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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

THE QUESTION AT PANAMA.

Perhaps the strongest statement of objections to a sea-level canal at Panama yet put forth has been supplied by Brigadier-General P. C. Hains U. S. A., through the North American Review. There has been a good deal of movement in the public mind towards conclusion that a sea-level canal ought to be constructed, but the quesence; and popular opinion or judgment

General Hains does not question the assumption that a sea-level canal is ossible, but he holds it unnecessary. on the ground that it would not justify the delay and the vastly augmented expense. Not less than an additional sum of one hundred million dollars, in his judgment, would be necessary for a sea-level canal, and ten additional years, certainly, would be required for when a canal with lift locks would certainly answer every purpose?

He estimates that the Chagres River

will supply water enough for a traffic through a canal with locks of 40,000,000 tons annually, or more than three times the tonnage that now passes through the Suez Canal. Also he says that the difficulties of passing ships through locks are much exaggerated by the advocates of a sea-level canal. Besides, there must be one lock or more, in any event; for the ocean level at Panama is ten feet higher at high tide and ten feet lower at low tide than at Colon

It will be some time yet, probably, till a decision shall be made, for the matter will not become urgent till the work of excavation has proceeded far, The chief matters to be considered are whether it is worth while to postpone completion for at least ten years and to spend not less than one hundred mil-

AN EDUCATIONAL DILEMMA.

"Fifty years ago." said Professor William James, of Harvard, at the University of Chicago recently, "schools were supposed to free us from crimes and unhappiness. We do not indulge in those sanguine hopes now. The intellect is a servant of the passions, and sometimes education only serves to make more adroit in carrying out evil intentions. This is shown to be true on every hand,"

It always was true. Education of the mind, acquisition of knowledge, does little to restrain the passions or to purify the morals. This fact is the ground of the argument maintained by the Roman Catholic Church, that education should not be merely secular and scientific, but religious also

But the state cannot engage in religlous teaching; and we are committed to control and direction of education of the masses by the state. Here is a dilemma, out of which there is at present no way of escape.

A PROFITLESS DISCUSSION.

The discussion of the proposed change of site for the new High School building on the East Side at an open session of nothing new. Much feeling and some rancor was shown. A number of citito the opinion that the site already wned by the district, near the Hawthorne School, was all that could be de-Director Wittenberg shouted back at them, deriding their views, and the board finally voted for a special

eeting Thursday afternoon In the view of the one side the playround is the panacea for juvenile mis-emeanors which lead up to youthful criminality. In the view of the other, children did not care for school play-grounds; in fact, school work is so arranged that there are no intermissions can possibly be raised to the level of for play, and boys and girls who have

passed the grades and entered the High School do not care to linger round the

school grounds. whole contention seems to be to the need of space in this city in children may run and she play ball and tag, spin tops, "knuckle down" at marbles and otherwise disport themselves in the pure air. In point of fact, we have not come to that. Conditions in the slum districts of Chicago and New York can hardly be compared with those of Portland within the next generation. The theories in regard to gymnasiums, courts, free baths, free lunches, etc. in connection with our public schools,

are fine spun and unsubstantial. Reduced to practice, it is found that upils of the public schools do not us the grounds that surround most of the lings. The intermissions during study hours are too short to permit them to do so, and when school is out, prudent parents require their children to return home. Under accumulation of ideals the main question at this time is lost. Simply stated, it is this:

The district owns the site upon which it voted at the annual meeting to place a building for High School purposes at cost of \$100,000. It owns no site that can be substituted for this purchase another. Plans for the new ilding are ready; specifications have been submitted to contractors; the sea-son is advancing, and the work is being delayed. So the matter rests

MORE SKELETONS. The door of the Equitable close wung open a little too far and the public had a peep of what was inside. Superintendent Hendricks hastened to shut it, but Mr. Jerome stuck his toe in the way. Now it cannot be closed. The public, regardless of the feelings of Mr. Harriman, insists on seeing all the skeletons within Mr. Hendricks chose a few of the least horrifying ones and put them on exhibit; but the public is willing to stand being horrified; it fudging from the hints we get-a shameful record of dishonesty and hypocrisy which almost proves, some have been so vigorously shouting, that the "high finance" of this Natio is foul with rottenness.

It seems that the famous Frick investigators became suddenly blind at a certain point, and discreetly saw nothing of these reeking abominations. Mr. Harriman, putting in play the enorof Standard Oil and his other backing, dazzled their eyes, or knocked them silly, or bedeviled them in some way; at any rate, they could not or would not

Then it was Hendricks' turn to display his zeal for the public good. He would show the Frick committee how to investigate! No fact should miss his errible eye; no loose handler of trust funds should escape! Poor Mr. Hen-The fool stepped in where Frick's angels, some of them rather fat, feared to tread, and a nice puddle he used into.

Of course, he never dreamed the nud dle was there. He thought it was all safe. He could skip gaily over the green while the gazing policy-holders of the Equitable admired his agility in their behalf; but before he had gamboled a rod he fell headlong into a sewer. Then all his zeal was turned to cover the hole and keep in the smell, But he had Jerome to reckon with,

What was the zealous, the incorrupt ible Mr. Hendricks, Superlatendent of Insurance, doing all the time while the Equitable went its sad way? No matter what; he was not investigating a largest ships ever built. Similar exgreat deal, that is certain. He playing the "good fellow." let us say, while Hyde, Depew, Harriman and the rest made ducks and drakes of the widow's dower and the orphan's por-

ined that it was possible permanently er's Island bur, and not until the jetty to keep the evidence he had from Mr. Jerome's sight, however hard he might admitted of the unobstructed passage squirmings were ludicrous, unless what regardless of the vessel's draft of water. he desired was delay. And why should he wish delay, since in the end he must points mentioned can be repeated at give Mr. Jerome a copy? To let guilty parties escape? Not unlikely; but the plain, the unavoidable, inference; the so plainly in evidence, it is apparent inference which forces itself upon the most ordinary common sense, is, that sea is much nearer an accomplished Mr. Hendricks intended to use the interval of a day or two, gained by hig-gling with Mr. Jerome, to make suppressions and alterations in the evidence. The public drew this inference.

Mr. Hendricks now affirms that he has not altered the testimony. His word must be accepted with many reservations. He has laid himself open to suspicion. He had every motive to suppress; his conduct was exactly that of a man who intended to suppress; and, ing of the Columbia River to navigation until he proves the contrary, the pubtie will believe he has suppressed. Thus the incredible vileness of the Equitable scandal grows dally viler.

AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction, now in session in this city, is one of the most important conventions; indeed, taking into consideration the wide field of humanity in which it labors, it is the most important held here this year. Its purpose, as outlined by the programme from day to day, runs along lines of helpful, uplifting

The assistance that pauperizes is discountenanced by these practical, en-lightened workers in the domain of charity; that which advances the standard of living in poor homes and encour-ages individual effort and fosters selfdence is exalted as a public duty and studied as a necessary branch of ready been done.

Charity that teaches the individual and the family to work out the problem of self-help, points to the open door of humble opportunity, shows that what is beyond it is worth striving for, and, if it would be enjoyed, must be striven for, leaves the impress of its wisdom and power upon the conditions of life which it enters, and develops responsibility, self-respect and the capacity for

self-support. Temporary relief, that merely suffices from day to day "to keep base life afoot," is, in the main, but a waste of time and sympathy, a dissipation of the substance of thrift and an expres-

sion of mistaken pity.

As succinctly stated by Dr. Samuel G. Smith, president of the conference, "Ordinary misery must be met, not by such cheap and easy means as doles from relief funds, but by larger and

nity unless they participate in the effort to the full measure of their ability and

Other considerations enter into this great eocial and economic problem, but this is at once its basic principle and controlling factor. The possibilities that it presents are developed as the work proceeds: Its results follow-slowly, perhaps, but with mathematical pre-The delegates to this confer have had large experience and wide observation in this work. have to say will be well worth bearing. Much of it our people, just rising to meet the conditions that lead to the establishment of a Juvenile Court, may ponder with profit.

ROOT OUT THE ROBBERS. Graft doubtless would be found in other life insurance companies, too, if they were shaken up like the Equitable. Unfortunately, the grafters will ward off the shaking-up from other compa-nies and policy-holders may never

Life insurance is one of the proper economic institutions of the pres day, but its thefts are prodigious. High-salaried bandits are on its payroll, and oig-mawed sharks in its coffers, stealing, squandering and speculating with which husbands store up by painful saving for their wives and fathers for their children,

This rascality and infamy the devil's hottest corner cannot adequately punish. It is a reproach to the whole American people. The robbers should be rounded up and cast into outer darkness without mercy.

PORTLAND'S CHANNEL TO THE SEA. The British steamer Sandhurst, drawing twenty-five feet of water and carrying a cargo of more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber, arrived at Astoria at midnight Sunday, after a passage of a little over twelve hours from Portland. The water has receded to a point where in

former years extreme difficulty would be experienced in navigating twentyfoot ships, but no trouble of any nature was encountered by the Sandhurst. This performance demonstrates more effectually than all of the maps and charts that can be printed that the Columbia River channel is in better condition than ever before. It is the result of a studied effort on the part of the United States Engineers, aided by the Port of Portland, to make river improvement work more of a permanent nature than was the case with the earlier attempts at channel-building in

this great water highway. In the earlier days of river improvement, a scarcity of funds and a desire to make the easiest way the best way not infrequently resulted in only a temporary improvement, which ished entirely with the succeeding season of low water. St. Helens bar, which at one time threatened the prestige of Portland so seriously that some of our citizens abandoned this port and endeavored to found a metropolis at the present county seat of Columbia County, was the first aid in demonstrating that only temporary relief was obtain able by dredging a short cut through the bar. Year after year delays were encountered at that point, and ship ping was hindered until a passable channel could be dredged out. Event ually the Government fired of wasting oney in these temporary improve ments and the jetty was built, confining the river to a space so narrow that it was forced to cut its way through by

scouring off the bottom It has been several years since what was known as St. Helens bar disappeared, and today there is a sufficient depth of water at that point to float the perience was met with at Walker's Island, which, next to St. Helens, for many years had the reputation of delaying more ships than were held up at Mr. Hendricks could not have imag- had no permanent effect on the Walkwas built was a depth scoured out that In view of the inevitable, his of shipping at all stages of the tide What has been accomplished at other places where difficulty is now encountered at low water. With results that the twenty-five-foot channel to the project than is generally supposed.

With the sentiment that has been aroused throughout the Pacific Northwest in regard to improvement of our waterways, it will be much easier in the future to secure aid from our neighboring states than has been the case heretofore. In the past Portland has been obliged to make the fight for these improvements with only mild assistance from her neighbors, but the open has placed the matter in a different light. An open river above Portland will enable the products of the Inland Empire to reach the deep-water ships at the nearest point, and the farther up the river the ship can go the greater will be the saving in transportation.

The Sandhurst had aboard more than 200 carloads of lumber, and the cargo was carried over the 100-mile stretch of water between Portland and Astoris at a cost so small that no railroad in existence could have handled it at the same rate, except at a heavy loss. This twenty-five-foot channel is not yet permanient at all points, but the w places have been straightened out, and it will very shortly be time to begin working for a thirty-foot channel. Judging the future by the past, it is quite certain that the latter depth can be secured with much less effort than has been made to secure the money necessary to accomplish what has al-

Of course, Professor Fox; of course you are tainted. If not, how came you ever to send the message you did to Mr. Rockefeller? "No questions People say that when trying to make terms with a pickpocket. If you had not felt that you were doing something of the same you to write those words?

Why should Professor Fox or body else suppose it would be agree-able to Mr. Rockefeller to find a man able to Mr. Rockefeller to find a man who would accept his money for a conspicuous religious use and ask no questions? Is Mr. Rockefeller afraid of questions? Evidently Professor Fox chinks he is. There is one thing, and only one, that makes a man afraid of questions: that thing is a guilty conscience. Professor Fox knew Rocke. only one, that makes a man afraid of questions; that thing is a guilty conscience. Professor Fox knew Rockefeller was afraid of questions, therefore he knew the millionaire had a guilty conscience; he thought he knew these things, at any rate, and that was just as had for Professor Fox as if he really

had known them. Now, a man with guilty conscience is a guilty man. And if Mr. Rockefeller is guilty at all, he is

WAYS. Knowing, then, that Mr. Rock had obtained his money wickedly, or thinking he knew it, which is the same thing, m brally, Pro share in the plunder, and promised to do what he could in return to make Mr. Rockefeller's wickedness look like righteousness And Professor Fox held the chair of biblical languages in the Chicago Theological Seminary! Was

No matter now; it is more interest One is, why did Professor Fox seize just this time to send his extremely flattering telegram to Mr. Rockefeller The answer is easy. He saw Rockefe ler scattering easy millions with the plain purpose of proving to Dr. Washington Gladden that his money was acceptable to other holy men, if not to n. Professor Fox thought it precisely the time to announce that he was one of the other kind of holy men. The second interesting question is, how many professors in our theological and other colleges are eager, like Profess Fox, to do an act which they themselves feel is compounding a felony in its moral aspect, for the sake of endow-

This is not so easy to answer, but there is a belief at large that there are a great many of them. The belief is prevalent, also, that Professor Fox nakes no mistake in his train of logic which traces the taint from the wicked ionor to the college that receives; from the college to the professor; thence to the student, and so on out, in a perennial stream of corruption, upon whole Nation. The conclusion is too terrible to be true, so thinks Professor Fox. The experience of our times in the Equitable scandal, in Philadelphia, in St. Louis, in nearly every city in the country, seems to urge, on the contrary, it is true.

The Chicago Theological Seminary does marvelous wisely to revise its de-partment of biblical languages. Such men as Professor Fox provoke language which is biblical but not edifying.

Railroad statistics prepared by the the first quarter of 1905 show that 28 passengers and 204 employes were killed and 1651 passengers and 2062 employes were injured in train accidents. Other celdents to passengers and employes not the result of collisions or derailments bring the grand total up to 909 killed and 14,397 injured. In the face of such statistics as these, there is some more than pride in the remark of the able seaman to his mate. "Thank God that you and I are sallors." Old Neptune in his wildest revels has never left such a record of killed and injured. edly responsible for many of these casbut the railroad business has ualties. assumed mighty proportions in this country, and among the vast army of employes and millions of passengers carried there are undoubtedly many cases of unavoidable accident

Mr. C. Bieker, wifebeater, is the latest candidate for the whipping-post. To be sure, he beat his wife and blackened er eyes in the privacy of their he instead of following the example of Epstein, the tailor, and beating her on the public streets. The gentleman undoubtedly knew the penalty that has been provided for wifebeaters, but the leniency shown Epstein probably enhim to do as he did, in the belief that he would be let off with mild punishment. The whipping-post may be all that its opponents claim for it-a relic of barbarism-but the punishment it inflicts is so much better than is deany other point on the river. Dredg- served by the hulking brutes who beat ing out a channel after each high water frail women that its use should meet with general approval. It will be noted that the first man punished under the new law quickly left the state. We can spare every one of his kind.

New York detectives have arrested half a dozen wealthy beggars, and in searching them found \$588 in the possession of one, while another had a bank book showing him to be the owner of \$1400, deposited in a bank. The metropolis is said to contain a large number of this class of mendicants, who have formed a beggars' trust. The list, however, does not include those other New York beggars who go down to Washington every time Congress meets and beg aims for their steamships and shipyards. The size of the donation asked probably renders the latter class immune from arrest.

The Supreme Court has decided that the ownership of a meteor rests with the owner of the land on which the "shooting star" descends, and not with the discoverer. If this decision is to stand as a precedent, the occupation of searching for the legendary pot of gold, supposed to be buried at the end of the rainbow, might as well be discontin ued, for the possession would be dis-puted if it was found. About the only things out of the sky that mortal man can lay claim to are sunshine and rain, and of these his ownership is limited

The legitimate consequences of the "gentleman thief" style of literature, now so popular, may be seen, perhaps, in the case of the "highly esteemed and implicitly trusted" tutor, who stole \$15,000 worth of jewels from his employer the day before he started on vacation trip to Norway. Fate is less kind than the novelists in these matters. This gentleman thief has been arrested; but there is still hope-he may not be convicted.

The plenipotentiaries of Russia, says the Novoe Vremya, are to defend the interest of the white against the yellow races. This sounds well; but neither Europe nor America will forget that what the Russian plenipotentiaries will defend is the interest, not of the white race, nor of the Russian people, but of half a score of men in St. Petersburg who care for themselves and nobo

The crew of the Takasago went down

There is a deficit this year in the Na-tional Treasury of \$24,000,000. Well, we got half a million for our Lewis and Clark Pair, which is much more than

OREGON OZONE

Pittsburg negress proclaims herelf to be "God in the flesh," and her ock consists of 18 white people. Pittsburg is north of the Mason and Dixer

"You great big goose," the maiden cried:

"You dear old duck!" quoth he; And now that goose and duck allied In wedlock point with rising pride To ducky goslings three.

If we always knew just where the lightning is going to strike, we'd know enough to stand from under.

A lady poet in the Overland Monthly nas sung a long song in celebration of the fag of San Francisco, the poen being entitled "Fog o' loves the fog, because it keeps the sun from beating down and blistering the own. Now let Alfred Austin give us his views a la "Fog o' Lunnun." is its excuse for being?

to make of the Thesplan handler of John L. Sullivan. It is not too much to ask, and yet it means so much. Won't Mr. Sullivan's theatrical bottle-holder kindly procure a new chrysanthemum for his star's coat-inpel? That old Japanese blossom has done duty, lo! these many years. Some time ago we appealed to the public in behalf of Jack London. Mr. London sadly needed a coat to take the place of the sweater years and years. Only yesterday we were rewarded by observing a pictur of the Oakland writer in a coat. Our prayer was answered-some dispense: of charity had presented Mr. London with a coat. Now for the rechrysanthemation of John L.

Luther Burbank lived in California for a score of years, doing something marvelous every year, before he became known as anything more than a harmless lunatic. And then his genius was discovered by rank outsiders When people from distant parts of the world began to visit Burbank's home as a shrine, California waked up and looked at him herself. If Mr. Burbank had been of the sort that gets up on its hind-heels and howls, he would have become notorious long ago. But he happened to be the real thing instead of an egotistic upstart, and now he is noted. So now we howl-hurral for Burbank!

The Atlanta Constitution is trying to defeat Hoke Smith for Governor Georgia. Let it but spell his name Hoax Myth, and surely that will weaken his candidacy.

Los Angeles wants to cut down the time between Chicago and the City of Angels to 45 hours. Why should a city with that name care to get closer Chicago?

The problem of the Nehalem beeswax has reached and passed that other familiar and exasperating problem, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" And it is running a mighty close race with "Where is Pat Crowe?"

Cheating Fate.

Smith-What would you do if you knew positively that you were going to die ours from now? Jones-Drop dead at once.

Mountain Courtesies.

Mt. Tacoma-Why are you looking gh and mighty these days? Mt. Hood-Oh, I'm up in the air. Mt. Tacoma-What's wrong? Mt. Hood-I'm trying to look over that Watch Tacoma Grow" aignboard and see the Exposition

Constant Reader Corrected.

Dear Ozone: Don't you think that Oregon ought to be proud? She has produced the two most famous living American poets-Joaquin Miller and Edwin Markham. Joaquin Miller and Edwin Markham.

Yes, dear Constant, Oregon should be proud; but Oregon also should know enough not to continue making the mistake of publishing the statement that Joaquin Miller was born in this state. Mr. Miller is a native of Indiana, though he never has practiced the drop-stitch style of poetry that originated in Indianapolls, or rather in Boone County. Miller is not a native son, but he is a shining sun, and long may he shine!

garnered but a few pebbles thrown up on the shore from the illimitable ocean date time, she being about 40, fully matured, and showing that she had carried out the promise of her younger days as to beauty. There is also a psinting of beauty. There is also a psinting of title indeed. They are convenient names, a part of the complicated system by Kinson, made about ten years tem by means of which we conceive and communicate ideas.

In astronomy, in chemistry, in biology, or in whatever direction we seek, we soon discover that the amount of our actual knowledge is pitifully amount of the promise of her younger than she was at the time, she being about 40, fully matured, and showing that she had carried out the promise of her younger days as to beauty. There is also a psinting of ergy—what do we know about them?

Little indeed. They are convenient to beauty. There is also a psinting of the promise of her younger than she was at the time, she being about 40, fully matured, and showing that she had carried out the promise of her younger than she was at the time, she being about 40, fully matured, and showing that she had carried out the promise of her younger than she was at the time, she being about 40, fully matured, and showing that she had carried out the promise of her younger than she bed actried time, she being about 40, fully matured, and showing that she had carried out the promise of her younger than she was at the time, she being about 20, fully matured, and showing that she had carried out the promise of her younger than she was at the time, she being about 2 sun, and long may he shine!

The Taint.

I'm terribly scared these days, I am! I'm shaking and shivering in my shoes; My nerves are a-flutter; I can't be ca'm, For fear of a taint in the cash I use! I'm shaking with shivering, shuddering

For you never can tall who the hoodeo

Whenever I jingle a coin or two, The keys of the jailer I seem to hear Clinking and clanking in giee, and, ugh! I shake and I shudder with horrible fear, And I go and get rid of my bad two-bits

For you never can tell who the hoodo ROBERTUS LOVE.

Might Have Been Worse Salt Lake Herald.

"Ch, I don't know," nurmured Caesar as the conspirators closed in on him. "this isn't so bad! I might have been first vice-president of a life insurance com-pany." awing his mantle about him, he passed away with a smile on his

Out on Strike.

Pat-Oi thought McCarty was on th' water wagon!
Mike—He was, but he went on a strike yesterday out av sympathy

Cuhnel Fairfax on the Japanese New York Bun.

New Tork Sun.
These Japs they are ententy soldiers.
As every aid soldier admits.
And they've thrown the po' stupid Russian
Into moughty disorderly fits.
There's only one thing that's against 'em
(Though it dosen't much count in a fight)
An've tried to foret.
But Ah haven't as yet.
That those fine little cusses ain't white,

When Ah note that their pleasantest pas is to storm a wall eighty feet high And reduce an impregnable fo'trees Ah can see only restrain a Banasil But still in the takes of their movees Ah do not take perfect delight. For Ah cannot as yet (the Ah've trie forget

When Togo can find Rojentvensky
And in less than an hour can make
Him look like two him and a nicke.
We must bunch him with Nelson and Di
Now. Ah have a theory about it.
And Ah hope you'll agree it is right:
They look yeller, yet
Ah'm stilln' to bet
That they really and truly are white.

"GRAFT" WIDESPREAD IN THE NATION

New York Tribune. The Machen-beavers processing in the good deal to discourage "gratting" in the Federal service; but the evil of which the postoffice scandals were an ominous symptom, was widespread, and we are not unlikely to encounter from time to not unlikely to encounter from time to time fresh evidences of the persistence in Government circles of the "grafting" spirit. Last week a United States Senator was convicted in Portland, Or., of taking attorney's fees for work done-in violation of law-before the Federal departments. Less than a month ago a trusted employe of the Smithsonian Institution was arrested on the charge of embezzling the institution's funds, this embeszlement having continued for a long period underlying the last the charge of the senator of of the senato ana is looking into lax banking laws

She having continued for a long period unde-tected. Now an important official in the Department of Agriculture is dismissed for 'dectoring' the department's cotton re-ports and giving advance information to What Cotton Exchange brokers and speculators. A Senator who secretly accepted illicit fees for practicing before the departments might plead that he committed no serious moral wrong in taking compensation which any lawyer not a member sation which any lawyer not a member of the House or Senate might honorably have accepted. He might contend that he only did work which another lawyer would have done, and that neither the Government nor the public suffered loss or injury through his action. A vulgar bribe-taker like Machen might say that his pilferings were petty and did not do serious damage to private or public interests. But the diamissed associate statistician of the Agricultural Department, if the charges against him are fully susif the charges against him are fully sus-tained, can make no plea in mitigation of the moral enormity of his conduct; for he deliberately betrayed a public trust whose importance he fully understood, and sought to profit through market man-ipulations which involved the property interests—directly and indirectly—of millons of American citizens.

The spirit which prompts such breaches of trust-either in public or in private life -cannot be compromised with. It is the most destructive force against which our present political and social order has war; and we should make an example of each and every offender who turns a trust to private gain. The Federal Gov-ernment is gradually discovering and rooting out its "grafters." The process is a slow one, perhaps, yet the results

chleved so far have been eminently sholesome. The war must go on—and will go on—till the public service is purified; and the moral energy this warfare generates may be sufficient to drive the 'grafter' eventually not only from public but from private and business life.

The New York World finds graft inves Arkansas is investigating boodling in its

California has looting cases against city ficials in San Francisco. Illinois has the beef and strike graft in

and some scandalous failures of banks involving public men.

Kansas has graft inquiry in progress involving the Legislature and State Treas-

Louisiana has a police graft scandal in New Orle n New Orleans.

Maryland has scandals in county affairs all over the state. Officials are charged with exacting illegal fees.

Missouri has its racing, gambling and several other affairs involving political Nebraska postoffice trafficking cases still hang fire.

New Jersey has several graft investigations under way, all of a minor nature New York has the insurance graft scan-

Ohio has police scandals in Toledo and

Oregon has its land frauds. Pennsylvania has its Philadelphia cases. South Carolina is looking into liquor nistration

Texas is after car-line grafters in its Utah's land frauds are still in an unset Tennessee finds undertakers in cities

rofiting unduly on pauper burials.
Vermont hunted for graft in state insti-ations, but didn't find any. Virginia is dizzing into primary election

West Virginia is investigating legislative

Wis nsin has its Milwaukee mess.

Providence Journal. It is a matter of common knowledge that the progress of scientific discovery during the 19th century surpassed, both in bulk and in importance, the combined achievements of all preceding centuries. Constant repetition of this fact seems to have produced an impression in the minds of many people that we are nearing the limit of human knowledge; that, setting aside one or two apparently insoluble problems, discovered; and that all that is left for the 13th century to 50 is to catalogue and classify the wast array of data already obtained, to establish the relaamong phenomena and to unify ed facts into the harmony of observed occurrences which we designate as law.

No very deep inquiry into the present condition of science is needed in order to show the fallacy of such an idea. Scientific theories are in a state of constant flux. As a matter of fact, even those that appear most solid are held only as working hypotheses, offering today the most reasonable re-conciliation of various phenomena, but liable to enforced readjustments by the new discoveries of tomorrow. It is by new discoveries of tomorrow. It is by this process alone that the whole body of scientific knowledge has been built up, piece by piece, fact after fact, each generation building upon the work of its predecessors. No investigator would for a moment countenance the idea that a point has been reached where this process is no longer necessary. For the amount of our knowledge is, after all, only relatively, great; it is comparison with that pos

as we that a stone released from the hand would fall to the earth. He did not call it gravitation, to be sure; but how much more do we know about it know that we have given the phenomenon a name? What is electricity? What is heat? What is matter? We can describe certain observed properties of these and other things, but we neither know their source nor their esseace, and are by no means certain of their relations. And some of our knowledge is but half-knowledge, after all Astronomers tell us that the solar system is traveling toward the star Vega at a rate of about 430,003,000 of miles a year, but they do not know. of miles a year, but they do not know whether this motion is a drift or part of an orbit. The number of questions are possible is indeed almost without

There is plenty of work, then, for There is pienty of work, then, for the scientists of the 20th century in the problems that are yet unsolved, it may well be that some of these can never be compassed by the human un-derstanding. Is the universe limited or limitless? What is life? What is the relation between mind and body? A century may prove far too short a time to answer such queries, if any answer is ever possible. Nineteenia century science has accumulated a vast amount of data; it has constructed many plausible theories and some that have a strong appearance of proba-bility. It remains for future investiga-tors to demonstrate the truth. Within the last hundred years encouraging progress has been made in explaining "how; the task of 20th century and "how"; the tank of 20th century sci-

The Proper Booze.

Philadelphia Press.

Vermont comes forward with the proposition that the warship to be named for that state shall be christened with a bottle of maple syrup. This thing is going around presty well. It was suggested recently by Kansas to use a bottle of coal oil: Milwaukee wanted it to be a bottle of beer in her case, and after a while Georgia will be coming along with a claim for mint juleps. These propositions serve to direct attention to the specialties in which the states take a natural price, but after a sufficient amount of advertising has been done they all come down to champagne, and the superattion is such that if champagne were not used it is probable no one could be induced to sail on the ship.

Looks Suspicious.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Boodyle.
"Going to Europe isn't what it used to be,
you know. When a mian travels now a jot
of people turn up their noses and wonder
whether a grand jury a after him."

SCIENCE HAS MUCH TO LEARN RELICS OF BONAPARTE FAMILY

Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Bonaparte is justly proud of his royal ancestry. In his Baltimore residence he has a "Napoleon room," which contains some of the most famous Roomarks and the contains some of the most famous Roomarks and the contains some of the most famous Roomarks and the contains and the Bonaparte relics and mementos to be found anywhere in this country. One of the most striking things in the ro is a marble bust of the Emperor, though he was not Emperor at time the first cast was made. bust is by Henri-Frederick Iselin, cut in marble from the plaster cast mod-eled in Cairo, Egypt, by Louis Corbet, and, as Napoleon was only a few years in Egypt in the latter part of the year 7 of the French republic (corresping to the year 1799), it is supposed to have been fully completed some time in the following year,

The marble bust was cut in 1859, and came at that time into the posses sion of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte sion of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Jerome Bonaparte, at one time King of Westphalia—the grand-father of the present Mr. Bonaparte and the man who married Miss Elisa-beth Patterson, of Baltimore. The bust of Napoleon represents him

of- in the uniform of a General in the re- French republic, and is a striking ex-but ample of the sculptor's art. The pose the is natural and graceful, the features exhibiting earnestness and thoughtful ness in the highest degree. another and a smaller which Napoleon appears in the cope, the garb of the first Consul. In another part of the room, side by side, are the marble busts of Charles Bonaparte and marbie busts of Charles Bonaparte and Letisia Bonaparte, the father and mother of the Emperor. These busts are by Canova and were presented to Mr. Bonaparte's mother by Jerome Bonaparte during his residence at Bor-

by mankind a few centuries ago; but, face to face with the thousand and one problems of the cosmos to which we vainly seek an answer, it becomes convincingly apparent that we have as yet garnered but a few pebbles thrown up on the shore from the illimitable ocean of eternity. Space, Time, Matter, Engagement of the shore from the illimitable ocean of eternity. Space, Time, Matter, Engagement of the shore from the illimitable ocean of eternity. dentown, N. J.

form. There are also other objects of interest, one a breech-loading, double barreled fowling-piece, given by Mr. Bonaparte's grandfather to his son, Mr. Bonaparte's grandfather of horse or bottler pistols which belonged to the Buke of Brunswick, killed at Quatre Bras, Iwo days prior to the battle of Bras. Iwo days prior to the battle of Mr. Bonaparte's grandfather, who was in command of a division of the French army during the Waterloo campaign.

No Pork for the South.

Nashville American.

Is it the intention of the President to make it a sectional Government? It certainly looks that way, for no first-class appointive position under the Government except that of Governor-General of the Philippines is held by a Southern man

A Suburban Martyr.

Washington Post,
Young Judkins bought a cottage nest;
It had a big front yard.
To keep it tidy and complete
He labored long and hard.
The grass and weeds all rankly grew,
And every day at dawn
And every hight when work was through
Young Judkins mowed the lawn.

And when he'd worked across the lot With arms and ankles sore. The side where he began had got As chargy as before. The neighbors watched the struggle grim Twist grass and human brawn. They sometimes sought to comfor But Judains moved the lawn.

When to his office he would go "
That grass was on his mind.
In dreams he off could see it grow,
His limity wife repland
And thought of sociables and tens
Where other wives had gone,
like yearned for simple joys like the
But Judkins moved the lawn.