# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. INVARIABLT IN ADVANCE.

(By Mail or Express.) and Sunday, per year.

and Sunday, six mounts.

and Sunday, three months.

and Sunday, per mouth

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1905

#### "HOLY RUSSIA,"

In Russia there is not yet sufficient political and social enlightenment to effect separation of church and state. In the United States the separation is total in England and France the connection during long time past has been but nominal. In Italy the separation is nearly complete. In Russia, on the other hand, church and state, state and church, are practically one.

This is "Holy Russia." The political despotism has its foundations in the religious system. It is no new phenom-The like has appeared in similar stages of human history, in all coun-

Separation of the churches of the East and of the West is one of the leading facts in the history of the medieval and modern world. The immediate causes were ecclesiastical in their nature, but political events-as is uni-Versal in religious movements-had everything to do with preparation of the way.

The partition of the Roman world in 295 A. D. between Honorius and Arcadius aroused diverse and conflicting interests, which had slumbered while the empire was united. Transfer of the capital from Rome to Ravenna, the conquest of the West by the barbarians. and its final severance from the East, regulted in the rise of the bishops of Rome to temporal as well as to spir-Thus, finally, the Holy Roman Empire came, and the union through the Roman pontiffs and the emperors of the West-of spiritual and political jurisdiction-that is, the union of church and state, over one-half the world and the claim of jurisdiction over

The history of the West for five centuries has been the history of effort for dissolution of this union. It is not fully effected yet, but nearly, Concordats Congress in that district be interviewed have marked steps in this separation, in France and Italy, and acts of disestab- | theory being that any man who is fitted lishment have been steps of the separation in England and Ireland. But the led this important National question separation or disestablishment in the and formed a definite opinion. Acting West is all but complete. Germany and Holland fought it out long ago,

But Russia has not been in the current of this movement, and in Russiathough there are multitudes of dissenters-including more than five millions of Jews-church and state are practically one The head of the government and the head of the church are united in the same person; and the despotism of the government is founded upon and rests in the despotism of the established religion. The despotic political system of Russia can fall only through religious reformation.

It was chiefly through the course of political events that the Christian church in the early ages divided and the Eastern church arose. The foundation of Constantinople, the dismemberment of the empire, and the complete eeparation, in a political sense, of the East from the West, exalted the pride of the patriarch of Constantinople, and raised his see to an equality with that of the bishop of Rome. He as indig- the time for change has not arrived. nantly resented the pope's claims to supremacy as they were vehemently asserted. During these centuries of incessant struggle great changes supervened in the character and constitution

of the two churches. The controversy includes an immense amount of doctrinal and verbal dispute, of interest to the student of history, but in the light of the modern time consisting chiefly of wordy abstractions

No two churches in the world are at this day so much alike and yet so averse to each other as the Oriental or Greek, and the Occidental or Roman, They hold as an inheritance from the patristic age essentially the same body oline the same forms of worship; and yet their antagonism seems irreco able. Their very affinity breeds jealousy and friction. They are equally exclusive; the Oriental church claims exclusive orthodoxy, and looks upon Western Christendom as heretical; the Roman church claims exclusive catholiefty, and considers all other churches

as heretical or schismatic sects. One curious fact is that in all the points between Romanism and Protestantism the Greek church is much nearer the Roman; and yet there is no more a prospect of union between them than of union between Rome and Geneva, or Moscow and Oxford.

The books that explain the causes of the separation would make a library. Some of the leading causes may be touched briefly.

The first cause was the politico-ecclesiastical rivalry of the patriarch of Constantinople, backed by the Byzantine empire, and the bishop of Rome in con-nection with the new Franco-German empire. The second cause, which is included partly in the first, was the grow ing centralization of the Latin church through the claims of the bishops of Rome. The third cause, profound in its effect, was the progressive character of the Latin church and the stationary character of the Greek church, during the Middle Ages. This means no more, of course, than the difference between the character of the peoples of the West and of the East. In all the movements and in all the variations of history and of life the human spirit, in its different ypes, is the controlling force.

Progress of democratic movement in all countries where Latin Christianity was ascendant has separated, or all but separated, church and state. In all ese countries, certainly, the church, in state affairs, has but an indirect influence, such as may be exerted through moral power. But in Holy Russia the church, as represented through Greek Christianity, maintains to this day the position it held a thousand years ago. It remains inseparable from the state and guides it. The priest is the agent of both church and state. It is the combination which Voltaire characterized as "Linfame," in Western Europe in his time, and which his immense lit-

erary power did so much to destroy The secret of despotism in Russia, its stronghold, is the obedience of the people to an outdated religious and eccleslastical authority. And this fact shows how difficult it will be to effect the reform through which alone the country can be delivered from a cruel and relentless despotism.

#### MORE LATER. Managers of a plutocratic syndicate

that assumes to own and to rule Portland, whose influence or pretensions center in the Ladd & Tilton and First National Banks-first families, and tondies to first families-are and for three years have been "putting up" for a newspaper whose chief object in life has been vituperative attack on The Well; The Oregonian is Oregonian. here, and under provocation-immense rovocation-it can strike, too. Lates effort of the organ of the plutocrats is the insinuation that The Oregonian doesn't pay its proper proportion of taxes. It will go into comparison any day, on this topic, with those who assail it. Whoever may care to know may learn from examination of the county records that the property of The Oregonian Publishing Company for the year 1904 was assessed at \$185,014, upon which the tax levied was \$7409.60. Also, that this tax was paid March 13, 1905. We think it will be acknowledged that this assessment, on the basis of the valuations in this city and county, is The Oregonian's fair share. This newspaper does not pretend to raise its head among the "kings of finance." All it can do is to be a newspaper-a newspaper doing its work. It is ready, moreover, to pay year by year all taxes on all proper valuations of its property. It asks no favors. Of course the property of the individual owners of The Oregonian is not included in the above. presently how much tax the great into the newspaper business also) pay say to them that our interest in them and good will. It will interest the public mightly,

WHAT HAVE THE CANDIDATES TO SAY?

For a long time the trusts have had in the Salem Statesman an ardent defender of their interests, for that paper has opposed any form of tariff revision. So anxious is the Salem paper to proprivilege of charging more for his goods in America than he does in foreign the right of the American consumer to have some measure of protection also. In the hope of leading the Statesman to suggested that all the men who are talked of as probable candidates for upon the subject of tariff revision, the for a seat in Congress must have studupon that suggestion, the Statesman sent out inquiries to a number of prominent men, not all of whom have been in any way mentioned as candidates for Congress. Out of six replies that the Statesman selected for publication Sunday, one declares for the "standpat" policy, two straddle the fence, and three come out positively for revision. Only one of the gentlemen quoted is a candidate for Congress.

Henry E. Ankeny is opposed to tariff

revision at present. Walter L. Tooge, Congressional chairman, and an avowed aspirant for Hermann's seat, says he has positive opinions on the subject, but is too busy to what those opinions are.

Dr. W. Kuykendall is opposed to unnecessary tariff changes, as are all other Republicans, but is willing to concede that changing conditions might make changes in certain tariff schedules desirable or necessary. He says he is not well enough posted to say that but he is not convinced that it has, Dr. James Withycombe says our Gov ernment is progressive, hence the need

of changes in our tariff schedules is an

inevitable sequence. We quote; I am in favor of a rational revision of ti I am in favor of a rational revision of the tariff as the exigency of the case may de-mand. In an attempt to revise the tariff schedule, selfah interests must be kept in abeyance. To accomplish this, I think the better plan would be to empower the Fresi-dent to appoint a commission for this work, who, after a thorough deliberation, shall re-port to Compress. President Roosesvit can be depended upon to appoint a commission thorouselly commission for this undertaking.

ughly competent for this undertaking. I. H. Bingham, of Eugene, not only has positive opinions, but he expresses them in straightforward and unmistakable terms. He thinks the tariff agita-

tion timely. B. L. Eddy likewise takes time to an swer the questions propounded, and thus makes his views understood;

The country is a thoroughly committed to the post two months yesthe policy of protection, and at this time
coefidence in the Republican party is an
complete, that it would seen impossible for de to become frightened at any Australia. They can also secure wheat

bogies which selfish intervets always stand by to conjure up at the mention of ta-issue. Therefore, the time seems auspick the work to be done.

But it is from the candidates for Conrress that answers should be had. men must of necessity be in touch with the thought and desires of the peo ple whose support they wish to receive, and their opinions, if based upon good reason, must be most nearly representative of the views of the people of the district. It is yet early, but none too early, for the voters of the First Congressional District to listen to a statement of the tariff views of those men who desire to go to Congress and help frame tariff legislation. Quite naturally, the people wish to know whether a candidate for Congress is with President Roosevelt or against him in his demand for tariff revision where trust manufacturers are protected in levying injust tribute upon American consumers. Within the coming week Statesman should have replies from W Vawter, Percy Kelly, W. C. Hawley, T. B. Kay and others who have b alked of as good timber for the making of Congressmen. - Perhaps, more-Walter L. Tooze may be able to snatch time from his busy round of speechmaking at farmers' institutes and G. A. R. picnics to formulate a statement of his views. Turn on the light, and let us see what Western Oregon thinks of tariff revision.

EDITORS AND OUR FAIR.

The National Editorial Association omes today to see Portland and the Lewis and Clark Exposition. We know the editors and their work, and we es teem them among the most important visitors we shall have during the coming Summer. The editors know us and our city and state, and they know, too, from past pleasant experience that we understand how to receive and enter tain journalists, whether they come for business or for pleasure. But they do not yet know about the great Exposition, except by hearsay, and so they have come to learn, and to record what they learn. The editors have seen expositions. They know all about them, and why they are created, how they are conducted, and their value to state and nation. They have seen the Centennial at Philadelphia, the World's Fair at Chicago, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, to say nothing of other events at New Orleans, Atlanta, Charleston, Nashville, Omaha and Buffalo. So they come to Portland anticipating no revelations and prepared for no surprises. They bere because they like Portland and because they have a duty to perform to their readers, and that duty is to be informed at first hand about anything likely to interest, entertain or in

We shall not tell the editors that we have the finest Exposition in history. They know better. We shall not ask them to overlook the defects, if there are any, and observe and commend only the meritorious features, if there are any. We know better. They would not do it and they should not We shall not ask them to accept anybody's word for what we have here not even the industrious and eloquent press agent's. They have, as has already been intimated, come all the way across the continent at large expense to put their own pens in motion. prejudices, if they have any, are all in favor of Portland, for the sake of auld lang syne

Oregon journalism has ever been rominently identified with the National Editoria Association, It has furnished it with one of the best presidents it ever had; it has had the extreme honor of having had the editors But-it will be an interesting inquiry assemble "in our midst"; it sends a ways representative delegations to the banks of Ladd & Tilioti and the First annual conventions; and it takes a con-National (whose managers have gone spicuous part in all proceedings. So we on capital surplus, general business has ever been manifest in our work for them; and when we say we are glad to see them, they know that we mean every word.

CRISIS IN CHINA TRADE,

It has at last dawned on the Government that our trade with China is seriously threatened, and that immediate action is necessary to prevent a blow tect the American manufacturer in his that will cripple and perhaps destroy a business which we have been many years in building. That the serious as countries that it has entirely overlooked | pect of the matter was not at first fully realized at Washington is quite appar ent for more than six weeks have elapsed since the President was notified light. The Oregonian some time ago that a boycott effective in August had been declared against this country, unless there was a change in ment we were extending to Chinese entitled to admission. Our commercial rivals in China quite naturally made the most of the opportunity, and, if the truth were known, perhaps had something to do with inciting this threatened reprisal, but we waited until the eleventh hour, and the result may not be very satisfactory.

This is only another illustration of this "cocky habit" we have acquired of by word and deed proclaiming our inde pendence of all other nations on earth. Every business man in close touch with this delicate matter knows that through our insulting methods of handling the Chinese who are entitled to land on our shores we have fanned up a spark of hatred until it is about to burst into a fiame that will wither and destroy American trade in China. The repeated protests of China against such treatment have been unheeded, although their demands for fair treatment of Chinese subjects made no insistence on relaxation of the rigid law against admission of Chinese laborers. They merely assumed that, having excluded evry Chinaman who under existing treaties was prohibited from entering or remaining in the United States, we should throw no obstacles in the way of admission of the classes who were enti-

Our treaties were quite plain on that soint and they were not difficult to interpret, but the pernicious activity of the immigration officials has resulted in making it practically impossible for any Chinaman, no matter what his standing may be, to enter without being subtected to humiliating delay and not infrequently to gross insults. This is the wind we have sowed, and the cyclone which we are about to reap is casting its shadow before. Secretary Shaw and Secretary Metcalfe may continue to hug the fond delusion that foreigners do not buy anything from us that they can get elsewhere, but an awakening is about due that will convince them of the error into which they have fallen. been unable to do any business with

and flour from India and from the Ar-

The Pacific Coast millers, who have had perfect control of this business for more than twenty years, have not maintained that control for the alleged reason that the Chinese could not se cure supplies elsewhere. They have enjoyed a monopoly of the business simply because of the friendly trade re lations established with the Chinese and it is the existence of these rela tions that has been a powerful factor in deferring the storm that now threatens to break. These American merchants have for a long time viewed with serious misgivings the harsh treatment extended the Chinese, and, if the trouble is patched up now, the credit for the performance will be due to their efforts. The Oregonian more than a month ago pointed out the necessity for immediate action, and within the past few days Puget Sound newspapers have discovered that the situation was crit-The President has issued orders which will tend to quiet the clamor, providing they are enforced. If, however, the enforcement is left in the hands of the men who have caused the trouble, small relief will follow.

The O. R. & N. Co. has established a rate of 18 cents per hundred pounds on wheat from Condon to Portland. As this is no higher than the rate charged from many of the company's main-line points where a heavy traffic has already been developed, it offers tangible evidence of a desire on the part of the corporation to assist the settlers who have waited so long for the coming of the railroad. Considering the excessive fice Webster's dictionary was the stancost of marketing wheat from that region before the railroad was built, there would have been little or no complaint had a material increase over the regular tariff been exacted. The building of a few more feeders like the Coneral policy after completion, would soon restore the O. R. & N. Co. to popular favor in the territory which it serves.

and enormous population, does not seem to be sufficiently large to hold two such. great men as Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. It is not apparent that the husband of Joe Leiter's sister is to have his salary reduced, or any of his state elephants detached from duty, but Kitchener is to be elevated to the position of commander-in-chief of all the forces in India, and the Curzon glory may be slightly dimmed thereby. Kitchener was not a bachelor, it would be easier to account for this objection from the Curzon family circle, but as the young lady from Chicago will still remain the first lady of all the Indian land, she ought to be willing to let her husband share some of the rest of the glory with the greatest fighter England has produced for many a year

There is one thing that the Russian navy can do if it gets a chance. It can send fishing smacks and unarmed merchaptmen to the bottom without receiving a scratch or losing a man. Further proof of this is not needed, but the vallant commanders of the warships of the Czar continue to furnish it whenever opportunity offers. The latest testimony in this line was furnished by the sinking of the British steamer Ikhona on June 5, 150 miles north of Hongkong, by the Russian cruiser Terek. She was carrying mails and rice from Rangoon to Yokohama, and was legitimate prey as far as that went. The Russian commander was not in the least afraid to open fire upon her, though, for obvious reasons, he did not attempt to conyoy her with her valuable cargo to port.

have formed a trust and prepared a schedule of prices to be charged for threshing, and wages to be paid for help. The latter, according to advices from Albany, working from 5:45 A. M. until 7:45 P. M. With longshoremen and stevedores in Portland drawing down 50 cents per hour for work that is no harder than that of the threshing machine laborer, it is hardly probable that there will be a large exodus of laboring men to the Valley. This is the "open shop" plan with a vengeance. In fact, the time it is open so far exceeds when it is closed that the success of the experiment is in

The Twentieth Century Limited train vill resume its eighteen-hour schedule between Chicago and New York, management being satisfied that the recent terrible disaster was in no way traceable to the high speed of the train It is not at all probable that there will be any perceptible falling off in patronage by reason of the accident. Timid travelers avoid the fast trains, and those who furnish the demand for such fivers will continue to travel on them regardless of the increased speed or the increased charge exacted. If there was no remunerative demand for them, the eighteen-hour trains would be set back to the slower schedule in short order.

Londoners are complaining of an invasion of American confidence men, but explain that the victims in nearly all cases are Americans. This latter state ment is open to question. It may be that the only victims who have "squealed" are Americans, but the British victims were undoubtedly so badly chagrined at being victimized by an American confidence man that they neglected to tell their troubles to the police. The confidence man who could get away with the average American traveler would find the average Englishman easy picking.

Demand that the Government take charge of irrigation in Yakima Valley is only natural. Nowhere in the world is there a richer body of land, capable of growing profitably every agricultural product known to the temperate zone. Increase of the water supply means large annual addition to the wealth of to fiame in an edition de luxe and dis-Washington State.

"Are the enormously rich ever really happy?" asks a magazine writer. Why ask such a question publicly when it is so easy to interview a Pullman porter?

A pretty shop girl in Chicago says she refused 260 offers of marriage in one year, but neglects to state what the fellow did the other five days.

may cut down the sugar king's profits, we do not look forward with he decrease in the price of sugar.

While the new opposition to Spreckels

dopted a novel method of making his elatives pay attention to him. Not having heard from his brother in St. Paul. after writing sundry letters, he had a friend write to the brother that he was dead and had left a fortune to the St. Paul man. The brother was so cager that replied by telegraph, and enlisted the ald of the police to keep the fortune from slipping away. This recalls to mind the young man who had been living off an indulgent uncle. The nephew finally run the limit of indulgence, and the uncle regoed to send any more money. Then the youth conceived a scheme for getting funds. He wrote: "Dear Uncle: you receive this I shall be dead, by my own hand; I can stand this no longer. Please send money for funeral expenses to John Smith, who will take care of my remains." In reply the young man re-

crived a package of ambestos paper, with

this curt note: "Go where you will need

this to write on when you ask for more

money."

OREGON OZONE

Signor Nicoli Fina, of Portland, has

The Argonaut tells a story of an erudite rentleman who recently examined the contents of a new encyclopedia, finding more than a thousand errors in the first volume. Thus we have proof that the cucyclopedia is not infallible. The fallibility of the dictionary was established some years ago by a proofreader on a St. Louis newspaper, This proofreader was noted for his cocksureness. He was as absolutely sure of himself as if he had been a Britisher. In that particular of dard on spelling. One night a composttor found that the proofreader marked a certain word contrary to the accepted spelling. Carrying the proofsheet to the autocrat, he remonstrated "The word is spelt as I marked it," said don branch, and a corresponding lib- the proofresder. "I'll bet you \$10 Webster spells it the way I did," the printer replied. "I'll go you," assented the autoit in the dictionary according to the compositor's spelling. blowed" cried the proofreader, "that's the first time I ever found an error in Webster's dictionary. I'll write to the publishers at once"

#### Uncle Robert's Essays NO. 5-POETS.

Poets are the tuxuries of life, to other people, but they require some of the necfrequently work overtime. In the olden days, the days of romance, red liquor and riot, poets did not have to write to live; they lived to write. For their living, generally speaking, they gave duebille; and their expenses were not heavy, even if they had to pay interest on their debts.

she had been injured while boarding a train of the Illinois Central Railroad Company by stepping upon a banana peel, which threw her backward against a sent. She alleged total insensibility of the lower part of her body, practically amounting to paralysis. Dr. S. E. Owens days, the days of remance, red liquor and of clothes until the separate garments amalgamated; they used halos instead for \$300. of hats, and their food was the nectar of the gods, with a few cheese sandwiches thrown in for fete days. Their biggest item of expense was the drink bill. If the eldtime poet could have lived wholly sweeter and blossomed more beautifully

in the dust Nowadays the poet is a very practical ndividual. He requires three square meals a day, and he insists that his dish of divine afflatus be flavored now and then with a porterhouse steak. Instead of nectar he drinks oxiall soup or eats it, whichever is proper. He gets his hair trimmed once in every little while, and has so asked the physician of the professional many changes of clothing that sometimes he leaves his checkbook in his other vest and finds it necessary to send his valet after it.

tion to themselves. You cannot distin goish a poet of the present day from any other millionaire. The poet walks about the streets, sidestepping to escape the automobile or the trolley, and declines to stand with his head above the stars staring into cerulean vistus for inspiration while dangerous traffic is going on in the streets. Also he abstains more or less from the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, and he knows that strong drink-such as whisky straight, rve highballs and gin cocktails is raging and whoseever is deceived thereby is not wise enough to lay up

treasures in the First National Bank, where moth and rust cannot corrupt nor burglars break in and blow up the vault. The reason why the present-day poet grows wealthy after a few years at the business is that he does not write poetry as a means of livelthood; he makes his living at sawing wood. He mixes up a pulp of wooden thoughts, runs it through a pressing machine, saws it up into cakes of equal size, like laundry soap, and finds a ready market for it in the magazines at so much per cake. The general public mistakes it for poetry, calls it poetry and lets it go at that. Luckily it does not go very far. The poet's real poetry he keeps to him

self, because he can't sell it; and he can't sell it because magazine editors, knowingly or unknowingly, are subsidized by the System (vide Lawson, of Boston). and are afraid that a real, old rhythmic strain pulsating with the divine fire and fragrant with the unsullied bloom of truth will offend some of their readers, who cannot accept truth except in sugar coated pills for puerile people. The poet who attends to the practical

side as well as the ideal side gets a lot of fun out of life, though he wears a Panama hat instead of a laurel wreath and he never had the satisfaction of vistting the Hall of Fame and rapturously eading his own name on the basement of a bust. If he is a real poet as well as a magazine poet, about 40 years after his death somebody digs up his still glowing embers of the immortal fire, fans them covers him. Then the fellow who lived next door to the poet and never paid any attention to him except when he (the felprint and says, "He was my most intimate friend," and subscribes 50 cents to a fund for placing a memorial tablet on the side of the house where the poet use to live.

There are practical printers, practical plumbers and practical poets. It is the practical poet who draws the highest cale of wages nowadays, but he must cut his work to fit, he must work by rule -he must fill orders. This may not be art for art's sake; most probably, to the poet, it is art for heart's ache; but it pays the rent and buys an occasional new hat. And after all, in a chilly climate, a but bests a hato nine times out of ten. ROBERTUS LOVE.

### THE PROFESSION OF GETTING HURT

Caserupulous Fakirs Who Make Millions Yearly Out of Corporatio by Pretending to Have Been Injured in Car Accidents, Kic.

Pearson's Magazine. Annually, railroads, corporations, cities, and towns throughout the United States are fleeced out of a fortune estimated conservatively at no less than \$15,000,000 in settlement of fraudulent claims and suits against which the defendants are utterly powerless. Every railroad company, every trolley company, nearly all of our big manufacturers, as well as many of the lesser ones, and without exception, all of our big cities are made the victims of this class of sharper. In Chicago nione the annual crop of fake damage suits brought against the city ounts to a vast fortune. A project is now on foot whereby the various presidents and the other officers of accident insurance companies, as well as the heads of the ciaim departments of the big corporations, will be invited to organize a tective association similar to the Bankers' Protective Association. The object will be, not only to run down mercilearly the swindlers making comfortable living out of this class of fraud, but also to take a strong stand in putting a stop to the epidemic of one-sided laws which are constantly being introduced and slipped through the state Legislatures to the perti of responsible interests and for the benefit of The Profession of Getting

One Jenny Preeman, then 18 years of age and describing herself as a tailoress, January 3, 1863, made a claim upon the Chicago City Railway Company upon the ground that she had been badly injured in a collision between two of its cablecars. She said she was paralyzed from the thighs downward. Her physician was a colored man practicing in Chicago. The company sent its examining surgeon to call upon her. He believed the girl was shamming, although the symptoms were crat. They looked up the word and found so cleverly simulated that it was apparaccording to the com-ently a case of real paralysis. Believing "Well, I'll be dash, that it would be cheaper to settle than to go to law the company paid the girt

Hurt.

describing herself as a tailoress, made a claim upon the Manhattan Elevated Rail-road in New York to the effect that she road in New York to the effect that she had been injured by falling against a car door of a Second-avenue train as it swong around the curve at Twesty-third street. She said she had been accompanled by her eister. Fannie Freeman, at the people, but they require some of the nec-time of the accident, and she accepted essaries for themselves. That is why they sale in settlement of the case. June 28, 1894, Jennie Freeman asserted

she had been injured while boarding a for they let their hair grow long and thus for the company made every possible saved barbers' fees; they were one suit test, even sticking pine into her legs, but she appeared totally insensible to pain. So the company settled with her . . .

June 4, 1894, one Elste Beldon, of 75 Dover street, Boston, made claim that she had been injured on a train of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Oran Hoskin the oldtime poet could have lived wholly on nectar he would have left fewer debts, and his memory would have small is so happened that Dr. R. P. Hubbard, sweeter and blossomed more beautifully who had reported upon a Fannie Freeman, of to Dover street, for the West man, of a Dover street, for the West End Street Railway Company, was also examining physician for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. What was his surprise, therefore, when he called upon Elafe Beldon at Il Dover street to find Fannie Freeman lying in the same bed and proclaiming the same aymptoms as upon his former visit. "Why do you change your name as often." you change your name so often?"

## FACULTY VIEWS ON ATHLETICS

New York Evening Post Latter-day poets are wealthy; they are so rich that they can afford to wear ordinary clothes instead of striving after modern college athletics do more harm than good to the students has been subton to themselves. You cannot distinguished for comment by the Chicago Tribune to a dozen or more college presidents and professors throughout the country. The answers, printed in that newspaper, show a general agreement on certain points that are appropriately em-phasized by college authorities before the season of Summer baseball and Summer training for next Fall's football cam-

> ss," says President Plants, of Lawrence University, "practically making professionals of college athletes and impairing he intellectual work of many students to their detriment." President Faunce of Brown, declares it to be "a fact that the average football man has no time nor strength for study during the football season, and sacrifices himself into to the success of the team." he mays, frequently leads to overstrain. "Too much should not be expected of them," says Professor Gray, of North-western University, in apologizing for the low class standing of the typical college athletes. Professor Scott, of the same university, agrees with President James that too few students engage in athletics, and advocates the building of a large number of tennis courts and the intrition of association football. Pre-Stone, of Purdue, believes that modern college athletics are "aniagonistic to good scholarship," and the president of Ohio State University, Dr. W. O. Thompson, recommends a rigid physical examination of those students who undertake to train for college teams.

No doubt there will be set down by the college champions themselves, the real rulers of the world of scholarship, as voices crying in the wilderness, but to the outsider the plea for moderation they week to prepare, in secret, for the con-test, and another week to rest and re-cuperate after the exhausting struggle. utter seems uncommonly pertinent.

### Idleness a Cause of Divorce. Leslie's Weekly.

In the shocking cases of perildy and of unfaithfulness to the marriage vow among our wealthier classes, the root of the mat-ter lies, as in so many other sorts of sin, in idisness. The absence of strenuous, compulsory occupation is in itself a temptation to crime. The fulls man or woman whose sole interest in life is the pursuit of pleasure inevitably becomes sated with its different forms. All of the ingenuity which can be expended upon inventions of new sorts of food, new ways of serving, new entertainments, really avails little. After all is said and done, a banquet is only a banquet, a cotilion is only a cotilion, and even operas aand theaters after a few years begin to seem strangely and dully alike. A new emolow) wanted to borrow 25, rushes into tion, a new sensation-something which money cannot buy-this becomes the only fresh and desirable thing on earth.

## An Exalted Office.

Leadon News.

Is any M. P. desirous of putting a question of a humorous character and yet appropriate to the penitential season, through which we are or are supposed to be-passing? The question might be framed thus: "Whether there is still in framed thus. "Whether there is still in existence an official known as the 'King's Cockerower'; whether he discharges his "No. What?" "For breakfast you would eat an ox. For lunch you would eat four ments appertaining to the office?" A contributor to the current Notes and Queries seeks for information concerning this personage, whose alleged function it was to crow every night during Lent.

invalid, and the visit was an embarras

A claim for \$200 damages was made the succeeding Christmas by Fannie Freeman for alleged damages sustained by riding on one of the trains of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The girl complained that a sudden start of the train caused her to fall against the sent, where-by her back was so severely injured that "she was paralyzed and ruined for life."
The claim agent became suspicious of the story. The train crew denied that at the time of the "accident" a sudden start had been made. Mrs. Freeman stated that she and her uninjured daughter had saved themselves from falling by catch ing hold of the straps "hanging in the cur," whereas the Rock Island cars were not equipped with straps. And for this apparent rulnation of a young girl's life. for this prospect of a long future of th-validism, they asked only 2000. Famile Freeman's simulation of paralysis was so perfect that no amount of pin-pricking made her wince

A detective was instructed to investigate the case from a criminal standpoint, and under the name of "Mr. Seymour" be managed to hire lodging in the same house with the Freeman family, and he soon became an intimate friend of the "paralyzed" girl. The detective bored a hole in the celling over the room where Fannie Freeman reclined in bed, and saw her arise and sit in a recking chair. She began to rock and perform all kinds of capers by throwing her limbs in the

air, etc.

In a few minutes the two younger children were trying the skirt dance, Fannie furnishing the music by humming and singing. They soon tired of this, however, and Fannie thought she would give a sample of what she could do. She not only danced, but ran from one end of the room to the other, jumping, climbing over chairs, kicking over the top of the high-backed diving room chair with the high-backed dining-room chair with first one foot, then the other, without making any stop. The visiting physician had always been pussed at the low temhis professional visits. The detective saw the mother plunge the girl's feet in cold ice water-before the physician was ex-pected-and heard the girl "swear volubly at the extreme coldness of the water.

Paralysis as a fine art is faked differently nowadays from what it was ten years ago. In the first place prices have gone up. No self-respecting paralysis opera-tive would now think of asking less than a small fortune for a seance. Instead of 2000, Inga Hanson asked for 200000, and later, when the case had matured somewhat, she raised the amount to \$50.000 for alleged injuries sustained by being thrown from a car. In the interim, between trials, that is, she took a trip to Norway. While in this country she lived part of the time at good hotels, so that the de-tectives who watched her, instead of heing able to gaze comfortably at her through holes in ceilings, were compelled to lie around on floors peering under doors. Furthermore, she carried her cage to court-no settlement for her-and in order that there might be no mistake she had herself laid upon a cot and brought before the jury, where, blind and inert, her condition could make its own

Oran Hoskins, the "paralyzed" of Fort Worth, Texas, had been awarded \$5,000. True, the Hoskins verdict was afterward revoked because an atto came forward and testified that, before his accident, the boy and sprang from the operating table and con-

## MONEY IN COLLEGE SPORT.

The average college professor does not take the trouble to inform himself on athletic matters. One professor, when first put at the head of the co regulating sports, rushed to the a regulating sports, rushed manager and exclaimed:

"I will not stand for this. It is not proper for the association to purchase ciothing for the street wear of athletes." "What do you mean?" asked the man-

"I have discovered an item in your report of \$500 for rubbers."
"The graduate manager had to explain that "rubbers" are helpers who rub the athletes down after their exercise. But for delightful ignorance, few could equal a certain Dartmouth professor. Talking to a friend, a faculty member of a rival college, this man out of the

world said: "Dartmouth, I tell you, is the most democratic institution in this country. It is wonderful. Why, not long ago, a colored man came to Dartmouth. When he got there he had not a cent, and he had not a friend. The boys took him in. They furnished his room. They paid his tuition; paid his board-paid his way through college. It was one of the finest examples of pure democratic spirit I have ever seen

"Humph!" grunted his friend who was 'wire" about athletics. What is the llow's name."
"His name is Bullock," the professor ocently replied. Bullock was the "star" end-rush, and a

fine track athlete.
In addition to ignorance, many a college professor is lacking in backbons when it comes to dealing with athletic matters. That is why athletes rejoics in so many special privileges which are denied the ordinary student. That is why, no doubt, Pennsylvania's eleven was given two weeks vacation at the time of the Harvard game in 1991 one week to propage in section.

Arthur Goodrich in Leslie's Monthly. The vast majority of lawyers do no bet-ter than make a fair living, and, if an average could be made, it would be found that a large number must earn ridiculous-ly small sums. An estimate recently made showing that there are not five lawyers in New York who make \$100,000 a year, not ten who make \$25,000, not 15 who make \$50,000 and not 25 who make \$25,000, is probably not far wrong. "Above all things, a successful lawyer remarked not long ago, "never take a lawyer's word about his salary. He doesn't mean to prevarients, but the appearance of pros perity is so large a part of his capital that binffing about his income is a pat-ural habit. I can tell you what I make in a year, but I shouldn't expect you to believe it, and I shouldn't wish you to believe it, because it would probably be unconsciously exaggerated."

## The Spider a Hearty Eater.

Chicago Ch The epider, still and intent, watched the fly that struggled vainly in its web. "Sidders are voracious eaters," said the naturalist. "If you had according to your size, an appetite equal to a spider's do you know what you would eat daily?"
"No. What?" "For breakfast you would eat an ox. For lunch you would eat four burrels of fresh fish. For dinner two bul-