# The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. E7 INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, U Sunday, one year (lasted Thursday)... Sunday and Weekly, one year.....

BY CABRIER. Daily, Sunday included, one year. -Daily, Sunday included, one month. HOW TO REMIT Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check your local bank. Stamps, coin or curre are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice frees in full including county and state. POSTAGE RATES.

Entered of Portisad, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Foreign Poetage, double rates.

Foreign Poetage, double rates.

IMPORTANT—The mostal laws are strict.

Newspapers on which postage is not fully prepaid are not forwarded to destination.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 43-50, Tribine building. Chl-eago, rooms 510-512 Tribine building.

REPT ON SALE. Chicago Auditorium Annes, Postoffice ews Co., 178 Dearborn street. St. Faul, Minn. N. St. Marie, Commercial silon. Station. Colorado Springs, Colo.—Western News Agency.

Denver-Hamilton & Kendrick, 905-912

Benver-Hamilton & Kendrick, 905-912

Seventeenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214

Fifteenth street; I. Weinstein; H. P. Han-Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Wajnut. Minneapolis—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South

Cleveland, O .- James Pushaw, 307 Suserior street.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Eii Taylor.
New York City—L. Jones & Co., Astor
fence: Breadway Theater News Stand.
Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Fourcenth and Franklin streets, N. Wheatley.
Ogden—D. L. Boyle; W. G. Kind, 114

Omaha Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farmin; Mageath Stationery Co., 1308 Farmam; 240 South Fourteent onto, Cal. Sacramento News Co., Sate Lake Sait Lake News Co., 77 West Sult Lake Sait Lake News Co., 77 West Becond street South: Rosenfold & Hansen-Los Angeles—B. E. Amos, manager seven

rect wagons.
San Diego H. E. Amos.
Long Reach, Cal.—H. E. Amos.
Pasadena, Cal.—A. F. Horning.
Ban Francisco—Foster & Orear, Ferry
ows Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand,
Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Penn-Philadelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1900

### JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The death of "the Mother of the Con federacy" recalls attention for the mo ment to the history of Jefferson Davis -a name indeed which will never per ish from our blotory, and which, though once detested at the North, is nov dealt with kindly, as beseems the dignity of history and the might of a great nation that had a crisis to pass through and safely passed it. In the agony of such a struggle, and so long as its wounds were still fresh, the per-sonality of the man who stood in the position occupied by Jefferson Davis could not be treated by his enemies as cold abstraction, as a mere name in distory, nor without prejudice. For in such a struggle and crisis the person ality of the leader engages the atten tion and stands for the cause he rep Lincoln, therefore, was much detested at the South as Davis was at the North. But history, freed from the breath of passion, no longe regards these personalities and hatreds Every right-minded man, speaking or writing of our great conflict, treats it, as he thinks of it, from the larger point of view. The careers of the actors on either eide are simply a part of the history of the country. No animosity is held in either section against

But, by Southern writers, more than Northern, Jefferson Davis has been criticised for his course during the war They have complained that he was not able to suppress his personal piques and dislikes, that his temperament was judicial and fale that the Confederacy at critical times was deprived of the services of not a few of its best strike blows that might have restored the cause or prevented disasters. They eay it was jealousy on the part of Davis of such commanders as Beauregard, Johnston, Longstreet, and even of Lee-of want of the military insight necessary for appreciation of their plans—that caused the loss of opportunities that never returned. Of course, no man's heart was more deeply engaged in the cause than that of Jefferson Davis; but between him and the military leaders there was not that confidence, and consequently not that sential in war, and especially in a war against forces usually superior at crit-ical points. Yet Mr. Davis was chosen Prosident of the Confederacy through a bellef not shared even at the time by come, perhaps most, of the Confed-

eracyts ablest soldiers. In the allegations of defect of tact and temperament in him there may, sioner Hoff, published in The Oregonian however, have been mistakes and ex-Lincoln had similar no cusers in the North, who alleged fealousy on his part towards McClellan and other commanders. But when really efficient commanders, as Grant, Sher-man, Thomas and Sheridan, appeared, ing to this feeling, the Ladies' Home there was no eign of jealousy or distrust on Lincoln's part. On the con- the term "helper" be substituted, and It is probable that Davis depended too much on his own judgment more picntiful or more satisfactory in in military affairs, was too theoretical the domestic realm than are cervants.

many Southern writers have passed on ters in the house and be accorded full the conduct of the war by Jefferson social privileges. Of course, no one but try, and all the parts of it then en- of this kind, and he would abandon the in the North. Undoubtedly it would gaged in war, have good reason for congratulation that he, and not an abler to spend the evening in the parlor with

kane has ordered that the police clear credit upon either party. As well rethe town at once of every loafer who the low records when their very ap- matter, and waste strength in no doubt that they are ruffians await- dition? ing an opportunity to commit crime. Many a capable, conscientious worker more association with men of same in-Where is the consistency in mending in the domestic realm is superior in tellect and civilized opinions. Their defective bridges to save lives and property, when the town is filled with ugs who are known to be a constant menace to both property and life? And yet there are cities where the police enter into league with criminals,

crime, preying upon the people who pay the salaries of the office

BANK PROSPERITY IN OREGON.

Those were facts indeed of Oregon's progress and prosperity which Benja-nin I. Cohen, of Portland, cited in an address before the American Bankers Association in St. Louis Thursday. Most important was his statement that Oregon bank deposits have increased more than \$16,500,000 in the year between September 1, 1905, and Septem ber 1, 1906. The total deposits in Ore-gon on the latter date were \$78,861,057. of which \$54,270,144 was in Portland

Said he:

In the absence of a state banking law, it is hard to get statistics; but there are 17 banks and trust companies in Portland, Or., and I have had returns from all of them, except one small cencern. Their deposits on the dates helow mentioned were: September 1, 1805, 434,860,821; September 1, 1906, 354,270,144. Increase, \$10,580,321. Per cent, 24.2.

In the State of Oregon, outside of Portland, there are 141; of whist, 104 have reported. Their deposits were: September 1, 1905, 100, 253,800,812.

Their deposits were: September 1, 1965, \$18,644,397; September 1, 1995, \$24,590,913. Increase, \$3,940,546. Per cent, 31.9. Gross deposits for entire State of Oregon; September 1, 1905, \$62,334,190; September 1, 1906, \$78,881,057. Increase, \$16,526,867. Per cent 265.

Mr. Cohen made these totals from tatements submitted to him by banks throughout the state. His figures are probably the most accurate that have ver been compiled. Oregon, being without a bank examiner, has had to ontent itself with estimates of total eposits heretofore. As Mr. Cohen olds the good will and confidence of

ion to secure the desired information, TWO JUDGES

bregon banke, he is in a favorable posi-

The conviction of the Standard Oll ompany at Findlay must have of the shock to Judge Banker after he had exerted himself so faithfully to pre-vent it. It is a credit to the good nse of the jury and their desire to do fuetice that they found the trust guilty en after the trial Judge had excluded all the really important evidence. As for Judge Banker, he was loyal to the end to the monopolistic culprit.

Mr. Troup, the lawyer for the trust, noved for a "new trial" as soon as the erdict of conviction came in, and the kindly Judge assured him that "all such notions" would be entertained as a natter of course. Evidently, Mr. Troup has a large sheaf of dilatory and bedeviling motions up his sleeve, and Judge Banker purposes to give him a free hand in the use of them to defeat justice. Of course, a new trial means that the labor and expense of the trial which has just resulted in a conviction were thrown away. This must be some body's fault, and the only person who an possibly be blamed for it is Judge

Banker himself. As presiding Judge, it was his duty to see that the trial was conducted fairly and according to the rules of law. If it was not so conducted, he should be punished for his negligence, rance or complicity. He was certainly derelict in his duty. The necessity for granting a new trial is a disgrace to a Judge. It is the best possible evidence that he is incompetent for his position Judge Banker's fawning haste to as sure the trust lawyer in effect that he ould have as many new trials as he chose to ask for was a luminous comentary on his judicial character

Contrast with this compliant Judge the attitude of Judge Holt, of the United States Circuit Court, who has just imposed a fine of \$168,000 on the New York Central Railroad for granting re bates to the sugar trust. While this important case was pending, Judge Holt never found it necessary to make salaams and apologies to the culprit trast. He maintained the dignity and impartiality which becomes his office, and when the verdict of guilty came in he imposed a penalty which was proportionate to the crime

Throughout the trial at Findlay Judge Banker seems to have trembled in his shoes lest he should be guilty of helping convict the Standard Oil Company. He has maintained the attitude a spaniel at its master's feet. Seem ngly he could not endure the thought feller's trust should be punished an ordinary criminal. All this illustrates the reasons for excluding the monopolies from politics and forbidding them to interfere with elections, especially the elections of Judges,

AN OLD-NEW QUESTION.

The vexed question in a time of many vexed questions is the old one-old but ever new-of domestic or household service. It is discussed up one side and down the other by women in a neighborly way, by women in clubs, by corco-operation, which were absolutely es- respondents in newspapers, by Labor commissioners and by editorial writers and still no conclusion is reached. The roblem remains unsolved. solvable? If any question in this age of expedients, of intellectual force and of progress may be so called, then certainly this one is entitled to the first lace in that discouraging category. The statement of State Labor Con sloper Hoff, published in The Oregonian of things that have been said a thoueand times. Literally speaking, hear till unheard, the same old slobbered tale." First, domestic help ob-Journal several years ago proposed that many women adopted this suggestion, only to find that "helpers" are not is a coldier, and too little disposed to Next, it is argued that domestic helpheed the suggestions or accept the era should meet on terms of equality with the employer and her daughters; If, however, the criticisms which that they should in brief, be as daugha man would ever make a suggestion idea the first time the helper came in lliary man, was at the head of the the family and guests. It would soon be manifest, and to none more pain Aroused to action by the murder of them, she was not of them. This state-thing befall him. ment does not necessarily reflect dis the town at once of every loafer who proach oil and water because they re-cannot give an account of himself. fuse to mix. Each is valuable in its the raving of a madman. Probably the own sphere or line, and, indeed, indisdoor after the horse has been stolen. Pensable therein. Why gird at them from suggestion. The hysterical distribution understand why the because in the nature of things they cussion of the matter which rages Mayer or pelice of any town should will not blend? Why open the question the South has excited a It is difficult to understand why the Mayer or pelice of any town should permit scores of idle men to inhabit tion of superiority or inferiority in the morbid proclivity, just as it will in the etriving to overcome an elemental con-

the virtues of kindness and helpfulness to the supercilious employer who nags her. But is not the same thing true in every other department of labor? has not seen a sensitive, well-bred girl enter into league with criminals, behind a counter flush painfully at the are known as "stool pigeons," and brusque rebuke of a fleorwalker for

volving annoyance or delay to a cus-Is this any easier to bear than the rebuke which the domestic worker eccives from her employer for allow cold soup or soggy potatoes? Is it not, ideed, harder to bear because it is

nore publicly given? But why argue this question? It is condition, not a theory, that confronts the housekeepers of the country inder the head of the domestic prob It is for individual women to work out, each in her own home. Patience, humanity, common sense, are its potent factors. Eliminate one of these, and the desired result-that of efficient, cheerful domestic service—will be difficult to secure. Eliminate all of them, and chaos in the domestic realm results. Apply any or all of these qual-ities to the solution of the question, and the effort will cometimes fail, for the simple and sufficient reason that the material to which they are applied is not responeive to their wholesome in-If women in their homes cannot settle this question, it will probably remain in its present chaotic statenow perhaps better, again worse, and never, except in rare individual cases,

MR. VARDAMAN'S PROVINCIALISM.

Mr. Vardaman's remarks at Chicago upon the negro question make strange reading. Their feroclous inhumanity is not so startling as their complete indifference to fact. Take his statement, for example, that "the matter of white supremacy or negro domination in the South is at fever heat." Could anything be more absurdly false? Among some of the Southern whites there is, indeed, a feverish exhibition of race hatred, and here and there the poor frightened negroes make some faint show of trying to protect themselves; "supremacy" settled long ago. If ever a race was completely cowed and subdued, that is the condition of the Southern negroes Disfranchised, deprived of civil rights, compelled to travel in inferior cars, excluded from hotels and restau rants, herded by themselves in sepa rate schools, worked in chain gangs fo trifling offenses-what more in the way of subjection could Mr. Vardaman de eire. He says that he wishes "to show the negro his proper place in our system of government," and to accom-plish it he intends to secure the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the Cor stitution, if possible.

What, according to Mr. Vardaman and those who agree with him, is the negro's proper place in our system of government? He makes the matter clear by explaining that the black man tributes such an opinion to Jefferson and indicates his own agreement with Now, Jefferson never held or exsed such an opinion of the blacks. Vardaman's statement that he did so is another instance of his indiffer-ence to fact. But, leaving aside the opinions of Jefferson, Washington, Clay and other great men of the South from whom Vardaman, Tillman and Thomas Dixon, Jr., might learn abundant les sons of common sense and humanity. et us inquire whether there is a place n our system of government for ten nillion human beings who are mere chattels. A chattel is something which un be bought and sold. It has no rights which its owner is bound to re spect. A human being who is a chattel is a slave. And there is no doubt from all that Mr. Vardaman has to say on the race question that he believes the negro was in his proper place when he was a slave, and that to rectore him to his proper pince he must be enslaved again. That there is a class of men in the South who ardently long for the restoration of negro slavery there can be no doubt whatever, unless language their mouths means nothing.

How would the free labor of the North relish the prospect of competing with chattel labor in the South? the pauper labor of Europe le something to be dreaded and fended off by tariffs, what of chattel labor in the mills of Georgia and Alabama? If the white workman fears that the compe tition of Asiatics would lower his stand-ard of living and debase our civilization, what would be the effect of competition with chattel labor? How could the Northern manufacturer pay civilized wages to his workmen when his Southern competitor had numberless hordes of chattels to drive to their toll with the lash, and to whom he need pay no more than the bare cost of their subsistence? It may be predicted that the prospect of seeing the negro reduced again to the condition of a chattel would not please the self-respecting laboring man of the North, or the South either. To degrade the laborer degrades labor itself. Free men cannot work in competition with chattels. In fact, there is no place in our system of government for a servile, dehumanized.

Mr. Vardaman will find the repeal of the fifteenth amendment an impossible task even from that pinnacle of influence in the United States Senate to which he aspires. The North has looked on with indifference while the South disfranchised the negroes by evasion of the law; but that is a very different thing from openly taking a hand in undoing the work of Lincoln and Grant and reversing the verdict of the Civil War. The fifteenth amendment cann be repealed; and, if it could, what would the South gain? would permit the disfranchisement of the blacks; but they are already disfranchised, while, by the pleasant ficern whites enjoy double representation Congress. The repeal of the enfranchising amendment would do nothing for the South that trickery has not already done; while the open attempt to perpetrate such an outrage on civilfzation would excite bitter opposition lead either to the nullification of the Southern diefranchising laws or to the curtailment of the Southern delegations in Congress. If Mr. Vardaman is wise

Vardaman's opinion that negro as-saults upon white women grow out of vain case of any class of crimes, and among any class of people. What Mr. Varda-man and his compeers need is a little principal defect as statesmen is their

The production of metals in the United States, and, indeed, throughout the world, has reached enormous proportons. This extends to iron, lead, silver, permit these outlaws to continue in some more or less trivial mistake in- gold and copper. Not in a quarter of a death."

century has copper been as dear as it is today, notwithstanding the great output-a fact attributable to the deeceives from her employer for allow-ng the bread to burn, or for serving trical science. The United States alone this year will smelt 2,000,000 tone more tron than has ever gone through American blast furnaces in twelve months, while more gold will be mined in 1906 than in any single year since a record was kept of gold production The world is said to be "metal mad," but the truth is that production, with all of its enormous activity, can scarce-ly keep pace with consumption.

The report of the Oregon Tax Com mission, appointed in pursuance of an act of the last Legislature, has been published in pamphlet form, and is ready for distribution. The substance of the report has already been pub ished in the news columns of The Ore gonian, and is in general familiar to all readers of this paper. Those who take special interest in tax legislation and who desire to be heard regarding tax laws to be enacted next Winter will do well to secure a copy of the report and study it more in detail. report occupies over 300 pages, and cannot be thoroughly understood after only one reading. Copies can be se-cured from County Clerks in any county in the state.

It has just been discovered that the ooks of the Washington State Insane Asylum at Stellacoom are in very bad shape, and have been since 1871. gives an unpleasant jar to those in this state who have been advocating a State Board of Control such as holds ower in Washington over the state institutions. A State Board of Control oes not look as good to us as it did According to the dispatches, income patients who have been dead for many vears were carried on the books and scorded as in good health. One can't nelp wondering whether appropriations have been received all these years for the support of those who are dead but

With our favorable balance of trade, which, according to stand-pat econom ce, must be paid in coln, why are we mying gold in London? Russia's plight s comprehensible enough. She is bullng the price of her own bonds thy depleting her gold reserve. France and Jermany are unloading Russian bonds quietly, but steadlly, and the strain or he European financial system must b normous. The United States and Argentina, particularly the latter, can buy gold with their exports, but Russia's case is different. When the Czar can porrow no more he will be bankrupt. Then the crash will come.

Labor Commissioner Hoff says that he word "servant" and the low social position a "servant" must take are re ponsible for the difficulty in securing omestic help. Let's appeal to Presient Roosevelt, who makes and unmakes languages, to give us a better word and establish a new line of thought which will make housework onorable in the opinions of the people. Let Roosevelt but say the word and the "hired girl" shall be held in higher esteem than the stenographer or clerk Then the troubles of the housewife will be over.

Two Danish Princes have started on a visit to the Far East, and will prob-ably return by way of America. If they cross this continent they will have opportunity to see many of their countrymen, now thriving American citi-zens, of whom this country is proud The Danes are a hard-working thrifty and law-abiding people. Though we have not so many of them as we have f a number of other nationalities, we see in every part of the country, espeially in the North and West, the evidence of their thrift.

The Ladd estate, which owes its origin to the liquor trade, rune an anti-liquor and prohibition newspaper, yet runs also the biggest bar in Portla paper congratulates the Weinhard brewery on the enterprise it shows in doubling its capacity and output. Mr William Ladd is chief and master o all this versatility. And he runs a pulunnellevers. "Tilly-vally, Sir John, ne'er tell me!"

The National Bankers' Association does not take kindly to Secretary Shaw's flat money scheme. The banking "credit," which is flat, money that would make a Middle-of-the-Road Pop-ulist sick with envy. The heresy of one generation is the orthodoxy of the next

Chauncey M. Depew has been re elected a director of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Encouraged by his assurance of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, he should become a candidate for some office to be filled by popular vote. He might learn a few things.

The flurry in Wall street is an in inge to the "System" at bargain prices. When the flurry is over, the lambe will be invited to buy the same stocks back again at a premium. Thus the machine works.

Congregational churches of Oregon will endeavor to raise \$1 per member for home missions. This dollar contribution movement starts out under better promise than that of the Republican and Democratic parties for campaign funds.

Judge Banker may be able to interpret the law entirely to Standard Oll's satisfaction, but that jury was able to at the facts entirely to the public satisfaction.

The loser of a gold umbrella-handle

learns from an advertisement that it was found safe, near the gas company's office. That person was born Current Washington County papers bring the cheering news that Dr. C. L.

Large, bong-tong commissioner of immigration, still has his hand in. J. J. Hill has been sued in New York for \$10,000,000, on a railroad deal. That

little judgment won't werry Hill any,

The Findlay jury sang a few hymni and then found a verdict against Standard Oil. Wasn't that rubbing it in just a triffe hard on John D.?

It is best to be clean, and it pays to be straight. It comes hard, sometimes, and it grinds. Yet "the wages of sin is

Three Contrary Opinions on Govern-

ment Ownership and Trusts.

The Baltimore News prints a symposium from three distinguished sources-President Roosevelt, John D. Rockefeller and William Jennings Bryan-on live issues of today, President Roosevelt's ideas:

"Government ownership of railroads would be evil in its results from every standpoint. To exercise constantly in-creasing and more efficient control over carriers prevents all necessity. for Government ownership.

"Our civilization shall not be the civiliz-

"An extension of the National power to oversee and secure correct behavior in the management of all great corporations engaged in interstate business will render more stable the present system of doing away with grave abuses.

"It is our duty to see that there is dequate supervision and control over the business use of swollen fortunes of to-lay, and also to determine the conditions under which these fortunes are to be transmitted and the percentage that they shall pay to the Government. Only the Nation can do this."

Rockefeller's Ideas.

"If we limit opportunity, we will have put the brakes on our National development. Will the individual strive for success if he knows the hard-won prize is to be snatched from his fingers at the last by his Government?

"We are still too young a Nation to begin tearing down. We must build up for years to come. The very children in the streets should be taught the need of

"At this critical stage we are giving the enemy ammunition to fire at us. Take the attack we made on our own cking business, for instance.

"Reducing the value of our production means less work, less wages and less business transactions at the very least. It is checking our development instead of furthering it."

Bryan's Ideas.

"I do not know what the sentiment of the people of this country or the majority of the members of the party to which I have the honor to belong may be, but I have reached the conclusion that there will be no permanent relief from exterionate rates until the rall-roads are the property of the Government and operated by the Government in the interests of the people.

all the railroads by the Federal Government would so centralize power as to virtually obliterate state lines I favor the Federal ownership of trunk lines only and the state ownership of all the rest of the railroads,

"To my mind the great issue in this ountry is the trust question and the nestions that grow out of it. The time has come when the people who create corporations shall restrain them for the protection of the public."

Very Tall Buildings Cause Lunney. North American.

North American.

The Lancet publishes a description by Dr. Mercier, a famous physician on mental diseases, of how a patient was cured of agorophobia, a rare disease, which is eldom cured. It is a nerve disease of the cities. The subject craves to be near some tall vertical structure. When away he has a dread of impending danger. In going to and from his office the pa-

thent treated by Dr. Mercler would sneak through all the alleys, courts and narrow streets he could use. When he came to a wide street he was seized with a reason ess panic, and had to take a bus. If vere not very wide he might get throu by holding on to a cart. Bridges we mpassable to him. If he were compet to go over a bridge he had to get into bus some time before he reached it, and keep his eyes shut while he crossed. For his disease Dr. Mercler found no

cure, but the man's daughter finally cured him. She ran away with a married man to whom the patient objected very strong-ly. The shock completely cured the disease, and it is the only case of a com-plete cure that Dr. Mercier has ever known of.

Secretary Taft Has a Little List.

Baltimore News.

Secretary Taft is accumulating a formidable list of official distinction. The
extent of it to date is about as follows:
Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, Judge
of the United States Circuit Court, Solicitor-General of the Unifed States, Governor-General of the Philippines, Scretary of War, Provisional Governor of Cuba.

Tait and the Kalser. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Secretary Taft is for the nonce Emperor

Secretary last is for the nonce Emperor
of Cuba. News.

Ch! what will Kaiser Wilhelm say
When he shall hear the news?

Another reigning William, eh?

Will Wilhelm have the blues?

Will Wilhelm tear his hair and swear By his great royal will And majesty there shall not be Another reigning Bill?

Will William mild drive Wilhelm wild? Oh, what will Wilhelm do Oh, what will Wilhelm do?!
Will William Taft drive Wilhelm daft?
With heing royal, too?
Will William make the Kalser hot
Or will he ope' the gate
And bid him stand with "Me und Gott"—

ROOSEVELT, ROCKEFELLER, BRYAN "UNCLE JOE" AS A SCHOOLBOY SOME FEATURES The Time That He Resolved to Do or Die in Congress.

Plainfield Correspondence Indianapolis
News. " Joe' Cannon and I used to sit side by side in the old Industrial School at Bloomingdale back in the Inte '40s. Joe's' father, old Dr. Cannon, was a broad rimmed-hat and black-coated Joe's' mother were the Quaker dress and bonnet, and Joe' knows how to talk he 'thee-and-thou' language as well as do, but I guess he doesn't use it much

years has been the beliringer of the Western Yearly Meetings stood with his

"Why, I recollect," he continued, "just as well as though it was yesterday, that one day Joe' looked up from his books and said: "I'm going to Congress." He wrote it on the blackboard and signed it "Joe" Cannon. It was recess time and when Barnabas Hobbs, our teacher called Books' again he took about five minutes in commending Joe's' high re-solve and urging all of us boys and girls to work to high standards. Well, 'Joe's' been there about 35 years. "'Joe' was a good scholar and a bright

boy. His father was a grand old type of the early Quakers. He was a physi-cian who went where and when duty called. A call came one night when Sugar Creek was up, and he threw his sad-dle-bags over his horse and started. The swollen Sugar Creek had to be forded ell, sir, no one ever saw him agai His body was never found. of the six founders of the Bloomingdale

Hale and Hearty at 306 Years.

New York Herald. Oldest of all living things in New York s the big tortolse of the Bronx Zoologcal Park, which is 306 years old. H was a "slider" when buffalo were graz-ing on what is now the White House laws at Washington (Memoirs of Colonel Samuel Argail. Deputy Governor of Virginia 1612). In the first 200 years of his life he attained a weight of 156 pounds. he keeps on getting fatter and bigger greatly disconcerting scientists who have been accepting as a fact that the size of the big South Pacific tortoises was an in dication of their wealth of centuries of

age. Buster is the tortoise's name. His shell and his flesh are worthless, and he is too old to add to his ancient line, now practically extinct. He came from the ago, but not directly. His race is for-gotten on the islands, and only a few spectruens are distributed in zoologichl parks over the civilized world.

"But a dangerous centralization is a danger that cannot be brushed uside, and because I believe that the ownership of because I believe that the ownership of the railroads by the Federal Government into which he has been cast. Buster is healthy, and promises to live to a hearty old age of a thousand or so. He was gentle, and eats from the hands is very gentle, and eats from the hands of his keepers.

Correct Court Trigonometry.

Indianapells, Ind., Dispatch.
As a prisoner was brought before Judge
Sherman for sentence the clerk happened
to be absent. Judge Sherman asked the officer in charge of the prisoner what the offense was with which he was charged.
"Bigotry, Your Honor. He's been married
to three women." "Why, officer, that's not bigotry," said the Judge; "that's trig

"Chnos," Says Editor Watterson,

Logisville Courier-Journal, There is doctrinal politics nowhere. In the South we have had but one issue, the overlasting nigger. In the North they have but one, the everlasting dellar. Both North and South, only dog-sat-dog poli-tics, tempered here and there by Social-ism, calling itself Democracy, and here and there venality, calling itself Repub-

"Charley" Hughes and Whiskers, Chicago Record-Heraid.

The Republican candidate for Governor of New York is now being referred to by some of his enthusiastic followers as "Charley" Hughes. It must require a good deal of courage to call a max 'Charley" to his face when he has such whiskers as Mr. Hughes wears

The Ages of "Bawled" and "Bald." Philadelphia Press.

A well-known Lowell man recently ina dozen friends to his house of eccasion of his 60th birthday anni versary, and here is the way he informed m relative to the event: "Bawle tember 3, 1846. Bald, September

W. J. Lampton in New York Sun. What's the matter with the party Jefferson had brought Out of one-man ministration.
Which the narrow-minded sbught?
Brought it out and took the lid off;
Laid it open to the lot— What's the matter with the party? It is Buffaloed-that's what,

What's the matter with the party Andrew Jackson lifted up Where the thirsty victor took his Tipple from the victor's cup?
Held it for the Nation's credit.
Licked scession on the spot—
What's the matter with the parts
It is Buffaloed—that's what.

What's the matter with the party Samuel Tilden glorified When he led it to surrender Victory and rights and pride For the welfare of the Nation, Which was threatened had be not? What's the matter with the party?
It is Buffaloed—that's what.

SOLID FOR HEARST



-From the New York Herald.

## OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

First and foremost, all the world's news by Associated Press, special correspondents and members of The Oregonian staff, making the fullest and most complete record of any Pacific Coast newspaper.

DANGEROUS WORK ON THE BED OF THE WILLAMETTE

> Men are now sinking the first pler Men are now sinking the first pier for the North Bank Rillroad bridge across the Willamstte River below Swan Island, Inside of a caisson, which rests on the mul of the river's bottom, courageous laborers are excavating the sit-which is carried away by a steam

> imp.
>
> member of The Oregonian staff with two artists went down into the dark depths this week and tells of the work going on that no man sees from the surface or the shore. Compressed air constantly forced into the caleson sustains the super-incumbent weight of 90 tons. In this air the men work, always mindful of the danger, yet never afraid. No one who cares for meanies will fall to be interested in the story.

#### HOMER DAVENPORT'S INVASION OF ARABIAN DESERT

He recently returned from Turkey where he was sent by the Woman's Home Companion to write and flustrate a series of articles on the Arabian horse and his history. The Oregon cartoonist, accompanied by two other giants and armed with a latter. letter from President Roosevelt, dld the impossibler secured from Akmut Hafiz' desert, 27 pure-bleeded horses and marcs, part of which are now on bis farm in Morris Plains, N. J. Davenport tells in his own way the main incidents of the expedition.

### WHERE COLONEL EDWARD D. BAKER FELL

Tomerrow is the Forty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, Va., where Oregon's distinguished Senator gave up his life for his country. A correspondent tells how this battle-field is to be made accessible as a natural cemetery.

GENERAL JAMES F. BELL ON MILITARY TOPICS

A special Washington correspon-dent sends what General Bell decent sends what is eneral bell de-clares is his first and last in-terview. This talk with the chief of staff, now in command of the army of Packication in Cuba. Is more than interesting, because the Philipping hero is made to talk of

JUDGE BEN LINDSEY, THE BAD BOY AND THE OLD 'UN

ward.

WORLD'S TWO MOST ENTERPRISING SEAPORTS

A well illustrated article by Dexter Marshall detailing the neck and neck race between Antwerp and Hamburg for the supremacy of Continental Europe. It must interest every Portlander as showing what is in store for this city as a shipping center before it has attained one fourth the age of the German port. German port.

IN THE THICK OF

NEW YORK THEATERS A. H. Ballard tells of a few dis-finct successes in the outward parade of magnificent sham on the Great White way. Incidentally be mentions "shows" that Portland will see this season.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE ON TIMELY TOPICS

Nothing better illustrates what the plain people are thinking about than the page of letters contributed to The Oregonian from all sections of the Pacific Northwest.

WILL TAFT REPEAT

ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESS Invasion of Cuba at the head of the Rough Riders sent Roosevelt to the presidency. A correspondent discusses whether Taft's mission as pacificator may not have the same result for the big war secretary.

SOCIETY, MUSIC AND DRAMA

AND DRAMA
Nearly an entire sestion of The
Sunday Oregonian is given over to
these departments. Everything of
importance is printed, from the announcement of engagements and
descriptions of weddings to notes
of stage life. The attentions of
the local playhouses are discussed
and announcement is made of the
builts for the company weeks. These bills for the coming weeks. These departments are illustrated with reproductions of photographs and sketches.

GOSSIP AND NEWS OF THE WORLD OF SPORTS

The real opening of the feotball season in the Northwest will be witnessed today, Nearly all of the important teams will play today under the new rules, and tomorrow under the new rules, and tomorrow full details of the game will be given in The Oregonian. Accurate descriptions of football games, both local and Eastern, will be found in the sporting department. Other seasonable sports are also given due attention.

NEEDS OF THE FLORENCE

CRITTENTON HOME The work and needs of the Florence Crittenten Home in Portland are the subject of a special article. The institution has been accomplishing much, but to meet the work of the growing city regalres a more gen-erous financial support. Money is now needed for the new building which is being constructed for the home on the East Side.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NEWS OF LITERARY FIELD

NEWS OF LITERARY FIELD

What's going on in the book world is pictured on the book page, and among the new books reviewed this week are: "The Alrehip Dragon-Fiy," by William J. Hopkins: "Princess Maritza," by Percy Brebner; "The Saint," by Antonio Fogazzaro; "Harding of St. Timothy's," by Arthur Stanwood Pier: "A Borrowed Sister," by Eliza Orhe White, "Step by Step," by Mrs. George Sheidon Downs, "The Man in the Case," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "Montilyet," by Alice Prescotte/Smith: "The Face of Cisy," by Hornee A. Vachell: "The Lion and the Mouse," by Clinries Klein; "American Here Stories," by Dr. Eva March Tappan; "Snow-Bound," by John Greenieat Whatter; "The Second Violin," by Grace S. Richmond; "The Diverting History of John Gipin," engraved by Robert Seaver; "The Pursuit of Happiness," by George Hodges: "Scarlett of the Mountad," by Marguerite Merington: "Mr. Pickwick's Chirlstmas," by Charles Dicksen; "Miserere," by Mahel Wagnalis; "Richard the Brazon." by Cyrus Townsond Brady and Edward Peple; "Brothers and Sisby Cyrus Townsend Brady and Ed-ward Peple; "Brothers and Sis-ters," by Abbie Farwell Brown.