that it is bootless to discuss. Leaving

theories are fine-spun and far-reach ing. The Oregonian will only add that

this is not the idea upon which the

sturdy fathers of a past generation

proceeded in their determined purpose

of restraining and correcting unruly

boys, that thereby they might become

orderly men, with a wholesome re

spect for the governing power imme

diately over them-first parental au-

Statisticians are guessing what the population of the United States will

be when the census is taken next year

Some put it as low as \$0,000,000

while a few say they will not be sur-prised at 100,600,000. Here are the

figures for the last three decades

The increase from 1880 to 1890 was

about 25 per cent; from 1890 to 1900

a little less than 21 per cent. Immi-

gration during the past ten years was

much larger than during the previous

decade; it will more than compensate

for probable decrease in the birth

rate. The figures next year will more than likely show an increase of 22

per cent over 1900. This will bring

the population up to about 92,000,000

Many colds are taken these nights.

especially by young children, who are

put to sleep when it is hot, with lit-

tle or no covering; and towards morn-

few children die from this cause. It is

a pity we can't have government in-

spection, and officiats and learned

men and women, under public pay, to

look after the nurseries and sleeping

grown people, too are properly covered

in their beds at proper hours of the

night, so as to ward off these dangers

and their consequences. Much suffer-

this cause. Are we ever to have a government that will do its duty?

There's nothing so bad as an ignorant,

The State Actuary of Massachusetts

policy that promises to be very

Savings Bank Insurance has just an-

nounced the issuance of a new form

serviceable. It is the immediate an-

nuity. A man 60 years old may go

into either of the banks or agencies

doing this business, and on laying

down a thousand dollars in cash secure

an income of \$91.22 a year for the rest

of his life, whether it be long or short

A weman of the same age would get \$81.04, the difference being due to the

greater expectation of life at that age.

For elderly persons who have only a

small sum saved which they are will-

ing to use up, but do not care to ex-

haust before the need of it ceases, the

The unspeakable De Castellane is

circulating the report among his cred-itors that he is about to marry the

beautiful daughter of George J. Gould.

Unless the father of the young lady

has changed in his American charac-

teristics, the report will not be taken

great lengths to prevent his sister's

buying the dirty little French rake

and if Boni should attempt to get

away with his young daughter there

is every reason to believe that the at

tempt would be followed by results

One need not search long for a

reason why Dr. Cook has withheld

important details of his dash to the

awaits with feverish interest. In these

days all knowledge is commercialized.

Why should Cook give away a book of

travels that he can sell for a king's

ransom? He has a precedent in an-

other distinguished American, writing

from a region thoroughly explored

years ago and selling his "copy" at a dollar a word. Cook's will probably

tors should fly over to Germany and

successful means for getting it to the

'The United States has less com

merce with Argentina than England

England wants Argentina's wheat and

has, sigh our ship-subsidy people

This explains the whole matter.

like something big. We suppose

Dr. Brougher is still in doubt which

city needs his pastoral efforts the

more. Portland is glad to find its

spiritual outlook so promising in com-

No more will Isaac Brock, 121 years

efulness, because he used too much

Three drownings near Portland in

preventable. When will swimmers as

well as non-swimmers learn that deep

Cook and Peary found no polecats

The British will have more reason

to doubt the discovery of the North

Pole, now that two Americans and not

Compared with the exchange of

After all, the milk knockers in Port-

land are few, like the alleged disease

germs. This city is among the very

It transpires that Wellman's airship

amenities certain to occur between Cook and Reary, the Sampson-Schley

up north. But they will probably find a good many at home and in Eu-

rope. Cook has had his already.

one Britisher has been there.

controversy was a love feast

healthiest of the world.

old, of Texas, figure in testimonials. He is dead, cut down in the prime of

just what happened.

malt liquor, or too little.

That seems to be about the only

take poor old Zeppelin's airship

-essential facts that the world

George Gould went

annuity has great attractions.

seriously.

disastrous to Boni.

bring a higher price.

careless and inefficient government.

rooms, and see that children,

ing and great mortality arise

ing they become very cold. Not

thority, after that the law.

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as (By Matt.)

(By Carrier.) ly. Sunday included, one year.... ly. Sunday included, one month ...

How to Remit—Send postoffice money four express order or personal check on our local bank. Stamps, coin or currency re at the scaler's risk. Give postoffice ad-ress in full including county and state. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 125 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 1 to 69 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage ouble rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-ith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-Telbune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 cloude building.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1909

NO RELIC AT NORTH POLE.

There seems to be floating and movng ice at the North Pole; no fixed or olid land. Hence all records deposited it the Pole may shift and move and othing found. What Cook left at the ole never may be seen again, or, if en, may be very far from the Polethich will enable doubters to talk and write for many a year. It would m that only astronomical observa us and their results, when worked p through astronomical mathematics, possible observations of the hanges of the magnetic pole, and le the question whether any one has et been at the Pole, or not. There is robability that the question will still e debated, for a long time. But the look and the Peary records, after the dentific world shall get them, will be compared; and it is possible the omparison may produce a positive re-

The polar ice drift in three years carried the wrecked vessel Jeannette from north of Siberia to the southern oint of Greenland, either across th Pole, or very close to it—a distance of 40 degrees, or nearly 3000 miles. That was an average of 1000 miles a year, or three miles a day. The same sweep bore Nansen's ship from within 200 miles of the place where the Jeannette was wrecked along a route that approached within 350 miles of the Pole and came out at Spitzbergen, north of Sweden-a distance of 1500 fulles, in three years. In an equal period of time, in 1881-1884, the Melville-Bryant cask was carried from Point Barrow, on the north shore of Alaska, to Iceland-a 3000-mile jour-

Early polar explorers, unaware of this east and south-going force of the ice, found their efforts greatly retarded by it. The ice sweep is now always taken into account by explorers. Its movement has made polar discovery impossible from north of Europe Abrumi, in 1900, encountered it and his expedition, though reaching farthest north of any up to that time-236 miles from the Pole-could not meas-ure its strength against that of the The same may be anid of Ziegler's expedition, in 1903-05, and the German polar expedition of 1869-70, which was swept back by the re on the east coast of Greenland

Cook placed in the ice at the Pole brass tube containing an American flag. But by the time Peary arrived, year later, the Cook relic had moved the ice probably between 500 and 1000 miles eastward. Even if it had oved but a few miles, it could probbly not be seen again in the vast

Cook and Peary used the same route to the Pole. Their success was made possible by assistance of Esquimaux and adoption of Esquimaux methods of arctic living and travel. Absence of these helps north of Europe, together with the backward drift of the ce, has foiled discovery from that direction. The Esquimaux live farthest north in Greenland of any human beings. White explorers have found it necessary to adopt their ways of combatting polar cold, of eating, living in huts, dressing and traveling, Game in northern Greenland is what sustains Esquimaux life and what, in turn,

makes the favored polar route, Discovery of the pole is the culmination of centuries of striving and suffering in the polar regions. It took many years to prove the right kind of food, so as to keep up human strength and ward off the dread disease Dogs have been substituted for men at the sledge ropes; sledges have been improved so as to carry burdens easier; snowshoes and akis have been adopted; arctic game has been made a main reliance for food, thus ghtening loads in long journeys; ships have been improved so as to withstand pressure of leepacks. These and many other matters have been brought up to their present degree of usefulness and safety by long experfence. Equally important is the knowldge of land and sea and ice that has been gained after the centuries of exploration. Explorers no longer perish as did those of the Franklin expedition in 1846, or those first in Hudson's Bay

in the 17th century.

The exploits of Cook and Peary, therefore, were made possible by a long chain of preceding polar discoveries. It does not draw from the glory of Cook to say he made use of Peary's preceding efforts, in selection of a route and Esquimaux aides. There were other explorers before Peary. on whom he depended. It is this interdependence of explorers that has eries in science and geography. In a strict sense no one man invented wireless telegraphy, or the flying machine, or the electric light, or the telephone. Nor was it Columbus' knowledge or instinct alone that sent him to dis-

cover the New-World. There may be sore rivalry between Cook and Peary. Symptoms of it appeared as soon as Cook made known prior claims. But neither has Instened his name to the Pole as on graven stone, and neither has fixed the g immovably to that spindle-point of the world. The two discoveries coming simultaneously will probably divide the honors. Peary cannot rightfully claim that Cook should have let him go first. Much of the honor will the excellence of scientific data, pre-

It is not safe to swim in the Wil-The danger as disclosed by twenty-four drownings this fatalities last Sunday. Some years ago of his disposition. In the fine sense that was a part of it. no exceptionally strong, robust man, of the words he was a gentleman and

in order to disprove the theory that an icy quality in the waters of the Willamette was conducive to cramps, swam from Ross Island to Stark street, a distance of a mile and a haif. His success set a bad example. river is a menace alike to the expert swimmer who gets cramps and the man who can't swim, but wades out into a "chuckhole," There is only one safe way if a man must seek the river; Have a friend in a rowboat at your

MERE TRIFLING IN LANGUAGE. "What is macaronic verse?" asks a

reader. A jumble of verse in various Scholars and satirists and burlesque writers have diverted themselves with it. Thus:

. And then, as she saw one rat after another coming out of the hole,

Another, among the most familiar

Little Jack Horner, Sedebat in a corner, Edens a Christmas pie. Inseruit his thumb. Extrahit a plum. Clamans quid smart puer am I.

Macaronic verse has been played with in the Latin language, perhaps more than any other. It has been use in French and German and Spanish and Italian combinations, as well as in English. But it is used in all languages, in common burlesque. In early times in Oregon many persons would speak half in English, half half Chinook jargon, and throw in a Spanish or French word here and therewhich, however, no Spaniard, no Frenchman, could understand, from the utterance or pronunctation. "Did you see a caballo, vamosing down the road like hell, with a saddle and no hombre on him?" asked an American, whose horse had escaped him. Spaniard thus addressed shook ead, and made it known that he didn't understand. "What, you was the answer; "don't damned fool!"

you understand your own language?"
The word "macaronic" must have reference to the various ingredients which enter into composition of the dish of macaroni. When a language exposed to powerful foreign fluences it may reach or touch the macaronic stage. There is a jumble of languages. It is, as Shakespeare says, as if one "had been at feast of languages and stolen the scraps."

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS BROUGHT TO

LIGHT The latest number of The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society contains valuable papers hitherto unpublished, on the early history of Oregon—consisting of British documents obtained partly from the War Office and partly from the Foreign Office in Lonion, by Professor Joseph Schafer, of the University of Oregon, and edited by himself, with an introductory and explanatory essay. The documents relate to the military reconnoissance in Oregon in 1845-46, by two officers sent rom Canada by direction of the British government for examination of the Oregon Country, with Instructions o report on the conditions, under the oint occupation of the United States and Great Britain, which was not ter minated till nearly a year after their visit. These officers were Lieutenants Warre and Vavasour, who came to Fort Vancouver in November, 1845, and departed in the following March. The agents of the Hudson's Bay Company had instructions to lend them all ssistance they might require.

These officers of course kept their wn counsel as to the objects of their mission, yet their presence and movements were observed by some of the American settlers; who inasmuch as the title to the country was still in Their report did not reach England till after the settlement of the undary question, and was too late, therefore, to have any bearing on the negotiations or results. Its principal value now is the information it contains about the conditions existing in the Oregon Country, at that time, under the joint occupation. There was special instruction to push on "so as reach the Pacific as early as possible with a view of anticipating Lieutenant Fremont, of the United States Army," who was supposed to be about to leave St. Louis for the same desti-

What the peoples of the two nations very fully, yet concisely, stated, in the report. The importance of the Amerian migration into the country was dwelt upon; and it was reported that, "whatever may have been the mo-tives or the orders of the gentlemen in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts west of the Rocky Mountains, their policy has trended to the introduction of American settlers into the country." This could hardly refer to any other sort of assistance than that afforded to a people who were in want of the actual necessaries of life, and of protection against the Indians. In other words, the help to the Americans was supplied through motives of That Dr. McLoughlin took the lead in it will cause him to be held orever in the grateful rememberance

f Oregon. Professor Schafer's editorial work on these records, with his explanatory essay, leaves nothing to be desired. There are brief notes at the foot of the page, where necessary for elucidation of the text or connection of the nar-

DR. JOHN M'LOUGHLIN. Since it would have been a disgrace to the State of Oregon to permit the old McLoughlin dwelling to be dismantled we can hardly feel much pride over its rescue. What one does feel in contemplating that event and the celebration which consummated it is a serene sense of duty done. mingled with an uneasy consclo of how narrow an escape we had from not doing it. Dr. John McLoughlin was a picturesque figure in the pioneer history of Oregon, and next to Jason Lee he was the most important factor in its affairs up to 1848. In that year others entered the territory and both these early leaders went presently into

retirement. McLoughlin's life came to a melan choly close and so did Lee's. Ingratno less than the other. Perhaps it is the common meed of men who serve be apportioned, we imagine, according their fellows in a large way. To dwell upon it too constantly is neither wholesome nor edifying. McLoughlin's memory has survived the period of misunderstanding, perhaps of calumny, and everybody is ready now to praise him for his true-hearted kindness to season was emphasized by three more the pioneers and the broad tolerance

he had too much genuine Christianity to hold his own in a contest with some of the missionaries. It is true very likely that the real worth of Dr. McLoughlin is better appreciated to-day than that of Jason Lee. In all fairness, the latter deserves to be called the "father of Oregon" as well as the former, and perhaps better. He was destitute of McLoughlin's suave accomplishments, but he had other qualequally admirable in themselves and more useful in founding a com-

The plunder of McLoughlin's estate at Oregon City under the forms of law probably initiated the once great and thriving industry of land stealing in Perhaps the wickedness of this first theft was mitigated by applying the spoil to worthy uses, and per-Certainly the ends to be subserved by robbing him did not console the broken-hearted victim who went down to his grave without a ray of hope that the wrongs done him would ever be righted. How can such wrongs be righted? Restitution of the property to his heirs did not soothe McLoughlin's grief. He had been dead too long then to care about it. If one wishes to make an expiation effective, t is better to begin it while the object is alive. Expiatory offerings to corpses present a certain aspect of fu-

OUR ITALIAN CRITICS. In the concluding article of his series on the United States in the Paris Figuro, Signor Guglielmo Ferrero, the distinguished historian of Rome, expresses some doubt about the outcome of our "anti-plutocratic movement," as he calls it. This movement, to his mind, arises from the opposition between the original Puritanle, idealistic spirit of the United States and the current rage for luxury at all cost which possesses the coun Since the rage is not by any means confined to millionaires but pervades the entire middle, or comortable, class, it is difficult to see how Puritanism can hope to quell it. Signor Ferrero diagnosticates the

American craving for luxury as a sort of disease which our millionaires have caught from the Europeans and communicated to everybody else. One deplorable consequence of it is thriftlessness. Americans, he declares, as a rule save nothing from their in-They spend recklessly their last penny and then the sense of impending disaster, the universal economic horror," as it has been aptly named, causes men to live in a perpetual hurly-burly of effort. The historian sees in our life little or nothing of that serenity which flows from contentment with modest means and the assurance of a fixed income. Still, he does not fail to note that we are learning to save. One reason why Americans do not try harder to lay up money in small sums is our common ignorance about safe investments. Two three experiments with shyster banks or fraudulent stock companies are enough to discourage almost anybody. As we come to know the difference between sound and rotten investments it is likely enough that we shall develop the habit of making what the thrifty French call "little economies." Americans do not like to spend their lives quaking on the edge of destitution and fighting off the nightmare of poverty any better than other people Postal savings banks would work an amazing reform in our National

money habits.
Another Italian savant, Signor Alberto Pecarini, while he pays us many compliments in his recent book published in Milan, is hardly less disconsolate about us, upon the whole, than Ferrero. He. too, thinks that we are all mad to grab "success," which means only the ability to live in luxury, making material prosperity the object of life. This object, says Pecarini, "cannot be accepted." disastrous than befell Rome, which chose power for its ideal, or Greece, which chose pleasure. Pecarini makes the curious blunder of thinking that the twenty million Americans who seldom or never go to church are made up of "the great inert masses who have no conscience." served a little more carefully he would have found quite as much conscience probably, to say nothing of intelligence, among the non-churchgoers as among the devout. These careful studies of the United States by forelgners grow more numerous yearly in the Oregon Country were doing is They register the increasing figure which this country cuts in the comedy

WHAT OF THIS PENALTY?

of history.

Justice, according to the old domes tic code, together with the modern penal code, was adjudged upon one Clay Beers, a criminal 21 years of age, by Judge McInnes, of Vancouver, B. C., a few days ago. The judgment of the court was that he be confined seven years in the penitentiary, and receive within twenty-one days after his commitment ten lashes.

The crime of which young Beers was guilty, and for which, upon conclusive evidence, he was promptly convicted before this British Canadian court was that of beating a stranger into insensibility, robbing hlm and eaving him without aid in a public park, whither he had been enticed by the young fellow, after the latter had first ingratiated himself into the stranger's confidence. The crime, in the estimation of Judge McInnes, had not a single mitigating circumstance, and in passing sentence the austere judge declared it so detestable that it could not be committed in the City of Vancouver without carrying with it

the most severe penalty.
While the instinct of modern hunanity rises in revolt at infliction of the lash as an expedient of barbaric cruelty and a species of revenge ap plied by power to weakness, the idea that it is the only punishment that its crimes of a certain type underlies the sturdy sense of British justice. This young fellow did not hesitate to betray the confidence of a stranger, beat him into helplessness and take His motive was a mercen nis purse, ary one, aided by treachery and exe-

cuted by violence The usual punishment for robbery is term of imprisonment. This olles to the act of robbery. Shall the oaser act, that of beating his victim into a state of helplessness, go un-whipt of justice? If not, what penalty, other than the one prescribed in

this case, can be applied to it? The argument against this presentment is that by the application of physical punishment a deadly purpos of revenge is aroused in the criminal that forbids all possibility of correcting or reforming the motive that led to the crime and the moral turpitude

discovery of the North Pole would only have made the matter trebly troublesome. If this weather is part of the help

that Cook and Peary got, the Pole thus far has done but little good. The feel that rocks the boat has had no victims this year. He is in undeserved luck.

One more pole remains and Cook Peary can settle their rivalry with that.

Mrs. Peary and Mrs. Cook have something to say about it.

ELEVEN VERDICTS IN ONE DAY. How as English Jury Dispatches Its

Macy, in McClure's working of the British jury sys experience in British courts was ex-exceptional, but in not a single in-stance did I see a juror challenged or rejected. In all of the courts requiring juries the necessary number of men were present and they were sworn in without question. In the sheriff's dep-uty court in Scotland the presiding judge gave notice to the jury that he expected to adjourn court at 2 o'clock and stated that if they could all remain until that hour he would at once dis-miss the men who had been called for a second panel. The jurers conferred together to remain until 1 o'clock, whereupon the judge notified the other men to appear at 12:30. The one jury inpaneled for the morning session ren-tered six verdicts in cases involving prosecutions for thefts, fraud and

the court of quarter sessions at Taunton, England, I saw a single jury in one day render IF verdicts. I found that it was customary in the several sorts of court that I attended for the same jury to act in successive cases. In no instance did I see a jury leave their seats to make up their verdict. Usually the issue before them was so plain that all who gave attention knew a advance what the decision would be. made note of an exceptional instance I made note of an exceptional made note of delay, when the court was forced to wait nine minutes for the report of the jury. In this case the judge who gave the instructions was himself in doubt as to what the verdict ought to be.

A Scottish jury consists of 15 persons are constructed as verdict.

and a majority may render a verdict In England the number is 12, and una-nimity is required. But I noted no difference as to practical results in the two countries. The 12 men in the English jury were as prompt and cer-tain in their action as were the eight out of the 15 in the Scottish jury.

Bernard Shaw on Morality,

Testimony Before a Parliamentary Committee.

At the present time a great many extremely immoral plays—1 use the word "immoral" in the correct English sense, I had almost said the sense in which it is not used from one and of the I had almost said the sense in which it is not used from one end of the Bible to the other—are now passed and per-formed because the censor—I do not know how to put this point politely—was not sufficient of an expert in moral questions to know always when a play was im-

H. Law-By immoral you mean Yes, you will understand there are people who may be conscientiously immoral—for instance, if I may say so. Lord Gorell's views on the subject of divorce are immoral and shocking to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but they are conscientiously immoral, and he is doing a very high public service in bringing them for ward. As an immeral writer, I claim to be a conscientiously immeral writer, and I lay great stress on this use of the word As an immoral writer, I claim to because I would remind the committee that from one end of the Bible to the other, as I have said, the words moral and immoral are not used.

You think that any outrage on religion or atfack upon religion or ridicale of sacred personages should be allowed on the stage? I think it should. I think the would look after that. I think the ing the formation of the public mind by suppressing such representations, is far greafer than the danger from the repre-

Go Slow, Mr. Pinchot.

Boston Herald. new Administration was somed because it promised a change of methods rather than of policies. It was a return to the law. Public opinion a return to the law. Public opinion has showed much sympathy for Mr. Pinchot. 4t can be depended on to stand by him against any attempt to belittle his work or defeat his purpose. It will protest against any attempt on the part of Mr. Ballinger or any other personal to "construe" the law for personal to "construe" the law for personal to be the first of the law for personal to be the first of the law for personal to be the first of the law for personal to be the first of the law for personal to be the first of the law for personal to be the first of the law for personal to be the first of the law for personal to be the first of the law for personal to be the la policy or interest. But Mr. Pinchot is unwise and unfortunate if he appeals to public opinion on the strength of what he considers the law "ought to accomplish." On that interpretation of accomplish." On that interpretation of his official authority he takes issue not public demand for the recognition of law which the administration represents. Of the sympathy of the Presi-dent with the general scheme of irriga-tion and forest preservation there can be no doubt. Nor is it likely that he will permit two branches of his Admin-istration to work at cross purposes. If point for which it has been heading the situation becomes threatening we may expect him to aid Mr. Pinchot in getting his bearings and in getting the right point of view of law and its necessary limitations.

Holding for Higher Prices.

St. Paul Dispatch. A railway official is authority for the meats: the United States does not statement that many farmers are prosperous that they are stacking their small grain and will not send it to mar-ket until prices are at the top notch. That means that the Northwestern President Taft "holed out a brassle shot at a distance of 170 yards Saturday." That makes 510 feet. It sounds farmer has reached the point when he is able to get all the profit there is in understand in exclusive golf circles

his business.
This will not only make a great difference to him, but to the transporta-tion companies, and to the consumer-poor consumer! Hitherto a large per-centage of the farmers have rushed

centage of the farmers have rushed their crops to market as soon as the grain was threshed. The result was a glut of the market, low prices and traffic congestion during the Fall.

As the growers become financially able to hold their produce the market should become more stable. The grain of the country will be sold as needed. The farmer will get what his property is worth instead of rushing in onto the market for the benefit of the speculator and taking what he can get. The railand taking what he can get. The rail-way companies will have their crop-moving operations extended over a longer period, and consequently can give better service.

Needs the "Rigidity."

Philadelphia Record. One story runs that Harriman is acquiring a Vanderbilt trunk line, and another story runs that he is suffering from "rigidity" of the backbone. The two co-ordinate most happily. Anybody who gets away with the New York Central will no doubt have a par-

When the Boat Upset.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Helon-Of course he clasped you in his arms when the boat upset? Hazel-No, just the opposite. Helen-Just the opposite? What do

Hazel-Why, the bost upset when he clasped me in his arms.

Virginia Lewis in Outing Magasine.
There's a haze that hides the meadows and the river from the hills:
There's a wealth of royal purple where the cricket chirps and trills:
There is gold in rich abundance—come and gather while re may;
Come and broathe the breath of Summer—gain a lifetime in a day.

There are lilies red and glowing in the marshland lying law.
There are liny asters all astir where soft it he breezes blow; Come and gather, come and gather, of the blossoms red and white; Learn the lore of field and meadow by the Summer's lingering light.

For the sumach bush is all affams, the maple catches firs;

Prom twig to twig the color runs as high the fames apple.

Come and breathe the breath of Summer—there's a whisper in the trees. That she's going, going, going. Who would lose such days as these?

"Why I Prefer to Live in England"

An American Millionaire, Resident in London, Tells Why He Has Left His Native Land-He Wants to Spend His Days Where the Rights of Privacy and Property Are Universally Respected.

There is a good deal of agitation among my countrymen because a great many Americans who can afford to live outside the United States are purchasing homes in England or occupying one of the many of your delightful and most comfortable

I am of opinion that this movement is nly in its infancy. England, with its delightful town and country houses, is likely to become the headquarters of the more wealthy of the English-speaking people. and there is a sort of rough justice in the movement, insmuch as the United States and Canada have been almost entirely populated, so far as their botter elements are concerned, from England, Scotland and Ireland. One of the real reasons so many of us are escaping from America is the desire to be let alone. In London, and for the matter of that in Paris, though not so much there as in London, peoble are accustomed to mind their own business. Private gossip and scandal are at a minimum here, not only

in houses, but in clubs; and your newspapers do not print it.

My day, as a wealthy man in England, is so entirely different from my day in the United States that I will describe both for the benefit of American friends who may be desirous of intrince us in life. who may be desirous of joining us in life | half an hour to get shaved in America, so

It is the London season. I rise at halfpast 8 or 9 to a quiet meal, at which we help ourselves without the ald of servants—who are not present at English breakfasts—to the accompaniment of newspapers that prefer world-politics to what we call "neighborhood news." I walk or ride as I choose, and there is no crowd of curious spectators to watch me as I make my exit. There is, in fact, no curiosity with regard to rich people in England. Only the other day there died richest men in the world, and I had never discussed. Mr. Astor and Mr. Morgan whose smallest doings would be chron-teled in the United States, may move as freely as they please here, and their pri-

to hear about them.

The absence of class feeling in England is another reason why many of us prefer to live here. The rich and the poor are not divided into two hostile factions. Every mun has his place. the rush, envy and mallee of New York society, with its continual struggle Western and Pittsburg people to get into that curious circle, "the Four Hundred." New York society is not what it was in my early days. When old Mrs. Astor There was no estentation, and any per-sons of birth, brains or breeding were freely admitted. Today it is merely a question of money, and such charming salons as exist in London, where rank, money and brains occupy about the same position, are now impossible in most American cities, and certainly in New

From a man's point of view, the cor stant dressing up of the American may is extremely trying. Here, contrary to the average American notion, there is very little formality of any kind; too litof dress adopted by the Englishman. Such things as card-leaving and calling are rapidly going out of fashion, and one is free to do as one chooses. If I desire to entertain at luncheon. I can ask whom I is received here for what he is, and not choose, provided, however, that there is for what he is worth. If the subject something beyond food to offer. Authors, pleases, I will return to it later. omething beyond food to offer. Authors,

One Investigator's View of Workings of Direct Primary.

Albany, N. Y., Special to Kansas City "Direct nominations, as we have seen them, make the greatest gold brick that was ever handed to a confiding people," was the declaration here today of Robcommittee appointed by the last Legis-lature to investigate the question of direct primaries and report to the Leg-

Islature of 1910.
Mr. Conklin said the committee had completed its investigation in other states which have direct primary laws.
Assemblyman Conklin voted for a direct nomination bill in 1907 and 1908, but voted against the Hinman-Green bill this year. He says hereafter he will oppose direct nominations.

"The people of New York State," he said. "have no idea of the political anarchy that exists in the Middle Western States. Direct nominations have driven parties entirely out of existence in many communities.
"In Wisconsin there is no longer a

est prominent of which are the stalvarts and the half breeds. the former are his opponents. who were at one time Democrats have disappeared and have gone into the Republican party, so-called, to vote at the primaries. There are no longer party principles, but only personal views of principles, but faction leaders.

"To some extent the same state of affairs exists in Iowa and Kansas and everywhere else where this system of direct nominations is in operation. minority party has been swallowed up.
"In every community we have visited
there has been only one opinion expressed by the decent, sober, intelligent citizen, the conservative professional men—and that has been of disgust and loathing for the political anarchy in which they had been plunged. Time and again we met with the expression from the biggest men in the cities we visited 'For God's sake do not inflict iniquity on the State of New

> Wealth Without Intelligence, Buffalo Commercial.

What an influence newly acquired wealth can have upon the young is illustrated every day in the dispatches The sons of millonaires are reported constantly for absolute defiance of the laws and for violation of the simplest inws and for violation of the simplest precepts of personal morality. This is largely due to reckless overindulgence. What can be expected from young men whose fathers allow them to spend money without limit at the universities, and who refuse to listen to the protests from the university officers on the ground that such expenditures are demoralizing? When those young men graduate they act henceforth on the principle of "let her go!"

Even Watermelons Are "Dry." Washington Herald. By injecting an ounce of good whisky

by injecting an oblice and a planter into a growing watermelon a planter claims to have discovered that it may be given "a rare, fine flavor." The trouble about it is, they will not stand for that sort of doctoring down where the watermelons grow.

Life.

Binks (in 1910)—What kind of a funeral did Howard have?

Jinks—A mile of aeroplanes

actors, poets, playwrights, statisarden, men of business, distinguished foreigners, the delightful members of your royal family, all mix and meet here on terms that at

Now, at home I have to deal with peo-ple who are all shaped in the same mald first amaze the American ple who are all snaped in the same mold; for able, virile and splendid as the Amer-ican man is en masse; you will realize that there are very few outstanding in-dividualities in that population of ninety

Your political world, too, po charm which, alas! Is not yet possible in America. The idea of a younger son of an American aristocratic family taking the water. Mr. Roosevelt was a notable got to regard politics as a trade, and

retry bad one at that. In London I am not perpetually stared at, telephoned at, written at, paragraphs at, and libeled.

The afternoon is spent here in any of a

nundred pleasant ways, and an intel tual dinner is enjoyed without mention of stocks and shares.

Now compare my day in the particular American city which was my headquar-ters. I lived latterly in a palatial notel, beautiful in design, in mechanical com-fortyfar superior to anything in England, but over-decorated, over-housed, over-noised, and with very little of the milk of does it take twice as long to be waited on at table. The waste of time in these matters is intolerable to one accustomed to the quickness of London. I am barely awake when I am, once at week at least, beset by reporters asking for information in regard to the affairs of my friends. As like as not, were I to say a word-which I do not do-it would be twisted and distorted. Fortunately, I established such a reputation for never speaking to the newspapers that even when interviews are ascribed to me my friends know they

have not taken place. Hastening down town to attend to the arfairs of the corporations with which am connected, I am snapshotted by photographers, worsted by impecuations acquaintances, hustled by time-wasters all day long, so that concentration of busi-ness is almost impossible. I am glad to return at night to my neisy hotel to seek a little relaxation in a quiet dinner and a game of bridge with a few friendsich gets into the newspapers as a huge

gambling gathering.

Right here I would like to say someed American climate. Let any man com-pare the pale children of New York tene-June, July, August and September, with the sturdy youngsters of the London gutters, and he will realize to the full what that climate means. None but a wonder-ful people like the Americane could work in those conditions, and I prophesy that it the future only those who have to work will do it. The sunshine does not make up for the heat irisis, which make city life in the Summer almost impossible, and compel us to send our womenfolk to the seaside and mountains just at a time

when London is so delightful.

These are a few of the reasons why those who have wrested fortunes in the flerce business battles of the United States are more and more spending their middle and old age in bringing up their children

I have said nothing of your public school and university education; nothing of the unpretentious, quiet national spirit of England—too self-deprecating, too much inclined to put its worst foot forward; I have said too little of the fact that a man

PLEA FOR RIVER SWIMMING CAGES Mr. Samuel Doubts Utility of Proposed Marquam Gulch Pian.

PORTLAND, Sept. 6 .- (To the Editor.)-The numerous drownings which continue to take place in the my mind the fact that the well meaning efforts of Mayor Simon and the Park Board to erect a bathing establishment in Marquam Gulch will surely prove barren of beneficial results and

will not abate drownings.

In my mind's eye I see "the bathing establishment" completed and patronized by real fadylike boys, who go there to take a daily bath in nice Bull Run water. The real boy, who doesn't give a hang about bathing, but who goes for a swim in "live" water, won't go near the Marquam Guich establishment. No, he'll seek the Williamette River, and drownings will continue un-til floating cages similar to what Mr. Holman and I operated here for six years without a single mishap are again established. Every bridge crossing the Willamette River should carry at least one postoon of swimming cages, and ne other form of bath house will answer for Portland or any other city where there is a "live" river. I am wondering whether the advo-

cates of the Marquam Gulch "bathing establishment" are acquainted with the real boy-one who has red blood in his veins. To thoroughly understand the boy, his wants and likes and dislikes. one must start in by being a boy, then make a study of him for a few generations and through all that study remain a sympathetic grown-up boy.
That is why I hold that nothing but floating swimming cages in the Wilamette River will stop the drownings of 1900 from being repeated year by

Emulating the Kansas Farmer.

Kansas City Star. Mr. Harriman hopes to extend his real estate possessions for twenty miles on all sides of his already vast estate. Arden. New York," according to the news dispatches. From which it is avi-dent that it is Mr. Harriman's ambition to own more railroads than anybody and as much land as the average

Chicago Record-Herald.

The Smith family is soon to have a reunion in Ohio. Pennsylvania and Indiana have kindly agreed to furnish facilities for overflow meetings, if nec-

Preparing for a Big Crowd.

Washington Star,

The time is near at hand when the juvenile members of school fraternities ill once more be called on to take up A Rainhow.

Birmingham Age-Herald. Annie Besant has been asked to state, not for publication, what J. Ham Lewis was in a former incarnation

Was the Journey Long Enough! Boston Globe.

Next Winter will show whether Walter Wellman's journey of 32 miles toward the North Pole was long enough for lecture purposes.

His Specialty.

Chicago News. Mr. Bryan is going to raise lemons in fexas. He is a bit of a specialist in

that live