The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year	3.50

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 46 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1908.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is notorious that all the forces of official life, the number of men employed in the public service throughout our country,—state, county, municipal, as well as in the service of the United States—have always been in excess of actual requirements; and all are still increasing, much too fast. It is one of the weaknesses of popular government. Men employed in private business do twice as much work as those employed in the various and numerous branches of the public service, state and National; and the cry everywhere is still for more places.

Mr. Bryan says that the numbers in official life, under the General Government, are increasing at an alarming rate. He might have said the same as to all other branches of official life—in our states and counties, municipalities, school districts and governing boards. But what then? There is no general disposition to stop the multiplication of official places and increase of public expenditures. On the contrary, most people want what the few object to as public extravagance. They want money raised and spent, and more officials to spend it. The one who objects is a fossil, skinflint or mossback. He is not "progressive."

One of the features of Bryan's speeches is his denunciation of the extravagance of the Federal Government. It is extravagant, to be sure. But what part of the country, what state or city, wishes appropriations for its benefit cut down? Bryan says that since Roosevelt became President 99,000 new offices have been created. Well, the greater number are such officials as postoffice employes, forest agents, irrigation directors, new employes in the Navy, men engaged in superintendence of erection of public buildings and other works, etc., and so on. There has been enormous increase of the number of city and rural delivery postal servants, a multitude of additional engineers, gunners, etc., in the new Navy; vast projects for reclamation of arid lands, in which many men are employed and consequent increase of bureau work in most of the departments at Washington. Some think that, with the growing importance of our country, and with demands for maintenance and extension of its service at home and abroad, it will be necessary to continue this policy, and that the expenditure will increase rather than diminish. Should Mr. Bryan be elected it would be interesting to note how much and in what directions it will be cut down.

THE NEW HARRIMAN PROJECTS.

Mr. Harriman's promise of immediate construction of the Tillamook railroad and the line into Central Oregon is so plain and unqualified that there is but little doubt of the early completion of these two projects. In some respects the construction of these two new roads means more for Portland than the coming of the new North Bank line. The latter, of course, admits Portland into a trade field which for years has been exclusively at the mercy of the Puget Sound ports. With the completion of the North Bank line our business interests can enter this rich field on something better than even terms with their competitors on the north, but they will always find a certain amount of competition from the northern ports. But in the Central Oregon and Tillamook region the big traffic that will follow the completion of the road will not be divided with Puget Sound, but will all come to Portland.

The same will be true of the Coos Bay country, which will undoubtedly receive the desired transportation facilities very soon after the lines are completed to Tillamook and Central Oregon. The development of resources in Portland territory, made possible by the construction of these new roads, will at every stage be reflected in degree in the growth of Portland. The grain of Central Oregon, and the lumber of the coast country, when sold foreign, will all find its way to market through Oregon's greatest seaport. Dairying, fruitgrowing and diversified farming, which have supplanted, to a considerable extent, the growing of grain in the Willamette Valley, will, with the aid of the extensive irrigation enterprises planned for Central Oregon, support an ever-increasing population, which in turn will aid in building up new cities and towns in a long-neglected but rich part of the state.

The Tillamook country includes hundreds of small valleys and "draws" in which small farming and stock-raising can be engaged with great profit. From a traffic standpoint it is, of course, the timber that is by far the most attractive for the railroads, and while the abundance of timber, easier of access, may prevent the immediate marketing of the timber that the new roads will make accessible, it is but a question of a few years before the latter will be in demand, and its marketing will insure for an indefinite period Portland's prestige as the greatest lumber port in the world.

The completion of the various railroad projects now under way or projected by both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hill will admit of great development throughout the entire Portland territory, but to profit to the fullest extent by these increased facilities it will be necessary for Portland to continue the present work on the river and bar. There will be no further trouble in getting traffic down to tidewater, but it is an absolute necessity that there be no delays or unnecessary expense in sending it on to sea. The channel over the bar at the mouth of the river is scouring out to a good depth and the depth between Portland and the bar is perhaps sufficient for the present. But every possible effort should be made to have a thirty-foot channel from Portland to Astoria by the time the extensive system of new roads now planned is completed.

LABOR DAY.

It cannot be supposed that the conflict between labor and capital ever will cease. The conditions that make the conflict inhere in the nature of things. They are inseparable from man's situation or position upon the earth. Yet somewhere in the endless war between the opposing forces justice must reside, and does reside; but the dividing line is a close one, and either party exerts itself, on the one hand to get the best terms it can, and on the other to prevent the opposite party from getting advantage. In this conflict there can be no general prosperity without some approximation to justice for both sides.

Some writer has said: "Man has an absolute right to the product of his own labor, because it is really a right to himself. Slavery was unjust because it denied this right and took the product of the workingman's labor for the slaveowner. Capitalism is unjust in so far as it takes too great a proportion of this product for the tool-owner. State socialism is unjust because it takes the whole of the product for the community. It is a form of slavery, with the community for the master."

Facts and principles control in the end—though the struggle is continuous. Economic laws are over all, and right comprehension of them and compliance with them,—if they could be found,—would always accord with justice. But the struggle produces conditions that make justice exceedingly difficult to reach, and still more difficult to maintain. It forces combination of capital on one side and of labor on the other; the conflict crushes the small employer and builds up the larger; and labor, therefore, in its endeavors to take care of itself and maintain its rights and interests, has been among the most potent factors in the creation of many of the colossal fortunes of the country, if not the most potent of them all.

This, of course, is not the intention of labor, but it is the result; for in the conflict nearly all the small employers are eliminated; the great ones engross the business and profits, and some few become enormously rich. The evil, then, apparently is aggravated by efforts made to control it.

Such a problem can only "work out" in its own way. In the development it will continually present new phases, but no final solution; for it is an interminable struggle, because conditions of industry and markets are continually changing, and the disposition of man himself amid these changes is no fixed quantity. One age is never fully satisfied with the conditions or achievements of another. Yet in the long run there has been and always will be some nearer approach to justice, all round—even though to ordinary vision scarcely perceptible.

One is reminded of the figure known to geometers as asymptote, in which lines or curves seem to approach each other and come indefinitely near, but never meet. Labor day may not seem to have any positive use, or to produce any real effect, but it helps to keep in action the spirit of effort, which in this matter is the spirit of man striving for better conditions; for such striving is the only way to improvement or progress. Without activity the human spirit is nothing; without activity there is no human spirit, and association is a necessary spur to all progressive action.

SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

"Christian Socialism" is the theme of many a pulpit and platform. That many of the sayings of Jesus may have an interpretation profoundly socialistic is certain. But he always held that his kingdom was not of this world. Nor would it be possible to maintain human society on close and literal interpretation of the altruistic and mystical doctrines handed down as spoken by him. It is attempted by Christians of no denomination.

A recent book entitled "Christianity and Social Crises," by Walter Rauschenbusch (New York: Macmillan), challenges attention. The thesis of the author is that the ruling purpose of Christianity is social reconstruction, that for various reasons this prime object of the Christian religion has been grievously neglected from the apostolic age to the present, that the church is now face to face with a grave situation, and that her duty as well as her opportunity is to turn Socialist, abjure the present competitive system, ally herself with the proletariat and against the capitalistic class, and march on in triumph in a new order of the world.

The primary conviction upon which the author has based his argument is that Christianity came into the world as a social movement, and that the real aim of its founder and his immediate successors was the reconstruction of society. The attempt is made to draw a close parallel between the political activities of the Hebrew prophets and the career of Jesus. Yet, if any conclusion is established as the result of critical study of the Gospels, it is that the reformation of society was far from the thought of the Galilean teacher, and that anything like a panacea for the ills of the world is in direct violation of his spirit. His message was for the inner life of the individual and he did nothing for society as a whole. That he did not contemplate the abolition of poverty is shown by his remark, "The poor ye have always with you," and the equanimity with which he regarded oppression and inequality is witnessed by his counsel, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." The socialist interpretation of the New Testament is further from the truth than the traditional and ecclesiastical.

Yet in justice to this writer it should be noted that he says "Jesus was no mere social reformer," and "no comprehension of Jesus is even approximately true which fails to understand that the heart of his heart was religion," should be quoted. As a teacher of history he is well aware that the apocalyptic atmosphere in which the founder of Christianity lived permeated all his thought. But the judgment of the historian gives way completely before the passion of the reformer.

It is not possible to convert the spiritual idealism of the New Testament into the doctrines of socialism, which are wholly materialistic and economic. Yet it is easy in matters of this kind to go far astray. The standpoint and temperament of the writer or speaker have everything to do with it. It is clear that the spiritual persuasiveness of the Gospels belongs to a state of mind wholly different from that manifest in the care and thought of the material resources of prosperous or comfortable living. The two realms are at infinite distances from each other.

Traditional interpretation often shows similar misunderstanding of the mission and purpose of Jesus. The death of a great interpreter of the modern school, Professor Pfleiderer, of Berlin, recently announced, calls to mind his famous book, which produced a profound interest throughout the religious world, by proving that the foundation of Christianity as a theological system—including the interpretation of the place of Jesus in it—was the work of the Apostle Paul, without which that of Jesus would have perished. Substitution of the historical for the ecclesiastical view may seem to make no present difference, but it will make a difference in ultimates, of profoundest significance and importance.

Again, comparison and interpretation of the Gospels with each other compels a change of view, which is producing a profound impression upon the religious world. The radical difference between the Fourth Gospel and the three preceding ones is now known to every close observer. All competent exegetes now admit that the author of the Fourth Gospel has dealt in the most arbitrary manner with the facts of the life of Jesus; that he had a theory to maintain, putting into the mouths of the Galilean disciples confessions of faith which were made only by later generations in the Church, and reading into the life of Jesus ideas to which his immediate disciples and reporters were strangers. Again, either Jesus was a controversialist with "the Jews," continually setting forth his claims and defining his person, as in the Gospel of John, or he was the preacher of "the kingdom" and a teacher by parables, as in the Synoptics. He could not have been both. And in any event, why try to read into the Gospels, or any of them, ideas wholly foreign to the circle out of which they came? Christianity and Socialism may agree in some of their aims, but they cannot agree in their methods; for there is not a trace of spirituality about Socialism and not a trace of materialism about Christianity. Even if not necessarily inconsistent, they cannot possibly be identical. Socialism is an economic proposition; not in the circle of religious ideas, any more than guaranty of bank deposits or free trade.

TAFT'S BIG SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY.

When the owner of a large establishment has important work of supervision and direction he wants performed, and this work requires executive ability, he selects for that work a man who has had experience particularly qualifying him for the task. While there might be occasionally a man of inexperience who could do the work with no very serious mishaps, yet no proprietor with good judgment leaves important affairs to one not known to be qualified. It was this practice in private enterprise that Governor Hughes was applying to the problem of electing a President when, in his address Saturday, he called attention to the experience of Taft and Bryan in public affairs. He gave each credit for meaning well toward his country, and then said:

> The real question is, Which candidate will make the best President? Mr. Bryan never has handled a single foreign problem. He has governed no Philippines, regenerated no Cuba, built no canal, avoided no alien danger, saved us from no threatened peril.
>
> It was Mr. Taft whose counsel President Roosevelt sought at every crisis of his historic administration; he who helped avert war when little politicians and narrow minds would have plunged us into conflict. It was William H. Taft whom our President, when confronted with foreign perplexities and with the awful weight of our ninety millions' welfare on his heart, sought for strength and wisdom; and it is William H. Taft more than any man ever called to the leadership of the American people, who has had the best training, the widest experience and the wisest teaching to fit him for that glorious but serious task.

And such is undoubtedly the view of the voters of the country, for there is not the slightest indication of lack of confidence in Taft nor of great confidence in Bryan. The country is strongly Republican, and in the absence of signs of an uprising and an overturning of policies, it is safe to predict that there will be no change of administration. It is not to be expected that Taft will poll as large a vote as Roosevelt did, nor that as many Republicans will be in the next Congress as in the last. Roosevelt's popularity not only brought him a record-breaking vote, but increased Republican strength everywhere. Should Mr. Taft be elected, it will be because he is best fitted to perform the duties of President.

GOOD OFFICERS DON'T CONFLICT.

The re-election of a public officer who has rendered valuable service is more important as a triumph of principle than as a triumph of the individual. Quite likely there are a number of men who could carry out in New York the policies that have been established by Hughes, but to elect any other man than Hughes would leave doubt as to the people's attitude regarding his idea of good government. His re-election will be conclusive evidence that New York approves of aggressive work for reform. It takes no great mind nor strong character to fill a Governor's office, even in New York. It does take both a great mind and a strong character to whip a rebellious Legislature into line and bring dishonest and tyrannical corporations into subjection.

Senator Foraker's assertion that the executive department must not be permitted to interfere with the legislative or judicial sounds very plausible, but it needs qualification. One department should not interfere with another so long as that other faithfully performs its duty to the people who created it. Whenever a Governor neglects to serve his employers—the people—faithfully, it is proper for a Legislature to pass acts or adopt resolutions which will call public attention to his omissions. If the Legislature of New York or the insurance companies of that state thought Hughes was not acting in accordance with public interest, they should have appealed to public opinion. By so doing they could have whipped him into line provided public opinion condemned him. It was just as proper for the Governor to appeal to public opinion in an effort to enforce his ideas of what should be done to promote the public welfare. Public opinion will not condemn any officer or public service corporation if his or its acts have been commendable.

Mr. Foraker pursued such a policy. He did not like the course of President Roosevelt in a number of particulars, and said so. He appealed to public opinion, the people heard him and decided against him. In view of the results of the Republican convention he would appear to better advantage if he maintained a discreet silence regarding the administration which has been so strongly approved. As a member of the Senate Mr. Foraker protested against the acts of the President, but Roosevelt pleaded that members of the Senate should not interfere with the executive. Roosevelt willingly submitted to the members of his party the question whether his course or that of Foraker is preferable.

And so in New York and every other state where the executive and legislative departments come into conflict. Every legislator as well as every Governor makes his own record, and he should not complain if his record does not compare favorably with that of some other officer. The man who gets credit for reforms is he who takes the lead in aggressively advocating them. It is as easy for a legislator to do this as for a Governor. The public servant who finds himself discredited is he who opposes or delays reforms. The man who is right can safely appeal to public opinion.

General Sickles is 83 years of age. The story of his meeting with his wife, after a separation of twenty-seven years, is impressive—almost pathetic. It recalls the tragedy with which his name was associated fifty years ago, and starts many a recollection of the politics of the period preceding the Civil War. General Sickles entered the Army at the beginning of the struggle, and was soon advanced to high command. He was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac down to Gettysburg, where he commanded the Third Corps and was disabled by wounds. After the war he was retired, with the rank of Major-General. Grant sent him as Minister to Spain in 1869. He was one of the few Democrats in Congress—there were not more than one-half dozen—who defied secession and rebellion and took their stand with President Lincoln for maintenance of the Union.

The largest grain fleet ever assembled on the Columbia River for September loading is now receiving cargo at Portland. The largest grain dock in the world is nearing completion in this city, and the largest packing-house plant west of the Rocky Mountains is well under way in this city. The amount of railroad mileage now under construction or definitely planned for early construction in the state is the largest in the history of Portland. The wheat crop has been exceeded in size in past years, but in no former season has there been such a large amount of the crop of the three states tributary to Portland as at this time. The building permits for the remainder of the year promise to break all former records, and real estate transfers will make a similar good showing. These are a few of the principal reasons why Portlanders are wearing "the smile that won't come off."

"Our ministers of state divide their time between playing ducks and drakes with the British navy and running amuck in the British army," says Editor Maxse, of the National Review, in a political speech Saturday. He then proceeds to point out the advantage of the German national policy. The contrast is not at all favorable to the British. This exposure of the weak points in the British armor may make interesting reading for the Germans, but the policy of Germany is such that no political speaker would be permitted to indulge in any such language regarding a possible similar situation in Germany. The people of the Fatherland do much loud talking about their greatness, but they are silent regarding the weaknesses, leaving them for the enemy to discover.

Next state to vote is Maine—Tuesday of next week. Vermont's returns showed a slight fall from the Republican majority preceding the last Presidential election, but nothing significant. In Maine there may also be some reduction. But Taft's supporters think he might get somewhat smaller majorities than those of Roosevelt and yet be elected. Four years ago, in the September election, the Republican candidate for Governor in Maine had a plurality of 26,809.

"Shall the people rule?" Bryan demands to know. He is behind the times. It is known of all men (Mr. Bryan and his close attendants like Milt. Miller excepted) that the will of the people has declared itself in the last twelve years—the years of Bryan's ascendancy over the Democratic party, by the election of Republican Administrations and Congresses.

Pity that Bryan's speeches, in support of his fads, fallacies and fooleries, which were delivered when he was a candidate in 1896, and again in 1900, couldn't have been "canned," for repetition now. What tones they would grind out!

"Bryan can do no harm if elected, the Senate is Republican," is a strange argument for Bryan. "Some of you fellers hold Bill, there," shouted one who was just about getting into a fight;—"dad can hold me!"

The only law, evidently, which Columbia River salmon men will respect is Nature's law of supply, and they don't respect that law yet.

Harriman will be an even bigger man next time he comes, since by that time, of course, his promised railroads will be materializing.

If Senator Bourne and Candidate Cake can be induced to stump all Oregon for Taft, there's no telling what the majority might be.

There's to be mighty great development in Oregon within the next five years. Get in and help, or get out of the way.

Trust the weather's knowing how to prepare in the Autumn for the Winter.

DEATH IN PUBLIC DRINK CUPS.

Grippe, Pneumonia, Diphtheria and Tonsilitis Germs Are Spread.

Professor Alvin Davidson, of Lafayette College in the Technical World.

"The evidence condemning the use of the common drinking vessels upon any occasion, whether at school, church, or home, is derived from three sources: 1, the frequent presence of disease-producing bacteria in the mouth; 2, the detection of pathogenic germs on the public cups; and 3, the discovery that where a number of persons drank from a cup previously used by the sick, some of them became ill.

"Recent investigations show that the germs of diphtheria and grippe frequently remain from one to three months in the mouths of the patients after they have recovered from the disease. The very extensive and careful observations of the Minnesota State Board of Health demonstrated that in over half of the diphtheria cases virulent germs remained in the nose and throat of the patients three weeks after recovery. Most careful examinations by expert bacteriologists show that many of the common sore throats are really light cases of diphtheria. Of the 2038 mild sore throats examined in the schoolchildren of Hartford, Conn., 591 were shown to be due to the true diphtheria germ. The bacilli now universally employed in the making of diphtheria antitoxin were first isolated from a mild sore throat. Bacteria which in one person cause only slight illness may, when transferred to another individual, produce serious disease and death. This widely different effect of the same germ may be due to the variation of the germ-killing power of the body tissues, or it may result from new association with other germs.

"It is an established fact that a considerable number of well persons harbor in their mouths the germs of grippe, pneumonia, diphtheria and tonsilitis. Examination of 4250 persons by the Massachusetts Association of the Boards of Health showed that over 100 of them carried in their mouths virulent diphtheria germs. Pennington in 1907 found virulent diphtheria bacilli in nearly 5 per cent of a large number of apparent healthy schoolchildren in Philadelphia. In Minnesota, true diphtheria germs were found in the mouths of 70 persons in every 1000 examined. The average results of a large number of investigations demonstrate that nearly one per cent of well persons carry in their mouths true diphtheria germs. In Boston, 60 per cent of all cases of common catarrh examined showed the presence of grippe bacilli. Considerable evidence is at hand showing that the germs of sore throat, pneumonia and bronchitis are present in many people who mingle with the well and drink from the public cups.

"The mortality statistics of the Census Bureau show that diphtheria, meningitis, bronchitis, tuberculosis, pneumonia and grippe, all of which are likely to be acquired by the use of the common cup, are responsible for nearly 400,000 deaths annually in the United States. This fact indicates that the germs of these diseases produce in a single year more than a million cases of serious illness. The financial loss to the country and the mental anguish, as well as bodily suffering, due to these preventable diseases call loudly for the banishment of the unsanitary and filthy common communion cup as well as the public drinking vessel befouled with human excretions shielding the darts of death.

"More than 10,000 churches have now adopted the individual communion cups, and many schools either provide a sanitary drinking fountain or require the pupils to use individual cups. In many places in Germany, pasteboard cups are furnished which, after being once used, are destroyed. Wherever hygienic measures have been adopted in a community, sickness and death have decreased. By living more in accordance with the rules of hygiene New York City reduced her death rate from 23 per 1000 to 18 per 1000 during the period from 1890 to 1905. Within the same years Chicago has reduced her death rate from 19 to 14 per 1000."

Episcopal Clergymen Named Cummings.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Please allow me a word with reference to the Reverend (?) William C. Cummings, of Michigan, who is said to have eloped with his sister-in-law and whom the newspapers are representing as an "Episcopal clergyman." The simple fact of the matter is that the fellow is not a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. The clergy list of that church contains no such name. The only Cummingses among the Episcopal clergy are Rev. Cassander S. Cummings, of Liberia, West Africa, and Rev. Charles A. Cummings, of Chicago Heights, Ill. There is one who bears the name of Cummins, but he is Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Furthermore, I have every clergy list which has been published during the last 10 years, and diligent search fails to disclose the name of William C. Cummings or Cummins.

W. C. SHEPPARD.

No Reaction in Vermont.

Kansas City Star (Ind.).

So far as the Vermont election indicates National political sentiment the importance of the returns lies in the fact that no change is indicated by comparison with the state elections of the last two preceding Presidential years. The Republican plurality is substantially the same as that of four years ago, the difference being insufficient to denote any reaction against the policies of the Roosevelt administration or any weakness in the Taft candidacy.

Doubtless too much significance has been attached to the Vermont election in Presidential years, but so far as the returns of yesterday are concerned they offer no discouragement to Republicans nor do they afford Democrats any ground for elation.

The Value of Money.

Puck.

"Oh, yes," replied the millioned matron, "we make a point of allowing our boy pocket money regularly. Every week his papa hands Bobby $1000 in small change—fifties and twenties. It's only a trifle, but, do you know, it teaches him the value of money? He isn't quite 10 years old, yet he manages his little revenue with a great deal of foresight. It would amuse you to hear him try to beat down a Justice of the Peace who is fining him for having killed somebody with his automobile. Yes, we insist on his paying for luxuries out of his allowance. We buy his automobiles, but the fines he has to take care of himself."

Wanted to Be Remembered.

Cleveland Leader.

The lawyer was drawing up Enpeck's will. "I hereby bequeath all my property to my wife," dictated Enpeck. "Got that down?" "Yes," answered the attorney. "On condition," continued Enpeck, "that she marries within a year." "But why that condition?" asked the man of law. "Because," answered the meek and lowly testator, "I want somebody to be sorry that I died."

Remarks.

How did we ever get the fool notion that the ability to make a rattling public address was a real qualification for holding public office?—Nebraska State Journal.

Up to date, as the election returns of the last 12 years show, the voters of the country have not so regarded it, in all cases.—Chicago Tribune.

GROWING USE OF ACETYLENE.

May Revolutionize Lighting and Metal Working.

From a book notice of a bulletin on Calcium Carbide and Acetyline, issued by the Department of Chemistry of the Pennsylvania State College.

The use of acetylene commercially is an evolution covering ten or twelve years. The rapid strides which the new illuminant has made, especially in country homes, is making it a formidable competitor for favor wherever illumination is required.

The spectral analysis of the light shows it to be a practical duplication of sunlight, so that colors have their true value when illuminated by this brilliant gas. Recently the use of acetylene for the headlights of automobiles, its adoption by the Government for beacon lights, lighthouses, forts and Indian schools, has given acetylene new impetus.

Professor Pond has shown that the dweller in the country home can secure this excellent illuminant at a cost which compares, to the advantage of acetylene, with city gas when burned in the open flame burner costing a dollar per thousand cubic feet.

The board of engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters have, after a year's examination of the subject, declared that acetylene, when installed with approved apparatus, is safer than the illuminants which it replaces, and the National Board of Fire Underwriters has revised its rules in such a manner as to encourage its more rapid introduction. Calcium carbide, which has in some quarters been regarded as a dangerous substance, has been investigated and declared to be without hazard by the fire underwriters. These facts will come in the nature of a great surprise to many who have regarded acetylene as dangerous. In dealing with this phase of the subject, Professor Pond has given thorough information as to the safe use of acetylene and the precautions which must be taken with this substance, the same as with any other illuminant.

An interesting phase of the subject is the remarkable use of what is known as the oxy-acetylene blowpipe. By burning acetylene in an atmosphere of pure oxygen, the highest temperature in chemistry is evolved, practically equalling the electric arc. A pencil of flame two or three inches long, and no larger than the barrel of a fountain pen, can be drawn across a piece of sheet metal and literally melts the metal in two. The process can be reversed and sheet metal, iron, brass, copper, aluminum, and in fact any of the ordinary metals can be literally melted together and, curiously, the joint is so perfectly formed that a file will not disclose the point of fracture. Bridge girders have been cut with great rapidity, and it is stated that this simple pencil of flame promises a revolution in the methods of metal-working establishments.

Another curious phase of the subject is the fact that calcium carbide at certain temperatures has the power of fixing the nitrogen of the air and in this way will produce a fertilizer called cyanamide, which is found equal to the Chilian nitrates. Few people realize that $15,000,000 worth of Chilian nitrates have been imported into this country and used by the farmers here during the past year.

Calcium carbide is a rock-like substance produced by melting together lime and coke in the electric furnace. It is not affected by any substance except water, and when brought in contact with water it gives off rapidly the gas known as acetylene.

The bulletin on calcium carbide and acetylene can be had free by application, accompanied by six cents postage, to the department of chemistry, the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

One On the Jury.

New York Times.

When Ella Van Dross, a young colored girl, was tried before Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, on the charge that, when Joseph Kayatt, a white man from Yonkers, asked her in the hall at 249 Second avenue whether the Joneses lived on the floor above, she stealthily removed a pocketbook containing $10 from his pocket, the jury deliberated only a few minutes and then returned with their verdict.

The girl, much disturbed, was led to the bar. The foreman rose. "We find the defendant not guilty," he said. As the late prisoner was turning to leave court, Judge Rosalsky called out:

"One moment, Ella. Be careful not to let any suspicion fall on you, whether you are innocent this time or not."

"Oh, Judge," said the girl, "Ah nevah done it before, an' fo' de Lord Ah nevah will again."

The jury looked amazed.

"That's one on you, gentlemen," remarked the Judge, and all the courtroom laughed.

Debs vs. Gompers.

Springfield Republican.

Mr. Debs has his club swinging merrily over Mr. Gompers' head; and he can scarcely pose as an expert on injunctions—from the labor side—having, as he points out, had more injunctions issued against him than any other man in the strike business. Mr. Gompers faces a direct challenge in Mr. Debs' remark that "Gompers does not dare to stand on any public platform in my presence and defend his Democratic gold-brick injunction plank, nor show in what respect the Democratic party is less a capitalist party or more a labor party than the Republican party." Mr. Gompers wants the rules of labor warfare loosened up; Mr. Debs would abolish labor wars entirely by destroying the capitalist system.

A FEW TRIFLES.

"Our business is all run down." "What shall we do?" "I guess we'd better wind it up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Syndicate Manager—This play has a few good situations. Playwright—What would you advise? S. M.—Cut 'em out.—Puck.

"Mrs Blidad says that she talks in her sleep." "That isn't the worst of it, either. She talks when she is awake."—Life.

"Pa!" "Well, what is it now?" "Pa, when I grow up, how will I keep from marrying the wrong woman?" "You won't."—Life.

Blobbs—A politician always reminds me of a piano. Slobbs—How so? Blobbs—If he's square he's considered old-fashioned.—Philadelphia Record.

Caller—Is the cashier in? Bank President—Yes, I think he is, but we don't know how much yet. The examiner is going over the books.—Puck.

"You wants to look out foh de man dat's always givin' advice," said Uncle Eben. "De chances are dat he's one o' dese folks dat likes to watch experiments while some one else takes all de risk."—Washington Star.

"You may put that back in the showcase?" said the indignant Mrs. Lapsling to the milliner. "I wouldn't even wear, much less buy, a hat named in honor of that horrid murderess, Charlotte Corduroy!"—Chicago Tribune.

"It 'pears tew me," remarked the rural philosopher, "that law air a heap sight like a colt." "How's that?" queried the hired man. "Somebody has tew break it afore yew kin tell whether it's enny good or not," explained the old granger.—Chicago Daily News.

"Is your son-in-law, the Duke, a good conversationalist?" "Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "he's willing enough. Buy my foreign vocabulary is limited. I can never feel sure whether he is talking about his pedigree or thinking up a menu for dinner."—Washington Star.

Affable grocer (to local art master)—Yes, sir, I shall be sending 'im along to your evening classes when he's a bit older, and I want you to learn 'im just like you learned his brother. You so trained that lad's eye, sir, that 'e can cut the bacon to a quarter of an ounce.—Punch.

RAMESES, MIGHTY, BUT FALLEN.

Pharaoh, the Oppressor, Was This Same Colossus of Nile.

Robert Hichens, in Century Magazine.

If you have ever ridden an Arab horse, mounted in the heart of an oasis, to the verge of the great desert, you will remember the bound, thrilling with fiery animation, which he gives when he sets his feet on the sand beyond the last tall date-palms. A bound like that the soul gives when you sit in the Rameseum and see the crowding sunbeams, the far-off groves of palm trees and the drowsy mountains, like shadows, that sleep beyond the Nile. And you look up, perhaps, as I looked that morning, and upon a lotus column near you, relieved, you perceive the figure of a young man singing.

A young man singing! Let him be the tutelary god of this place, whoever he be, whether only some humble, happy slave, or the "superintendent of song and of the recreation of the king." Rather even than Amun-Ra let him be the god. For there is something nobly joyous in this architecture, a dignity that sings.

Like a cloud, a great golden cloud, a glory impending that will not, cannot, be dissolved into the ether (Rameses) loomed over the Egypt that is dead; he looms over the Egypt of today. Everywhere you meet his traces; everywhere you hear his name. You say to a tall young Egyptian: "How big you are growing, Hassan!"

He answers, "Come back next year, my gentleman, and I shall be like Rameses the Great."

Or you ask the boatman who rows you, "How can you pull all day against the current of the Nile?" And he smiles, and lifting his brown arm, he says to you: "Look. I am as strong as Rameses the Great!"

This familiar fame comes down through some 3220 years. Carved upon limestone and granite, now it seems engraven also on every Egyptian heart that beats not only with the movement of shadow, or is not buried in the black soil fertilized by Hapi. Thus can inordinate vanity prolong the true triumph of genius and impress its own view of itself upon the minds of millions. This Rameses is believed to be the Pharaoh who oppressed the children of Israel.

Imagine the greatest figure in the world—such a figure as this Rameses was in his day—with all might, all glory, all climbing power, all vigor, tenacity of purpose and granite strength of will concentrated within it, struck suddenly down and falling backward in a collapse whose thunder might shake the vitals of the earth, and you have this prostrate colossus. Even now one seems to hear it fall, to feel the warm soil trembling beneath one's feet as one approaches it.

A row of statues of enormous size, with arms crossed as if in resignation, glowing in the sun, in color not gold or amber, but a delicate desert yellow, watch near it like servants of the dead. On a slightly lower level than theirs it lies, and a little nearer the Nile. Only the upper half of the figure is left, but its size is really terrific. This colossus was 57 feet high. It weighed 800 tons. Eight hundred tons of syenite went to its making, and across the shoulders its breadth is, or was, over 22 feet.

But one does not think of measurements as one looks upon it. It is stupendous. That is obvious, and that is enough. Nor does one think of its finish, of its beautiful, rich color, of any of its details. One thinks of it as a tremendous personage laid low, as the mightiest of the mighty fallen. One thinks of it as the dead Rameses whose glory still looms over Egypt like a golden cloud that will not disperse. One thinks of it as the soul that commanded, and, lo there rose up above the sands, at the foot of the hills at Thebes, the exultant Rameseum.

All strong souls cry out secretly for liberty as for a sacred necessity of life. Liberty seems to drench the Rameseum. And all strong souls must exalt there. The sun has taken it as a beloved possession. No massy walls keep him out. No shield-shaped battlements rear themselves up against the outer world as at Medinet-Abu. No huge pylons cast down upon the ground their forms in darkness. The stone glows with the sun, seems almost to have a soul glowing with the sense, the sun-ray sense, of freedom. The heart leaps up in the Rameseum not frivolously, but with a strange, sudden knowledge of the depths of passionate joy there are in life and in bountiful, glorious nature. Instead of the strength of a prison, one feels the ecstasy of space; instead of the safety of inclosure, the rapture of naked publicity. But the public to whom this place of the great king is consigned is a public of Theban hills; of the sunbeams striking from them over the wide world toward the east; of light airs, of drifting sand grains, of singing birds, and of butterflies with pure white wings.

"Tipping Situation" in New York.

Whitman Bennett in the Bohemian.

The waiter in the average first-class New York hotel or restaurant, such as Sherry's, or the Knickerbocker, or the Holland House—and in most of the other "nice" places—receives from the proprietor about $1 per day. The income of the waiters in these places averages from $25 to $30 a week. The public smilingly pays the difference.

The trouble with some of the large places is that the work of engaging waiters and supervising them is handed over entirely to the head waiters—and favoritism takes the chance to creep in via the vest pocket. The head waiter has the same chance for "graft"—apart from his own large tips for special attention—that comes to any other subordinate boss in any other position. Because the peculiarity of his occupation forces him to indulge in the singularly bad taste of wearing full dress in the morning his morals are not essentially different from those of other petty tyrants.

Mr. Cleveland's "Last Words."

Hartford Courant.

The publication of this article, written by the last of the country's Democratic Presidents just before his death, is one of the most interesting events of the year. We do not recall anything like it in the country's political history.

What a Wonder!

Indianapolis Star.

To think that the banking experience of all history should have waited to be set at naught by the powerful financial genius of Oklahoma!

"Raise the Ante."

Los Angeles Times.

New York gamblers say they will raise a corruption fund of $1,000,000 to beat Charles E. Hughes for Governor. Raise your ante, boys! The pot is not big enough for all the knaves in your pack.

Why They Leave the Farm.

New York Sun.

Respected sir, we've found it out
By search most diligent;
To every farmhouse roundabout
And elsewhere too we went;
We spared no time, no pains, no skill
By Methods sane and wise,
And our report to you might fill
A book of wondrous size.

But having seen the things we saw
And heard the things we heard,
And having read the books of law
We sum it in a word:
The folks who leave (the quod erat)
Are those who go away!
The reason why they leave is that
They do not want to stay!

—J. W. Foley.