# The Oregonian

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THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

## JEROME AND THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. William Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York, belongs to that rare species of men who know their own minds. He thinks he has made a good District Attorney, therefore he asks for a re-election. He wants the office because he knows he is fit for it; because he has made a record to stand on; and because that record has a character of its own, clear, definite and uncompromising, for the people to approve or condemn. Like all his compeers in the new school of politicians, whether Republicans or Democrats, and like the great and strenuous founder of that school Mr. Jerome loves a clear issue; and above all he is gratified when the issue is a square one between right and wrong. New York City is therefore an ideal him. arena for him to fight upon, since in Gog and Magog are forever at war. With varying and uncertain fortunes the contest between the hosts of Ormiged and Ahriman is perpetually waged there, and Jerome is gradually emerging as the protagonist of light.

It is useless to deny that American political issues are everywhere becoming profoundly ethical. Trimmers and time-servers are steadily losing ground before the men who stand for definite oral principles in both parties. La Follette, Deneen, Folk, are rising men because they are uncompromisingly opest and plainspoken. Secretary Taft gains ground with the people every speech he makes because he is always, without reservation, squarely on the side of simple, old-fashioned righteousness. It is too much to say that we owe this tendency wholly to New York City; but certainly the enthusiastic reading of the accounts of the perennial fight against Tammany Hall has done more than any other cause to imspire young men all over the country to take up the struggle against graft and corruption in their

own cities and states.

Like the trusts, the street railway monopolies and all the great organizations for graft and plunder, Tampany belongs to no political party. It pretends to be Democratic, but the name is a mere convenience. It has no principles and no loyalty. It exists solely to plunder the public and its power rests upon a consistent appeal to the primitive instinct of thievery. Tammany Hall would join the Republican party tomorrow if its leaders were convinced that the Republicans had a majority in New York City. The city machine always goes by the name of the dominant party. In Philadelphia it is Republican, but its objects are fraud and theft, just as Tammany's are in New York. In Cincinnati the two socalled parties have the same boss-When Rome was decadent, the priests. or augurs, used to grin at each other as they went through the motions of sacrificing. The mummeries were all very well to fool the people-but the priests saw through them. Just so our political priests in the corrupt Amerloan cities see though the mummeries of party names and pretended principles whose only use is to befool silly and indolent voters. Party loyalty in a New York city election is besotted

None knows this better than Mr. Jerome, and being the inveterate foe to shams, superstitions and frauds, he has declared his independence of all the bosses and stands for re-election as an independent candidate; and if he holds steadfastly to his purpose, his success is certain. His career is stainless, his ability enormous, and his popularity is great and increasing. He is another of those personalities, continually appear-ing in New York, like Tilden, Cleve-land and Roosevelt, who combine political shrewdness with unbending integrity, and the bosses fear him, as well they may. Should he be re-elected District Attorney this year, he is likely to become Governor of New York next year, and then the Presidency is not far off. Their scheme for getting rid | the bellef that the task is unsurmount-

nominated him for Vice-President, but it would probably work a good deal better. The plot is to nominate Jerome for Mayor of New York, to run against McClellan, and then defeat him. Of course this would ruin him politically.

McClellan, though a creature of Tammany Hall, is not entirely subservient and has made a very decent Mayor. He has never had the courage to revolt from his masters, like Weaver of Philadelphia, but he has withstood them now and then. In running for re-election he would have all his previous strength and a good deal more, for the feeling in New York, even among independents like Jacob Rils, is that he has done pretty well and deserves another term. Some of the independent papers which opposed him before are now supporting him, and the same is true of one faction of the Citizens' Union. The independent voters of New York are badly at odds, in fact, and Jerome could not look for anything like their unanimous support if he ran for Mayor. while on the other hand, running for District Attorney he is sure of re-elec-

There is little danger that Jerome will misunderstand the situation. The path to high political honor lies by way of the Governor's chair, as he well knows. The Mayors of New York have, as a rule, gone no farther. If he were sure of the office he would not accept it. Under the present conditions of doubt and premeditated treachery be will resolutely decline the nomination.

THE SUMNERS, FATHER AND SON, Major-General Samuel S. Sumner, U.

S. A., commanding the Southwestern Division, embracing the Department of Texas and the Department of Colorado, who came last week to see the Lewis and Clark Fair, is a son of General Edwin V. Sumner, who commanded corps d'armee in the Army of the Pomac,-the First Corps at Antietam and the right grand division at Fredericksburg. In the Spring of 1861 he superseded General Albert Sidney Johnston in command of the Department of the Pacific. Johnston was arranging a movement on this coast in support of the Confederacy, when Sumner appeared, suddenly, and relieved him of the command. It was due to the vigilance of Senator Nesmith, of Oregon that this change was effected. On his way to Washington in the Fall of 1860 Nesmith took note of Johnston's movements, and immediately after Lincoln became President, urged the removal of Johnston. Sumner was instructed to relieve Johnston, but to give no notice whatever, in advance. It is probable this averted serious trouble in our Paclfic States and territories. Johnston at once started overland for the South, received high command in the Confederate army, commanded at the battle of Shileh, in April, 1862, and was killed there. General Edwin V. Sumner died

in 1863, at Syracuse, N. Y., en route for the West. He was to command the Federal armies west of the Mississippl. His son, the present General, Samuel S. Sumner, entered the Army as a volunteer at the beginning of the Civil War. He is now a Major-General, and will be retired next year. Frank Moore's "Anecdotes and Reminiscences of the War." published in 1866, the following incident is recovered,

A story is told of the veteran Summer at the battle of Antietam. His son, Captain Summer, a youth of twenty was on his staff. The old man calmly snod amid a storm of shot and shell, and turned to send his through a doubly raging fire, on a mission of duty. He might never see his boy again, but his country claimed his life and, as he looked upon his young brow, he grasped his hand. encircled him with his arms, and fondly kissed him. "Good-by, Sammy:" "Good-by, father:" and the youth mounting his horse, rode gayly on with the message. He returned unharmed, and again his hand was greated and a cordial "How d'ye do, Sammy?" snewered by a grasp of equal affection and "Glad to see you, father." The scene was touching to those who witnessed it. In this battle the

old General was wounded,
"Barmy" was General Sumner's commant companion. The father depended much on his judgment and consulted him upon many of the most important matters. "It was a touching bond," says the chronicler, "which united the gray, war-worn vateran to the son of his

#### THE DELAY AT PANAMA.

It is now announced that all other branches of work on the Panama Canal will be temporarily suspended until the sanitary conditions at the isthmus have been sufficiently improved to admit of a laborer performing a day's work without placing his life in jeepardy. Unquestionably this is a feature of the work that should have been at tended to eighteen months ago, and, had It been taken up at that time, vast sums of money and much time would have been saved. There has been something which, for want of a better definition, we might term "un-American" about the conduct of the Panama Canel work throughout the entire eighteen months that the old commission was in

The large delegations of office-seekers in search of a nice, easy Government position where the work would be light and pay liberal were in most cases disappointed with the conditions which prevailed at Panama, and nearly all drifted back to this country "knocking" Panama to the extent of their ability, and thereby frightening out many better men who might have been induced to go to the isthmus with a view to giving up a day's work for a day's pay. With the experience of the French in their efforts to put the canal through, it is difficult to understand how any intelligent man could view a sojourn at Panama in the light of a pleasure trip, and yet it is quite apparent that such was the view taken by

many of the men who went down there This was one of the causes which has interfered with progress on the work, but beneath the surface, and reflected from time to time in newspaper articles and interviews with public men, was a sentiment of indifference or distrust of the ultimate success of the scheme. Whether it was the railroads that have steadily fought canal egislation for years, or whether it was timidity caused by the fallure of the French plans years before, certain it is this prevailing sentiment was highly detrimental to progress on canal work. The new management of the canal seems determined to bring about a change. It has cut out much of the red tape which prevented business-like action, and has formulated plans for carrying the work ahead as expeditiously and economically as though it

With the experience of the old commission as a record, there will be no disposition to underestimate the difficulties confronted by the French. But there is nothing in the record of accomplishments, or rather lack of accomplishments, to date, that warrants of Jerome resembles the game of the able. It does not require a high degree What village life and village schools follow had a policy of bosses against Roosevelt when they of intelligence to understand that now can do for the children, tying them to been adopted by them.

was a private undertaking.

progress will be made while men are dying by scores and those who escape are ill fed and sickly. Chairman Shonts and his associates seem to appreciate fully this fact, and they will make no attempt to do any active "digging" until they have improved sanitary conditions so that the health of

the men will not be impaired. There are certain influences which are detrimental to the canal now at work, as they have been for years, but the American people have determined on the construction of the ditch, and in obedience to this determination all obstacles will be overcome and the waters of the two oceans joined. This preliminary delay is exasperating, but it is by no means fatal to the project,

#### STAYING BY THE SOIL.

Much has been said and written of an alarming movement off the farm to the city, and of the consequent overcrowding of already dense populations. For this depopulation of the country many reasons are given. But simmer down to the duliness and backwardness of life on the farm, and to the attractions of the city, in high wages, in movement and variety, and more or less healthy amusements. Be it ever so desirable that the current be reversed and run from city to country, the grade must be first changed, and a downhill channel opened from city to farm. The city's attractions will not grow less as time passes. There will be even more ball games, and rail and river excursions. theaters and vaudeville shows, illuminated streets and decorated stores. Saloon and danochall doors will still be open to the young, but not very innocent, country boy. Work in the city, while times are good, must be better 'paid than mere farm labor, and of variety of occupation there is no end. So the stream cannot be dammed and thrown back at the city end.

We have dealt with the average farm boy, it will be observed, not with the rarer specimen, who, besides work of better class in city, finds means to raise himself and grow in knowledge and book learning, in science and art, who frequents the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and adds to the growing number of readers in the public library. Ambition, the sense of capacity and of desire to rise, have taken possession of boys of this class. Such an one, probably, has chosen wisely to make his way where men congregate and life throbs and flows fast. But, to the average country man and country girl, who has heard the call to the town, but has not yet shaken country dust from the feet, what can be shown them by way of hope for such a leavening of farm life with city brightness and lightness as shall hold them where they belong?

The first curse of farm life in the sparsely settled regions of the West is its isolation. Is it inevitable that farmhouses be set one-half a mile apart? Must movement and company on the farm be confined to horses and cows, hoge, dogs and chickens, and days pass without a soul in sight but the family in the lone house? Shall letters and newspapers lie in the distant postoffice until some member of the household musters up courage to "hitch up" and journey there to get them, or else till stores give out and the housewife insists on a fresh supply? Oh, for the extension of this rural mail delivery until every farm is within its beneficent circuit. Let our rural friends never cease agitating until this great boon comes to them also. Away off in the wilds of Crook County the settlers have found how, by self-help, they may prepare the way for the rural mail. This is how they do it in the Bear

A novel new rural mail delivery has bee established between Princville and the Bei Creek country. The route is about 45 milliong and servee about 40 families. One of livery each week is made and each permomentation make a trip about once its every nit months. The first trip was made on it little to August. This new service is of greeness in the country of the mail once each week, delivered at the door The new service was agreed to by all thoconcerned, and each person will make he regular trip as his name is reached on the its.

Think of it-forty-five miles long and forty families to be served! Can nothing more be done for them in their farapart homes? Two things would help hem out, the rural telephone and the parcels post. The first of these folks can get for themselves, even in the Bear Creek country, if they will learn by Willamette Valley experience and combine and organize. It costs but little compared with the comfort gained. It is almost life, it may easily be health, insurance. The lone woman in the house is no longer lonely, and the doctor can be got at before the patient dies. As to the parcels post: The statesman who fails to insist on, to fight for, this boon to country people everywhere hardly deserves the name. Who are express companies, that their objections should outweigh the universal demand of the people?

But the last remedy for the isolation and duliness of farm life is the most certain. Diminish the distances apart. of the farms, and set the houses near hough to be neighbors in reality, as well as in name. How is this to be brought about? First by following out on all these irrigated lands of Oregon the wise suggestion of Mr. Savage. Here it is:

Here it is:

H. N. Ravage, one of the supervising engineers of the Government's irrigation projects in Montana, as stated by the Helena Record, has determined upon a novel plan in conjunction with what is known as the Huntly project—that of establishing townsites at intervals of five miles on the litre of the main irrigating ditch. The land served in to be divided into 48-acre tracts. In the center of the tract the Government will establish and conduct an experiment station for the benefit of settlers on the irrigated lands and for the information of the Agricultural Department. If all plane shall work satisfactorily, the settlers upon the lands areclaimed by Government irrigation works will have neighbors, companions, daily mall, soil trady for the plow, near markets for perishable products of their lands and transportation facilities for distribution of the staple products.

Let not this revival of village life be confined to irrigated lands. Wherever intensive farming is possible, wherever rotation of crops and diversity of products are introduced, wherever the small-tract orchard gives the livelihood for the family, there can neighborhood life flourish.

One point more: What farmer who has children to bring up does not pray for the chance of the long term and the graded school? The village, the concentration of life on the farm, shows the way out. In Grant County, in the heart of Eastern Oregon, they have found it, as this shows:

The District Clerks' school census reports show a strongly pronounced movement of population away from the country and into the towns and rillages. A few districts have been compelled to discontinue their organizations from want of patrons. Village schools show the greatest gains, more than offsetting the losses in the country.

the farm for good and all, this, as Rudyard Kipling says, this is another story.

The steamer Jerome, plying on the Upper Columbia River, struck a rock and sank on her first trip in the wheat trade above Cellio. A similar fate overtook the steamer Frederick Billings on her maiden trip in connection with the Paul Mohr portage road a few years ago. These two accidents do not prove that the Upper Columbia is unsafe for navigation, for many a fine steamboat met her fate on the same route before the railroad came. What they do prove is that in its present condition it is a much more difficult piece of river to navigate than the unobstructed reaches of the lower river and middle river. The disaster will be keenly regretted, for some difficulty has been experienced in securing boats for the oute, and this may have a tendency still further to delay the establishment of steamboat communication with the upper country.

industry will place as much money in save the price of a shoe-shine. circulation as was distributed by the economy is touching. salmon industry in a fairly successful season, like that just closed.

The suggestion of Mr. Wanzer, ex-City Engineer, that the disease-breeding sloughs on the East Side of the river be filled by material dredged out of the river is an excellent one. By this method the City of Tacoma converted a large amount of worthless tideland into fine water-front property, and in the transformation practically all of the expense was borne by the Government. The harbor and adjacent flats are of as much importance to Portland as those of Tacoma are to the City of Destiny, and it might be possible to persuade the Government to assist the Port of Portland in scooping out some of the shoal places in the harbor and spreading the dirt where it would be useful.

Possibly it is too much to expect of a man with a gun that he should forbear itself on his mercy by running straight mainstay of the prospector's and fursolitary deer weighed close to 300 right arm and right leg were brokenpounds dressed.

Creek country, according to an Eastern but she has never made a satisfactory troi of his machine" at a race, ran into a after she proved a failure. The latest severely injured. inventor with a "high-speed" idea for ocean steamships will build his boats which is the maximum number now in use.

> Machinery has threatened the noble hand trade of the sculptor. A Neapolitan has invented a sculpturing device whose motive power is steam or electricity, which they say can do the work of twenty first-class sculptors. One of but is the subject of a lawsuit against the purchaser of the American rights from a "sculpture syndicate." When become an art center.

past twenty years to check the ravages of consumption. A remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from Prussia has been recorded. In 1886 the tion, back in the 86s, would have been death rate in the cities of over 100,000 it was only 22 per 10,000. And it should in Germany are correctly made up.

Now that the Emperor of Japan has omewhat tardlly made full acknowledgment of the President's service in behalf of peace, let us dismiss the subject and order our kitchen wood be fore the Fall rains set in.

Though we are on the fifth day of the first permissible oyster month, Port-land visitors have relished the bivalve for the last four weeks. Another advertisement for our perfect Summer climate.

Thomas W. bawson was down on the ogramme for a Labor day speech at Kansas City, but he "failed to arrive." We reckon that's what's usually the matter with Thomas.

With the prestige of success at Portsmouth, President Roosevelt will be in good position to serve as referee between Taft and Root three years from goat and a mere suspicion of goat. now.

Labor day being over, everybody will again go to work.

#### Credit to Portland. Athena (Umatilia) Press.

It is most gratifying to say that the good people of Portland are not taking advantage of the opportunity to "graft" and "hold up" everybody, as has been too often the case at great expositions, Hotel rates, private rooms, meals at restaurants or with private families are as reasonable as before the Exposition opened its doors. In fact, so far as' the cost of necessities is concerned, one could nardly realize a great Exposition is in full blast and thousands of strangers are within the gates and the guests of Portland. And Portland people can well be proud of this condition of affairs. The future will show their wisdom and bring a reward far in excess of what would What village life and village schools follow had a policy of "get rich quick"

### OREGON OZONE.

Where That Bill Went. William Dollar returned Monday from his visit to the Portland Fair.-Coeur d'Alene (Idahe) Journal.

#### Still Meaner.

A gentle reader from Hood River declares that there is a man in his town even meaner than the one who runs an aplary and crosses his bees with lightning bugs to make them work all night, as noted in this column a few days ago. The Hood River man, according to our reader, hangs around a maple sugarmaking plant in fly time and catches flies to get the sugar off their legs.

#### The King's Economy.

Joseph Blethen, associate editor of the Seattle Times, has discovered that in order to see the King of England it is not necessary for a man to put on uncouth knee-breeches and un-American humility, nor to fall over a chair walking The annual hop harvest is on in the backward out of the royal presence. Mr. Willamette Valley, and thousands of Blethen writes from London that he saw pickers will be in the fields today. The King Edward and his whole royal outfit amount of money distributed among without changing his clothes or his the pickers is in the aggregate very method of locomotion. The King and his large. The crop this year is smaller suits arrived at a railway station and than that of last year, and the price is entered carriages for the royal palace, materially lower. The size of the crop and the Seattle journalist was in the of course affects the gross earnings of benevolent mob outside the ropes. Before the pickers, but the price of hops is a the arrival of the royal locomotive, pullmatter of indifference with them, for ing the royal tender and the royal railway they receive as much for picking a carriages, a set of tackers tacked down a pound of 18-cent hops this year as they red carpet on the platform and a set of were paid for picking 30-cent hops a sweepers swept the imaginary dust from year ago. Despite the low prices, the it. The King stepped on this carpet to

#### That Inevitable If.

"My new airship," said the Columbus of the upper strata, "Is sure to be a success. I know it will tack beautifullyjust like a prize yacht. The rudder is made on scientific principles, and the propellers can't be improved upon. sure to make a successful flight, if-"When are you going up in it?" inquired the enthusiastic friend.

"Just as soon as the weather conditions are favorable. As I say, the machine is a winner. The whole ship is built on the most approved lines. Every contingency has been looked after, and it is going to be a world-beater, if-"I'm eager to see you try lt."

"-if the machinery doesn't get-out of order," concluded the confident aeronaut.

## Thrillis.

Page 45, of the August Issue of The Auto Advocate, tells of the races at to kill a strange deer, which threw Cleveland, where that veteran racing man, Earl Kiser, lost control of his mainto his camp. But a lone caribou met | chine and run into the fence. "His left this fate last week in a sheepherder's leg was reduced to a pulp and his racer saved it from disaster. At the end he camp in the Blue Mountains. It was totally destroyed. He was removed to the secured the concessions, first from the the only one ever seen in Oregon, as Gienville Hospital, where the leg was far as is reported, though a few are amputated. With Kiser out of the game, believed to survive in the southern Webb Jay was an easy winner," etc. Page nountains of Idaho. Carfbou abound 45-the other side of the same sheetin Alaska, and share with moose the tells of the races at Buffalo, where Webb privilege of being hunted as the Jay "was the central figure in a tragic event." Jay's machine crashed through nunter's life in Winter. But in Oregon the fence, and "Mr. Jay had nine ribs they seem out of their latitude. That broken and one lung punctured, and his The next page contains an interview with Barney Oldfield, the remaining one of the A London inventor has designed a famous auto-racing trio, in which Mr. steamship which he confidently expects Oldfield sets forth that unless there is a will cross the Atlantic in three days. great improvement in tracks, it is a ques-There is nothing particularly new in the tion of only a short time when auto-racspeed limit which he announces, for the ing will be a thing of the past, as it will ful personality into the problem, not only celebrated "roller boat," on which be prohibited by law. The Auto Advocate French capitalists spent several hun- might have supplemented this remarkable exercise of single-handed influence dred thousand dollars, was built to roll across the ocean in three days. It has been several years since her trial trip, but she has never made a satisfactory trol of his machine, and the resulting the fact that a year of the first magnitude, was the Russian content of his initial achievement in second the resulting that the resulting the fact that a year of the first magnitude, was the Russian content of his initial achievement in second the resulting that the res run and was broken up for junk soon fence and killed one man, being himself achievement is something more. It trans-

Our excitement comes high, but we must have it; and the more horribly danwith sixteen propellors instead of two, gerous it is, the better we like it. Don't we? Look at the loop-the-loop, the gapthe-gap, the high dive into the shallow tank, and that sort of thing. "Is civilization a failure?" asked the late Bret Harte, "or has the Caucasian

played out?" One Gomes-not the one who fought Spain for 30 years, that grand old Gomez the machines has reached New York, being dead-is a candidate for the presidency of Cuba, and he is said to be threatening a revolution in the event of his defeat. That is the Latin-American this is settled and the machines get to idea. Let us suppose that it prevailed work, every town in the country can also in the United States. The original American Revolution would take a back aside the conventions and went straight seat and watch the newer revolutions Science has done something in the perform their stunts on the stage. There would be, of course, the Nebraska revolution, led by Colonel Bryan, and the Tom Watson revolution, and the E. V. Debs litical life. this disease in the larger cities of revolt. The Belva A. Lockwood revoluinhabitants was 37.35 per 10,000; in 1902 | yet be restored to speaking terms with terrible thing, and some of us would not our wives. The Parker uprising-well, be remembered that health statistics that wouldn't have reached beyond the boat-landing at Esopus.

> "I have written without mitts," says F. Hopkinson Smith, in reference to some recent stories of a sociological trend. It is always well to handle some questions without gloves.

Many persons who saw a peculiar-looking streak in the sky above Spokane the night before last imagined that it was was turned on that night for the first Later developments, however, proved that the streak was merely a forerunner of the yellow newspaper which, according to report, is to be started in

"The use of goat meat has not become general and will not for several years." says Rural Spirit. This is cheering news; we still have several years before we are compelled to choose between undoubted ROBERTUS LOVE

## The Normal Schools.

Myrtle Point (Coos County) Enterprise, The Normal School at Weston is starved out from want of support from the state. The schools at Monmouth, Drain and Ashland are still hanging on with the expectations that the state will yet come to the rescue. There is no bigger graft in the state than the normal schools, and it is not likely that they will ever get relief from the state. While the schools have received large amounts from the state they rap along with small attendance, and rushed out graduates, a majority of them no better educated than common school pupils graduated from the eighth grade. There is need of only one normal in the state and that should be made a school worthy of support by the state.

## Art Shaves for Art's Sake.

Porest Grove Times.

Art Caples, who had laid the foundation for a full beard, didn't like the looks of the thing as it grew and grubbed it all out the other day.

Irrespective of party or section, Eastern newspapers enthusiastically praise Theodore Roosevelt for the great servlee he has rendered to the cause of humanity in bringing honorable peace to the warring nations, Russia and Japan:

#### Chews What He Bites.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A man who can bite off and chew as much as Mr. Rossevelt can show his teeth whenever he feels like it. Witte vanguished Oyama and Togo. He did more than that. He stole the popuof America and England away apan, and organized victory for his side before he and his fellow-negotiators both countries sat down at President Roosevelt's round table.

#### Roosevelt Brought Wise Peace.

Chicago Chronicle For Japan the peace is eminently wise as well as honorable. Every mile she pushed away from home made the war more costly and more difficult for her. It was impossible to foresee the result of an-other campaign and she has no huge re-probably he invited also. serve whereon to take the shock of a re-verse. Because the peace is wise and honorable Mr. Roosevelt is to be accorded high praise for whatsoever agency he had in bringing it about,

#### Witte the Historical Figure.

Chicago Inter-Ocean President Roesevelt deserves great credit for his part in achieving results of the gravest importance to the civilized world. But the historical figure of the peace conference is Sergius Witte, who secured his country, worsted in war, a peace without humiliation and a settlement connant with the dignity of a great nasuch ever much Russia's military prestige has uffered in the last 18 months, she stands in diplomacy where she has stood since the time of Gortchakoff, foremost among the European and Asiatic powers.

#### Irony of Fate? No.

New York Sun. New York Sun.

Is it the irony of fate that Theodore Roosevelt has come to be known as the Peacemaker? We venture to say it is not. Those who know Theodore Roosevelt, the man, know that there is no braggadocio in his composition, nothing of the bully. As a citizen he was robust, of the bully. As a citizen he was robust, assertive and public spirited, never satisfied to play the silent and passive part, yet not contentious nor overbearing—always a friend of order, decency and morality. Read in the light of his real character, his public utterance about the Big Stick and the creation of a large navy are not sinister. Theodore Roosevelt can be halled as the pacificator without any mental reservations. mental reservations.

## "World Peacemaker."

Philadelphia Press. Great as was Bismarck's work in se curing peace at the Berlin Congress, President Roosevelt's work on this oc-casion is greater still. He called the conference. Again and again he has Czar and next from the Mikado, which made peace possible. Without President Roosevelt war would have been resum Single handed and alone he has changed the history of the world when neither nation at war asked for his good offices nor desired them. At home and abroad, in international affairs and in domestic pol itics, the "World Peacemaker" holds a new place and speaks with new power in all he says and does,

## Triumph for Reason and Humanity.

New York Tribune. When the negotiations seemed to have reached a deadlock and to be in danger of failure, it was Roosevelt who pressed the benevolent factor of his own masterce, but again and again, until by an cends mere diplomacy, and is a triumph for peace, for reason and for humanity. The tidings of the day are peace, and the peace is the work of Theodore Roose-

## His Crowning Achievement.

New York World. Every American, whether he be Demo-crat or Republican, has just reason for pride and patriotism in Mr. Roosevelt's triumph over tremendous obstacles. Full credit is his for his unprecedented auping in between the warring nations. He had the sagacity to seize the psychological moment, and the persistence to press his point home. If he had observed the usual diplomatic caution the deadlock of ten days ago would surely have terminated in open rupture. He set aside the conventions and went strained. to St. Petersburg and Toklo with his plea to St. Petersburg and Tokio with his plea-for pence. His part as peacemaker is the crowning achievement of his brilliant ca-reer. It promises to stand recorded as the most notable work of a crowded po-

## "The Peace of Roosevelt."

N. Y. Times, The world over it was known that Mr. Roosevelt's motives were the blest, and that they were entirely dis-interested. He had no other thought than to bring about a "firm and last-ing peace." He has succeeded so well that if any one should choose to call it the Peace of Roosevelt, the answerthat if any one should choose to call the Peace of Roosevelt, the answering smile would be rather more than half approving. One such great act is moved down near our san and caused enough to ennoble and give distinction to any human life. . . . It is be-cause the United States is known to be ing streak in the sky above Spokane the free from European entanglements, and known also, as it has frequently caused by the great searchlight on the avowed, neither to have nor to seek top of Pike's Peak, 900 miles away, which any relations with the Fur East but was turned on that night for the first those commercial relations which, as John Hay spent the last years of his life in proclaiming and proving we did not mean to make exclusive, but were only such as without political intrigue and with an open fair field and no favor, we could maintain, that Mr. Roosevelt could do what he has

#### President Has World's Stage. N. Y. American. The part played by President Roose-

velt in pressing the cause of peace upon the two nations has been thoroughly characteristic of him and has heen crowned with success. Many fac-tors enter into international diplomacy, and none can tell what assistance he has had from foreign nations or what assurances he may have given. Neither is it known at present what the exact terms accepted by the two opposing nations may be. All that is known in cured the center of the stage, and tols time it is not a national stage, but the stage of all the world. His limelight now is the sun which illuminates him, jeaving Emperor William, the Caar and King Edward very much in the shale. It is not too early to congratulate the President on what he has done to securs for the United States the unques-tioned honor of being for the first time the scene of a great diplomatic con-ference. It is not too early to applied him upon having fergotten the "big stick" and his manifold eulogies of war in order to bring peace to two warring nations. But it is too early to say whether the peace which has been secured through his endeavors is a fair one and means a lasting peace.

#### WORKED FOR THE WORLD'S PEACE WHY ONE KANSAS LID IS OFF Preacher Chief of Police Will Not Enforce the Law.

New York Sun.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.-Because its Chief of Police is a minister of the Gospel, with appointments to fill the pulpit of a Congre-gational Church, the saloons of Kansas City, Kan., the largest city in the Sunflower state, run wide open every Sunday, in violation of the prohibitory liquor law. The Rev. Vernon J. Rose, the Chief of colice referred to is now fighting a movement to oust him from office and to select some man who has no ministerial duties to take up the time for which the city would pay him. The leader in this campaign is Myron A. Waterman, a banker, brother-in-law of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, who wrote "In His Steps" and undertook to run a daily newspaper for a week "as Jesus w Mr. Waterman will appeal to Governor Edward W. Hoch, who refused to permit his daughter to use wine in naming the battleship Kansas, to help him put on

In that case the situation would be novel, even in Kansas. Many Kansas clergymen have been active in state polstood as a defender of the saloon interests. That a preacher should be Chief of Poice in a city of 80,000 inhabitants is in

itself unusual.

The Rev. Mr. Rose resided until a short time ago in a buffalo-grass country near the Colorado line. Three years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Congressman from the Big Seventh

The line dividing the two Kansas cities the one in Missouri and the other in Kansas-is a street. When Governor Folk started in to enforce the Sunday-closing law in his state, bibulously inclined Missourians crossed the street and quenched their thirsts in the Kansas joints.

The Mayor of Kansas City, Kan., blinded to the increased revenue going into his city, protested and sought the Chief He did not know that on that very day the Rev. Mr. Rose was standing in the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Greenwood, Mo., warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come. Naturally, Rose was unavailable for police Mr. duties.

"My religion," the Rev. Mr. Rose says, "Is the religion of pure democracy."

## ANTI-TIP LAW IN EFFECT.

#### What Can and What Cannot Now Be Done in New York.

From a New York Letter. Senator Martin Saxe's anti-tipping bill will go into effect on Friday, September 1. If the law is lived up to by New Yorkers who have been in the habit of offering bribes, and calling them tipe as a salve to their conscience, it will save millions of dollars every year.

The bill does not mean that you cannot fee a waiter in a restaurant for prompt attention, or that you cannot give a cab man an extra coin for driving you fast, but it does mean that a man who has act-ed as an agent for his employer and received money from the sellers of goods, which is to come out of his employer's pockets, commits a misdemeanor, and lays himself liable to prison.

Here is what you can do and what you con't do after the anti-tipping law goes ineffect; You can tip any one for good service.

You can't tip any one as a bribe. You can tip a waiter for bringing your-linner hot without delay. You can't tip him to serve you a \$1 dinner for 50 cents.

You can tip a coachman for driving you You can't tip him for paying you \$1000 of his employer's money for a horse

You are at perfectly liberty to tip a butler in the home of your friend for being attentive to you.

You can't tip the butler for buying goods from you for his master's table.
You can tip a hotel maid for fresh sheets and nillow cases. You can't tip her for giving y to carry away in your grip.

You can give a railroad purchasing agent a Christmas gift or any other gift, If you choose.
You can't tip him for ignoring other bidders and buying goods from you at the expense of the stockholders.
In other words, a tip must be truly a tip or gratuity, and not a bribe or comyou choose.

## CLAIMS SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY Attempt to Disprove La Place's

Nebular Theory. La Place's "ring" theory of the nebular hypothesis for the creation of the uni-verse, which has atood service for more than a century in the scientific world, was turn to pieces recently by Professor F. R. Moulton, of the University of Chi-F. R. Moulton, of the University of Chi-cago, who believes that he has made the real solution of the evolution of our solar system. Assisted by Professor Thomas C. Chamberlain, head of the geology department, Professor Moulton has been working for more than four years to disprove the "ring" theory and to set up what he terms the "spiral" theory. The results of their researches were made known recently in a lecture. were made known recently in a lecture on "The Evolution of the Solar System,"

delivered at Chicago by Professor Moulalmost universally up to the present time," declared Professor Moulton. "The on our sun enormous tides, thousands of miles high. The tides were similar to the tides of the sea. One tide was at the point nearest the disturbing sun and the other tide was on the opposite side. The matter shot toward the disturbing sun. Ordinarily it would have been straight up, but the disturbing sun moved around in an elliptical sort of orbit. Consequently all the masses thrown off were in a spiral direction, one after another, which accounts for the orbits of the planets. The swollen masses were attracted to the large nuclei which made them into planets.

## A Visitor Chutes the Stairway.

Castle Rock Advocate. An unpleasant accident befell Ware ren Tucker, who went to Portland on the Eagles' excursion. While sitting on the railing in the stairway of one of Portland's sky-scrapers, "chinning" with a "lady friend," Warren got "upsot" and sild down seventeen flights of stairs, so the boys say, before he could stop himself. It is needless to say that Warren returned from Portland feeling somewhat sore from his exciting trip.

## The Mistake Amos Made

Hood River Glacier. When Amos Underwood was called upon to tell some of his yarns, he got upon to tell some of his yarns, he up and after a few preliminary remarks, said he had lived in the West since 1852; that he had always had three meals a day, but that he had not at all times been particular about whose cupboard they came from. At this the old-timers in the crowd said:
"That's no lie," and right then and there Amos Underwood lost his reputation as a lie." tation as a Har.

## An All-Embracing Name.

Ashland Tribune.

Elgin, Or., has a firm of drygoods
men named Hug Brothers. Couldn't
they keep busy in Ashland.