The Oregonian

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Pine Beach, Va .- W. A. Congrove. PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1907.

THE NEXT MESSAGE.

In the North American Review Mr. George Griswold Hill has outlined the topics which the President will probably treat extensively in his next message to Congress. The press of the country has accepted Mr. (Hill's article as an authoritative statement of Mr. Roosevelt's plans. Their purpose is, according to this account, in the first place to complete the Federal control over interstate commerce which has been partially asserted by the rallway meat inspection and pure-food laws. These measures have remedied many economic evils. But there are others, numerous and flagrant, which must still be dealt with. Some of these evils pertain to railroad stock and bond issues. A method ought to be while the entire subject of corporate securities needs simplification. Its present complexity gives every opportunity to fraud, debars the investor from his proper voice in the management, and clouds his legal rights with phscurity. In this connection nice questions are likely to arise. When, for example, is a railroad overcapitalized? Never, we are told by some, so long as its earnings meet interest and current expenses. But earnings, of course, depend directly on rates for freight and passengers; and this answer amounts to saying that a road is never overcapitalized so long as it is able to extort enough from the public to keep it solvent. One may surmise that the only is to begin at the bottom, and the bottom is the cost of transportation

This cost, fairly computed, furnishes the only equitable basis for railroad rates, just as the cost of production ought to be the basis for the price of gas. With rates thus established, the vague word "earnings" would acquire a scientific meaning, and the earnings, capitalized at a reasonable rate per cent, would determine the upper limit of stock and bond issues. The fundamental use of a physical valuation of railroad property would be to throw light on the actual cost of transportation. It seems, therefore, that this valuation is a condition precedent to all control of stock issues, as Mr. Roosevelt and others have argued.

The President also wishes, according to Mr. Hill, to have traffic agreements among the railroad companies could not permanently lower rates. Almost necessarily, it would raise them in the long run. Those who hope to by forbidding traffic agreements, community of interest, common control and the like, are pursuing a will o' the wisp. From the nature of the case it can lead to nothing but new difficulties and evasions. The sensible course is to acknowledge frankly the essentially monopolistic character of railroad transportation and regulate it by the sovereign authority of the Government. It is cheering to be able to believe that

in his next message. In the second place, we are told that he will deal with the Nation's taxing ower in its relations to "swellen fortunes." He will recommend both an income tax and a graduated inheritance tax. This is not a new topic, nor is either measure radical in any proper that terrifying word. Mr. Roosevelt has already favored both of them in public; and we think of them | tunity to demonstrate the resources of | homes are of the most primitive typeas "radical" only because they have never hitherto formed part of our Fed- have made and the coming to the bles in which they house their stock eral polity. Both the inheritance and Northwest of more progressive railroad in Winter; their clothing is what is income taxes are incorporated in the fiscal systems of most of the civilized the Huntington school their release and their knowledge does not extend nations of the world. The states of the from bondage is near at hand. Union are adopting them more and

more widely. Economically there is no Oregon presents fully as great opporsound argument against them and tunities as were found in any other pormany for them. It is possible that, tion of the Northwest before transporunder our Constitution, Congress has tation facilities were available. In adno power to levy such taxes. But, if dition to the immense grain traffic that more to their taste than those of Ca it has not, it ought to have, and the will eventually flow out of this coundada, which are, on the whole, promi

diced by ignorance and self-interest. We may regret that results are not reached more rapidly, but we cannot blame him for not breaking the only tools he has to work with.

HARRIMAN THE BENEFACTOR.

We do not suppose that it matters very much what Mr. William Haywood says or does not say. His re-marks are not of the kind which seriously alter the course of earthly events. Still, they are not devoid of psychological interest. Consider, for example, what he said at Chicago the other day. "Harriman, to my mind, has proved himself the greatest benefactor of the age."

Curiously awry must be the faculties of a mind which sees things thus. To call a man "the greatest benefactor" of any particular age is extravagant praise; but to give that title to Mr. Harriman in this age, which so abounds with benefactors of so many varieties. indicates an outlook almost inconceivably perverse and narrow.

He has not earned even a pre-eminence in giving away plunder. Very likely he has parted with some booty for plous purposes, but as a benefactor of this lowly type he does not begin to compare with Rockefeller, Carnegie and others. In higher fields, where deeds have been done which change the face of the world and permanently amellorate the lot of man, Mr. Harriman's name does not appear at all. The man who wrote "Huckleberry Finn" is a benefactor who stands high. The inventor of the steam engine, the discoverer of anaesthesia, the founders of the American Republic, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, were all benefactors. At least they are so reputed. But to the mind of Mr. Haywood, Harriman outranks them all. Is not this the very midsummer madness ignorant prejudice? One cannot blame laboring men for choosing idols. All of us do that. But why must they hoose them of clay, and of clay so crumbly with offal?

It is proposed to build a road through in Columbia and Clatsop Counties be- ers' box upon the wind-torn summit of ween St. Helens and Astoria, over which automobiles may be driven and | broken by the physical strain that she farmers' wagons drawn. The region is is a semi-invalid. Though now some wild and beautiful in the extreme, and, years married, she is childless, her covered by a good mountain road, no hopes of motherhood having been more enjoyable Summer drive could be thwarted by organic weakness induced imagined. The settlers along the pro- by the unwise tax placed upon her posed route are practically isolated physical powers in mountain climbing. from the world during the Winter These are examples of what has hapmonths, a condition neither desirable the country are confident that the proj- of Mount Hood. ect as outlined is a feasible one and that it could be accomplished by a

reasonable outlay of money and energy. The invasion of the secluded and undeveloped portions of the state by entile valley of the Nehalem is one of of all concerned.

CENTRAL OREGON WEALTH. tion and still leave a small margin of The open air treatment on the

It requires considerable faith in the market to induce a farmer to grow wheat in a country from which the cheapest freight rate to market is 31 cents per bushel, and for that reason only a small proportion of the land available for wheat production in that territory has been brought under cultivation. With the heavy handicap of a fifty-mile haul to market, the Haystack legalized by Congress. The attempt to and Agency Plains country this year force the common carriers to compete has turned off 1,000,000 bushels of with each other never has succeeded, wheat. With the removal of that hanand if it should succeed it would injure | dicap by construction of a railroad, this both them and the public. Competition amount can easily be increased to 5,000,000 bushels as soon as the land can be broken up and placed in cultivation. If the railroad made the same secure relief from railroad extortion rate to Portland as is now made from Shaniko, this wheat traffic alone would bring in a revenue to the road of more

than \$500,000 per year. But the territory which the people are now endeavoring to develop, without railroad facilities, is not confined to that comparatively small area mentioned in Mr. Prescott's letter in yesterday's Oregonian. Nor is the out- The crusade of people of this sect sevward movement of wheat the only eral years ago, in which they abantraffic-producing factor in the country. Mr. Roosevelt will take this ground Farther south in Central Oregon is another empire in which the possibility naked to meet Christ, is well rememof graingrowing is fully as great as in bered. Except for their periodical or the country mentioned. The immense Harney Valley, with its innumerable tributary valleys, contains an area of cially rich land sufficient to produce a much are industrious and attend, in the main larger wheat crop than is possible even strictly to their own business. Their in the Haystack and Agency Plains type of civilization is similar to that country. In both of these isolated re-gions settlers as yet have had no oppor-heyday of Oom Paul's power. Their the country, but with the showing they little better, in fact, than are the stamen than those who graduated from needed to protect the body-no more;

As a grain-producing region Central bandry. They are withal zealots in re-place.

FOOLISH FEMALE EXPLOITS.

Four young women, more enthusiasric than judicious, climbed Mount Olympus a few days ago. Being overtaken on the descent by a storm of in stumbling about in a condition bordering upon exhaustion, one of the party, a schoolteacher of Everett, fell into a crevasse seventy-five feet deep. She was with difficulty rescued and taken to a hospital, where she still lies suffering from exhaustion and shock. en companions also became exhausted and had to be carried bodily. into camp.

The folly of such an undertaking on it is scarcely necessary to refer to it. dued. Nor is this folly confined to the women, who with foolhardy daring place their lives in jeopardy, or, worse still, impair their health permanently by a silly attempt to perform an utterly useless feat. It may be said, we trust without offense, that men who encourage women to make an attempt so manifestly beyond their strength, even to the extent of consenting to accompany them on a trip so perlious, are also lacking in prudence and good judgment. If there were any principle at stake, any possible benefit to be derived height in a snow storm, the folly of bravery or even heroism. But, with nothing more vital at issue than the taxpayers. verification of an empty boast or a childish desire to "keep up with the men," such an attempt may be justly characterized as foolhardy.

This is by no means the first exhibition of folly of this type that has been given in the Pacific Northwest. Several years ago a young woman of this elty missed her footing on the Mount Hood trail, fell into a crevasse, and, after great hardship to her rescuers, was returned to her home on a stretcher, suffering from exhaustion and a nervous shock from which she did not recover for months; yet another young voman who made the trip to Mount Hood for several successive years and whose name is perhaps among the that awe-inspiring mountain, pened through the ustless attempt on

TUBERCULOSIS AIR TREATMENT.

The city of New York gives to a charitable organization, that is trying for a sufficient number of cars with terprise and capital cannot be much to work out, or help work out, the which to handle this big crop is far longer delayed. The beautiful and fer- problem of the care of the very poor from bright. If the rallroads can keep who are afflicted with tuberculosis, the most of their cars on the Pacific Coast, tile valley of the Nehalem is one of the valley of the Nehalem is one of the afflicted with tuberculosis, the most of their cars on the Pacific Coast, too strenuous for them. At every lap these, and the effort to bring it in touch with the near and yet far-away world boat, Southfield, in a floating open-air without very much of a congestion, but saying, "Mr. Scotty, it's the simple life beyond the mountain tops of the Coast sanitarium for as many persons of this if the lumber business should prove Range will doubtless meet the approval class as it will accommodate. Patients heavy this Fall there would, of course, to the number of sixty are kept affoat be a large number of cars sent on long in this boat, fed on milk and eggs and trips to the East. The crying need of supplied with a nurse, trained in the Oregon at this time is a sufficient numcare of tuberculous patients. The ber of cars to handle both lumber and The 1907 wheat crop in the Agency craft is supplied with magazines, ham- wheat, and also livestock, cordwood, Plains and Haystack country, Central mocks and flowers by charitably dis- hops, and all other freight that is of-Oregon, will be about 1,000,000 bushels. posed persons. Funds to pay for the fering. This amount has been secured on new seventy quarts of milk and twenty lands about fifty miles beyond the dozen eggs used each day are raised present terminus of the Columbia by subscription. The cost of the care outhern Railroad. This year the price of these patients, including their food, of the cereal is sufficiently high to ad- the wages of cleaners and helpers on mit of its being hauled by team or trac- the boat and the nurses' salary is tion engine to the distant railroad sta- thirty-one cents per capita per day. profit for the grower. It now costs 20 owing to the frequent change of locaents per bushel to haul this wheat to tion, the constant breeze and freedom Shaniko, and 11 cents per bushel from from dust has been found specially way to solve the capitalization problem | Shanko to the tidewater market at efficacious in the treatment of patients Portland. From these figures it is in the first and second stages, while quite clear that the Central Oregon it conduces greatly to the comfort of farmers in the territory mentioned will those who are beyond cure. The rehe obliged to pay over \$300,000 freight moval of persons thus afflicted from in order to reach a market with their crowded tenements in midsummer is crop. But while 1,000,000 bushels of considered imperative, if this disease wheat in a district so remote from is not to be allowed to fasten and the railroad facilities is a large amount, it number of its victims to multiply does not represent more than one-fifth during this period. Municipal health of the output that will be secured as boards concern themselves more and soon as the fifer-mile wagon haul to more each year with the care of con-market has been eliminated. more each year with the care of con-sumptives, looking not so much to saving the lives of those already fected, as to preventing the dissemination of the germs of the disease. Cough remedies, tonics, etc., have been ceedingly difficult to compass for the poor. Benevolence, working hand in is able to make gains in this direction every year, though so slowly, as compared to the need for haste, that thousands die annually from lack of op-portunity to fight the disease with the only weapons that can prevail against

THE DOUKHOBORS AGAIN. Doukhobor pilgrims, members of a Russian colony of peculiar religious be-liefs, that settled in Manitoba several years ago, are on the move looking for a milder climate in which to locate. doned farms, stock, homes and imple ments and set out on foot and half these people are not considered especially "undesirable citizens," since the Their beyond the simplest elements of hus-

ligion, and live close to nature in her simplest conditions

Naturally enough, these people find conditions of life in Southern Europe ada, which are, on the whole, promis-

ently and feed and clothe their families regardless of a supposed "call" to do otherwise. Under our form of government this could not be done. ness the abortive attempt made in this snow and sleet, they lost the trail and state but now to return to decent and orderly methods-of living the followers of Joshua Creffield, and even Creffield himself. The courts were invoked, the public opinion was marshaled against these fanatics, but all in vain. It took an avenging bullet to check the course of this leader and the avenger was afterward disposed of by method. Still the scattered disciples of as bald an indecency as was ever practiced under any cloak give an ac the part of women is so apparent that of themselves here and there-unsub-

Southern Europe may be the place for the Doukhobors, but the Canadian provinces offer opportunities for them to become self-supporting, and ample space for them to live without obtruding upon their more enlightened neighbors. They accumulate property, being industrious and frugal, and become valuable as taxpayers. For the rest, the government is able, without great show of power, to stop their foolish crusades and turn them back to their homes when this course becomes necessary Thus, while we may envy Canada some from climbing a forbidding things that it possesses, we are more than willing for it to monopolize the such a proceeding might be termed Doukhobers and derive what profit it can from them as tillers of the soil and

A Chautauqua association, the fifth n the Pacific Coast, is about to be organized at Boise, Idaho. These associations, through their annual assem blies, hold a place all their own in the community. They combine the family outing with unique educational opportunity and add music and amuse ments to the attractions of the annual meeting. The whole is under careful supervision, and the meetings are char acterized by dignity and neighborliness. Briefly, they appeal to a class that does not revel in excitement but enjoys the milder pleasures of rural and sub-urban life—people who give close atthe picturesque mountain region lying moidy archives of the mountain climb- tention to a game of baseball between amateur clubs and cheer the players in truly impartial fashion, and to whom sleeping in a tent and eating from a table spread under the trees are ele ments of real pleasure. The tendencies of such an outing are clean and wholesome, mildly instructive and satisfying to a large class of intelligent, moral, worthy people

The gloomy predictions of ruination nor necessary. Those familiar with the part of women to reach the summit of the lumber business are not exciting the sympathies of the men who are making preparations for handling the largest wheat crop ever harvested in

One of the first steamers to ply on the Columbia River bore the name of that noble stream, and the name Willamette was also honored by a number of maritime namesakes. It is said that the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company will rename the steamers Lawton and Kansas City, which are to be placed on the Portland-San Francisco route, and it might be appropriate for them to bear the names of some of their predecessors. The name Columbia would, of course, recall the terrible fate which overwhelmed the vessel bearing that name that was for so long on the Portland-San Francisco route, but it would nevertheless be appropriate and fitting. The steamers Willamette which have appeared in these waters have been uniformly suc-

Hisses and jeers at the name of Pres dent Roosevelt by the friends of Haywood will hardly increase the respect which true-blue American citizens may practically discontinued in the treat- have for the man who was classed as ment of this malady, the only recourse an undesirable citizen. If a man is to now being to open air, pure water, be judged by the company he keeps, cleanliness and easily digested food. the action of these enemies of Roose-Simple as these remedial agents are, velt certainly excuses the Chicago experience has shown that they are ex- Press Ciub for the protest that was made against entertainment of the former friend of Harry Orchard. Mr. hand with sanitary science, however, Haywood was acquitted of the charge on which he was tried, but the evidence that he was a close friend of the selfconfessed murderer of Governor Steunenberg was not refuted, and in the circumstances it would seem eminently proper for Mr. Haywood to keep as far as possible from the limelight.

In the season of silent telegraph keys, nconsequential news may escape a rigilant press; but the world learned vesterday that Mrs. Nicholas Longworth bathed in the surf near Honolulu. In the circumstances, lack of full description of her costume by cable may be overlooked.

By all means let's have that automobile road down the south bank to Astoria and escape thralldom to railroad and steamboat monopolies.

Extra steamers are not likely to be eeded for the transportation of adventurers in search of those newly discovered Alaska diamonds.

A sense of incompleteness attaches to news from San Francisco the past week. Has Abe Ruef dropped into oblivion?

One consolation remains: The Beavers can not finish lower than fourth

THE NEW MENINGITIS CURE.

Dr. Flexner's Anti-Serum Discovered After Sacrifice of Many Animals, New York World. Details were received here yesterday

cerebro spinal meningitis serum and anti-serum discovered by Dr. Simon Flex-ner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and used successfully in Cleveland in the treatment of the disease which killed many children in the epi-demic in New York two years ago. Professor Flexner made his discovery by means of experiments on monkeys and guines plgs. His first experiments on guinea pigs were made with goats' serum. A female goat had been injected twice with cultures from several sources of the meningitis germs-diplococci-within a period of two weeks. By using large injec-tions he saved the pigs. When the goat which had been infected with meningitis dled the serum obtained from it was found to have both preventative and cur-ative properties. The serum from monative properties. The serum from keys protected guinea pigs from what otherwise would have been a fatal dose of the meningitis germs. On the whole the immune serum saved

more guinea pigs than the normal serum. The serum of an infected horse also rendered the guinea pigs immune. Dr. Flexner got an anti-serum from rabbits, which, if injected immediately, had high protective property against the disease considerable number of guinea pigs killed by meningitis in the course

of the experiments. Two large monkeys were immunized by injections from guinea pigs which had died of meningitis. After a series of injections extending over nine months the monkeys were chloroformed and bled to death and their serum tested. The germs were found throughout the membranes, the largest number being in the spinal cord. A live monkey injected with the serum from the dead monkey showed no effect. Another monkey similarly dosed fell sick, but soon recovered. A third monkey injected died within thirty-eight hours, and its cord and brain at the base were found to be full of germs. A large onkey survived.

Several other monkeys were sacrificed in the experiments, which showed that the anti-serum would prevent the development of severe symptoms after the germs had been injected into the spinal cord and would arrest the disease if already in progress.

Two little spider monkeys were also ex-perimented on with a direct culture of the meningitis germs. They sighed, their hearts beat tumultuously, and one of the pair died. One of the medium-sized monkeys was injected twice, as he didn't respond to the first injection. It grew sick and lay down. When disturbed by the scientists it rose and looked distressed. The next day it lay on the bottom of the cage, but on being stirred rose for a little while. The third day it died.

The value of the normal serum was studied in monkeys in which the d that is, of such a size that certain monkeys died and others survived. These experiments showed good results from a mixture of germ-culture and normal serum. Two monkeys of equal size and resistance were inoculated with a certain tainly fatal dose of germ culture. Both died. Although the closest microscopic search was made, no meningitis germs were found in their bodies.

Death Valley Scotty Bobs Up Again.

Philadelphia Inquirer. "Death Valley" Scotty has arrived. He jumped in a hansom and made a round of the cafes of the leading hotels in the center of the city. After completing the first circuit, he ordered the driver to go over the same route again.

At every stooping place he insisted on

At every stopping place he insisted on being the host of every one in sight. With a flaring red necktle, a black sombrero, high-heeled boots and a bunch of yellow bills in his hand, he found ready com-panions. "I made just \$50,000 last year out of that last mine and I've come East to spend it," he said, shaking a fistful of

And there's more of it there, boys, and the Pacific Northwest. The season has not yet fairly begun, but the outlook more. I'll find a place to hang up my bat, and if I can't do anything better, I will ride around in this low-neck cab all Scotty's cab drivers soon found the life

for me, and I am going home." cabby a \$10 bill, "I'll get another driver. The last seen of Scotty was at mid-night when he was going north on Broad street in his low-neck cab.

Played Rip in His Mountains. Catakill Dispatch in New York World. In the beautiful grove on the side of

age of prominent society women of New York, Philadelphia and other cities who are summering here, and 5000 seats were sold. The costuming and acting were so accurate that with the genuine setting the illusion was nearly complete.

Jefferson often had expressed a wish that he might produce "Rip Van Winkle" on the site this production was given, never did so. People were present from every Sum-mer resort in the locality, as well as a large attendance from the cities be-

Judge Landls Likes a Circus. Indianapolis News. Judge Landis is in Indianapolis.

tween New York and Albany.

first really good cigar I ever had was given to me over there by Romeo Johnson," and he pointed to one corner of the lobby, "where the cigar stand was in the old Rates House." He was asked if he had reached the city in time to attend the circus performance last night. "What circus was it?" he inquired quick-ly. He acknowledged that he liked a ood circus, or at least a good dog and ony show, and then said: "I saw one in Logansport several days ago, and it was very good. It was wonderful what those dogs did. One of the dogs pretended to be sick-acted as if he had a bad taste in his mouth, a sort of morning after taste, and when he was asked if he was sick he assumed about the sickest expression is aver any will be about the sickest expression. pression 1 ever saw."

THE BOOK AGENT.

He called on me the other day, A self-invited guest; But ne'er I've seen such manners as That courtly gent possest. He was a very Chesterfield, The deferential cuss. He sat himself in my best chair Without ado or fuss.

"Be pleased to pause," he sweetly said.
"And just bestow a look
On what I hold within my hand—
You see it is a book."

A book, he said, he'd sell to none But men of mark and mind. That I was such, he said that he Was very glad to find.

He kindly placed my check-book where 'Twould most convenient be. He dipped my pen into the ink; He handed it to me. At so much down and so much per, With courtesy so fine. That bland and gracious chap did say The book it might be mine.

I told him that it broke my heart To have to say him may. "I fear," said I, "I can't afford To buy your book today."

But oh! that gentle man of books— The change he underwent. And oh! that look of blighting scorn On me he forthwith bent. And as he hastened to the door.

These words I heard quite plain,
"The way that stiff took up my time
Gives me a great big pain"

HARRY MURPHY.

OLD MEN AND YOUNG BRIDES.

Why May Is Sometimes Willing to Marry December.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 16 .- (To the Editor.)-There has lately been a howl raised cause a girl of 19 married a man of 67 years. Now I do not know either of the parties to this contract, so that my remarks are not personal. Strange We never hear of a howl when a young boy marries an old girl. Oh, they say, that h different. But is it different? sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. What has age to do with marriage anyway? A man at 67 is necessarily an old man. He is only old boy; and probably a jolly old boy. has sowed his wild oats and found that the crop did not pay. He has discovered that having fun with the boys is not worth what it costs in headaches and coin, He has learned to thoroughly love, hom and admire a good woman. Single blesses ness has no longer any charms for him. He longs for a home and is willing to make any sacrifice in order to get one. He will now love, honor and cherish a wife and provide well for her, which cannot always be said of a boy of 21 years.

If you want to know why a young girl married an old man ask her, but be careful you do not get a siap in the face for being too impertment. She might with perfect propriety tell you that it is none of your business. But if you approach the subject gently she may be gracious enou-to confess. She may tell you that no of the young boys ever asked her marry; that they were selfish and disre-spectful; that if they did her a favor they wanted a favor in return; that the were always financially broke or acted as though they were, while the old man was always liberal, kind, clean and re-spectful. DR. T. J. PIERCE.

TO MARRY A DIPLOMAT. E. H. Harriman's Daughter Said to Be Engaged to Mr. Straight.

New York American. E. H. Harriman's daughter. Miss Mary Harriman, is engaged to William Straight, he American Consul-General at Mukden, Manchuria, according to cable dispatches received in this city yesterday. The reported match is another comance grow ing out of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth's

It is, said that Miss Harriman greatly rprised her father recently when she formed him that she and Mr. Straight had been engaged for mearly a year They met during Mr. Harriman's tour of the Orient, having been introduced in Pekin by the then Alice Roosevelt, and the dispatches say it was a case of love

Mr. Harriman is said to be opposed to the love match, but requested his daughter to defer public announcement for the time being. Mr. Straight, who is only 30 years old,

is said by all of the English and Chinese diplomats who have met him to have t great future in the consular service. In Washington it is declared that his services in his present post have been so strikingly good that his transfer to a nearer and more important appointment is likely.

He is a Cornell man, having been in China practically all the time since his graduation. Until the Russo-Japanese War he performed important services for Sir Robert Hart, famous as the head of the Chinese customs service. During the war he acted as a war correspondent, and subsequently was made American Consul-General.

George Gould, Mr. Merciful.

New York Dispatch. George Gould is said to have allowed three high officials of one of his lines to draw salaries while they were sick dur-ing the last five years, the amount footing up to a total of \$130,000

Bishop's Annual Walking Tour.

Wilmington, Del., Dispatch, Bishop Leighton Coleman, of the Epis copal diocese of Delaware, aged 70, is preparing for his annual Summer tramp In the country. While walking he does not reveal his identity.

Penny Savings for Six Years. Indianapolis News. Mea E B Reed of Blue Rapids, Mo. has bought a plano for \$375 by saving her pennies during six years.

WHO EESA DEES MAN ?

Who cess de man dat ruia de lan'?
Tedda da Rocsevelt,
Who maka da law we ken no ignore?
Tedda da Rocsevelt.
Who maka de talk so da trus' run away;
Who maka da peeple cola two centa pay
For da mile on da railrud—en go on ees way?
Tedda da Rocsevelt.

the Kaaterskill Glove the first open-air production of Joseph Jefferson's dramatization of "Rip Van Winkle" was played here on the site made memorable by the legend itself.

The production was under the patronage of prominent society women of New Who saw ee make set so, sen on a night? Tedda da Roosevelt. Who say se know (caus a great biga fighta) Much more den da man who da history writa; Who sess da man who dis worl' ken enlighta? Tedda da Roosevelt.

who maka da nam' of da Freeiden' next?

Tedda da Roosevelt.

Who getta de pol-tics een one awful mex?
Tedda da Roosevelt.

Who say ee delighted to nama da Taf';
Who say ee no care haw da peeple da lat;
who may data Fair

Tedda da Roosevelt.

Who chucks ds man from ds Panama ditch?
Tedda ds Roosevelt.
Who spolla ds chance so dey no getts rich?
Tedda ds Roosevelt.
Who cause ds door shet—tell 'em skidoo;
Who maka one swful hellaballoo;
Who say soms dsy I am Presiden', too?
Tat'—nots Roosevelt.
—Pattimore Sun.

-Baltimore Sun

IN THE SUNDAY **OREGONIAN** TOMORROW



A GLIMPSE OF

HAWTHORNE PARK Full page illustration in colors of one of the unimproved beauty spots on the East Side.

PORTLAND, THE PORT OF BEAUTY

Enthusiastic appreciation of Oregon's chief city by an Eastern woman who fell in love with Portland and describes its charms most graphically.

WILLIAM H. TAFT AS A MAN AMONG MEN

Personal snapshot of the big Secretary of War, who is soon to visit Portland.

EVA EMERY DYE WRITES FROM ALASKA

The author of "McLoughlin and Old Oregon" pictures life in an active mining and fishing town, where the stranger and the native meet.

NEW DAUGHTER

OF WHITE HOUSE All about Ethel Roosevelt, who will make her debut in the society of the National Capital the coming Winter.

HAPPY HOURS FOR PORTLAND YOUNGSTERS

A page of amateur photographs, made by H. W. Kerrigan, showing children in various attitudes of natural sport.

THE HIGH CHECK AND THE DOCKED TAIL

Homer Davenport preaches a sermon-a sympathetic appeal for his friend, the horse.

ROOSEVELT'S INTER-

ESTING INTIMATES Dexter Marshall tells of distinguished men who enjoy the closest personal association with the Chief Executive.

TO PROTECT NATION'S

FISH SUPPLY What Uncle Sam will do if, as proposed, the several states cede the control of their waters

to the general Government. PROSPEROUS EGYPTIAN

TILLERS OF SOIL Frank G. Carpenter writes concerning six million farmers who make their living in the

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