The Oregonian

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BY CARRIER.

POSTAGE RATES. Entered at Portland, Gregon Postoffice as Second-Class Matter,

to 60 pages.
Foreign Postage, double rates.
IMPORTANT—The postai laws are strict. Newspapers on which postage paid are not forwarded to destination. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1906.

SOME SOUL OF GOODNESS.

In New York there is a contest that excites unusual interest. At this distance it can be treated only as matter of news. The Oregonian's news columns are full of it, and the reader car Interpret the phases for himself. But the position of the State of New York in our affairs, the power of the state, are so great that the course it may take any time, in our political affairs, must concern the whole country. Hence, to understand what New York is doing ie always a vital matter.

Seldom, perhaps never, has any local contest in the State of New York awakened so much interest as the present one-either within the state or without The reason is that it makes an issue, and consequently a party division, The Hearst campaign is strictly an appeal to one class against another. It is an appeal to those who have little property or no property, to the "disinherited classes," as they call themselves; against those who possess some property, more or less, and who do bust ness above that lowest grade which has no competition and fears none. Not all ageworkers, but most of them, are on Hearst's side in this contest; not all who own property and do business that in above the lowest grade, are on the other side, but most of them. Party allegiance holds some Democrats of properly and business to Hearst; the appeal he makes to those who feel that is a chance to upset everything, takes some Republicans-we think will

take many-over to him. This, simply stated, is the nature of ested in it here as spectators, but not merely as spectators; because the re oult, whatever it may be, will have effect throughout the United States. It natters not that Hearst, a plutocrat by inheritance, poses against plutocracy. He is out for sensation; he strives fo recognition; he has a great inheritance law, which he uses in ways as object tionable as any of those upon which he makes assault. When we come to clean up and clear out the plutocrats of this country, the overgrown fortunes. the rich by inheritance. Hearet will go test is a farce. On another it may culminate in a tragedy. When in country men's heads are cut off berill Mr. Hearst's head be safe on his

cause men are rich, and their estates received from ancestors are confiscated. shoulders, and will his ancestral estate be seenre? Not unless his luck should belle history and experience. Yet we shall do well to be rid of our grasping. wordid and unscrupulous plutocrats, who exist not only in New York, but infest every one of our states,—and Oregon, too. The support of Hearst by such people—here also they support him is not the first time men have sharpened knives against themselves, against muniments of their property, against descent of property-even overrown estates-from ancestors; against the usages and laws that protect them in what not only was not earned by themselves, but was unrighteously carned but unjustly acquired by robancestors from whom they received it. When once we get a-going we shall clear up all these things. Time has its revenges, and the unscrupulous rich very commonly are ploneers in their own undoing. Through personal, politsocial and financial ambitions attack the foundations on which their own pretensions stand. They are enguifed in the result; and it is very vell. The Hearst millions are no b ter, no more immune, than others. We think there is much probability that Hearst will be elected. It may be a scrupulous rich, of whom he is one, For "he who of greatest works is finisher oft does them by the weakest (or worst) of minisfers." If wealthy de pravity could always be in agreement there would be a hard time of it for the bulk of mankind. Probably the

The question "Where did he get it?" is not new in the field of ethics, either in its form or its meaning. Long before the Christian era the Greeks manifested their appreciation of the importance of this inquiry as a test of morals. In famous tragedy one of the players. who represented a covetous man, exhe is good? The question is, how much and others would not perform for them- Russian Empire, some excesses are

best thing that could happen would be

the election of Hearst; on the principle

that there is always some soul of good-

ness in things evil.

we have; not from whence or by what means we have it." At hearing these sentiments voiced from the stage, the Athenians gave way to demonstrations of displeasure, showing that, in their ideas of virtue, the question "Where did he get it?" was highly important and that ill-gotten wealth carried a taint to the owner. Comparison of our own standards of morals with those maintained by a people twenty centuries behind us in the great scheme of evolution is worth while merely as a means of marking progress. How much advance have we made?

It is not doubted that a crisis aproaches the Roman Catholic Church its relations with the state in France and probably in Spain. The London ies attributes it to "the inability of the present Pope, however pure his motives and lofty his character, to understand contemporary religious prob-The Times adds: "Indeed his whole-souled piety and transparent sincerity add to the hopelessness of the situation." The criticism is that "Plus X is impervious alike to argument and to personal considerations, he acts on fixed and absolute principles, which were formulated in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries." The National Review (London) east: "This revival of medieval pretensions has gradually brought Rome into acute conflict with ntellectual Catholicism in France and Italy, and threatens to exasperate the aithful in Spain, while it must ultimately complicate the position of British Catholics." The question forced in France is separation of church and state, carrying with it prohibition of clerical control over church property; gainst which Pius X has issued his de-Yet the separation bill was caried through both houses by great maorities, and has since been approved affirmed by an overwhelming vote f the electorate of the country. Whatver may be the result, for the present here is an impasse between the Vatican and France. The French clergy are in a most embarrassing position; for "they are forbidden by the Pope from form-ing associations cultuelles, and they nnot parley with the government, as there is nothing to parley about, owing to the non possumus of the Vatican."
The new law will come into operation December 12. Consequences will be awaited with highest interest, in all countries. The Oregonian's purpose is simply to present an interesting feature of great current news.

THERE IS YET COAL.

The two main nerves of war, accordng to Milton's great sonnet on Vane, are iron and gold. But coal must be added, in our time, And not only as one of the main nerves of war, but of industry and commerce, which have reached their present development through it, In one sense, and a very large one, coal We may not suppose that the earth

has coal enough to last man forever. but there is yet undiscovered coal. Who can guess what coal may yet be incovered in Africa, Australia, Alaska; indeed in any or all parts of America and of the whole world? It has long een supposed that the extent of the coal deposits in the British Islands was ully known. But a striking discovery is now announced; namely, of coal fields, in the south of England, of vast extent and lying at great depths, yet valleble for working. An emin English geologist is reported as saying that there has been no more important event in England since the Norman onquest than this discovery of a new supply of fuel. The early exhaustion of Great Britain's coal supply has been solemnly predicted by the highest au-Such an event would be an thorities. unexampled calamity. It would mean the end of the accumulation of wealth and a rapid descent toward poverty. This immense find is a happy relief from dreadful apprehension. Its comsercial importance is simply incalculable. And commerce is the basis of Eng-Commenting on this announcemen

the Washington (D. C.) Post says The Dover coal revelation is of great it terest to all the world in many ways. To o The Dover coal revelation is of great interest to all the world in many ways. To our steel operators and our people generally it should be peculiarly interesting, for it inevitably suggests the thought that since this wast field of coal has lain in that little country, its existence unsuspected, for many centuries, is it not highly probable that in this vast country and in Canada, which is quite as vast, there are undiscovered deposits of both coal and from and that they are not unlikely to be brought to light long helore the steel combine's ove beds shall have been worked out? Compared with England, America is extremely young. And the hunt for coal and from in England had been going on for centuries before it began here. The English geologists were ten times more sure that all of the great deposits of these minerals in their country had been found than any of our people imagine they are that the hunt is up in North America.

Prejudice has prevailed many years in this state, as probably in other states, against produce-buyers, who reap a profit from handling the products of farmers. There has been a widespread feeling that the buyer is a There has been a "middleman," who levies toll which must be paid by the grower or the consumer. Without stopping to inquire thoroughly whether this middleman renders service commensurate with the money he receives, the broad conclusion is reached that he is an unnecessary factor in the handling of produce and that all his profits are pure loss to the grower or consumer. How to eliminate the middleman is a problem that has enlisted the thought of the most progressive leaders of industry, but the dution is yet unseen. The unanimous judgment is that the middleman makes oo much-lives off the labor of the farmer and never misses an opportunity to press down his foot when he gets it on the farmer's neck.

The hopbuyer is one of these oppres ors, the apple-shipper another, and the rune-packer another. Every bale of hope, every box of apples and every bound of prunes pays toll to the buyer and packer. And what does the grower get in return for the toll he pays?

Let us be just and give the middle-man his due. He renders a service that is of value to the producer in more ways than one. The buyer is a constant seeker for new markets. He pays the telegraph bills incurred in offering produce to distant markets. He conducts the correspondence, sends samples and employs agents to demon-strate to the possible buyer in the East the merit of Oregon hops, apples or prunes. He takes the responsibility of ielivering the goods and takes the chances of loss. He guarantees the

quality. And it is right here that the middleman has rendered his most valuable service to the grower. Having guaranteed the quality to the Eastern buyer, he stands guard here in Oregon to see that the grower brings his produce up to the required standard. claimed: "If a man is rich, who asks if service many of the growers could not

selves. If there were no buyer here to inspect the hops and reject the poor ones, how much less careful the growstanding by to scrutinize every box of apples, how soon would we notice small, scabby, scaly and worms are less than the so-called "Union" of the Russian People," whom the government has orapples, how soon would we notice small, scabby, scaly and worms are less than the so-called "Union" of the Russian People, whom the government has orapples, how soon would be noticed by the sacrifices the people. ting into the middle of a box? If the prune-packer were an unknown factor in the sale of that fruit, Oregon prunes would still be sold in cotton bags instead of attractive boxes and the bage would be filled with every class of fruit

The buyer who rejects hops, apples or prunes on account of alleged inferior quality is denounced as a villain. Quite likely he is in some instances. Yet, if Oregon apples, prunes and hops have won a reputation to be proud of, the larger measure of credit belongs to the shipper rather than the grower. The apple-buyer who first set a high standard of excellence, to which fruit must attain to be acceptable, did most to win a place in the world's markets for Hood River apples. The packer who first put egon prunes in boxes gained for that fruit a recognition it could not have cured in bags.

Let us condemn and denounce the middleman when he deserves it, but give him credit for the important part he performs in making a market and securing good prices for our products.

NEW TAX LAW IN OREGON

The Oregon Tax Commission wisely scommended that no change be made in the time of paying taxes or in rebates and penalties. The present system is working well, as every one knows, and there should be no tampering with it. New tax laws are needed for the purpose of placing a share of the burden of government upon property that now escapes, but this does no necessitate a change in the time of pay ment The relate system, by which a property-owner receives a 3 per cent relate for prompt payment, applies alike to all and induces people to pay promptly and willingly. Persons who yould otherwise put off payment until the last day and then find themselves short of the required amount of money now make their payments early in or-der to get the discount. The county der to get the discount. The county has a comparatively small delinquent ist, and the burden is lightened for those who pay-

The recommendation that County Treasurers instead of Sheriffs, should collect the taxes, is also based upon good reason. The Treasurer is the proper person to receive public funds. The ordinary duties of a Sheriff are in no way related to the handling of funds, while a Treasurer is selected for his fitness as a custodian of money. Under the present system the Treasur ens have very little work to do, and in many counties the salary is so low that the incumbents find it necessary to engage in other work in order to make a living. By relieving the Sheriff's office of this work the Treasurer would be given enough work to keep him fairly busy through a large part of the year, and his compensation could be fixed ac-

IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

The Congo is a great lacustrine river, roken at intervals by rapids fatal to avigation; yet the etretches of navigaole water are so long that "portages" are deemed practicable; and during more than a year past a large force has been employed in grading a railway between some of the navigable reaches of the upper river, preparatory to indus-trial and commercial development of a great region in the interior of Africa,

All interruptions to the navigation of the Congo, one of the world's greatest rivers, are thus to be overcome, in sucseion. The work is in the Congo Free State, under the nominal sovereignty of Belgium, whose weakness is protected by the good will of greater nations. Rallway materials are to be carried up the Congo, and as the portages are covered the route of commerce is to be extended. European engineers are diland's prosperity in all other respects. recting the undertaking, and assistance obtained from native labor.

In a survey of this new enterprise, whose design is to open the heart of Africa, the New York Sun tells us that The total length of steam transports tion along the Congo when the last mile of rails is laid will be 2144 miles, of which 1548 miles will be by water and 506 miles by land; and the end of this long route will be in touch with the great mining region of Katanga, which is said to be as rich as Rhodesia in gold, while the prospecte of copper pro duction are perhaps unsurpassed in any other part of the world. The importance of extending transportation to this region is stimulating the efforts of the Congo government. It remains to be seen whether the Congo rall and water route will reach this southeas orner of the state before the branch of Cape-to-Cairo Rallway arrives at the same destination." Sure it is, however, that exploitation of the dark continent will shortly add new resources of extent to the commerce of the world.

THE RUSSIAN STRUGGLE.

Some two weeks ago The Oregonian ommented on Mr. Edward A. Steiner's contribution describing, in a recent issue of the Outlook, a somewhat hurrled trip "Into Russia and Out of It." A seced article by the same contributor has since appeared in that publication, and it is by far the more interesting, for it deals with the actual state of affairs a that rapidly disintegrating empire It is needless to say that the present situation, as seen by a foreign traveler would appear as hopeless as it is terrible, and, indeed, to the Russians them selves, it is fully as terrible, though not to hopeless. Otherwise they might have given up the struggle for human rights ong before this, but, instead, we find them daily renewing their herculean struggle with increased determination to win a final victory over the combined power of the hierarchy and mon archy. Of such final victory the world has no doubt whatever, and, though it deprecates the violence and excesses oughout that unhappy land, it does not forget that there is scarcely a people but what had to fight for its freedom; and in some cases the victories were but temporary and the work had to be done over to make freedom triumphant.

Mr. Steiner appears more influenced by sentiment than by logic when he says: "I must confess that my love for them (the Russian people) has almost turned to hate; for the brutality practiced by peasants and nobles, by soldiers and even by priests, passes my comprehension." The truth of the matter is that the brutality had its origin in the imperial government, of which the priesthood and some of the nobles form an inseparable part. Against this brutality the Russian people have final-This is a ly risen. If, in their vengeance against the governing brigands of the Holy

ommitted, they are due chiefly, if not entirely, to the murderous gangs, known as the "Black Hundreds," and ers would be in picking, curing and bal- the so-called "Union of the Russian

The sacrifices the people have already made, the blood of martyred men and women, will not be appeased by any sham reforms, the nature and actual value of which are so well known to the victimized people in the land of the Czars. It must be no less than a full and equare recognition of the inalienable right of man, if peace and indus-try are ever to be restored in the Russian Empire. And come it will, even if it should require the heads of the entire royal family, including those of the chief managers and supporters of the present government.

Portland needs a new water pipe from Bull Run, to cost \$2,500,000, and a bridge at Madison street, to cost \$500,000. These improvements should be made within the next five years, and will add \$3,000,000 to the bonded debt of city, though the new water debt will be sustained by the earnings of the water department. A movement has started to bond the city for \$2,000,000 parks, driveways and two river bridges, and there is another proposal create a harbor improvement dis trict, including Portland, for deepening the Columbia bar-a work that would require \$2,500,000 to finish the south letty and between \$300,000 and \$500,000 for dredging. Then, too, Portland property-owners will spend several million dollars for streets, sidewalks and sewers in the next few years. The cost of mproving a city comes high and it will be necessary to cull out some of the uxurles from the actual necessities. And the need of a new fireboat, to cost \$100,000. should be added.

An effort is making at one point or another on the Great Lakes to ompel reduction of the water-flow through the Chicago drainage canal claim that, the reduction of the lake levels will be the conequence of continuation of the present flow. This is to be considered at a convention to be held at Buffalo, November 8. Chicago answers that the claim or complaint is absurd, since the flow through the drainage canal bears no appreciable proportion to the whole clume of the lakes or to their out-Probably true; yet there are those who would give Chicago trouble they could. It is human nature. From Canada objections come also but Chicago answers that Lake Michigan, from which the water is drawn drainage canal, is wholly within the United States.

The Dalles Optimist has a long artile, addressed to the Legislature, entitled "Defeat Bourne." The Oregonian thinks it cannot be done, should not be one if it could be done, and ought not to be attempted. Fairness in politics, oyalty to the primary law, and respect for the intent and will of the people through the ballot-box, doubtless will be conclusive with the Legislature; and though that body has the constitutional power to overrule the argument for fairness in politice, loyalty to the primary law and respect for the intent and will of the people, it certainly is no compliment to to suppose or suggest that it will do so.

Hearst now denounces Hughes as "a corporation attorney, unworthy of the support of the people." But Hearst's New York paper said, at the close of the insurance investigations: will question the excellence of the work Churles E. Hughes. He has done perhaps everything that could be done during the time at his disposal."

Reports are that the political cam paign in Washington is dull, and yet is admitted that the Anti-Saloon League is taking an important part. A Oregon should convince the Washingoliticians that the antis have way of making a campaign interesting

At Coos Bay the canners have used up their supply of tin cans and a big run of silverside salmon is "going to On the Columbia River, canners would consider that a woeful waste, indeed; that's the reason so few salmon reach the hatcheries.

Oregon hopgrowers are comewhat like the Arkansas farmer, who did not need shingle his roof in fair weather and could not shingle it during a rain. The growers can't sell when the price ops is going down and won't sell when the price is going up. A crowd of young people who will

orm a disorganized mob and demolish

the home of a newly married couple "just for fun" need something done to them that will change their ideas of amusement. A rallway surgeon says that the outbreak of feeling against corporations

is an "epidemic of hysteria." Well, wouldn't being held up and robbed every day in the year give anybody hysterics? Somehow or other those laws enacted

by the people have a way of standing test of the courts. Four local tion suits have failed to knock out the

Palma is said to have left in the Cuban treasury \$13,000,000. No wonder

he was adjudged incapable of running a Latin-American-mulatto republic. Oregon bank deposits increased more han \$16,500,000 in the past year. Oregon wants none of those Chicago or

Philadelphia bank escapades Hearst is at least putting some good money into circulation, and to that extent his candidacy will be a benefit to the country.

'phthisis" reformed. The more myserious the name the more visits at Heney has a new job in San Franisco, and many anxious patriots in

Physicians are said not to desire

Every man who has a corporation he has a good corporation. So thinks Rockefeller; so does Hearst.

Oregon "don't care if he never come

Uncle Sam's bluefackets are fighting fever. That takes more nerve than fighting Cubans.

Half a dozen deaths from football al-Who said new rules were a fail-

AGAINST THE LAND THIEVES,

Commendation of Mr. Roosevelt's Reform Crusade. Springfield (Mass.) Republican If anybody is puzzled over the appar ently well-sustained popularity of Fresident Roosevelt he may find some explanation possibly in the way the President reveals himself as through the steps about to be taken to prevent a furthe

liversion of public coal and mineral jands executive suspension of the operations of the Federal land laws, but the President has been learning something of the wrong and injustice resulting, and doubtless con-siders that an emergency exists as a consequence of recent revelations which will warrant him in taking such a course,

will warrant him in taking such a course. And that people generally will approve is hardly to be questioned. Not only will the President proclaim the withdrawal of public coal lands from further entry, we are told in Washington reports, but steps are to be taken to recover large areas of coal lands which have already been patented to corporations and private interests the patents. tions and private interests through al-leged fraud and evasion of the land laws. It is said that in the Rocky Mountain states there are 100,000 square miles of coal lands, two-thirds of which have been patented to private parties, the other third still remaining in the hands of the overnment. But it is beginning to apor of the laws. Interstate Commerce commissioner Prouty has been making an investigation of the doings of certain railroads and railroad officials in that region, and his report will be the basis of suits to recover lands now in private possession. It has been made apparent that Union Pacific officials and the com-pany itself employed dummies to enter upon and obtain Government cond lands and that the power of the road over rates was used to make these mines valuable and destroy the value of others. The relations of the Denver & Rio Grande and relations of the Denver & Rio Grande and Santa Fe Railroads and of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company to this looting of the public domain will not bear close investigation, it is asserted. New scandals affecting the administration of the public land laws are likely to be developed exceeding in gravity those which have been revealed in the presentions of the Inevealed in the prosecutions of the In-erior Department under Secretary Hitch-

The American people are becoming very much alive to the aggressions of corporate privilege. They are also waking up to the iniquity of permitting limited and invaluable stores of nature to pass into private hands regardless of their value or e conditions upon which they are to be exploited for private profit. There are said to be those among the older states-nen at Washington who shake their heads over the President's intended course regarding the public lands, and say it suggests and helps a policy of public ownership. But the President better un-derstands the temper of the people and is more keen to appreciate the injustice Radical action of the sort he entemplates is better than revolution

Japanese Railways

From the Railway Age. Now that the Japanese government has undertaken to nationalize 17 private railways, having a total of 387 miles of lines, at a cost of 421,500,000 yen (\$218,000,000), or about \$73,600 per mile, the latest annual report of Ichiji Yamanouchi, director of the Imperial Bureau of the Railways of Japan, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1905, becomes of the highest historical and comparative value. The total mileage open for traffic in 1965 was 4693, divided as follows: Government

rallways, 1461 miles; private rallways, 2222 miles. This showed an increase of nearly 138 miles over 1904.

Calculating the Japanese yen at 50 cents (commercially 428 cents), the cost of construction of the mileage was:

Cost. Per mile Government rallways. 76,061,649 Private rallways.......120,502,62 \$52,054

\$196,554,101 \$41,880 It will be perceived that the Japanese overnment new pays almost double the riginal cost of constructing the private rallways, and there is no suggestion of graft or excessive valuation in the trans-The price paid was 20 times the average of the net earnings from opera-tions for 1982, 1983 and 1984, divided by the paid up capital.

Origin of "Watered Stock."

We hear a great deal about "wa ered stock" these days, reference be ng had to the injection of false values ing had to the injection of taise values into the stocks of corporations. The late Daniel Drew gave us this phrase, and it grew out of the fact that when he sold a yoke of oxen he weighed them to the buyer immediately after they had drank copious quantities of water. After the old drover got to be a magnate of Well street this prac-tice of his gave addition to our finan-cial nomenclature.

It is related that the late Commodore It is related that the late Commodore Vanderbilt was the first to practice the watering of corporation stock, and for his alleged reason that it was the only way to keep the New York Central Railroad as then chartered out of perpetual bankruptcy. A great many purchasers of the "watered stock" were flooded out, but the "water"

kept the corporation afloat.

Since then the watering of stock has been freely practiced. At the present time, according to a statement made by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, there is \$7,000,000,000 of water in the railroad stocks of the United States.

A Woman's Tongue Never Slips. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Did you ever see a woman who stut-"No; now I come to think of it, I neve

"They are very rare," said the physi cian. "I think it safe to say that the average person passes through life without ever meeting a stuttering woman.
"There are two reasons for this. First,

oman naturally-I don't know why-is woman naturally—I cont know way—in less liable to the disease of stammering than man. Second, if she develops this disease, she sets out with the determination to oure herself, and she succeeds; whereas, careless man, rather than take the trouble of a cure, will go stammering on to the end."

Central Point Herald.

Once upon a time there was an editor who went out on the prairie and started a newspaper, and in a short time they built a town around him. It seem that Central Point people been doing that very same thing as regards the Herald.

Autumn Luxury in the East, Washington (D. C.) Star.
Life seems a whole lot sweeter
When election day draws near.
It is paster

When election day draws need:

It is neater an' commister—
Leastways, that's how things appear,
Nearly every kind o' blessin'
You could wish for comes in reach
When the candidate's addressin'
Us constituents in a speech. The apples, softy blushin',

Seem to smile an' welcome him; An' the breeze comes up a-reshin', So's to shake 'em off the limb. An' when he starts a-mayin'
How he likes us, every one,
It is jes' like music playin'.
An' we're sorry when it's done.

You kin talk 'bout oysters growin', Plump an' fine in the bay; And about the reedbirds showin' ater sweetness every day, An' the other joys that becken To contentment in the Fall; But the candidate, I recken, Is the one that beats them all.

PARKHURST'S "GOODNESS TRUST." OPINIONS IN OREGON COUNTRY Newspaper Money-Quest, Balanced by

Plous Pulpit Pretense. Brooklyn Engle. The Rey. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst said in his sermon of yesterday morning, which the Eagle prints in full today, that it is not the function of the press to be a world regenerator. He added:

"The press is as definitely and as con-

spicuously a money-making scheme as is brokerage or minufacture, and you can register it as an eiernal principle that no man ever does a great thing while computing its cash value or while standing with his fingers in the till, with one ear to the ground, the other ear open to the cries of stockholders screaming for dividends. . . The fact that there is an institution specifically ordained by God for the redemption of the individual, the re from the dead the rotting body of munici-pal and state politics, and then that institution is the church of Jesus Christ, should load with a burden of keenly-felt pportunity and responsibility the heart's our clergy, first of all, and of our Chris-

Now, the Tu Quoque argument is ineffective. It might be argued that servil-ity to wealthy contributors affects a num-ber of dergymen as great in proportion to the whole number as the percentage of editors who are servants of Mammon, But

that is hardly worth while.

The effort of Dr. Parkhurst to establish or to re-establish a Goodness Trust with the Presbyterian Church as the holding company is so old in principle as Archibacher. bishop Land, so old as the massacre of St. Bartholomew, so old as the Egyptian priesthood. The world has hardly seen an age in which orthodox teachers of goodness did not claim a monopoly for their wares, and enforce that monopoly rather barbarous methods whenever they had the power. The worthy Puritans of Salem stoned

Quakers and cut off the ears of Baptists to make good their Goodness Trust. But in the development of the United States the idea of Roger Williams has prevailed. This idea aims at making us all (even the editors) workers together with God for the betterment of munkind, each in his own way developing and distributing his own brand of goodness on lines suggested by his own God-given conscience. The Eagle has a suspicion that the Neo-

Puritanic Goodness Trust is a Parkhurst. ian anachronism.

CONNUBIAL TEAMWORK.

Keeping the Man at Work.

Oregon City Enterprise.

If a man knows that his wife expects him to succeed, that she expects him to stand at his post and do his duty, no mater how hard it is, and that she will think him a coward if he gives up his job be-cause the work was unpleasant or there were difficulties in his way, it is easy to oreteil what the future of that man will

Noble Women. Sheridan New Sun

The women of this town have labored carnestly and long in an endeavor to maintain truth and sobriety in the home, teaching their sons and daughters that these are cardinal virtues, and are to be prized far greater than rubles. They have recognized the fact that home life is the foundation of all life, and that municipal, state and National existence is pure only as the home life is pure. The women of this city have been the silent force, the undercurrent, that has been working so effectively through the years, the result of which has meant the ushering in of social conditions that are extremely wholesome.

Joys and Sorrows.

Astorian. A good husband makes a good wife. Some men can neither do without wives nor with them; they are wretched alone in what is called single blessedness, and ey make their homes miscrable when they get married; they are like Tompkins' dog, which could not bear to be loose and howled when he was tied up. Happy bachelors are happy husbands, and a hap py husband is the happiest of men well-matched couple carry a joyful life between them, as the two sples carried the cluster of Eschol. They multiply their conster of school flag many property in the post of th it drags a little heavily, or there's a hitch anywhere, they love each other all the more, and so lighten the labor.

Sir Thomas Lipton: Wife or Cup?

Chicago Evening Post.
"If it were true that I am over here tooking for an American wife, Chicago would be the place for me to come, but at present I am in the business of lift ing cups, and I think one worry at a time quite enough." Sir Thomas Lipton delivered himself

of this diplomatic speech in regard to reports that that his visit this time is made with possible matrimonial "But when you have built your ner

yacht and taken the cup back across the water again, will you return for an American wife?" Sir Thomas was "That's a very good thing to think of," he replied.

A Kippered Salutation. From a Letter in the Spectator, A worthy French Protestant pastor was guest at a Scottish manse. One morning kippered herring were served at breakfigure in a first server and a firear-fest. The French pastor asked the meaning of "kipper." His host replied that it meant "to preserve." On taking his leave next day, the French pastor, wringing his host's hand, said: "May the Lord kipper you, my good friend."

Her Experience.

Chicago Daily News.

The pretty widow had finally induced the bachelor to propose.
"Darling," he said, "I fear that I am not worthy of you."
"Oh, don't let a little thing like that worry you," she replied. "You'll get over it in a few weeks after we are matried."

Land Waste on the Farm.

Woodburn Independent.
Fortunately, new blood and new ideas are demonstrating to the 640-acre men that it is more profitable to let others take care of the unused portion of their big tracts. It is a shame that so good land is lying idle in this principally because rich farmers, about on the retired list, do not like the idea of being crowded. Probably others, if they were so situated, would do the same. but that is not assisting in the progre of the country.

Never an Old Story, Baker Democrat.

Not the man who owns the larr number of acres, and who thereby 1; the largest number of his fellow by from owning any land at all, but man who puts whatever land he ow the best possible use, is worthy of homage of his fellows. The farmer by the use of intense cultivation, iv-tion and "brains," draws an incom \$500 a year from ten acres of grou and there are such farmers-is 20 times as much to a community who gots a bare living off of 199 a The country will, by and by, it is he abandon the false standard which m the mere possession of many ac token of superiority, and award the to the man who gets the most out

Crook County Journal.

According to careful estimates made by
Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff, the
population of Oregon for 1906 is estimated
at 504,648. Assuming that the 504,649. Assuming that the commi-ner's figures are approximately correc-Crock county has nearly doubled in population since the census of 1999. The cen ms of that year showed a populat sos of that year showed a population of 2984. The census for 1965 showed \$112. Population based on school children for 1994 was 5985. Population based on school census for 1996 was \$400. Population based on school enrollment for 1996 was \$200. Population based on school attendance for 1996 was 1201. Taking an average of the population based on school attendance for 1996 was 1201. Taking an average of the population of the nus, enrollment and attendance for gives Crook county a population of Not a bad showing.

River Deepening a National Work.

Albany Herald.
There is no indication that the peo-There is no indication that the people of Oregon will consent to be taxed for an appropriation toward Columbia River improvement in the matter of jettles, dredging, Cellio canal or otherwise. The Herald has always taken the ground that Columbia River improvement is of first importance in the state's needs, but Washington and Idaho have as much interest in the great river, generally viewed as Oregon. It is not to be seriously considered that the three states will get together to help Columbia River improvement projects. The United States improvement projects. The United States Government should do the work, and must do it if it is done. Hence, the need of direct appeal to headquarters and the shaping of every influence possible toward. the accomplishment of those good commercial purposes in connection with navi-

From the Pall Mall Gazette.
At an education meeting the other day zealous orator reproved his fellow nurchmen for having so long been extent to "take the crumbs from the as

menters' table lying down."

In a lecture on Oliver Cromwell occurs the statement that his little finger lay more heavily on the people than the King'a loins had ever lain."

King's loins had ever lain."

A correspondent of a religious journal, criticising a gross misstatement, insists on the necessity of "promptly natiling all similar lies to the mast."

A session or two ago an Irish Liberal was reported to have said in the House of Commons that by "letting in the thin end of the wedge of Land Nationalism the government were having on all side a

the government were taying on all seeds of disease which would in the ture bring down the whole edifice ab-

How They Were Lust.

New York Sun.
The Venus of Mile explained.
"I twisted 'em off trying to fasten the bree middle buttons in the back," she nnounced.
From this it was easily inferred that

Hence These Compliments. Washington Post. Vice-President Fairbanks has warmly

indersed Governor Cummins in an Iowa speech, Governor Cummins, it will be reimbered, is the man who greased the The Poor Fellow! The Sketch.

Gentleman (who has been asked for a trifle "ter buy bread, guvnor")—For a

heggar, you look very respectable with glasses on. Tramp-Ah, sir, I've rulned my eyesight lookin' fer a job.

Not a Kentuckian. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. A Missourian named Henry Clay took two drinks of whisky and dropped dead. Which teaches us how futile it is to hitch a weakling to a great man's name.

A Frightful Predicament. From the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Mr. Hearst has incorporated himself ad thoroughly that he often can't tell which himself and which is a New Jersey

Hughes Not An Officeholder. Pitisburg Dispatch.

Charles E. Hughes is the only Republican to be noministed for Governor by the Republican party in New York, since its

organization for years ago, who had not previously held public office. The Unreformed Poet,

* Mexican Herald. "Mother, may I go learn to spell?"

"Yes, my darling Julia; Be sure you learn the standards well, Don't let the reformers fulls,"

PERHAPS HE DOESN'T CARE TO COME BACK



No word has been received from the Peary Arctic expedition, which sailed The expedition we expected to in search of the North Pole 15 months ago. return in the Spring of this year. - News Item.