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Goldfield, Nev.-Louis Follin; C. E. PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1907

BUSINESS AND BUSINESS.

Business consists in the organization and prosecution of industry, in the production and distribution commodities, in growing wheat, breed- gether impossible now, ing cattle, sawing lumber, building roads, cultivating prunes and hops, mining coal, smelting iron, selling industries, selling stocks and bonds on manipulating . "securities," making fictitious values, robbing the public and producing financial crises.

industries in operation. The pirates industries of the country. These last organize rapine; and of late, as the light has been turned on, they are coming Many of their methods, as well as the results, of their vast system of plunder, have been exposed. The National Administration has been using its power to this end. President Roosevelt, therefore, is an enemy of Protesting against gambling and robbery and misuse of life insurance and other great trust funds, he has been "fomenting class hatred" and "stirring up the poor against the rich," and "sapping the foundation of prosperity" and "destroying the basis present, put a check upon schemes of ploitation of fictitious values. The eason this system has got a setback is that it's not business. If it hasn't modern name, the good old name of swindling will do.

We are to have something like steady business and actual values now for a while, and real prosperity, with the bogns article eliminated. This will be business. The rage of speculation, supported by fictiflous values, manufactured by Catilinarians of finance and politics, was beginning to affect the whole character of the people and all their social and industrial life. It was high time to turn back to some of the primary virtues.

READJUSTMENT.

"The increased cost of living" has of the picture. But the other?

We can't get reduction of the prices

down the wages or incomes of your | bottoms.

fellow men. It may be feared we shall never reach the ideal condition, which is onsumer and high-prices for the producer and his wage-workers, This, probably, is hopeless, yet some readjustment of wages and prices will follow sober readjustment of the finances and industries of the country, now be-

HASTE MAKES WASTE.

The general condition of industry and commerce in the United States today is absolutely sound. There never was a time when genuine prosperity was more widely diffused, when people lived better or enjoyed themselves There is no failure of crops, no lack of markets, no cessation of productivity in mines or forests, no pestilence stretches its hand over the country to blight and destroy, no war spreads death and desolation. Yet for nany weeks a distinguished group of citizens have been prophesying financial shipwreck, and now, to the apprehension of many people, here is the goodly vessel of our prosperity dangerously near a lee shore. What does it mean?

Probably much of the seeming difficulty which besets us is psychological. There is a silly belief prevalent in the world that by virtue of some mysterious law of nature we must have a panic once in ten years or thereabouts. Nothing could be more insane. It means that once in about so often we must inevitably get scared at our own shadows and idiotically destroy a large fraction of the wealth which we have been industriously accumulating Is it reasonable to suppose that anypanic" is one of the most groundless and harmful of all popular fallacies. It is peculiarly pernicious, because it tends to bring about its own fulfill-ment by frightening people. This panic bugaboo is one of the many falsehoods with which the old-fashloned doctrinaire political economy abounded. It is just as senseless as it would be to say that there is some natural law which compels a man to set his house afire once in ten years. Indeed, between a conflagration and a panic there is little real difference. The worst one can say of present

conditions in the East is that they are

"panicky." Great efforts have been made directly and indirectly by interested parties to wreck the prosperity Eureks, Cal.—Call-Chronicle Agency; Euceeded in creating nervousness here and there. But general conditions are too healthy to admit of any widespread terror such as breaks banks annihilates wealth. Nobody and should fall to remember one remarkable circumstance which makes a repe of tition of the experiences of 1893 alto-Then the whole country was in debt to Wall street gamblers. Now they are in debt to the rest of us. Then when they fell groceries and calico. Business doesn't into trouble they demanded prompt consist in gambling in these and other payment of heavy obligations from the country at large, and because we could not pay them we became bankrupt. Now the only result of their trouble is that they cannot pay what they owe. A writer in the New York Sun, who | Chicago, Portland, San Francisco, all signs "Business," to whose essay the the cities of the country this side of Sun yields the leading column on its New York, have to give the gamblers a editorial page, unmuzzles his opinion little time to meet their obligations, on the effect that the "policies" of They have borrowed so much money President Roosevelt have had on busi- and gambled it away so recklessly that In his opinion, these policies it will take them a few days, more or have been destructive altogether. It less, to rake together enough to save is simply to be determined what is their credit. The only difficulty here meant by business. There are captains of industry and to a debtor. That is something quite pirates of industry. The captains are different from being ground to death those who have set great productive by a creditor as we were in 1893. With all our abundant wealth, both actual are those who prey on the productive and potential, we, can wait a little while for the money due us from the East to be pald in, can we not? 'What is the use of getting scared? There is not the slightest danger of financial trouble in the United States anywhere outside of Wall street, unless people create the trouble by their own mad folly. An occasion has arrived when our great democracy may demonstrate its patience and self-

restraint if it will. It may also demonstrate its understanding of men and causes by attributing the financial stringency to its real authors. The buccaneers who have made all the trouble by their of credit." He has, indeed, for the greed and dishonesty seek to cast the blame upon Mr. Roosevelt. If we pergetting rich by robbery, and by ex- mit them to fool us by this falsehood, we shall deserve to suffer the cons quences. Mr. Roosevelt has simply showed the country what the miscreants are up to and punished a few of them for their thefts. If we blame him for trying to protect us, are we worth protecting?

VANISHING MERCHANT MARINE.

The American ship Arthur Sewall, named in honor of her late owner, who was the greatest American shipbuilder, is reported wrecked near like the diphtheria bacillus. He Terra dei Fuego, with a strong probability that her crew has fallen victims until the rat is bitten by a flea. Then, of the cannibals who dwell in that bleak region. The loss of this fine American ship is a matter of deep regret, for so long as she sailed the seas under the American flag she was a It has affected all floating monument to the memory of of us who have had to buy the main one American citizen who, throughout in every gland, and if he does not die commodities or necessaries of life, his lifetime, made a gallant fight it is by the mercy of Providence and But now, we are told, the break has against our absurd and stifling navigacome, and everything is to be "more than thirty years reasonable." After a little we shall the late Arthur Sewall kept his big fleet get bread and butter and milk and of American ships in the foreign trade meats and potatoes and apples at in competition with the ships of other ower prices; and fuel for the house nations. He asked no subsidy, but he and shop, and clothes for the chil-dren, at lower prices. This is one side at the same cost as those whose com-

petition he was forced to meet. In this he was at times partly sucof all these without reduction of the cessful, for among the Sewall fleet still invincible vitality which is inherent in ost of their production and distribu- sailing the seas are a few vessels tion, which means, mainly, the reduc- which were built abroad and after betion of wages. If building is to be ing wrecked were granted American cheaper, it means that the wages paid register. The loss of the Sewall, or of in the brick yards and stone quarries any other American ship, is exceptionand sawmills and logging camps will ally deplorable at this time by reason come down; it means smaller pay for of the large amount of freight offering get rid of him is to pour a bucket of carpenters, plumbers and plasterers for shipment between the Atlantic and and painters. If we are to have Pacific Coasts. This route comes unthe weary sufferer may crawl back to tide of financial worries and to do a cheaper fuel it means that wood is to der what is known as the coastwise his lair and peacefully resume his select business. be cut and delivered at lower prices, | zone, and foreign ships are accordingly and coal to be mined and hauled for not available except where the Gov- more bewildering problem. They are less money. Antecedent to cheaper ernment assumes privileges which it milk and butter will be successful ef-fort of the dairymen to get helpers in the naval fleet in foreign bottoms, and they can be trapped. their work at lower wages and longer Even the payment of a fifty per cent | It ought to be thoroughly under-

nous demand in New York for Pacific Coast barley. The rail rates are so greatly reduced when the grain goes wheat bound for Europe, this barley cannot reach the Eastern buyers in cheap foreign ships, but must be sent in the coastwise American vessels. gun, is as certain as anything can be. These are woefully inadequate in num-and it is as well to look out for it. ber, and the rates paid those which are available are far in excess of those nough American ships to handle the ters of the Old World, there is for sale at bargain prices an immense amount in the history of the industry, cans to handle their coastwise trade. ing under any other flag than the out many more millions for forms in which our policy of "protec-

tion" has appeared, none is more un-

in which it is held by our absurd navi-

RATS AND THE PLAGUE. It never rains but it pours. Just as the financial clouds begin somewhat to ean from the sky, behold the dire threat of pestilence from our brethren, the rats. One feels constrained to speak of these animals as brethren, since they are so designated by the Buddhists, and now-a-days Buddhism has become so fashfonable that it seems best to treat its preferences with respect. But, brethren or not, the rais are likely to be the death of us unless we get in our work first and become the death of them. Your rat, sleek and silken beast that he is, has been chosen by the bubonic plague germ for its habitat. Among the in ternal mysteries of the rat this undesirable germ multiplies and takes on fatness like a banker when there is no stringency of gold. Rat and bubonic plague come pretty near being synonymous terms. As Ruth said to Boaz, so says the bacillus pestus to the rat: "Where thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest will I lodge.

But the rat is comparatively guiltess in the matter of imparting the plague to man. He carries it about concealed like a dynamite bomb within his person, but he does not of his own accord explode it, so to speak. Were there only rats the plague might pursue its deadly way among them without affecting us in the least. Indeed, we might look upon it as a benefactor, for whatever tends to rid the world of rats is a friend of man, uness something interferes. In this case something does interfere. It is the wicked flea. The flea that acts as the middleman, the purveyor of plague The flea bites the from rat to man. rat, then he bites his human victim. The first bite infects his teeth, or saw, or whatever it is that he makes his incision with. The second bite conveys the infection into the veins of sleeper whose juices he is sam-

pling. which imparts yellow fever. This beauteous creature is alleged to be a female, though it is hard to credit the doctors say it is so, and we must perforce believe them. She bites somebody who is sick with yellow fever and thus bedaubs her lips with the infected blood. Then she bites somebody who is destined to be sick and inoculates him with the germs. Not otherwise doth another variety of mosquito impart malaria. She preserves the germs in her proboscis, and while sucking her victim's plood she repays his hospitality, somewhat ungratefully, by infecting him with malaria germs. One would think that the evil spirit who presides over the destinles of man might have satisfied with the miseries which rats and mosquitoes inflict by their unassisted efforts, but it seems not murderer's knife is a fearful thing." sings the divine Tupper, "But what were it armed with a scorpion's sting?" What, indeed? Well, the mosquito's knife, or, rather, saw, is armed with a scorpion's sting. At any rate. It is armed with yellow fever and malaria germs, while the tooth of the flea is bestrewn with the bacilli of

bubonic plague. It is thus bestrewn if he happens to have dwelt upon the skin of a rat and dined upon the blood of his host. It follows that if we were rid of both rats and fleas we should be immune to bubonic plague. The bacillus might knock at our doors, but he would knock in vain. He could never get within. He does not swim like the typhoid germ. He does not sail about in the air like the consumption plant. He does not lurk in sinks and drains in the mouth of the flea, he passes another period of tedious waiting until, the flea bites a man. Then comes the heyday and glory of his career. The human being thus bitten and infected blossoms out with sores and swellings not by the wisdom of the physicians. For the doctors know as little how to

gitis or cancer or rheumatism. What is the moral of all this? It seems plain enough. Poison your rats, or at least trap them. Then, to make assurance doubly sure, drown your fleas. The flea, despite his many malign qualities, lacks that element of most curses and pests. He is more easily slain than bedbugs or lice. Cold water is his bane. He can not survive the scrubbing-brush or mop if they are decently wet. If one discovers a flea in his bed, all that is necessary to cold water between the sheets. Then slumbers. Rats, however, present a difficult to catch and not easy to But they can be poisoned

only in the same way. The prayer for nage required for transporting the coal for the bubonic plague. The only way NOTES OF RETURNED CONFIDENCE. THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH. "THE" CHURCH, NOT "MY" CHURCH reduction of the cost of living, you see, needed by the Pacific fleet, and as a to secure immunity from the plague is amounts to this, that you wish to cut result most of it is coming in foreign to kill the rats. Once endemic in the city, the bubonic plague can never be Just at this time there is an enor- eradicated. It would linger here, continually reappearing, as it does in San Francisco and the cities of the Orient to be found only in low prices for the high that the profits of the sellers are It is much cheaper to keep it out tien to fight it when it has made an enacross the continent. Unlike the trance, and the one way to keep it out is to rid the town of rats.

The wheat crop of the Pacific gether. Northwest is far and away the largest on record, and it is moving in volume never before reached so early in the season. This fact, together with the which would prevail if there were unusually high prices that have prevalled since the opening of the season, business. Meanwhile, at Liverpool, has tied up more money in floating London and other great shipping cen- cargoes and warehouse receipts than ever before at a corresponding date Not new and second-hand tonnage only have the Portland banks been which is sadly needed by the Ameri- called on to finance millions of bushels of grain bought for shipment from Arthur Sewall had been sail- Portland, but they have also poured Stars and Stripes her owner could im- which will reach market by way of mediately replace her with a vessel the Puget Sound ports. The present picked up in some of the big markets financial stringency has had a bad effor shipping property, and he could fect on the wheat market. It could sail under any flag he cared to fly not well be otherwise, but any tempo-from her masthead. We bewail the rary weakness should not cause undecadence of American shipping, and easiness, as to prices. The foreign we refuse to adopt the only logical markets, in spite of a strained money economical method by which we can situation in Europe, have been holdarrest that decay and restore the lost ing steadier than the American marprestige of the American merchant kets, and unless the farmers of this marine. Among all the insidious country lose their heads and try to dump all of their wheat on a gested market there will hardly be a fair than that which refuses to release decline in prices that will last long American shipping from the bondage enough to cause loss for the farmers.

A cable from Manila says that the leading Filipino newspapers are now asking for free trade with the United States, although some of them have heretofore opposed it on the ground that their ultimate independence would be endangered by so close a trade alliance with the United States It would be unnecessary for the Filipines to possess very keen knowledge of commerce for them to understand that it would be impossible for them ever to make much progress on the road to independence until they were granted free trade with the United states. Enforcement of the protection doctrine on our Far Eastern dependencies has done more to retard their growth and development than anything else that has happened since Dewey salled into the bay. The com ing session of Congress will probably witness the same old fight against trade recognition of the Philippines, but there has been a change in ment in this country as well as in the Philippines, and it is extremely doubtful if the combined efforts of the Sugar Trust and the Tobacco Trust can prevent the islands receiving the legislation due them

There was an item the other day about licorice as an article or commerce. One species grows abundantly in Oregon and Washington. It is a parasitic plant here, growing abundantly in the heavy moss of maple and perhaps of ash trees, in shady and moist places. This variety is not only parasite, but the parasite of a para site. But it is a true licorice, as both its leaves and root prove. The root could be collected in considerable quantities in the shady and dark and noist places in Oregon and Washington if effort were made. The licorice of commerce is grown mostly in the south of Europe. It has stems three or four feet high, thrives best in a rich soil, and produces a root of irregular form and considerable length. Our black sugar or stick licorice, the form with which we are most familiar comes from Mediterranean countries mostly, but the plant can be grown in any mild climate.

Harry M. Logan, a respectable, hard-working citizen, was shot down in cold blood because he refused to hand over his money to a cowardly Fourth-street bridge. There is nothing in the tragedy to indicate that the murderer was not sane enough to know that he was committing a crime. If the courts can establish the guilt of the man who committed the deed, he should not be permitted to escape paying the penalty for his act on any "insanity" technicalities. The murdered man was a useful member of society, and the execution of his murderer is at best but an inadequate penalty for the crime.

Naval officers will recommend that Congress provide for construction of two twenty-thousand-ton battleships. and the prospects seem favorable for an appropriation for at least one of the great sea fighters. There is not much of a disposition to complain about the expenditure for battleships, but the experience which the Government is now having in securing coal supplies for these ships would seem to warrant some legislation by which we could also secure a few colliers at low cost instead of chartering them from the foreigners at extravagant freight rates.

· Heinze and his coterie of Wallstreet gamblers were not the only ones hurt by the drastic copper liquidation Seven thousand miners in Montana. have been notified of a prospective reduction of fifty cents per day as a result of the decline in the price of copper. This will mean about \$3500 per day less in the disbursements are the Montana copper mines, an item of sufficient importance to have considerable effect in the communities involved.

A prominent Ceylon educator now visiting in New York predicts a revolution in India, where, he asserts, the Hindus are taxed to such an cure bubonic plague as spinal menia- tent that all loyalty to the British government has fled. If the revolution does come about, it is to be hoped that it will reach proportions that will necessitate the recall of several thousand turbaned Orientals who have flocked into the Pacific Northwest, where they threaten to stir up a revolution among the white laborers.

Prospective lower prices for meat eggs and butter form a silver lining to the cloud. This from the consumer's point of view.

we understand, continues to stem the

Crops of the great West will relieve the situation. Europe has to put up gold to get the stuff.

And County Judge Webster is on

Optimistic Views of Eastern Newspapers as to the Money Market.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Let us cleanse our mind of the cant-ing falsehood, no matter who utters it, that dishonesty and weakness are the rule in America and Denesty strength the exception. So doing, Americans shall see ourselves again as we are, and we shall go on to

No Ground for Auxiety Exists

New York Globe It is as certain that the banks are now as that the insurance companies were solvent two years Fear now is as irrational as fear The evidence is conclusive and overwhelming that no ground for anxiety exists as to the safety of funds in the care of responsible fiduciary institutions.

Confidence-Breakers, Public Enemies

Philadelphia Record. Confidence is the great asset of cly lization. It has enabled the civilized aces to make the best use of their reources, creating thereby an unparalleled access of comfort, happiness and prosperity. Whoever destroys confiprosperity. dence-whether he be the financier who abuses it, or the speculator who seeks either to falsely enhance or falsely depress values that he may gain thereby is a public enemy.

New York's Troubles Only Local.

Philadelphia Press. Every underlyifig condition is sound, taking the country as a whole. Big crops, heavy exports, railroad earnings still rising and labor employed every where at high wages. These are surely not the signs of industrial distress Money is tight, too scarce, in fact, for the uses which the country has for it, but it cannot remain so very long. New York's troubles are largely local and specific and they can be cured.

Bright Outlook for the Future.

Washington (D. C.) Post. When the present financial flurry shall have passed, when the crops have been paid for, and Wall street shall have recovered from its scare, business conditions generally will have bene-fited from the violent purgative which is now griping them, and it is a safe prediction that safer and more ative methods will prevail and American railways and industrial accurities will regain the full value to which they are entitled.

The West Is Rich Beyond Record.

Boston Advertiser. At this time of the year, a general canvass of conditions in the farming and granger states of the West shows nusual and almost unexampled prosperity. The bumper crops of corn have brought in a flood of wealth unusual even for that section of the country, which for the past 10 years has had a steady flood of prosperous times. Western banks report all condition showing that the West today is rich beyond all records of history

No "Busting" Outside Manhattan.

North American. there is no "busting" nor is there likely to be any in the commu-nities inhabited by some 75,000,000 of American citizens. There is no "dying gladiator" feeling anywhere in this great, rich, thriving continent outside of Manhattan Island. It is merely the noment for steersmen to consult the chart and get their bearings and learn why they are on a lee shore, and seek the right channels to a safe anchor age. Rooseveltism is not the point of langer, but the lighthouse that shows the shoals.

Situation Now Well in Hand. New York Herald.

There is every indication that the situation is now well in hand. The manner in which the financial community as a whole has withstood the shock is the strongest evidence of inherent | Jew, still lost in the dreams of the -ast; tion of the unsafe men and methods that caused the trouble is a guarantee of future safety and prosperity. burglar fraternity is sure to profit by the senseless withdrawals from per fectly solvent institutions.

America Enjoying Golden Prosperity.

New York World. Nowhere in the United States is there any financial panic, crisis or even serious embarrassment except in New York City and Pittsburg. Even in New York the only financial institutions affected are those whose officers went into outside speculation with other people's money American farm crops are selling this

year for an aggregate sum of \$6,500,-000,000, the largest amount that agri-culture has ever returned to the people of any country in any year. mines are working at a high state of oproductivity. More coal will be unearthed, more pig-iron smelted, more steel plates rolled this year than ever before. In the South the cotton crop is bringing twice what it did 10 years ago. The New England mills are hum-ming busily. Everywhere wages is high and employment easily obtained.

Burrowing Rodents Cleaned Out.

New York Journal of Commerce. The source of the distrust which has become so easily excited in these days is not what any one man has said in the last six months, but what many men have been doing, lo, these many years. They have produced a situation which naturally they do not like to have shown up to the eyes of a sus-picious world. If there has been a burrowing of moles under the credit system of the country for years, filling its foundation with dangerous holes and replacing its solid substance with rottenness-who has been undermining the system, the "varmints" engaged in these subterranean operations or the persons who discover what is going or persons who dis-and insist upon stopping it and restor-ing the underpinning of integrity and substantial value? Fortunately, the structure still stands and the burrowing rodents may be cleaned out. Then the ground may again be made firm and the foundations of credit such as to invite confidence in its stabillity.

Banks' Relation to Communities. Portland (Ma.) Press. Banks are the means of keeping employed a large proportion of the capital

ployed a large proportion of the capital of the community which would otherwise be unproductive; they are the means of transferring surplus capital from one part of the country to another, where it may be profitably employed, and of enabling great transactions to be carried on without the intervention of colo or notes; Credit and confidence are therefore the very confidence are therefore the very breath of life of banking. It needs to be conservative, careful and judicious in its loans and investments. It must preserve its solvency. But speculative banking is dangerous. This has been the trouble in New York. Banks have This has been been used for the promotion of trusts and combines and the financing of highly speculative enterprises, with their concomitants of stock inflation and various forms of juggling with sehours. Cheaper apples and strawber- freight bonus for American ships stood that every rat existing in Port- hand during the entire five days' legal curities to get more out than what was fies and cabbages are to be obtained failed to bring out one-tenth the ton- land is a possible source of infection holiday!

Studies and Epigrams by a French. Woman, "Pierre de Coulevain."

Nineteenth Century, The Frenchman! He appears to me of nedium height, nervous and delicately made; never as ugly as an Anglo-Saxon, never as beautiful either. The upper part of the face, the forehead and eyes, is full of intellectual force and expression. The nose, chin and mouth are weak and betray sensuality. . . . Nobody wore better the costume of other days than the Frenchman, no one wears the modern stume worse. His temperament is in visible rebellion to these hard lines; it is all he can do to keep them in shape. His predflection for open collars, floating ties, soft shirt fronts, are proofs of the hereditary memory, reminiscences of in mind men who have bribed legisla the hereditary memory, reminiscences of the brilliant plumage of long ago...

I attribute to the Latin element his feminine essence, his intuition, his need of artistic perfection, his fine sensuality, also his frequent enthusiasms, his want of practical sense, of organization and of discipline. To the Celtic element, his passionate violence, his idealism, his obscure dreams, his turn of wit—at once scure dreams, his turn of wit-at once orilliant and gross. To the Gallic element his power of foresight, his fear of the morrow, his lightning flashes of wisdom, his tenacity, that undercurrent of egoism

and avarice which paralyzes his first fine impulses, for his first impulse is When these forces are about equally balanced he is, as an Englishman said to me, "the right thing"-perfection. That is why we see him athirst for justice is why we see him athirst for justice and unjust, in love with liberty and incapable of understanding it, great and trivial, maker and destroyer of idols. That is why we find his thought upon all the summits and in all the mud poots. After the Slav soul there is no soul more shaded, more alphorated. After the Slav soul there is no soul more shaded, more elaborated. ... With him it is always the hour he wants, and not the hour it is. He is a waster of minutes. Like a child, he plays on the road, then runs in order to catch up the time lost; and he catches it up. The prosperity of his country proves it. A marvelous intuition aids him in his task. No one possesses more native science. It is thanks sesses more native science. It is thanks to this gift that, in spite of his schoolboy

escapades, he arrives an easy first in art, in science and in certain industries. The Englishman is human electricity canalized, following a rigid thread and never missing the receptor. The French-man is free electricity. His sparks and waves pour to the right and to the left, and do not all arrive at the point they should touch. What matter? They are not lost for life.

To the majority of the French the English woman is a woman with yellow or red hair, freckies, protruding teeth and big feet, a woman who scales mountains and reads the Bible.

To the majority of the English the

French woman is a graceful, frivolous and perverse woman, who deceives her husband. That is how, in the beginning of the twentieth century, women who stand on the top of the psychological ladder are still judged. It is shameful and irritating. French galety shines of itself, galety is like a match which friction in order to take fire. which requires The English crowd has got fists, the French crowd has got claws; and you feel that these claws will appear upon the smallest provocation.

The morality of the Anglo-Saxon race I austerer, purer than the morality of the Latin race, but its immorality is infinitely worse. This explains itself by the very strength of its racial character, by the power of its instincts, whether good or bad. In French immorality there is more

form than substance, in English immer-ality more substance than form. You feel and love London with your mind; you feel and love Paris with your temperament and your soul temperament and your soul.

The Anglo-Saxon seems to me to stand neaver to God, the Latin neaver to the gods. England is the only country in which it is good to be a queen or a horse.

The Old in Contact With the New. Ernest Podle, in the American Magasine, tells of the "New Readers of the

News," of the kind of papers the immigrants to this country read, and of the impression their reading produces on them. Here is what is said of an aged Jew, still lost in the dreams of the ast;
Down in the Ghette at night, in his tenement room, old Abraham sat reading. The small student lamp left the room in dark shadows, threw only a narrow circle of light on his massive, wrinkled face, his huge gray heard, his deep-set eyes on the great, thick, battered old book over which he was bending. This book was the Taimud; the Bible of the Jews, And around it all Abraham's life and hopes and dreams were centered, as the lives of his forefathers had been centered for ages before him. He had never read any book but this; for, as the Taimud says, if you read anything clsewhere of value, you might have found it here more nobly expressed; and if you read anything elsewhere that is not in the Taimud, then be sure it is either useless of deadly. So here for half a century his mind had made its home, traveling through this vast labyrinth of dreams and hopes and speculations. He knew the 613 commandments by heart. Every morning and every night he went to the synagogue to pray. Every day of his life his powerful mind went on building his dream, in the darkness, of the radiant light to come—a dazzling, lofty dream.

While outsiders saw only a tail, bony old peddier slowly trundling a pushcart.

The clattering, laughing, roaring Ameri-

only old pedder slowly trunding a push-cart.

The clattering, laughing, rearing Ameri-can streets could not lead Abraham to for-sake his dream. His bitter sorrow was this; "Our young people," he said, "are leav-ing the Talmud for the newspapers."

Private John Allen in Retirement. Washington Post.

Washington Post.

"So far as I know, the happiest man in this world is 'Private' John Allen of Tupelo," said Judge J. H. Neville, of Gulfport, Miss. "He is living on a farm near the town which is indissolubly linked with his name, and taking life easy. John is well supplied with this world's goods, and while he practices law he seldom takes a case in which the fee is less than \$2000 or \$2000 and not even then unless he is \$3000, and not even then unless he is sure of getting the fee in a day or two. 'Jim Neville,' said he the other day, 'I am in love with the whole world. I have even forgiven all the anyone would make a better than L' fools in Mississippl who thought that

"John's wife is rather strict, and or a certain Saturday John invited me to spend Sunday with him, but said I must obey all the rules of his house on Sunday. 'Let's hear the rules,' said I. 'Well,' he replied, 'you must not chew, smoke or drink liquer, and you must go to Sunday-school once and church twice. I told John I didn't think I'd come, and asked him if he observed the rules himself. He said he thought his wife believed he did."

A FEW SQUIBS.

"Supposing I can't raise the rent?" said the new tenant facetlously. "Fill do all the rent raising." responded the landlord, grim-ly.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer. rent raising, responded the landsord, grimly—Clevelund Pisin-Dealer.

Church—I understand he made all of his
money out of a certain kind of water?
Gotham—That's right. He's a Wallstreet man.—Yonkers Statesman.

Obadiah—Looks as though this here man
Hughes wur the dark hose in the Preserdential campaign.

Henklah—Dark hose, nothin'! He's the
red auttymobile, b'gosh!—Puck.

Said He—I don't believe in pretense, when
I don't know anything, I say at once: "I
don't know."

Said She—How awfully monotonous your
conversation must be.—Chicago Datty News.

"Ah!" exclaimed Rimer's friend, 'you
never saw him in the throes of poetical
composition. Such expression! He is
rapt—" "He ought to be rapped," anorted
the critic—Philadelphia Press.

An ill-tempered old gentleman was watch-

An ill-tempered old gentleman was watching the diabolo players in Kensington Gardens. "And to think," he mused aloud. "that a month or so ago this sort of think was only being done in our seylums."—
Punch.

Dr. Morrison Explains His Remarks in

Criticism of Pious Frauds. PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 36.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly allow me space in The Oregonian to correct a possible misunderstanding of the use of the following which appeared in this morning's lasue:
"There are men who occupy upholstered
seats in my church who are meaner and more contemptible than the man would slip his hand into your pocket and extract your money." Of course, I meant the church at large, and not my congregation at Trinity. I have no such persons among my pew-holders at pres-ent, I am proud to say. It is quite difficult for me to understand whether the joke is on me or the occupants of the five seats which have cushions. All the other pews are plain board.

When I made the above remark I had

My reference to Dr. Brougher was a little bit of pleasantry, not meant for a fibe. Really, Mr. Editor, I was in a humorous frame of mind and I am sorry your funny man was not sent to report the meeting. I might have been saved a deal of trouble.

A. A. MORRISON.

"MEAN" MEN IN CHURCHES. Methodist Comment on an Address

Made by Dr. A. A. Morrison, FORTLAND, Oct. 80 .- (To the Editor.)-

It may have been a surprise to some that "my friend," Dr. Morrison, the esteemed tector of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, attended a meeting of the Co-operative Christian Federation last night in the Woodmen's Hall, and gave the movement sanction by delivering a formal acdress. But it was no discredit to him that he did so-rather to his praise. It is well for elergymen to put off the gown, clerical garb, and even clerical man-

ners, once in a while, and mingle with men as such in the common walks of life, and take part with them in mundane affairs which affect their families, fortunes, usefulwhich affect their families, fortunes, useful-ness and happiness. The subject on which Dr. Morrison spoke is important, and its discussion timely. The statement that but few laboring men attend his church is not surprising. But let us not fall into the mistake of supposing that it is because he "holds forth" in a splendid temple, well furnished, and attended by the rich, nor that he "will because he will be a supposed to the rich, nor that he "will because he that he "will have to resort to some plan of ecclesiastical vaudeville." in order to at-tract them. Laboring men have good tasks, common sense, and the power of discerncommon sense, and the power of discern-ment, and they approclate comfort and the beautiful. It is the spirit that we bring into these temples of worship, into our services, and our conduct toward men inside the church, and our relations to their on the outside—that determine their fee ing and attitude toward us and the church It is not the surroundings, but the sense of welcome, relief and help that comes t them in our churches whether these ar rudely or elegantly furnished, where the runsity of elegantly furnished, where the rich and the poor meet together, and are brethren, children of the same Father, in their Father's house, and free. I am not surprised that men attend Dr. Morrison's church, and the ministers of Portland would not be envious of the cul-tured rector of Trinity if many recovery.

attendants upon his services. But the startling statement that "there are men who occupy upholstered seats in his church who are meaner and more contemptible than the man who would slip his hand into man who would slip his hand into your pocket, and extract your money." does surprise us, and concerns us all.

I am not acquainted with the men who attend "divine service" in Trinity, join in the "collects" and the "a-mens." and give of their "abundance" to the support of the rector and the "relief of the poer of the parish," but I hesitate to believe that any of them are "meaner and more conthe parish," but I hesitate to believe that any of them are "meaner and more con-temptible than the man who would slip

tured rector of Tripity if many me

his hand into your pocket and extracyour money." Such statements do more to keep men, and especially laboring men and their fam-ilies, away from our churches, to solidify them against the churches, and to build to class distinctions and hatreds, than all utterances of the socialistic newspapers and platform. And such men will not long occupy seats in our sanctuaries "upholstered," if the "shot" is hot," but well directed and hits the spo do not have such "meaner" men in m church, but it is not because I have no "un holstered seats."

T. B. FORD.

Paster Sunnyside Methodist Episcopal

They Object Mightily.

The New Lork press does take it most inkindly that the war fleet is coming to the Pacific Coast. This is from the Even-

ing Post:

The very latest official explanation of the sailing of the battleships to the Pacific leaves the matter about as follows: The fleet must go. The President is determined on that Every man in every Navy-yard is to be kept on the stretch night and day to get those ships ready. It is of absolutely vital importance that the battleships be in the Pacific by next March. But it is all only a practice cruise. Once in the Pacific, the ships are to be ordered right back to the Atlantic. Observe, however, that they cannot get back till Congress votes money for the expenses of the voyage. The President will have used up every dollar available in his herculean efforts to bring the fleet round to San Francisco and then he will go to Congress to say that the ships should return to the Atlantic at the earliest day possible, and so it will kindly appropriate the money to undo what has been done? ing Post:

Story anent Bernhardt's promise to le on the stage: The divine Sarah, having just died at a rehearsal, turned stiff as a poker. "Child," said her uncle, "don't you know that rigor mortis doesn't set in till six hours after death?" "What!" cried Bernhardt, "do you expect an audience to wait six hours to see me stiffen?"

Turkish Princess Is a Boston Cook. Louisville Courier-Journal

A Turkish Princess is learning American life by being a cook in Boston. The average American cook knows how it feels to be a royal highness without troubling to cross the pond.

It In Fall,

Chicage Record-Heraid.
Oh, the merry, merry summertime has fied.
The nights are cool and long:
The lark has hushed her song:
The summe and the maiden's nose are red;
Fat people with the asthma loudly wheem.
And alas!
O'er the grass
Fallen heaves are being driven by the breeze;
Coal is shooting down the chutes,
And the host owl saddy hoots.
If at all,
While the benches in the park
Are deserted after dark—
It is fall!

Wrapped in heavy furs the chauffeur whiznes by.

And the people loudly cheer When the fullback with one ear.

And the helfback, with but one undamaged

eye,
Are dragged away to undergo repairs!
Bithe and free,
With his three
Cards the faker fools the rubes at country

Oh, what joy the farmer finds
Oh, what joy the farmer finds
Making cider, as he grinds
Worms and all.
Boosters that are tough and old
For Spring chickens now are sold—
It is fall.

Oh, the fair and fleeting summer's course is

oh, the rair and heeting studies a coles of the house of the his branch of the his b