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FRETLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER IL.

GAMBLING,

A certain obloquy is conveyed by the epithet "gumbler." Even the verb "to gamble" is not without implications of dn, though a man, or woman even, may gamble now and then without betun a gambler; just as one may diserretly sip of the intoxicating cup without being a tippler, much less a drunkard. Of late years it has been atrenuously held, by shrill if not high authority, that the sin of drunkenness was implicitly committed by Mrs. Gamp when, as her custom was, she tersly "teched her lips" to the spout of the teapor, where, for decency's sake, she kept her beverage. The moral obquity of the first drop is the same as that of a quart bottle. Shall we also say that the guilt of a man who drops nickel in the slot of a gambling machine, or who buys a chance at a church lottery, is as great as that of Messrs, Renm, Ryan, Frick and Heinze, the dispatches say, won and lost \$50,000 is a game of poker on the Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse the other

Are we quite sure that even these men were guilty of a moral delin-quency? Let us distinguish between that durling of the gods, Mr. Ream, who won, and the other three, less dear to the higher powers evidently, who lost. In the first place, Messra, Ryan, Frick and Heinze ventured upon the cards their own money and not somebody's else, precisely as Mr. Rockefeller gave his own \$100,000 to the sacred cause of foreign missions. And they were quite as well able to spare their stakes in the lackpot as the beatified oli-globbler was to spare his benefaction. They neither endangered their business, robbed employers nor deprived their families of comforts,

But they gratified unholy passions? Let us see. They did not gratify their avarice, at any rate. This passion, which is indeed unboly, they rather chastened and mortified; against their intentions, good or had, equally clude low the jurisdiction of our moral judgment, If the road to hell is paved with good inventions, the road to heaven is paved have been converted as the direct consequence of some beinous misdeed.

Judge not" is the warning of Dr. Lyman Abbott to Washington Gladden when he impeaches the sanctitude of giving; "let the olly philanthropist and Heinze have the benefit of the doubt. Who can disprove that they sat down to this famous poker game intending to lose their money and thus contribute to the salvation of their souls? It is at least as likely as that Rockefeller gave his \$100,000 from any real desire to save the heathen. And, here," since, it is our duty under all circumstances, according to Dr. Lyman Abfellow-men, we shall take it to be the fact that Ryan, Frick and Heinge, feelwas becoming too arrogant, went into their poker game with Mr. Ream for the sole purpose of chastising it. And that they succeeded nobody can deny.

This being the case, consider what would have been the moral situation of Mr. Ream had he declined to play with them. It is exactly the situation of the American Board's prudential committee had they refused Rockefeller's gift of the heathen. That is, Mr. Ream, and the committee also, would have been in the strange and unenvisble position of comving to sinners the opportunity to mortify themselves for their misdeeds. And precisely as it was the committee's undoubted duty to accept the drippings from the kerosane barrel to light the beathen to heaven, so it was Mr. ting in. He wanted to do up Messrs.

nothing for their souls. Be careful now. How do you know he did not? Remember Dr. Lyman Abbott's preclous admonition. Judge not. Think the best you possibly can of Mr. Ream. not the worst. It is our moral duty, therefore, to believe that he went into this gaute with the clear and single purpose, not of winning his opponents' money, but of saving their souls, How regutiful is charity and how broad her mantle when we know the art of stretching it.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST PORTLAND. The International Association of Sailing-Ship Owners, composed of foreigners, most of whom limit their knowledge of ships and freights to the returns made by the annual balance-sheet, continues to discriminate against Portland. This discrimination, first levied against the port two years ago, was the result of monumental ignorance and stupidity on the part of a few theoretical geniuses who seemed to have control of the workings of the organization with the high-sounding name. In far-off London they got together and fixed up a schedule which they decided must be observed by Pacific Coast charterers. This schedule called for a minimum rate of 22s 6d per ton on grain from San Francisco, 26s 3d from Puget Sound and 27s 6d from Portland. The method by which these figures were arrived at

was ingenious. At that time San Francisco harbor was crowded with ldle tonnage for which there was no demand. With no by personal contact and mutual symbusiness available for the ships of the pathy." Further, "arbitration is neces-International Association, the 22s 6d rate could not seriously affect the market either favorably or adversely. There was less idle tonnage on Puget Sound than in San Francisco, and accordingly the minimum from the Northern port was raised to 26s 3d. In Portland every ship that arrived found business awaiting her, and in spite of the lack of grain business north and south of the city continued to keep the tonnage on spot well cleaned up. For this reason based on contract between employer the foreigners proceeded, by demanding and employe, and arbitration imposed a rate of 27s 6d, to penalize Portland for doing the business. Notwithstanding this discrimination in rates, Portland's wheat exports last season were greater than those of Puget Sound and

San Francisco combined.

Ships received better dispatch, and port expenses were lower, than from the other ports. There were none of the old-time delays at the mouth of the river, and no sailor abuses-in brief, there was nothing in any manner warranting discrimination being made against the port, except the offense that there was a greater demand for sailing ships from this port than from the others. Portland paid the association rate for a few ships last year, but, on account of so much wheat going East, was enabled to secure most of the ionnage needed from owners who were not tied up in the association and were accordingly free to conduct their business on business principles. This year there will be a much greater demand than ever for tonnage from Portland, a smaller demand than ever from San Francisco, and a very good demand from Puget Sound. But, sticking to the old rule, these shipowners can see no change in conditions sufficient to warrant them in exercising a little common sense and abolishing the rank discrimination.

The up-to-date shipowners have for years been gradually abandoning the ailing vessels and going into steem. These steamship owners are men of much higher intelligence and a much better knowledge of the shipping business than the ancient fogies of the Salling-Ship Owners' Association, and as a ing-Ship Owners' Association, and as a proved conditions in trade and factory others are chartering steam labor as resulting from the recognition of the recognition ly the same rate as is demanded from union and its influence no issue need San Francisco or Puget Sound. Each be joined. But his historical basis for Coast possesses certain features of ex-Puget Sound or San Francisco. The had plenty of idle tonnage on hand for the past two years, and if they wish to get it into service they would do well to cut out the ridiculous discrimination which they are making against Portland.

AGAIN THE BIRTH-RATE.

Statisticians are still busy with the birth-rate of the country, the steady decrease in which is shown by figures that are regarded as conclusive, though, truth to tell, neither the public school records nor the swarming alleys of the cities verify them. Not only is the tion of steam-driven machines. will, perhaps; still, to mortify one's birth-rate decreasing as regards chilavarice is an excellent thing, and it is dren born of American parents throughhard to blame a man for doing good, out the land, but in Oregon, we are told, the enforced concentration of its workeven if he does it imwillingly. A man's it is especially and even phenomenally

Walter F. Wilcox, of Cornell Univerwith bad ones. Thousands of sinners sity, to the contrary notwithstanding, ganized, strangers in a strange and Ask genial Dan McAllen, for example, what he has found in his quest for Rochefeller's motives in his abundant state literally swarms with babies- their constituencies. Of course the have the benefit of the doubt." By all shone upon; bables that, both as to it be in these short years? Their first means; and likewise let Ryan, Frick quantity and quality, would pass mus-

"The birth-rate decreasing?" repeats bett and his astonishing school, to children, looking from the group in her think the best we possibly can of our own dooryard across the street, where own dooryard across the street, where from a dozen to twenty-five children are noisily disporting in the Summer ing that their unholy passion of avarice | twilight. "Well, all I have to say is that there are no signs of it in this neighborhood." "The birth-rate decreasing?" echoes the City School Superintendent, softly. "I do not know about that. The pressure upon our educational facilities is greater each year." So runs the testimony, and yet opposed to it is the stubborn fact that tively, and, as some would have it, dis-

gracefully, menacingly low, sent, thrifty people look about us and ever bought a December future in Sepsec if, as a commonwealth, we have tember ever took as long a chance as anything to regret in this matter? It is these farmers are taking. The wheatnot the number of children who are pit man is huying December wheat to born, but the number that reach ma- sell at an advance over present prices, turity, that count in the intellectual but he is not carrying any of the actual and material development of a state, stuff on which insurance, interest on Ream's duty to sit into this poker game. The old graveyards of New England, the money invested and warehouse But that was not his reason for sliing in. He wanted in do up Messrs.

The old graveyards of New England, the money invested and warehouse about Oregon, but Oregon knows all as those of the Middle West, charges would accumulate. There are about Missouri. But we hope to show are thickly strewn with the tiny graves. It is a great many methods for apeculating the Governor before he concludes his

to one hardworking man and tollworn often two-thirds, were consigned "o graves scarcely "a span long." The women in those days were fecund and lieve that wheat will be higher in De-submissive; the men, thoughtless, per-, cember than it now is. haps selfish worshipers at the shrine of Nature. Children were born and died and Providence was supposed to ordain and sanction both the birth and deathrate. It is different now; and we should not marvel thereat. Still less should we, because of the change, look with apprehension toward the future, fearing depopulation or the ascendency of alien races. Americans in enterprise, Americans in energy, Americans in intelligence, there is little to fear in a decreasing birth-rate. There are still enough of children born; still too many dle in infancy or early maturity. While the birth-rate has decreased, the term of life has been lengthened. This is more of it, not only without detriment to the state and Nation, but to their ultimate profit.

GOVERNOR FOLK ON ARBITRATION. Governor Folk on Labor day ad-

City, taking arbitration between employer and employe as his chief topic, After reference to the great organizathe two classes, the speaker added that "arbitration should supply the elements of justice which were formerly given sary for the protection of society." And again, "the best interests of the public demand that all disagreements between decided amicably by, drbitration instead of being fought out by tests of endurance and force." If these words were intended to show the way to what is called compulsory arbitration (and it is hard to construe them other-Columbia River, the exporters of this wise), it may be pointed out that there is a wide gap between arbitration on all alike by the supreme power of the law. Only in view of such compulsory arbitration could it be possible to require "all disagreements" to be so settled.

For the wider extension of arbitration, as one of the freely adopted claures of contracts governing relations of employer and employe, all classes, both sexes, will labor, by word and deed. We would suggest that a wider acquaintance with good Americans outside of Missouri, say in the Pacific Northwest, may induce Goverpor Folk to modify his views as to the functions of good men and good women. May not "good men" pray for, and "good women" hope for, the era of iniversal peace and good will? We all recognize the invasion of each sex on the privileges of the other as now an accomplished fact. Therefore we object to the exclusion of the women from hope and of the men from prayer The aim should surely be united effort. from which sex should not exclude:

But to return to our text. Arbitration by contract, the settlement in this fashion of stated and classified differences, this we can agree to further by all possible means. To enact compulsory arbitration of all disputes seems as far from a logical outcome of present-day relations of employer and em ployed as to set out to compel reference by nations of all quarrels so The Hague Tribunal. No nation would agree to it, and they would fight sooner than have such an international law imposed on them.

With Governor Folk's recital of imonnage for Portland, loading at exact- by society and by legislation of the of the three big ports on the Pacific his comparison is singularly mapt. He will probably -recognize, as he studies cellence not enjoyed by the others, but his words once again, that no parallel in the aggregate they are on practically is possible between an imaginary Engeven terms, and for years it has been lish farm laborer in the eighteenth cenossible to charter steam tonnage at tury and the American factory worker exactly the same rate for Portland, of the twentieth century. His facts are as far off as his argument. The food Sailing-Ship Owners' Association has and shelter of the farm laborer in English villages raised the soldiery who fought in the great French war. The thatched cottage was as warm and comfortable a dwelling as any wooden box house on our prairies. Such cottages either passed as freeholds from one generation to the next, or, if the property of the landowner, were rented perpetually at nominal rates, with no thought of a possible eviction.

If Governor Folk desires a true plo ture, let him draw the handidraftsman of fifty or forty years ago, crowded from well-paid work by the introduchim sketch the steady extinction of the small town and village industry, and ers in the streets and lanes of the dark and dirty factory town. Let him show There are those among us who do us the gradual lowering of factor not credit this statement, Professor | wages by the incoming of thousands of European workers, uneducated, unoroften hostile land. Under such conditions did inbor unions start. In the material for the great baby show that chaos of humanity, sullen, lawless, wellis soon to take place at the Lewis and nigh despairing, the early labor lead-Clark Exposition. He will say that the ers had to find, to organize, to control, babies as fine as any the sun ever work is not yet perfected. How should ter before a commission appointed by and instill obedience to officers. This President Roosevelt and of which Al- great feat they have accomplished. exander Dowle was chairman. "Ba- Now, in their expressed anxiety to setbies " quoth Mr. McAllen, "why, bless | tle, to harmonize, to arbitrate, their your heart, there are thousands of surely-to-be-expected differences with them have, not only hopes and prayers, but serious and well-thought-out effort the weary mother of six, eight or ten to elevate the condition of the laborer not only in raised wages, but by educating both him and his family, and by instilling the holy and never-to-be-sat-

A Spokane dispatch tells of a wheat pool formed by a number of Central Washington farmers, who control in the aggregate between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. They are pledged to hold this wheat until December 1, unless the whole amount can be sold prior the birth-rate in Oregon is compara- to that date at 75 cents per bushel. The farmers engaged in this deal probably regard speculating in futures as ille-What then? May we not as intelli- gitimate, but no wheat-pit gambler who Byan, Frick and Heinze. He cared Of ten, twelve or fifteen children born in futures, but the Central Washing- visit,

ton farmers have chosen the one h woman in those days, fully one-half, which the element of chance is much stronger against them than it is against the Chicago speculators, who also be-

The sole object of The Oregonian, in speaking of Mr. Ladd's newspaper, has been to fix the responsibility for its exstence and publication. This has been The Oregonian cares nothing about those persons whom Mr. Ladd from time to time may hire to "pipe" for his organ, and behind whom he has tried to hide his own responsibility, Mr. Ladd will learn that the plutocratic instinct, supposing it may make the newspaper an auxiliary of its own subtle, secret and oppressive schemes never yet has succeeded in the newspaper business. Journalism, since it addresses the public, is largely affected progress, and we can stand a good deal by a public interest. The public has a right to know who is behind every public journal, so it may judge of that journal's purposes. They who supply the money for the newspaper are the movers in it, and necessarily they control and direct its course. The object of The Oregonian has been to unmask the attempt here. This it has done. It dressed a large assembly at Jefferson is not to be led off into a controversy with others than principals. The peo ple of Oregon have much knowledge tions of capital which prevent, in these of the Ladd methods, do not like them, days, personal acquaintance between and will be more and more on their guard against them.

We have no doubt the motives of Rev. Mr. Palmer were of the highest and best. He says so in a letter today, and we believe him. He is merely old thing. sensitive under comment intended to be facetious. Possibly he feels that he capital and labor be submitted to, and and his companions placed themselves in an equivocal position by going to "The Palm." In any event, he need look for no indorsement by Portland Protestant churches, or at least by all of them. Eise why do we find them refusing to go and preach the word at the Exposition on Sunday? They say the Trail is a wicked place and they will have none of it. Rev. Mr. Palmer says "The Palm" is a wicked place, and, his mission being to save the unregenerate, if he can, he goes there and sings his songs and preaches his sermon. Rev. Mr. Palmer would better keep his evangelistic crew away from Portland, They might be tempted to go down on the Trail, and he would simply be making a lot of trouble for himself.

> It was hoped and expected that Mr. J. J. Kadderly would present in due form to the Board of Fire Commissioners his charges against David Campbell, Chief of the Portland Fire Department, regarding the management of the late disastrous fire on the East Side. If Portland has an inefficient fire chief, the public should know t, and above all the Board of Fire mmissioners should know it. If half that Mr. Kadderly alleged in regard to the management of the fire in question is true, neither Chief Campbell nor his ssistant knows how to dispose of fire apparatus so that a quick blaze may successfully fought. In neglecting refusing to push them to an offilal investigation, the charges of Mr. Kadderly fall to the ground and Chief Campbell stands vindicated before the

The long-continued dry weather is ausing much trouble for the steamnatmen on the upper reaches of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, but incidentally it is enabling the engineers to make a more accurate survey of the river channels than has ever before been possible. With all of the worst very accurate charts from which future improvements can be made, some good will result from the condition which is so unpleasant for steamboatmen. Even at its lowest stage the Upper Columbia carries a sufficient volume of water to float pretty good-sized steamboats, but it is necessary that this water be confined in a channel of modhave been removed.

The joint agencies of the Transcontiental Passenger Association have validated more than 76,000 Eastern tickets since the Lewis and Clark Exposition rates were put in force, in April. These figures, which do not include the travel originating on the Pacific Coast, prove the excellence of the advertising given the big show, and the railroads are entitled to much credit for the most effective aid they have given in bring ing about such a satisfactory result. The crowds have been so much in excess of expectations that there are naturally some complaints over the manner in which they have been bandled, but with all of the roads coming to the Coast using every available piece of rolling stock, early censure for overcrowded cars and belated trains is softened somewhat.

Undoubtedly the Northern Pacific is pushing in a working force at severa points along the north bank of the Combia River. More activity is shown in the present attempt than in any former one; yet it remains to be seen whether the work is really to be pushed through or whether it is part of the maneuvers of one company against another for right of way. For considerable distances along the north bank of the river a right of way is held by the O. R. & N. Co. This company may be expected to get active, too, along that line. What is desired by the whole country is the construction of the road. them; the birth-rate may be decreas- employers-who, also, belong to the Perhaps this may be the result of the ing in some places, but not here, not new and emerging era of industry-let rivalry of the opposing parties. But in fact they are probably trying to block each other.

> Oregon, through the Lewis and Clark Exposition, has entertained many Governors this season. Governors Repubisfied ambition for a healthy, happy and lican, Governors Democratic, Governors cultivated life. from the East, West, North and South. and each a man of private worth and public spirit, who did honor in his coming to his commonwealth and to ours. This week comes not "a" Governor, but "the" Governor-Governor Polk, of Missouri, who brings with his an incipient Presidential boom and rides at his own expense, scorning for himself or any member of his staff the subtle courtesy of a rallroad pass. Welcome to Governor Folk.

The police fall back on the theory of "accident" in the Van Dran case. Of course. They didn't, or couldn't, catch the murderer, and they had to square themselves somehow.

Governor Folk may not know much

OREGON OZONE

Some men are born with silver spoons in their mouths, some acquire spoons by purchase or peculation, and some have souvenir spoons thrust upon them,

Because his speech at an old settlers' picnic was preceded on the programme by a vaudeville performance, Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, refused to speak. The Senator declared that oratory could not stoop to follow a "stunt." Let us not cavil.

When a man gets so hifalutin in business that he has his name incorporated, he is almost as high a fiver as an aeronaut.

It is time for Governor Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, to take in his horns. The other day at a barbecue he complained that Attorney-General Rogers, who is a candidate for Governor, had threatened to kill him. Mr. Rogers spoke next, remarking to the Governor: "Why, I can take a corncob with a lightning-bug on the end of it and make you junp into the Arkansas River!" The Governor merely sneered; but the point to this little incident is that all Southerners would do well to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Rogers in place of their present style of firearm.

Next Saturday is to be Baby Day at the Exposition. Prizes are offered for the superior baby in various classes, notably one for the worst-behaved baby. Now, ladies, don't all come forward at once for that prize. Even if you should win, you would call the judge a borrid

In the whirligig of time and events strange things come to the surface. Let us take note that the Rev. John Snyder, formerly pastor of a church in St. Louis and now pastor of a church near Boston. is traveling in company with "Billy" Brady, who used to be prizefight manager for Mesers. Jim Corbett and Jim Jeffries, and who now has a dozen theatrieal enterprises on the road. Twenty years ago a preacher who dared to attend a theatrical performance was publiciy disgraced. Brother Snyder is now going about with "Billy" Brady as a sort of side partner, seeing that his play, "As Ye Sow," is properly put on by "Billy," who no doubt will be able to pull off the performance in a manner highly satisfactory to the Rev. John. The next whiri of the gig will bring the preachers out in the footlight glare as stage villains, no doubt.

To cure himself of fatness and other ils. Dr. WJ McGee of the United States Bureau of Ethnology has spent the Summer in the hottest place he could find on earth. He camped out at Tinajas Altas, or High Tanks, on the Arizona desert, where he procured his water supply by scooping the water from a hole in the rock-bottom of a canyon that collects the 45 pounds as a result of his Summer sweat. High Tanks must be a fine place for recuperation, though its name would not indicate that it is conductve to the way, is internationally noted for the peculiarity of his name. When a printer makes his name read W. J. McGee, instead of WJ McGee, the printer will hear from the doctor by the next mail. Dr. McGee says that his parents named him WJ, and nothing else, and he sees no valld reason for printing periods after the letters or for separating them with a space. In all the many learned Government publications issued by the famed ethnologist, his name is printed WJ Mc-Gee. It is a tradition in Washington, D. C., that a compositor who once put obstructions revealed by low water and periods in the name saw his career come to a sudden full stop.

A. L. Sedinger, of Bates County, Missouri, writes thus to Colman's Rural World, the well-known agricultural paper of St. Louis:

I would like to learn all the drawbo Jackson County, Oregon, especially the Rogue River Valley, Two of your subscribers say they have fived there. I would like an an-swer from them through the Rural World. I water be confined in a channel of mod- am thinking about moving to that section, erate width, from which rocks and bars and should I learn beforehand that the counoney.

Amongst the drawbacks of Jackson County, as complied hastily and excitedly since the perusal of Mr. Sedinger's unusual request, are the following: First-Jackson County is about 3000 miles from Podunk, Ind., the center of

population in the United States. Second-It contains a portion of the Rogue River, which is a bad stream, as you can see by its name.

Third-Two men and a boy died last year in Jackson County. Fourth-Jackson County is named for

belong the spoils." Fifth-Jackson County has not furnished any Presidents of the United States. Otherwise Jackson County may be marked "O, K."

ROBERTUS LOVE.

How He Saved a Little Gin.

Minneapolis Tribune." "Jim was a good negro," says Representative Moon, of Tennessee, "but he loved gin better than he did his Maker,

and he would not pay a debt if there was any earthly way to get out of it. day Jim went to the store, armed with a gallon jug, and asked for a quart of gin, telling the merchant that he was prepared to settle. The fluid was put in, and then it was discovered that Jim had no money. Forthwith the merchant poured the quart back in the measure, while Jim picked up his jug and walked out, amiling. "He had put in about a quart of water, and of course, he had just about that much gin and water in the jug. The gro-cer's gin in his barrel was a little weaker, but Jim's quart was strong enough to hridge over on.

In Temptation's Way. Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.

"This is the first time you have been to prayer meeting in a long time," said the pastor of a colored congregation.
"I had to come," replied Mr. Erasmus Pinkley. "I needs strength'nin. I'se got a job whitewashin' a chicken-coop an' buildin' a fence around a watermelon patch."

The Result.

Albany Herald. Portland theaters announce these plays: "Trilby," "A Broken Heart," "A Wicked Woman." "A Deserted Bride," "Harriet's moon," "Escaped From the Ha-"Queen of the Highway," From it might appear that the recent Honeymoon,' visit of Miss Anthony and the Rev. Miss Shaw is having some effect.

Speaking of Bald Heads.

Howard (Kan.) Courant.

A baid head is not necessarily the sign of brains or talent. Hanch Glover's head is as destitute of hair as a pecied onion and his skull is so hard and his head so empty that he should wear a husher in his plug hat to keep it from clanking when he puts it on.

FOLK ON ARBITRATION.

Governor Polk in Labor Day Speech. When one reads of the condition of the wage earner a hundred years ago he can but be impressed with the wonderful improvement in his situation today. In the eighteenth century in tastefully furnished than the average foreign botel. But unfortunately one wheaten bread, and tea and sugar cannot lunch off suddlebag tounges and were only for the rich. His rented hovel, with thatched roof and battered supplied by the palaces which line the walls afforded him a miserable abelian. walls afforded him a miserable sheiter.

His wages were so meager that he had no chance of bettering his condition. His children were shut out from any broader view of life through education. There were few public schools, and those only in certain town. Now. and those only in certain towns. Now every man that works can have a home of his own; his children can receive an education without cost, and his wages are such as to allow him all the necessary comforts that his nature demands.

demands.

Organization has been largely instrumental in the great improvements in the condition of the wage carner. Through it there has been established and maintained an equitable scale of wages. The interests of the working man have been protected, and his rights defended and lessons of good will and justice have been inculcated among men. There should cated among men. There she not be contentment with what has been accomplished in bringing about a better and higher condition of socia better and higher condition of society. There is needed more mutual sympathy between all classes and conditions of men. Let there be more con-fidence between the men who earn and the men who pay the wages. Let them learn to respect the rights of each other more. The son of the wage earner may become a capitalist, and the sun of the capitalist, and the son of the capitalist may become a wage earner. Labor without capital would be unemployed, and capital without labor would be useless. Each is necessary to the other. What hurts

one will injure the other. Whatever his station in life may be, it should be the ambition of every man, whether employer or employe, to be worthy of the proud title of "an American citizen." In the latter day civilization corporations of labor are

as necessary as corporations of capi-tal. Each has rights the other should respect and rights which the Government should protect. Since the begin-ning of civilization men have dis-agreed and disputed about their rights. This will always be so as long as hu-man nature controls. One cannot al-ways be right and the other always be wrong.

I believe that the principles of arbi-

I believe that the principles of arbitration properly and fairly entered into will result in benefit to all classes. In the old days when there were no great organizations of capital, the employer came in personal contact with the employe and their difficulties could be amicably settled face to face. could be amicably settled face to face. Now when we have great corporations employing thousands of persons there can be no personal acquaintance be-tween employer and employe, arbitra-tion should supply the elements of justice which were formerly given by personal contact and mutual sympathy. Arbitration is not only a benefit to the employers and employes; but it is nec-essary for the protection of society. In the settlement of differences between scooping the water from a hote in the rock-bottom of a canyon that collects the interested for the season. Dr. McGee lost 6 pounds as a result of his Summer sweat. High Tanks must be a fine place for recuperation, though its name would for recuperation, though its name would submitted to and decided amicably by a phiration instead of being fought out. not indicate that it is conductive to the arbitration instead of being fought out reduction of flesh. Dr. McGee, by the by tests of endurance and force. Not way, is internationally noted for the only will disputes between labor and capital be eventually thus disposed of, but the time when the nations will submit their differences to an interna-tional court of arbitration seems

nearer now than ever before, President Roosevelt is en Roosevelt is entitled to the thanks of all lovers of humanity in causing the peaceful settlement of the Russo-Japanese War. The principles Russo-Japanese war. The principles leading up to this peace conference established a precedent, will lead to arbitration of all difficulties among the nations, and in bringing about that universal peace and good will on earth that all good men hope for and all good women pray for that all good men h

Mr. Cleveland's Income.

Harper's Weekly. Mr. Cleveland's income from his invest-ments is between \$8000 and \$10,000, to which he adds an average of about \$3000 by writing occasional essays for publica-

Some years ago Mr. Cleveland had \$5000 to spare, and Mr. Benedict obtained for him the right to subscribe for the stock of a projected trust company. The knowledge that the ex-President was to become one of their shareholders inspired the promoters with a brilliant idea. After consultation, they sought Mr. Benedict and through him offered Mr. Cleveland the presidency of the company, at a sal-ary of \$50,000 a year. It was a legitimate undertaking, backed by reputable but Mr. Cleveland somewhat reluctantly declined, on the ground that he was un-acquainted with the details of the business, and that the condition of his health would not permit of the severe applica-tion requisite to effective service. Again he was urged to accept, with the assur-ance that his duties would be nominal, his mere official connection with the com-Andrew Jackson, the man who promul-gated the proposition, "To the victors pense for his remuneration.

Mr. Cleveland replied simply that that would seem to him too much like selling the use of his name, which, of course, he could not do. That closed the incident.

A Southwestern Type. Boston Herald.

Temple Houston, youngest son of General Sam Houston, who may be called the creator of the republic of Texas, has recently died in Okiahoma. Temple Houston was one of the strange, ab-normal characters that achieve notoriety on the frontier. He did not like to be referred to as the son of Sam Houston, preferring to have a reputation of his own, and he won it. He was ab-normal in his physical proportions, in his mental traits and in his notions of becoming attire. He had talent, a con-siderable acquaintance with books, a love for liquor and for tabasco sauce, and was a compound of feminine sensi-tiveness and brawling habits. By profes-sion he was a lawyer, and a successful one in the courts of the Southwest, He had been a Senator in Texas, and was a fervid, imaginative orator. His courage was unquestioned, and he had killed his man in a saloon fight. He was one of those the true tale of whose lives seems stranger than fiction. He died when 45 years old of a stomach trouble caused by

How About Portland Detectives? Springfield (Mass.) Union

There is such a revival of detective stories that it would seem possible for the New York police to absorb enough ciews to run down at least an occasional burgiar, especially one of those who boldly remove safes in broad day-light. Stealing a red-hot stove is not so much of a joke in New York as it

Reformed Saloons

, Brooklyn Eagle.

The leason of the Subway Tavern experiment is that saloons are not half so much in need of reform as people who have never been in them supposed they

The Cook First. Brooklyn Eagle. The Tax Assessor-Who is

Mr. Henpeck-My wife. This is the cook's day off.

WHERE IS THE BEST HOTEL?

London Saturday Review.

If one excepts the Schweizer Hof at Lucerne, which cannot be approached by any rival in any country, the average English hotel is more luxuriously and dine on alabaster pillars. The food supplied by the palaces which line the coasts of our island is abominably bad. patriotism to put up with the garbage which is served up under pretentious names; they think of the British inn as a national institution which must keep Its tall up in the presence of foreigners, But why do the foreigners, who have ng such motives to sustain their mar-tyrdom, suffer the ordinary hotel man-ager and his menus? Well, the number of French and German visitors in our seaside hotels is small, and being in a minority in a country whose brutality they are honestly afraid of they do not like to make a row.

The American tourists stick to the large towns, which absorb the best food

large towns, which absorb the best food in the country. The majority of the guests in the holiday hotels are drawn from the rich shopkeeper class.

Abroad it is a very different story. Everybody in and about a foreign hotel, from the head waiter down to the under cocks, takes an interest and a pride in his business. In a British hotel the servants seem ashamed of being caught ministering to the creature comforts of others, and even the Germans and of others, and even the Germans and Italians catch over here the surly, listless air of English cooks and waters. How sweet is the salle a manger of the foreign hotel with its parquet floor, its long French windows, and its faint odor of fried butter and vanilla,

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France is the country of culinary ex-tremes; there the cooking is either very good or very bad. The idea that the humblest French inn will produce an appetizing dish is a myth. We have had some of the most nauseous as well as some of the most exquisite meals in France; and outside the large towns a French hotel, unless it is in the way of receiving English and American visltors, will have sanitary arrangem-such as those described by Art Young in the eighteenth century.

Of the hotels in the United States it only remains to be said that they are four times as expensive as British hotels and in every point except that of service four times as good. The dollar goes al-most exactly as far as the shilling. That is to say, you pay eight dollars, i. e., 34 shillings, for a room on the fourth floor of an American hotel, accommoda-

tion for which you would pay aight shill-lings a day for in this country.

Attendance in the shape of getting your bell answered, hot water brought or boots cleaned, is simply non-exist-ent in an American hotel. But in cities like New York, Chicago, Boston and even remote towns like Denver, the cooking of the food of a restaurant and the quality of the food are as good as you would get in Paris. The linen and the sanitary arrangements of American hotels leave nothing to be desired.

Unquestionably, the worst hotels in the world are those in the East, in In-ila, at Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. Having run over nearly the whole world, we are of opinion that the best hotel in which the fastidious traveler can hang up his hat is the Oriental Palace at Yokohama.

Metropolitan Cynicism.

Harper's Weekly. New England, speaking through its ecognized mouthpieces, the Springfield Republican and Boston Transcript, is justly proud of the fact that Colonel Jacob L. Greens, for 25 years president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, with 65 millions of assets, died leaving an estate of only \$55,000. Such an example, indicative of the highest probity, is surely worthy of particular mention at this particular time. We wonder how much environ-ment had to do with it. Colonel Greene was quite like Mr. Alexander in many respects. Supose their places had been reversed. Would Colonel Greene, in New York, have felt any sense of wrong in participating to a small degree in underwritings? On the other hand, would Mr. Alexander, in Hartford, have ever thought of doing such a thing? In our opinion, neither was ever for an instant consciously fishonest. The simple fact is that the standard is higher in New England than in New York. It is bad form, in Springfield particularly, to do things that would be regarded as mere evi-dences of creditable smartness in this wicked town, and even-with apologies to the Transcript-in Boston. bigness of a community, rendering innsequential social disapproval, swelling the don't-give-a-damn-what people-think spirit, has a most de-pressing effect upon the ethics of hu-

Laundry Work in London.

Boston Herald.

A number of French launderers have been visiting London to examine the steam laundries in that great city. But why should Paris take lessons in laundry work from London? Judging solely by the class of work done at hotels. Paris is far ahead of London in the handling of linen. In fact, London laundries are re-garded by most American tourists as much below the standard set in our country. Clothing comes back yellow and in many cases limp, with a high polish that is extremely distasteful to those who prefer the domestic finish. All London laundries may not be guilty of this kind of work, but those doing the washing for at least three large hotels are very far from satisfactory, nothing like as good as one finds in Paris. The price, too, for hotel work in London is higher than that charged on the other side of the channel. We shall be surprised if Paristans are not disappointed at anything their launderers learn in the English city.

Emmett Stood Pat.

Princyllle Review. Emmett Holman is back from his jaunt to Portland. He was up before the grand jury but knows nothing about what that body was driving at. Hency asked all sorts of feel questions, but he couldn't get anything out of Emmett. In the end, seeing he was only wasting Government funds, Heney discharged him,

Adulteration Days.

Puck. bending.
With foodstuffs and meats in array never ending;
With salads, preserves and fruits of the fairest.
With candles and nuts and cordials the I thought I should buy from that wonderful when a voice beliewed out that I'd oft heard before:
"Adulteration! Beware, adulteration!"

I came to a room and I sat at a table, All burdened with foods like the feast All bureased with foods like the frast of a fable;
I ate of them all, but this was the greating:
"Beware of the alum and acids you're eating."
I tasted the vines and again came the

The wines are but drugs though they may seem choice. Adulteration: Beware, adulteration!" I came to a land where the walls were all

gleaming
With jasper and pearl, and rivers were
streaming.
Rich rivers of honey were pouring and
gushing.
And rivers of milk were flowing and rushing;
I said I shall drink, it will cost me no money.
But a scraph said, pointing to milk and to honey.
"Adulteration!" Beware, adulteration!"