MUCH OF TEXAS IS UNDER WATER

Deluge of Rain Drowns Stock and Crops and Blocks Railroads.

RIVERS OVERFLOW BANKS

Great Stretches of Country Flooded, Tracks Swamped for Miles and Bridges Washed Out—People Flee to the Hills.

FORTH WORTH, Texas, Aug. 7.—According to advices received here, West Central Texas has been visited by torrential rains, considerable damage being done to growing crops and railroad traffic is badly crippled. However, no casualties, so far as known, have occurred.

Traffic on the Lampasas branch of the Santa Fe Railroad is suspended because of washouts.

At Brownwood, Pecan Bayou, which flows into the Colorado River, rose so rapidly that many people living in the lowlands had to flee for safety. About six miles of the track of the Santa Fe has been washed out. Five hundred people are homeless. Last night the water was standing within three feet of the high-water mark of 1900. A strip of country 30 miles long by two to four miles wide is covered with three to ten feet of water. Railway tracks have been washed out for miles, and a pilediver sent out with 200 laborers was unable to proceed further than here.

At Ballinger some damage was done, and the Concho River rose to a higher stage than for years.

At San Antonio it was said that a family of five had perished, but this was an error. The family escaped during the night in advance of the flood, and reached safety.

Amarillo, Texas, in the Panhandle, reports a severe electrical storm, and has news that Canyon City, a small town, was wiped out by a tornado that killed several people. Wires are down in that direction and the report cannot be confirmed.

At Amarillo the family of a farmer named Riggs, residing four miles south of the town, was killed by lightning.

DAMAGE GREATLY OVERDRAWN

Much Stock Drowned and Crops on Lowlands Ruined.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 7.—Specials to the News from San Angelo County show that the first reports of flood damage were greatly exaggerated. The Colorado and Concho rivers are subsiding. Ranchmen have lost many head of cattle, horses and sheep, and in the Brookwood section crops on lowlands have been ruined.

The Santa Fe Railway expects to have its bridges repaired by tomorrow.

No lives have been lost.

THUNDERSTORM GIVES RELIEF

New York Breathes Again After Losing Ten More Lives.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A heavy thunder storm, accompanied by a deluge of rain, tonight brought relief from the torrid heat of the past three days. Ten deaths attributed directly to the heat were reported today.

Great Damage to Railroads.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Aug. 7.—Six days of rain have damaged crops and interrupted railroad travel, the gorged streams having washed out many bridges. The Rock Island has lost 17 and the Frisco four.

WILL DOUBLE THE PLANT

State to Increase Jute Bag Output at Walla Walla.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—So great has been the demand for grain bags made at the State Penitentiary that the state could easily sell ten millions of bags while the product of the jute mill for the year will be only between 1,500,000 and 1,750,000 bags.

James H. Davis, a member of the State Board of Control, says the mill is turning out about 8000 bags a day. There is a ready sale for them at 6½ cents apiece, the price fixed by the board, though the price of Calcutta bags is today 5⅝ cents.

The board has estimates on machinery and will ask the Legislature for authority to double the capacity of the jute mill.

PURE WATER FOR SCHOOLS

State Institutions at Salem to Have New Supply.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—In order to remove all possibility of infection from impure drinking water, the board of trustees of the Reform and Mute Schools have purchased a large spring in the vicinity of those institutions, and will construct a water system that will supply the two schools with an abundant quantity of water as pure as ever found. The spring is located in the hills above the mute school and about a mile distant from that institution. The board purchased about an acre of land around the spring and a right of way 12 feet wide to the state lann, in which to lay a pipe line. Convicts will be employed digging trenches and laying pipe and in a few weeks the water system will be completed.

Much of the pipe that will be used was given to the board by the Lewis and Clark Fair Commission, after the close of the Fair, so there will not be much expense for material. The Reform School and Mute School are about a half mile apart and the one system will supply both institutions with an abundance of water without any expense for pumping. The purchase of the spring, right of way and materials and the construction of reservoirs will entail a total expense of about $1000.

This purchase is an important one to the two schools, for there has been a shortage of water during the dry season and it has been found impossible to prevent the children from drinking water from the creeks when at a distance from the buildings. Now water will be supplied at convenient places and the greatest danger of a typhoid epidemic will be removed.

GOVERNOR'S DIVORCE VIEWS

Thinks There Is Urgent Need for Uniform Law of Congress.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—"I believe that there exists in the United States an urgent need of a uniform marriage and divorce law, and that the submission by Congress of a constitutional amendment directing the enactment of such a law is desired by the people of the State of Oregon, and that such an amendment would be ratified by the Legislature of this state."

The foregoing is the opinion expressed by Governor Chamberlain in a letter to the judiciary committees of the United States Congress. The letter was written in response to a request from John Gibson Hale, of the Chicago bar, who is conducting a campaign for a National marriage and divorce law, but whose views the Governor declined to indorse.

Hale had drawn a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, remarkable in many of its provisions, and wanted Governor Chamberlain to sign a formal letter approving this amendment. Instead of doing as requested, the Governor wrote the letter quoted above, indorsing the idea of National regulation of marriage and divorce, but not giving his support to Hale's measure.

Stackpole's Trial Is Begun.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 7.—The trial of Ernest G. Stackpole, charged with the murder of Joel Scheck on June 14 last, was begun today in Department 1 of the Superior Court. Stackpole is defended by four attorneys. Mrs. Scheck, wife of the murdered man, is expected to be the principal witness for the prosecution. The police claim to have a confession of Mrs. Scheck's, charging Stackpole with the murder. Stackpole has made no admissions and his line of defense is a secret.

Los Angeles County's Wealth.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 7.—According to the Assessor's returns just completed, the total valuation of the real and personal property in Los Angeles County aggregates $286,435,423. This not including railroad property in the county which is expected to add an additional $5,000,000 to the amount. The amount returned by the Assessor one year ago was $232,610,753. The amount has increased since 1896 from $99,520,611.

W. M. Barnes.

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—The funeral of W. M. Barnes, who died August 5, was held today from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Short. The services were conducted by the G. A. R., of which he was a member. Mr. Barnes was 80 years of age, and was a familiar figure on the streets of La Grande. His death was sudden, being brought on by a fall in which he sustained injuries the day previous.

Salmon Improves Again.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—The run of fish, which has been especially slack during the past few days, showed a slight improvement in the lower harbor last night and today. Steelheads, which have been unusually scarce this season, are becoming more plentiful, and they find a ready market at 3 cents per pound.

SPELLING BY SYSTEM.

Mr. Varnum Again Shows What an Awful Thing It Is.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—(Tu Ye Editor.)—Dhe printed hieroglyphics by hwich we seek tu indicate tu another sounds-words and thru dhem ideas are of necessity arbitrary. But dhe aim shud be tu giv tu each symbol a constant valiu so dhat dhe reader may be certain of dhe sound hwen he sees dhe ritn word. Mr. Weiz in his effort tu be funny at my expens writes a liti ditti in dhe cors of hwich he yuzez no les dhan 3 symbols tu reprezent dhe sound of U in "rude," viz: o, oo, u. I am not inclined to blame him for it sins it iz just dhis sort of monstrosities widh hwich our langwej is fild. His playful wittisizm shud hav bin ritn:

"Dhe best way to spel, sez Varnum,
Iz tu ignor all ruiz, consarn 'em!
Yu can be poetic
In langwej fonetic
Let dhe printerz protest, gol darn 'em!"

Dhis follows ruiz and hiz speling did not. It might hav bin speli az follows, dho, and stil be in entire harmony widh dhe analoji of thousands of other words, but it wud not follow ent rul. But neither does dhe current Inglish speling:

"Thee bessed weigh tough spoel," saz Varnum,
"Ua teu ignower aul rrheols, cchoncarn 'uem!
Yheu gan beigh peaueatoisgh
Inn langwavej phautnaytighqu:
Liet thi printterz prootaissed, gholi darrn 'aym!"

Everi child must learn dhat short E is sometimes ritn "ave" and again "oie"; hard C may appear az "qu," "gh" and 15 other forms! It wil be notist dhat dhe ordinary speling foneticalli reprezents onli sics of dhe words in dhe liti verse, while my Sistem does it for twenti-one in a total of 28.

And now here comes Mr. Lawry ful atilt tu break a lans in defens of an allejd sistem dhat now yuzez no les dhan for hundred forty devices tu indicate some forty-for sounds! He kindly refuzez tu quarrel widh me about "miusic" in hwich he does wel, sins I speld it "miusic." Dhen he darz tu declar dhat "dhe" does not reprezent dhe fonetic elements of "the" hwarin he has dhe teemriti tu oppose hiz dictum tu dhe editors of dhe Standard dictionary and dhe immens majority of etymologists of dhe Inglish-speaking world.

If frend L. wil onli sit up and take notis he wil see dhat nobwar among my apparentli mis-speld words hav I assigned tu O such a sound az "oo in move"! Hwit spelz "whit" sins I iz always short 'wfar a word seems tu be mis-speld. He thinks dhat C haz tu sounds hwen in reality it has not les dhan 3 and one of dhem iz ritin 17 different ways. In my Sistem it iz always "hard" if a word seems tu offend dhe eye of "sens and taste"! Az tu dhe final E in "make, time, possible, obstacle," they wud be no mor fonetic after dhe E was dropped dhan now. Dhar are veri meni hu are under dhe delusion dhat dhe elision of a letter from a word renderz it fonetic. "Ambassador" haz thus hin changed 23 times, but it is stil un-fonetic. Shal we cry, "Scidu"? Even dhe N. E. A. has advised a change in dhe speling of twelv words, widh onli tu of dhem fonetic—thru and program.

"Done" and "some" cannot be ritn "dun" and "sum" because "tu" spels "to" in my Sistem. I was going tu illustrate by a referens tu dhe "sand dunz" along dhe upper Columbia, but I find dhar are no "dunz" dho "diunz" abound! Some focs thinc they war a "sut" of clodhz, but it iz a "slut." Dont confuse dhe name of a letter widh its sound. Finally, if yu wil consult yur Standard, yu wil cwicli discover why "pronounce" cannot be ritn "pronouns." We need a niu vowel. I hav not speld "prove" "pruve," but p r u v, hwich iz in entire harmony widh dhe rest of my "orthographic horrors." In dhis letter I spel foneticalli 319 and dhe ordinary method onli 51. Yurs truli & foneticalli,

W. S. VARNUM.

WAR IN LIVESTOCK MARKET

Two Firms Suspended, Who Sell Out to New Exchange.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—After suspending two livestock commission firms today, the Kansas City Livestock Exchange made a ruling that every member of the exchange who allies himself with the Co-operative Stock Commission Company, an organization which was organized to fight the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, will be suspended from the exchange immediately.

This action was taken, it is believed, because the buyers for the packing-houses are members of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, who could not afford to forfeit their membership, and the exchange does not want to lose the support of the packers.

The firms suspended today, Blanchard & Ehrke and Burnside & Jordan, were absorbed last week by the Co-operative Livestock Commission Company.

LYNCHERS IN JAIL

Militia Guards Them From Would-Be Rescuers.

GRAND JURY IN SESSION

Governor and Judge in North Carolina Determined to Avenge Law's Majesty—Ex-Convict Suspected Leader of Mob.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—The Statesville company of the North Carolina National Guard and two companies from Charlotte, numbering 186 men in all, armed with rifles loaded with ball cartridge, are, by direction of Governor Glenn, on guard at the jail here tonight, having been instructed to prevent any attempt to liberate the four white men now in custody, charged with having been ring-leaders in last night's lynching of three of the negro murderers of the Lyerly family. The temper of the people is decidedly heated at present and reports that a mob is forming in several sections are in circulation, but so far are not confirmed. Henry Lee, George Ervin, Della Dillingham and another negress, survivors of the six originally arrested for the Lyerly murder, have been taken to Charlotte, where they will be held for safe keeping.

Wealthy Lynchers Afraid.

While the mob of last night was composed for the most part of the lawless section of Montgomery and Rowan Counties, nevertheless it is known that many wealthy farmers, neighbors of the murdered Leyerlys also participated. These men are anxious to secure the release of the men now under arrest, as there is fear that one or two of them might turn state's evidence.

George Hall, the ex-convict from Montgomery County, who is said to have led the mob which lynched the three negroes last night, is in jail. The plan to rescue him, rumors of which caused Governor Glenn to hurry troops to Salisbury, has not materialized.

Long before the sun rose curious persons went to the scene of the lynching and cut off the toes, fingers and ears of the negroes, who were hanged to the limb of a tree on Henderson's ball grounds.

Judge Warns Lawless.

Judge Long this morning continued the Leyerly case until the regular term, and said with a great deal of feeling:

I will say to the citizenship in my holding that, if there are any law-abiding men in Rowan County, and there are such, I would be glad to have your presence here during the sitting of this court, but, if there are men here for an unlawful purpose, I say to them that it would be well for you to disperse and go to your homes. God Almighty reigns and the law is still supreme. This court will not adjourn till this matter is investigated.

Gentlemen of the grand jury, I am not going to discharge you this morning, but I will retain you here. Retire to your room and proceed with your deliberations and investigations. I will call you for further instructions later.

The Governor is worked up to a pitch of intense indignation over last night's happenings, and openly declares that, if it be the last event of his political career, he will secure the punishment of all who defied the dignity of the Rowan County Court and placed another blot upon the state's honor.

SPANIARD'S DIGNITY HURT

RESIGNS BECAUSE POPE'S SECRETARY IGNORES HIM.

Marquis of Tovar's Friends Refuse His Job and Pope Will Appeal to Alfonso for Peace.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says:

The Marquis of Tovar, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, has resigned, owing to friction with Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, who ignored him and, in spite of his protests, treated directly with Madrid. The Marquis showed his resentment by staying away from Rome almost a year.

Secretary del Val is blamed for provoking difficulties relating to marriages and cemeteries, and for causing a diplomatic crisis, as the Marquis of Tovar's colleagues refuse to accept his post.

The pope is worried over the present unprecedented troubles with Spain, and may write a personal letter to King Alfonso in order to smooth matters over. This is regarded as not exactly dignified, but it seems to be the only way out of the difficulty."

WAS EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF

Captain Gave Signal for Stampede on Board Sirio.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—According to the statements of some of the survivors of the lost Italian steamer Sirio, the captain of the vessel came from his cabin immediately after the first shock, hesitated whether to go to the bow or stern or mount the bridge, and then turned and jumped into a lifeboat, crying: "Everyone for himself."

Thereupon began a terrible scene of confusion among the passengers, who engaged in a fierce struggle for possession of the boats and lifebelts. The crew, with knives between their teeth, and officers with revolvers in their hands, saved themselves.

JOCKEY MAHER HAS BAD FALL

Thrown by Horse in Race and Suffers Severe Bruises.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In the Brighton stakes today Hornshead, ridden by Danny Maher, the American jockey, fell. Maher was badly shaken up, but was able to walk, though the pressure of the crowd was so great that it took seven mounted and about 50 foot policemen to make way for him to the paddock, about half a mile distant.

Curiously, Maher now remembers nothing of this walk or of what happened after his horse fell. The jockey's shoulder is badly bruised, but so far as is known at present he suffered no serious injury.

OBJECTS TO BEING OSLERIZED

Director of British Association Retired at 60 Against His Will.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In a letter to the Times published this morning Edwin Ray Lankester, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, protests against his compulsory retirement from the post of director of the natural history department of the British museum under the civil service superannuation act, with the inadequate pension of $1500 a year, which is all the regulations entitle him to receive.

He explains that he gave up a life professorship at Oxford at $4500 a year when he was appointed to the museum at a salary of $6000, and he supposed, as had been the case with previous directors of the museum, that he would be allowed to hold the post until he was 70 years old and that there would be a special pension arrangement. Instead of this, however, he is retired at the age of 60 without a word to explain the reason of his dismissal.

The newspapers this morning express great sympathy with Dr. Lankester. It is understood that some personal animus on the part of a few of the members of the committee of trustees is responsible for his dismissal.

RIOTING AT CAPE TOWN.

Unemployed Negroes Loot Shops and Assault the Police.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 8.—(Special.)—Riots were started here yesterday by the unemployed. A mob of negroes marched through the streets threatening every one they encountered, and commenced breaking into shops and dwellings. The police had to fight with the mob, and the ringleader, a big negro, was arrested and imprisoned in a house. The mob later attacked the house. The blacks stormed the house, those with firearms discharging many shots, while others threw stones and clubs. The house was wrecked, but the police got their prisoner away.

The police then fought another street battle with the negroes, in which many were injured on both sides. The leaders of the mob were arrested. Last night citizens who volunteered their services patrolled the streets armed with shotguns and prevented further rioting.

MILITIA IS GUARDING NEGRO

Lynching Parties in North Carolina Will Meet With Force.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—The local company of militia went on duty this evening, on order of the Governor, with instructions to protect at any cost the life of Frank Bohanon, a negro ex-convict, who murdered George Stallings, a section foreman on the Southern Railway, some weeks ago. Bohanon confessed his crime, and it had been generally believed that he would be permitted to be tried without any violence being shown.

The Salisbury lynching, however, has worked up the disorderly element of this section to such an extent that an ugly situation has developed. Two mobs are reported forming to try to lynch Bohanon before daybreak Wednesday, but the commander of the troops now on guard here declares they will have a warm reception if they put in an appearance.

WILL IGNORE SEPARATION LAW

Pope Finds Way to Preserve Church in France.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A rumor is prevalent here that instructions from the Pope to French bishops relative to the law of separation of church and state have been received in Paris. It is declared in a well-informed quarter that the Vatican considers the enactment of the law to be a dead letter and does not recognize the principle that lay associations shall govern churches. The Vatican overcomes the difficulty, however, by permitting for this purpose the formation of Catholic societies under the bishop.

Lady Curzon's Jewels as Heirlooms.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The will of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, who died July 18, was filed for probate today. It is dated December 19, 1893, and was made on board the steamship Arabia. The value of the estate is placed at $59,875. The testatrix gives numerous jewels to her husband in trust for their oldest son, to go to him as heirlooms. The diamond jewels given to her by Lord Scarsdale, father of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, she leaves to her husband for life and then to the owner of the Kedleston title. A painting by Millet and a number of books go to her father and her furs go to her mother. The residue is left to her husband.

Lady Curzon of Kedleston left three daughters—Mary Irene, born in 1896; Cynthia Blanche, born in 1898, and Alexander Nealdera, born in 1904.

American Idea for Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 7.—The freedom of the city was conferred today on Dr. Douglas Hyde, president of the Gaelic League, who recently lectured in the United States. In expressing his thanks Dr. Hyde said that during his American tour he had been deeply impressed with the fact that, if they were to succeed in Ireland, it would be necessary, to some extent to blend Irish with American ideas.

Portable Schools for Austria.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Overcrowding in schools has caused the Minister of Education to order a number of transportable wooden pavilions for class-room purposes. The structures are to be similar to those in use in army hospitals. They are comfortable, adequate and quickly vacated in case of fire.

Nine Miners Smashed to Pieces.

CHARLEROI, Belgium, Aug. 7.—An elevator in which nine miners were going down the Marchionnes coal mine today dropped 900 yards, smashing the car to atoms and instantly killing its occupants. Their bodies were so crushed as to be almost unrecognizable.

Head Tax on Chinese.

ST JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 7.—The measure adopted at the last session of the Legislature requiring Chinese entering the colony to pay a head tax of $300 each was put into force today by the Colonial Cabinet.

FAIRNESS TO MR. HEARST

A Eulogist Says He Is a Mighty Foe of Plutocracy.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—(To the Editor.)—I can't refrain from adding a word of appreciation of the fair and impartial tone of your editorial columns as particularly noticed in your editorial of last Friday on William R. Hearst. It is especially noticeable because of the constant belittling and vituperative attitude of practically the whole of the Republican press of the country in regard to Mr. Hearst.

I know that I speak for a multitude of readers of The Oregonian when I express grateful appreciation for the fair and just treatment accorded Mr. Hearst in your columns. It stands apart and above from the solid Republican press for this very thing.

Here is a man whose whole career has been spent in fighting the battles of the weak against the strong, in fearlessly exposing corruption and injustice, greed and graft, and yet a man who has been the target for more abuse and the subject for more belittling than any man in public life today.

Here is a man, born to wealth, who turned from the life of idle luxury which could have been his, who shunned the racetrack, the yachts and the clubs, and has expended the whole power of his mighty energy in behalf of the whole people. Particularly has he battled for those who most needed help—the laborer and the heavy laden.

The Republican press never has been able to find anything in his public record to attack; so they have sought to bring his private life before the public in an ugly manner, and to criticise his motives.

Well, perhaps his motives may have been selfish, in a measure. Any man's motives may be easily attacked; but the main point is that Mr. Hearst is spending his energies in battling for the right against the wrong, and a grateful and oppressed public can well afford to reward such work without seeking to impugn his motives, which at once could be nothing worse than the gratefulness which is sure to follow fearless and noble effort. At least they can accord him decent and fair treatment—something the Republican press has not done.

In behalf of the multitude of admirers of Mr. Hearst who read The Oregonian, particularly from that vast army from the toiling classes—made so by a conviction that Mr. Hearst will fight their cause without fear or favor—I know I can in this way thank The Oregonian for its fair and dignified estimate of this man.

H. H. RIDGWAY.

ADVICE TO SOCIALISTS.

Let Them Try Their Own Plan on Themselves.

CORVALLIS, Or., Aug. 7.—(To the Editor.)—Mr. Pye's statement of the Socialist programme in last Sunday's Oregonian was quite liberal, somewhat lucid and probably would be acceptable to a majority of Socialists. To discuss the programme as to its merits and in detail would involve interminable expenditure of words.

Of course I am not opposed to the beneficent changes aimed at by Socialists, but I want to point out the impossibility of putting the programme into operation through the present machinery of government.

The first part of the work is to convert a majority of the voters to the Socialist idea. The second part is to enforce the programme by authority of government against the desires of those who are opposed to it.

It grieves me to discourage well-meaning enthusiasts who are doing lots of good in waking people up to realize the horrible conditions of the competitive jungle, but I firmly believe from observation of facts that it is impossible to accomplish even the first part of the programme, the conversion of the majority of people to the collectivist idea.

It requires a considerable brain development to understand the Socialist theory. How many of the proletarian class in the state, do you suppose, could be induced even to read Mr. Pye's article? Not five in a hundred, I should say. The average proletarian is more interested in a prizefight than in economics. He is a better judge of whisky than of philosophy, and that is not saying much for his judgment. And as to history and statistics—why the scores of football and baseball games are quite as much as he can keep track of. He despises Socialist philosophy as deeply as the devil hates holy water. And yet it is this "prowling-tarian" class that the orthodox Socialists trust to save the country by their ballots.

The bourgeoise and capitalist class are not much interested in Socialism except to misrepresent and oppose it, with the exception of a few doctrinaires or tender-hearted Utopians. The well-to-do classes think Socialism is opposed to their material interests, and it is only to material interests and primitive instincts that appeal is made. To appeal to moral principles, to a sense of justice, righteousness or love of humanity is to invite ridicule, to be called a dreamer or victim of the pipe.

A majority of people would probably admit now, if penned down to it, that the Socialist programme is all right in some of its aspects at least. But what will they do about it? How much will they sacrifice to introduce the new idea? It is not much to ask them to vote, but they will not even do that. And I can assure you there is a great deal more required to put Socialism in operation than merely voting. To live up to its principles is the crucial test. And the Socialists themselves do not seem to be in any haste to practice what they preach.

Now suppose the first part of the work was accomplished and a majority voted for Socialism. Would that bring it peaceably? In Ruskin Colony some years ago several hundred people, all Socialists, attempted to practice their own preaching. Did they succeed? Where is Ruskin Colony now?

The philosophy of Socialism is deeply mysterious and horribly uninteresting to the average unregenerate human being. If a select assortment of the elect who understand their own propositions and assent to their own doctrines are unable to put these doctrines into practice, how will the ungodly and indifferent who know and care nothing about such doctrines be compelled to come under the yoke and be good? Who will compel them?

In the prophecy business the wish is usually father to the thought. The Socialists prophesy their own success and work for it. Their opponents prophesy against them. We New Dispensationists are also prophets, but there are not enough of us to make a big noise. In fact, we don't like noise anyhow. We prefer the "still small voice" of reason.

Our reason teaches us that Socialism is not going to be attained peacefully here any more than in Russia. We realize that people who cannot practice what they preach among themselves have slight prospect of "forcing" their doctrines peacefully upon those who are opposed to them. We say that if Socialism is practicable let those who believe in it prove this by putting it in practice among themselves. There is no law against "keeping the commandments" and this is the key to the whole situation.

The Socialist theory that no one can practice Socialism till everyone is converted to it is a peculiar and puzzling one, and of course many ingenious arguments can be advanced in its favor because there is some truth in it which is as yet not fully analyzed. If no one can stop drinking till everyone else swears off; if no one can act honestly till all men become saints; if no one can join a church till everybody else goes along; if no one can take any step on his own account till all the world goes with him—then it will be hard to get anything started or stopped.

If Socialism is such a good thing as we hope it is, would it not be well for those who believe in it to begin putting it in practice at once in their daily lives, just for the good of it, instead of waiting till after we are all dead for a ruthless government to inflict it on us by force, thus making a punishment of what ought to be a pleasure if willingly and spontaneously acted on?

J. L. JONES.

Withdrawal of Coal Deposits.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 4.—(To the Editor.)—President Roosevelt has by executive authority withdrawn all lands supposed to have coal deposits from entry under any law. This may be going a long way toward socialism, as the next move will be to secure a law retaining these lands forever under Government control. The events of the last few years appear to make this necessary, and further that there is no time to lose. I am informed that the Italian government steps right in and takes possession of valuable mineral finds when made on private lands and buys the property under condemnation. That government has certainly made greater strides commercially than people seem to be aware of.

The only trouble with this last move of the President is that it does not go far enough. The Government should at once send its surveyors to Alaska and set aside from entry enough valuable oil, coal and copper lands to enable it to regulate the situation in those essential commodities, and iron might well be added to them. No doubt that great modern necessity, copper, is contained in much Government land of Arizona not yet appropriated.

ROBERT C. WRIGHT.

Accused of Beating Wife to Death.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 7.—Wesley Sheffer, a farmer, was arrested near Viola today charged with murdering his wife by beating her head with a hammer and choking her. Early this morning he called the neighbors, telling them his wife had fallen downstairs. The couple had 12 children.

One of Embezzlers Caught.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 7.—Clinton Wray, secretary of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburg, was arrested here today, accused of having stolen over $120,000 of the company's funds.

Yet She May Pay Spot Cash.

Atchison Globe.

A real old-fashioned woman never uses the word "mattress"; she always calls it a tick.

I. A. Alexieff, a St. Petersburg cooper, who died recently, was buried in a cask of his own manufacture. He looked forward to his burial with satisfaction, as he was very proud of the cask.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing well that which you do, and genius is the capacity for hard work. But if you don't save, and use judiciously your savings, your hard work will avail you nothing. Use our savings department.

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SAFE-DEPOSIT BOXES.

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering.

Mother's Friend

Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers.
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

QUALITY IN BEER

PHONE MAIN 72

Beer, when made with care
from the best materials
obtainable
and properly aged, which means
large storage capacity,
has what is termed

QUALITY

Quality is the aim
of all
conscientious brewers
as it is the keystone to success.
The ingredients that enter
into a beer
may leave nothing to be desired.
But, unless the beer
has age
it is not health-giving
or satisfactory.

Weinhard's Beer

is noted for Quality.
The ingredients used are
the best,
combined with sparkling
Bull Run water.
Then we have the
storage capacity
to insure the proper

AGE