largely increased elsewhere.

ven so, the aggregate majority in the state against it is very large. Precincts that have carried prohibition didn't need it, because in very few if any of them have liquors been sold heretofore. The old law was an excellent prohibitory act, for all localities for only upon petition of a majority of the electors could liquors be sold in such precincts, and the so-called local option act will oppose no added obstacle against illegal selling. For prohibition in any precinct rests on the majority, and will be no more effective through a majority secured under the new method than under the old; and it will always be more difficult to secure a majority sale of liquors by open and public petition than against it by secret ballot. In a few countles-five or six-prohibition has carried as a county me as in Yamhill and Benton-with the result, as so often foretold by The Oregonian, of trying to force prohibition through the vote of the country precincts, where no liquors are sold because none are wanted, on the incorporated towns, where the people already had the right of local prohibition when they chose to exercise it. The whole matter, formerly simple, under onditions that had existed from the first in Oregon, is in a muddle now, And of course the law enacted last

June cannot remain, in its present form Consideration will have to be given to amendment of it, on a reasonable basis, which will provide for local option in fact, by abolishing the coercive power that certain localities are tempted to assume, under the innovation of the June law, over others. While The Oregonian believes fully that it would be better to abolish this law wholly and to re-enact the old one, on the petition. system, yet it would not advise this and out of deference to those who are committed to an indeterminate thing which they call local option, and for which they suppose the new act stands, The Oregonian would suggest amendment only; which nevertheless should provide for a true local option, so the wish, could vote for prohibition in his own resident district. without being compelled in order to do so to cast his vote upon a scheme of forcing prohibition on others. This will be true local option. It would extend the right to call for a vote in any precinct of an incorporated town, as well as in country districts; which some might deem a gain. But county prohjbition should be cut out of the act, and The Oregonian does not doubt that it will be, or that a great majority of the people of the state will approve such

endment. To the June law, as it stands, the country will not yield its approval, because the act is neither reasonable nor It was prepared with a subtle deceptive purpose; men have chuckled over the artifice, craft and guile successfully employed in pushing on a mass of voters who didn't take the trouble to examine it. Ever since its adoption there has been in these quarters a sort of Mephistophelian glee over it. Legislation produced in such ways, in such spirit, and for purposes distinctly and confessedly unfair-so that it turns out to be radically different from what the electors supposed expected-cannot stand-without elimination at least of the tricky and unconscionable parts of it.

More than National prestige, National honor is involved in the issue between Russia and Great Britain that an arbitration commission will in a few weeks be called upon to investigate, Russian fleet has been accused of firing upon an unarmed fleet of English | greater increase was noted in copper ing-boats, for no better reason than that the officers of the Russian fleet were either panic-stricken or stupidly

men's craft and attacked the Russian feet. It is regarded as a great triumph of the universal peace idea that war upon this contention has been averted and that The Hague tribunal will in due time render a decision in the premises that both nations are pledged to accept. Great Britain and Russia, says the Outlook, have not in all their history furnished a finer exhibition of true national greatness than in this pacific settlement of what easily might have been a great and terrible war. This may be true, but underlying it is the fact that the question is one that can be settled by inquiry.

THE EDDY AND THE STREAM, There remains one paramount Demo-crat in the United States. This Democrat paramount is William Jennings

Bryan. He has become rich himself, through the agitation which he has led during the last ten years; but he was, is and remains the leader of all who envy the accumulations of those who by industry, self-denial or fortune have gathered something together.

The immortal author of Don Quixote makes Sancho Panza say that he has observed that the human race is divided Ninth and Walnut.
Los Angeles—B. F. Gardner, 259 South by the Haves, of the Belmont-RothsBpring, and Harry Drapkin.
Gakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, 18th and child-Havemeyer group, to control the
yotes of the Have-nots. It has failed.

you have been control to be proported by the state of the Have-nots of the Have-nots of the Have-nots of the Have-nots. It has failed. This leaves the Democratic party to those who controlled it in 1896 and again in 1900; it returns the party to their control.

To understand this division of parties read Cicero and Sallust. There is nothing new under the sun. The Dema-cratic party of our country, in its con-stituent elements, consists of those who are against the class who own property and do business. Only on this basis, under a leader like Bryan, can its masses be marshaled for an effort. The Parker episode was merely an eddy running for the moment against the

THE DEFEAT OF TURNER.

One of the most satisfactory results of the election is the defeat of George Turner, in Washington. Turner is a "shifty" politician, always on the lookout for some scheme which he thinks may win-with advantage to himself. He has a kind of ability; yet as sincerity is no part of his equipment, he is weak and makes failures. He understood the money question well enough; yet became a prophet of the silver lunacy because he conceived that was the way to the throne of politics in his state. With the collapse of the craze

Another satisfactory result of the defeat of Turner is the discomfiture of the Spokane Spokesman-Review. This paper is the most important news journal of Eastern Washington. It is published in a fine and rapidly growing city. Spokane is a wonder, and it ought to have a newspaper that represents its high thought and leading purposes. But it hasn't. It never occurs to the Spokane Spokesman-Review that anybody who participates in politics can be actuated utside incorporated cities and towns; by high principle and purpose, based on wide survey of history, truth and experience. Its whole thought is postu-lated on cheap expedients of the timeemployed for shallow objects and temporary success.

> The paper can recover itself, and The Oregonian really wishes it max. But George Turner cannot. Of all the cheap and nasty little fights against plain judgment and common sense that have been made in recent years and since the collapse of the silver craze, this antirailway fight in Washington has been about the most irrational. Washington is a state that owes everything (except its scurvy politicians) to the railroads. They have made it what it is, and without them it would still be nothing. They are serving it well, at moderate rates, tacked by unscrupulous politicians and newspapers, they naturally will retaliate. Why shouldn't they?

CHANGING FOREIGN TRADE.

September statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor show an increase in value of agricultural exports of more than \$14,000,000 over the figures for September, 1908. This heavy increase is somewhat surprising, in the face of the very heavy decrease in the value of the breadstuffs exported, and is largely due to an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the value of cotton exports as compared with those for September, 1903, when the total was but \$21,207,811, compared with \$43,747,925 this year. The total value of all agricultural products exported for the nine months ending September 30, 1904, was \$502,417,678, compared with \$566,282,378 for the same period last year. It is gratifying to learn that nearly all of this shortage is offset by a heavy increase in exports of manufactured ar-

The total exports of manufactured not dissimilar to that which confronts products was \$365,570,242, compared with \$311,649,616 for the same period last year. It is probable that the increase in domestic manufactured goods which were sent abroad may have had some bearing on the shortage in breadstuff exports. Every additional laborer that can be utilized in the work of converting our raw material into a manufac tured product becomes a consumer of agricultural products, and the home market for such products is accordingly widened. The course of the wheat mar ket in this country this season undoubtedly reflects the vastly improved conditions of the American consumer over those of the foreigner. It has been a noticeable fact for many years that high-priced wheat in Europe materially curtails the consumptive demand, but the experience of the current season shows that high prices have not served to check the demand, and the American workmen who have assisted in turning out the increased quantities of manufactured products would, if forced to it, undoubtedly stand even higher prices. Iron and steel and their products have been important factors in swelling the total of the manufactured products not only for September, but for the nine months ending September 30. There was an increase of \$4,000,000 for Septem-There ber, and for the nine months the totals ran up to more than \$32,000,000, com-pared with \$72,714,000 for the same period last year, and \$73,356,000 for the first nine months of 1902. An even

and articles manufactured from copper-While it is quite plain that exports of breadstuffs this year are far below the

shortage so long as there was a corre-

grain being shipped abroad.

The Pacific Northwest has for sale this year a larger surplus of wheat in proportion to the size of the crop than evidence anywhere else in the in the manufacturing centers of the East and Southeast, and the home market has been possible, simply through the widening of our manufactuing trade. Oregon, Washington and Idaho will be still more fortunate when we have a sufficient number of manufacturing enterprises at home to supply a market for our agricultural products, and thus save the expensive freight tolls which they now bear in reaching the consumer.

HOW TO CONVERSE. Protests without number have been made and are being made against the carelessness shown by the majority of people in their every-day speech. Laziness is the root of the matter. Sinng is used because it is too much trouble to think of a good equivalent word, for it is only by effort that a good vocabulary can be acquired. Certain words are given a general meaning of praise or blame, and are then used for the whole range of such meanings. "Awful," "elegant," "dreadful" are examples. And strange combinations of words are used without any sense of their incongruity. An illustrated paper lately showed a lanky youth in football clothes by the side of a girl, "How do you feel?" asked the girl, "Ripplingly fit," was the response. Every one cannot shine in conversa

trouble can converse in an intelligible manner, without necessarily endeavor-ing to abandon slang, which is an admirable seasoning but a poor dish. Miss Jordan, professor of English literature in Smith College, has written a book "Correct Speaking and Writing." and in it she gives a number of hints to her readers on what should be avoided in conversation. From her position in a college for women, Miss Jordan must be an authority on the faults of the girl of today in this respect, not that the girl is any worse than her brother. "Under no circumstances," says Miss Jordan, "'gush,' 'enthuse,' or 'spout,' or 'talk down.' Avoid exaggeration of thought or expression, worn-out or misapplied terms, like 'grand,' 'elegant,' and the phrases of the day, like 'attractive.' Avoid slang, abbreviation, legal terms, phrases whose meaning is not clearly understood, and

coined words." The advice is good, but, like most good advice, it will be approved and neglected. The girl of the day-and her brother-will continue to say that this is "terribly nice" and that is "horribly dull," and "beastly hungry" will not be unheard in the land. As to Miss Jordan's advice to "speak only when there' seems to be a fair chance of something to say," one fears that its general acceptance would silence, besides a large number of college youths, so many of the Nation's orators that the pent-up eloquence would reach such a pressure that a fatal explosion would eventually shatter the country.

TO AID WORN-OUT LANDS.

The California Legislature at the ing the wheat situation in our neighboring state. The agricultural departa view to improving the variety of wheat sown, and it is expected that with the state aid which it is hoped to secure some method will be discovered for improving the quality of the wheat. Investigations are also being conducted by the California wheat men for the 800,000 tons in 1901 to less than half that amount last year.

Climatic conditions have been in a measure responsible for this alarming shrinkage in the yield, but there is also a belief that poor farming has contributed in no small measure to the unfortunate condition which now exists. Such a heavy toll has been levied on the land for many years that it is probable that in many localities there has been almost utter exhaustion of the properties which are essential to the nealthy growth of the wheat plant. The situation has become a serious one for the millers, and during the cereal year ending June 30, 1904, they were obliged to import more than 70,000 tons from Oregon and Washington. This was more than one-fourth of the total amount ground, and the millers were forced to import it for mixing purposes in order to bring the quality of their flour up to a standard where it could

be sold. The experience which the California wheatgrowers are now undergoing is wheatgrowers in some portions of the Willamette Valley. It simply demonstrates that it is impossible to take crop after crop from the land without doing something to replenish its wasted vitality. Summer fallowing offers some opportunity for recuperation, and land which is offered this periodical rest will continue to produce for a long term of years. Even by this method there is a drain on the soil that must be met with applications which will return to it the material for the ingredients which are necessary for the production of wheat. Rotation of crops has proved quite effective in the Willamette Valley, but the farmers in that garden spot of the West have most of them discovered that there are other crops that are so much more profitable than wheat that the problem of inducing their wheat lands to recuperate is no longer bothering them. This will probably be the ultimate result of "poor wheat crops" in California, and the same expenditure that is necessary to replenish the land for wheat will put it in condition for more profitable crops. Russia, India and the Argentine are producing such enormous and rapidly increasing crops of cheap wheat that our high-priced Pacific Coast land will soon be unable to meet such competition, and when the worn-out fields are again placed in shape for production it should be for a more profitable crop than wheat.

The American citizens who purchased the wreck of the British ship Cypro-mene and expended over \$40,000 in repairing her have made application for American registry for the craft. If they was directed at a real enemy in the lower than it is reasonable to expect encountered by the Americans who put they will be next year, the country as a whole could view with equanimity the

built ships under the American flag sponding gain in the manufactured there is trouble shead for them. It is products and American consumers were a slow method for building up a merfinancially able to pay the increased chant marine to be obliged to wait until price at home which has prevented the a foreign ship is wrecked before she can fly the Stars and Stripes, but it seems to be the popular plan at this time. Were it otherwise, the grafters in search of a subsidy or a discriminating duty would be left without an argument United States. It is bringing good in their favor. Meanwhile Germany, prices from the buyers and consumers France, Great Britain and other sea powers can buy new ships wherever they find them and give them "naturalization" papers without the necessity of their being wrecked. Dull indeed is man who finds cause for wonder why the merchant marine of other countries grows so much faster than our own.

State Representative Thomas F. Curley and Alderman James M. Curley, both of Boston-correct, decorous old Boston, where the blood is always of an indigo hue—have been convicted and sent to jall for impersonating others at a civil service, examination. This is gied financier, Thomas Lawson, the chills when Gas Addicks and his gold bricks proved that most of the ancient and aristocratic idols of Boston were of a very common grade of clay, and now it is proved to the world that even Boston politicians have been tarred with the same stick that has left black marks on legislative candidates in other parts of the world. If these dreadful exposures continue, historic Beanville will soon lose the reputation she has long held for irreproachable conduct tion, but every one with more or less and mental acumen of a high order.

Now that the President has announced his no-third-term policy, the duty will immediately devolve upon the Democratic journals to find a suitable Republican candidate for 1908. Mr. Fairbanks may expect to learn that he has already begun to lay his plans with that great object in view, and Mr. Root, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hay, Mr. Spooner, Mr. LaFollette, Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Deneen and other Republicans will discover that their secret machinations will not escape the vigilant eye of an interested and penetrating press. Bsyan will, of course, take the reins of Democracy, and there will be nothing for the New York World, New York Times and Brooklyn Eagle to do but settle the vexatious problem of leadership for the Re-

Nobody wanted Parker, not even the crats. The Bryan people, discredited by two defeats, perforce turned party control over to Hill and Belmont, in the expectation that something would be done to renovate and restore the party in the East. They knew that nothing could be done in the West, and they didn't try, nor even want to try. But Hill and Belmont fell down in New York worse than Bryan did; and Parker failed in the West because the rank and file of Democracy preferred anybody-Roosevelt, Debs, Watson or Swallow-to him. It is again Bryan's day in

The showing made by Judge Parker in Oregon was pitiful. He has somewhat over 2000 votes in Multnomah County, and not much over 15,000 in coming session will be asked for an Oregon. In the whole history of the appropriation to be used in investigatstate no candidate of a leading party has been more completely deserted. What is the reason? It is that the real Demoment of the California State University crats didn't want him, resented his is already conducting experiments with nomination, remained away from the polls, or voted for Roosevelt or for Debs. The Oregon Democracy is for Bryan through and through, and Democrats who are not for him are mere

> In the face of great Republican ma-Montana; Adams, Dem et of Colorado; Folk, Dem., of Missouri; Johnson, Dem., of Minnesota. The belief that the dominant party in a Presidential year helps candidates on a state ticket is fiction. In almost every state Republican candidates for Governor ran far behind Roosevelt. Why? The voter without fixed party ties was simply manifesting his independence.

> Rural free delivery is being gradually extended to the more populous country districts of the state. Two routes lately established in Clackamas County will do away with the postoffices at Beaver Creek, Highland, Clarkes and Springwater, and the star route to Meadowbrook. A total of 175 families will be served by these routes, promptly, economically and with, in the aggregate, great saving of time.

Twenty thousand Democrats in Oregon did not vote. It was a repetition, on a larger scale, comparable with the growth of the state, of the election of 1872, when Greeley was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and onehalf the Democrats of Oregon remained at home.

solid North; none ever had so many votes in the electoral colleges, after a contest; and none ever had so great a popular vote. The "sporty" gentlemen who wagered large sums of money on Candidate Turner - because he "couldn't be beaten"-are not so sure of some things

No candidate for the President of any

political party ever before carried a

as they were two days since. Mr. Steve Balley, of Seattle, wagered \$20,000 or more on the election of Tur-ner. Mr. Bailey is in an excellent contoday to understand precisely how Judge Parker feels.

So Chairman Alex Sweek, of the Democratic State Committee, was firmly of the opinion that Oregon would not give Roosevelt more than 15,000? Ah, well-a-day! "There should be no Presidency by

purchase," howl the Eastern Demo-cratic papers just at hand. There wasn't. There seems to be something incon-

gruous in the name of Swallow as the candidate of the Prohibition party. Judge Parker now realizes the sad consequences to a leadership that Tom Taggart's a political party.

It wasn't an election; just a sort of National ratification meeting.

T. R. A PERSONAL SKETCH. Lyman Abbott in the Outlook.

Mr. Roosevelt is, without any exception, the most outspoken man I have ever known. It would not be true to say that he wears his heart upon his sieeve, for this would give the impression of an emotional man whose acts and utterances are the product of his impulses. But it might be said that he carries his mind upon his sieeva. He is naturally without rebe said that he carries his mind upon his sieeva. He is naturally without reserves and absolutely without concealments. He can be silent, though he is not often so; but he cannot vell his meaning in ambiguous phrases, nor appear to be what he is not. My first impression was that his outspokenness would prove fatal to his political ambitions; but a somewhat careful observation has convinced me that between the childlike candor of Mr. Reservelt and the substructive for the most significant of all the world as the expression. It is more blessed to give than to receive."

This stray saying, Dr. Dewey said, might be one of many that were lost to gospel writers. He was not going to prove that the sayings found by the Oxford doctors were the genuine word of Christ, he ing in ambiguous phrases, nor appear to be what he is not. My first impression was that his outspokenness would prove fatal to his political ambitions; but a somewhat careful observation has convinced me that between the childlike candor of Mr. Roosewelt and the sphynxlike slience of Mr. McKinley there is no safe middle ground. No one but his most intimate advisers knew what Mr. McKinley thought; every one who is admitted to an thought; every one who is admitted to an half hour's conference with Mr. Roose-velt knows what he thinks. The safe-guarding of the one lay in his almost bad, very bad; but the case becomes still worse when we are informed that between the imposition of the first sentence and the final one, after an unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court, Thomas Curiey was renominated for the State Legislature. It gave that frentied financier. Thomas Lewson the seems to be seems to be. With this transparency of nature is

coupled an extraordinary quickness of mental action. His mind is more rapid in its ordinary processes than that of any other man I have ever personally known. other man I have ever personally known.
If the reader of this article has ever seen
an expert bookkeeper run his eye down
a column of four figures and write the
result at the foot with unerring securacy and without hesitation he may form some idea of what I mean by quickness of mental action. Mr. Roosevelt has so often been called impulsive that I presume those who have never known him will regard with incredulity this expression of my conviction that he is not impulsive. Such, however, is my conviction. It is the celerity of his mental processes, the unhest-tating confidence he feels in the result, and the quickness of his action upon his conclusions, which, combined, have given, him the reputation of impulsiveness. But in truth he no more acts upon impulse in his political decisions than the bookkeeper acts upon guess when he puts down the sum at the foot of his column. Deliber-ation and judgment generally go together, but not always; Mr. Roosevelt is not a deliberate man, but he acts habitually on judgment, not on impulse.

He settled very early in his political career that he would be a Republican, and that he would maintain his independence that he would maintain his independence in his party, not by going out of it. This involved a second principle, when he was invested with appointing power, namely, that he would consuit with the recognized leaders of his party, simply because they were its recognized leaders, but would never appoint to office a man whom they recommended if he had good reason to doubt the candidate's character and competency. These two principles led him to consult with both Mr. Platt and Mr. Odeli when he was Governor of New York, and in his party, not by going out of it. This involved a second principle, when he was invested with appointing power, namely, that he would consuit with the recognized leaders of his party, simply because they were its recognized leaders, but would never appoint to office a man whom they recommended if he had good reason to doubt the candidate's character and competency. These two principles led him to consult with both Mr. Platt and Mr. Odeli when he was Governor of New York, and with Mr. Burton, of Kansas, and Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, when he became President. No scoffing at him as having abjured his principles because he consulted with these party leaders had any effect upon him; and as little was he affected by the threatened opposition of these party leaders when he refused to be guided by their advice because he thought their nominees unworthy of his acceptance. I think this principle of political action is sound; that in a country governed by parties the executive must consult with representatives of his party, whefber he would have chosen them. sult with representatives of his party, whether he would have chosen them to represent the party or not.

With this habit of going to the heart of events is the habit of going to the heart of men. Mr. Roosevelt measures men by their character, and their character by its essentials. That he does not measure men by their clothes, or their wealth, or their family, or even by their culture is not semantically. culture, is not remarkable; there are a great many Americans who do not. What is remarkable is his disregard of the su-perficial vices, and his hatred of those that are essential. Roughness of language and demeanor does not rapel him; for faults into which a man is hurried by some sudpurpose of checking the steady decrease in the production of the cereal. There has been a decrease in the yield from Dem., of Nebraska; Toole, Dem., of tense he abhors with a vigorous abhorrence. And to take an office under pretense of serving the country and use the office for the purpose of robbing the country is in his thought the meanest kind of disloyalty. For that he has no tolerance.

Mr. Roosevelt is both an idealist and an opportunist—an idealist in his ends, an opportunist in his methods. He has little respect for the reformer who disregards the facts of life and expects to reform the world by a resolution. But he has less for the man who has no ambition to leave the world better than he finds it.

His indomitable energy and his courage have given him, in certain quarters, the reputation of having a combative temper-ament and being a lover of war, and have made some men, who have not studied his character, unable to understand how Mr.

John Hay could characterize him as a lover and maker of peace. Mr. Roose-veit has the temperament which leads him to enjoy overcoming obstacles. An easy life would be no joy to him. In 1200 he would have been a Crusader; in 1200 he would have been a pioneer. With him to enjoy overcoming obstacles.
An easy life would be no joy to him. In
1200 he would have been a Crusader; in
1700 a colonist; in 1800 a ploneer. With
him, to see danger and difficulty is to
cover the orivilies of factor the means. him, to see danger and difficulty is to covet the privilege of facing the one and endeavoring to overcome the other. He could not easily remain a passive spectator of a righteous war. He believes in the Biblican aphorism, "First pure, then peaceable;" and as long as the impurity exists he is eager to make war against it. But he loves not fighting for the fighting's sake. I should say it is equally true that he does not love peace for peace's sake. He is a lover of life. And as long as there is a country to be saved, a humanity to be helped, a truth to be taught, a life to be enlarged and enriched, and obstacles to be overcome in the world's work, so long he will be seen somewhere in the front, if not as a leader, then as a follower: if not as a master builder, then as a brick car-rier, ambitious only, certainly chiefly, for an opportunity to do the hardest work, confront the greatest difficulty and be wherever there is the greatest danger.

Ballade of the Bo'semlenne.

Sunset.

No conventional rut treads she;
Strooms and brushes and needles, or
Stoves and dishes and pans—sh, me!
To her spirit bring anguish sore.
Art (and similar stunts galors)
Does her hungering soul pursue;
Tis the watchword upon her door—
She's bohem-i-an through and through.

No conventional garb dons she;— Guardful ever what others wore— Wondrous laces and scarfs that we Never, never have seen before?
Precious volumes of mystic lore,
Steins and fishnets and incense, too,
Mark the sum of her sanctum's store—
She's bohum-i-an through and through

No conventional vivant, she;

Spotless lineu and things but bore
In the thought of a dish so free
'Mid the charm of a sawdust floor!
Ah, the privileged couls that sour
From earth's pairries to fancy's blue!
'Its amazingly simple, for
She's bohem-1-an-through and through!
ItENVOI.

In a surfeit of verses more, Naught there'd be to attach hereto Save what I've mentioned thrine before: She's bobem-i-an through and through

THE NEW SAYINGS OF JESUS,

Brooklyn Engle.

At the weekly prayer meeting the Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey, in the lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims, talked on the "New Sayings of Jesus," as found in a fragment of a lost gospel from Oxyrhynchus. He referred to the finding of the first new sayings of Jesus, some seven years ago, by two learned doctors of Oxford, England-Grenthel and Hunt, at Oxyrhynchus.

that the sayings found by the Oxford doctors were the genuine word of Christ, he declared, but was intent on showing their agreement with his accredited sayings. He described the original find at Oxyrhynchus as a bound volume gotten up in an elegant manner, the sayings being disconnected, as if jotted down from time to time, as they occurred to the transcriber. Six years later the same Oxford men returned to the place where this "logia" was found and were fortunate in discovering another fragment. This later collection was inscribed on a single page of papyrus, and unlike the first discovered, was in a connected form, the sayings being marked and unlike the first discovered, was in a connected form, the sayings being marked numerically. Dr. Dewey read the introduction and first two of the sayings and for a nice, large, new navy. Probably found points of similarity between them and passages of Scripture to which he refront door looks kind of like a vacant

and passages of Scripture to which he referred.

The new sayings quoted by the minister were as follows:

"These are the (wonderful?) words which Jesus the living (Lord) spake.

to and Thomas, and he said unto (them). Every one that hearkens to these words shall never taste of death.

"Jesus saith: Let not him who seeks.

cease until he finds, and when he finds he shall be astonished; astonished he shall reach the kingdom, and having reached the kingdom he shall rest.

"Jesus saith (Ye sak? who are those) that draw us (to the kingdom, if) the kingdom is in Heaven?

the fowls of the sarth or upon the earth and the fishes of the sea (these are they which draw) you, and the kingdom of Heaven is within you; and whoever shall know himself shall find it. (Strive therefore?) to know yourselves, and ye shall be aware that we are the seas of the (Almishry?) know yourselves, and ye shall be aware that ye are the sons of the (Almighty?) Father; (and?) ye shall know that ye are in (the city of God), and ye are (the city?).

OUR CAMPAIGN FAIRNESS. Speakers of All Parties Get a Respectful Hearing.

Nothing like our treatment of public speakers exists in America, writes Syd-ney Brooks in the London Mail. I some-times wish it did. The bigger the bore

traits of the Republican candidates. Not an inch of our persons but spoke of antagonism to Bryan and all his works. And yet, though we marched between not less than a million spectators, many though the special point of whom must have had not the

He Had Slurred Her Looks.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

During Secretary Paul Morton's recent visit to the League Island navy-yard, in Philadelphia, a certain officer, pointing to two launches that rode side by side, said: "See, Mr. Secretary, how beautiful that launch is, and how sturdy is the other."

Secretary Morton smiled.
"To compliment and compare a couple f launches in that way," he said. "Is safe enough. It would never do, however, to treat a couple of ladies so. "There was a young man who once went

to a dinner party, where he was seated between a noted beauty and a noted poet-ess. Looking to right and left, he said, naturally enough: "Am I not lucky to be placed between beauty and talent?"

"The poetess did not like the young man's remark, and she said, haughtliy:
"'Not so very lucky, for you possess neither the one nor the other."

The Leaning Tower.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Barney Oldfield, the crack automobilist, is fond of pictures, particularly of etchings. He said the other day:
"The best etching I have is one of the leaning tower of Pisa. This etching hangs

deliberately take hold of the straight-"Maria," I said 'that picture of the tower-look how crooked you have hung

" 'I have to hang the picture crooked,' said Maria. 'to make the tower straight.' "

Could Not Stand the Suspense.

Chicago Journal.

Chicago Journal.

Winsten Churchili recently told a little story of his beyhood in St. Louis.

"When I first entered school." he said,
"I was a very small chap, indeed. School seemed to me a wonderful experience, and I expected all sorts of marvelous and strange things to happen there.

"The first day it looked as though my expectation was to be gratified, for the teacher said:

"Now, children, I want you to be very

"Now, children, I want you to be very still so still that you can hear a pin

drop.'
"A pin drop! I had never heard that sound before. Everybody was intensely silent for about a minute. Incn I shouted, excitedly:
"Let her drop!"

By-Low, By-Low. Here's the way she sang to me,

By-low, by-low, As she held me on her knee, Long, long age.

Ch. the years between are long.

And their haunting specters throng.

Yet I hear her olden song:

By-low, by-low.

have wearied on the way,-By-low, by-low—
And the sunset is by gray,
Weil I know, well I know,
Yet, my mother, through the stress
Comes your song, my heart to bless;
Comes your song, like a caress—
By-low, by-low.

Hold me, mother, as of old,—
By-low, by-low—
Let your song of love untold
Rob and flow, abb and flow;
Hold me to your lowing breaziI am more and fain would resiting the song of songs the but
By-low, by-low.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Stoessef, too, stands pat.

Now for the Baltic Fleet again. Nothing singular about Roosevelt's plu-

We hope none of the Prohis in the dry inties celebrated victory with a jag.

The Independent Vote will decide,-Brooklyn It helped.

Now that the atmosphere has been eared of politics, the airship will have a better chance.

Even if the Igorrote baby born at St. Louis grows up in this co Louis grows up in this country it won't wear trousers. It isn't that kind of a baby. Ellated by Republican success, some

waggish person wrote on one of the Weather Bureau cards, "Four years more of good weather." It's tough on the Russians to have to

fight 'mid snow and ice, but what really chills them is a poem directed at them by laurel-crowned A. Austin.

Even if young Mr. Shaw did marry a

chorus giri, why should the yellow press editorialize so extensively on the subject? It's more or less the young man's own affair.

The late King George of Saxony left SI landed estates and \$30,000,000. This proves that he had means enough to move in royal circles, even if he couldn't afford to train with the Newport crowd.

The Washington Post has discovered a poem called "The Battle of the Kega." in which is described the action of a British fleet in Philadelphia during Revolu tionary times. The ships engaged in battle with a fleet of kegs that had been accidentally set adrift in the river, and scared the Admiral as they advanced in battle formation. Rojestvensky evidently was not the first.

Publishers have taken lately to announcing a change of title about nearly every book they publish. "The title of The Stage From the Pulpit,' by the scholarly Dr. Julius Caesar Lombross Dingbat, has been changed to 'Bad Tomatoes and the Actor.' Sock & Soakem. enterprising publishers, announce that the change will not delay the publication." It is not a bad way of boosting, but it is being rather overdone at pres ent.

New York is having a fuss over the placing of advertisements in the Subway. The ornamental tiles are being covered / with advice to buy Puffkin's Sauce and Stickle's Pickles, and New York's esthetic people, who for some reason or other are always the readlest letterwriters of the public, are making a fine old howl. Those people can's sympathize with the advertising agent, whose heart breaks to contemplate a vast blank expanse of ornamental tiling.

There is poetry in the air of California Editors edit with lyric abandon. The sands of whom must have had not the slightest sympathy with the objects of the demonstration, not a single one of them ventured by so much as a jeer to interrupt our progress. frosts, mingling, make a thousand hues and colors. Oh! voice of the winds, we hear thy whispers among the boughs, like unto the swish of the scythe as it cuts the grass; and so falleth our loved ones, and we whisper our sorrow as the breeze of the Autumn makes dirge for the Summer.

> At last the Stoessel stories are beginning to come in. The schoolmaster who spanked him has not yet been heard from, but others are hard at work. The latest is from a friend of Stoessel's and is sent out from Port Arthur by the convenient means of a Chinese refugee and a mine-proof junk. An artillery officer of excellent reputation, it is said, was found one day staggering about Polichwan, drunk. Stoessel waited until the offi-cer was sober, and then "lectured him severely." A few days later, "when the bombardment was un-usually hot," he ordered the offender to sit upon the most exposed part of the fort, with a bottle of champagne and a tumbler in his hands. "For two hours the wretched man sat thus," entinues the story, "with shells bursting all around him. His agony was at last ended by a shell which mertifully burst within a few yards of him and blew him to pieces." Great stuff. Just the way a commander would chose to fortify the commander would care and men.
> resolution of his officers and men.
> WEX J.

> > OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Medical Professor-What's the most advanced stage of kieptomania? Student-High finance.

Mrs. Dearborn-Did you say that lady and gentleman were distantly related? Mrs. Wa-bash-Yes, they're divorced.-Yonkers States-

man.

What did your property in ewamphurst cost you? "Four dollars a foot." "What'll you sell for?" "Oh. I'll let it go at \$2 a gallon."— Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Tufty—Didn't Mrs. Green leave her card? The New Maid—Tes'm, she left it, an' I had to chase her two blocks to give it back to her.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Eunico-Actually, Uncle George, I haven't anything fit to wear. Uncle George-Yes, I've noticed that all your gowns are in the height of fashion.-Heston Transcript.

Jiggs-Divery time I go along this road at night I am etartied by the apparition of a jackness. Jaggs-You sin't the only man that gets frightened at his own shadow.-Chicago Journal.

Flors - What do you think of higher education for women? Dora-Not much. Fve taken six courses in higher mathematics, and I can't yet figure out how to make George process.— Detroit Free Press.

Detroit Free Fress.

Aunt Hetty-Oh, yes, those swell folks dress for lunch an' then dress again for dimer. Uncle Hiram-They do? Well, I'd be satisfied to eat in the same-old clothes pervided I had a brand-new appetite. Pluck.

'Why did the congregation hurry out as suddenly after the benediction?' The sexton makes them leave their univellas in the westbule, and those who get out late haven't much of a choice.'-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

McFlind-Why can't Blikins get along with his wife? Speeth-Well, you oee, he's her fifth hesband, while abo's only his tourth wire, and she takes advantage of her position to start an argument on every proposition that comes along.-Houston Chronicle.

'I hear you were disappointed in the town

along.—Houston Chronicle.

"I hear you were disappointed in the town meeting's ocator. I suppose your complaint was that he didn't rise to the occasion." "No; my complaint wasn't that he didn't rise to the occasion, but that he stemed disincilined ever to sit down again."—Philadelphia Pross.

Lafy—And you cooked for Mr. and Mrs. De Jones for two years, you say? Applicant—Th.ma'am. Lady—Why tild you beave them? Applicant—Ol didn't lave thim, ma'ain; they wor atther lavin' ms. Th' both av thim doled av byspipsie, ma'am.—Chicago Dally News.