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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1906.

THE MENACE OF PLUTOCRACY.

The most striking proof of the growt of plutocracy in the United States is the disposition, generally manifest, on the part of those who have accumu lated great estates, to make conditions under which they will remain undivided, and increase or roll up to greate and ever greater proportions. In former times, in our country, the estate, on the death of the person who had created it, was divided among his beirs. is seldom that any considerable estate is now so divided. The testator so orders it that the estate shall remain intact, and be used for further accumulation. The immediate members of the family are to be taken care of, in some sort, out of the profits, but the estate itself is erected into a trust, to ne wielded for its own further aggran dizement and for perpetuation of the power of the family that controls it. This is lawful, as our laws stand; but it destroys equality, establishes plutoc racy, and is rapidly becoming subversive of the conditions necessary to the maintenance of our democratic system. This country will not much longer allow the owner of vast property to use his power in this way, for the oppression of society, long after he is gone, The inheritance tax is the first But it does not go far enough. Limitation of the power of perpetuating great estates by will is another step sure to be taken, as a remedy against an evil that is growing with the growth of wealth and with growth of the power of wealth among us. Our country is, or was, a republic

founded upon the republican sentiment of equality. It was a new society; it did not inherit the system of classes and of property which feudalism established in Europe. The people by which the United States were settled was not a class with feudal habits and ideas. Entailment of estates, or the idea of it, was unknown. But now as a substitute for entailment of a great estate to the eldest son, or to a particular member of the family, the practice is substituted of creating a rust for the estate, or the entailment of the estate to a trust; which is a more deadly form of plutocracy than the A nobility, founded on primo geniture, has the sense of responsibilfly that belongs to its class. The trust estate has a body but no soul-in this respect resembling the corporation familiar to us all, but even less, and infinitely less, responsible and human. An aristocracy, founded on pretensions to

sordid plutocracy. Property is created by law or under the law, and maintained by the law. Legal society creates for the common good the right of property; and for the common good that right is by legal soclety limitable. That property should exist, and that it should be held with a sense of security and with a power of disposal, is taken, by us here at any rate, as a settled matter of expediency But the right of bequest should be, and must be, if this country is not to become the seat of a fixed plutocracy, to a greater extent than ever known elsewhere in the world, subjected also to the like rule of expediency, and limited

nobility, is better every way than a

as the judgment of the state may deter-The French Revolution broke up an old abuse, similar to that to which we are tending, but less grievous, perhaps, because it was modified to an extent by some of the checks of feudalism. The Code Napoleon, which since the Revolution has been the actual law of France, forbids entails altogether, and leaves a man free to dispose of but onefourth of his property of any kind, if he have three children or more; of onethird if he have two children, and of one-half if he have but one child. If there are two children, therefore, twothirds of the property must be equally divided between them; if there are more than two, three-fourths. In this has France, desiring equality, sought to

bring equality about. Our families, in possession of great estates, will not break them up if they can help it. Such owners will do all they can by entail and settlement and the use of the trustee, to prevent their successors from breaking them up. They will preserve inequality. Freedom of bequest, then, the power of converting estates into trusts, in such a country as ours, is sure to establish inequality and to maintain it; and it will be an ever-increasing force. A country like ours, wishing to prevent inequality or to abate it, wishing to avoid plutocracy or to prevent it, can do so only by interfering with the freedom of bequest. This was what Turgot, the wisest of French statesmen, pronounced before the Revolution to be necessary, and it was what was done

we have most of our customs and laws. is not good for us on this subject, at feet, as illustrated by individual respon-

are our situation, our institutions, our destiny. The demand of the people of England is not-certainly hitherto has not been-for equality, in the sense in which the idea and the word are employed in America. Here we can scarcely conceive how a people can love lib-erty and yet willingly accept inequality; but the English people have had no trouble with that enigma or paradox. In Morley's "Life of Gladstone" we find the great Liberal statesman quoted as saying: "There is no broad political dea which has entered less into the formation of the political system of this country than the love of equality. Further: "It is not the love of equality which has carried into every corner of the country the distinct, undeniable opular preference, wherever other things are equal, for a man who is a ord over a man who is not. The love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy Sir William Molesworth said: "With ur people the love of aristocracy is a religion"; and every one will recall Thackeray's sneer at the multitude who

'dearly love a lord." But an aristogracy is not necessarily plutocracy; so with our plutocracy we show even to less advantage. At the end of every excursion or discussion the question recurs, How is our country to avoid falling completely into the power of a plutocracy? We believe it can be done only by limitation of the power of testament or bequest, of the right of the owner so to dispose of his roperty by will that it may be held in solidarity, not only for the present, but for future increment and growth. Enforcement of the division of estates. on the death of owners, will prove the only effectual remedy. Otherwise the already enormous and rapidly-growing aggregations of wealth will change and destroy our political and social system.

WATERLOO.

Yesterday, June 18, was the anniver-sary of the battle of Waterloo. It was an immense catastrophe to mankind; for it was the beginning of the enslave ment of the world to our modern plu-

It cast down by one final blow the aspirations of the people of Europe for rule of the people as against the rule of the kings and nobles and parasites of the old regime. The reaction against freedom throughout Europe set the clock of the world back six ages. It is useless to rail against the despotism of Napoleon. His despotism was that of leader of the people against their op-Waterloo ended the aspirations of the

ople of Europe for control or even participation in their governments. Under the Holy Alliance, which followed Waterloo, they were told that they were to revert to their original condition of beasts of burden, and be content with it. To hold them down na tional debts and armaments on immense scale were employed; and the prejudices of one nation were played against those of another, while the potentates of each and all had fair under standing and played the game of tyranny and oppression. It is going on to day; and the money kings of the world have direction and profit of the game. Of modern plutocracy Waterloo there fore was the beginning. Every kind of oppression follows in its train. It gave peace indeed for many years, but that peace was and is the unspeakable ca-lamity of the human race. It is easy, of course, to denounce the ambition of Bonsparte. But he was the embodi ment of the aspirations of the people and he marched as the leader of the opinions and purposes of millions of men striving for freedom-making mistakes, of course, but still striving for

The situation today in Europe, organized against freedom, is a consequence of Waterloo; and the money kings have the usufruct.

"IMPAIRED RISKS."

The temperance lesson and lecture have long ago been applied to men who would find and maintain responsible and therefore well-paid positions in the great system of modern transportation. It has been found, to the cost of railroad companies, that the drinking man is not a safe man at the throttle of the locomotive, the train dispatcher's desk, the conductor's beat through the costly, crowded train of cars, or at the switchman's station. High rates of speed in traffic can only be maintained by careful handling of trains, and high rates of speed are demanded by a public, impatient of delay and fired with the desire to "get there" in the shortest possible space of time. Hence it is that modern transportation methods, and their basic principle and governing force-self-interest-have done what neither the eloquence of Gough nor the interdiction of law could accomplish in applying the principle of self-government to men of ungoverned appetite.

And now come the life insurance ompanies and add the force of selfinterest to the great temperance lessor of a moving age. In sending a check in payment of a loss resulting from the premature death of a man "who had been a heavy drinker within five years," the lesson was given in this wise: "It is necessary for us to decline. or limit to very high-premium plans, applicants who have been intemperate in the use of liquor and are for a period of years apparently temperate." The explanation of this position is that, while these risks do not often die as the direct cause of drink, their constitutions seem to be undermined, and what to an ordinary person in good health and habits would be a trivial allment ends seriously with them. It is scarcely necessary to add that cases of this kind are "impaired risks," the best of which, on the principle of self-preservation of company interests, should be limited to high risks if not declined

outright. Here endeth the second lesson. first teaches that if a man desires to hold a responsible position in the greatest of modern industries the transportation business-he must preserve himself from the befuddling effects of the drink habit. The second teaches the insecurity of life from a commercial standpoint, in the case not only of the present drinker, but of the man whose tissues have been impaired and whose constitution has been undermined by excessive drinking in the past. Dropped by transportation and shunned by insurance companies, and unable to tated by Penrose, who lacked the wismake headway in life, what chance has a drinking man to acquire a position or a competency for himself during life, or make provision for those dependent upon him after his death? In the first instance the chance lies in the control of appetite before it gets beyond controk in the second, in not forming the drink habit in the earlier years of life. in France at the great Revolution.

The example of England, from which in the other preventive, and in this as The result in the one case is remedial. in every other example of cause and of-

man who is or has been addicted to the excessive use of drink is at best an "impaired risk" in the commercial, financial and industrial world, though in thousands of instances the "has been," assisted by the determination of em ploying forces to cut drinking men from their list of helpers, has broken away from the drink habit. But, according to this latest estimate of great life in surance companies, such a man is still an "impaired risk," and prudence counsels the rejection of his application for

an insurance policy.

These lessons in their saddest signifiance apply most disastrously to the families of the impaired industrial or financial risk, but the rules governing them are so soundly based in the principle that governs commercial life that their wisdom must be conceded. It is manifest, therefore, that if men for their own sakes and the sake of their familles would not be scheduled as "impaired risks" in the industrial and financial world, they must apply the power of self-government that is the a free country to their own lives, and thus eliminate the "risk" to which commercial interest is keenly alive in dealing with all applicants for its favors.

WHY NOT RESTITUTION? The argument or apology now is that those who took the franchises of Portand years ago did it when nobody was looking, and they themselves didn't know the value of the franchises they But they sold the franchises and put millions in their pockets; and to effect this they got expired franchises renewed, and then, intending to sell them, went to the Legislature, conrolled the organization of that body, out their man in for Speaker, appointed the committees to do their work, and out through their scheme to authorize he projected sale.

The argument now is that all this was onest, because nobody detected the scheme or cried stop thief, when they were carrying off the stolen goods But we may suppose that they who se cretly and stealthily walked off with he plunder, who had "worked" the Common Council and the Legislature o get it, knew what they were about; particular, since as soon as they suceeded they sold out the booty for an mmense sum; of which, if the city had the income, its taxes now wouldn't rouble It.

Perhaps now, since these operators are so very explanatory and apologetic through their organ, they will make estitution to the city. Yet, perhaps ict. Fortunes are made these times by the secret methods of public and priplunder;-and who expects any one of the plunderers to turn child of onscience and make restitution? The proper penalty, since it is the only penalty for such acts, is public condemnaion and withdrawal of all confidence.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The political situation in Pennsylania is interesting and instructive. The regular Republican party, with Senator Penrose at its head in the capacity of boss, has control of the ma Penrose never has displayed nany of the qualities of the ideal boss He is a sad falling off from the consummate Quay, whom he succeeded but by no means replaces. For one thing he is not a good "mixer." He maintains a haughty aloofness and in aus ere seclusion issues his commands to is followers like a Philip II from the lepths of the Escurial. Of course they obey, but not with that cheerful alacrity which met the behests of Quay A boss is a despot from the nature of the case, but for a successful reign he must mitigate the rigor of his rule with kindly familiarities. Penrose is never familiar. He is reserved and glacial. He never slaps a man on the shoulder. "Hello, Bill," is a greeting that would freeze on his tongue. His oice is a deep orotund whose waves thunder with dignity. In his manner he lives up to the chaste ideals of his alma mater, which is Harvard Univer-

Penrose might be forgiven his chill version from those who serve him if he were a successful boss; but he is not successful. His failures have been a direful spring of woes unnumbered to the Republican party in Pennsylvania First and most tragic was his failure to put down Mayor Weaver's rebellion at Philadelphia. Weaver, like Folk, is an instance of base ingratitude. He was put into office to serve the machine; he lapsed from his duty and served the people. He was elected to protect a gang of thieves; he exposed and ruined Worst of all, he has divided the party, which up to his time had been the complacent instrument of the most cynical clique of grafters in the country, into two irreconcilable factions lke the more famous traitor whom Milton tells of, he has drawn after himself a third part of heaven's sone conjured against their boss. Less poetically, he and his fellow-reformers, in their determined fight against the machine, have carried with them a good third of the Pennsylvania Republicans and formed them into a new party known as Lincoln Republicans. haps it should be called a faction rather than a party. At any rate it is fighting Penrose and the machine for control of the state, and should victors erch upon its banners it would claim the title "regular" by right of con-

quest. La Follette created a somewhat simiar situation in Wisconsin in the course of his war upon the railroads. His opconents in the Republican party were "stalwarts," his followers were "halfreeds." Each faction sent a delegation to the Chicago convention which nominated Roosevelt, and La Follette's nen were rejected by the National committee. Nevertheless they controlled the state, conducted the campaign and elected their leader Governor and Senator in succession. They owed their success in part to the co-operaparty lines for the sake of a great economic issue. Similarly, if the Lincoln Republicans carry Pennsylvania it will be through the co-operation not only or the Democrats, but also of the prohibitionists, who may perhaps be persuaded to lend their aid to the revolt against

the machine and the boss. Each Republican faction has nominated a state ticket for the Fall elec-That of the regulars was dicdom to keep out of sight during the tempest. On the contrary, he showed his hand openly and seemed alnost to defy the moral sentiment of the state. The Lincoln Republicans nominated an excellent ticket with Mr. Lewis Emery, Jr., a man of unbending integrity and tried independence of character, heading it as candidate for Governor. Still, they are outnumbered by the regulars in all probability, and can hope for success only if the Demo-crats, whose state convention will be bit fire insurance situation will appear this day, because the temper and as- sibility and accountability, the latter is beid in a few days, should indorse their in due time.

pirations of our people are different. So the wiser method of procedure. The ticket. This they would undoubtedly do if they were free to follow their bet ter natures, for even a Democrat is not absolutely insensible to the appeal of moral enthusiasm; but, unhappily, they have a boss as well as the Republicans, and in order to indorse the Lincoln ticket they must first defy and de-throne him. This would be peculiarly difficult, not to say painful and heartess, since the reigning Democratic boss, Colonel Jim Guffey, has furnished the sinews of war for many a gallant but opeless campaign, and stands ready to

do the like again Should the Democratic convention yield to the boss and nominate a full ticket, sufficient potential support will be withdrawn from the Emery faction to insure their defeat. Boss Guffey of course desires this from that fellow feeling which prevails between two of a kind. No monarch beholds a revolumay; for revolt is contagious. The downfall of the Republican potentate, Penrose, brings a step nearer the fatal moment for Guffey and all his class. There is some hope, however, that the Democratic convention will declare its ndependence and indorse the Lincoln ticket. Even should it fall to do so, defeat for the reformers is by no means certain, for the masses in Pennsylvania are roused as they never were before and are disposed to vote for their ideas without much regard to party names When a moral issue is squarely drawn, the calculations of routine politicians generally fall to forecast the vote. The copie take matters into their own ands, and, without making much ado over it, effect great transformations and change the course of history in a single day.

Holgar Borgesen, Andrew Hansen, ohn Peterson and Andrew Kellner, ac tive members of the Sailors' Union. were less successful than the men who boarded the steamer Johan Poulsen and "shot up" the crew at Portland. Holgar and his companions with the good American names went out in a launch in San Francisco presumably to extend ome of the Johan Poulsen brand of persuasion to the crew of the National They were met with a well-directed volley from men on the steamer, who apparently shot to kill. Mr. Kellner's life was snuffed out by a bullet through the heart, and Borgesen, Han-sen and Peterson were each "pinked" in the legs. Holgar and the other survivors of the affray undoubtedly feel aggrieved over the matter, but it is extremely doubtful about the grief penetrating far enough to cause them to go back to the land from which they migrated to this free country. In that and men of their caliber earn about \$45 per year. In this country they strike because they can only earn from \$75 to \$100 per month and "found," and attempt to kill those who are satisfied with the "going wages."

Pleasing indeed is the news from the bar regarding the soundings that are now being made under direction of the United States Engineers' Department Mr. Bagnall, who has had charge of the work since the retirement of Mr. He gardt, states that the channel is now only about one-third as wide as it was when the last survey was made. There sweeping seaward that there has never been any doubt about securing a good depth of water, providing it cou confined in a narrow channel. If the undings now being made are correct. the work under way on the jetty is at last showing results. With so good a showing at this time, a much greater depth will probably be in evidence a nonth hence. If it is not, a few weeks work on the bar with the big dredge Chinook will loosen up the sand so that there will be no question about the Pall shipping having more water than has been in evidence on the bar for several years.

In requesting the several Prosecuting Attorneys of the state to submit to him such suggestions for the amendment of the criminal laws as their experience convinces them should be made, Attorey-General Crawford has begun at the right place to secure remedial legisla-Too many laws are enacted with too little previous consideration and too little knowledge of the effects the laws will have. The Prosecuting Attorneys of the state and the Attorney-General will be able to draft amendments which, if passed by the Legislature will remove defects which have enabled the guilty to escape punishment in the past. If all the laws that are passed by the Legislature were drafted before the Legislature meets, the statute-books would contain a smaller number of laws that have vague meaning and uncertain application.

The steamship Dulwich crossed out of the Columbia yesterday for Australia with a cargo of 2,200,000 feet of lumber and 250 tons of wood pipe loaded at Portland. Her exact time in the river from the hour she crossed the bar inward until she crossed outward was 11 days and I hour. If this record has ever been beaten on the Pacific Coast with a cargo of this size, it has escaped the attention of our Puget Sound friends. For quick dispatch, big cargoes and light port expenses, Portland is in the front rank among seaports.

The original founders of the Repubcan party are meeting in Philadelphia to point once more with pride and also to view with alarm. They are two hundred in number—only two hundred, But their numbers will increase as the years roll on.

Up in Lane County the saloon men have resorted to the courts in an effort to defeat the "dry" vote cast at the ecent election. What effect do they think a victory in have upon a prohibition vote in 1908?

Of course we shall always beware of foreign entanglements, but America will nevertheless be well represented at King Haakon's coronation. Why not? Ay tank he ban one good fellar.

The State Fair Board has let the poolselling privilege for the races at the Fair next Fall. Didn't the Supreme Court say something recently on the subject of poolselling?

The 2-cents-a-mile fare on the Southern Pacific looks like the beginning of a rate war between the steam and electric lines, with steam getting in the first stroke.

Now if the sun would only shine Willamette Valley farmers would while away a few days making hay.

The Czar plays at tennis while Russia seethes. We hope he's at least a ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

the Two Languages, The late Carl Schurz, who added to remarkable command of his native German such a mastery of English that "he appeared to have penetrated the very spirit of the alien speech, could in either tongue "be playful or powerfully argue, soar or thunder, and do it with the facility and grace of one to the vernacular born," not long before his death indicated (in an interview recently published in the Milwaukee Germania) some interesting points of comparison between English and German. Mr. Schurz carried his achievement into the field of literature as well as of oratory, his "Life of Henry Clay" and his various contributions to periodicals having secured him, according to the Evening Post, "a high rank as a man of letters." When asked in which language he preferred to think and write, he always answered that his preference depended upon the purpose and the occasion.

We quote: prefer the English partly because of the greater simplicity of its syntactic construc-tions, and partly because the articulation is mechanically easier and less tiring to the ally easier and less tiring to the I should also give it the preference or political and commercial discussions, in

for political and commercial discussions, in-asmuch as its terminology is more complete and more exact. But for philosophy or poetry, and for the more intimate expressions of fam-ily life, the German is superior. Occasionally I have had to translate my own speeches from one language into the other; and I always found that my German vocabulary supplied me far more readily with squivalents for what I had said in English than conversely. I find more untranslatable words and phrases in my German than in my English.

HUNG BY A HORSE HAIR.

An Oriole Meets Death While Building Her Nest.

Canyon City Eagle.

James H. Watson, who resides near
Marysville, brought to this office Saturday a poplar limb to suspended by a horse hair an oriole, that from all appearances had accidentally hung herself while she was huilding ouilding her nest. Mr. Watson in-formed the Blue Mountain Eagle that the oriole nest with the bird suspended by it, was found in the top of one of the small poplar trees at the ranch

The accidental hanging of a bird under such circumstances is very rare, and has been observed by but few people. However, the examination of an oriole's nest and the manner in which hair from a horse's tall or mane is woven and interwoven, it is surpris-ing that such accidents as the one referred to are not more common

Bridge Whist for His Tombstone. Congressman "Bertie" Adams, of Phila-elphia, who recently took his life, was more notable for his social position than for his standing as a legislator. He was a member of several exclusive organiza-tions, and for years had been present at

practically every social event of note oc-curring in Washington, D. C. His position depended on generous ex-penditure, such being Washington's socisi sesame. His income, once a gener-ous one, dwindled under the strain, and he entered the stock market to recoup. Occasionally he had successes, but for months fortune had gone against him, not only in the fight for dollars in the "Street," but in Washington's exclusive parlors. A colleague, familiar in a meas or ecciving news of his tragic end: Bridge whist ought to be graven on

Preserving Objects of Interest, Boston Transcript.

Americans are slowly awakening to the ommercial value of preserving natural wonders and objects of historic interest ortant factor in the Italy and other nations of the old world is the tourist trade. It has been esti-mated that the money spent by tourists in Italy constitutes a third income of country Entry the galaxy greatly increased its value from the standpoint of the tourist, and steamship npanies report a marked increase in the last few years in the number of foreign visitors to this country. Hitherto Americans have not been quick to realize the necessity of preserving and marking the points of interest in the various parts of the country which will attract visitors.

George Eliot's House Sold. London Daily Mail.

Bird Grove, the house at Coventry there George Eliot lived with her father, was sold at auction yesterday for £1600. It was at this house that the famous novelist formed her friendship with the Brays, through whom she was introduced to literature. Her father died in 1849, and the home at Bird Grove was then broken up.

Mr. Roosevelt a Symphony in White Washington, D. C., Dispatch. President Roosevelt appeared yesterday clad in white except as to his shoes, which were of tan. He wore a short coat of white lines and trousers of the same material and a white shirt of some soft stuff. He did not wear a walstcoat, and his trousers were held up by a leather belt. He looked cool, comfortable and the picture of health.

Uncle Allen's Helpful Suggestion. Chicago Tribune

"Speaking of that girl who broke her arm while trying to fasten the middle button at the back of her shirtwaist," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "there isn't the slightest excuse for such an accident. Let an even number of buttons always be sewed on the back of a shirtwalst, and there won't be any middle button."

Profits of Street Begging. Macmillan's Magazine It is estimated that in the London po-lice area £312,000 goes into the pockets of street beggars every year.

My Soldier Boy. My soldier boy to the war has dashed—
B-r-r-r ump dump dump, b-r-r-r ump dump dump dump he won't come back till the foe's all B-r-r-r ump dump dump.

B-r-r-r rumpety dumpety dump dump dump.

He'll sound the charge and beat the tatoo, And he'll be the foot and the cavalry, too. Oh, he'll stay the foe by corps of ten, Foaming steeds and iron-legged men. Slay them and stand them up again—B-r-r-r rumpety dumpety dump dump.

His sword is girt on his chunky thigh—
B-r-rr ump dump dump, b-r-r-r ump
dump dump
His rations of sweets are handy by—
B-r-rr rumpety dumpety dump dump
dump.
He'll storm the fort with a mighty shout,
He'll plant his flag on the riddled redoubt.
Oh, nothing will limit his martial scope,
He'll couch his lance in the forlorn hope,
So long as a headiess may can lope—
B-r-rr rumpety dumpety dump dump
dump.

But, generous for, when the victory's won-Br-r-r ump dump dump, b-r-r-r ump dump dump He'll pick up and putty each son of a gun-B-r-r-r rumpety dumpety dump dump. dump.

And war is mean, he'll say, quite sad.

As he thinks of the indemnity and his dad.

And he'll blyouac at night with his flags
all furled.

In a little cot, near his mamma, curied, / And dream he has conquered a pagan world rumpety dumpety dump dump

ON GOOD TERMS WITH VALET.

Carl Schurz on the Relative Uses of Rockefeller's Man Knows When To Jest and When Not To. Complegne Cable Dispatch in N. Y. World John D. Rockefeller paid a formal re-turn visit to Mayor Fournier de Sar-loveze, who presented to him the keys

and the freedom of the city. Rockefeller state" as he ever assumes. He rode in a two-horse village cab from the chateau to the Mayoralty. Just as a reigning sovereign is accompained on such occa-sions by his aides-de-camp, so the "Peroleum King" was surrounded by his hysician, his secretary and all the rest f his personal staff. Unluckily, the Mayor was absent and Mr. Rockefeller and his suite left their

In the hotel hall vesterday Mr. Rockefeller paid an old-fashioned compliment on her good housekeeping to the proprietress, who was delighted, knowing from his expression that he was saying something pleasant, but who, smiling, dushing and curtseying, explained that he does not understand English. He passed almost the whole morning cycling in the park of the Strong chafeau

with his valet, John. This inestimable man is really the intimate friend of the "Petroleum King," who respects him profoundly, not the least because John knows, as if by intuition, when to be grave and respectful; when gay, talk-ative and familiar; when even he may poke respectful fun at his master. Mr.

Rockefeller's manners are those Eighteenth Century marquis. He takes off his hat to a woman as does the courtier-tenor in the opera, with a long sweep of the arm and a profound incli-nation of the head and shoulders. He has a pleasant smile which surprisingly transforms his steelly blue eyes and his grim, pensive face.

secretaries salute him with no His more than a casual nod; they display no awestruck deference for him. But takes snuff they sneere greet his frequent pleasantries with louder and more prolonged laughter than their quality deserves.

Mr. Rockefeller enjoys being chaffed, and even Valet John ventures to joke

with him once in a while.

Wenlth of Nations.

New York World. The latest estimate of national wealth by a competent authority was recently given before the British income tax comnittee by Mr. Mallet, one of the nissioners of inland revenue. Mr. Maile placed the national income at \$9,000,000,000 against the \$3,500,000,000 of Prussia. capital of the United Kingdom he mated as \$42,500,000,000, which was d that of France and four times that of

According to his estimate, the number of persons possessed of fortunes of over \$200,000 was in the United Kingdom 30,000, in France 15,000, in Prussia 11,000 and in Italy 1500.

An Englishman with an Income of \$5000 pays \$250 income tax; a Prussian pays \$212.50 on \$5000 of unearned income and

The wealth of United States cannot be estimated from any official squrce, but at the observed ratio of increase noted in 1900 it cannot well be less than \$110,000,-000,000, and is probably considerably greater.

Fourth of July Folly.

The Chicago Tribune has been long in

collecting and tabulating figures which throw some light on our nearly-due an-nual barbaric outbreak which we pretend to justify by terming a manifestation of patriotic spirit. some of the statistics: Dead. Injured

The figures in the "dead" column refer to sudden deaths only. Deaths from tetanus caused by toy pistols, etc., reach something like five hundred annually, and other deaths, due to shock from noise, etc., can not be estimated. Is the cele-bration worth the price?

899.....

Senator Mitchell's Death,

The Philistine.

Some time ago I made the statement that cancer was often the direct result of persistent wrong thinking, and it brought down on me through the mails a fine assortment of epithets from people who were confident they knew better. But now comes Dr. Tilden and not only deciares that hate, worry, excess, fear and midnight meals may cause cancer, but hernia also. And that the conditions named may so thin your blood and re-lieve it of its fibrin, that if you have a tooth pulled there is not sufficient coagulating substance in the blood to stop hemorrhage, and you bleed to death, this with the help of a fool doctor who stimu-

lates your heart's action instead of diminshing it.

Fossil (Wheeler County) Journal. If Jonathan Bourne works as hard for Oregon when he goes to Washington as United States Senator as he has for "Statement No. 1" and his own election, he will be by long odds the most useful Senator that Oregon has ever had. And there is no reason to doubt that he will. He has the energy of a human dynam, the sticktolitiveness of a buildog, winning And ways among men (we know naught of his standing with the other sex), and heaps of good gray matter in his top piece.

An Idle Curiosity.

Medford Mail. It is evident that there were a whole lot of "nonpartisan" votes cast on elec-tion day. The people will now be consid-erably interested in seeing whether "non-partisanship" will appeal so strongly to the Governor as it did before election.

Springfield, Mass., Union. Oregon Republicans have elected a nun er of congressmen who will be expected to represent the State in the national HOW DOES IT SOUND!

Colonel Watterson Proposed as Bryan's Running Mate.

While Col. Henry Watterson is chanting hymns in honor of Mr. Bryan, the imminent lightning plays over his own head. The Richmond Times-Dispatch New York Sun. named him as the fittest candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with the greatest conservative force in American public life, the peerless leader, the great-est American citizen.

The nomination will be received with rapturous applause wherever there are Democratic hands, hearts and lungs Colonel Watterson is a Great American Traveler, too. He has exported himself frequently. He has seen the hotels and porters of many cities. He is a conserv given much of his life and most of his parts of speech to the Democratic party. He has advised, remonstrated with and supplicated several Presidents. He has been as steady in his convictions as a weather vane. He has the Star-Eyed Goddess in his cellur as the momentum. weather vane. He has the Goddess in his cellar at this She needs to wait no longer. The time

Bryan and Watterson; the Peerless and the Fearless; wise youth and youthful age; two tongues and pens of fire; two editors, travelers, lecturers, statesmen.

The only possible objection to this twin star is that it might seem dark with ex-

Theift That Makes Wealth.

Washington Post.
The public debt of France is \$6,000,000,000. all held at home. In addition the French people own foreign securities to the stu-pendous aggregate of \$15,000,000,000 and it is further estimated that an equal amount is placed in home securities. These figures may be exaggerated—all but these representing the public debt-but they illus-trate the virtue there is in thrift, which is also a German usage. There is no Rockefeller, no Carnegie, in France, though there may be a lesser Russell Sage. The French people do not speculate: they save. They do not get rich at a ho skip and jump; they accumulate by slow degrees-they economize. The crime of crimes in rural France is waste, and France would subsist on what America throws away. Within the past year there have rotted on American farms enough machinery and utensils to supply agri-cultural France the next quarter of a century.

Hopes to Fool the Doctor.

N. Y. Cor., Pittsburg Despatch. Franklin Murphy, the famous Irish ath-lete, who has been denied admission into this Land of the Free because certain doctors said he would be a dead man in two years, was hot under the collar to-Vaulting over a five-foot fence on Ellis island directly after he was told he would have to return to Ireland he said with a snort of disgust: "I'll bet there isn't one of those doctors who have condemned me to death in two years who could do that." Murphy is 28 years old and comes from Belfast. He has muscles as hard as whipcords, in addition to ruddy cheeks. He can take an apple or potato in one hand and grind it into pulp. The doctors said muscular degeneration had set in, following his devotion to athletics. "Look down there," said Murphy, after his five-foot vault. "See he puny doctors. They say I will be dead man in two years. Well, I'll fool them.

Only Monopoly in the United States." Washington, D. C., Despatch, Congressman Prince of Illinois in the House to-day, during the consideration of the sundry civil bill, spoke of the antipuss amendment to the railroad rate bill and of the bill itself, and insisted that the country "would hold the House primarily responsible for depriving 1,298, 121 railway employes, as well as members. 121 railway employes, as well as members of their families, from receiving free

transportation.

"The people this fall," he said, "will want to know the occasion why we properly included 12 express companies under the law, and excluded the only monopoly in the United States, the Pullman company, from the provisions of the law. pany, from the provisions of the law.

Room for Women Smokers.

London Cable Dispatch. The latest thing in ladies' clubs in Lon-don is the Imperial Club, and is intended to give women an opportunity more extended knowledge of National af fairs and politics. The founders have rig idly declared against female suffrage. The vice-presidents include six Duchesses, among them the Duchess of Marlborough, six Marchionesses and 31 Countesses. Leading politicisns will speak at the club on one afternoon in each week. The clubbouse contains a billiard table.

What Lunar Athletes Could Do.

cure department, with a special massaging

machine.

Springfield, Mass., Republican. "man in the moon" must surely re gard with amused contempt our much-vaunted athletic records. A good ter-restrial athlete could cover about 120 feet on the moon in a running broad jump, while leaping over a barn would be a very commonplace feat. He would find no difficulty in carrying six times as much and running six times as fast as he could on earth, all because the mo attracts bodies with only one-sixth of the force of the earth.

Protection Guaranteed.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. "I suppose it's always hog-killing time in your town New Yorker. town, Miss Packer?" sneered the

"Oh, yes," replied the fair visitor from Cincinnati, "but don't let that keep you from visiting us. We always protect our guests.

> Soft Sawder. Tillamook Headlight

It does heat the band how Oregon vot-ers fall all over themselves when being flattered by pollitical flattery. George is a dabster at flattery, and knows exactly how to rub it in when he has an audience before him.

