

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

VICARIOUS SACRIFICE.

The movement on the Richards' place has produced excellent results. It not only has stopped the vice there, but has put a check upon similar misconduct and vice at the Hotel Portland and elsewhere. Of course the original attack could not have been made on the Hotel Portland. It is owned by the Ladd and Corbett and other estates, and the influence that protect it are too powerful. But when the attack on the Richards' establishment was pushed, vice at the Portland and other places, taking alarm and warning, sought cover. A few days ago The Oregonian announced that a change would be made at once in the arrangements for entertainment of ladies and gentlemen in the "rathskeller" or bar-room of the Hotel Portland. It meant that no more liquor would be served to "ladies and gentlemen" there. Before that time continual orgies and carousals of the Bacchic had been observed there, and in other highly respectable places also. Richards is the vicarious sacrifice. But the vicarious sacrifice is universal; and unjust as it is—it is about of mankind. The whole history of the human race is the lesson of vicarious sacrifice and atonement. Let Richards go. But sacrifice of Richards out vice out of higher places. Thus the town obtains purification. When the outposts are carried, the main town is forced to surrender. The most edifying spectacle of all is the steady improvement of the respectable establishments. Herein is both prophecy and fulfillment of regeneration.

A FAMOUS PHRASE.

Almost every pregnant and famous saying in the mouths of men has had a long history. A proverb has been defined as the wisdom of many, but the wit of one. As the idea that underlies a familiar saying undergoes modification when new conditions arise, so the proverb, or sententious expression of the idea, changes its form. Yet the truth at bottom remains the same. Lincoln at Gettysburg said that the great battle on that field had been fought, that government of the people, by the people and for the people might not perish from the earth. Mr. Charles E. Carr, of Illinois, in an address before the Historical Society of that state, is at the pains to say that the idea and the words were not original with Lincoln. They were not, certainly. The idea had a very long ancestry, before Lincoln gave it this expression. And his words varied but little from those used by persons who had preceded him. Some asserted at the time that Lincoln was guilty of plagiarism. But the expression, nearly as he used it, had long been the common property of the English-speaking world. In few instances was Shakespeare the author of the sententious expressions which are found everywhere in his work. He made everything his own, by improvement and adaptation. It was the same with this expression of Lincoln at Gettysburg. It had been a germinating and growing maxim of democracy for many centuries.

The matter has been thoroughly investigated by many, and it is agreed that the phrase—though with variations—had been so often used as to become common property. It appears substantially as Lincoln used it in Webster's reply to Hayne. It was used by Theodore Parker in an anti-slavery convention at Boston in 1850, and by Joel Parker in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853. The first appearance of this phrase, so far as it has been possible to ascertain, was in the preface to the old Wyclif Bible (A. D. 1384), which declares that "this Bible is for the government of the people, by the people and for the people." The phrase had sunk into the consciousness of Abraham Lincoln. He didn't stop to think where he got it, nor probably could he have told.

The death of Captain John McNulty at the Dalles on Thursday removes another from the rapidly thinning ranks of the pioneers who helped to make history in Oregon. Captain McNulty commanded the first steamer which the D. S. N. Co. placed on the river above the Cascades, and in that golden age of steamboating the man in the pilot-house was a much more important individual than is now the case. On the middle river he handled the R. R. Thompson, Harvest Queen, Mountain Queen and all of the other fine steamers which laid the financial foundation from which the rich and powerful O. S. N. Co. of the present day was built. The West was new and interesting

in those days, but the glamor of romance which hung over the river in the steamboating era has been dissipated by the coming of the railroad. A few of the old-timers still remain, but they are nearing their last port, and when in a very few years they join Captain McNulty, "Dan" O'Neill, "Tom" Smith and others of their day and age, there will have vanished a type of men which changed economic conditions will prevent the world ever again beholding.

CHURCH AND POLITICS.

The official board of Grace M. E. Church, acting through Mr. E. T. Johnson, has pointed out to Councilors Masters an alleged variance between his action in the Richards case as a member of the liquor license committee and his duty as a member of the Methodist Church. The resolution of the official board raises two questions, both of which merit careful and candid discussion. What control may a church properly assume over the political activity of its members? When a man's duty as a public officer conflicts with his duty to his church, which has the higher claim to his obedience?

To the first question the official voice of Methodism replies that "it is not the province of the church to give affirmative direction to or assume to control the franchise of the citizen," and this is so well established in American thought and practice that no church which should fall to accept it could hope to thrive in this country. Aside from polygamous practices, the worst charge against the Mormon hierarchy is that it undertakes to dictate to its adherents how they shall vote. Such dictation is political interference, and it is more to be endured from an ecclesiastical organization than from a railroad corporation or a ward boss. In joining a church a man resigns none of his rights or duties as a citizen; to vote according to his own ideas of political expediency is both a right and a duty—perhaps the highest which an American citizen can have. No church may interfere with the exercise of this right without dishonoring itself and endangering its own property. A church may very properly make its teaching tend toward political righteousness; it may exhort to lofty ideals and admonish against foolish or vicious courses in public as in private conduct; but with exhortation and admonition the church must stop. To command is beyond its province.

A Councilman takes an oath to obey the law, not to obey his church. So long as his official conduct conforms to the law, he has full liberty to follow his own conscience and judgment without regard to ecclesiastical authority. If his constituents disapprove of his conduct, they may elect to express their disapproval as citizens through the press, in public meetings and at the polls but never through the machinery of a church. Ecclesiastical control of politics has invariably proved disastrous to church and state alike. Any church which assumes such an attitude conflicts with its duty as a church, and it is its duty as a church to seek to reform itself in a false position. Mr. Masters' first duty as a Councilman is to administer the law honestly and intelligently. The law as it stands practically requires the Council to license saloons. The members may and ought to discriminate among saloons as to locality, character and number, but their discretion ends. As a Councilman, Mr. Masters must vote to license certain saloons, and he must use his own judgment which they shall be. This is his duty to the public, and if it conflicts with his duty to his church, the church must stand aside. His fellow members should try to alter the law, not to punish Mr. Masters for obeying it according to his best judgment, even if it be in his judgment a weak one. The full remedy is in their own hands at the next city election without any resort to ecclesiastical thunders.

INCREASING TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

It is announced that the Canadian Pacific will proceed with new branch lines will be built in the Canadian Northwest. The Grand Trunk Pacific, which crosses Canada some distance north of the Canadian Pacific, is endeavoring to secure the charter from the Canadian Parliament for building more than a score of branch lines in the country lying west of Winnipeg. With both of these big lines building so many branch roads, or feeders, Western Canada will be more extensively exploited in a short space of time than ever in its history. The new lines will be equipped for thousands of miles, every additional ton of traffic turned over to it by a feeder pays a larger proportion of profit than was secured from the original traffic generated along the main line.

Development of these necessary feeders in the Pacific Northwest for a number of years after the main lines were completed was retarded by financial difficulties and attendant constantly changing management of the properties. Now that all roads are in a healthy financial condition, there will be more of a disposition to increase the earning power of the main lines by increasing the number of branch lines. Some surprise has been expressed by the announced intention of the Harriman management to extend the lines to Puget Sound. Such action is perfectly natural and logical. Puget Sound has vast timber, coal and fishery resources. A number of large and prosperous cities have been built up by these resources. Traffic of these cities and the adjacent country is of great magnitude, and the Harriman system has been handicapped in securing its share of it through having to enter the field over the tracks of an active competitor.

Greater part of the lumber manufactured on Puget Sound, as is the case at Portland, is shipped to the coast by the end of the transcontinental line. All of it is now going out over the Hill roads, and will continue to take that route until Mr. Harriman taps the field which he will select has not yet been announced, but at the worst it would not involve construction of more than 145 miles of new road. By construction of this mileage he would secure the haul of many hundreds of trainloads of lumber every year over a main-line mileage ten times to fifteen times as great. He would also be in position to secure a share of the traffic in west-bound freight which was needed for local distribution on Puget Sound, with excellent deep-water terminals at San Francisco and Portland, there would be no necessity for handling any of the over-sea traffic from Puget Sound, and the road, if it is built, will probably be

simply a feeder to the system which terminates at Portland. Traffic all over the Pacific Coast is expanding so rapidly that it is almost a necessity that better facilities for handling it be provided. The Northern Pacific has been handicapped in doing business with Portland by a roundabout haul over high mountain ranges, and is now preparing to come into Portland over its own tracks by a water-level route. The Harriman system has been handicapped in doing business with the Puget Sound ports because it had to use the facilities of a competitor. The disadvantages of both roads are now to be nullified by the building of additional mileage, and both of the localities interested will profit by the improved facilities. When the roads are completely discovered that the main line is still practically able to handle more traffic, and accordingly there will be more feeders built wherever there is traffic in sight.

ALASKAN STEAMER LINE.

There should be no flinching or bagging over the support that is needed to secure and maintain a steamship line between this port and Alaska. There has been plenty of criticism from men who are completely ignorant of the importance of the trade and the wonderful possibilities for its development and expansion are fully understood. The territory involved is entirely too large to be hampered in growth by having but one port in which to handle the large and rapidly increasing traffic. Less complaint has been filed over poor transportation facilities with that one port than over the business methods of the men who assume exclusive ownership of Alaska. It is the mistreatment given the Alaskans that has caused them to grow restive under Seattle domination, and seek the competition to which the importance of the country entitles them.

Portland and the tributary territory supplies a large amount of merchandise and farm products that find a way to Alaska through the Seattle middlemen. Both buyer and seller will gain an advantage by direct dealing. A line from Portland will, of course, meet with strong opposition at Portland, but the prospects for its becoming a permanent fixture are better than they have ever been before on account of removal of the fuel handicap formerly suffered by steamers running from Portland. Oil is a much more economical fuel than coal, and oil coasts from Portland than from Puget Sound. If we can now establish regular communication with that wonderful land of riches, the trade will grow so rapidly that we will never again be shut out of the field. The prize is well worth striving for, even though a premium must be paid to secure a foothold.

IS IT NOTHING TO YOU?

It's a pretty good old world we live in, after all. The sun gets up early and shines all day, and the moon dodges around Mount Hood early in the evening and shines all night, barring a brief eclipse. Both see plenty of good men and good women who heed the admonition of Jeremiah. Jeremiah was the worst old pessimist ever, yet he said some things to stir the blood. "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Yes, indeed it is. The good people who are restoring sight to the half-blinded, who are giving clothing and feeding the naked and hungry; the good men who gave them shelter—these people would change the lamentations to psalms of joy. 'Is it nothing to you?' We are all of one family, and the misfortune of one is the trouble of all. The world is the better for reading yesterday of the deeds of these people. The one discordant note in the story will find its solution. There is enough left by the revisionists of the good, old crossroads Methodist doctrine of hell fire and damnation to provide for the shiftless husband and father who would desert his little brood. His day is coming.

MILITARY REFORMS.

Mr. Frederic Louis Hudekoper has an article in the North American Review for February which advocates a radical reform in the military system. The article is to be followed by others, and therefore does not state Mr. Hudekoper's opinions fully, but he seems to advocate both an increase of the standing army and some more efficient method of providing officers for it. He argues that our present system of depending upon volunteers will be superseded by the growth in numbers. More men are enlisted than would be necessary if we had an army of trained soldiers under efficient officers; supplies are squandered; lives are needlessly sacrificed; and each war is followed by a monstrous train of pensions which more than doubles its cost. Since the close of the Civil War we have already paid in pensions about three-fifths of its entire cost, and the list is now, forty years after Lee's surrender, larger than ever before.

To reduce this list otherwise than by the slow operation of disease and age is out of the question, but it is the part of wisdom to ponder deeply any measure which promises to lessen the burden resulting from our military system. We have another. Whether Mr. Hudekoper's suggestion of a larger standing army would have that effect may be doubted. There would probably be just as many pensions to pay after the close of a war and between wars we should be under that additional expense of a great military establishment which is exhausting the resources of European nations. Americans have always looked upon a standing army as a necessary evil. It has been the unvarying policy of our wisest statesmen to keep our permanent military force as small as possible, and the almost unanimous popular sentiment which approves their policy is the thoroughly sound and not likely to change.

But the Nation ought to have a constant supply of trained officers so large that troops in time of war need never be put under ignorant commanders. This practice, as Mr. Hudekoper points out, amounts to nothing less than wholesale murder. Trained officers may be provided by means of a properly organized militia without increasing the standing army. Enrollment in the militia and compulsory drill for a short time yearly may wisely, perhaps, be imposed upon all able-bodied males of military age. This would furnish expert experience to a large body of officers.

However that may be, the rules for promotion in the regular Army ought to be modified, as the Taft bill provides, so that it should depend on merit, and not on seniority. The mere fact of one man being older than another should not decide which is entitled to promotion. Ability, soldierly merit, ought to be the crucial factor. This reform would add a great deal to the efficiency of the regular army and put us on an incomparably better footing than we were at the outbreak of the Spanish War.

THE SILVER LINING.

That unsearshly dim just beyond the northern horizon is not the echo of the Tacoma grand jury investigation. It is merely Seattle knocking the heads of her rival telephone companies together.

The masters and pilots of Puget Sound demand a new investigation of the nationalization frauds. They ought to be willing to do most anything to divert public attention from their testimony in the Valencia investigation. To tell the honest truth, we believe that Mayor Lane wrote that poem for Harry Murphy, at least the last line, "Hurrah for us and right!"

Councilman Masters is not the only one who is "awfully tired." Wonder if it is one of the premonitory symptoms of "real humiliation?" The penny-ante players for whom Sheriff World makes life a horrid vision of police courts and prison bars should learn the deductive Oriental game of fantasia. It seems to be a more slippery article when a police raid comes off.

Judging from the changes worked by the climate of South America on exotic diplomats, especially Northern-grown varieties, we risk the prediction that further botanical research will reveal that the common American life-insurance company, Cincus Grafrabus, is a native of Venezuela, Bolivia or Ecuador.

Chicago's new gas ordinance imposes a fine of from \$25 to \$50 on companies selling poor gas. The enforcement of such a law in Portland would make municipal ownership of the present gas company's plant a dead chick within a month.

Mr. Harriman would have taken greater pleasure in reading the Police Court story of Jim Hill's commitment to the Poor Farm if it had been the other Jim. For Mr. Balfour's sake let us hope that the English tariff fence is not of the picket variety.

From the erratic progress of the banner of reform in Junction City it is to be inferred that the pathway of the standard-bearer is not an asphalt pavement.

Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Clark are still friends. The Montana Senator did not ask the President to admire the architecture of his New York mansion. There was no chance for an argument over the art gallery.

Like the justly famous sauce of similar name, Mr. Wooten's testimony in the "Fads and Fancies" case is hot stuff. It adds a relish, even to a well-roasted Mann.

The drummers who are making a crusade for clean sheets in Georgia hotels should realize that there are certain limitations. What is the landlord to do while the sheet is in the washbuck, for example? Or if the extra sheet happens to be doing duty as a tablecloth? And, by the way, would these high-toned gentlemen of the road prefer to sleep on the sheet first or start it on the road to the laundry at the breakfast table?

We don't know how Mr. Wallace feels about it, but most of us would rather have Secretary Taft let us off with a cushion. The Secretary is out of our class in a crushing contest.

Ghosts of early Christian martyrs who happened to be lingering about St. Symphon's Church in Paris, when the tax collector called, must have been reminded of old times.

The Chicago court finds Commissioner Garfield's report on the best trust deed reading. In view of its judicial cognizance of the subject the court displays a sadly deficient sense of humor.

The tribute "Ella Waeeler Wilcox pays to the science of medicine gives us the impression that she has been to hear Sam Jones preach.

The Annapolis hearing trials have been ordered postponed. The "brazers" will continue their pernicious activity until the order is extended in its application.

A French bacteriologist announces that sea water is a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Captain Cousins evidently feared an overdose.

Papa McCurdy says he is glad to be rid of the cares incident to the presidency of the Mutual Life. The Mutual Life Co. heartily reciprocates.

A local paint shop is displaying a slab of material said to be a section of 1000 coats of paint applied to a stove during a period of 10 years. Some variety actress must have met with a mishap.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAY.

New York Tribune. There is probably no other man who has President Roosevelt's accurate knowledge of the political conditions in all our states and territories. He gets his information at first hand from men who are doing things the country over. Whenever a new factor appears on the horizon in any section the President takes early opportunities of acquainting just what he knows about it.

In this process of acquiring information and studying men and affairs the President shows no prejudice and plays no favorites. If there are factions in a state, representatives of each are honored by an invitation to meet and talk with him.

These invitations do not, and should not, suggest partiality, nor do they give any clue to the President's personal feelings, as must be apparent to all who study understandingly the list of White House callers for a week or more. Nevertheless, there are people who read into such incidents all kinds of meanings. An illustration of this has been given recently in New Jersey. The President had heard of a good deal about Senator Colby, but had never met him until a friend of both arranged for an invitation to luncheon at the White House. That started the politicians, experts as well as amateurs, guessing as to what it all meant.

Could it be possible that the President was going to throw down the regular organization and cast his influence and power on the side of the Colbyites? While the conundrum was still in circulation Mayor Hague and George L. Record of Jersey City, appeared as White House guests. As they are affiliated with the reform wing of such Senator Colby is the natural leader of the Colbyites, no further doubt about the President's intention to protect his personality into the mainstream of New Jersey politics.

The next in line to be called came when Governor Stokes, accompanied by Senator Dryden, called at the White House by invitation. As they represent the regular organization Republicans, the prophets and sons of prophets immediately perceived a change of heart on the President's part. The speculations, guesses and assertions are, of course, the veriest nonsense. President Roosevelt's position is that if a good Republican who wants to know and know men of "right mind and reading," whether or not they see eye to eye with him on public questions.

Title Won Before Breakfast.

Von Bulow became a Prince in a sudden and curious manner. When the Moroccan controversy had continued two months, it still seemed that Germany might emerge from the dispute with a special messenger was sent to the imperial palace with the news. The Kaiser, overjoyed, rose, dressed quickly, and drove to the Chancellor's official residence. Extending his hand impulsively, he said: "Prize von Bulow, I congratulate you on your success." Von Bulow hesitated and looked questioningly at the Kaiser, who added: "I have created you a Prince as a token of my gratitude for your services to my dynasty and the empire."

Good Deal of a Bore.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. We are getting rather tired of the morose pole. It has been so long since we were intensely curious to know about it, and thought perhaps its discovery might have some commercial value, but now it is different. We know pretty well that nothing is to be gained by locating the pole beyond the satisfaction of a dulled curiosity and the ambitions of the hunter. It is a matter of fact, without the alleged "geographical and scientific facts" to be added by the discovery. And we are tired of making heroes of the hunters. The American champs who go in search of the pole. Every man who wants to be a hero and break into print trots off to discover the north pole, and comes back and tells us how and why he failed, and will we make up a purse to send him again? Sure to find it this time! It's getting to be a nuisance at the old pole alone. Nobody wants it anyway.

Case of Mistaken Identity.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant. The case with which mistakes in the identification of persons may be made was illustrated in a case which was publicized in New York. A letter-carrier was arrested charged with passing a check that had been stolen from the mails and the indorser of the check, a business man and three women in his employ identified the letter-carrier as the man who passed the check. As a matter of fact, the carrier getting into a jam, an hour when, according to the sworn testimony of four people, he entered a store and passed a check. Fortunately for him, he was able to cross the street before he was arrested. Otherwise he would probably have been convicted and sent to the penitentiary. As it was, he sued the merchant for false arrest and got a judgment against him for \$500.

Military Postage Stamps.

Chicago Journal. The latest new postage stamps are a decided novelty. Issued in Italy, they are reserved for franking the correspondence of the noncommissioned officers and men of the Italian army. There are different stamps for various corps and regiments, and consequently a large number of designs. For instance, one of the stamps issued to one regiment is the portrait of its Colonel, on another a representation of a court-martial and on others views of the cities where particular corps are stationed. While on the stamps specially reserved for the Bersaglieri appear a few notes of music—those of the first bar of their famous refrain. None of these stamps will be offered for sale by the authorities, nor should they be sold by soldiers, and collectors will doubtless experience some difficulty in obtaining unused specimens.

Strolling With Jim McPhy.

Says I to stolid Jim McPhy. As down the path we strode: "How often when you and me was boys, We tramped the woods and meadows, How sweet them boyhood walks was Jim?" "We never took no walks," says him. "And oh," says I, "the happy talks, We had in them old days!" "How brisk we chatted on them walks, Which now seems faraway," says Jim. "You recollect them talks, hey, Jim?" "We never had no talks," says him. "Ere, ere," says I, "you can't forget That cool and shady spot, Aside the spring, where oft we sat, When you and me was hot?" "A queer look comes to me from Jim; 'We never sat nowhere,'" says him. "Ere, fool," says I, "you lyin' Mike. Quit your brag about them talks. What's makin' me two bits this time? 'Except to see some where?'" "I thought," says Jim, with some surprise, "I was just to get the extra cent to have grasped the first idea of street railway management over there."

Behind the Times.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The Berlin Street Railway Company, which has a monopoly of the traction lines in the German capital, is capitalized at but \$22,000,000. This is enough to make the average American traction magnate weep for the ignorance of his German colleagues. They do not seem to have grasped the first idea of street railway management over there.

SOME THINGS IN THE OREGONIAN TOMORROW.

First and best, the most comprehensive telegraphic news service by the Associated Press and special correspondents, of any Pacific Coast newspaper; then the customary departments, and the best features that can be bought:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. SAVIOR OF THE UNION.

Epitome of the life of the great emancipator and brief estimates of his character by American and European statesmen, soldiers, historians and poets together with an article by Judge George H. Williams on the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates.

DOES THE STAGE HELL THE WORLD?

Sarah Bernhardt, the greatest living actress, says: Rev. Reuben A. Torrey, successor to Evangelist Moody, says no. Two written statements, one by a prominent religious opinion, each expressed with vigor, clearness and force.

FOR BETTERMENT OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

What the People's Institute Club at Fourth and Burnside streets is accomplishing for the "North End" in the way of manual training and domestic industry; illustrated with photographic half-tones showing the various classes.

SAINT'S DAY THAT CUPID STOLE.

St. Valentine was an early martyr and died for the church. How its observance was changed from religious to secular and how it is being revived, accompanied by pictures of Cupid as conceived by noted artists.

JAPANESE CHILDREN LEARNING ENGLISH.

Annie Laura Miller, daughter of Consul Henry B. Miller, writes from Yokohama that she is teaching modern schools who devote about one-fourth of their hours to acquiring English; well illustrated.

SPIRITUALISTS OF TWO DIFFERENT KINDS.

W. B. Wells writes of the stereotyped frauds that infest Portland and of genuine mediums after psychic knowledge. In the latter class he gives names of 40 distinguished believers who are open-minded and supporting for further proof.

A VALENTINE FOR THREE.

A readable, involving story by Louise E. Carr, including an orphan girl who serves as an active agency in a romance.

THE "ROOSEVELT BEARS" AT THE COUNTY FAIR.

Pictures and text of the sixth installment are funnier than any of the preceding ones. After the "Teddy" wind up a most exciting day with a balloon ascension.

INDIA ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT SHOW PLACES.

Frederic J. Haack writes from Bombay about the unrivaled works of Nature and the unequalled creations of man, and the waste of results on worthless things.

DIPLOMATS EXCITED BY TEMPEST IN TEAPOT.

Alice Roosevelt's wedding could not come off without some heart-burnings. The society correspondent of The Oregonian in Washington writes of the social tempest in a teapot, caused by the failure of Baron Hengelmueller, the Austrian Ambassador, to invite the Minister of Education to contribute to the Ambassador's wedding present for Miss Roosevelt.

"IS THE PRESIDENT A BOSS?" BY LINCOLN STEFFENS.

Lincoln Steffens' studies in government have won him an international reputation. His investigations are fearless and unprejudiced and his style clear and brilliant. He has already contributed articles to the Washington Post and the House and Senate respond to the nation's will; he announces his topic for tomorrow. "The President as a Boss" will be his next work. How an American President who wants to do things is forced to act.

UPWARD STEPS OF A THIRD OF CENTURY.

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, a pioneer in the equal suffrage movement, although a woman of the olden time, has written an address which was read before the convention by Mrs. W. F. Olds. This will be a well-known practical one and is an interesting account of the equal suffrage campaign in Oregon.

NEW YORK AUDIENCES AS VIEWED BY A CRITIC.

Emilie Frances Bauer in her New York letter describes a typical New York theater audience attracted to one of Mrs. Leslie Carter's productions. She also touches in her letter upon a topic which Miss Bauer is most interested in—the strange case of a New York singer who was supposedly called back to life by Dr. John D. Quackenbush, well-known practitioner in therapeutic suggestion. This case has aroused much discussion in New York and abroad.

CALIFORNIA RACING AND PRIZEFIGHT NEWS.

San Francisco is now seeing its greatest racing season bearing its conclusion. There are three big stake events yet to be run, the Derby, the Wacker, and the Thorton stakes. Fred J. Hewitt, a well-known sporting writer, in his weekly letter gives the current gossip of the sports and also discusses the developments in James Coffroth's prizefight trust.

TWO PAGES OF SPORTING NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Sunday Oregonian devotes two pages to the news of the sporting world, which is gathered by the Associated Press, special correspondents, and local writers. The National and local coverage is covered in The Sunday Oregonian prints more legitimate sporting news than any other newspaper in the Northwest.

REVIEWS OF SOCIETY, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Two pages of reviews of the society, music and drama of the week, with illustrations of prominent women who figure in the news of the week. Weddings, society events, announcements of engagements and coming society affairs are fully covered. Two pages, with illustrations, are given to reviews of the drama, announcements of coming attractions, and gossip of stage people. Musical happenings are also completely reported.

BUILDING AND REAL ESTATE REVIEW.

The fact that Portland is in the midst of a marvelous development is made apparent each week by the many features of the real estate market and the building movement, which are exploited each week in the columns of the Oregonian to which a page with illustrations is devoted.