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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1900.

When Oregon adopted the direct primary, five years ago, a lot of idealists declaimed this state in the lead of the "progressive" movement. They little Imagined that Oregon, in a brief time, would lead the way to restoration of the convention or assembly. The City of Portland did this last election, forced to it by office-filling fallures of the "wide-open," unguided primary. The state, as a whole, will do the same next Spring, and the people will sinction the middle-course method, between the old-time convention and new-fangled primary, just as the voters of Portland have done to

No other outcome would be possible. Both the convention and the direct primary have proved their inefficacy sione. Taken together, however, they will make a working system, which, while not satisfactory in all respects, will be practical. The boss-ridden convention will nevermore thrive in Oregon, nor in other states where it is passing. The wide-open primary will be brought more and more within bounds by use of the representative The one will curb the abuses of the other. Party voters will vention to select proper candidates and will reject those candidates if the conpopular confidence. The possibility of the wide-open primary will make its use unnecessary. The representative principle that prevails in all associations of life, commercial, religious, and vention does not make good use of the other, will rule in politics.

In this matter Oregon is taking the lead. Other states that are wrestling with the direct primary trouble, or the prospect of it, have not reached the advanced stage where they can conaider this combination of convention and direct primary. In some of them it is mentioned, but that is all. are not ready for it as Oregon is, al-though they are plainly coming to it, as many of their best observers fore-

The direct primary, beautiful in theory, disrupts party organization; admits rivals into a party's affairs; multiplies undesirable aspirants for office and deters ablest, men from seeking public position; nominates by miand political anarchy-troubles we have always believed we had left to other less advanced peoples by the grace of our superior methods. Wherever the wide-open primary is tried, this record of disappointment and failure is repeated. It is abandonment of the representative principle—the principle that has raised the Englishspeaking people above others and made it their example and teacher.

In yesterday's Oregonian was printed a comment on direct primaries from Robert S. Conkiin, of New York City, member of the Legislative committee that has been investigating direct primaries in other states. Mr. "gold brick" and a "political mon-In addition to what The Oregonian published yesterday, he

In Boston, after ten years of trial, direct numinations are to be shandoned with the adoption of the new charter. In Philadel-phia the "machine" has nominated the candidn'te of the Independent party twice, seized the organization and compelled it to change the name. It has driven the Demo-cratic parts out of existence. Practically the same state of affairs exists in Pitts-

burs.

In Indianapolis not a single man of high sinding in the community could be induced to san through the probal of a hitter persent fight to secure a nomination, and only old political backs presented themselves. The citizens, for the first time in the city's voter to select from when he visits the polls on primary day. The man at the top of the column is almost invariably chosen for

Instance after instance of this kind may he tited. Not one single good result, so far as the character of the public officers is concerned, was pointed out to us in all our travel. The number of witnesses for and against the principle of direct nominations was about the same, but the advocates always had some proposed amendment to the existing law to suggest which would remedy the faults in the system they then had in

In no state was there previous to the indessement of the direct primary a regulated primary such as we have today. The peo-ple who are trying to make this a principle of the Republican party do not realize what Republican party must save this state from this political monstrosity.

"Not one single good result, so far as the character of the public officers is concerned, was pointed out to us in

all our travel' Same in Oregon. The voters have not been able to obtain satisfactory men for office. In Portland, however, Republicans obtained a satisfactory city administration by returning to the onvention method of selecting candiaccepted by big vote in direct primary and election. The New York Legis | early as 1783. lative committee should have con-

Here it would have learned more than The Oregonian in all the other states put together, and obtained a remedy for the trouble.

POLAND IN OREGON.

From one who signs himself "Financial Secretary of the Polish Pioneers of Oregon" The Oregonian receives a letter which protests against the reports published in this newspaper, to the effect that there are three Polish Alliances in Portland. This newspaper is unwilling to get into a controversy of this kind. There are Polish Socialists, undoubtedly; and it is best to discourage their efforts in our country. The Oregonian simply has wished to report the feeling of the various representatives of the extinct Polish na-

The disagreement now noted among them, in this distant land, shows why Poland no longer is a nation. Her factions would not subordinate nor subject their personal and private feelings, their desire for pre-eminence in their own country, to the good of the whole. One faction and another invited foreign interference. So Poland ceased to be a nation.

Rejection of the principle of ma

rity rule was the destruction of Po-Each faction of the Polacks land. wished the state to be ruled by itself. Their "primary law" was based on that idea and purpose, as ours, in Oregon, is. Every faction of the leading party in Oregon wishes to be the state, and insists on it. Faction in Poland was precisely in the same po-sition. The Parliament of Poland consisted of seventy thousand men on The minority wished to horseback. rule. What is to be expected of a parliament of seventy thousand men? It reminds one of the seventy thousand persons registered as Republicans in Oregon, one faction or another, helped by their political opponents to enforce minority rule.

Fortunately there is a strong central government in our country, with au-thority and power over all; and the situation fortunately is such that outside interference can't be called in. But for these happy circumstances, Oregon now would be starting another Poland-her decline and fall. We wish our Polish friends in Oregon could agree. But since they never could into too deep water, brought the sad agree in Poland, it is not likely they endings. ever can agree in Oregon. The Poles are a brilliant people, brave to the limit of courage and of self-sacrifice; but they can't agree. Such also are the Irish, as brave a race and more safeguarding grown-up individuals and poetic, contending for a thousand years for their own nationality, but split everlastingly into factions; opposing the English, and yet furnishing soldiers who have upheld the British Empire on a thousand hardfought fields. Like division of party eral objects. The whole force of "our government and any people.

RIVAL DISCOVERERS.

Lieutenant Peary's announcement that he has been to the North Pole does not discredit Dr. Cook's story that he was there first. Both me were seeking the same goal and there is no reason in the world why one should not have reached it as well as the other. Conditions seem to have been exceptionally favorable for arctic travel during the last year or two. If half a dozen explorers had happened nority vote candidates which the ma- to be waiting in high latitudes for a jority will not accept, and breaks up good opportunity to make a dash for party into factions and groups, which, the Pole, they might all have reached prevents the united sexpression and it. Each adventurer who tried to finfulfillment of the majority will. Al- isb the difficult trip and failed added of arctic conditions and helped his successors plan to overcome them. this matter, as in a great many others, ultimate success was built upon many

No man has ever solved an im portant problem beset with serious difficulties by his sole efforts. Usually one or two individuals carry off the prize of victory, but if stricts justice were done it ought to be divided among the dozens or hundreds who have helped to make its winning possible. There is a long list of heroes of arctic exploration, each of whom fully as able and energetic as either Peary or Cook. Their misfortune was Conklin called the direct primary a that they came too soon. Their labors and suffering built the road merely Taking advantage of what they Peary and Cook have marched to the goal, and will enjoy immortal fame while the men who made their triumph possible will, for the most part, be forgotten or remembered only by

mousing scholars.

Discoveries and inventions are more of a growth than the sudden achievement of any individual. Some one per son must of course give the finishing stroke to a new machine, or traverse the last narrow stretch of undiscov ered territory, but usually that is all the man does who reaps the renown. In many cases, too, the finishing stroke has been given by two or more geniuses at about the same time because the party nominess are impossible even to consider. The good people stayed to be at least two rival cinimants to the at home in the primary, and the vote of the hangers-on nominated the candidate. In Chicago one Democratic primary ballot that we have contains 192 names for the voter to select from when he white the noils in school to disclaim positively that school to disclaim positively that "Columbus discovered America, is fairly certain that the great Genoese merely repeated a feat which the Scandinavians had done many times before. If our school books told the exact truth, they would award to Leif Erikson part of the glory which now goes to Columbus. The Greeks never knew in which one of half a dozen cities Homer was born. we know in what brains the revolutionizing inventions of modern times conceived one after another. Leibnitz, the great German philosoof the Republican party do not realize what they are doing. If opposition to this means splitting the party wide open. I still believe that is should be fought all along the line—let the cost be what it may. If there is any yielding for the sake of expediency it will bring its blitter regrets later. The Republican party must save this stars for pher, passes as the inventor of the covered the same master key, and used it, by the name of Fluxions, in his relief." Principia. It was more by an acci-

many instead of England. It is usual to say that Fulton in-den was to be a harrister, but entered vented the steamboat. What he really the service of the Northwest Company, did was to apply commercially an invention which was already old in 1807. dates. So welcome was this to the when his Clermont made her trial trip absorption of that company by Hudvoters that the convention ticket was up the Hudson. A steamboat was run Symmington, built another in 1789, tinued its investigation to Oregon, which made a speed of seven miles ducted explorations throughout Ore-

chievement of the ages went to Ger-

anals A little later John Stevens, of Hoboken, constructed a screw proore the Clermont was even planned. then, invented the steamboat? Candidly, nobody knows. Neither does phone. To be sure, Alexander Graham when it was issued, Elisha Gray filed

the same idea in a paper which was written before Darwin's "Origin of Species" appeared. Ten years from low we shall be in a similar perplex-Curtiss are already in court upon an ssue of priority as to certain contrivthinks of him in connection with the

Such is the history of almost every nvention or discovery of much conse-quence. Either the glory is disputed by rivals or the wrong man gets it. We need not be surprised, therefore, to see two claimants to the discovery of the North Pole. We ought rather to be thankful that there are not a Moreover, the fact that two men claim to have done the deed inde-pendently obliterates the last lingering uspicion that it has not been done at

MORE RANGE FOR OFFICIALDOM. Many careless persons have been drowned in the Williamette River this son. The tragedies were distressing to kinfolk and shocking to the community, as such disasters always are. While several of the drownings might have been averted, had the city main tained public swimming baths, it is stretching the probability too far to say that such baths would have prevented all the drownings. Women and youths lost their lives who would not have gone to the baths. Their own incaution, leading to cramps or ventures

It may be well enough to maintain free swimming baths for reckless boys, but the question enters how far it is the business of government to go in emi-adults from their own incaution. Perhaps government ought to ap oint a lot of inspectors and commissioners to move up and down the river bank, warning and forcing swimmers out of cramp dangers and others out of deep water. This would provide a milk, it would seem the clear duty of new system" has been worked that government to set up more offices to way; but it will be worked that way cope with them. Autos are deadly, way; but it will be worked that way cope with them. Autos are deadly, no longer—not in Oregon. Quarrels over non-essentials will destroy any government and any people. suffering and anguish as well as mor-

> panding officialdom. ONE LOCAL REPORM THAT FAILED. It hasn't been many years since here was an uprising of Portland ousewives on the question of ill-kept markets. A whole lot of womenof them genuine philanthropists, some merely reformers, some subjects for reform-took up arms against butchers and grocers with the avowed purfruits and vegetables from the dirt and poison of the street and from files. Withdrawal of their patronage was the punishment they promised to mete out for neglect to observe ele-

tality, and afford wide space for ex-

mentary cleanliness Happy results followed. Most of the bedient and accommodating shopkeepers raised the exposed stuff a few inches above the level of the floor and pretended to be satisfied with occupyng one-half the sidewalk instead of two-thirds, as theretofore. This conession stopped the war; also the reform. Does anyone notice netting to ward off insects? Would the food which lumbers sidewalks be more exposed to contamination if it were piled up in the middle of the street instead

just outside the shop doors? Perhaps we have been too deeply interested in reports of flying machines to give attention to the keeping of filth out of our stomachs, or ab sorbed with the progress of polar dashes, or tariff legislation, or U Ren's latest political reform, or Taft's coming, or automobiling, or Summer outings; but the fact remains that we have accomplished nothing in the way of forcing caterers to furnish cleaner fruits and vegetables.

Portland might look for relief in the about health and cleanliness, you can ask the municipal government to exercise such care. It might fail, also, to work reform, but the attempt would furnish employment to a squad of inectors whom the other man pays. What's the use of doing anything for yourself if you can get government to

WHOM OREGON DELIGHTS TO HONOR. Inquiry has come to The Oregonian about the grave of Peter Skeen Ogden, of Hudson's Bay Company fame, in this region. Ogden died in Oregon City in 1854 and was buried there. The place of interment is marked, but is without the distinguishing monument that his memory deserves. Ogden was first subordinate under McLoughlin, chief factor at Vancouver, whom he succeeded in authority in 1846. After the Whitman massacre by the Cayuse In-dians in 1847, Ogden ransomed from the Indiana the captive women and children with a sagacity, a zeal and a humanity that entitle him to lasting place among the heroic figures of Ore gon history. In replying to grateful acknowledgments of George nethy, Governor of Oregon Territory, Ogden said: "And permit me to add, should unformately, which God avert, our services be again required under similar circumstances, I trust you will not find us wanting in going to their

Ogden was kin to the Americans, dent than for any other cause that having been born in New York. His the prize for the crowning intellectual father, a loyalist, moved to Quebec after the American Revolution, where he became Chief Justice. Young Ogon account of vocal disabilities that barred him from the law, and on the on the Hudson. A steamboat was run son's Bay Company, came to Oregon under McLoughlin. He was a man of great courage, determination, vigor and kindliness of disposition. He con-

gon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and North orn California. He was such a man as Americans can be proud to honor. That peller. All this took place long be- they will some day do this in a fitting manner there is no doubt. When the time comes for raising monuments to Candidly, nobody knows. Neither does heroes of Oregon, Peter Skeen Ogden anybody know who invented the teleof honor. "You have laid the Ameri-Bell obtained the first telephone pat-ent, but on February 14, 1876, the day you," wrote Governor Abernethy, "for their citizens were the subjects of the specifications for the same thing in all massacre, and their widows and orphans are the relleved ones. Darwin is known as the author of sincere prayer that the widow's God the theory of evolution by natural seection, but all scholars know that Al- reward you for your kindness, I have fred Russell Wallace had developed the honor to remain your obedient servant," etc. This kindly regard for Americans characterized Ogden's relations with them, even in the most vexing rivaluy of the fur trade, throughout ity over the aeroplane. Wright and his career. There are noble figures in Oregon history, and high on the list are McLoughlin and Ogden, whose flag ances, and when it comes to the actual was British but whose life was com-principle of the machine it belongs to mon humanity. When Oregon builds the late S. P. Langley. But who ever its hall of fame, it will place therein, along with Gray, Lewis and Clark, Hunt, Lee and Meck, these two British-Americans whose sympathies were too strong for international lines to

WHY SO FEW MARRIAGES?

The New York World printed a number of letters the other day from people who aried to answer the ques-"Why so few marriages?" of the letters were not quite so foolish as others, but none of them strikingly wise. One man opined that bachelors do not marry because women do not learn to cook. Another averred that "the average young men seemingly eligible for marriage are imnoral and spendthrifts," who prefer their wicked liberty to a sedate life in homes of their own. A woman gave it as her bellef that her sisters shun matrimony because they have at last found out how double-faced men are, The treacherous creatures, she declares, invariably prefer other women to their wives. Hence it is the point of wisdom to stay with the "other omen" rather than the wives.

The main difficulty in answering the World's question is that it implicitly misstates the fact of the case. There is no ground whatever for asking why "marriages are so few." They are no ewer than they ever were. There have always been old bachelors and old maids precisely as there are now. There is no excessive tendency) in either sex to shun matrimony in our time, though marriages are contracted omewhat later in life than formerly. Both men and women pay more attention to the comforts of home than they did fifty years ago. They will not marry into wretchedness and poverty if they can help it. For this they, can hardly be condemned. Again, ought anybody blame a capable, solfsupporting woman for not marrying a man who expects her to become his cook and housemaid? The solution of a great many puzzling problems connected with marriage and divorce lies in the fact that men and women have begun to apply their co sense in a realm that was formerly dominated by passion and supersti-

From a subscriber at Grants Pass comes this inquiry: "What town within the Willamette Valley, outside of Portland, is doing the most building and the relative cause of that building?" The Oregonian is unable to make specific answer, for the reason that it is not in possession of the facts, and it wouldn't tell if it knew. In a general way it may be said that every county seat in the Valley is pushing ahead faster than ever before in its history. Relatively the increase in history. Relatively the increase in building must be about the same in all the cities. The contributing cause is the steady gain in population, principally by immigration direct to the towns themselves and the filling up of the cities. They have introduced it in the good old days. The spelling school was an institution that undoubtedly was the right farming sections that support

One of the surprising things about newly perfected art of aviation is that it is beginning to be profitable Inventors, builders and backers of heavier-than-air machines see a return for the money and time they have expended in establishing the fact that flight by man is possible. crowds of paying spectators at Rheims and orders for aeroplanes placed by enthusiastic sportsmen indicate future dividends. Popular interest has been aroused in France and Germany. bound to spread to the United States, just as it did with automobiles.

San Francisco is so shocked by "The Girl From Roctor's" that its civic organizations have joined in a demand Francisco. But how would it do to expurgate the "Girl From Rector's" and appeal to local pride by substituting the "Girl From the Poodle Dog?

All the sand trust does is to take the sand out of the bottom of the river and sell it for two or three times its value. That's easy money. Yet don't blame the trust too much; it leaves the water alone for ships and boats and

A sick man means a sick stock market. But Harriman may get well, while the stock market will never get over frequent attacks of vertigo and nuusea from its overdoses of "undigested securities.

It is quite the fashion to hold Receiver Devlin accountable for the wretched condition of Oregon Trust affairs; yet, if memory serves, Devlin did not wreck the bank. But somebody did.

Car shortage again threatens. Sounds ominous; yet not so ominous. When there is a car shortage, is is ge erally known what causes it. Can the country do too much business? Weighing carefully all the facts

made public up to the hour of going to press, we are inclined to the opinion that Dr. Cook trumped Commander Peary's ace. The Portland preachers say they are going to shun politics and avoid all

political machines. Perhaps they will; but no preacher ever did. Be it remembered that Portland's third "spell" of warm weather, Its predecessors, lasted only two days.

The fact that both of them discovared the Pole in April is no indication that either is trying to fool any one

Portland public school children have only four days to wait to begin their season of great joy.

Well, there's still the South Pole.

TROUBLES OF DIRECT PRIMARY. York Comment on Proposal to Introduce Them tp That State. ,

New York Times. We do not see I w men of sober minds, of common sense, and of some knowledge of politics can fail to be impressed by the testimony of Asse blyman Conklin concerning the working and effects of the direct primary laws in the states visited by the spe cial committee of the Legislature of which he is a member. We have been told that the bosses and politicians are the chief opponents of Governor Hughes' direct primary policy. The voters who are not politicians, the plain people, we are assured, would welcome it as a deliverance from the evils of machine domination. Mr. Conklin has not found this to be the case-quite the contrary. According to the statements made to him by business men and professional men of the West, men not concerned in politics except as they are concerned in securing decent government, the direct primary is the cause of more evils than it cures. It leads, not to evils that we know not of, but to some that are only too well known, evils that would be the curse of our politics and our civic life if they should become general! We quote from Assemblyman Conklin's statement: The people of New York State have no

idea of the political anarchy that exists in the Middle Western states. Direct nominations have driven parties entirely out of ex-istence in many communities. In Wisconsin there is no longer a Republican party and a Democratic party. There are several per-sonal factions, the most prominent of which are the Stalwarts and the Half Breeds. The the former are his opponents. Those 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 There are no longer party principles, but only personal views of faction leaders.

To some extent the same state of affairs exists in lowa and Kahsas and everywhere else where this system of direct nominations is in operation. The minority party has been swallowed up. In every community we have visited there has been but one opinion expressed by the decent, sober, intelligent citizen, the conservative professional man—and that has been of discrete and locating for the political aparts by the decent approximation of the political aparts by the decent of the political aparts by gust and loathing for the political anarchy in which they had been plunged.

Government by party has its abuses, as we all know. But they are less serious, less dangerous than those inherent in government by groups. Direct nominations necessarily invite and encourage the building up of groups, of personal followings, of organizations in support of individual ambition or of fads and whims of the moment. To the extent that groups multiply and party power diminishes, the carrying out of any well-ordered and consistent policy in state or Nation becomes difficult and precarious. For the cohesion that results from loyalty to party there must be substituted a coalition of groups, and that involves compromise, concession, surrender of principle, and bargaining, down to the lowest forms of political immorality. Repeatedly so called "blocs" have been formed and parliamentary support for govern mental policies secured in Germany and in France by bargains of this nature. This trading, it must be borne in mind, is done not with the people, not with the groups themselves, but with their representatives. It is in the nature of men and of politics, an evil not easily cured. When parties go wrong and lose the confidence of the people, the remedy is easily applied. The opposition is brought into power. The ills of bargaining and coalition would not be stopped, however, by the election of new group representatives, since when power is so div-ded no group is strong enough to govern without the help of others, and the bargaining necessarily

the rich farming sections that support | West, where the experiment has been tried. They do not bring to the front better men as candidates, but worse. Men of real capacity and of some sense of personal dignity shrink from the promiseuous scramble for office which the direct primary establishes as the substitute for convention nominations. The demagogue finds them altogether to his liking. But some of the mer whose reputation as statesmen has been brightest in our history would have been excluded from public life by the operation of such a system.

It is fortunate that in advance of legislative action steps have been taken to ascertain just how the direct pri mary works. Governor Hughes presents his theories with much eloquence and no little effect. Either in the majority of the minority report of the legisthat the play be suppressed. Which lative committee the people will have shows that it isn't the same old San put before them actual, facts, and facts are a safer guide than theory.

HUBBARD, Or., Sept. 4-(To the Edior.)-I wish to thank you for your timely editorial in Friday's Oregonian, "The World Is Governed Too Much." It seems out of place to a man who has worked hard for the last half century to have one of those "state pap suckers" to drive up to your establishment in a fine vehicle, smoking high-priced clears, chewing the cut and using language that would set a Portuguese pirate's teeth on edge with envy, and harrass and annoy one by ordering him to do this and fix that be dering him to do this and fix that because, as Shylock says, "It's the law."
To a man who has stood by his furnace
door ten hours a day for the past 20
years and who has worked from two to
four hours extra a day besides, in order
to keep his plant running, such officials
and entirely out of place, for judging
by their appearance they never did a
day's work in their lives. In our opinion
we are governed entirely too much. we are governed entirely too m

Busy, Busy Moon. Eugene Register These are the nights when the amber moon impales bespaugled earth upon its translucent beams.

Berton Braley in the Housekeeper Yes. I am poor and gray and old Lacking alike in strength and gold. Fet you do est who pity me My stay was brief-and years are slow, But, lovers all, I know, I know! Dear, dear, how long ago it seems, That time of love and rosy dreams; Tet should some wizard come and say

"And I will grant you youth and health, Glory and power, fame and wealth,"

Much of my daye is pain and wos But I can say, "I know, I know,

GOOD MEAL FOR SEVEN CENTS. New York People's Kitchen Hopes to Make Money at That.

New York World. Having cleaned up a bowl of soup, a plate of meat, a big chunk of bread, a cup of tes, sweetened with three lumps of sugar, and a saucer of hot pudding and settled his bill of 7 cents for all of it. Paul Lansky stood in the doorway of the People's Kitchen at No. 185 Division street, at midday yesterday, overlooking Rufgers Park, and discoursed on the

things that make life worth while.

"When I get a meal like that inside of me," he said. "no man can get away from me on a business deal. I just won't take no for an answer. A man gets ahead or not, according to the state of his stomach. I keep well and hearty be-cause I cat plain, wholesome food. I won't say I'd come here if I were a mil-lionaire, but probably it would be good for me if I did."

"If you were a millionaire, what then?"
"Then I'd est at home, or maybe send
ut to the delicatessen for it and get

Several hundred persons on the Hast Side are as glad as Lansky that the People's Kitchen has reopened its doors and given the self-respecting a chance to be well fed at \$1 a week and still have something left for tobacco, wherewith to promote the dreams of affluence in which a full stomach is prone to indulge.

Although quite new in its present quar-ers, the Kitchen serves about 500 meals a ay. It is hoped that soon the number may be trebled. That will mean profit to the promoters and encourage them to start branch, kitchens in other parts of the city and run a sort of feeding trust for the thrifty.
The Working Circle sends in 200 chil-

The Working Circle sends in 200 children every noon to be fed at the Kitchen, but nearly all the other customers are men employed in the neighborhood or within easy reach. Some of them are just getting a foothold here, and want to keep their health to do their best work and save money to bring their families across the opean. There are 40 or more young men with this customer will young men who think the country will sacred precincts iv Exeter Hail. There are give them a chance if they will fit themselves for it, and who spend the evenings men at th' selict Ango-American Club ex-

upper at the Kitchen.

From 11 to 2 and from 5 to 5 are the gin'rals fr'm th' British army.

"Ivrywhere they were received kindly be the beals are alike, and 7 cents is the price th' best blood iv Europe ontil th' Wrights serving hours at the Kitchen. Both meals are alike, and 7 cents is the price Customers are ready as soon as the doors are opened, and from then on they keep the waiters busy. The man-agement arranges the bill of fare and lays at each place the regular meal. This saves time in service and customers don't have to puzzle over a choice of

"We intend to serve meals as close as possible to cost," said Manager S. Zechnowitz yesterday, in talking of the purpose of the enterprise. "Just now we lose a liftle, because 7 cents is not enough for a meal when only 500 are fed. There will be accelerated. will be profit when we feed 1500, as we did when we had the Kitchen running be-fore in Chrystle street.

"The association was organized for business. It stands by itself, the same as any other business. All the organizers happen to be Socialists, but the Socialists' cal has nothing to do with the Kitchen. which has been started to make a little money by feeding a great many persons."

## TO REVIVE THE OLD SPELLING BEE Indiana Teachers Will Try the Plan of the Good Old Days.

Indianapolis Star.
The old time "spelling-bee" is to be revived in Indiana schools this year, with the hope that the school children will thereby attain that perfection of spelling which is boasted by the products of the schools of the "good all days". schools of the "good old days."

Furthermore, the uncless and aunts and the fathers and mothers of the present-day pupils will be invited to spell down the school children and determine if they have a right to condemn present systems of teaching.

This is one of the points brought out in the new course of study which has been prepared by R. J. Aley, superintendent of public instruction, and which will be distributed among the 18,000 teachers of the state soon.

"A revival of the old-time 'spelling bee' might prove to be both profitable and en-joyable. Why not call the fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, and settle the question in Indiana whether our beys and girls are as deficient in this important branch of study as some would have us

believe they are?
"It would increase the community interest, aid in making the school the social center and bring parents and teachers into closer relationship and help in making better spellers.'

## SEND HIM HOME BEFORE 10:30. Advice to a Young Woman Concerning Her "Beau."

midnight feast at home? With the chaperonage of a girl's mother or father it would be quite proper for her escort to join the family circle for half or three-quarters of an hour.

When young men are calling upon a young girl in her home in the evening they should leave before hair past 10. The rule should be distinctly under-stood, and a girl should not hesitate to remind delicately any young man who is transgressing it:

"Dry" McMinnville. McMinnville Telephone-Register.

The Telephone-Register has been asked on numerous occasions: "Why don't you blow up the fellows who are responsible for all the drunkenness in McMinnville every Sunday and every other day?" Why, indeed, does the newspaper not constitute itself com-plainant, prosecutor, judge ar jury and correct all the evils existing? It's up to higher authority than the news-

## Shrick at All Passersby. Savannah (Ga.) News

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have ordered that there shall be an abatement of the biliboard nuis-ance in the City of Washington. Neither Washington nor any other city can become beautiful as long as maud-lin biliboards are permitted to shriek and joer at all passersby.

Two Aspects of Conservation.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin In the broadest aspect the so-called policy of conservation makes a strong appeal to every prudent man, but prudent men cannot applaud disregard for vested rights. Prudent men will advoate conservation of American insti-

## Mr. Dooley on Flying Machines

By F. P. Dunne.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Hennessy, "I'd like to come back a hundred years fr'm now an' see what has happened since I was away. Think iv th' changes that'll be made in th' flyin' machines.

"I don't what to think about th' flyin' machines!" eatd Mr. Dooley. "Ivry time I think iv th' flyin' machines I think iv th' Wright brothers an' whin I think iv th' Wright brothers it makes me mad. What have they done, says ye? Why they've disgraced us. They've lowered us in th' eyes iv Europe. They wint over there an' behaved just as they wild at home. Think is a man fr'm Dayton actin' to'rds a king th' same as he wad to'rds th' Mayor iv Dayton.

"We're humilyated. It's goth' to be a often told ye, a few years ago 'twas impossible for to distinguish an American Ambassadure from a waiter. They were th' same clothes, both perspired freely an both were easer an obligin an afraid they weren't doin th right thing. I don't blame th signs to a haughty arrystocracy f'r whietlin' at thim an' ordhrin' ham an' egs. But today, thanks to th' pathritism iv our diplomatic sarvice, there's no excuse f'r anny pathricyan makin' such a break. Our diplomats has placed thimsilves on a footing where they command respict. Th' rule in coort circles is: 'In findin' th' American Am-bassadure look at th' legs. Niver mind th' head. If th' hireling ye have ordhered spare ribs an' spinach fr'm has on knew brooches cancel th' ordher. Th' man is th' American Ambassadure.'

"Americans iv th' betther class ar're re-They aven invade an' are welcome in th' In study after working all day. They stimulate their ambition by a hearty There they mingle on an akel footing supper at the Kitchen.

wint over an' disgraced thim. Th' Ameri-cans livin' over there thried to do ivrything fr these deluded young men. Why, Sir, wan iv th' leaders ly American s'cleiy in London got Wilbur Wright a chanct to facet th Duchess by Dorking. It was this way: Th' American lady had een honored with th' job iv tendin' th American bar at a bawaar fr th' binint ly th' Anti-Foreign League ly British Gintlewomen. She was approached be th'
Duchess, who spoke as follows: 'My dear,
I can't recall ye'er, name, nor wish to,
but won't ye bring those wondherful
American Wrights to lunch tomorrah?
says she. 'Oh, ye'er grace,' says th'
queen by American s'elety 'we have been says ahe. 'Oh, ye'er grace, says to queen ly American s'clety, 'we have been so long away fr'm th' States that we don't know hardly annywan there. Who are these Wrights?' says she. 'They come fr'm some placed called Ohseo, Dayton, or Dayton, Ohseo, 'ke have such amusin' names f'r ye'er cities,' says th' Duchess, 'Oh, ye mane Dayton, Ohio,' says th' American arrystocrat. 'We iv Cincinnaty know very few people in Day-Cincinnaty know very few people in Day-ton. 'Oh, but,' says th' Duchesa, 'ye must know those dear, delightful Wrights. who've invinted those darlin' flyin' ma-chines. Ye must bring thim to me. Ye needn't mind comin' with thim, if ye don't want to,' says she. Well, will ye believe me. Wilbur Wright wudden't go. No. sir, he said he had to make some repairs in th' machine an' he thought he'd surround a couple ly hard-biled eggs an' a piece ly ple in th' machine shop.

"They were ast to go to places that some wo ur statellast riprisintatives abroad on'y knew be name an' they wudden't go. Thousands iv Americans wudden't go. Thousands iv Americans busted into s'ciety be pretindin' that they come fr'm Dayton an' knew th' Weights. They sint over to this counthry an' got copies by Googan's Histhry by Dayton fr'm th' invintion by th' cash registher to th' prisint day, so that whin a noble said: 'Ye ar-re fr'm American. Tell me said: 'Ye ar-re fe'm American. Tell me something about Dayton,' they'd not be embarrassed an perhaps fired out iv th' suld: house as imposters. But they cut de nawthin' with th' Wrights. These foolish their flyin' machine and whin th' ly Spain ast to be led to thim an' American millyonaire told thim honor that was goin' to be hurled onto thim they said: 'Oh, is it that whopper-jawed young fellow? Well, bring him over.' An' whin this here exalted monjawed young fellow? Well, aring him over.' An' whin this here exalted monarch deigned to speak to thim they said.' I didn't quite catch th' name. Oh, th' King of Spain. Glad to have met ye. If ye'll excuse me I'll go on with our wurruk. Boy, go an' fill that can with the while I'm puttin' on me overalls.' An' there ye ar-re. It will take a long time before th' bad impression created be thim with wear off." will wear off."

"D'ye think we'll all be flyin' soon?"

Betty Vincent in Chicago Journal.

A young girl, writing to me for advice, asks how late she may with propriety stay out in the evening when accompanied by a male excert. I am afraid she will think me overstrict when I say that I think a young girl who has simply gone for a walk or a trolley ride with a young man should be in her home before half past 10.

Of course I realize that if she is attending a little party or has gone to the theater, to return at the hour I mention would be impossible. But in all cases a girl's hould be able to reach her own home by midnight.

After the theater suppers are bad for the health, and the night gestaurants were never made for modest, sweet young girls. If the girl's mother or father plans to wait up for the return from the theater, why not make a plate of sandwiches and have a pitcher of milk or lemonade ready for a little midnight feast at home? With the chaperonage of a girl's mother or father it would be culte proper for the return of the ready for a little midnight feast at home? With the chaperonage of a girl's mother or father it would be culte proper for the return of the ready for a little midnight feast at home? With the chaperonage of a girl's mother or father it would be culte proper for the return of the return of the return of the ready for a little midnight feast at home? With the chaperonage of a girl's mother or father it would be culte proper for the return of th shop."
"Well, annyhow," said Mr. Hennessy,

"I'd like to come back a hundred years fr'm now an' see how it all comes out."
"Ye wud," said Mr. Dooley, 'an' I'll bet ye this, that if ye come back on Monday, two thousand an' nine, an' I come back on Choosdah an' meet Hogan an' ast him what ye ar-re doln', he'll say: 'He's got a good job at a dollar an siventy-five a day, wheelin' a barrow in a flyin' machine foundhry.' An thin I'll have to start a liquer shop again to give ye th' only taste iv flyin' ye'll iver

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To a Katydid. Frank Dempater Sherman in Success Magazine.

Somewhere in the clover.

When the twilight fails,
There's a gigay rover
Who forever calls
In an aggravating.
Nervous kind of cry.
Just reiterating:
Summer gives. Good-bye!

Nonsenset Who believes you? In the clover hid, What is it decates you, Ghay Katydid? Bees are making honey, Birds are making sons; You are being funny, Or my guess is wrong.

Still you call, and still you Warn me it is an;
Tell me, Giper, will you,
How you chance to know?
You're an arch slarmer
In the clover lost;
Quoth your friend, the farme
Six weeks more to frost! Careful, little hinter.

In your clover shack!
Watch out lest Old Winter
Happen on your track!
If by any fate he.
Catching at a clew.
Finds out just what Kary
Did, good-bye to your