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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1908

STANDARD OIL'S MISTAKE.

The Standard Oil Company is rapidly acquiring expensive experience. Lawson exploited it, Congress started it, Kansas accelerated it and the President is ready to get in the finishing blow. But the octopus has always survived public odium, and thrived under it, and neither Lawson nor Congress nor Kansas nor Roosevelt nor all of business. Nor is it desirable that powers. He has made a calculation, they should. What the country wants is for the Standard Oil Company to be amenable to its laws, to suspend its China will add nearly five billion dolhistoric practice of crushing and ruining its competitors, and to place all its | this amount America may obtain three patrons on an even footing. The gentlemen who have been at the head of the monopoly for so many years, and have made incredible fortunes by crim- spiring to euchre the rest of the world that the entire recent movement against trusts, monopolies, corporate greed of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary all kinds, has for its chief target the Standard Oil Company. Railroad regu-lation, corporation control, trust sub-naval preparations," continues the jection-all are mere details in the one purpose of government and people to bring the greatest of all malefactors to book. Standard Oil is the knot in the monopoly log, and when that is split the hardest part of the job is done The Kansas situation is about as fol-

lows: There are ten counties which produce great quantities of fuel and filuminating oil. Thousands of men are employed. The oil wells number 4000, mostly in the hands of small owners. The chief customer has been the Standard Oll Company, operating through the Prairie Oli & Gas Company. To obtain control of the fields the company reduced thrice the price of crude oil; then under the threat of retaliatory legislation it finally altogether ceased operations. The result was that the wells, being without a market, for the most part shut down and the industry is paralyzed. It is by just such tactics that Standard Oil has first ruined producers elsewhere, and then bought up tidle properties and consolidated and operated them at immense profit.

But Standard Oil has made a mistake about Kansas. It has heretofore robbed without mercy, ruined without compunction, and exacted tribute without conscience, but it has not failed to gauge properly the influence of public opinion. Its method has been to lie low till the cyclone passed, and then to pursue its stealthy purposes ruthlessly to the end. This time it has falled to understand that in placating Kansas it would, if it succeeded, in a certain measure be placuting the Nation. But it has aroused Kansas, and so it has stirred up the Federal Government. It is a project of questionable expediency for a state to build an oil refinery. It is essentially an enterprise to be undertaken by private capital. The state might just as well build wheat warehouses and buy wheat, or erect a prunedryer and dry prunes, or go into the brewery business for the purpose of finding a market for hops not otherwise saleable. But as an avenue for the escape of a great surplus of wrath and as a means of making the oil monopoly understand that the legislative club is not without a certain potency, the refinery may do the business. In any event, it is quite apparent that Standard Oil is uneasy and even alarmed, because for the first time it has learned that both Congress and State Legisla-

Mrs. Kate Edwards, under sentence of death in Harrisburg, Pa., for the murder of her husband in 1901, has been granted a short reprieve. She was to have been executed today, and for days has been piteously bewalling her fate and on the verge of collapse. The respite, strange as it may seem, has revived her spirits-not that it foreshadows pardon, but merely because it insures to her a brief tenure of life. It is as if a drowning man, having passed it was not firmly enough braced to to the very last stage between life and | withstand-might not get the \$5 a

again immediately cast into the water which could have but one ending. Mrs. Sigourney, a gentle New England poeta past generation, uttered a forceful truth when she exclaimed: Oh, small is the pleasure existence can give When the fear we shall die only proves that

we live.

\$60,000,000 FOR A STARTER. Your attention is particularly invited to the part relating to the war in the Orient and the grouping of the military powers of which foreshadows a movement for the seizure of China, to the exclusion of the United States, Great Britain

and Japan, a movement that would set the world on fire. The balance of power between these groups is so evenly poised that war and peace may hinge upon the activity of America in naval preparation during the pext few years.

The country is now warned. Richmond Pearson Hobson is the seer who particularly invites its attention to the ominous signs described in the above paragraph from a letter addressed by him to The Oregonian. The world may be set on fire, and America must have warships as numerous as those of all other powers combined for use as fire-As a preliminary step toward boats. the acquisition of those fireboats. Captain Hobson would have Congress appropriate an adequate amount during the present session-"I believe that \$60,000,000 is the minimum sum." he adds.

To show the necessity for beginning at once with \$60,000,000, Captain Hobson incloses two pamphlets written by himself, one in 1903, the other in December last. After some generalities on the subject of commerce, we read that as a matter of insurance. America should have the largest Navy in the world. "Indeed," continues the author in a burst of enthusiasm, "the true proportion would be more nearly maintained if America's Navy approached in size the combined navies of the earth." That is the way to talk. This Nation should have a ship to match every ship that floats under a foreign flag, although, of course, a present appropriation of \$60,000,000 will be the merest starter in the direction of the necessary expenditure. Not only will an American Navy equal to all others combined be useful as insurance on our seaborne commerce, but it is necessary to preserve intact the Monroe Doctrine, since our armies, as Captain Hobson truly observes, cannot march to South America, at least not without undue crowding at the narrow isthmus. Not only this, but this "navy of a dream" will enable America to extend the Monroe Doctrine to China, says Captain Hobson. This is true, but there is no reaenable us to establish a universal Monroe Doctrine, and warn the Martians from trespassing upon this planet.

"Heaven has allotted to America the task of peacefully overthrowing militarism," says Captain Hobson, and it is solely through the agency of an enormous Navy that she can accomplish this work. As for the faint-hearted who fear that naval power may tempt it is better for America to be tempted than a less steadfast "military power." the later, Captain Hobsen is inclined to line up the American, British and Jap-"based on much study and on an extended sojourn in China," that by 1950 billions, so that the present expenditure of sixty millions will bring great increase. The continent of Europe is conto embroll Gerat Britain with Russia pamphlet. With due deference to Captain Hobson's opinions, we think that these titanic efforts may safely be left to the consideration of Japan, even if "no thoughtful observer can fail to see here all the elements of a world war."

being increased. If Captain Hobson is really anxious for the work to be continued, he will aid it more by silence than by illogical and extravagant pamphleteering. His value upon the deck is known to the Nation, and it greatly transcends his value at the desk

RAISING TEACHERS' PAY. The School Board, the taxpayers and the teachers of the public schools of the city are wrestling mightly with a problem the solution of which appears to the average mind as exceedingly simple. The proposition is to raise the teachers' salaries to a living wage. would seem, would be easy to do, pro viding the paying element were willing to furnish the money required for the desired increase in wages. The question was presented to the taxpayers in this light, and, after due consideration and careful attention to the statement of living expenses that supported the request, they agreed to grant the request. It now remained for the School Board to go over the schedule of wages and give the advance impartially to those whose wages had been shown to be below the living rate. All was simple and plain up to this point; but here it became suddenly complicated. Some of the teachers were not worth more than they were already receiving, said a member of the Board, unmindful of the fact that this statement, if true, was most damaging to the employing power. "The City Superintendent has received an offer of a higher salary and will leave us unless we raise his pay," was the next startling announcement, and, frightened at this impending calamity, this officer was forthwith given a raise of \$1000 a year out of the closely-guarded fund, if he would only, only consent to remain and the district yet a little serve longer. The drawing teacher, too, who is so sorely pressed for time that she scarcely "gets around" during the entire term, felt that she was entitled to a generous slice of the money that, through the efforts of the grade teachers, had come into the school till, and the Board thought so, too, and another brick was placed on the top of an already topheavy school system, further

In the meantime the perplexity of the dispensing power grew. There was yet something of the extra money voted for the grade teachers' salaries to be apportioned. "A merit system" must be devised, to the end that the incompe tent teachers hired by the Board-presumably in obedience to a "puil" that Grant.

weakening the base.

and forced to undergo the struggle gance. And so "a merit system" was unimportant territory, and represented devised whereby three or four men at or toward the top of the system and the their favorites, if they chose, the teachers who were entitled to a living wage.

Here the matter at present rests-if anything in a state of chaotic movement can be said to rest. The School Directors, individually and collectively, are in a state of perplexity. The City Superintendent is the subject of unfriendly criticism-it being alleged that he was well content with the salary he was receiving until, through the efforts of the grade teachers, more money came into the school treasury. The teachers rank and file are in a state of mental revolt, and all because a question simple in itself has been complicated by letting in favoritism and

shutting out justice. Nothing could have been easier than to apply the increased tax to the pay of the grade teachers all along the line, rding to the intent of those who voted it. If there are incompetent teachers on the list, let the power that placed them there drop them when the proper time comes. If the City Superintendent of Schools can better himself by going elsewhere—to "Los Angeles or Seattle," for example—it is undeniably his right to do so. Without disparagement to a very efficient school man, it may be said that "there are others." And finally, let the absurd, unjust and partisan "merit system" be dropped and all teachers who are retained by the Board be given pro rata the increase in pay which has been provided in response to their demand for a living

TONING DOWN THE COMMISSION BILL The amendments to the Washington railroad commission bill, as submitted by the railroad interests, disclose a wide gulf between their ideas of the proper kind of a railroad commission and those of the subcommittee that drafted the bill. So much at variance are the views of the opposing forces that it is difficult to understand how their differences can easily be reconciled. Section 4 of the bill returned by the committee was perhaps the most pernicious of any of a number of pernicious features of the bill. This was the section investing the commission with power to allot to the companies interested their respective shares of the proceeds from a joint haul. As recommended by the subcommittee, this provision practically conferred on the commissioners a power which, were they disposed to use it, would enable them by showing favoritism to any partic son to pause at China. Our fleets will ular road to ruin the business of a competitor.

The language of this provision was plain and unequivocal. It declared that on the failure of the roads to agree among themselves on a fair distribution of the rate, "the commission may issue a supplemental order declaring the portion of the joint rate to be received by each railroad or express company party thereto, which shall take effect us into war, the author points out that of its own force as part of the original order." Under the provisions of this clause in the bill the commission might All this from the earlier pamphlet. In decide that the Northern Pacific was entitled to such a large percentage of the haul on wheat taken off the Washthem is likely to put it out of anese navies against those of all other | tucna branch of the O. R. & N. that it would be impossible for the latter road to continue in business except at a loss. As matters now stand, the natural outlet for the wheat along that branch is lars to the world's commerce, and of over the lines of the O. R. & N. to Portland, but if some future railroad commission which may ride into power on a political tidal wave should decree that the Northern Pacific should have the long haul on that wheat, and the inal defiance of law and heartless in China. Rojestvensky did not blun- two roads were unable to agree on a crushing out of the small producer, do der in firing on fishing boats, but tried, distribution of the proceeds, the comnot yet seem to be able to understand according to Captain Hobson's views, mission would probably give the decision to the Northern road, and then the traffic would go until the O. R. & and Italy. Nor can we ignore "the N. was fortunate enough to land on top politically and have its commissioner distribute the business.

This obnoxious provision would have the effect of keeping the railroads in politics in the state so long as there was a commission, and it would enable unprincipled political jugglers to work one railroad interest against the other America's Navy will be increased, is to the detriment alike of the roads and the communities they serve. The railroad amendment to replace this section provides that "the commission shall have power to regulate joint rates of lines under common control and management to the same extent and in the same manner that it is given authority to regulate the rates over the lines of

a single company." This would seem fair alike to the shipper and the railroads, but it is a certainty that the amendment will not be adopted without a hard fight, and, whether it is adopted or defeated, there will be some political scars which will not readily heal. The Oregonian, it is needless to reaffirm, is opposed to the advancement of the commission idea until the rallroads in Oregon and Washington are a little farther past the constructive stage. At the same time, it would like to see the protracted political row over this issue in Washington settled by giving the matter a trial, but the commission idea can never be given a fair trial under a law that is so manifestly unfair as that which the radical commission forces have put up as a target for the railroads

LEW WALLACE AND "BEN HUR." Popular fame of General Lew Wallace, who died Wednesday at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., rests on his great novel, "Ben Hur, a Tale of the Christ." He was a stout soldier, unquestionably brave and patriotic, but there is doubt whether he had the skill and military judgment requisite for large command. Together with many young men, he first smelled powder in the Mexican War. Soon after the Civil War broke out he became Colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, particlpated in the ejection of the enemy from Harper's Ferry, was made Brigadier-General September 3, 1861, and led a division and the Union Center at Fort Donelson with such ability that he was promoted to Major-General March 21.

At the battle of Shiloh, having beer ordered by General Grant to cross Snake Creek with his division to support General Sherman's right, Sherman depending on this support, Wallace lost his way and did not arrive until the night. However, he rendered efficient service in the second day's fight and in the advance on Corinth With 5800 men he intercepted General Early's march on the National Capital, and, July 9, 1864, suffered defeat at the battle of the Monocacy. General Halleck removed him from his command, but he was reinstated by General

General Wallace was a good country lawyer, a stump speaker of more than death, had been resuscitated to be month that they would otherwise re- ordinary power in a state rich in polit-

ceive and thus be led into extrava- ical orators; served as Governor of an this Nation at Constantinople from 1881 to 1885, having been sent there as payroll might designate from the list of Minister by President Garfield on condition that he write another novel as good as "Ben Hur." He studied Turkey and her people, went everywhere. mixed with all classes of Mohamme dans and made voluminous notes. On his return to this country he wrote "The Prince of India." It was a distinct disappointment to every one who

> had read "Ben Hur." And what is the secret by which this Oriental romance has laid hold of so many million people? More copies of it have been sold than of any other book printed in English except the Bible. It has been translated and widely read in every country in Christendom, "Ben Hur" is vivid in color brisk in action and its author shows no little genius for broadly effective scenes and strongly marked characters. For high color, strong action, dramatic and plcturesque setting, one will search far to match the chariot race. While the Israelite central figure is full of love and adventure, he is made an instrument for the introduction of the new religion. As a literary product, "Ben Hur" is not in the highest class. Any one of a dozen novelists of the past century was the peer of Wallace in the realm of letters.

As a minor figure mingling with the Oriental types so prominently presented, General Wallace has given us the man Jesus, the most fascinating character in all history. The world will never grow too old to love the Master. Whether his presence in a romantic tale will give it permanent place in literature cannot now be foretold. It has stood the test for a quarter of a cen tury. "Ben Hur" promises to abide. It is now a library treasure. Mothers will teach their children and these children will teach their posterity to read it. In creating "Ben Hur" General Wallace has probably immortalized himself.

In South Carolina the educational problem comes up in an entertaining way. A bill has been offered which calls for eight weeks' schooling in the year; but the penalties to parents for non-observance of it are so slight as to be negligible; for it is difficult, if not impossible, to enforce any penalty upon poor parents who do not send their children to school. But the author of the bill, Colonel D. O. Herbert, pleaded for its passage. He pointed out that five years ago, when the census was taken, South Carolina's percentage of illiteracy was disgracefully large. Representative Pittman, of Lee, asked the House to consider the meaning and portent of the fact that there are today 23,000 more negro children than white children in the South Carolina schools. Representative Verner denounced the bill as a novelty, and an invasion of the rights of parents. "If the percentage of education is so much more in Massachusetts, there's also that much more devilment going on there," he sald. "I would rather have a good illiterate man than an educated devil." Verner had the crowd with him. The House killed Colonel Herbert's bill by striking out the enacting clause-61

The general public cannot fail to be surprised at the information that it has become necessary to devise a new form of money order to protect the senders of money by this convenient method from loss. It transpires that postal money orders have been "raised" or forged to a considerable extent, notwithstanding the belief that the blanks latest adopted were proof against the skill of professional criminals. A commission has been created by Postmaster-General Wynne to devise a nonpose it will at once set their wits to work upon the task. While it is a surprise that forgers have overreached the precautions adopted for the protection of the service, there is no doubt that the resources and inventiveness that the Government is able to command will in the end produce a blank that will be proof against criminal devices.

Amalgamated Copper sold up to 75% yesterday. This is about 25 per cent higher than it was when "Frenzied" Tommy Lawson was advising the dear public to sell Amalgamated until further orders. The dear public who followed the advice of this expert will await with interest the coming chapters of the Lawson serial, which will probably inform them where the allo occurred. It will be still more interesting to learn the Lawson explanation or denial of the charge that he was a per sistent buyer of Amalgamated all the time he was advising the public to sell.

death to their crews. After the tragic fate of the entire crew of the British boat "Al," at Spithead, comes the explosions on board the "A5" at Queenstown, resulting in the death of three persons and in the injury of several more. It will probably be years before the submarine has been so improved. and the crews have gained such experi ence, that service in these craft will be reasonably safe. In the meantime, volunteers will be found to accept the risks consequent upon maintaining this arm of the naval service.

A recent consular report shows that the number of foreign commercial firms in the treaty ports and large cities of China was 1297, the number of resident foreigners being 20,580, a much smaller number than might have been expected. Great Britain and Japan have threefifths of all the foreign houses and more than half of the foreign residents. Germany comes third in the list, the United States fourth and France fifth.

President Roosevelt wants a man who can build the Panama Canal. He could build it himself-only he has another job. Now the question is, where can he find the man who can do this work? And would such a man work for any salary whatever? His reward. however, would not be limited to the salary. His name would go into history; which, after all, is greatest of re-

For the sake of American investors, European investors and of the Dominicana themselves, it is evident that some nation must sooner or later take charge of affairs in the naturally rich country of Santo Domingo, and the duty is one that devolves upon the United States, owing to her geographical and political relationship with the West Indies.

Oregon's proposed new counties had a higher mortality rate than the Nation's proposed new states

NOTE AND COMMENT

President Reyes, of Colombia, has a couple of islands for sale. It is a mark of our recognition as connoisseurs or rather, as collectors-that he has first offered them to the United States. Island collecting is an expensive hobby, but it equires an irresistible fascination for those that once take it up.

The scalpers will have to look out for their own in Portland. Lawson on Rogers: Denahoe on Law-

son: Who is to write on Donahoe? A Crosscut Saw.

The pen is mightier than the sword, At least it's mightier now and then; A pull is mightier than the per

Pupils of the North Yakima High School ere on strike, probably because their fathers are not on striking terms with them. Rockefeller can hardly make light of Cansas oil.

Submarine boats are the most destructive agents in warfare, especially to the nation owning them.

Castro, of Venezuela, is getting after he asphalt trust. He should beware. If any trust-busting is to be done, it will be done right here where they live.

Pole, his wife in Paris seeks a divorce, Dr. Charcot evidently jumped out of the frying pan into the frigid zone.

Ten years remains as the minimum penalty for arson. A Burning shame. Stoessel must now bitterly regret his surrender of Port Arthur. Better to have

made the place his tomb. At every port where his ateamer touches a horde of interviewers swarms aboard and pelt him with questions. "Better be Where the extinguished Spartans still are free" from interviewers.

All the nations are now eagerly declaring their belief in big battleships, the bigger the better. It's a hundred to one that in 19 years naval experts will be advocating small ships. There is more choppee-changee in naval construction than in any other business in the world.

Naturally an innecent bystander got potted when the Chinamen began shooting up the burg. The Chinks must adopt some American customs.

Yesterday we mentioned a few diverions of a Chicago wife. Now a Chicago husband comes along with claims to at tention. This domestic idol amused him self now and then by holding his wife by the throat against the wall and chopping close to her ear with a batchet. When this and similar antics falled to amuse he used to stick his wife's head into a pall of water to cool her off. Now he is himself in the cooler.

Prospects for a great inaugural parade are growing brighter every day. Three carloads of "art, statuary, bamboo poles and other odds and ends" have been shipped to Washington from St. Louis, where they were used in he Fair decorations Another cheering indication is the re fusal of Governor Vardaman to have anything whatever to do with the lnauguration. Vardaman sulking in his Mis sissippi tent will be a much more pleas ing spectacle than Vardaman in the parade would have been,

New York papers are making a lot of fuss over the case of one John Felix, who parted with \$50,000 to a gang of fake wire-tappers. Apparently bogus wire-tapping is not considered a "legitimate graft" in New York.

Here are a few more observations by Hoch, the man of many wives, "A widow does not feel so sorry for the death of her first husband as her second husband does." "Before marriage a man swears to love. After marriage he loves to swear." "Many a time I told these women before marriage that I would gladly die for them, and now I wish I had kept my word." If Hoch is the real author of all the sayings attributed to him by the Chicago papers, he would have made more money by writing about marriage than by practicing it.

Forest Grove saloons must display no advertisement. The business is one in which every regular customer carries an advertisement in his face,

The following ingenious specimen of echo verse is from the Washington (La.)

They were slitting side by side And he sighed and she sighed. Said he, "My darling idol"— And he idled, and she idled. Said he, "Your hand I asked, so

Said he, "You're cautious, Beil"-And he bellowed and she bellowed Said he, "You shall have your private gig" And he giggled, and she giggled. Said she, "My dearest Luke" And he looked, and she looked

Said he, "Upon my heart ther And he waited, and she waited Said he, "I'll have thee, if thou wilt"-And be wilted, and she wilted.

The Railway Problem. Rallway Age. The discussion of the last few months

has given the public a good deal of light on the complex question of rail-way rates, and the railways and public are getting constantly closer together. They are in complete accord on the question of rebates and discriminations. It is being made plain that a railroad does not give up its revenue voluntarily. Rebates and discrimina-tions, while harmful commercially and unjustifiable extent to which the railroads are at the mercy of the shippers. One ship-per will seek to obtain an advantage ever his competitors, even if to that end it is necessary for him to violate the law himself and to procure its violation by the carrier. Communities, especially large commercial centers, are no less susceptible to this disease. The present rate war, in which grain is being carried at much less reasonable figures, is simply the result of an attempt by one market to gain advantage over another. Commercial freight bureaus representing cities or trade organizations, traffic managers of large industries or manufacturing con-cerns, the acalpers' offices, which are to be found in such numbers on the streets of our large cities, are but expressions of the desire on the part of those whom they represent to obtain every posible advantage in the prices of transportation. Rate equality can never be established as long as quantativ roads. Unless this fact is taken largely into account and provision is made ac-cordingly. Congress may pass all the laws it will without arriving at a solu-

New Definition. Boston Post. A laundry is a place where shirts are

GREAT ACTORS AND ACTRESSES DAVID GARRICK

WHEN Samuel Johnson and his one- rising sun before which all the stars of time pupil. "Davy" Garrick, the English stars could. London, in the Spring of 1737, with but fourpence in their united pockets, it was the former, not the latter, who hoped to achieve fame and fortune through the stage. Not that the awkward Samuel thought of acting. His scrofulous face, clumsy body and penderous elecution scarce fitted him to play either Harle-quin or Hamlet, and besides, he contemptuously regarded an actor as little re-moved from a rope dancer. His aim was to become a great dramatist, and he carried in his greasy pocket the draft of an

Oriental play he had named "Irene." "Davy," on his part, had at this time no thoughts of the theater. His object was to study law, and his highest amhition was to become a sedate judge "who might drink his Madeira, crack a legal joke before a helpless court and die in the odor of sanctity." Fortune was to play strange tricks with the pair. John-Drury Lane, was to prove a most ponderous, solemn, dismai fizzle. The mercurial meantime, was to desert strict mistress, the law, and mildly scandalize his old master by becoming, almost at one leap, the first actor of his or any age. It's good-night to the all-night saloon,

"Davy" did not pay his devotions to While Dr. Charcot seeks the South chant on close left him by an uncle at preferred drinking liquors to selling them, and who made more acquaintances than customers. His especial friends were the gay people of the theater, who speedily mptied his cellars and repaid his gener sity by praising his wines and his jokes and stories and telling him he ought to go on the stage. It happened one evening, when Garrick was at Goodman's Fields Theater in London that the regular Harequin became sick and unable to play. Garrick volunteered to take the ps Never had such a frisky, clover, comical Harlequin been seen. The audience split its sides with laughing. A little later on an unknown young man, who was adver-tised as "Mr. Lyddal," astonished, delighted and terrified the people of Ipswich by the freshness originality, virility and tragic naturaleness of his acting.

Encouraged by the remarkable success and popularity of his first performances, Garrick put on "Richard III." at Good-man's Fields. His Richard was different from any that had been seen before by his generation. James Quin and the other actors of the period portrayed Richard as a transparent villain, who raged, stamped and bellowed in his royal robes like a red bull bent on homicide. Garrick made him cold blooded, hypocritical-a schemer too crafty to commit acceless erimes, but hesitating at no act that would further his ambition.

Alexander Pope went to see him in this art. part. "That young man," exclaimed the Garrick never relaxed his held on the diminutive literary and artistic oracle of English public, nor did his powers seem the time, in a transport of delight-"that young man has never had his equal as an actor, and he will never have a rival." Goodman's Fields soon was crowded every evening. Garrick, as if to show the versatility of his powers, followed Richard with Garrick's passing had "eclipsed the gay a wide variety of reles-comic, ardent, pathetic and tragic-with Lord Fopping-He was great in everything. The public speare statue in Poet's Corner, We indersed Pope's verdict. Garrick was a ster Abbey.

PLANNING THE PANAMA CANAL.

General H. L. Abbott in the Engineering Magazine.

No well-informed person can fall to rec-ognize that the final plan requires time for the closest technical study, but it is equally true that a large force can be set at work at once without fear of future changes in plan causing loss. The exca-vations at the confinental divide can be pressed with energy. In this connection it may be stated that experience has taught that the real problem at the Cu-lebra lies not so much in the development achines as in securing the utmost rapidity of transporting the material to the dumps, which are a mile or two away. The necessary continual shifting of tracks, often under heavy rainfall, causes fre-quent derailments. If the steam engines the heaviest vehicles of the trains-could be replaced by electric traction, the practical gain would be great. The construction of the dam at Alhajuela would mable this to be done. The surveys for the location of the branch railroad, ten miles in length, and the plans for the masonry dam, which offers no serious roblem, are completed, and were turned over to the commission, and a large force over to the commission, and a large force could at once be put at work. If any element of the problem of the best pos-sible canal is settled it is the necessity for this dam. It is needed for the regulation of the floods and freshets of the Chabres, and for the storage of the lowwater supply when the canal is in operation; and it would be of immense service in controlling rises of the river during the construction of the Bohlo dam, and in supplying electrically transported power for illumination and traction at the Cu-lebra and elsewhere on the line. The sooner this dam is completed the better

It is the unanimous opinion of all the engineers who have had practical experience in canal work, and time to study the problem thoroughly, that no sea-level project without locks, and no sea-level anal with a tidal lock, is practicable, that would be comparable in case and safety of transit to one equipped with modern locks and planned to take advantage of all the desirable elements which the nat ural conditions offer. Why then waste an extra ten or a dozen years and untold millions of dollars to execute a scheme which the investigations of 35 years have demonstrated to possess only a sentimen-tal merit due to the imagination of M. de Lesseps? Congress and the American per ple are impatient for the opening of the best possible canal, and this involves wellplanned modern locks. The gates of those ecently constructed at the sea entrance to the Amsterdam canal are operated electrically, and by a single man. At the Sault Ste. Murie canal over 20,000,000 freight tons have passed in a single year, although for some months it was closed by ice. The old prejudice against locks rapidly passing away among hydraulic engineers conversant with modern prog-The Panama canal is a hydraulic problem, and should be planned in accordance with the dictates of modern ser

for the progress of the cause construc-

Chicago Chronicie

Ah, Adam was a lucky wight And missed a lot of woe, His trousers were not made skin tight, At least they tell us so. He did not blow his precious dough To purchase a cravat, Nor rid himself of all his pelf To get a stove-pipe hat

Old Adam was a lucky last And that you will agree. The clothes he wore were always glad And right in style, you see, He did not tote an overcoat When he went on the street, Nor get the blues from pinchy shoes That burt his tender feet

Now, Adam was a lucky dog. Of that there is no doubt; He clothed himself some like a frog And cut the tallers out. And never spent a single cent For handkerchiefs and ties, And that is why none may deny The man was very wise

time pupil. "Davy" Garrick, the English stage rapidly paled and dwin-tramped up from Lichfield to dled.

Garrick owed his immediate and lasting success to a happy and extraordinary combination of qualities, physical and mental. He was short, but his features were regular, peculiarly handsome and re-markably mobile. His eyes flashed with genius. He was singularly grace he had power to throw a dignity into his mien which made the spectator forget the deficiency of his stature. In point of versatility he has never been equaled by any actor. Edwin Booth may have created a nobler Hamlet that Garrick's, Salvini a more impressive Othello, Edmund Kean a have been more comical. Spranger Barry was a more charming stage lover. Garrick did Booth's, Salvini's, Sothern's and Burry's favorite parts almost as well as could do them, and played some parts none of them could play. could exceed the pathos he outhing line in "Lear;" "O. fool. I shall go mad." He made the spectators' bair rise with sympathetic terror when he met the ghost in "Hamlet." He was the most amusing of bumpkins. "Damn him!" exclaimed pretty, profane Kitty Clive, quaen of stage tomboys, "he can act a gridiron." The great quality of Garrick's acting—the quality that marked him as a transce He really lived the parts he played.

He seems to have been more pleasing on he stage than off it. On the stage, said Goldsmith:

He was natural, simple, affecting; Twas only that when he was off he was

He lived for several years in relations with "Peg" Woffington which had not been marked by bell, book or candle. He later married Mile. Violette, a pretty dancer, whom the Empress Maria Theresa had sent out of Austria to get her away from the Emperor, and made a dutiful faithful husband. Drury Lane was not only the scene of Garrick's greatest triumphs as an actor, but was also owned and managed by him, and amassed him a large fortune. He bore the rep tion of being miserly. He reprimanded Peg Woffington for wasting his money by making the tea "blood red," and his rival, the actor Foote, asserted that he often went into the street filled with generous intentions, but was frightened back by the ghost of a halfpenny. Dr. Johnson once angrily complained that Garrick had refused to send him a theater ticket for their mutual friend, Misa Williams, be-When in a less perturbed state of mind was wont to assert that however, Johnson was wont to assert that Garrick gave away more money than any other man in England. The great actor was also a great tuft hunter, and cultivated noble lords as assiduously and almost as successfully as he cultivated his

Garrick never relaxed his held on the to wane up to the time of his retirement in 1776, when he was 60 years old. It was on the occasion of his death, two years and a-half later, that Dr. Johnson wrote the famous tribute in which he said that ety of nations and diminished the public stock of harmles pleasure." His funeral on, Clodio, in "The Fop's Fortune," Cha-mont in "The Orphan," and King Lear, lie lies buried at the foot of the Shakewas marked by great pomp and splendor S. O. D.

THE OIL ISSUE IN KANSAS.

Kansas City Star. expected and startling developments of the oil situation in Kansas are

salculated to arouse the whole state and to attract the attention of the entire country. What has been a local fight between Standard Oil trust and the producers of oil in kansus has become, through the trust's suspension of business in the Kan-aus field, a problem for the whole commonwealth. For the first time Standard Oil has justified a sweeping resentment on the part of all Kansas people. This assertive sentiment will put pressure on the Legislature. sion, and it is calculated to precipitate ill-

onsidered action. But now is the time for the Kaneas Legislature and for all men of influence in the state to "keep cool." The contro-versy has marrowed down to a grave business proposition. Technically, the Oil trust has a right to suspend business, if it chooses to take the chances involved, Morally, it has as much right to refuse Kansas oil as Kansas has to seek to vent the exportation of Kansas gas. situation makes a crisis in the uffnire of the state, and possibly in the affairs of the But Kansas should guard itself against undue haste. It should remember that it is matched with a wo derfully alert, sagactous and resourceful combination of capital-a combination which ramifles many other interests. The state must be sure that it is employing effective tactics when it engages in battle with this powerful concern. It may waste its energies on state reflueries, or it may prompt, encourage, foster and fortify in-

dependent refineries.

If this is to be a fight to the finish Kansas must put the Oli trust out of the state and keep it out. It must de-mand for its independent refinerles every concession given to the Standard Company out of the state. It must enforce fair play. It will take courage, determination and patience to accomplish these things, but Kansas ought to have all of these qualities in abundance and assert them in such an emergency as now confronts that

The "Growing" Mr. Bryan. Harper's Weekly.

The most growing politician who comes nder public observation just now is Mr. Bryan. He goes about the country, talks freely, and says good things. He seems to be in excellent form and spirits and to contemplate events with much genial philosophy. At a dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Syracuse University in New York on January 37 he rose from a seat between Chancellor Day, of Syracuse, and Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, to speak about "Democracy's Appeal to Culture." "I have lost no opportunity in recent years. he said, "to make the acquaintance of the people of the East," and he went on, after some pleasant triffing, to make his point that culture was not yet doing all its duty by the people. The East seems to be reciprocating very heartily Mr. Branch design. ing very heartily Mr. Bryan's desire for better acquaintance. It has never known him so well or ilked him so well as it does now. Its distrust of him seems to be melting away, and not without good reasons, for the Bryan of 1805 has come a long ways from the spot occupied by the Bryan of 1896. Time has dealt kindly by him in putting some of his most alarming beliefs out of active life. Free silver died a natural death. The policies of President Roosevelt which Mr. Bryan bas approved may relieve him by a like process of those more recent sentiments favorable to state ownership of railroads which met with so little invor in the thoughtful East. A great many things come to him who can wait, and Mr. Bey an is a very competent waiter. He is not yet 45 years old. Think of it! He is nearly two years younger than President Roosevelt, is the best-known man in the country except the President, and, thanks to his versatile thients, his sociability and his gumption, he is not being forgotten.

He's a Jabber, Not a Jobber.

Salem Journal,
A liner in this paper on "Genuine, jokeless, jabbing Jagger" of Clackamas did
that gentleman a great injustice by a
misprint of the word "jabbing" so it