The Oregonian

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POSTAGE RATES. Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as IMPORTANT—The postal laws are strict, swapapers on which postage is not fully epaid are not forwarded to destination. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.

S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-rooms 48-50 Tribune building-rooms 510-512 Tribune building. KEPT ON SALE, - Auditorium Annex: Postoffice 178 Dearborn street; Empire News St. Paul, Minn.-N. Ste. Harie, Commerado Springs, Colo.-H. H. Bell.

as Chy, Mo. Ricksecker Cigar Co., and Walnut, Yoma Nows Co. supplis-M. J. Cavanaugh, 50 South inunti, O.—Yoma News Co. elund, O.—James Pushaw, 307 Super-

Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Four-eath and F streets; Columbia News Co. Fittsburg, Pu.—Fort Fitt News Co. Fhinadelplia, Pu.—Byan's Theater Ticket fite: Pan News Co.; A P. Kemble, 8735 ancaster avenue.

New York City-Hotaling's news stands, I
see Row. 38th and Broadway, 42d and
rendway and Broadway and 20th Tele
tone 8374. Single copies delivered; I
see & Co., Astor House; Broadway Thegr News Stand; Empire News Stand.

Le Boyle; Lowe Bros., 114

Wenty-fifth street.
Omaha.—Enrication Bros. Union Station; ageath Stationery Co.; Kenn & Archson Des Moines, In.—More Jacobs.
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Houston, Tex.—International News Agency Lallas, Tex.—Southwestern News Agent. 4 Matte Treet; after two atreet wagons Eurt Worth, Tex.—Southwestern N. and

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908

It is certain that nobody has been nes will be at stake in Monday's elecchoice, on personal preferences of Oregonian did not believe that, when anonymous contributor is one of those it was made the argument for elec- "mediums" who fatten by practicing m of Governor of Oregon and Mayor Portland, and is as far from believng it now, when the main question inolved is the election of Senator and inited States. But the Republicans upport party. On the contrary, they have given the Democrats everything they have claimed. True, this has not been done by Republicans out of special good will towards the crets of the trade. Democratic party, but out of flerce fooled by any twaddle about non-parour Democratic oracles have been eluging the country. The But they may be soon.

It is the year of a Presidential electwo parties are at hand; and the vote election, for one party or the other, of Moreover, it will go far in the matter of final decision between the two Na- with it. though Oregon has small political omes at a time when the result is So it will be taken at this time, as heretofore; only more so perhaps for Chamberlain in Oregon will cause h elation in the Democratic party felt before within living recollection If others don't know what the fruit will of such "non-partisan" triumph. The Oregonian well knows, and it puts the forecast on record. But it has no faith in the ability of those who make ppeal to the Republican party of regon to awaken a sense of loyalty in or to a recollection of its achievements, history, traditions or purposes, Republicans of Oregon so long have n voting Democratic to "get even" with each other that the habit has beome a greater luxury than any regard or the true ends and objects of party action could be. All such listen to the non-partisan" twaddle of Democratic experts and many take refuge in it-It couldn't really deceive the simplest

It is only for the sake of truth that The Oregonian speaks-truth merely in the abstract, for it detests the terknows they will be played to the end. the attending circumstances were in For the sake of truth it regrets, too the extreme pitiful and shocking. the Democratic "non-partisan" pretense has been worked as it has on, for there ought to be some basis of truth even in political effort. Still, what can be expected when factional differences in one party offer so invitug a field for false pretense on the

The project of an electric line down agitated, this time with a fair prospect for success. Such an enterprise would be a very important factor in generous man, well known on the lists taking is that the price of implements the upbuilding of the second city of silent philanthropy. Mrs. Mann is has not been raised and that prices are the state. The line would traverse a | well known in the charitable and phil- lower than before the combination roses. The Lord will provide.

ber, and as a scenic line for beach vis- tious life, the usefulness and the beitors, would handle immense crowds nevolence of P. J. Mann in the general during the Summer season. The value expression of sincere regret for his especially when it goes through a widow, country where five acres of land will produce enough to support a goodsized family. Encouragement of enterprises of this nature will prove much more profitable than idle dreams regarding great transcontinental lines. If Astoria makes proper use of the wonderful resources lying dormant at her doors, she will soon assume a prominence which will not warrant her being slighted by the big rallroads from the outside world.

TRIUMPH FOR OUR GEORGE. Undoubtedly Governor Chamberlain will attend the Democratic National Convention. Should the majority of the electors of Oregon declare for him next Monday, for the Senate, he will "with all-resplendent triumph on brow." The least that can be exhis brow." pected of his party at home is to send him as a delegate. It certainly will. dumbrate all the glories of William Jennings Bryan. Could anything make Oregon so famous? Perhaps this all the time has been the subtle and farseeing purpose of those Republicans (so-called) who have been pushing im on from one triumph to another finally to obtain this last "non-partisan" triumph for the state.

Called to the Senate as a non-partisan, by the Republicans of the state, and walking proudly into the Democratic National Convention as a dele gate from Oregon, perhaps to be called o a place on the ticket as Vice-Presi-ent, with Bryan, his appearance t Denver would be the most onderful and spectacular thing in politics with which the name of Oregon ever has been connected

But stay! It might lead to greater glory still. Bryan will have opponents -even enemies-in the convention. Our non-partisan prestidigitateur's entrance into the convention might start furor that would dethrone Bryan, as Bryan himself in 1896 upset everything with his figure of the crown thorns and cross of gold; and our George might walk off with a non-partisan nomination for the Presilency from the Democratic National convention!

It is yet two days till our election; and there is yet time to get the whole idea of these brilliant possibilities be-fore the electorate of Oregon-except that small part of the electorate that lives away up towards the heads of the distant hollows, and that still smaller part that refuses all thought about politics on Sunday.

A SPIRIT COMMUNICATION. The Oregonian prints today in another column one of those scurrilous anonymous letters which every newsseeived, or can be misled, in least poses a fraud. This one purports to come from "A traveler passing through your city." The traveler may be spirit for what we know, but if he is he belongs to the gang that the Savior drove into the swine. More likely our imposture upon the credulity of the poor and ignorant. The manufacture poor and ignorant. and sale of the implements of fraud employed by these depraved wretches ntatives in the Congress of the in their exhibitions have become a regular business in many cities. False of Oregon have not been disposed to hands, faces, robes to aid in deception, disguises of all sorts for the use of of the dead, can be bought almost anywhere by those who know the se-

As for the reading of scaled letters, hatred of each other. The Oregonian, it is the most transparent of all me-discouraged, has submitted, and quit; diums' deceptions. The trickery embut it has not permitted itself to be ployed is so patent that one is amazed to see any person fooled by it; yet tisanship, with a great flood of which many are fooled, to the great solace of our Democratic oracles have been the medium's pockets. Of all their simple tricks there is not one which has not our Democratic brethren been duplicated by Hermann and have not been in position to ply the other magicians who, in the main, do argument for party and to profit by it. them a great deal better than the mediums can with the help of the "spir-If reading sealed letters were a The National conventions of the proof of communication between th dead and the living, then Hermann of Oregon next Monday will carry the must have been a frightful liar, for, while he could read such letters more one Senator and two Representatives. accurately than most mediums, he de nied that spirits had anything to do

It seems to shock our ghost-loving friend to read that no evidence of strength, its vote every four years spirit communication exists. If there is any we beg of him to trot it out. bserved by the whole country, and In the mass of fraud which purports even taken as an indication of the to be evidence it would be a cheering state or tendency of the whole public spectacle to see something genuine. No petent observers who did not turn out than ever heretofore. A majority vote to be an impostor. If our contributor knows of a solitary exception to this of the United States as it has scarcely The Oregonian and the public by mak-

The pain of loss and of parting inoldent to death is augmented when the messenger enters the home unannounced and with awful suddenness executes his command. Still greater is the shock when a note of tragedy is sounded in connection with his call and the spent life goes out unattended by such ministrations as love bestows upon the dying. It is thus that the passing of P. J. Mann at his home in this city Thursday night was an event of more than common sorrow to his wife and produced a profound shock to his friends and acquaintances throughout the city. It is not alone of then that Portland has lost a useful and ceeded. honored citizen in the death of Mr. Mann that deep regret followed the announcement of his passing, nor that giversations of the campaign, yet sudden death was his portion, but that

> P. J. Mann was one of the pioneer citizens of Portland and one of its most useful and prominent men. An energetic, capable and successful business man, he acquired a fortune from the endeavor of his earlier years and had passed the advance stage of old we not age in the enjoyment of the fruits of glory? his labors. He was an old, but, as human life is now reckoned, not an aged

for nearly half a century pay tribute

MEMORIAL DAY.

When Freedom from the mountain height unfurled her standard to the air. She tore the azure robe of night and set the stars of glory there.

But the glory of the stars was tarished. With the pure radiance of liberty was mingled the lurid glare of human slavery. The Civil War washed the flag of the Union in blood for the second time, cleansed it of the taint that had impeached the sincerity of the Revolutionary patriots and dedicated it forever to the cause of uni-versal liberty. Today the star-spangled banner is the symbol of freedom not for the Anglo-Saxon peoples alone, for the white race, but for the whole human family. It stands consecrated to an idea and that idea is Emancipation. When Lincoln set his hand to the paper that broke the The ovation he will get at Denver will chains of the black slaves he gave to the saints and martyrs who love their kind a new watchword. It was a dynamic word resurgent with power and From that day his immortal hope. proclamation became one of the charters of the City of God on Earth and Emancipation took its place among the mighty symbols which nerve the soldier to battle and light the fires in the poet's soul. Emancipation is dynamic; Freedom

Through Emancipation we s statle. become free. Aged injustice shrinks from the glory of its face and dies. The walls of fortressed wrong crumble as it marches through the world. The dead hand of the past relaxes its lethal grasp upon us; outworn creeds shrivel like scrolls and pass away; the bodies of perished institutions to which we are chained as living men to corpses shrink into the grave that is weary of waiting for them; old tyrannies grow impotent; old terrors vanish like nightmares in the dawn. Emancipation is the battle cry of the modern world. Philosophers are reasoning upon it and wondering at its mighty meanings. Poets are singing it. Evangelists are preaching it. The dramatists who record the living history of their time for future ages to read make it the inspiration of all heroism. Setting the negroes free was but part of Lincoln's task. Before his

Robert Ingersoll said of Lincoln that he was the gentlest memory of the race. Now Memorial day orators are saying of him that he was the freest soul who ever lived. He was from too much love of life and from the fear of death. Immortal thoughts were his daily companions. He dwelt in the great future with men as they will be when dreams like his come The soldiers of the Civil War who are still spared to us bring with them abundant treasures of memory from that heroic time when they fought their battles, but none so preclous as the knowledge that they bled for Lincoln's ideals and as the militant apostles of his gospel laid the founda ions of a new and better world. To have saved the country would have been enough, but they did more. By winning the victory for democracy they saved the world.

They fought for an ideal. For an ideal their comrades died. The flag that waved above them was the flag of freedom. It was the battle cry of free-dom that nerved their hearts at Get-tysburg and Richmond. In those those years the whole country was aflame with passion for freedom. Since then almost half a century has passed and the ambition for wealth, the lust of the upper river catch as many as they tion, making us forgetful of the higher fish should be the property of the sims that Lincoln and his soldiers whole people, and should be protected fought for. Discouraged Americans have been heard to say our country is traveling the weary old road from democratic freedom down through anarchy and despotism to final ruln. Some have prophesied that we shall fall victims to an oligarchy of wealth and see repeated in the land of Washington the cruel tyrannies of Carthage and decadent Rome. But they are feeble souls who yield thus to despair The ideals of Lincoln are not forgot-His unconquerable faith in the common man has not perished from the hearts either of our statesmen or of the common man himself. The courage for great emprise. He is ready as Washington was and Thomas Paine and Franklin to embark on experiments untried before, to set sail upon unexplored oceans seeking the fulfillment of hope deferred.

When the Revolutionary fathers United States the Old World Jeered at Their Utopian vision would perish in bloodshed, sneered the feu-dal heritors of immemorial privilege; and when the Civil War broke out the cynics laughed, thinking their prophecy had come true. But they were mistaken. It had not come true. The experiment of the fathers lived and its success is a lesson to this generation not to fear ideals, not to be afraid to hope for better things, not to shrink from the sneers of those who profi by wrong and therefore wish to make it perpetual. Through all the ages the ideal has kept the world worth living in. It has given men something to hope for, something to live and fight and die for. And the progress toward the ideal that we have made thus far has been through experiments. Some of them have falled, some have suc-Let us remember the cesses and forget the failures, for if we cease to experiment we shall cease to advance. Who wants to see the world stand still? Who believes that the human race has gone as far as it can go? Who would not like to see all I wrongs righted and all miseries cured? The aged heroes whom we greet with reverential plaudits on Memorial day lacked not the courage of strenuous effort and noble sacrifice to make th earth a better place to live in. we not the manhood to emulate their

The harvester trust is in court at man, and gave promise of attaining to Kansas City, attempting to prove its the four-score years allotted to man innocence. One of the pleas set up "by reason of strength." He was a in an effort to succeed in the under- political booms in Oregon.

wonderfully rich country, susceptible anthropic work of the city, and was effected. Even this contention VICIOUSNESS OF RECALL MEASURE of supporting an immense population. her husband upheld her hands hardly seems conclusive. There is There is no richer soil in the country and encouraged her efforts in all hardly a piece of machinery in use tothan is found in the bottom lands these ways with the large means day that costs as much to manufacture Citizens of the as it did years ago, but that does not which would be followed and crossed city that had been Mr. Mann's home justify manufacturers in maintaining cess to some very large bodies of tim- to the endeavor, the gulet unostenta- before modern inventions cheapened the cost of production. The consume should receive at least a small porof the electric line as an industrial de- sudden demise and in deep sympthy is considered that this kind, neighborly veloper can hardly be overestimated, for his suddenly and cruelly bereft trust is selling the Patagonians, Mexicans, Japanese and Russians harvest-ing machinery, delivered thousands of miles away from the factory, at lower prices than the American farmer can secure it at the door of the factory.

> As often as the annual bulletin and register of Pacific University is sent out, the efforts of the educators of what may be termed the missionary era to establish an institution of learning in the far Pacific Northwest that would be worthy of the name of a university are recalled. Familiar to the few remaining pioneers of the Willamette Valley are the records of the work of Rev. Harvey Clark. Rev. George H. Atkinson, Rev. S. H. Marsh, Rev. Horace Lyman and Mrs. Tabitha Brown in laying the foundation of Pacific University. The story of the woven with the names of these early ter fifty-nine years of steady, strenuous endeavor, shows that the builders laid deep and broad its foundation. The ideal "small college" is here represented, and it must be gratifying to every one who is in touch with the history, the struggles and the aims of this institution to note the evidences of recent growth that appear in this register.

The Seattle Fair project was "roasted" in Congress Monday by Mr. Siay-den, of Texas, who gave as one of the reasons for his opposition that the In-ternational Exposition held annually at San Antonio was supported entirely by private subscriptions. He further declared that expositions were merely transparent efforts to boom real estate at the expense of the United States. The argument is not well founded, nor will the points be well taken. country fair at Buncombe Crossing is also supported by private subscription, and it probably bears the same rela-tion to the San Antonio Exposition that the latter will bear to the big show in Seattle. The Seattle Fair will be worth all of the money it will cost if it succeeds only in showing a few ignoramuses like this Texas long-horn how little they know about the vast resources of the North Pacific.

Speakers at the Republican rally on work is done he will set the whole the East Side, Thursday night, opposed the candidacy of Thomas O'Day for the Circuit Court bench on the ground that he is a Democrat. Just now, and as things go in Oregon, that is not a good reason, especially in view of the nature of the office to which Judge O'Day aspires. It happens that Judge O'Day has been an incumbent of the Multnomah bench for some months, and has made so satisfactory a record that there is on the part of public a general understanding and recognition of the excellent character of his services, and among allvoters not moved inflexibly by partisanship common desire that he be elected. Judge O'Day is a Democrat, to be sure; but not on the bench. he is a capable, enlightened and impartial judge. That is the reason he should be kept there.

Too many salmon are taken by all fishermen, all along the Columbia River. None of these fishermen is willing to forbear, but all those on one part of the river wish to restrain the others, on other parts of it. The fish-ermen on the lower river take all they can, and would take every one if they could; but a few fish do manage to escape, and then the fishermen on the lower river complain that those on have seemed to defile the Na- can of the remainder. Meantime the No fishing should be allowed except under closest restrictions; and the state should collect a royalty, as large as possible, on all fish taken. Even the poor man has no right to make the property of the state his plunder or prey.

Portland will, of course, be courteus and hospitable to the officers and men of the visiting war vessels. Any other course would be unpardonable; and no one need have the slightest fear or alarm that Portland people and public bodies will offer any slights or betray any irritation over the fact plain American citizen still has the that the battleships did not come here. Portland's guests had nothing to do with that.

It will take Banker Ross 790 years in prison to work out his \$576,853 fine. at \$2 a day. If he could work it out in twenty-five years he would have to the Constitution of the serve at \$63 a day or \$23,074 a year If Mr. Ross' friends will resort to the initiative they may induce the people to enact a law enabling bankers to serve out fines at \$63 a day. That is not exorbitant for a bank president.

We feel justified in declaring that the recent removal of Weather Prophet Beals to another but not better land had nothing to do with the gloomy line of weather he has been passing out for the past month.

Each rival in the salmon war on the Columbia River wants the fish that escapes its particular gear "protected." but not the fish that it catches. is the whole secret of the conflict.

If the Southern Pacific train had broken a wheel, how much sooner would it have arrived than the Nelson automobile? Strange that, although some of the

this does not keep them from being We shall see next Monday whether the people can pick out the good-look ing ones as well as they did in the pri-

andidates are supremely confident.

The moist weather that saddens the strawberry man and the rosegrower gladdens the livestock man.

Decoration day comes too soon for decorating the last resting-place of

Don't worry; there'll be plenty of

Rensons Why Voters Should Snow SALEM, Or., May 28 .- (To the Ed tor.)-The proposed amendment to Article II, of the constitution of Oregon to be Section 18 thereof, and described on the official ballot for the coming June election as Nos. 324 and 325, is

June election as Nos. 324 and 325, is what is known as the Recall law. Does this mean reform, or is it vicious?

The proposed act provides that after any person has actually held office for six months, a petition of 25 per centum of the electors based upon the previous vote on Supreme Judge, shall require a special election for his recall from office and to elect his successor, at the expense of the state or county, whether there he any good or sufficient reason therefor or not. The law requires the petition to state reason for the recall, but fails to prescribe or limit it to justifiable reasons. Hence any old reason is sufficient to invoke the recall. If the petition says as a reason that the official is a "son-of-agun," this, under the act, is a suffireason that the official is a son-ol-a-gun," this, under the act, is a suffi-cient reason, and under the law it is mandatory to call a special election by the expense of the people to try him upon the charge before the court of upon the charge before the court of his country, and if he be again elected another petition may be filed against him demanding his recall, and unless he resign another election must be held. When would it all end, and how

held. When would it all end, and how much services would the public get out of the official while engaged in his political try-outs?

Then again who would invoke this recall? Friends? No. Peaceful citizens who pay taxes and saw wood? No. Who, then, would have use for this extraordinary remedy? Political enemies? Perhaps. What about private vengeance? Now, officials, get your ears to the ground. Whom do you fear? Answer: personal enemies—those with a private grudge, and none those with a private grudge, and non-

other.

Do we want our constitution so amended that any person shall be the judge of the aufficiency of a reason for demanding a re-election? The farce would never end. It would rob judges of the protection they now have, to hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may. Every petition flied would amount to an accusation of a crime against the officer, destroying public faith and credit in him and ing public faith and credit in him and would array the people against all forms of government and officers of government. District Attorneys might be prevented from finishing prosecutions and this act used to accomplish that purpose. The Legislature could effectively be held up in this manner. City Councils could be prevented from making street improvements by this act tying them up and repeatedly tying them up again. County Courts could be stopped from making road improvements and required to employ their be stopped from massing ments and required to employ their ments and required to employ their offices, whole time in defending their offices. We The proposed act is also vicious. We would have no constitutional or stable government or certainty of laws. We could destroy the old government and make a new one so quickly that we would make the Columbians assiamed of themselves. I hope readers will look up this act and vote on it advisedly. FRANK HOLMES.

INVOKES OREGON PIONEER SPIRIT Replies to Cyrus H. Walker's Attack on University Appropriation.

BAKER CITY, Or., May 28.—(To the Editor.)—Last Monday's Oregonian contained a letter from Cyrus H. Walker

tained a letter from Cyrus H. Walker which may fairly cause speculation as to what real motive actuated the venerable native son in making a stubborn fight against state education.

As a young man, he must have lived among the ploneers of Oregon and had ample opportunity to appreciate the wisdom in which they framed that article of the provisional government: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary." of the provisional government: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." Following out the spirit of this declara-tion, the pioneers at once displayed noble self-sacrifice and even before their farms

self-sacrifice and even before their farms had been cleared, established the Salem Institute and Pacific University.

Instead of keeping their children at home to help in the farm work, the pionears denied themselves that profit and went to expense of paying help to keep their children at college. So strong was the pioneer demand for higher education, that in time the whole Williamette Valley became dotted with colleges and in due season an Agricultural College and a State University were established to offer further facility for betterment and education of Oregon's young men and women.

Walker himself owes a good portion of his education to the gifts contributed for the support of these higher schools, he having been a student at Pacific in 1849. As a true son of the pioneers, as one who has benefited by their wise support of learning in all its branches, Mr. Walker should favor state education; but, by his antagonism thereto, he proclaims himself to be a vicious enemy to the pioneer command that the "means of education shall forever be encouraged," and takes his place among that class of men recognized by Soloron as "second the processing that nized by Solomon as "a generation that urseth their father and doth not bless

Well does Mr. Walker know that should the referendum against the appropriation succeed, the State University will not open its doors this Fall for lack of finances. He knows that the cause he champions will seriously cripple the institution and give Oregon an unfair and redictious fame in the Union as a state which, on the one hand, is ready to abolish a means of education and, on the other, committed to the initiative and referendum, laws which require the safe voter to possess a high standard of education and common sense.

HENRY M'KINNEY.

SPIRITS! CERTAINLY THEY EXIST This Man Knows, for He Has Seen Them-in His Mind.

PORTLAND, May 26.—(To the Editor.)
—In looking over The Oregonian Wednesday morning I noticed the sweeping assertion in one of the editorials: "That there never has been any evidence of spirit return or communication."

It is not my purpose to make the It is not my purpose to make the slightest effort to convince you of the truth of spirit return and communication, but will just say, while passing on my way, that in this enlightened age, a man who will deny the truth of spirit phenomena is not entitled to the courtesy of being called a skeptic. He is just ignorant. He is one who, having eyes, sees not, having ears yet nears not, richther will he understand.

In trying to convince such a one by simple argument or otherwise I would be disobeying the scriptural injunction against the casting of pearls. truth of spirit return and communication

against the casting of pearls.

With the hope that your eyes may be opened when you have developed or unfolded to the degree that you will understand, I remain yours, A Traveler Passing Through Your City.

Elephant to Walk a Tight Rope. New York Times. By and by Bostock may have a pink

By and by Bostock may have a pink rhinoceros that whiris around on a trapeze by holding the bar in his capaclous mouth. While waiting to achieve that wonder of training. Bostock has sone half way. An elephant that waiks the tightrope is sufficiently strange to be sure to amaze the crowds in the Bostock arena at Concy Island. Blondin is the name of the beast. He is 8 years old, and it took a full year's course in tightrope walking before he mastered the intricaries of the act. He performs eight feet above the stage, and walks 20 feet. Considering the size and weight of an elephant, this is considered a remarkable feat.

By and by Bostock may have a pink the string. Like an arrow released from the strain of the string. Like an arrow released from the strain of the string. Like an arrow released from the strain of the string. Like an arrow released from the strain of the string. Like an arrow released from the strain of the string. Like an arrow released from the strain of the string. Like an arrow released from the strain of the string. The course had been day and some back. Though the bivouse of age may put ice in our veins, and on there of steel in our shew remains: Though the comrades of resterday's march are not here. And the sunlight seems pale and the branches are sere; Though the sound of our cheering dies down to a moall. We shall find our lost youth when the bugie burn is blown.

HOOD RIVER COUNTY.

The Argument of the Hood River Commercial Club.

The Commercial Club of Hood River tive measure for creation of Hood argument which The Oregonian is asked to print. A summary follows. The explanation of the act of submistion of the measure to the people of the entire state is that no other meth that Wasco County will not now make serious objection to the division, but it is believed will vote for it. By The Dalles Business Men's Association resolution in support of the proposi ion has been adopted and forwarded to the . Hood River Commercial Club Here is an epitome of the statement of the Hood River Commercial Club

A county is a public corporation and apparent that section 2 of article 11 the constitution of Oregon, as amended, reserves to the people the right to create a county by initiative vote.

There is no general law for the crea There is no general law for the creation of counties now, and no one knows when it ever, there will be one. The facts as it area, population and assessed valuation show that we are able to maintain a county government. Out of a population of about 7500 the desire of a county for the Hoof River country is earnest and unanimous with the exception of a small fraction of one per cent. We are assured by leading citizens of The Dalles. Dutur and other portions of Wasco County that they have no objections to the creation of Hoof River County as proposed in this bill. More that 400 residents of The Dalles and Dufor have signed the petitions asking that this bill. signed the petitions asking that the he submitted to a vote at the June tion, though 45 names from Dufur we coived too late to be filed with the

coived too late to be filed with the Secretary of State.

The people of the Hood River country
therefore ask favorable consideration of
the voters of the state upon this bill for
these, among other reasons:

Because the new county will be a great
henefit to the people residing therein and
will facilitate the transaction of their county
business.

business.

Because as the law stands a county cannot be created by the Legislature; and finally.

Because the people of The Dales and the

Because the people of The Dalles and the balance of Wasco County are willing that Hood Biver County may be created as provided in this bill.

The assessed valuation in the proposed Hood River County in 1900 was \$908,508; in 1906 was \$1.618,670, showing a gain in valuation from 1903 to 1906 of \$110,102, or about 78 per cent. The valuation in 1907 was \$2.276,250, a gain over 1906 of \$1.143,580, or about 70 per cent, showing the proportionate increase in one year from 1908 to 1907 to be aimost as great as that in three years from 1903 to 1908.

The proposed Hood River County has a population of about 7500; an area of about 500 square miles; and 20 schoolhouses, seven of which are graded schools, having from two to eight rooms each and with a \$30,000

two to eight rooms each and with a \$30,00 high school under construction.

There will be left in Wasco County, after There will be left in wasto county, after Hood River County is created, an area of 1646 square miles, a population of 11,500, and a valuation of \$5,457.720, thus leaving it among the largest and strongest countles of the state.

Japanese National Theater Next. New York Journal of Commerce.

Tokio is to have its first modern theater, probably under government patronage, in the near future. It will be built along the latest American and European lines and will contain all of the most recent improvements. Looking toward that end, Tamsuke Yoko-kawa, an eminent Japanese architect, s here to study our stage, the con-

is here to study our stage, the construction of our playhouses, and all the mysteries of present-day stage-lighting, costuming and scenic effects.

Mr. Yokokawa, who will remain four weeks more in this city before going to Europe to study the theaters of London, Paris and Berlin, was seen at the Hotel Majestic, where he is stopping. He said: "The Japanese people are very anxious to progress in every way, and they realize that they have much to learn from America and Europe in the amusement field. We will soon begin the work on this modern theater and it is desired that it shall have every possible advantage. We have every possible advantage. We do not know whether it will be under government patronage or a private en-terprise, but it is considered likely that it will be a national theater in every sense of the word."

New York City's Automobiles.

New York Herald.
Since 1904 the city of New York has purchased for the use of its various de-

artments the following auton	iobiles:
Department of street cleaning. 8	
epartment of public charities 2	6,000.00
loand of Education 1	4,700.00
Tre department	21,250.00
and algoritely	7,277.00
Police department 0	10,180,00
Doek department 2	5,775,60
resident borough of Manhat-	74.000.00
tan 3	14,000.00
Department of parks 6	17,340,00
resident borough of Brooklyn 12	16,040.00
President borough of Rich-	13,086.90
mond	
resident porougn of Queens, a	4 000 00
President borough of the Bronx 1 Department of correction 1	2.500.00
Department of bridges 4	E 149 00
pepartment of bridges	19,908.00
Department of health 8	9,285,00
Department of finance 5	10,200,00
Totals	\$195,003.50

Illustrated Postage Stamps. Philadelphia Record.
It is not generally known that the idea

of printing illustrated postage stamps originated in Philadelphia. The distinction

of having suggested the lilustrated stamps is claimed by James C. McCurdy, a mali-ing clerk, of 911 West Susquehanna ave-nue. Mr. McCurdy outlined his ideas to

the Postoffice Department as early as 1887. A few years later the Columbian series of illustrated stamps was issued and found such favor that many other series have followed to commemorate important National events. The originator of the idea treasures a letter from President Cleusland's private secretary, who ac-Mea treasures a letter from President Cleveland's private secretary, who ac-knowledges the receipt of a copy of the original designs for Illustrated postage stamps and informed the designer that his suggestions had been referred to the Postmaster-General, who later acted on

> Whistle With Artificial Teeth. Baltimore News.

Miss Emma Virginia Ice, of Kansas City, having refused to pay a dentist on the ground that the teeth she or-dered caused her to whistle when she talked, the dentist brought suit for his

Waiting for the Bugle.

By Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. We wait for the bugle. The night dewa are cold;
The limbs of the soldiers feel jaded and old;
The field of our bivouac is windy and bare;
There is lead in our joints, there is frost in our hair.
The future is veiled and its fortunes unknown As we lie with hushed breath till the bugle is blown.

At the sound of the bugle each comrade will apring.
Like an arrow released from the strain of the string.
The courage, the impulse of youth shall come back
To banish the chill of the drear bivounc and sorrows and losses and cares fade

BOOKS

T HAS remained for Albert Schinz, professor of French literature in Bryn Mawr College, to dispel the mystery which has for years surrounded the last days of Guy de Maupassant, the noted French author and master of the short story. Up to now, the subject has been almost a puzzle, mostly due to the refusal of those interested to shed the necessary light. New investigation, applied along independent lines, convinces Professor Schlaz that it would be incorrect to account for de Maupassant's Insanity by a single cause, but that on the contrary, several causes worked together towards the same fatal end.

As a young man, we are told, de Maupassant was of a highly nervous temperament and was fond of physically and mentally exerting bimself to the utmost. His literary activity was fall, and he sought to regain health by going into society and by the ex-cessive use of stimulants, such as cocaine, morphine and especially ether. And there is a hint of a cruel woman —of course—who caused him mental

De Maupassant began to suffer from freaks of the imagination, such as are mentioned in one of Poe's steries, or in Musset's "Nuit de Decembre." It is related on one occasion, when de Maupassant was sitting at his table writing a story, that the door of his room opened, and that he saw his own personality sit down at the table and dictate his work in better language than that work in better language than that which he usually used. For 18 months de Maupassant's reason entirely de-serted him and he was confined in an asylum in Paris. Death mercifully re-lieved him of his sufferings in 1892.

Upton Sinciair is grieved because some one has been unkind enough to suggest that the author of "The Metropolis" cannot be expected to give a truthful picture of society as he pretends to do in that novel because

a truthful picture of society as he pretends to do in that novel, because he has never been "in society."

"Must one be a hippopotamus in order to write a study of the hippopotamil?" passionately asks Mr. Sinclair. "I was myself brought up in society, and spent all my early life in its atmosphere. But I'm not as all proud of it. phere. But I'm not at all proud of it. Among the Socialists in New York, I Among the Socialists in New 1078, I know a man who offered to smuggle me on board a yacht in Newport, R. I., and a manager of theatrical entertain-ments offered to dress me up and take me into many Fifth-avenue manslone. And then I wrote many letters to so-ciety people whom I wished to meet, outlining my purpose, and in about three-fourths of the cases I met the person I wanted to meet."

In New York City has appeared a translation of the Talmud, by Dr. Rodkinson, and about one dozen volumes of the series have so far been is-

Four volumes are announced of "Ancient Hebrew Literature," edited by R. Bruce Taylor, and one notable feature in the work is that the text is printed without divisions into chapters and verses, so that the reader may not stop at one chapter, but take an edifying dose. The apecrypha is mingled with the cannonical books.

Clarence E. Mulford's cowboy story, "The Orphan," was out of print two weeks after its initial appearance, and a third edition is announced.

C. B. Whitford's new book on "Training the Bird Dog," is promised for the end of this month. "My Auto Book," with text by Walter

Pullizer, and pictures by H. S. Watson, is to be issued next month. Winston Churchill's novel, Mr. Frewe's Career," is on the market. The Macmillan Company reports that the advance orders have been larger than

any of Mr. Churchill's previous The Esperanto News, a semimonthly newspaper for the propagation of Esperanto in the United States and Canada, has just made its first appearance. It is a bright little affair of eight pages, written mostly in English. Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of the univer-

sal language, has favored the magazine with his best wishes for its success— "mi deziras la plej bonan sukceson." Among the new volumes imported by Scribner's are "Briffeh Socialism," by J. Ellis Barker "The Russian Court in the Nineteenth Century," by E. A. Brayley Hodgetts; "Three Voyages of a Naturalist," by M. J. Nicoll; "The Architecture of Greece and Rome," by William J. Anderson and R. P. Spiers; "Color in the Flower Garden," by Ge trude Jekyll, and "Modernism: A Re ord and Review," by A. Leslie Lilley.

Meredith Nicholson is the latest Hoosier novelist to try his hand at politics. He has announced himself as a candidate for State Senator in In-diana. Mr. Nicholson is a deep-dyed Bryan man. Edward C. Booth is a new author

who is to have a novel published in two weeks. "The Post-Girl" is the title, and the story is the love romance of a Yorkshire musician. Emery Pottle is on his way to Norway

on a hunt for fiction material. Before leaving he finished a novel which will be published this Fall.

Rex Beach is off once more for Alaska in search of adventure and more money-making stories like "The Spoilers" and "The Barrier." A sort of angler's cyclopedia, "The Book of Fish and Fishing," by Louis to promised soon. The author,

Rhead, is promised soon. The author, who is a clever artist, has supplied a great number of Illustrations and the United States Bureau of Fisheries has allowed him to use, for the first time. 48 of its drawings. His new volume

Cale Young Rice's poetic drama, "Yolanda of Cyprus," which is to be played next season by Donald Robertson, is being published in a little volume by itself. It was first printed in Mr. Rice's book of "Plays and Lyrics."

Another of E. Phillips Oppenheim's Another of E. Tallings oppositions as stirring novels, "The Avenger," is announced. Though treading closely on the heels of "The Great Secret," this story was written about a year ago. It is described as possessing all those qualities of spirited action, tense situation and satisfying climax for which Mr. Oppenheim's previous stories have been distinguished.

Holman Day is another author who is lending himself to politics, having laid aside for the moment the literary inice aside to the moment the current of his latest novel "King Spruce," to manage the campaign of one of the Maine candidates for Congress. Mr. Day himself is a candidate to represent Auin the Maine Legislature next