The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909.

SECRETARY WILSON'S DILEMMA. At the thirteenth annual convention of the Ohio Graindealers Association, Secretary Wilson and his worthless crop reports were quite severely criticised. "Improved statistics," said one of the speakers, "will limit speculation. Evidently Patten's system was better than Wilson's, otherwise it would not have enabled him to foresee the rise in wheat and make \$1,000,000. There was absolutely no foundation, it seems, for Wilson's computations." When an inquisitive public demanded of Secretary Wilson an explanation for the continued alvance in wheat prices, in the face of the enormous stocks he reported in farmers' hands March 1, he belittled Patten's crop reports and confidently remarked that "Time will tell which is As the end of the season is passed, it is now "time" for Secretary Wilson to point out the location the large stocks which he assured the

public remained in farmers' hands. crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho has all been marketed, the amount still held in farmers' hands and in warehouses being hardly sufficient to fill home consumption requirements until new wheat is available next month. The shipments from the three states for the entire season were 26,811,259 bushels. Making the most liberal allowance for seed and home consumption (15,000,000 bushels), and another million bushels to cover all the odds and ends in mills, warehouses and farm reserves, exclusive of the remainder of the 15, 600,000 bushels, there are accounted for about 42,811,259 bushels. From these must be deducted 3,000,000 bushels of old crop wheat shipped in July and August last year, leaving the actual out-turn for 1908 in Oregon, Washington and Idaho 39,811,259 bushels. This compares with an alleged out-turn of 53,207,000 bushels reported by Secretary Wilson, a portion of which was used to swell that remarkable total of 143,000,000 bushels reported in farmers' hands in the United States last March.

If there can be advanced any kind of an excuse for overestimating a crop more than 33 1-3 per cent, as was the case with the crop in this territory, we would like to hear from some the men responsible for the blunder which netted Patten and his friends so many millions at the expense of the seller and consumer. Oregon, Washington and Idaho, last season, States, and in the preceding season these states exported more than onefourth of all the wheat sent foreign from the United States. The export able surplus of the Pacific Northwest thus becomes a most important factor in the price situation, and the misrepresentations of Secretary Wilson's ignorant or careless crop reporters induced shipowners to advance ton nage rates in the belief that there was

a big crop to be moved. The figures also enabled the buyers to bear down on the prices to a much greater extent than would have been possible had Secretary Wilson's figures been even approximately cor-Secretary Wilson said, in discussing his rumored resignation, that "The only way I will leave my present position is when my resignation is called for, and that has not been asked Now that an official has shown himself so utterly unfitted for the position he holds, the farmers, who are the principal sufferers by his ignorance, should unite in a demand for his

SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

That the men of our Southern States who supported the Confederacy in its efforts to gain their independence should still revere the memory of the Lost Cause is a fact that does honor to human nature-though all, nearly all, now admit that it was best that the cause should fail; and that their descendants will continue to revere it is certain. Such reverence always will be felt for a cause, whatever it may be, for which immense effort is put forth and prodigious sacrifice is made.

A writer in the Atlantic for June-Morris Schaff, who served as a young officer in the Army of the Potomac produces a fine article on the supposed 'temperamental change" in the South regard to the war and its issues. which, he assumes, took place as the contest proceeded and grew more and more tense. That the inspiring cause of the war was the desire of the South to perpetuate slavery and to make it cornerstone of a new and aristocratic republic is one of the surest facts of history—though many now essay to question it, under the feeling that it cannot honor the South in history to have it remain the conclusion that its heroic fight was made for This writer says that the "temperamental change" of the South, as the conflict deepened and grew more desperate, might have been expressed in words like these: whatever may have been our thought at the beginning of the war, we are not fighting this desperate battle for the defense of property in human be ings, but for the ineradicable and unconquerable instinct of self-government as states, and for our homes.'

Unquestionably, throughout the conflict, this was the feeling that supported the Southern mind, and toards the end of the conflict it was affirmed even with the resolution of despair. Still, the Confederate authorities refused to the very last to give slavery up; for it was felt that trans-Pacific business than any other to enter Hood River and send out word

the Confederacy could not abandon its "cornerstone," and that only through achievement of Confederate independence could slavery be main

tained. However, the Confederate authoritles, towards the end of the struggle, did declare that they were not fighting for slavery, but for independence The declaration came from President Davis to two Northern men, who had been allowed to pass through the lines of both armies, on a peace errand; and a little later Vice-President Stephens, meeting Mr. Lincoln, declined to treat on any basis that would require reunion of the states. It is of course, that from first to last the Confederates fought for independence. That gained, the continuance of slavery, as they believed, would be The point can be discussed assured. now without any heat at all. It is simply and merely a historical ques tion.

BONDS, PARKS AND ROADS. In general, The Oregonian approve the idea of "going slow" in the sale of municipal bonds. The City of Portland now is paying interest on bunches boulevard and other bonds, which it gets nothing that could be called an equivalent. We are to beautify the city, of course. We are to supply all its actual needs in practical affairs, such as water supply, development of parks and disposal of the garbage and refuse of the city. But it isn't necessary to go so far, at this time, in various park and boulevard schemes, as landscape artists want the jobs and the commissions

commend and insist. Mayor Simon is right in his state ment that a halt should be called upon the general sale of bonds, for all sorts of purposes. It is easy to run into debt. To carry the load, or to get out, is another matter. It's the old story of "facilis descensus averni"and what follows. Translating freely, the meaning is that it's heaven to run into debt, but a hell-of-a-job to dig

We don't have to do everything in this generation. The city, as the Mayor well remarks, is a pretty park in itself. The Park Board has bought several tracts on the East Side which will come into use after a while. The fine park-or site therefor-or the West Side hills, has been but little improved. The greater part of the land in this park yet remains untouched by Improvement. Yet such a fine park might be made there! it's close in. And the Mount Tabor Park for the East Side is a beautiful spot, close in, and calls loudly for improvement.

But we doubt whether it would be desirable, or advisable, to buy other park sites now. Perhaps those who can least afford to wait are the landowners who have put up prices to an extreme, and the boulevard and landscape artists who want jobs. But it seems to The Oregonian that there is one proposition which ought to receive now the attention of the city. That is the offer of the Terwilliger estate of the land for a road or boulevard along the skirt and contour of the hills in the southern part of the city on the West Side, without cost or charge for the land-on condition that the grant be accepted at once and construction of the boulevard commenced. Nothing could contribute more to the beautification of Portland. or add more to the attractions of the city than this road. It will require no great sum of money. Twenty or thirty thousand dollars probably compass it. The Oregonian thinks this offer ought to be accepted and the road built at as early a time as possible, before sale of the land in lots or tracts makes it impossible.

shipped more than one-sixth of all may not be obtainable later, there the wheat exported from the United will be land round about Portland for a long time yet, and even within the city limits. The electric carlines will

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has not repeated the costly mistake made by James J. Hill, who provided at enormous cost a steamship ervice for a trade which did not exist in anywhere near the proportions anticipated. But the St. Paul road, with a great flourish of banners and blare of trumpets, announced its intention of entering the Oriental trade on a large scale. This road was more fortunate than the Hill road in securing a Japanese line to handle the ocean end of the traffic, but as the time approaches for the inauguration of the service it has become apparent to the new men in the field that there has been a blunder in the estimates. Mr. Roswell Miller, chairman of the Milwaukee & St. Paul board, informs the New York Journal of Commerce that "the amount of Oriental business has been exaggerated."

This discovery was made many months ago by the men who were in closest touch with the situation, and it has been a continued source of wonder on the Pacific Coast, where the new road will secure freight for the Japanese ships with which it has formed connections. With tramp formed connections. steamers carrying freight from the Atlantic seaboard to the Orient by way of the Suez Canal as low as \$7 per ton and the almost positive assurance that these rates will be reduced as soon as the Panama Canal is completed, it is not at all clear where a railroad can secure through traffic at a profit. The ulings of the Interstate Commission prohibit the handling of this through freight except where the rate is made public and cannot be changed in less than thirty days. the rate has always been too low admit of a profit and the trans-Pacific freight has been handled solely for the purpose of providing loads to west bound cars which otherwise would have to be handled as "emptles," the roads are naturally disinclined to post these rates, and instead have practically retired from the field.

This leaves the Oriental trade to an overwhelming extent a Pacific Coast proposition, and as Portland has always supplied the Oriental steamers with a greater percentage of local cargo than was secured by the steamers sailing from other ports on the Pacific Coast, it is not improbable that the new road will find that its steamship line, like its rall line, may need some help from ports where cargo of some kind is always available. This the farmers may remain at home and is the dullest season of the year, and look after the cotton crop that is menthe flour trade with the Orient is down to bedrock, but Portland exporters last week managed to fill up two big Oriental liners, and this week a still larger one is coming from the Puget Sound terminus of the St. Paul road to Portland to secure cargo that was unob-

tainable on Puget Sound. Portland will suffer less by the disappearance of the transcontinental-

port, for the reason that the greater portion of the cargoes out of this port are made up of freight originating in this vicinity. At the same time through freight was highly desirable as it formed the base for the big shipments of flour, lumber, etc., thus admitting of a more frequent service than is possible with nothing but local freight to depend on. Mr. Miller, of the St. Paul, is correct in his surmise that "the amount of Oriental business has been exaggerated." He is also in error if he believes that he can capture as much of it from Puget Sound as he could from Portland

DRAIN ON OUR RESOURCES.

Nearly \$500,000 worth of property vas destroyed by fire at Nampa, Idaho, and Olympia, Wash., last Saturday This is a pretty bad start for the Pacific Northwest in a month which at its best annually contributes quite heavily to the fire loss of the country As usual, these two conflagrations seem to be the result of carelessness and as usual appears the statement that the loss was partly covered by insurance. Fire loss, whether it be great or small, cannot escape being a There is a destruction of something that has a real, tangible value, and insurance is merely a tax which is levied against other property to remunerate the owner of that which is destroyed. The insurance money canot replace or again create that which is lost forever.

The extent to which this loss makes steady drain against the industry of our people was shown in some figures presented at a recent meeting of the National Fire Protection Association in New York. President Goddard, of the association, presented some figures showing that the fire loss of this country now averaged \$250,000,000 per year, and that in the past six years 1000 lives had been lost in fires. was exclusive of the forest fire losses, which at times ran up to more than \$1,000,000 per day. Mr. Goddard presented statistics showing that the annual per capita loss in six European countries was but 33 cents, and the average annual number of fires in European cities is eight for each 10,000 population. In this country the average annual per capita loss is over \$3, and the annual number of fires for each 10,000 population in cities averages over forty.

This showing is anything but comolimentary to the American people, and can hardly be accounted for on any other ground than that of excessive carelessness. The cost of this carelessness we are obliged to pay in the shape of insurance premiums far in excess of those paid in foreign countries, where the people cannot afford to be careless. Some day when the normous drain that these frequent costly fires make on our resources is better understood, there will be more care and attendant lessening of the destruction with a corresponding reduc tion in insurance premiums.

WHY IS LEWD ACTING POPULAR?

The lewd on the stage is having a great run these days. Week before last Portland had its share in "The Merry Widow," and, like other cities, it turned out in packs and droves to hear the opera. But next week, when John Drew presented his clean, de lightful comedy, "Jack Straw," many seats were vacant. Mr. Drew's comedy was the best that has come to Portland in a long time; the acting was excellent throughout, and far superior to that of "The Merry Widow" the humor in the play was genuinely laughable, whereas that of the opera was stupid; there were no indecent suggestions in Mr. Drew's production nor indelicate lovemaking, whereas in But, as for buying land, lest land the opera the funny parts are drunkenness and adultery. way: "The Merry Widow" began with a tale of drunkenness and debauchery, was carried on by recitals of liaison and lascivious doings and ended in a scene in an immoral Parisian resort-

Now, for one of these dramas Portland, like other cities, paid for standing room and was seduced into forgetfulness of evil acting by beauty music and scenery. Yet in actual life when victims of the devil's lures forget chaste conduct, they are driven without the pale of decent society. Women who spurn the victims of those lures in real life are captivated by the spectacle of them on the stage.

When theater-goers throng to such a show and then largely neglect a decent laughing comedy like "Jack Straw," it shows that there is yet some progress needed in our civilization along the lines of right living. There might be more decent living in real life if the public did not crave to see the evils of drunkenness, licentiousness and infidelity made jests of on the stage. The public seems to like lewd things. This trait is not new; it indicates that there is little improvement after all, in ideals and standards.

THE CROAK OF THE CROP-KILLER.

The crop killers are abroad. If all of these could be dealt with by application of the Bordeaux mixture other poisons vigorously applied, their appearance in the agricultural or horticultural world would not be so serious or so amazing. Unfortunately this is not the case, but under protection of the human form many of them are immune. They see disaster ahead in the grain and cotton fields, in orchards and in hopyards, in gardens and in pasture lands. Fortunately, are far outnumbered by level-headed folk who have an abiding trust that the elements will not overdo things in any special line and thus overwhelm the country in disaster.

With us, the danger from flood being passed away, the crop-killer has faced about and is now predicting a withering drouth-something that will make potatoes scarce and high, stunt the growth of the succulent onion, dry up the pastures, cause the wheat to head prematurely and the festive hop-louse

to multiply upon the vines. In some sections of the cotton belt Alabama, for example-opposite weather conditions have brought forth similar gloomy prophecies. Late vices from that state show that the Governor declines to enter the ranks of the crop-killer, but, being a practical man, has deferred calling the Legislature in special session in order that

aced by excessive rainfall The crop-killer has done his annual stunt in the peach orchards of Delaware and, being forced by the promise of an abundant yield to move on hovers now over the tobacco fields Virginia, again over the corn fields of Tennessee and even over the vineyards and orange groves of California Thus far he has not had the temerity

from thence that the apple crop will

be a failure. We are told that everything and, presumably, everybody, has its or his uses in the economy of nature. mission of the crop-killer is probably to act as a foil or balance wheel to the optimistic reports of Farmer Wilson, who conceives it to be his official duty to give upon paper a bumpe crop every year in every line, regard less of indications that plainly foretel of shortage in some one of the great staples.

We get this from the Eugene Guard. and we sympathize with it-to an ex-

Oh, shucks! Why not give the college graduate a square deal, instead of raking up all the stories of how useless his educaon is? He'll find it hard enough to mak suragement. It smacks of cowardice to ! entingally dousing him with ice

Oh, yes; and very well! Give him a how, and a square deal. Yet now, however, and nevertheless, the college graduate will discover, as he gets experience from contact with the world that the college certificate of graduation mayn't help him at all, and probably will not; and that no end of fellows who haven't it "will rush by, like an entered tide, and leave him hind Everything is in the man; lit. tle in the school. If it's in the man is will work its way out-school, or n school. Talent is irrepressible. It will find its way. If it hasn't energy to find its way it will accomplish mighty little, from all the boosting it may receive. Boys and girls! you've got to work; and your school will help mighty little. The less help you have the stronger you'll be-if there's anything in you. If there's nothing in you, the game isn't worth the candle! But you must try.

The cowardly night riders who murdered Captain Rankin in Tennesses everal months ago will have a new trial, and as the wave of indignation and horror which swept over the South when the crime was committed has subsided somewhat the midnight assassing may save their worthless necks. The Supreme Court, in reversing the decision in conformity with usual Supreme Court procedure, paid no attention to the guilt or innocence of the parties. The evidence that the men convicted had actually committed the murder was so overwhelming that it could not be questioned, but the form of procedure in selecting the grand jury was not strictly in accordance with the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and there was also a technicality regarding the number of challenges allowed. It is not improbable that Captain Rankin's friends now realize that they may have made a mistake in not punishing the culprits in a manner in keeping with the crime. Lynch law is not to be commended, but it does make amazingly short work of trivial technicalities.

It is all very nice for Mr. Harriman to order his operating and traffic officials to attend the meetings of the traveling salesmen in their territory, in order to get in touch with the people The theory, however, that "traveling men probably are in a better position than any other class of passengers to know and to voice publicly the merits and faults of railroad service" may not be exactly correct. The traveling man can get what he wants in the way of nformation, accommodations or any other favor in the power of the local station agent, when the same agent would freeze Uncle Reuben Corntassie into silent submission and deep hatred of the railroad by his "smartness. As the Uncle Reubens supply freight, pay the bills and elect the State Legislatures which make railroad laws, it might be a better plan to insist on more uniform courtesy on the part of some (not all) of the men who preside over the country depots

and ticket offices. Not the least of the attractions from Portland which will be seen by visitors at Seattle this Summer is the remarkable steamer Flyer, which has recently completed trip No. 45,000 between Se attle and Tacoma. In making these trips the steamer has covered more than 1,250,000 miles and has carried more than 3,000,000 passengers. The limited space on the folder conveying this information was insufficient for the ciphers necessary to give the number of revolutions made by the engines of this wonderful craft, but it will be a good many years hence before air ships will be able to show to their credit 1,250,000 miles of continuous service. The Flyer has done much to advertise Seattle and Tacoma throughout the world, but "built at Portland, Oregon," still stands to her credit on

No state or city ever will amount to much whose people devote their main energies to efforts to force their neighbors to comply with their own notions of propriety, of morality and of per-

The corporation tax will not be an excise tax, though misnamed as such. It will be a partial income tax, from which those who ought to pay, including the richest people of the country, will be exempt.

than the corporation tax, for they would be distributed more widely and fairly, yet would fall scarcely at all upon the poorer people of the coun-

Stamp taxes would be more just

Mr. Harriman learns from the latest physician that he has partial paralysis of the legs. The serious question before they can get all his money. When it comes to fighting, the suf-

fragists are clearly not in the voting lass; to be in that, they ought to be able to shoulder a musket and march to the front. Loganberries are plentiful, despite

reports of general killing of the vines

by the freeze last Winter. Oregon's recuperative powers are wonderful, Sad that most of the Fourth of July oise is made by adult persons and half-grown boys, while small children

receive most of the injuries. Mr. Heney's wrecked by a snare of the Olympia

Manufacturers of little white coffins have prepared for today's business. Is that the way suffragists would

act in politics? fool and his noise are soon

"PORTLAND HAS BLAZED THE WAY" "Now." Says the Los Angeles Times

"to Follow Portland's Good Example." 'Portland," says the Los Angeles Times has blazed the way for us all in pelltics, and therein we may walk to victory and to safety.

"The question is now up to the regular Republican party organization of the City of Los Angeles just in precisely a similar way as it was to that party organization in Portland a few months ago. The new law debars the old-fashioned nominating nvention, but cannot prevent the people from getting together in any way they may see fit. The right to assemble and deliberate is guaranteed us by the Constitution of the United States, and no legislative act can deprive us of that priv. flege. There is no hope under these circimetances outside of the regular Republican organization. The Democratic party is in the hands of Bryanized Populists, wedded hopelessly to the mud idols of faddism and so-called reform, falsely called progress. That wing of the Republican party which has become so serious ly tainted with Bryanized Populism cannot be trusted under the present emergencies. It is as wedded to idols made of slimy mud as those before which the Populized Democracy bows down. The tendencies of all these new fads are toward a precipice that is dangerous. The stream is flowing perhaps calmly enough now, but the rapids lie beyond the end its Niagara with all its lethal plunge. There is only one place of refuge for conservative, old-fashioned American ideas, and that is in that wing of the Republican party composed of stalwarts. So it was in Portland. That wing of the party there assembled itself together, not regular convention, but in a popular assembly, and picked out a head for its ticket, went before the people, tired to death of faddism, sorely weary for a 'judicious, quiet' administration of municipal affairs. They won hands down, re ceiving almost a net majority of all votes cast. We believe the same thing can be done here. If the Republican party will take prompt steps to perfect organization in every precinct in the city, will pick the right men for office from the Mayor downward, we believe the people of this city are quite as ready to get into line for a 'judicious, quiet' administration of city affairs as were those up in Oregon."

BRYAN EXCOMMUNICATES JOHNSON Finds Him Guilty of Treason to Demoeratic Party Law.

Brooklyn Eagle. Now comes the turn of John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, once a promising candidate for a Presidential nomination. He is a political outcast, all on account of a veto. He killed a bill defining and classifying the mineral lands of his state and providing for the taxation thereof, to the disappointment and chagrin of Mr. Bryan, who finds him guilty of party treason and subjects him to the extreme penalty of Democratic law, cutting him off in the flower of his political youth. No clearer case of criminality has ever been estab-

By the platform upon which the Gov rnor ran for re-election, taxation was de-As already stated, the bill pro-When, therefore, a veto interposed, the platform, instead of being respected, was repudiated, flouted, ignored and treated with contempt. Of course, no treason could be higher; no rullt more unpardonable. Fortunately, Fortunately, retribution was swift. More than a page of the Commoner is devoted to the case. It declares the time to be ripe for emphasizing the doctrine that platforms mus

ot be disregarded.
The Governor will go into history as an example of political turpitude. His case will be cited as a warning to others who take the oath of high office and who are deprayed enough to plead such trivialities as the constitution, as public welfare, as the interests of a commonwealth, to the detriment of a party platform. But for the veto his future might have been strewed with political roses. But for his after Mr. Bryan shall finally have decid-

ed not to run for the Presidency again.

Meanwhile, what of others? At every
session of the Senate some high crime and misdemeanor is committed. At every roll-call, anywhere from 10 to 17 Democrats, indebted to the party for great distinc-tion, make a mockery of the Denver plat-Are they to go unwhipped of justo spare. It cannot have forgotten that the Denver platform exploited the free list, with more particular reference to umber. Why explode with wrath in one flagrant, to go by default? Excommunicate the Senators

When the Census Taker Comes Chicago Inter Ocean.

Can you not already see the editor of the Bugville Bugle, for instance, sitting down and penning the following scoriac editorial against the slander contained in the popution statistics, just issued at Washing

The population of Bugville as given in the Government figures is a lie, a slandor and a low-down stab at our fair city' prosperity! "Bugville, 3,516!" What piffle Supprille had been supprilled. the Government figures is a lie, a slander, and a low-down stab at our fair city's prosperity! "Bugville, 3,518!" What piffle! Bugville had nearly that number ten years ago. It has now, as the directory shows, at wards of 24.114. These are the true facts, no matter what any corrupt bureaucratle tools of the trusts may say about it.

Bugville's Chamber of Commerce has already protested in clarion tones against the outrage. Good for that sterling organization of Bugville's business men! Any slander on Bugville business men! Any slander on Bugville that gets by it has to get up early in the morning and that's no miscake.

If has called the attention of the authorities at Washington to the notoriously incompetent character of the census takers in this city and county. It has prepared a list of no less than 4000 names that they falled to get as a preliminady eye-opener for the Washington bureaucrats. More anon. We have just started on this subject.

New York World.

One of the most objectionable features of the bill as drawn is that it penalizes the honestly capitalized corporation and sets a premium upon financial jugglery.

NOT VERY FUNNY.

Sillicus—Yes; she has threatened to make things unpleasant for him. Cynicus—Is that so? When are they going to be mar-ried?—Philadelphia Record. Church—In the future the man with the irships will take notody's dust. Gotham—Won't he? You just try to hire one, and au'll find out.—Yonkers Statesman. "Why, Georgie, I said you mustn't play in the second of the second of the second of the playing with Tommy Callow, an he's a eg'lar butter fingers and can't hit a salloon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "I've been reading about this car of Jug-gernaut. Why did people hurl themselves between its ponderous wheels?" "Oh. I s'pose it needed fixing occasionally like other machines."—Louisville Courier-Jour-

"Sure, it's Mike, the boy, that's the lucky man." "How was he lucky?" "Why mum, he got inshured fer five thousand dollers, and the very nixt day he fell off the ladder, paintin", and broke his neck "—Baltimore American.

The Host-Let's have your honest opinion thout this wine. The Guest-It is worthess. The Host-Yea, that's what Jones say thout your opinions, but I want to hear it ust the same. Cleveland Leader Patience—Do you know the name of that lece? Patrice—Do you mean the one the ooman was singing or the one the planist as playing?—Yonkers Statesman. was playing?—Yonkers Statesman.

Landlady—Every Monday you have told me you would settle up Saturday without fail. Struggling Author—Er—I know, madem, but I will see you next Saturday without a doubt. Landlady—Gracious!

Now I know what the magazines mean when they say there are so many "promising young writers" in America today.—

Chicago Dally News.

Revised Estimate of Thomas Paine

A Remarkable Review of the Work of the Great Pamphleteer by the London Times.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. In this year of frequent centennial and other anniversaries of the births the deaths of celebrated men there observable more or less revision of adgment concerning the careers thus One sees a new justificaion for the anniversary habit in to subject old estimates to the test of present-day knowledge and feeling. The case of Thomas Paine is very much in point. The 100th anniversary of Paine's death was June 8, and there were a few scattered un-Important observances of the event i casion was the recognition accorded to the remarkable radical of the 18th century, on that date, by the London Times, which published a lengthy re-view and appreciation of Paine's life. John Calvin's 400th birthday, on July 10 next, has already been anticipated by numerous studies of his work and achievement, and Calvin, too, is bound to be seen in a clearer light than ever no possible sympathy with his theology. But the treatment of Paine in the Times is more unexpected by far than any possible mellowing of hostile crit-icism concerning Calvin could be. The Times reviewer has done for Paine among the conservative classes of Great Britain, without the slightest

protest from the public, what was never before attempted in a leading organ of British opinion. Paine bitterly antagonized conservative Englishen of the later 18th century militant activities in support of the two great revolutions, in America France; and again by its rough attacks upon the organized Christianity of the of feeling against him that a gen tury has indeed been needed after death to make possible a calm and impartial appreciation of his role in history. "The greatest of pamph-leteers" the Times now calls him. In introducing the subject the reviewer thus presents the problem to his English readers: There remain, hitherto unexplained and

There remain, hitherto unexplained and studgingly acknowledged, the remarkable facts of his life. He who never published a line on politics until he was about 37, who had had an imperfect education, and who came to America a stranger, powerfully affected the complexion and course of the Revolution in that country, and played a great and on the whole a very honorable part in the French Revolution. His political works, dreaded almost as much as the armies of the militant republic, were the handbooks of aggressive radicalism in two countries, while his anti-theological works were deemed worthy of being refuted by the ablest controversialists of his time. Here is a group of problems not to be answered without giving Thomas Paine a place in history which for a century has been denied him.

The estimate, on the whole, seem udicial and highly creditable to the ournal that published it. Paine's lit-erary gifts were essentially those of journalist of genius, who makes centuries of slowly maturing thought ation of defenders. Yet it is evident strike fire in a single moment of the that our modern anniversary habit supcommon understanding. He had a wonderful gift of divining what nowadays is called the psychological mo-ment and of bringing to a focus in men's minds precisely the spirit and more nearly into harmony with truth the idea essential to deeds of vast im- and justice.

SWINDLED AGAIN.

How Uncle Hi Was Taken In on the European Plan. S. E. Kiser. in Chicago Record-Herald.
"Hello, Uncle Hi. When did you git
back from the city?"

"I jist arriv."
"Thought you was goin' to stay sev eral days longer.' European plan; rates from 75 cents to I figgered that by payin' about there. a dollar a day I ought to git purty fair accommodations. I told the clerk what I wanted, and he says 'All right,' and sent me up to a room on about the ninth floor. I felt a leetle mite skeery course you don't have to walk up, or I wouldn't go that high if they paid me fer it. As fur as the room paid me fer it. As fur as the room was concerned I ain't got no complaint to make. It was big enough so I could keep my shoes inside even after I'd took 'em off. I stayed a day and purty nigh a haif. Then I jist couldn't stand it any longer and started fer home. The durned swindlers! What do you spose they had the face to tell me when I went to the clerk's office for about the fifth time and ast if they

wan't ever goin' to let me have any-thing to eat? They told me I'd have to go outside fer my meals!" 'What did you do then?" "Vehat did I do? I packed up my things and come away, but I took pains to let 'em know what I thought of 'em before I left. I went up to that clerk and I says to him, right out so every body around could hear me: 'This is a fine way to run a huttel! What you fellers ought to do,' says I, 'is run a poorhouse. As fur as I could see the poor devils that was payin' a dollar and a half a day wa'n't gittin' no more to eat than I got, neither.'

Boston Traveler.

For every politician who comes out of office with a fortune, able to set a bad example by his easily and generally wrongly won wealth, thousands are ruined for life because they went into politics. Every ward in Boston has its scores of these human wrecks, whose wives are obliged to work to contribute to the fam-ily support; whose children are deprived of education and the advantages which might have been theirs if their father had chosen honest employment instead of being misled by the glamour of politics and following its will-o'-the-wisps into the morasses of poverty, disappointment and

London Daily Mail.

A great map of the County of London, complied by the county council surveyors, is on the eve of completion. Fifteen years have been spent upon it From Stamford Hill, on the north, to Lower Streatham, on the south, from Plumstead, on the east, to Putney, on the west, it will indicate every house, shop and piece of property.

When finished and laid out, with its sections in order, the map will be more than 36 feet wide and over 26 feet from

top to bottom. But for convenience of handling it will be bound in books, to The project was first cost \$80,000. mooted in 1894.

Indianapolis News.

Whenever an insignificant point has been raised in the Senate during the tariff debate Senator Balley has bobbed up to controvert Senator Aldrich just to show that he was different. On impor-tant matters he has eaten out of Senator Aldrich's hand. Senator Presidential quantity. One may be out of patience with the Aldrichized Republican party, but what of the Baileyized Democracy?

port. In this way he was more potent in influence on affairs, as the Times reviewer now concedes, than Swift, Beaumarchais or Courier. And it was because some of his writings, designed to meet a temporary reed, "exercised as decisive an effect upon events as many pitched battles" that the rank of "the greatest of pamphisteers" is

now ungrudgingly accorded to him. Paine's works, read today, of course seem superficial in thought as well as extreme and often violent in style. But he played to perfection his real role of interpreting to the uneducated masses of his period the radical thought of the English political philosopher. Locke, and of the "higher critics" of the theology of that day. The Times reviewer at no point displays more fairness than in showing that the revolutionary political are religious. olutionary political and religious ideas of Paine had been held before his ad-vent by educated men of England, who shrank from inviting ostracism and obloquy by publicly propagating them. As the Times writer now says: "There had accumulated a large body of esoteric teachings inimical to the existing order in church and state, So long as it could be dammed up within banks which it was the duty of his majesty's bishops and judges to keep safe and sound it was harmless. But saidenly a great rent was made in these walls of defense, and the pent up waters flowed over the land. The 'Rights of Man' meant the letting out among the common people of doctrines which has been hitherto kept from them." And so of Paine's radical religious criticism in "The Age of Reason."

What he did in the political world he re-peated with no less effect as to the religious systems and doctrines of his time. Their enomies, who were many, had fought hith-orto behind walls and under cover. Their encimes who were many, had fought hitherto behind walls and under cover. Their
strategy consisted of secret hostile movements and of cutting off detachments.
Their weapons were sneers, innuendoes,
deadly stabs by men on whose lips were
professions of friendship, and offerings of
homage in which was hidden poison. Not
wishing to be expelled from the whurches
against which they plotted, they were unfailing in their outward homage. They
were not much feared, because they had
little direct power. Here came one who
threw pretense to the winds, who was for
open war and no compromise, who spoke in
plain terms what the Collinses, and Wollastons, and Gibbonses, whispered or insinuated, who took the people into his confidence and told the radical weaver the resuits of the higher criticism in simple language which could be read aloud and understoed in workshops and village smithles.
A long-confined mass of incendiary teaching was at his touch tet loose.

We began by calling attention to the

We began by calling attention to the excellent function being performed by the recognition of the anniversaries of men notable in themselves or on account of their association with great events in the past. The case of Thomas Paine, perhaps, furnishes an unduly striking lliustration, inasmuch as, more than most celebrities, he sank for a long period under a terrible burden of detraction, and then suffered from the unmeasured laudation of a later generplies an excellent opportunity for rebalancing in the scales of posterity the work of great men, so that pop-ular judgments of them may be brought

ADVERTISE .COLLEGE SCHOLARS High Standing in the Classroom Should Count as Well as Athletics.

Chicago Evening Post.
There is another side to the picture.
The reputation for athletic excellence
is also a great help to a man. It had
something to do with the success of
John M. Harian's brave appeal for re-"I did think o' doin' so, but, gol twist form in his younger days that he had em, they're the worst set o' swindlers played football at Princeton, and the up there the good Lord ever let loose. Same consideration must have entered Do you remember that advertisement into the appointment of "Big Bill" Edthey've got in the depot up town, where it says 'Golconda Huttel, Chicago, York. So, too, the name of the 'best guard Yale ever had" helped W. W. Heffelfinger in his rise in Minnesota

politics. And instances of this kind could be multiplied to great length.

The trouble is that the undergraduate understands that athletic reputation will aid him in dollars and cents the minute he leaves the university, if only is a "coach:" but he does not understand that the reputation for good scholarship will help him both at graduation and afterward. It is not borne in upon him by any agency of which we know that the rewards of high stand in the classroom are of any practical importance at all, while the commercial side of the eminence in sport is frankly used at many colleges to get a man to play football, even if his natural inclination is towards his

basis, we should say that what the scholar needs is proper advertising President Lowell might well start experiments by impressing upon the young men of Harvard the fact that they are not wasting mone to please their instructors.

Yale Dining Hall Pays Expenses.

New Haven, Conn., Dispatch. The returns for the Yale dining hall or practically the whole of the last college year show that, largely owing to closer collections, it has paid oper ating expenses, repairs and mainten-ance, including extraordinary expenses incurred last Summer. The number of student boarders has been 951, as com-pared with 984 last year, and the average cost of board per student \$5.33, as compared with \$5.36 last year. Music has been supplied at the dining hall twice a week at the cost of 10 cents

President Taft Likes Young Men.

has not been long since picked E. Dana Durand, a young man of 37, to take charge of the next decen-nial census, the greatest statistical job in the world. Now he has followed this up by selecting for Indian Commission-er Robert G. Valentine, a young man of 36. Mr. Valentine has been a teacher, a banker, a settlement worker and a public official. He has charge of an army of 300,600 Indians and a force of agents, employes and the like of about

Department Hendquarters Only. Referring to your editorial in this morn ing's paper, are your readers to infer that effort is being made to abandon Fort Vancouver as a post-garrison and all-or are the Seattleites asking that head-quarters of the department staff only be given them? SUBSCRIBER.

Scattle is trying to have headquarters of the Department of the Columbia moved to that city, the garrison to remain where

No Place Like Home, Sweet Home,

Lebanon Criterion.
Twelve barrels of bottled beer passed twelve barrels of bottled beer passed through Lebanon yesterday for Sweet Home, consigned to a party well known in that mountain town. It is presumed to be for "private use," but just what "private use" a man can make of \$64 quart bottles, or 218 gallons of beer in a small town is rather an open secret. small town is rather an open secret. Sweet Home expects to celebrate the Fourth of July and some one is evidently preparing for it