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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1963.

ANOTHER VIEW OF JAPAN,

The strength of the moral nature of Japan-not having the support of any definite religious creed-affords matter of surprise to the Western world. To out. the Western world's way of thinking it is a phenomenon, making it difficult to fathom the moral nature of Japan or to comprehend the basis of her patriotic spirit.

Chiefly through Jewish culture, de pendence of the Divine Power has passed into the mind and soul of the Western world. Japan is the only nation that has ever dared to separate religion wholly from government and morals from law. To the rest of the world, now for the first time becoming actually acquainted with Japan, it is an astounding phenomenon.

Dr. A. B. Sherer, president of Newberry College, who spent many of the years of his earlier life in Japan, makes this phenomenon the subject of a book; which, however, seems to be more effective in its criticism of other writers than in affording a solution of a problem so surprising. It is a materialism, says Dr. Sherer, which dominates Japan, and Marquis Ito is perhaps the best exponent of it. "I myself look to science, knowledge, culture, as a sufficient religion"—that is his uttered

At times the attitude of the educational department has become so antagonistic to Christianity as to threaten the violation of the constitution, which declares that "Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief." In 1899-1900 the Minister of Education issued an order directly hostile to the numerous Christian schools, and the Vice-Minister declared that "while the constitution allows liberty to believe any religion, yet this does not necessarily mean liberty to propagate it." The Diet has since then passed an ordinance that makes it impossible for discriminations to be made against Christianity; but this does not alter the fact that the government educational system is conducted on thoroughly irreligious principles. Its attitude is accurately expressed in the recent utterance of a university profes-sor: "We shall go to China-in fact, we are already there-with a harmonious blending of the best precepts in Buddhism, Confucianism, Bushido, Brahmanism, Herbert Spencer, Christlanity, and other systems of thought and we shall I think, have little trouble in awakening the naturally agnostic mind of the Chinese to the enlightenment of modern free thought. We confidently believe that it has been assigned to Japan to lead the world in this new intellectual era in the progress of mankind."

Yet Dr. Scherer tells us that Japan is still a country where the word "lie" has no unpleasant associations whatever, not being a term of reproach, but rather implying a jocular compliment. The commercial dishonesty of Japanese merchants has become a byword among the nations of the world, and it is a serious hindrance to Oriental trade-in striking contrast with China. Duplicity of the most repulsive character is often masked by the curious "Japanese smile." Social impurity is as much a national byword as commercial dishonesty; and as for deportment, "an offensive, even nauseating, conceit often mars the grace of the popular manners. As for the other, Japan is the only civfillzed government that deals in licensed prostitution as a source of revenue, and tolerates the sale of young girls by their parents under guise of regard for

If the world should find them even partially true, there would be rapid Japan has aroused by her remarkable energy and by her victories in war. The development, it is said, has been intellectual and material, not moral. Dr. Sherer quotes a member of the Japan-

ese judiciary as saying: From a purely materialistic point of year the Japanese have absorbed more or less al

the process has been only superficial, and it cannot truthfully be said that the nation as a whole has absorbed it or that they are civilized from a European point of view. There is a void somewhere; that will have to be supplied by the identism of the Wess, which has been entirely ignored by Japan, while the materialism has been successfully assim-itated. It therefore seems to me that if we take in the material civilization of Europe, we must also take in to counterbalance it the idealism and spiritual soul, as it were, of Occidental enlightenment. The course of tuition will take place gradually. The merchants, if they permistrin their present prac-tices, will inevitably lose their clients, and it will then begin to dawn upon them that they must be homest to succeed in life in the proper sense of the term

Dr. Sherer cautions the world not to be carried away by the admiration excited by superficial writers who have visited Japan only since the present war, staying only a few weeks or months in the islands, or who have followed in the wake of conquering armies. The question is, has Dr. Sherer apprehended Japan? Or is he more mistaken than the rest?

WORSHIP OF THE EASY DOLLAR. There is a lot of suggestion and a lot of truth in this, which we take from the Independent (New York), June 29,

Wealth bulks bigger today than it did tury or two ago, and stealings that would have seemed attractive to the rescals of Washington's and Jefferson's day are hardly worth bothering about at present. In order to grow a crop of really luxuriant rescals in see days, the dung must be squandered. I a a truism of sociology that a community al ys has as many criminals and paupers as wishes and can afford to pay for. An imwerished society can indulge in but few flatme or only in little ones. The American Nation is rich, and New York City is ver-rich. We have outgrown the small economie of Fror Richard's day. We are now able to maintain thieves as big in their way as our millionaires and their flunkies. In fact, it has ceased to be good form to commit those petty befts that are punished by hard labor in the State's Prison.

Surely and undoubtedly. Apply these principles to conditions in Portland their own. They have all the franchises. Or, they have sold some of the franchises and have put the money into their pockets, and they brag about it. Their organ will tell you that this is high finance. In fact, as the Independent says, "It has ceased to be good form commit petty thefts." For what's the use? What's the use, when you can sell out for six millions the streets of Portland, which you got for nothing-"working" the Common Council" There's high argument here, which your noble moralists, and your deep and tender pietists, will not fall to use to the uttermost; while they import revival preachers and subsidize an "evangelical" revival movement and "puff" it through their newspaper, to support conditions under which their "game of grab" may proceed. The Lord deliver us all from those who put on the garb of the Pharisees, and fall in with worship and cult of the easy dollar! These are not common pickpockets. But it behooves the community to look

HIGH, BROAD, OB LOW CHURCHMEN, Into the controversy which has, unfortunately, arisen as to whether Dr. Lloyd was duly elected bishop coadjutor to the venerable Bishop B. Wistar Morris, at the recent convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Oregon, The Oregonian has no intention of entering. As the protest against Dr. Lioyd's election, published in this paper yesterday, is based on the contention that he is neither a "low" nor a "broad" churchman, with the implication that bands chased us boys with sticks he is a "high" churchman as the real ground of objection, some explanatio of the force of these mysterious adjectives may be of service to the general reader unacquainted with the definition of these shibboleths

All three terms are importations from boys last night and this morning, the mother church in England, but have Worst of all, they "sassed back." That's been adopted in the American branch as short and handy descriptions of the the men in those days, but only for fun. three parties which, in spite of serious differences, all find shelter within the

that church. In the dull and dead years of the sec ond half of the eighteenth century the Church of England was the home of tithes on which he lived. Formality clergy of the time. The spiritual life of his congregations suffered and the church was a form and symbol of religion; that and little else. But other wave of religious revival led by the Wesleys and Whitfield, which was marked by religious earnestness, based, in most of the "denominations," on the teaching of Calvin.

Spreading then to many members of the Church of England, the new teaching colored both the pulpit and the pew. The Bible rather than the church was upheld as the fountain of spiritual truth, as well as of forms of church government and modes of worship. Ritual was despised, and a Scotch severity and plainness was the leading note of the simple services. The church was purged, it is true, but in the process her hold on tradition and on historical religion and on ancient forms and ceremonies was cut to the very ground. The Clapham sect, as the term went, flourished from 1800 to 1820, and became the exemplar and the type of

what is called "low" church. The teaching could hardly be distinguished from what fell in those days from Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian ministers. The features of the worship, even of the doctrine, of the Anglican Church were suppressed if not abandoned. The earnestness and spiritual force of this movement crossed the Atlantic, and made an indelible mark on the American branch, and are perpetuated in the "low" church bishops, clergy and congregations holding on, in this country, still more strongly than in England, to the teaching and ritual of the English low church party. A revulsion from the special tenets of this party broke out in the Oxford movement of 1833, of which Pusey,

Newman and Keble were the leaders. The church was to these men and their followers the source of inspiration, the guide of conduct. Return to early traditions and uses, in life, teaching and worship was their ideal. The sacraments of the church were replaced, and "fillal plety." These are shocking even set higher than in the estimate of the early fathers. The Reformation was no longer a starting point in a cleansed and purified religious life, the abatement of the admiration which term Protestant was disowned. A few, a very few, doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church were all that kept this

> clent fold. From 1853 to 1859 the Puseyites, as they were then styled, pushed their way to great influence in the English ble. is not achieved in a single gener-

whole party from returning to that an-

European civilization, but at the same time Church party had its origin, that party very shortly took on a special feature, strove to keep down the tendency to a younger men could not be held back, and from that time to this, there has been shown a graduai development, in which the dress of the high church clergy and the gorgeousness and color of their services symbolize the claims of the holy church to absolute obedience on the part of her children and tional doctrine.

Between the extreme adherents of hese two great and diverging parties in 1847-8 a large number of churchmen were found who were for applying the tests of reason and investigation to the doctrines and practices of both. The heads of these inquirers were Frederick Denison Maurice, Charles Kingsley and F. W. Robertson, the greatest of them all. In the strife and turmoil of doubt, and the abandonment of traditional faith, these men held fast to practical religion.

Recognizing that true religion, in its essence, demanded effort and self-sacrifice in aid of poor and oppressed men they became the very heart of modern efforts to reach all classes, not by calling to, but by going to live with and among them. Their spirit also has become a powerful leaven in America as well as in England. The name "broad church" was applied first as a stigma signifying their stretching the boundaries of the church to take in all who named the name of Jesus, however varied their faith, however small the residue which inquiry had left them Maurice felt it deeply and protested, but the name stuck, as names will with solid facts behind them

It will be seen that the differences are very real. Yet these parties overlap, Many are found, nowadays, who call The "first families" consider everything | themselves just churchmen, declining to be earmarked, disclaiming extremes on any side. But from these moderates, who can feel sympathy, and avoid quarrel with all in the church who be long to the great multitude of "average Christians"-from this class the best administrators and overseers of the church in the world are taken.

WHY FIRECRACKERS SO LOUD?

When we grown-up folks were boys, firecrackers never made noise enough. Now they shake us up badly. Perhaps they hurt the nerves of the grown-up folks of those days; in fact, we were told so, but we never could see how it was possible; therefore, we shall not believe it now.

In those days the grown-up folks used to complain that the noise kept them from going to sleep the night before the Fourth of July, and woke them up at a cruel hour on the morning of Independence day. The complaint was unfounded, for we boys fully investigated it. Last night and early this morning, however, our slumbers were disturbed. The noises surely were louder than they used to be. Boys nowadays are not so considerate as we were.

Because the explosions are so much more violent, horses are more likely to run away. We grown-up folks know this is a fact, because we'now own horses. And buildings are more liable to catch fire. We know this too because houses are more valuable than they used to be; and we now own houses.

Women used to screech and their hus-Those men we said we'd never vote for when we grew up, and we've kept our word. But our wives today don't have as good health as women twenty years ago, and their nerves can't stand as much. We had to drive away several something we never did. We yelled at

We said when we grew up we'd buy firecrackers for all the boys in the wide formularies and constitution of neighborhood, but the cost is greater now, and, though 5 cents then looked as big as \$5 now-well, the firequackers are noisier now. Twenty and thirty years ago we read about the Fourth of that sporting parson holding his rec-tory or vicarage for the sake of the said we ought to think more about his tory than firecrackers. We studied the and coldness marked even the average history of Independence day very hard; we remember because sometimes we "stayed in" after school to study it harder. But the boys that "sassed" us this morning didn't know anything but religious bodies spread in that great firecrackers and they looked as if they never went to school

Things have changed very much since we were boys.

BANDIT BEEF BARONS

"The Great Yellow Car, the Bandit of Commerce." was the title bestowed by Charles Edward Russell on the vehicle which enabled the beef trust to stiffle all competition in the meat trade of the United States. This title made a rather "catchy" figure of speech and expressed appropriately what that greatest of the beef trust's utilities was doing to legitimate commerce. But the real bandits of commerce were the men behind the yellow car, and for these in Chicago. The bandit of the mountain pass, like

his brother sailing under the black flag. when cornered or caught, never wishes to take his case into court. He declines to listen to the reading of warrants, refuses to be arrested, and fights back with the most effective weapons he can command. This is exactly what the Chicago bandits of commerce are doing. law, whenever they descended on the handits and pirates who robbed their fellow-men, were met with a defense of utlasses, blunderbusses and spears Today the delicately adjusted machinery of the law, engineered by special ounsel, meets the demand for surrender and redress with the plea that the indictment is faulty, a threat of injunc-

they were not cornered and forced to fight Today the bandits who own the yellow car laugh at the news that an outraged law is endeavoring to exact penalties long overdue. This contempt for all laws of God or man is not an evil of publicans or democrats. sudden growth. It is a heritage of the past, and, were it possible to trace the pedigree of some of these trust magnates and other disciples of high finance down through the mist of antiquity. their ancestors would be found sailing under the "Jolly Roger" or holding in-

tion, etc. The bandits of the old days

grim faces and a rush to cover when

nocent captives for ransom The development of the "perfect crim inal," if such an expression is permissiall Church. While in this revival the High ation. It requires time to bring him to today. Industrials fell heavily.

the high state of perfection where he can laugh at the laws and treat with which marks it to this day, and this on contempt those who make them Perboth sides of the Atlantic. Dr. Pusey haps the most pernicious feature in the make-up of these modern lawbreakers ritual that, in an attempted return to lies in their asserted and accepted ancient modes, became a mere copy of claims to respectability and virtue. Mr. Roman forms and ceremonies. But the Armour is reputed to be a Christian. He would not go out in a dark alley and hold up a man at the point of a gun, and go through his pockets, but his chief advisers would induce their understudies to pass the word on down the line to some lobbyist, who would see that the Armour money was placed where it would be useful in the promo unquestioning acceptance of all tradi- tion of legislation favorable to the beef trust.

This dishonesty by proxy, which has its fountain-head in high places and trickles into low ones, is one of the most baneful influences at work in our entire social system. The immensely valuable street-car franchises which have fallen into the hands of our pluto crats were never paid for at more than a fraction of their true value, because they were secured originally by skillful political manipulation, which differs from plain stealing only in name. City Councils, State Legislatures and the inner circles of great rallroads were all reached by the great bandits of the yellow car, and yielded rich swag in the way of privileges, which were used to club opposition into submission. So potent is the "influence" of these trust barons who laugh at indictments that they can with ease impress their views

on men in high places. Commissioner Garfield, detailed by the President to make an examination of the books of the beef trust, found nothing wrong. In fact, he discovered that the poor packers were handling beef cattle at a profit of less than \$1 per head. His error, if so mild a term may he used, was so flagrant that his report was considered valueless, and the Government continued to push the investigation, with the result that indictments have finally been returned. It may be that these modern bandits are safe in their mirth over the findings of the grand jury. If they are, there is a graver peril facing the American people than can easily be comprehended.

REMEDY FOR EXCLUSION TROUBLE.

The best way to exclude Chinese laborers is to stop them from embarking in China instead of from disembarking in America. Don't let them come over the sea unless they can enter the United States, and then don't hold them up on this side. That is the cure for the exclusion trouble and the Chinese boycott of American trade. With this end in view, President Roosevelt has Instructed American Consuls in China to vise only certificates of Chinese who can enter and has ordered immigration inspectors in the United States to stop holding up the bearers of the certifi-

cates. The effect of the President's order is to transfer examination of Chinese coming to the United States to American Consuls and diplomats in China. All well enough; but responsibility is thereby divided between two departments of this Government and the outcome may not be satisfactory. A better way would be the stationing of American immigration inspectors in China to do this work intended for Consuls and to act in unison with the inspectors in Drut America. By this plan, a certificate The plane in that issued to a Chinese by inspectors on the other side of the ocean would be accepted without question by the inspectors on this side. This is a matter for Congress,

Having heard of the many cures of And toen part by sleeping in tents, many people have adopted the practice of abandoning their bedrooms and sleeping in tents on their lawns during the Summer. A large proportion of those who have taken to what they call the open-air cure forget that a tent can be made as Of my neighbor Daisy pounding close as a bedroom. Tents are usually smaller than bedrooms, and when the Piano in the upper flat! walls are fastened down and the flap is securely closed, there is less opportunity for the admission of pure air than in the average house. A bedroom with the windows open is more healthful than a tightly-closed tent and those who take to tents for the Summer should look out for pienty of ventila-

There is a slight thickening in the var cloud that has been hanging over Norway and Sweden for the past few days, and a Stockholm dispatch says The fountain of the fire that the Riksdag will place at the dis- Divine, posal of the Swedish government \$25,- And mine 000,000, to be used where it will do the Is the glow of exaltation, most good in the present crisis. As a And I'm just long-range suggestion, it is submitted On the edge of great achievement, that Sweden take the money and buy | Then I must up its neighbor or hire the population to behave themselves for a stipulated Then. time. Twenty-five millions in a comparatively small country like Norway, Overhead ought to be disbursed so that there would not be much to fight over.

Wireless telegraphy is being used on fast trains in the East with excellent results. Its general adoption for such purposes would undoubtedly prevent some trainwrecks. Up to date, however, it has not been perfected to a debandits indictments have been returned | gree where it will close open switches or mend rails which are broken when the train strikes them. These are the two perils which litter up the right of way and cause loss of life, and attendant payment of heavy damages.

Now that stockholders of the Lewis and Clark Corporation seem fair way to get back part of their money, or all of it, or even more, spec-In the old days the minions of the ulators will start in to buy up the stock | Mangling of the notes by Daisy: certificates. Three months ago the certificates could have been bought for 5 cents on the dollar. Somebody has Over it, you bet! missed a chance to get rich quick.

The Californians who are to climb Mount Hood next, week will not find that mountain so lofty as Mount Shasta, but its mantle of snow will be whiter and perhaps the visitors will met the threats of punishment with pardon Oregonians for calling its sym. Startmetries more graceful

> When Russians change their government they have to shed their blood. The Potemkin's crew, perhaps, have heard Dumb of a government which can be changed As some are termed anarchists, in America, re-

The Grant's Pass Herald complains Hence that the city revenues are less than the What delight the seeing sense expenditures and says that something Finds in Daisy! must be done to place the city on a What a hazy different financial basis. That's easyincrease the taxes.

Panic on Russian Bourse ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—The state of panie | Flat!

OREGON OZONE

Unnecessary Information. This is the day we celebrate! But what's the use to tell you? From early morn till night is late You'll know it very well: you Will wish you were in foreign lands, Where Freedom's name is Dennis,

And fireworks ne'er your heads and

With dire destruction menace Generally speaking, a person who more likely to take good care of it than if he entrusted it to a rank stranger.

You can't tell how far a builfrog can jump by hearing it bellow,

Some persons are born rich, but if hey die in infancy, what's the use? An Eye to Business.

ashamed-that he can write a mighty interesting magazine story and that he looks almost as much like Napoleon Bonaparte as Napoleon did himself. As to this resemblance some good stories are told

Some years ago Mr. Bassford was in New York, when along the street came the sole survivor of the battle of Waterloo. The tottering veteran be-Waterloo. The tottering veteran be-ent of the Tuialip (Wash.) School, said held the St. Louis journalist and that the Indian schools should be better paused. Lifting his hat, he bowed low, equipped. then gave the military salute and stood at attention.

"My good man," began Bassford, feeling in his pocket for the benevolent quarter, "here's a little-"

"Sire," said the old soldier of the legion, "It is not money that I want; It is Your Majesty'es blessing. These old eyes have not beheld you since that terrible day at Waterloo,"

But a really better story is the one that is told of an after-dinner affair in St. Louis, There was a banquet, and Mr. Bassford was on the list of speak- gresses. ers. When the toastmaster arose to present the distinguished journalist, he sald:

"Gentlemen, it is needless for me to necessary, rather, for me to tell you who Napoleon Bonaparte was, Gentlemen, Napoleon Bonaparte was the Homer Bassford of Europe!"

The Piano in That Flat.

Flat:

That is what I think sometimes When I'm busy writing rhymes In my den,

Or twenty times a day-Even more, I hear the roar

Overhead, the strident sounding On the myriad keys of that

The plane in that Flat! Scat! Times the most inopportune.

When I woo the regnant rune, When I'm apt To be wrapped In the robe of inspiration, And I've tapped

Suffer sore and sad bereavement

By Hen! Din Starts in With a tintinnabulation That I'm sure is born of tin! Great Creation! Well, I simply have to grin

And endure it as I can-

That eruptive old tin pan.

The plane in that Flat

The piano in that

Flat!

Times I'm wellnigh driven crazy As I hear the murderous, many, Yet

And I may be happy yet. For when Daisy, tripping down Stairs to take a trip down town. Trips along before my window, I'm a Hindoo If she doesn't make my heart

Such a sudden palpitation That I scorn the exaltation Of my art. And become Voiceless vagrant, for a crumb

What surprise, Mist before me floats, and fills All the atmosphere with thrills, And kills My sense of sorrow at

The piano in that

Pleading with his hungry eyes!

EDUCATORS-IN SESSION.

Industrial Training for Country Children Is Recommended.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 2.—The tional Association assembled here today a session extending over five days. Today was taken up with the preliminaries to the formal opening tonight. Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of adian schools, at Washington, spoke on "The Educational Policy of the Commis-

ioner on Indian Affairs."

The National Council met in the First takes his life in his own hands" is Methodist Church. Lorenzo D. Harvey, more likely to take good care of it of Menomines. Wis., presented a report than if he entrusted it to a rank of the committee on industrial education schools for rural communities. He sald in the course of it:

Is it possible that in almost every other line of human endeavor schools have been organized and are being carried on to train men for law, for the ministry, for engineering, in fact for almost every department of technical labor, and that there is no necessity for schools which shall specially train the farmer's boy and girl for their work upon the farm.

An Eye to Business.

The orator (after describing an affecting incident—But, friends, let us draw a veil over the sad scene.

Iky Eisensteinbach—Yah; veils isseeheap shoost now; I'll sell you von for four und a half cants a yart.

The Punk Punster.

Sarcastic, Smith—Biggs lost half his life by not marrying that pretty Miss Miggs.

The Punk Punster—Yes; better half.

The Homer Bassford, of Europe.

Amongst the present visitors in Portland is Homer Bassford, one of the chief editors of that staid old journal, the St. Louis Republic, which is only three years younger than the Lewis and Clark expedition. There are two things of which Mr. Bassford is not the said that it is not the business of the common schools to train mechanics nor to train farmers. That perhaps may be to make them more effective and resourceful in whatever line of work they may enter. It is the business of the cumschool population, all the education they ever set in school; to definitely train a these pupils with reference to their present environment; and this is reinforced by the fact that the major pertion of these pupils, through the productive period of life, will be commented with the activities incident to country life.

This committee does not hestiste to say that in its judgment the rival schools, which is only three years younger than the Lewis and Clark expedition. There are two things of which Mr. Bassford is not assumed—that he can write a mighty

problems connected with these two important vocations.

The committee further believes and does not hesitate to say, that a course of study framed with the end in view here stated, furnishes a knowledge content of far greater value to the country child than courses of study as at present organized, and further, that the mental training involved in the mastery of the course of study as modified by the introduction of the industrial phases of education is of a higher order than that resulting from a mastery of the present courses of study. Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, superintend-

ARCHITECT GETS \$10,000.

Flat Price Paid for Idaho State-

BOISE, Idaho, July 3 - (Special.) - The Capitol Commission today closed the con-tract with the architect for the plans and specifications for the new Statehouse. The commission decided to pay the architect a flat price instead of a commission. The figure agreed on was \$10,000 Payment will be made as the building pro-

It was decided that the architect should furnish the elevations and floor plans of the first building, and the working plan in detail, and specifications on which the base contracts for the central part of the tell you who is the next speaker. It is building, including the dome, which will necessary, rather, for me to tell you be built first. The architects furnishing the plans and specifications will have nothing to do with the letting of con-tracts or the supervision of the work, the latter being entirely in charge of Superintendent Herbert E. Quigley

PRIDE BEFORE A FALL.

Men Who "Shot Up" Sumpter Brag and Are Arrested.

SUMPTER, July 3.-George Duncan and "shot up" Sumpter almost two weeks ago, and who were arrested at La Grande this week, have been returned here and port only on Pacific Coast Justice George Alien. The latter held them in bonds to the Circuit Court. The two men before being taken at La Grande boasted on the streets that they had shot up the town of Sumpter, and this, with their identification by parties acquainted with them, led to their arrest. The young men were taken to Baker City this after noon, and will be confined in the County Jail under \$200 bonds each until their trial at the term of the Circuit Court.

MAXWELL MINE CLOSES.

Large Property Idle on Account of Lack of Smelter.

BAKER CITY, Or., July 3 - (Special) The Maxwell mine on Rock Creek cl down today. All the men were dis-charged and most of them have come to The management announce that the property will lie idle until such time as a smelter shall have been erected in Baker or until transportation rates on ores shall have been reduced so they can ship their product somewhere at a profit. Such ores as they have will not

BIG RAILROAD MAN COMING

A, B. Stickney, of Chicago Great

Western, on Way to Fair. SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—(Special)—A. B. Stickney, of St. Paul, president of the Chicago Great Western road, better known as the Maple Leaf Line, has arrived in San Francisco in hts private car. Accompanying him are Mrs. Stickney, Dr. and Mrs. Halder Sneve and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wattles, of Omaha. Mrs. Sheve is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stickney. From here the visitors will depart for Portland within a few days. President Stickney is known in the world of railroad affairs as the greatest rate disturber in the business.

Shot Through Tent

LEWISTON, Idaho, July 3.—(Special.)— George Deschamps was brought to the city today from the Thiessen sheep camp, which is 15 miles east of Pierce, where he was accidentally shot by Fred Stevens. a sheepherder in the employ of J. D. C. Thlessen. Deschamps lives at Lake Waha, and went to that country from here Saturday, and had just arrived in camp. Stevens was in a tent examining a 38-35 Marlin rifle, when it was acci-dentally discharged, the ball passing through the tent and striking Deschamps went through the right leg, shattering the femur bone

Funeral of James C. Graham,

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 3.—(Special.)—The funeral of James C. Graham. Seven passengers were killed and 34 in-who died last Saturday night at his home on Kauffman avenue, this place, was hurt. held today at the Methodist Church, of which congregation he was a member. Several weeks ago Mr. Graham was stricken with a third stroke of paralysis, and since that time has been confined to his home.

Sign Lloyd Protest.

ASTORIA, Or., July 3.-(Special.)-All the delegates who represented Grace
Church of this city, at the annual convention of the Episcopal Church recently
held in Portland, have signed a protest to the House of Bishops against the confirmation of Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd as Bishop coadjuter of this diocese.

Want the position.

Elevator Burned in Canada.

GOODRICH. Ont. July 2.—The Goodrich Elevator & Transit Company's elevator was destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$200,—600.

SEPARATION BILL PASSED.

Chamber Finally Turns the French Catholic Church Loose.

PARIS. July 3 .- The bill for the separation of church and state passed the Cham-ber of Deputies late tonight by the decisive vote of 343 to 233. The result was greeted by governmental applause and opposition hisses. There was

Chinese Boycott Dying Out.

much excitement.

will is sincere."

LONDON, July 3.-The correspondent of the Times at Pekin says: "The Boxer in demnity question has been settled. All the powers have signed a note accepting China's proposal to consider the indemnity is a gold instead of a silver debt The movement for the boycotting of American goods is subsiding, owing to the tion of the authorities, whose desire to

prevent the impairment of American good

Kuyper's Cabinet Resigns. THE HAGUE, July 1.- The cabinet. eaded by Dr. A. Kuyper (appointed July 1901), has resigned.

(The resignation of the cabinet of the Netherlands, is due to the result of the recent election in Holland. The second chamber of the States General, according to the returns, will be composed of 48 Ministerialists and 52 anti-Ministerialists. making it necessary for the government

Boycott Declared on Straits.

SELANGOR, Straits Settlement, July . The Chinese merchants here have unanimously resolved to boycott American manufactures, pending the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act. This com-pletes the beycott by the whole of the Chinese communities in the Straits Set-

Franco-American Celebration.

CHERBOURG, July 2.-Elaborate preparations have been made for the Franco-American festivities tomorrow, including games between the French and American townspeople speak in high terms of the bearing of the American sailors

Lightning Destroys Ancient Church.

DANTZIC, Germany, July 3.-The im-posing tower of St. Catherine's Church, built from 125 to 125, was entirely de-stroyed by lightning today. Some of the 5 musical bells composing the chimes, which were cast in 1634, were melted, Fatal Hotel Fire in Rome. ROME, July 3.-Fire caused by the ex-

ROME, July 4.—Fire caused by the ex-plosion of benzine stored in an automobile garage in the center of the city, reached the fifth floor of a modern hotel adjoin-ing the garage. Several persons are reported to have perished.

General Porter's Plans. PARIS. July 1.-General Porter, senior special Ambassador of the United States. will sail for New York on the Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, July The General assumed the duties of

special Ambassador today

Rouvier Receives Sigsbee and Loomis PARIS, July 3.-Premier Rouvier today

received Rear-Admiral Sigsbee and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis,

LIMIT COMMISSION'S POWER International Fishery Conference on

Coast Matters Only. OLYMPIA Wash July 3 - (Special)-PTER, July 2.—George Duncan and The Canadian Commission soon to be ap-Carter, the two young men who pointed to confer with like Commissions from this country on fisheries questions

held ernor today from R. Prefontain, Canadian The Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This decision has been reached on account of the urgency of Pacific Coast Fishery matters and the probability that

the inclusion of Eastern Fishery ques-tions might cause a serious delay. Either Victoria or Olympia is suggested as the final meeting place for the purpose of discussing conditions and the most feasible methods of reaching them. The Canadian Commission will be appointed within a few days and will meet in Vic toria at an early date to discuss its final scheme of work. July is suggested as the proper time for the commissions to carry on their conjoint investigations as

Professor Marcus Wilson NEW YORK, July 2-Professor Mar-cus Wilson, teacher and author of nu-merous school books, which have long merous scannic books which have long been recognized as standard, is dead at his home in Vineland, N. J., aged 91 years. He was born at West Stock-bridge, Mass., in 1813, and was graduated at Union College in 1808. For a while he come within the scope of such reduction methods as the mine has at present.

The Maxwell is one of the oldest and best known properties in this section.

At Union College in 1828. For a while he was admitted to the bar and practiced until attacked by bronchitis. From 1843 to 1853 he was president of the Cayugs to 1833 he was president of the Cayugs Academy. In 1881, upon its founding, the presidency of Vassar College was offered him, but as he was engaged in literary work, he declined. Among his books are "Mossaics of Bible History," "Wonderfut Story of Old" and "Principles of Finance

and Philosophy of Bimetalism. Declares for General Strike.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The convention of the Industrial Unionists adopted today a preamble to the constitution. The preamble declares for the general strike as the only means by which the interests of the working class can be upheld.

Only by an organization formed in such a way that all workers in an indus-try or in all industries will, if necessary, cease work in the event of a strike or lockout can the interests of labor be upheld," says the clause. "Injury of one is the injury of all."

Ward Campbell, Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK, July 3.-Ward Campbell, resident of the National Newark Banking Company and one of the best-known financial men in New Jersey, is dead at Lake George, N. Y., where he went to recuperate from fliness. He was receiver of the Middlesex County Bank, which was wrecked several years ago by defalcations of its cashier. Mr. Campbell was 55 years of age.

Fatal Trainwreck in Mexico. MEXICO CITY, July 1.—The bridge on the Mexican Central Railroad at kilome-

ter 317, between Irapus and Silo, fell as the southbound passenger train was pass-ing early Sunday morning. The baggage Tires of the Crank Church.

PEORIA. III., July 3.-Rev. Lappin, of Atlanta, the pastor who conformed to the celebrated "crank" requirements of the Christian Church in this city, has,

after some weeks' trial, informed the trustees of the church that he does not want the position.