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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

POLAND

"And Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell."

So sang the poet beloved of schoolboy orators, but his song is not true. Freedom never shricked in Poland, for she never visited that distracted realm. Even when Poland was an independent nation its inhabitants had nothing like liberty. The nobles led a sort of Kilkenny cat existence, tearing each other and their country to pieces. There was no middle class, business being carried on by the Jews; and the rural popula tion lived in slavery, having no rights under the law and going from owner to owner with the land. There was no court of general jurisdiction. Every the power of life and death in his own dominions; and he was answerable only to the Diet-a distracted caricature of a Parliament which any member could adjourn at any time by saying "Nienormalism." It was so adjourned thirteen times while Poland was a nation.

This queer Diet elected what they called their King, who reigned but had no authority except over the army. One native Pole of genius was made King. This was John Sobleski, who defeated the Turks at Vienna and saved Europe from Mohammedanism-if it was saving. Gibbon doubts it. Usually the later Polish Kings were foreigners. They came from France, Sweden, Austria, Germany, everywhere. The most famous was Augustus the Strong, who had 354 children, Talk of Brigham Young!

Since all the royal families had reigned in Poland, they all felt as if they owned it. They perpetually trigued for the throne; they dragged the nation into their quarrels; they made factions among its proud, high-tem pered, hysterical, semi-civilized nobles. Poland had plenty of natural enemies, too, so it was always fighting and genthe country was harried fiendishly. The easiern frontier, which once passed just is, happily, no reason to believe other this side of Moscow. Polish history is wise. But storms of other troubles have a thousand years of hysteria, folly, woe and blood.

Poland proper was converted by Saint Adalbert, but, unhappily, to the hereteastern half of the nation, was orthodox or Greek. Add to this that many beauty of the situation is complete. A

During the entire seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Poland, poetically there has been too much haste, and Sarmatia, was a roaring pit full of wild-that, therefore, speed is lost. The Sarmatia, was a roaring pit full of wild-Meanwhile three sovereigns of genius had appeared in her three nextneighbor nations, consolidated them, fixed their institutions and headed them toward greatness. Peter the Great in Russia, Frederick in Prussia, Maria only may have, but, if he be a wise Theresa in Austria. Poland lay in the and broad man, he will welcome connest or a ripe watermelou. It had no talnments, and certainly of specialists stituency permit such a conflict long definite frontiers, no responsible government, no policy, no power of resist- no sensible man believes himself to be, ance. Its part was a warning, its future a menace. Russia, Prussia and

Austria carved it up and devoured it. The Prussian and Austrian morsels have been pretty well digested. That Canal, is the duty of the employer, of Russia, like Mrs. Gamp's pint of So far there is, with reasonable men, Preedom has always been shricking reason to believe that trouble has so pacity is the guardian of public educathere, and with good reason. Russian brutality, bigotry, savagery, have lost ployer be wise, the more difficult and no chance to strike the Poles. Russian touchy questions of departmental con- tificates, he quite naturally would like Poland has been a shambles for more troi of construction are thoroughly to see the efficiency of his work proven than a hundred years. Now the star thought out and determined before by the success of the applicant at the again in the land of Sobleski, Kosciusko inception of construction is the danger sire of the Summer school instructor, and Pulaski. Blood flows like water point, and apparently the President is there is quite likely to be a feeling egaln in the land of Sobleski, Kosciusko inception of construction is the danger in Lods and Warsaw. Let it flow and finding this out. may it not flow valuey. God speed the

the tyrant down and put some sense into their heads when they get him

Mr. James Dalrympie. of Glasgow, di-

rector of the tramways or car lines of

that city, operated under public ownership, who has been looking over the conditions existing in Chicago, Cleveland and other cities of the United States has explained at some length what it would be necessary, in his opin ion, to do, in order to make public ownership successful in our cities. First of all, entire separation of the street rail way business from politics-which, under our system, would be a difficult task. Yet it ought not to be an impos sible one. But the statement of differ ences between the Glasgow system and our own, presented by Mr. Dalrymple at Cleveland, presents considerations of another kind, of highest practical interest. Speaking of our system of 5-cent fares for all trips, short or long with transfers, when called for, and contrasting it with the system in operation at Glasgow, he said:

I must tell you plainly that if you ransfers you cannot operate under & cents transfers you cannot operate under 5 ces My experience has taught me that transf-ought not to be bessed, and then the pro-sition of cheapening the fare would greatly simplified. In Glasgow we ha stages, so-called. You can ride one stage cent; two stages, or about 21s miles, er cent too much. If a man wants to ride i miles he still pays 8 cents, but at an insetice to the railway company. One thin certain, and that is you can never hav

Evidently the Glasgow system is the ster one. But would our people have it? After a time they might come to it; and probably under public ownership would find it necessary to do so. It is admitted that Glasgow does make her municipalization of public utilities successful and effective. But can we unless we adopt her methods, or similar ones? Chicago is to be the pioneer in this effort in the United States. The newly elected Mayor (Dunne) asserts that the city will go shead with it, in spite of all apparent obstacles.

WRITING GOOD ENGLISH.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Prince n, stated a well-known truth in a forceful manner when he said that it is me of the reproaches of our American colleges and universities that their graduates are not trained in the use of beir mother tongue. In his opinion the inability of so many graduates to ex press themselves accurately and elegantly is due to the adoption of wrons methods in training. In theme writing by means of which the student secure his practice in English composition "style" is the principal end in view whereas the chief object in the use o language should be the transmission of ideas. Educational methods are to be changed at Princeton so that the effort of the student will be centered upon telling what he knows, while the man ner of telling it will be a secondary consideration. There will be less writing for the sake of style and more writing for the purpose of expressing ideas which the student wishes to convey.

In this connection it seems appropri ate to suggest that the one reason why so many of the young men and women are poor masters of English may be found in the decadence of letter-writ ing. Before the day of railroads and daily newspapers, the only available means of exchanging news was by means of personal letters. Postage was high and communication infrequent, so that long letters were the Parents took pains to instruct their children in letter-writing and in the use of correct language. Letters ling to make it both accessible and safe were written because there was something to tell and a desire to tell it in an terial use to have a fortified harbor for entertaining manner. Today conditions postage, two or three mail trains a day, and long-distance telephones, have made letter-writing almost a lost art. Go through any old family trunk and read the letters your grandfathers and grandmothers wrote in their younger days, and it will at once be apparen that there is a reason for the general decline in the ability of young people to write good English. There has been in recent years a lack of practice.

PANAMA CANAL AGAIN.

In the time of the French Company it was said that the Panama Canal erally beaten. The Mongols plundered was the grave of many men's reputait; in the great Comack revolt under | tions. This saying had special refergdan, which Sienkiewicz describes, ence to the grafting and corruption that were believed to prevail. Turks swept over it. Charies XII of the United States undertook the work sweden conquered it. The Russians at Panama, full confidence was felt were always biting pieces from the that these evils would be ended. There wise. But storms of other troubles have been developed. Men and methods have been changed again and yet again. It is true that each sppeared to be in the directions of simplicity, and of concentration of power in fewer hands. Prestical Roman sect, while Lithuania, the dent Roosevelt's resolve was made plain to reach results, whether the Senkte said yes or no. In this he had the pobles became Protestants and the unquestionable support of the Nation and has it still. How is it, then, that ountry full of hotheaded nobles, all once more the most important officer ptous, all zealous, all eager to be and resigns, and takes this action hurriedly, to make martyrs! No wonder Sarmatia decisively, and, as it is reported, "in fell. Possibly in the natural anxiety to get the great work started functions of the Chief Engineer of an immense public work are two-fold. First, he is an adviser on the scope, possibilities, methods, and cost of the enterprise proposed. In this he not ddle of the three like a buzzing wasp sultation with men of corresponding atin various branches. No man is, and to exist.

equally good all round. To require and to act on the res of such consultative action is the privilege, and in such a case as the Panamit "settled heavy on the chest." no ground for friction. There is no arisen in this case. But, if the em-Hope flames up actual work is begun. In the very examination. Whatever may be the de

from the relations of the United States to the Canal Zone and its cities. Min-"kittle cattle." Dignities must kept up and precedents observed. to arise very obnoxious to a Chief Engineer, to whom the Canal Itself is all but a delty, to which every other entity must bow. Then further difficulties crop up, based on the fact of ing a Governmental work with abundant officials in Washington, each with his little coll of red tape which he waits to apply wherever the chance

One thing is certain-that a really

great man-one of the modern type of American doers of things-vigo successful, proud, nervous, absolute self-reliant, untiring, will not-cannot give out the best service that is in him without a free hand. Such an one must be backed up by the full confidence and support of his employer With that he will work till he drops. He may make mistakes and be a thorn in the side to all red-tapists, but the work will be done. If this great, worldchanging enterprise were committed to private contractors we all know that America would be searched by them. to find, not men, but a man, Such an one would be watched and tested most strictly, especially at first-but this would be so quietly done that he would neither feel nor resent it. If he could not stand up to the work he would at the shortest of short notice, If he made good everything would be moved out of his way. The President knows this just as well as his observers. Doubtless he is cogitating how far he can go in this direction in this most annoying condition evidenced by the resignation of Mr. Wallace. It is no light or trivial matter which has caused such a man to let go of reins and handles just as he had started on his furrows. He must justify himself for quitting not only eves but in those of his friends and above all, of the Nation which approved his selection for the hardest task in the gift of the Nation today.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO. While the pending dispute between Germany and France on the subject of Morocco has not reached the acute stage, yet it is causing great uneasiness even beyond the nations primarily concerned. It cannot be disputed that France has the preponderance of inter est in this wild and half-civilized state The Berber tribes of the interior are always in condition of unrest. The bor derland between Morocco and Algeria extends for several hundred miles (n one seems to know just how far). oundaries are artificial purely, and small insurrections break out without notice on the Moroccan side, and the inhabitants of Algeria are invaded at will. So that France is within her rights in insisting that peace be kept by her neighbor, and that she shall not only insist on but enforce it. The rights and extent, based on her trade with the mixed inhabitants of the Mediterranean ports. Doubtless, on modern principles Germany has right to the open door and to protect her traders and mer chants. Whether she has, or rather whether the Kalser has, any undisclosed designs, time alone can show. The Russo-Japanese war has proved

the need and value of coaling stations all over the world, and especially along the great sea routes. The Moroccan coast extends for many hundred miles with a seaboard to the Atlantic. It is true that harbors are few and undeveloped. French geographers report only three on the western coast of any prospective value-Walidiya, Mogados and Agadir. The most recent account first named describes it as no ing but a small expenditure on dredg It might prove to Germany of most marefuge and coaling accessible to the Atinduced sometimes to give a powerful friend what it may prove to others most inconvenient for that powerful friend to accept and develop. If such a lamentable event were to occur as that these great nations come to blows, it must not be forgotten that, on paper at any rate, the French navy far outnumbers and outranks the German-which latter is of recent creation. The contingency of such a war is too serious to consider lightly. It is certain that republican France, with an enormous and well-drilled army, and an aroused national enthusiasm behind it, would be a vastly different adversary from France of the empire that crashed down to an humiliating fall in 1870. So well is known in the German general staff office that the world can rely on a very serious and demonstrable casus bell being required ere the German armies were set in motion. So far this, in th affair of Morocco, ts not in sight. The war party in Germany includes 79,900 officers, burning for the excitement and distinction of a real war. The peace party is the sober thinking and serious nation, to whose families war, with whatever outcome, means desolated and mourning homes, and the upset of the whole structure of civilized life.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INTERESTS. It has always been against public pol icy to permit public officers to transac official business in which they have a private interest. The man who acts as purchasing agent for the public should not at the same time occupy the position of seller to the public. The Judge should never sit in the trial of his own cause, nor a public inspector pass upor the merits of articles which he has supplied in fullfillment of a contract. No man who has regard for his own reputation will put himself in a position

where his private interests conflict with

his public duty, nor will a careful con-

A practice which has been growing in Oregon, and which is open to criticism, is that of County School Superintendents conducting Summer schools for the preparation of teachers for the county examinations. The County School Superintendent presides over the teachers' examination, and in that cational interests. As the instructor of persons who are sceking teachers' ceramong teachers that if they take Of course, the Panama work is com- course of instruction at that particular all over, Linievitch will not go on the Foles: God nerve their arms to strike plicated by political questions arising school their chances of passing the ex-

amination may be improved. Whether there has been favoritism under circum isters to Panama and Governors of the stances of that kind it is not necessary Zone are probably what the Scotch to consider. For the same reason that a man who becomes a Judge see not be permitted to sit in the trial of a case which he was formerly an attorney a County School Superintendent should not participate in the examination persons whom he has prepared for that examination. The two positions are as naistent as for a public purchasing agent to buy from himself.

> Recently someone raised a great hu and cry over the danger of the transmission of disease by means of the ase of soap in lavatories of hotels and other public places. The alarmist piece of soap in use by the general Like many other alarms the kind, this proved to be ill-founded. An expert chemist made a collection of cakes of soap from public washrooms and after a diligent search was nable to find disease germs on any of them. To make a more certain test, he tried to make the disease germs live on soap and found that they wouldn't live on that kind of pasturage. Four hours was the longest them would thrive. He found that the cheapest soap, such as is used for aundry purposes, was the most deadly to the germ, because it contained the most alkalai. The least injurious to the disease germ was a high-priced tollet soap.

> Fortunately, the first bathing mishap of the season at Seaside ended in a thrilling story of rescue. More strength to the arms of the brave North Dakotans. But men willing to risk their lives are not always present. Comm prudence demands that lifelines should be stretched wherever bathers congregate. Men and women take their daily dip in flocks; so a few ropes are suffi-The cost is trifling and no pense of maintenance is attached. It is the duty of hotels to provide lifelines for guests. That the same duty applies to cottagers is manifest. Considering the immense numbers who go into the ocean, the loss of life in past years has been indeed very small, and slight fear of danger exists among the multitude; still, under certain conditions which do not make themselves known, there is occasionally an undertow that takes people off their feet. If you have hold of a lifeline, you cannot drown.

John V. Farwell, leader of the Chicago Employers' Association, which is nducting the campaign against union labor, says "the strike has ceased to be strike, but is rather an annoyance It no longer has any effect on business." If this be true, union labor has met with one of its most crushing defeats for Chicago has for years been pretty effectually under the domination of the walking delegate and bribetaking labor boss. The failure of the strike will hardly work a serious disadvantage on the best men in the unions, but it may be attended with some hardship for the inferior workers which union ism always carries along with it.

The state has been receiving 31/4 cents an hour for the labor of convicts employed in the prison stove foundry Blds were recently opened for the leasing of convict labor for another term of ten years, and the present contractors made an offer of 4.1 cents an hour Even this advance is of some consequence, but the figure given is not a reasonable return for the labor of the convicts. It may be all the stove foundry proprietors can afford to pay, but it is not as much as the state should realize.

A deserter from the cruiser Boston and asked to be returned to his ship. Working in Valley hopyards and hayfields is not an easy way of gaining dally bread-not near so easy as serv ing on board a United States cruiser are different and the long formal letter lantic. France, therefore, may have However, it is far more profitable has given place to a brief, informal strong reasons for avoiding or reducing in the end, and farmer boys are wise note which makes no pretense to ac-curacy in the use of English. Cheap half-civilized and weak nations may be Oregon farm for the confinement of service on a warship.

> A favorable season has made good hay crops in the Williamette Valley and feed will be plentiful this Fall. Livestock will be kept in good condition, thus adding to the appearance of prosperity which the Valley usually possesses. Thin livestock will do more than anything else to make a country look destitute.

Ex-Senator Thurston advises the you man to keep out of politics. Everybody that has ever been in politics tells everybody else to stay out. Tet no one takes the advice, possibly because the old men who want the young men to keep out remain in themselves, until somebody else keeps them out.

London is complaining of an invaria by American card sharps and confi-dence men. Picking is poor in Wall street during dog days, so these crooks have chosen the next best place. Reports of early arrests discouraged them from coming to Portland.

No small number of practical men will forgive Engineer Wallace for throwing up a \$30,000 Government job involving friction and accepting straight business employment that is congenial and pays twice the money.

President Roosevelt is to be felicitated over the rare privilege of private citizenship for one day. Communion with former fellow-students at Harvard is quite as good a mental tonic as association with bears in Colorado.

manager of her affairs. By singular oincidence, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is where he can easily be communicated with on the subject. After all the midwinter and early

Spring talk concerning reform, we are

Norway is still looking for a general

still going to have the insane and unsafe sort of Fourth of July celebration. Portland drug stores are not advertising witch hazel, sticking plaster, arnica and absorbent cotton as bargains in an

ticipation.

Unless some one starts a new commo tion. Big Bill Taft won't have to sit on the lid when he reaches Manila.

The Good Roads convention has patched up a peace. Good roads are not built by bad language.

There is this consolation: When it is

OREGON OZONE.

When the ignerote comes, With a basket for a hat. We may look for higher prices For the four-in-hand cravat; That his coming won't enhance Or affect in any manner The prevailing price of pants.

A learned physician tells us that with out the nose life would not be worth living. The chances are that the doctor never lived in the neighborhood of a give factory or a Summer hotel kitchen in

In Alaska the geography shows a place called Yes Bay. That ought to make a fine resort for the Summer girl, but the unromantic government has made use of it for a salmon hatchery

A Texas negro has been sentenced to the state pentientlary for a thousand years. Even if he is good and gets on three-fourths time he will not have to worry about his livelihood for the remainder of his life, for he can go into a sideshow as the modern Methuselah and make 2000 a week.

Vanderbilt University students who have nyaded Kansas to earn pln money at binding wheat emit this harvest yell -11-62

Muscle and meat! T'ell with the heat thow us the wheat! the wheat!!! If those boys make the mistake of stop ping close to the Missouri border, they may find some farmers who will show them the wheat and set them such pace that "Blest Be the Tie That Binds"

The Bronze Bird-Woman, Oh, Sac-a-ja-we-a is back again,

will be a tabooed hymn when they re

Out over the overland track again-Sac-a-taw-breaker is back; But where is the little pappoose that came (And couldn't remember his mamma's name)

On Sac-a-ja-we-a's back?

Prevented a Wreck Jimson-You're awfully awkward. Why

did you step on that lady's train last night? Simpson-Why, to keep it from running

off, of course. Stag Dinner Defined.

Willie Boy-Papa, why do they call a

dinner with only men present a "stag Papa-I don't know for sure, but it may be because the men present get severs

horns each before they go home. Not a Bigamist Either.

"There is a man iti our town," remarked the prominent citizen from Prineville, who has married 14 wives." "Heavens!" ejaculated the Portland otel clerk; "and do you mean to say that he has buried 18 of them?"

"No: they are all living." "What-divorced, then?" No-all living happily.

"Then he's a wholesale bigamist! Why don't they jall him? "Oh, he's all right; he's the Methodist preacher."

The Editors.

The editors are with us now, They came on "Standard" time To "Register" and tarry, And they're worth a merry rhyme

We trust the "Sun" will shine for them And every "Star" be bright, And every "Breeze" blow gently And their hearts be gay and light

We give them perfect freedom To "Express" their varied views "Advocate" their hubbl For it's all important "News.

They never are behind the "Times," These editorial "we's." Who strive to keep their "Record" brigh And always try to please.

Sometimes they "Herald" things to come And now and then they print Some public secrets in "Advance" When some one gives the hint

But, "Mail" and female, all in all, They are a hearty class, Who never fail to head the "Call" To travel on a pass. ROBERTUS LOVE

TAXATION OF FRANCHISES. Latter Sold as Property by Their

Holders.

Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

The recent decision of the Supreme

Court declaring that franchises are property which can be assessed and taxed as tangible property is assessed and taxed settles a question which has been tentatively raised and discussed many times, but which has never before been authoritatively settled by the Supreme Court. It often happens that the franchises of a public service corporation—a street railroad company, for instance—are its most valuable asset. It not infrequently occurs that the franchises are sently occurs that the franchises are worth more than the real and personal property of the com-pany. They are capitalised and dividends are collected on an enormous valuation for them. But the corporation attorneys and magnates are wont to claim that franchises, being mere priv-fleges granted for the better accommo-dation of the public, cannot be classed as property and taxed as such. Nevertheless franchises can be sold as prop-erty by their holders. When bonds are sold it is with a lien on the franchise. Stock is issued and sold by a corpora-tion having franchises for its largest asset. If franchises have an earning capacity for dividend purposes and can be sold as property there is no reason why they should not pay taxes in pro-portion to their value or earning capacity. A street railroad having a physi-cal property worth \$2,000,000 or \$3,000, 000 perhaps will be capitalized for \$12,000,033 maybe, and pay a net in-come over and above operating ex-penses on that sum. Its bonds and stock sell in the market on the basis of tast valuation. Why, then should not franchises pay taxes in proportion to their ratio of the whole valuation? The Federal Supreme Court says they are taxable property. If it be lawful to tax them at all it is not only lawful. but right to tax them to their full

Joke on the Inquisitor. During the South African War the cen

During the South African War the cenacrship of soldiers letters home was
very strict. One soldier, who always
sent an account of the doings of the
regiment, which account was always
blotted out by the censor, iald a plan for
revenge. At the foot of his next letter he wrote, "Look under the stamp."
The censor did so, after spending considerable time in steaming the stamp
from the envelope. And he found these
words: "Was it hard to get off?"

GRAFTERS AND THE RUSH FOR WEALTH

OBERLIN, O., June 28, 1905.-James | institution. B. Dill, the corporation lawyer of New to the graduating class of Coleige today, delivered a address to the graduating class of Oberlin Coleige today, delivered a scathing rebuke to men who misuse positions of honor and trust for purposes of personal gain. In urging his hearers to go "Back to Beginning." Mr. Dill contended that "grafting, which was foreign to the true American character, had been developed by our mad rush for wealth and the recognition of false standards by educatognition of false standards by educat-

ed men in the competitive struggle for business power and social prominence. Without mentioning names, Mr. Dill referred to the connection of respect-able financial institutions with industrial promotions that are calculated to mislead the public. He said: "A large part of our

modern prosperity is to a perilously large extent bottomed upon an over-production of fraud and sham. The crisis is acute. A feeling of distrust is growing throughout the country. Many branches of financial business have been in one way or another taken possesion of by the unscrupulous for the purpose of deceiving the unwary. Trust companies have been made the mediums of the flotation of specious and fraudulent promotions.

"Some companies in the field of life insurance, the highest and in a sense a sacred form of investment, are, as we all know now, conducts which the savings of the policy-hold-ers are diverted into operations for all know now, conduits through

speculative purposes. speculative purposes.

"Credit and good faith, not money, are the basis of business. Good or bad, our modern prosperity is founded on public confidence. Take that away and the whole fabric falls.

"The fact is that the unprecedented material growth of the country, the resulting creation of immense private fortunes, the massing of great aggrecorporate trial combinations and railroad mer-gers, all have tended to concentrate the attention of the people upon great financial achievements and to estab in the highest place in the popular es-timation the captains of industry and the powerful financiers, little regard being paid, in making up the judg-ment, to the fundamental virtues of private individual life

Continuing. Mr. Dill said that the desire to secure unearned wealth was sidetracking educated men and women from their real careers, saying that the essential element of "graft" breach of trust.

Mr. Dill added: "Graft is the adnoney. It is not only the desire to get omething for nothing, but it is an at-empt to get something in considera-ion of the grafter's parting with something that really does not belong to him. It is a wrong greater than that of the counterfelter, who merely makes and passes counterfelt coin. The grafter is a man who robs the counterfelter, who made the coin; the

grafter, then, passes the spuridus coin to the public as genuine.

"Another graft is that of the bank official, who is influenced in the use of his institution's funds by any conof his institution's funds by any con-wrong loers live next door, belong to sideration other than the good of the our club, go to our church."

THE KLONDIKE OF TO-DAY. Epic Period Has Passed, but the

Field Is Still Productive. Six years ago no portion of the earth

fortunes, hundreds of modest compe-tencies, and an epic experience of life— or death—for thousands. or death-for thousands. Lately little has been heard of the

Klondike. It no longer seems to offer-the chance of quick fortune or a sudden end of life to adventurous souls. Probably nine men out of ten, when asked about it, would be of the impression that its golden stores have been practically exhausted, and that it has becomes merely another of the many chine is not confined to the city; even in become merely another of the many gold diggings which have "played out."
According to C. M. Woodworth in the Canadlan Magazine, that impression would be far from correct. The time won favor against the impediments of comparatively high cost and of some mechanical deficiencies gives flattering.

as has been taken out.

With the methods which it was possible to use during the great rush of the cubic yard could not be worked and were abandoned. But conditions the considerate and discreet, the public aspect of ill-will will change for public aspect of ill-will will change for the considerate and discreet.

will yield an average of more than 25 of the country not less than 100 persons cents a yard. Twenty square miles in were killed and 552 injured more or less the Klondike basin are much richer, seriously, while \$5,650,000 worth of prop-The Klondike basin are much richer.
There is good evidence that one square mile on Hunker Creek will produce \$50,300,000. Altogether it is believed that the Klondike basin is capable, with modern processes and machinery, of yielding more than \$500,000,000. So it will be seen that the Klondike is far from "played out." Its epic era—the lays of single-handed striving with the elements for wealth—has gone or is rapidly going. Successful inclustry must now be organized and co-operative and sober. Those was made the seen for celebrating with entered in There is no danger of the occasion being forgotten or of the "spirit of "8" disappearing from our midst. Young America at least will always take care of that. But if the zeal for celebrating with entive and cober. Those was made the Klondike's epic history have transformed it. The kind of chance they had will never be there again. Fifty years hence men will doubtiess look at the Klondiker of 26 as we now look at the Argonaut of 49, with a certain envious wonder if it will ever be their lot to live as he lived, transforming the face of the earth in few months with their own hands.

Lealle's Monthly.

and his form of graft is so insidious that its existence of times in pected until the explosion from his grafting has injured munity and made the man

The director of a corporation who directs its affairs from the viewpoint of his own pocket rather than from the standpoint of the stockholders' interest, although he may not be indicted by a grand jury, is none clai highwayman."

As to the much-talked-of abuse of dummy directors." Mr. Dill said: "The dummy director of a great company dummytses himself. whether by the year or by the job, with uses his position to control the use and disposition of other people's money for personal gain, is in no criticise the clerk who fainifies his ; counts, or the employe who embezzles. Yet we all know of instances of men who have stolen a million having sent to fail employes who had taken only hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Now whose fault is this? It is ours. It is the fault of public opinion, and public opinion is our opinion, yours and mine—yours of me, mine of you. ours of all the rest. We have to learn to recognize graft and the grafters, however respectable their disguise-and to punish them, not alone by im-prisonment and time, but with all the might of the terrible scorn of society. We have to recognize that the seeds of socialism, revolution and anarchy are sown by the man of our own class and kind who pretends to be what se is not; these seeds are cultivated by the grafting bank, officer, insurance officer man in power in financial organiza-tions, in short, by every grafter who in his dealings with the public departs openly or secretly from old-fashioged Ten-Commandment honesty.

"Many men of education, of power, financial and political, seem to develop a two-faced conscience, one for busia two-faced conscience. ness use and another for the individual life. This is fraud.

"Don't pose, don't be frauds. Be genuine. Be true to yourselves. Be your-selves. Seek what you really want. Take no course in life simply because others take it. Put on no man's coat because it is becoming to him a Make your point of view your standpoint. Don't proclaim it as the bub of the universe; it is only a firing line, but stand on it and fire."

"Don't chase the easy dollar, Money is good, but money will come if you do your work well. Give the world full value, and the world will prize and pay you for the character your nonest efforts will nave developed.

"In a free democratic nation such as

ours we-you who are at your com-mencement and I who have come back here to the beginnings-I tell you that we need men and women who not only will not lie, or steal, or cheat, or bribe, but will make crimes criminal and fraud and graft a diagrace, even though the perpetfators have achieved financial success, even though the

CHEAPER AUTOMOBILES. Wide Demand for Moderate-Priced and Serviceable Machines.

St. Louis Republican. was more talked about tash the Klondike region of the Tukon Vailey. From
its golden gravels, yielding by the most
primitive methods over \$100,000,000 in
about three years, came some ample own and maintain a horse and buggy

Improvements to the automobile, sim-

a cheap machine.

pilfying the mechanism and retucing the cost of repairs and maintenance, have brought it into decided favor. To the has passed in the Klondike when the individual adventurer, with his own hands and the simplest tools, might win enough gold to put him, if he could keep it, beyond need to work again, or at least enough to lay the foundations of a competence. But the Klondike is far from exhausted of its treasures. Almost beyond question there is still five or six times as much gold in its gravels as has been taken out.

and were abandoned. But conditions have changed with methods, and claims averaging \$1.25 per cuble yard are now profitable, while a drift bearing half that would not be abandoned if the pay streak were regular and not too thin. With the dredges and steam shovels now coming into use hydraulie workings yielding 55 cents per yard are found profitable.

In California and elsewhere hydraulic gold mining works have been

In California and elsewhere hydraulic gold mining works have been made to pay where the ground yielded less than 10 cents a cubic yard. Mr. Woodworth does not believe that record can ever be equaled in the Klondike. Too much of the gravel is frozen, and there are other items of expense which will keep the limit of profitable working considerably higher. Mr. Woodworth believes, however, that in the near future gravels paying 25 tents a yard can be worked at a good profit.

Within 100 miles east of Dawson there are believed to be more than 50 square miles of auriferous gravel Jeposits from 25 to 125 feet thick which will yield an average of more than 150 of the country not less than 1100 persons the country not less than 1100 persons of the country not less than 1100 persons the country pe

pearing from our midst. Young I at least will always take care of But if the seal for celebrating w thusiasm and patriotic carnestness can be tempered with a little discretion so that the list of dead and wounded will be abortened and the sagregate fire loss diminished, the result will be cause for congratulation and the liberties of the people will be in no degree curtailed, Why not work to such an end?

· Which Brand Is Yours?

All gold is not alike when refined. Aus tralian gold is distinctly redder than that taken in California. Moreover, placer gold is more yellow than that which is taken from quarts. This is one of the Under a high enough lien you may insure your life in any country but one. The one excepted country is our new ally, the Republic of Panama. No premium can be made exorbitant enough to express a whiteman's chances of occupying permanently six feet of that interpring permanently six feet