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

cription Rates-Invariably in Advance (By Mail) Sunfay included one year.
Sunday included six months.
Sunday included three months.
Sunday included three months.
without Sunday one year.
without Sunday six months.
without Sunday, three months.
without Sunday, one month Weekly, one year...... Sunday, one year..... Eunday and weekly, one year.....

(By Carrier.) Daily, Sunday included, one year ..., 9.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month75

How to Remit—Send postoffice monsy rder, express order or personal check on our local bank. Stamps, coin or entroncy re at the senders risk filter postoffice adress in full including county and state. Postage Rutes—10 to 14 pages, 2 cents; 6 to 60 pages, 2 cents; 80 to 64 pages, 2 cents; 6 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage cubic rates.

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

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1909.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES A HAND.

Evidently President Taft decided at the beginning of the session of Congress that the proper, and indeed the best, course for himself was not to interfere at all by an expression of opinion about the details of the tariff bill, but to leave the two houses to debate the schedules and approach their own conclusions. Then, if it should appear necessary, he would speak. It has at last seemed necessary, and he has spoken. The houses appeared to be nearing a conclusion without having provided the reductions that the Presi dent feels the country expects. So now he takes a hand.

The reductions upon raw materials that he will be able to enforce are im portant; but we want to see how far he will be able to induce Congress to reduce the duties on lines of finished goods, that reduced duties on materials ought to bring down. There will be no justice in cutting down the There duties on ores, wool, lumber, coal, hides, etc., unless reductions be made also on the finished products of these and other materials. Revision great many schedules, throughout aught to be made, to correspond with reduced tariff, or abolition of tariff, on the materials of manufacture.

No outline of the extent of the President's plan or purpose has yet been presented to the country. What he has said has not been delivered thus far in any formal message, but in talks to members of Congress The position in which President Taft s placed is precisely similar to that in which President Cleveland found himelf in his second term, when Congres framed a bill, against the warnings of the President, and the President un dertook to stop it, but failed. But President Taft may not fall now. nowever, great concessions shall forced on raw materials, without corresponding reductions on finished products of manufacture, the next election will tell a tale little advantaous to the Administration and the

Republican party. We shall see whether President Taft can accomplish in his quieter way results that President Roosevelt swung the big stick with whoops to getthen wasn't always able to get,

WHERE SAIL EXCELS RAIL.

In selecting October as the time for the hearing of the common-point case in this city the Interstate Commerce Commission will be favored with exceptional facilities for studying the ctual conditions which have made Portland the natural and logical point at which the exchange of rail and water traffic should take place. there is a steady gain in the with cargo. These vessels make low rates on the round voyage from Eu rone to Portland in order that they will not be obliged to make one portion the voyage in ballast. This, of course, is of decided advantage to the consumer of the commodities brought to Portland for distribution, and also to the wheatgrowers who supply the outward cargo. When the Commission meets here in October the shipping with ample opportunity for a closerange study of actual transactions having a direct bearing on the common rate, it will be unnecessary to depend on theories or hypothetical

The British ship Matterhorn, nov discharging general cargo from Ant-werp and under charter to load outward with wheat, is the first of the new crop fleet to arrive since the season pened, July 1, and may very properly considered as an example. Matterhorn on her last previous out-ward voyage from Portland carried 2376 tons of wheat, and will carry the same amount this season. her inward cargo, will make a total of approximately 6500 tons which will be carried on the round trip. The charge for towage and pllotage for the round trip between Astoria and Portvessel of the Matterhorn's tonnage is \$210. This amounts to a fraction less than 3% cents per ton for the 100-mile haul between Port-

The consumers of the inward cargo and the wheatgrowers who produce the outward cargo quite naturally are not anxious to increase the cost of moving their freight, and they, in asking a common-point rate for the mouth of the Columbia, of course demand that the railroads move this freight in competition with a rate of very great knowledge of railroad oneration to understand that it is a physical impossibility for any railroad to carry freight 100 miles for 2% cents ton, except at a heavy Neither the Interstate Commerce Commission nor any other agency for the regulation of traffic can force the carriers to handle business at a loss.

The matter of handling ocean freight an economic proposition. Prior to the geveral millions, had perfected a channel from this city to the sea, which made possible the present economica movement of tonnage, there might have existed slight excuse for making the transfer between ocean carriers and railroads at a point nearer the mouth of the river. No such excuse can now be offered with the river in its present excellent condition, and t force the rallroads to haul freight 100 would only prevent the shippers and onsumers from securing a reduction limit on all coffee and endeavored to free from the pangs of hunger and mak shortly be made in rail get rid of this surplus by liquidating where every day in the year are resoil. consumers from securing a redu

rates between tidewater and interior

Such reduction cannot legitimately be asked for, or expected, if we insist burdening the railroads with an entirely unnecessary haul of 100 miles past the natural and logical point at which they can best exchange traffic with the ocean carriers. This subject is one in which the practical workings ever before us most effectually dis-pose of all of the theories that can be advanced for a change in the system.

WATER ADMINISTRATION.

The meter rate for water charged by the City of Portland evidently is not high enough. Increase it, and the persons who use or waste large quantities of water will pay more, as they ought to do. Then make as low a flat rate or faucet rate for private houses as may be practicable and fair. But it's worth 75 cents a month to have supply of water in any house. It cannot called for anybody an excessive charge. Two and one-half cents a day for water delivered in a house it cheapest of all necessaries. But a meter at every house will, in the first place, cost the city a large amount of noney, and the meters will have to be renewed at frequent intervals; while an army of inspectors and clerks will required to read the meters and keep the accounts.

The meter system, for private dwellngs, is not general in our cities, be cause it is not economical. The right policy is to make a low rate for private houses, based on the number of faucets or taps, and attach meters at all places where there is more considerable consumption, and wherever hose used for lawns.

There is no need of any fanciful theory about this business of water ad-ministration. It is just a simple and plain matter. Don't stint the private family, and compel the city to pay out money for meters, inspectors and clerks, to enforce the stint; but require all who use water in larger quantities to pay for what they use, and fix the rate at a fair balance of all interests including accumulation of surplus or reserve fund for extensions. This is purely practical, not theoreti-cal, business. It involves no mysteries and calls for no invocation of the gods or rhetorical declamation

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

Hilary A. Herbert, for many years Representative in Congress from Alabama, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, was one of the arbitrators in the issue between the Georgia railroads and their striking firemen. The main question was whether negroes should be permitted to work as firemen. Mr. Herbert has published an elaborate opinion to the public on the subject, maintaining the right of the negro to work as a fireman, and the right of the railroads to uploy him. Delegates had been sent Georgia from Chicago and Toronto to insist, on behalf of the Brotherhood of Firemen (white men), that the negro should be ruled out. To their arguments Mr. Herbert addressed him-To the assertion that the negro was

not competent for this service, Mr. Herbert answered that for many years nany of the firemen on the Southern railroads had been negroes, and the question as to their competency had never before been seriously raised. Again, there are large numbers of negroes in the country, mostly in the South, where they must remain; and they must support themselves by their labor. It appeared from the testimony that white engineers had often asked for negro firemen, whom they found to be competent, and Mr. Her-bert insisted that every avenue of strenuous labor for which the negro was fitted should be left open to him. If he is a menace at work, he is a greater menace in idleness. "If," said Herbert, "the negro is not competent to do the duties of a fireman, under engineer, what is he fit are we to do with the ten millions of negroes in the South? The negro is here to stay with us." Then the question was put, "What is to be during the long future that is before us and our posterity?"

This representative Southern man took occasion to say that the negro had been eliminated from politics in the South, but could not be eliminated from the industrial system. "Verily, says the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, is a lesson which should sink deep into the hearts and consciences of the Southern people; that they may not soon again be led into the awful mistake of impulsively following-even to the point of violence—the lead of self-ish and designing labor agitators and insincere and reckless politiciansthat class of politicians who invariably seize upon every passing prejudice and passion of the masses as the best means of attaining a place and power which nature has not ordained to

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The law of supply and demand is automatic in its workings. commodity for which there is a universal demand is scarce, the price advance. When it is plentiful and the demand is light, the price will decline. This is one of the simplest problems in economics. Under the forced draught of artificial conditions, this immutable law of supply and demand may occasionally display erratic movements. The moment, however, that these artificial conditions are re-placed with those which are strictly natural, nothing problematical remains beyond the actual dimensions of the supply and demand of the particular commodity involved. Notwithstanding that this is the basic principle in nearly all business, there is ever in evidence in some part of the world, with some

commodity, an effort to set aside this old and time-tried economic law.

The attempt of the State of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, to set aside the law of supply and demand by the creation of artificial market conditions has been previously commented on. Recent advices from that country confirm the worst that was predicted for the coffee valorization scheme and the situatio is daily becoming more complicated. The trouble began when a number of years of good crops, with no corre-aponding increase in the demand, left the Sao Paulo coffee-growers with a large and rapidly accumulating surplus on hand. Instead of curtailing the output, cutting the price to a figure where the surplus could be moved, and thus naturally restoring equilibrium, the coffee planters induced the government to take a hand in the business. Bonds were issued and the government took charge of the surplus of 7,000,000 bags of coffee, placed a high selling

500,000 bags per year along with the regular annual production With the government as a partne to finance that which could not be sold in the world's markets, there has been a remarkable increase in the produc-tion of coffee, and it is no longer possible to reduce stocks by the liquidation of a paltry 500,000 bags per year. stead of adopting the only practical soof the difficulty, which is to get rid of the surplus at its actual value, based on supply and demand, the government proposes to levy a 10 per cent tax on the growers in the form This duty may be of an export duty. paid in coffee, and in order to relieve the situation, the 1,000,000 bags per year which the duty is expected to

yield will be destroyed.

Meanwhile the coffee planters of other countries are profiting by the artificial prices made possible by the Sao Paulo valorization scheme, and long before the big surplus can be disposed of the supply from these outside countries will have displaced Brazilian coffee to a certain extent. Paternalism admirable trait in the government if it is not carried to too great a In the case of Sao Paulo it would seem that the only means of rescue from the present predicament was an immediate abandonment of this attempt to create and maintain artificial conditions, and a return to strict observance of the law of supply and de-

WOMAN AND MAN.

Susanne Wilcox writes in The Independent about "The Unrest of the Modern Woman." The main state-

ment is in these words, to-wit: A mere glance over the great majority modern women convinces one that the plain housewife is rapidly disappearing, and is being superseded by a conspicuous minosity of restless, ambitious, half-educated, hobby-riding women on the one hand, and by the submerged majority of sober, duty-loving women on the other, who are nevertheless secretly dissatisfied with the role of mere housewife. en convinces one that the plain

The statement doubtless contains much truth. The article throughout is good as this specimen, which, however, is not very good. Is woman dissatisfied because she is a woman? Is not what this writer describes-a fact that all see more or less clearly-a condition in which man participates as much as woman? For, after all, woman is very much what man makes One great reason why there are so many dissatisfied women grows out of the fact that there are so many worthless men. Hence woman tries for herself; and if she misses her object, at least she makes the effort.

This estimate of woman, by a woman, could hardly be more severe had it been written by a man, a womanhater, after perusal of passages in such authors as Euripides and Milton, and many more of repute. We recall this passage in "Paradise Lost," spoken by Adam:

OI why did God.

Creator wise, that peopled highest Heaves
With spirits masculine, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of Nature, and not fill the world at once
With men as angels, without femiulne;
Or find some other way to generate
Manking?

Book X. 885.895.

Mankind? This was immediately after Adam had eaten the fruit of the forbidden tree, for which lapse he blamed his wife, as men are prone to this day to do, when things go awry. But after all is said, women would not be what they are were men not what they are. The social body is one.

CRUEL CARE OF INSANE.

Cruel and brutal treatment of the insane, once universal, now we are fain to believe the exception, is justly regarded with horror throughout the civiffred world. While it is altogether probable that many helpless demented creatures of the more violent type are still subjected to ill treatment by the brutal attendants into whose hands they fall through the po litical system of official place-giving. without regard to the fitness of the inbrutality which has connection with the treatment of the insane in Steinhof Asylum-the largest institution maintained for the care of the insane in Austria-could find in the present day its counterpart in any nsane asylum in the United States.

Investigations set on foot by the shocking brutality of a keeper have disclosed a state of affairs in this supposedly model retreat for the insar ear Vienna that have horrified all Austria and caused the civilized world to shudder at the display thus given of man's inhumanity to man. Palliating circumstances-if these can be held to exist in connection with the awful crimes that have been brought to light in Steinhof Asylum-are sugrested by the fact that the keepers of these insane people are, from overwork and loss of sleep, scarcely less wretched than are the mindless creatures over whom they are set as caretakers. Chosen in the first place without the smallest regard for their fitness for the work; insufficiently paid and kept on duty for from ten to twelve hours consecutively, they become weary to the point of exhaustion, irritable from loss of sleep, and irrespon-sible where the highest degree of responsibility is required for the reasonably adequate discharge of exacting

and disagreeable duties. Steinhof Asylum is the most thoroughly equipped retreat for the in-sane in the vast empire of Austria. The government pays annually \$1,800,-000 for its support, and until now was serene in the bellef that every part of this immense sum was nicely and hu manely applied for the benefit of the insane. Over-confidence in the fidelity and humanity of caretakers of the helpless of any class is the rock upon which many an unfortunate human being, unseen by pitying eyes, has met his death. It is the center of a macistrom from which the mindless shricks of the insane now and again arise, only to be stifled; a sickening pool overbrooded by the feeble wall of helpless infancy and not less help less age. Wherever the helpless of either sex or any class are housed in the name of charity, it has sooner or later been made a shield for abuses of greater or lesser degree. Vigilance is the only safeguard against its fair

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. John W. Mackay, two bright and shining lights in American dollardom, each gave a party on the same evening in London last week. Mrs. Mackay spent paitry \$10,000 for musicians and entertainers, and Mrs. Palmer badly dis-tanced her by paying \$12,000 for singers and \$2000 for flowers, while a temporary extension to her house cost \$4000. This pleasing affair was pulled off in a city where it is estimated that an average of 500,000 people are never

who are unable to stand the fearful struggle for a bare existence. To the everlasting credit of some of our rich American women, notably Mrs. Russell Sage and Helen Gould, it may be said that such vulgar flaunting of wealth in the face of poverty and misery is not an American characteristic As a promoter of socialism, one such exhibition as that of the parties mentioned is more effective than all of the unwashed loafers that ever, aired their ignorance in street-corner speeches.

It is disbelieved by the Princville Review that any railroad will be built in the Deschutes Canyon. Mr. O'Brien insists, doesn't intend it. road man with a modicum of brains would ever select the Deschutes route for penetrating Eastern Oregon so long The reason is "there is no business in the canyon for 110 miles, and never will be." Yet some think there will be business in the country near by, on either side. It could be wished the road could reach Princville, but that either side. town is not upon the line it must take even though it may Princyille, the road will get into Middle Oregon by a grade not exceeding twenty feet to the mile, anywhere The canyon, so reviled, instead ing an obstacle, is selected for the faclity it offers—just because it is a canyon. The object, however, is not so much the traffic of the canyon as to reach the great plateau of Middle Oregon by easy ascent. The Orego nian has reason to believe the road will be built in Deschutes Canyo

Union Pacific in the New York stock market Saturday climbed up to within less than two points of the 200 mark, and if Mr. Harriman's health continues to improve, it may cross that "double There is still a fair degree of uncertainty as to whether our approaching prosperity or a manipulated market is responsible or such extraordinary values. these prices can be maintained after crop-moving demands and a resump tion of industrial activity takes up the cheap money that is now so abundant in New York, they will offer pretty strong evidence that railroad earnings are much larger than are necessary No other transaction in the history of finance has approached so close to the miraculous as Mr. Harriman's feat in lifting Union Pacific from the depth of bankruptcy to its present remarka-ble prosperity. He has, however, been vell paid for his wizardry, and it might be a good time to cease cutting "mel ons" and begin cutting rates.

Count Boni de Castellane's "confi dential" story that he is to marry Miss Martorie Gould, the beautiful young iaughter of George Gould, may be all right for his credulous creditors. this country it will hardly find believ-There are many here who believe in that theory of the sins of the fathers being visited on the children to third generation, etc. But Marjorle Gould is the daughter of a man hose business and social life has been at such variance with that of the dirty little French rake who has dragged the name of Gould in the mire of half he Old World capitals that it is inconcelvable that he would submit to this crowning infamy. George Gould has, on more than one occasion, proved himself a pretty good American, and he will probably rise to the occasion and do his duty as a father if there should be anything serious in the Paris story that Count Boni was to bring fur-ther disgrace to the name of Gould.

Multnomah County will have mighty Courthouse when the building shall be completed on the plan proposed; and it will take a small army of janitors, engineers, stokers, elevator tenders, and so forth and so on, to "run" it. It will be a gorgeous house but a mighty expensive one to keep It will not be built for \$800,000, as estimated, either, nor furnished for less than \$300,000. That's "going some." what the public pays for costs no body anything. The building will be unnecessarily large, luxurious and elaborate. Of course, with so many The building will be ourtrooms and so many office rooms ve shall have to elect men to occupy

Speaking of the donations of Rockefeller and Carnegie, the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel says: "If this be an age of gross materialism, it is also and inently the age of unrivaled and unparalleled philanthropy." it ever be right to overlook or condone the terrible system of piracy by which like these sharked up their immense fortunes?

They surely are very bad men who have "tried to weaken Senator Bourne's influence" at Washington. Perhaps the Senator is too sensitive on this subject. It is really incredible that anybody should try to do this

Heney has cost Uncle Sam a pile of money, but it was worth a pile of money to get rid of the corrupt polit-ical machine that long dominated Ore-However, the machine has been broken up several years.

They say the President has made a point of it to cultivate Senators and Representatives, and now he has got a lot lined up, away from Aldrich and Payne. Which seems to be true, and is pretty good politics.

When the crowd returns from Seattle we shall have a volume of opinion on the disputed question as to whether the A-Y-P Exposition excels in beauty the Lewis and Clark Fair.

To The Oregonian it seems most improbable that Hill intends to enter But that he should do so were devoutly to be wished. To Mayor Simon and a big bunch of his constituency who will be in Seattle

tomorrow: Beware and the seductive real estate agent. What a long wait the Wright brothers had for their flight. In Portland they could have made it any day the

past two weeks, any time of the day. In spite of all the fools that fall into the snare of running after the wrong woman, we suppose there are more fools on the way.

Pendleton leads with a proposition for a "Straw day," when county roads leading to the city will be strewn to

Hay that is damaged for food will make good bedding and go back to the

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON ON GOLF The Great Critic Tells Boswell What He Thinks of the Sport.

On the fourth day after leaving London On the fourth day after leaving London Johnson and I arrived in Edinburgh and put up at the "Blue Post" in that city. We spent the next day in seeing the principal sights of modern Athens, at whose many fine buildings he expressed facetious surprise, asserting that he had never dreamed to find these handsome streets and shops in the remote capital of so barbarous a country. While we were thus engaged the following conversation occurred:

Johnson-Sir, it was always my belief that your native savages lived in burrows, like the kernes of Munster, and that their sole articles of commerce were haggis and whisky.

Boswell-You will have your joke at the

expense of my nation. But let me tell you that we in Caledonia have as nice a taste in architecture and as wide a range in commerce as is possessed by people in the world. Johnson-Then, sir, you must have got it from England, as you have got your money, and whatever else makes you

deserving of consideration. -by what intermediate chain topics I forget—the conversation came round to our national Scottish games, and in particular to golf, for which he ex-

ressed unmeasured contempt, Johnson-Sir, it is a diversion for im-

swell-Have you ever seen it played? Boswell-Have you ever seen a Johnson-Why, no, sir; I am happy to say that I never have. But I have heard a compatriots dene of your barbarian compatriots and his description sufficed. Sir, it is a lamentable reflection that any senttent being, presumably possessing a soul and having some rudiments of in-celligence, should discover a fascination

in propelling a spherical bundle of feath-

in propelling a spherical bundle of feathers with a bent stick into a succession of terranean orifices?

Boswell—But the propulsion is not so simple or so foolish as it looks. For the orifices are small and the intervals be-

orifices are small and the intervals between them are long, so that it demands no little strength and advoltness to play the ball from the one to the other.

Johnson-Sir, it may be as you say. Nevertheless, the fatulty of the proceeding is not thereby at all diminished. For assuming that any object whatever is to be gained by depositing the ball successively in a number of orifices, that object would be most rapidly and efficiently ct would be most rapidly and efficiently hieved by carrying it in the hand from orifice to orifice, rather than by propelling it laboriously—and often as I understand, erratically—with an egregious instrument ridiculously ill-suited to the Boswell-It is the difficulty of the meth-

d that constitutes its charm.

Johnson—Sir, no one but a natural sould ever think of pursuing his and by a lengthy and circumambient

route when a short and direct road was open to him. It is as if I should essay to proceed from Bolt court to the "Cock" in Fleet street by way of the Oxford road and Tyburn.

Boswell-Yet if you did so essay, there

uld be no harm in it. Johnson (contemptuously)-Sir, if I hould choose to shave myself with an yster-shell instead of with a razor, there would be no harm in it; but it would be one the less the height of imbecility. one the less the height of imbecility.

I must confess that I felt not a little mortified by Johnson's contemptuous analogy—the more so as our Royal and Ancient game, so far from being a pastime for imbeciles, has long afforded rational diversion to many of the wisest and most learned men in Caledonia. ould I refrain from pressing this upon tim, until, at length, he brought our discussion to a peremptory close in the

following terms "Sir, we have had enough of this! The cause and the advocate appear to be well-matched. I find it difficult to determine whether of the two is the more nonsen-

Quit Losfing the Cities; Take This

Chenp Land and Go to Work. PORTLAND, July 18.—(To the Editor.)— in the Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho and ther points in Washington and Montans about 3000 homesteads are being virtually given away by the Government. Here is a given away by the Government. Here is a magnificent chance for the single-taxers who want free land. If they will go there, register and deny themselves a few of the luxuries of city life, they can become bloated land monopolists. Many a poor man with a grub sack and a kit of tools is taking chances there now, who in future will be damned as a monopolist and

destroy private ownership in land is that land should be common property; that it is a product of nature, and its "unearned rement" should be turned back to society, which created it. Who creates the value of this land? The hardy pioneer who braves the hardships of a wildenness and builds up social institutions by giving the best that is in him to service. Shall the man who eats free lunch and sleeps in the shade of the public parks go into this society and claim the "un-earned increment"? What reward would be in store for a man if such a social or governmental system were in existence? Oregon today has thousands of men who have accumulated comfortable fortunes by devoting their energies along the lines I have indicated. They have not been afraid of work. They have labored with their hands and with their brains while the calamity howler was damning the Government that projects him.

A great many postage stamps are be-ing wasted by the single-tax advocates, sending out circulars explaining the pur-pose of the "Joseph Fels fund." Fels is the, millionaire manufacturer of \$1.15 the, millionaire maintacture of 1 is maphtha sosp, and if he could get out of paying taxes on his great plants and ma-chinery he could soon quadruple his for-tune, which has been wrung from the washerwomen of America.

If the single-taxers expect to put their If the single-taxers expect to but their ideas into law they will have to produce stronger arguments than are contained in the socialistic Bible. "Progress and Poverty." The subject would become more interesting if they could produce a single sound argument in its favor.

GEORGER W. DIXON. GEORGE W. DIXON.

JONATHAN'S "SPEECH."

The Dalles Optimist.

That was a wonderful speech that. Bourne made in the Senate, which he is sending broadcast over the state. The only trouble is that he forgot to mention that he made it in his mind and not on the floor of the Senate. The idea of Jonathan making a speech is too funny to consider during this hot weather. Telephone-Register (Yamhill.)

Telephone-Register (Yamhili.)

Bourne has just made his first speech in the Senate, from type-written copy, of course dictated presumably by Aldrich the dictator, who has been so active in revising the tariff upward to a problidive figure on articles of trust manufacture, and in defeating the proposed income tax. The text of Jonathan's speech was that he thought this or that was the correct way, because "Mr. Aldrich believed it was right." From advocating a "second elective term" for Mr. Roosevelt such a space back, to his present antice to wriggle into the good graces of the administration, Oregon's senior Senator is solving a difficult problem in gymnaetics. It is said concerning him, however, that whenever any legislation pertaining to the welfare of Oregon has been voted for Mr. Bourne was absent playing golf. When Aldrich or the sugar trust wants him he is present. he is present.

Baltimore America

Henry VIII was musing philosophically in the royal study.
"A man," he muttered, "can stand the marrying habit, but it certainly does make a woman lose her head."

THIS MAN IS HIS OWN PRIEST. Says He Wants Nobedy's Theological

System Between Him and Almighty. PORTLAND, July 18 .- (To the Editor.) Your correspondent, Mr. Eustis, works to put his readers into a system. The system has a name. There are many systems with as many names. Be sure the system has the proper label and you are

Such has been the message of pristhood in all ages. Now and then a great teacher appears to free the minds rom bondage. He appeals to the individual to find the guide within themselve and follow it. The priests have always othered this inner guide for authority

smothered this lines glute to the without. Listen to somebody else. Let another guide you, hold your conscience and determine your life and fate.

No great teacher has ever emphasized a historical fact. They have emphasized a philosophic necessity—man, being weak, needs strength, and that strength is brought about by personal cultivation of valor and mutual helpfulness, but value and matual helpitaness, but not in-terference. They have also taught that whatever of the divine there is in man does not come about by ceremonies, and systems, but by cultivating the mind and by assistant towards the heat followithin by aspiring towards the best felt within

Instead of pawing the air about a mythcal historical basis, why don't Mr. Eustis

and his comrades tell us something about the teachings of this god? That teacher Jesus, while he taught nothing new, instructed the rabble with a number of easily understood parables. Nothing historic in them, but full of good, homely virtues. He taught the select or elect or chosen (his disciples) a little more of Oriental mysticism—still nothing more of Oriental mysticism—still nothins new, but good old philosophic truismas known since antiquity. Now, instead of putting these teachings into practice, priests, lay and ordained, are busy with their labels. Let me stamp you, let me brand you, let me the you, let me work you into some one or other system, where you won't have to think and feel and do, we take the work you guith not to do so. r at least where you ought not to do so, mless we order it or pass upon it. Goß's pirit could not touch you, you heathen, ou infidel, you agnostic, unless it comes rough our system or its agency the grass grows, the sessons come about, the tides ebb and flow without our sys-tem, but you, being a human being-the crown of creation-are so much further from divinity that you can't reach it ex-cept through our relay station. And how these operators at the station have re-dated the message?

To point to big men is nonsense. And it is contrary to the teachings of their God. He only pointed to the Father. Mr. Eustis points to Giadstone. Between Jesus and Eustis, I side with Jesus as besus and Eustis, I side with Jesus as being safer, saner and more profitable. A man may become famous in the world for some successful effort. And the point is that his fame should not induce us to adopt his theologic system. Darwin, Currie, Harvey, Edison, Beethoven, Columbus and Alaric were great men. Not one of them is great enough to get between me and the judgment seat.

and the judgment seat. and the judgment seat.

The sunlight as it is on land and sea is good enough for me. If too strong, I'll get under a tree or into a grove. I don't want any person or set of persons come between. One fellow wants me to take between. One fellow wants me to take comfort under his red vestments; one un-der his green canopy of envy; one fellow wants me to sit under his Sabbatarian blue screen and enjoy myself in blue screen and enjoy in section plety, and so on through the whole spectrum. Away with the whole rubbish. The aurora borealis is fine-finer than the color effects in the variety theater; but even the aurora is not the light by which one can do his best. I am not sure, but it would be better to allow a generation of youngsters grow up on Crusoe's ar away from the appalling dead far away from the appalling dead weight of all peat generations pressing us to earth—dead weights solely, additions to our natural burdens, shades that obscure the light, chains that limit our efforts, labels that allenate us from the whole of humanity, joys that must be learned by rote, like the multiplication table and devoid of all life and spontaneity. How long until the fog departs?

ERNEST BARTON.

in Georgia. Ex-Secretary Herbert on Negro Labor

in the South.

The negro is here to stay with us: there is nowhere to send him, and no money to transport 10,000,000 of them. even if we could find for them a home. "You Can we then satisfy the fears of Jefcan we then satisfy the fears of Jefferson and Calhoun and Lincoln, and
live peaceably with the negro all over
the South, in the black counties and in
the white counties, during the long future that is before us and our posterity? The experience of the last ten
years seems to show that we can. If
only hereafter we continue as heretofore, to be just to the negro, and allow
him to work in callings for which he
is fitted, and where he can get employment. We will not be doing justice to
the negro if we allow one labor union
to come down from the North and exclude him from railroad work, then
others to come and exclude him successively from carpentering and blackcessively from carpentering and black-smithing and sawmilling and mining, etc., until finally we shall have organi-gations interfering with even domestic sations interfering with even domestic service. We all approve labor unions when they confine themselves to their proper spheres. They have undoubtedly accomplished much good, but it is difficult to see how public opinion at the South can approve their course when they come down among us to stir up strife between the races. The white man of the South has nothing to fear from competition with the negroes, as we all believe. When idleness and crime are justly complained of against the negro, it is strange that thoughtful men should aid in a movement to deprive him of work he is fit for.

the negro, it is strange that thoughtful men should ald in a movement to deprive him of work he is fit for.

Is the white farmer the only white man in the South with whom the negro is to be allowed to compete? These white farmers and their friends, when appealed to for sympathy with these labor unions, who wish to drive the negro out of other occupations, should take notice of what all this means. For one, I should be glad if we never had a negro in America. He has been the cause of unspeakable strife and bloodshed. He came; yet it was not his fault. He was brought here against his will, and he served faithfully as a siave, especially during the Clvil War. During reconstruction days he played a sorry part. He was ignorant and credulous, and bad men, playing on his hopes and fears, pitted him against us in a contest for social equality and political supremacy. The white man won out, of course, and now the pity of it all is that those of the two races who grew up in the midst of that conflict, became so bitter against each other, that the young white man, with his superior intelligence, often finds it difficult to take a dispassionate view of the situa-

young white man, with his superior intelligence, often finds it difficult to
take a dispassionate view of the situation before him.

Intelligent public opinion at the
North is, at this writing, so thoroughly
with us that there is now no longer
any danger of interference with us
from Washington, either legislative or
executive, so long as we do not, by
hard or unjust treatment of the negro,
now at our mercy, allenate the sympathies of the majority section of our
Union.

Harney County News.
Only the comparatively few here who know him personally were aware that the one-time boss of Portland and Oregon politics was a visitor in gon politics was a visitor in base several days the past week. Walter F. Matthews, known best to his intimate friends and his old-time enemies as Tack. Matthews, was here with Colonel Wood, and was as unobtrusive and retiring as usual.

Life's Sunny Side

Irate Barber (to customer as he seats him in chair)-You see that guy going out the door? Customer-Yes. What of it?

Barber - He's the meanest man on arth.

Customer—What has he done?

Barber—Why, the scoundrel sat in my chair for half an hour and never told me he was deaf.—Everybody's.

"Where do you get your papers, little

'I buy 'em from Jimmy Wilson." "And who is Jimmy Wilson?"

"He's a newsboy—he buys 'em at the newspaper office." "How much do you pay him for

them?"
"Two cents."

"How much do you sell them for ?" "But you don't make anything at that." "Two cents-

"Then why do you sell them?" "Oh, just to get to holler."—Harper's Weekly. Detailed to

Son-Yaas, guv'nor, at college I could lift more than any other man in my Father-Well, jest you take off yer cost, an' try yer hand at liftin' the mortgage we put on the farm tew send ye tew college.—Chicago News.

"Isn't there a great deal of water in the cellar?" asked the prospective ten-

"Yes," answered the agent, proudly. "We really ought to call it a nata-torium and charge extra rent for it."-Exchange.

Little Marion-Our family is very exclusive; is yours?
Little Florette—No, indeed; we have nothing to be ashamed of .- Philadel phia Record.

Miss Oldgirl—Do you sell anything to restore the complexion? Chemist—Restore! You mean pre-serve, miss. (Deal to the amount of \$4.25 immediately executed.)—Tattler.

A young man who persisted in whispering loudly to the girl who accom-panied him to a symphony concert, telling her what the music "meant." what sort of a passage was coming next, and so on, caused serious annoy-ance to every one of his immediate neighbors. Presently he closed his eyes

and said to his companion: and said to his companion:
"Did you every try listening to music
with your eyes shut? You've no idea
how lovely it sounds."
Thereupon a listener who sat in a
seat in front of the young man twisted

himself about and said gravely; "Young man, did you ever try listen-ing to music with your mouth shut?"— Manchester Union.

Bobby's father, who was a minister, asked his little son if he could tell him how God knew that Adam and Eve had eaten the apple from the "tree of knowledge of good and evil." This was a hard question for such a little fel-low, and after thinking for some time 'twas by finding the peelings." Delineator.

Customer - Bring us two hot-dog

Waiter-Certainly, sir. Do you want dachshunds? They're more expensive; but they're long."—Judge. A New York broker of convivial hab-

A New York broker of convivial habits fell in with an old school friend who had gone on the road.

"Whenever you're intown come up and bunk with me," urged his friend, as they separated. "No matter what old time it is. If I'm not there just go ahead and make yourself at home. I'll be sure to turn up before daybreak."

Soon after this the salesman arrived in town about midnight, and, remem-

in town about midnight, and, remen SOUTHERN LABOR QUESTION.

SOUTHERN LABOR QUESTION.

Discussion of Recent Railroad Strikes in Georgia.

Discussion of Recent Railroad Strikes in Georgia.

In town about miningin, and, tenenable being his friend's invitation, sought out his boarding-house. There was only a dim light flickering in the hall, but he gave the bell a manful pull. Presently he found himself face to face

Presently he found himself face to face with a landlady of grim and terrible aspect. Does Mr. Johnson live here?" he fal-"He does," snapped the landlady. "You can bring him right in."-New York Press.

AN ESSAY IN PROPHECY.

With Comparison or Parallel in History for Illustration.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Protectionism, a purely tentative and rovisional expedient, has reached the doctrinal stage; just as the secession leaders vociferated slavery, the Repub-lican leaders have been vociferating protectionism; and, even as we heard in the fifties and the sixties of the aristocrate of the South living in lux-ury on blood-money wrung from the Negro, do we hear now of the plutocrats of the North living in luxury or

special privilege, had at the expense of the labor of the lowly and the poor. The slaveholder would listen to nothing. The manufacturer will listen to nothing. Coming disaster casts its shadows before as surely in the one

case as it did in the other.

The editor of the Courier-Journal does not expect to live to see any political organization bonestly arrayed in favor of a tariff for revenue only. He can not hope to see the Democratic party other than the monster without a head and the empty bottle with a abel, which it now appears to be. But as certailly as slavery rent and broke up the Democratic party, will protec-tionism rend and break up the Repub-

Journalism and Literature. Lord Morley on "Literature and Journalism" at Imperial Press Conference, London.]

London.]
Journalism is, and must be, in a hurry;
ilterature is not. Literature deals with
the permanent elements of human things.
A journalist has to take the moods and
occasions of the hour and make the best
of them. But literature more or less describes the attitude of a judge; the jourcults dealing with what are called live. nalist, dealing with what are called live issues, has to be more or less of an advocate. Literature deals with ideals, the journalist is a man of action. He is not a student, but a man of action, and he is ncerned with the real.

Surprising the Doctor.

London Tit-Bits.
An old lady of great wealth has just died at Fontainebleau. Her will, which was opened on the day of her death, contained the following clause:

tained the following clause:
"I bequeath to my doctor the entire contents of the old trunk in my dressing-room, the key of which will be found in the matress of my bed."

Great excitement among the relatives,

Great excitement among the relatives, who imagined the treasures of the deceased to be escaping from their clutches. At last the doctor is sent for; the trunk is opened and found to contain, intact and uncorked, all the drugs and mixtures that he had prescribed for her during the last 20 years.

A woman at Pine Bluff, Ark., return-ing from a wedding, bung her peach-basket hat over a jardiniere in which were some small ferns and which were hidden from view in a corner of the front porch. Later another woman sprinkled the hat in watering the forms thinking it was a collection of flowers.