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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1909.

THE OFPOSITE POLES. The world may hope there will be no more search for the South Pole, lest its discovery should be followed by another Cook-Peary controversy, with weariness to mankind.

But there probably never will be danger of discovery of the South Pole. Geographical conditions seem to render the near approach of man to the South Pole impossible. Distribution of land and sea in the northern and southern hemispheres is very dissim-About the South Pole the land masses are far greater than those towards the North, and this has led to marked diversities of climate in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The form and arrangement of continents and islands are such as to favor the transfer of warm ocean currents to the north, far in excess of those towards the south; and land in a very great continental body is believed to e: circle the region of the South Pole. It is a re_ion, therefore, not penetrated by the warmer ocean currents; hence probably the reason why its frigidity exceeds that of the opposite

It is certain that climatic conditions depend largely on the physical features of the earth's surface, on the peculiar distribution of land and water on the globe, and on the general permanence of the position of the continental and oceanic areas. Oceanic currents, which so greatly modify climates, are resultants of this distribution of land and sea. The land surface of our globe appears, as geologists believe, to have consisted from early time of three great masses in the north temperate zone, narrowing southward, and terminating in three comparatively narrow extremities represented by Southern America, Se Africe and Australia. Towards the north these masses have approached each other, and have sometimes become united, leaving beyond them a onsiderable area of open Polar sea. Towards the south they appear never to have been much further extended than at present; but far beyond their extremities an extensive mass of land has occupied the south Polar sea. This preponderance of land within the Antarctic circle is known, moreover, in many places to rise to mountainous elevations. This arrangement of sea about one Pole and of land about the other would cause the Northern Hemisphere to be warmer (as it now is) than the southern; since it would lead to the preponderance of northward winds and ocean currents carrying warmth to the North Polar regions. These streams of air and ocean, it is briseved, would be greatly increased wer by the extreme glaciation of the South Polar land. Ice therefore accumulates in the south, while a thin coating of snow, mostly melted in Summer, is observed in the north. The contrasts, as Dr. Croll, in his "Climate and Time," remarks, react upon climate to such an extent that in the southern ocean islands in the lati-

tude of Ireland have glaciers descend-

ing to the sea, and constant snow-

storms in the height of Summer, al-

nearer the sun than it is during our

Summer in the Northern Hemisphere.

the earth is then actually

Yet it is certain that the Northern Hemisphere once was much warmer than i is now. Of this, the palaeon tological evidence, surviving in the fossil auna and flora of the northern regions, as high as the Arctic Circle, affords amplest proofs. There were temperate climates within the present Arctic regions, as indicated by fossil remains; and within the present temperate regions are fossils in abundanne, that in life were tropical or subtropical throughout. This is true alike of animal and plant organisms. The proof is complete, but the causes of the change are obscure or conjectural. They are believed, however, to have relation to striking changes of the distribution of land and water on the globe. The time is supposed to have been when there was even freer movement of the warm oceanic currents to the north than we witness now; and it is certain that the time was, when much milder climate than we now have prevailed over the whole Northern Hemisphere. This, too, must have been within a comparatively recent period of geologic time, but perhaps before the northern continents or land towards the Pole have been partially obstructed. Many other causes may have contributed to the great change, or even may have been prime factors in it, as change in the position of the earth's axis of rotation, change of the obliquity of the ecliptic or plane of the earth's orbit, or combined effect of the precession of the equinoxes and of variations in the eccentricity of the orbit of our planet. These last changes fall within strict demonstration of astronomical mathematics, yet their actual effect is not, thus far, within the province of sure human But what is certain is the fact that semi-tropical life once existed in regions far towards the

Explorations of Antarctic regions probably never will be carried far, or produce any practical results. Land masses and obstruction of ocean currents increase the severity of elimate about the South Pole, beyond human endurance; and it must be regarded as extremely improbable that those regions, so barricaded by frost and ice, will be penetrated by man, as far as the Pole itself.

Mr. Hill announces that he has no intention of continuing his Central Oregon line into California. This may statesmen recognize the truth that a was under discussion several months

be true so far as it concerns his present views of the matter, but before the California line is reached by his tracklaying machine he may change His chief competitor in the field, the Harrman lines, are going through to California with a line, and would have a tremendous advantage over Mr. Hill on the local traffic, There be several million bushels of wheat produced in the new territory, and practically all of it will be needed in California. The natural and most economical route for that grain will be south by rail, instead of north to Portland and thence by water to Califor-We might be selfish enough to nia. wish that the traffic would all set in this direction, but can hardly expect it to do so.

MR. BRYAN'S, QUALITY,

There is an opinion, at least an assertion, in opposition to The Oreonian, that Mr. Bryan is a great thinker, a man of high intellectual power, who 'sways audiences," not only by the magic of his eloquence. but by force of prepotent thought and Of course. The divine. Oregonian knows that Mr. Bryan is both an amiable man and an entertaining speaker. But his thought on all subjects is shallow or superficial. This is the deliberate judgment of country, delivered several times by the country with increasing emphasis each time. One doesn't like to call lim a mountebank, true as the designation would be, nor would such a word be employed were it not challenged by his pretensions as a polit-

and social philosopher and oracle. Wherever he goes he gathers large audiences, to whom he makes speeches that elicit applause. For the same people who like and applaud "light" reading also like and applaud "light" To be entertained by speaker, that is, by an actor, who speaks trifles in an easy manner that the trouble and exertion of thinking, makes an agreeable pastime. It is a cort of theatrical serio-comedy. at all to be treated with contempt. "Dulce est desipere in loco," as one said who put his observations in a form that causes them to be remem-

bered. A great many "intellectual" people have gone to hear Mr. Bryan. Some of them ! applauded, chiefly because they were interested enough to be amused. They have even admired the orator's power as an actor. Sev er I times Portland has given him large audi nees. But it would appear that there has been a steady decline of appreciation of him in Oregon, since the majority against him in this city and state, at first very small, has increased enormously with each successive appearance he has made as a can-

Mr. Bryan is excellent in voice, almost admirable in gesture, has a knack of easy speech, yet never says ything. But it isn't the business t'a successful popular orator to anything. or to make his hearers think. The strain is too great. It is his business to please, to entertain, to amuse. is eloquence. Utterance of thought from the platform, to an audience that desires and expects diversion, relaxation, amusement, is not. As an orator Mr. Bryan is very rerkable. As a thinker, as a man of judgment, on the important sub-jects which the country must consider and decide, he is among the sons

A MISTAKEN METHOD,

of the feeble and of the feeblest.

In reading the account of the execution of Professor Francisco Ferrer by order of the Spanish governmen the first thought which strikes one is that of the futility and wastefulness of such deeds. If there were some accurate way to measure the usefulness of human beings and it were possible to lump together all the good to the world which Alfonso and his advisers have ever done, or ever will do, assuredly it would prove insignificant in comparison with the work of a single commonplace college teacher. Mediocre of ability, barren of information, arid of intelligence, the Spanish King and the little junta of iesultical reactionaries who control him and make his people miserable seem to have declared a war of extermination against modern ideas in science, religior and politics. No doubt they are seeking to practice the lessons the Russion autocracy has been teaching for many years and will try to perpetuate their lease of power by destroying the genius and scholarship of their country.

Government must, of course, be maintained and the structure of soclety preserved. But in conceding this necessary principle one cannot help noticing that the most injurious governments struggle for existence fully as vigorously as the best and that no social structure, however evil, was ever brought to confess its own depravity. Alfonso justifles the execution of Professor Ferrer by the plea that he preached republicanism and endangered the stability of the reigning dynasty. Patrick Henry preached republicanism and endangered King George's power in America. We justify him on the ground that the royal power was misused for injurious purposes. The people of Spain justify Professor Ferrer by the same plea. If the cause of republicanism was sacred a century and a half ago, It is sacred today. If those who died for it then were heroes and martyrs, those who die for it today belong in masses had become so consolidated as the same category. It is a facile they now are, by which the currents trick of men like Alfonso's subtle advisers to confuse those who resist evil government with those who attack all government. The world abhors the anarchist because it is believed that would resolve society into chaos. The Spanish cabal which guides poor Alfonso's infantile intelligence tries therefore to affix the epithet "anarchist" to their victim. Some may be deceived by the crafty device, but the intelligent world understands pretty well that Professor Ferrer was shot, not because he was an anarchist, but because he was a republican in pol-

itics and a free-thinker in religion, The experiment of seeking to suppress progresssive thought by im-prisonment and murder has been tried so often and has falled so uniformly that one might almost expect it to be abandoned some time or other. Still, it never will. Men like those who surround the pitiable King of Spain never learn anything from experience. The futility of the methods they use is even more striking than their wastefulness of life and genius, but failure after failure makes sympathy, together with a piez from no difference to your thorough-going medievalist. He goes on repeating the same old blunders blindly and stupidly until something puts it out of his

nation continually outgrows its institutions as children do their garments and in their programmes they make room for timely changes of fundamental laws and creeds. Occasionally there comes a day when the only way to save the social fabric from irreparable violence is to unravel the warp and woof and put them through the loom again. The founders of the United States Government recognized this perfectly evident truth by providing in the first instance for patching our constitutional garments amendments and ultimately, when patches will no longer avail, by calling a convention to cut it from new cloth Washington and his compeers were wise enough to forestall violent revolution by peaceable evolution, and, thanks to their foresight, we have come through a century and a half with only a single civil war, while executions like that of Professor Ferrer are unknown here. The lesson of it all is that no government can afford to seek safety by stiffing ideas and that the most rulnous way to prop up a dynasty is with the dead bodies of scholars and thinkers.

THE ANNUAL KILLING. The season for shooting Mongolian pheasants and other upland birds opened at midnight last night and scores of valorous hunters, guns hand and trained dogs at their heels, set out on early trains and boats in every direction, as eager to "bag the limit" as though shadowed in their homes by gaunt famine. these men belong to the Order of Anclent and Plebelan Pot-Hunters. No, they are members of the Order of Modern Sportsmen and by this token are privileged to shoot not more of these royal game birds in one day during the season that extends from October 15 to November

15 inclusive. The feast of fowl for these sportsnen and their friends that follows this killing period will not be quite as generous as it has been in former years, and perhaps not quite as toothsome, since, realizing the danger of extinction that menaced these game birds, a law was enacted by the recent Legislature restricting the killing to the cocks of the species. As for the rest-the great army of non-combatants-so to speak, not one in the ranks can hope to get a taste of pheasant ple this year; though for that matter their taste in this direction has never been pampered.

CHECKING THE FLOW OF GOLD.

The Bank of England yesterday advanced its rate to 4 per cent. An advance of 1 1/2 per cent in a week in the Bank of England rate in time of peace would ordinarily result in a decided disturbance in finances throughout the world. The equanimity with which yesterday's heavy advance was received in the United States, however, démonstrated that the country had been fully as well braced for the shock as it was in the case of Mr, Harriman's death. The advance, however, will hardly fall to send a tremor throughout the money markets of the wherever legitimate business seeks funds. The ancient institution in Threadneedle street has for a great many years been the financial nerve center of the world, and, fortunately for the British reputation for conservative business principles, it has so regulated the flow of gold that legitimate business is given preference over stock gambling or any other form of finan-

cial hysteria. There are times when the legitlmate requirements of the world do not take up all of the gold that can be spared and the bank rate declines to a point where Wall street finds it profitable to import money and use it in stock gambling. A sharp advance in call money rates in New York a few weeks ago drove the Wall-street borrowers to Europe for funds, and, while the bank rate still remained at 214 per cent, some heavy loans were negotiated by pools operating in Wall street. Had the export business of the United States been moving in its usual volume for this season of the year, a much heavier balance of trade in favor of the United States might have eased the strain somewhat. But our exports are some millions behind our expectations, and with a 4 per cent discount rate we will hardly care to draw in advance.

One reason that this sharp advance s unattended by the usual disturbing influences lies in the general knowledge that the gold is being drained out into channels through which it will soon return. The enormous shipments of gold to Russia are easily explained when it is noted that for the four weeks ending October 9 wheat exports from that country to the United King. bushels, worth approximately \$30,000 .-000. Russia owes everybody, and after this gold has fulfilled its duty as 'counters" in financing the crop it will trickle back to Great Britain, Germany Turkey is also drawing heavily on England for gold. The new administration is planning modern improvements on a large scale, and in building railways and harbors can use an immense amount of gold. South America has drawn heavily on Europe to finance the great San Paulo coffee deal, and Egypt needs money for mov-

These demands, together with others' of minor importance, have for the moment spread England's gold supply out rather thin, and Germany is in a similar situation. France, however, has very heavy reserves, and one effect of this latest advance in the discount rate will be the shifting of funds across the Channel, for the French are a thrifty race and like to keep their money working. Wall street paid but little attention to the advance in the rate yesterday, as the announcement had been so generally predicted that the effect was well discounted. If the readjustment of world finances which always follows a sharp advance in the Bank of England discount rate can be effected with no more serious results than the checking of high finance in Wall street, the nervousness in Threadneedle street will be of brief duration.

GIVE THE ANIMALS MORE ROOM. Misery of discontent, as experienced by the close captivity in which a lion and a bear are kept in our City Park, is again under discussion. That is to say, the wretched, hopeless, confined condition of these creatures of the wild has again enlisted the pity of the pitiful and called out an expression a correspondent for larger quarters

for these imprisoned animals. When the matter of keeping thes and other creatures of the wilds, in power to blunder any more. Wise cruelly restricted quarters in the park,

ago, The Oregonian joined with those of its correspondents who deprecated this cruelty, in the view that if these animals were to be kept for the amus ment of an idle throng, they should have sufficient space in which to move about with ease and some screen of rocks or trees or cave to which they

might retire for rest or seclusion. Confinement of wild animals in properly constructed, well-ordered zoo is one thing; confinement in close, unsultable cages, in an ordinary pleasure park, is quite another. Impatient, restless, hopeless captives, irking at their bondages; taking refuge when completely tired out in a stuper that resembles sleep, only to rise and repeat again and again for hours the wretched pacing back and forth of their narrow quarters, these creatures represent, above all things else in their captivity, the tyranny of absolute the conscienceless rule of the strong, the pitiful oppression of the weak.

The virtues of patience and submission are not exemplified in the spec tacle, since to the limit of the meager opportunity afforded by their surroundings, these creatures are in open desperate, ceaseless revolt against thefr fate. It is impossible to regard the "king of beasts" (as in our school inys we were taught to consider the lion) with either awe or liking, when he appears in the unkingly role of chafing, ever chafing, at his surround-

Voiceless, except for the roar in which anger and hate and useless deflance are blended, this creature of the wild passes the days and years of a bitter captivity, in utter deprivation of animal comfort. Thus confined, he is but an object-lesson in impatience, rritability, restlessness and unjust captivity that is discreditable to his cap-He deserves better treatment tors. than this if not for his own sake, for that of the children who gaze at him, by precept, we strive to teach the virtues of kindness and ins tice and humanity as embodied in the simple text of the Golden Rule.

Respect for the law, or at least for some of those who are enforcing it, will not be increased by an incident reported in San Francisco, where a young man who had escaped from reform school six years ago was arrest ed on the old bench warrant issued when he escaped. In the interval the young man had displayed energy enough to build up a fine fruit busi ness, which he lost during the fire, and afterwards re-established. He was conducting his business successfully when arrested, and was apparently a respectable, law-abiding citizen. wreck his no promising career by dragging up his youthful indiscretions that landed him in the reform school can hardly be regarded as in the best interests of society. Justice is said to move with leaden footsteps, and perhaps she sometimes thinks with a leaden brain.

The limitations of the automobile again came to light in the Illinois bank robbery Wednesday. A quick getaway with the swag was prevented because the chauffeur was obliged to crank up the machine before he could When the Younger brothers start it. and the James brothers and other yelow-backed bankrobbers were supplying the newspapers with crime news. about twenty-five years ago, the only cranking up that was necessary, when they were ready to leave, was the inertion of a sharp pair of spurs in the flank of a cayuse. They might not be carried so far or so fast by the old means of locomotion as they would be by the automobile, but there was less part of a bankrobber's kit, but it may

It is not a matter of record, but it may be just possible that when the Chicago reporter was asked for the source of his information regarding the now (presumably) closed incident, he may have inadvertently remarked that a little bird told him. Secretary Knox, ignoring the size specification of the answer, probably jumped at conclusions and thought it was a Crane. As for the resigned minister, he knows that he is no longer a bird, and undoubtedly feels that he is a "goat."

A New England concience working overtime compelled a man of Bellingham, Wash., to make confession to a magistrate of the sin of killing a Chinese pheasant out of season. His acknowledgment of guilt was accepted. a fine of \$10 imposed and the man departed happy. It doesn't appear that the sportsman's repentance helped the pheasant any.

Private insane asylums keep up heir well-earned reputation with one necessary batch of disclosures after another. The Crystal Springs affair merely rehearses an old story. The only safe refuge for crazy people is a public institution which is open every day and hour to newspaper re-

The charming social custom of "setting up the drinks" has added another murder to its long list. This one came off at Prairie City. If "treating" could be abandoned at once and for ever the drink problem would be ninetenths solved without any new laws to help.

In the whirl and hurry of the imbroglio the question "who vouches for Commander Peary's veracity?" seems to have been completely overlooked.

Wonder what response St. John Lents and Linnton are going to make to Mayor Simon's invitation, "Come in, boys; the water's fine." The reason no doubt why Mr. Bryan

appears on the assessment roll as a

prosperous farmer is that he doesn't

run the farm himself. Sez President Taft to President Diaz, sez he: "It's a long time between ---." Dry country down

After today, Hans Wagner, Ty Cobb and associates must make room on the first page for Johnson and Ketchel.

Once more we are reminded that

baseball is an uncertain game. That's what makes it so mighty interesting. Somebody ought to tell ex-Minister Crane the story of the parrot and the

As for those mutilated petitions it must have been the office cat,

PICTURING A WORLD-WIDE WAR. ome Fine Writing by Colonel George Harvey Anent the European Hush Over England and Germany.

Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Sun's London corespondent, has a good little for his article in the October McClure's-he got it from Lord Rosebery-and a good article nder it. To our thinking, the hush in Europe is decidedly more ominous than the hysterical outcry of a year ago. When men begin a quarrel, they ruise their olces; when they are thinking of ending it, they grow quiet; and great nations are men-very often, in their contacts with me another, only two or three men. Amerleans returning from abroad this Autumn, unless politically wise, probably have less to say about England and Germany than last year; if politically wise, more, world-wide tragedy, or a triumph of civilization, may be uncomfortably close at hand; uncomfortably, because of the hance that it is going to be tragedy is uncomfortably strong.

Europe strikes American eyes as being wilt of stone, while America, to Europeans and returning Americans, seems built of wood; but wooden houses withstand earthquakes better than the stateliest stone ones, unless these are of very modern construction. If Germany and England do clinch and wrestle, only a cosmic imagination can compass what they will shake down. The spectacle will be sublime-we are human enough to recall a similar remark of the London Spectator on the eve of our little scuffle with Spain-but we believe we should rather not see it. To put it entirely selfishly, it is we, nowadays, we Americans, who get everything that can contribute to his the keenest pleasure from the things they would shake down.

And yet we are sufficiently Americanminded and forerunning not to resist entirely the temptation to conjecture what the spectacle would be like. If it is to come soon, England must take the in-Unless Germany has been inonceivably skillful and successful in concealing the true extent and swiftness of her navy's growth, she is still some years short of the point when she can afford to strike. If England should strike, the blow would follow hard upon the very heels of her ultimatum, which would be a demand for guarantees that Germany shall keep her naval strength within cer tain bounds. The sea fighting might then very well be brief-almost as brief as the novements by which Japan gained control of the seas between her and Russia and substantially confined to a sea area not much greater. The loss of life in it also, need not be very great, as compared with the losses in land fighting. The money loss would be relatively far greater. But the millions that would go to the bottom might be accounted less truly a loss to humanity than if they now met some real demand of civilization-and than if they would not in a few years be pretty nearly a dead loss anyhow, Dreadnoughts yielding place to monsters still more dread. Terrible, catastrophic, but brief that part of the conflict might well be; a mere moment of maddening suspense, while the whole world's heart stopped beating. Conceivably, too, that might even be all. If England should win, might even be all. If hangiand should be left powerless for of-fense, and perhaps her shipyards also could be reached. If Germany should win, there might be left only the landing and the march on London—and perhaps but

one land battle-another Hastlings.

That is conceivable, but not probable; not so probable as that the first shot would set all Europe aflame; not so prob-able as that once again a German army, this time quite the greatest the world ever saw, would start for Paris, the Emperor taking the field, and that Franceall France—would fling herself upon it with such a shamed ferocity as no man's hatred, but only a twice-trampled womtime lost in getting started. Up to an's, could be compared to. Austria-Hundate the airship has not figured as a gary and Russia, lately aggrieved by Gorany's backing Austrian rapacity in near East, would stand ready to leap at other's throats; Japan's joining England, and possibly not even that, would hold the Slavs back from the Balkans, Constantinople, perhaps Vienna. Southern Africa would take fire quickly, and we should see if the Boers' new-found loyalty to their conquerors, strengthened as it is by England's superbly wise moderation in the recent re-construction, would avail against a new and tempting challenge to the old grudges and to the pride of a very proud and strong and independence-loving race. Ire-land would doubtless once again, as always in such emergencies, stir and mur-mur and threaten, possibly rise. Europe and Africa being thrown thus into epic turmoli, would even Asia bold to her long dietude? Once let the tide flow strong ly against England, and English eyes would turn with supreme apprehension to India. The ruinous overthrow of the greatest of modern empires might awaken to a new and uncalculable lifelife of which some stirrings are al a life of which some stirrings are ar-ready manifest—the most mysterious and splendid of all the ancient civilizations now in any wise extant. If Turkey and Persia were yesterday capable of self-transformation, why may not India change tomorrow? Why may not the flame and light leap across even the Himalayas, and all Asia auddenly find herself, and shake herself erect, and bring her immemorial strength to bear upon this too impertment modern world, which for some centuries has been postering by sleep? tering her sleep?

Oh, yes, the spectacle would be sublime, and all the more so because in such a cataclysm well-nigh the only immunity would be ours. We should see it all from a safe place, through windows hardly even in danger of cracking with the detonations. Yes, and we could, no doubt, see it with the same strange pleasure with which we go and see tragedies on the stage, or look out upon storms at sea. The mere thought of it, and coming to The mere thought of it, and coming to feel that it is really conceivable, extra our blood. If it came, the newspapers would outclass all the histories and epic poems-and we should read them with frantic interest. That is all the human nature. But there's something else in human nature, thank goodness, and growing, we believe, stronger and stronger, in spite of the growing armaments everywhere and our own Hobsons and things. We admit that turning away from the prospect of such thrills and shudders and savage exaltations is like turning away from any other dissipation; but we would rather not drink, thank you. Work and play and home-making and children and the quieter human striftes and rivairies and the mind's ad-vance look better to us-for ourselves and the other continents as well. We prefer a peaceful Europe for our vacations, and see no good reason why there must be throbbing war-drums and airy navies before the parliament of man is ushered in. Perhaps we have no say-so on the ques-tion, since we seem, relatively to all the other people, so little involved. But Mr. Chamberlain thinks we might have, if we tried, and wonders if our State partment is exchanging any notes, trust it is, if they would count.

U. S. S. Rainhow. PORTLAND, Oct. 13.—(To the Editor.)—Could you tell me as to the whereabouts of the U. S. S. Rainbow S. A.

On September 22, the Rainbow was at Woo Song, China. If you desire to communicate with some one aboard of the ship, address the letter care Postmaster, San Francisco.

BLEMISH OF DIRECT PRIMARY.

In Election of United States Senators It Impairs Federal System.

Washington Post. In one of the states where public opinion is in contempt of the language of the Constitution of the United States providing for the representation of the several states in the Federal Senate there are five candidates for Senator, every one a rich man, and all of the dominant political party in that state. The party authorities have ordered a blanket pri mary, and it is predicted that a great of money will be expended in the campaign.

candidate will have expensive indquarters at the political capital and a commercial metropolis. In every county clubs will be formed to wear the buttons of their favorite, and the state now awarms with well-paid henchmen of he millionaire statemmen, intent on buyng a seat in that body that is illustrious for the splendid talents of many a poo man who held a place on its roll the last

The printing presses are at work grindthe state to influence the vote of the dear deluded people. Palace cars and automobiles are in requisition, regardless of expense, and all the while this blanker primary nonsense was invented in the name of patriotism for the benefit of the poor man.

If the thing were left to the Legislature, where our Constitution lodged it, a poor man could easily make his way to the state capital and show himself to the representatives of the people, who are the cream of the citizenship of their respective communities. But the theory of this new evangel is that the people are incapable of choosing an honest man from among their neighbors, whom they all know, to represent them at the state capital, but they are infallible to select from among strangers a sage and a satriot to represent them at the National

The thing is simply revolution and destructive to the Federal feature of our Government. The Republic will cease to be, and all things will become National, made it the United States Senate een famous for more than 100 years for the lofty character and splendid talents membership. That was the Senate Soon it will give place of the Republic. to the Senate of the Nation, for the to turn the Senate into a National body appears to be growing.

PAUPER SOUTH THING OF PAST. Profits of \$700,000,000 Cotton Crop Re-

main Mostly at Home. Charleston News and Courier. issured the moment that five and sixcent cotton passed into the realm of memories. For years speculators had waxed rich in bearing down the price of the staple. It was Hayne, a South Carolinan, who, with Brown and French millions, first made a calculated attack on the bear market and forced cotton to a decent price. There has never been a pauper market since. The establishment of many textile markets in the South has helped to keep the price of the staple up, and there have been other concomitant causes. How-ever that may be, the fact is of imortance, and the fact is that the millions which formerly went into the hands of the speculators at the North now stay in the South erop is worth \$700,000,000, and this amount is circulated from planting to final distribution. A large share of that sum formerly remained in New York, but New York no longer gets a profit out of all proportion to her interest in the crop.

The doubling of population of any community will generally mean the doubling, if not trebling, of the real state values. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the urban real estate of the South is today worth at least twice what it was worth 10 years ago. Such an increase over a large area of country is almost un-precedented, and yet it is but the beginning of a larger increase. The pau-per South is a thing of the near past, but holds no place in view of the future.

England Wants South Pole.

Chicago Evening Post. When Lieutenant Shackleton, of the British navy, made up his mind to try for the South Pole he was obliged to incur a personal debt of about \$70,090 incur a personal debt of about \$70,000 in order to get the proper outfit. The response to his appeals for funds was not generous, because the public was skeptical of success. The Lieutenant went farther south than any of his exploring predecessors, and his exploit roused the British admiration. Then came the news that two Americans had reached the North Pole, and British pride was a bit humbled, though the nation was too sportsmanlike to

how it. The British are going after the South Pole, and they have faith that they will get it. Already \$200,000 has been sub-scribed to outfit an expedition to the Antarctic regions with the Pole as the goal. Naturally we hope that an American will get to the foot of the world first, but if luck should go Britain's way may there be only one subject to claim the glory, and may his proofs be fixed as fast as the Pole

School Attendance: Portland and Scattle PORTLAND, Oct. 12 .- (To the Editor) -Will you kindly give us through the Oregonian a comparison of the number of public school children in the three itles-Portland, Los Angeles and Seattle? Give number in attendance; also number of school age.

J. C. McGREW.

The total enrollment in Portland public schools on September 24 was 20,872; census for 1909, 34,264. On the ame date, the total enrollment in Seattle was 29,613; census for 1909, 39,866. We have no late statistics for Los Angeles.

Her Safe Proposition.

Philadeiphia Record. She was trying to persuade her husband to give up smoking, and she had point-ed out to him one day the exact amount of his expenses for tobacco during the course of a year.
"Besides, my dear," she persisted,

"you will be better off mentally, physically and financially without the pipe "Well, maybe so; but all great men have smoked," he argued.
"Well," she sighed, "just promise me, dear, that you'll give up smoking until you are great. Then I'll be perfectly satisfied."

The Evening of Autumn. A cricket clings to a weed and sings
A song that is weird and chill;
Like a dirge it seems, that is heard
dreams.

like a dirge it seems, that is heard in dreams,
As it floats o'er the windy hill,
the birds are dumb, and no bees hum;
The wave of bloom is spent.
The wave of the fields my spirit yields
A soft and sweet content. The barberries red their coral spread
Athwart the lichened rocks;
So grace lives on sthough Summer's gone.
At the threshold Winter knecks.
The spell ne'er thres; twist the mullein good citizen?
Spires.
O'er the grass in every place.
Beyond compare, with a shuttle rare.
The spider weaves his lace.

So the league arranged harm one of the twist difference good citizen?

What difference good citizen?

Altitude
SALMON RI
the Editor)

Doth Beauty got To the eyes that know She only takes new form. Doth Beauty go to tall so the She only takes new form.

And lies at rest on a mendow's breast,
Or files through a shricking storm.

Thus memory finds neath calms and winds
A harvest fresh to reap
For fancy's food in solltude,
And ravel-knitting sleep.

SAMUDL MINTURN PECK.

Life's Sunny Side

William H. Frazer, head of the seamen's union, talked in his Boston office, apropos of Labor day, of the sailor's life, "Our union has made the sallor's life easier," said Mr. Frazier, "but there In still much to be done. The sallor's lifeis still very hard, and it can't be

viewed with optimism. "When people talk to you," he said, about the philanthropy of skippers and the luxury sailors wallow in, don't have the perfect faith of the minister-

'He, you know, on being asked by his examining bishop to write out the Micene creed, wrote with a faith entirely too vast: "'I believe in all things, visible and invisible."—New York Sun.

The king of the Relgians once left his umbreila in a hansom when driv-ing in Brussels. This was returned to His Majesty a few hours afterward by the proud cabby, who was offered for his honesty by King Leopold the sum

f 100 francs. The astute jehu, however, begged a The astute jenu, however, negged a great favor of the king. Could be have the umbrells instead of the money? The favor was granted, and before many days had passed the cabman had put up the umbrella for sale and it was knocked down to some loyal enthusiast for tills france. for 1100 francs

When King Leopold heard of this he exclaimed: "Well, I've heard of an umbrella being put up to keep off showers of rain, but this seems to have been put up to bring down showers of gold."—Lendon Globe.

Walking one day among his old arishloners in the East End of Londoh. Dr. Lang, now Archbishop of York, stopped a parishioner who had married a man who enjoyed the repu-tation of being the inxiest man in the East.

Well, Mrs. Brown " he said. "I hope your husband is proving a good pro-vider." "Yes, sir, thank you, sir," she replied, "he has provided me with three new places to work at since we were

married."-Tit-Bits.

The most humorous incident of the recent Rock River conference at Rock-ford occurred when "Dr." Clayton Youker arose and introduced a resolution

by the preachers. by the preachers.
"I move, Mr. President," said Dr. Youkers, "that the secretary be instructed to enter upon the minutes of the conference the name of every preacher having D. D. after his name There seems to be a great number of them here. In fact, nearly everyone seems to have them. The secretary vill also enter after each name the b stitution from which the degree

eccived, the date and place of its eceipt and the reasons therefor.
This will simplify matters very materially for the brothren. If a preacher having the charmed symbols shall have received them from a German university we should know about it, and be in a position to show him the obel-sance due him. We could then address him as 'doc-tor,' with the proper inflection on the syllables. man has his degree from an un-known or inferior institution, we can has him on the atreet with a call of Hello, Doc,' and cut it short,

Thus may we say to our posterity: Lives of great men all remind us. We can make our lives sublime.
And departing leave behind us
D. D.'s on the sands of time."
It was ordered referred to the com-

nittee on conference relations.

A certain Louisville social leader, whom we will call Mrs. Fayette County, to avoid identifying her, was told by her husband ever the telephone that he would bring a number of gpests home to dinner. The party was guests home to dinuer. The pa altogether unexpected and in house, which has become noted generous and sumptuous spread in it, there was not enough

Mrs. County got busy at once and instructed the cook to order certain supplies while she planned the rest of supplies while she planned the rest of the dinner. A little later Mrs. County happened in the room where the tele-

happened in the room where the telephone was and was horrified to hear
the cook talking feroclously into the
telephone something as follows:
"An' Ah want six dozen sof' shell
crabs and ef yo' doan get dem up here
mighty quick Ah'll skin every one of
yo', ye' low down—Who is dis"—Dis yo, ye' low down-Who is dis"-Dis is Mrs. Fayette County, dats who dis is, and Ah means ebery word Ah say!"
"Mandy," cried the mistress, "what

do you mean? You must not."
"Law'sy," returned the cook, "dat's all right, Miss Fay, Ah talks to 'um like dat for yo' all de time."-Louisville Times.

What Crane Really Said.

rom the Minister's Speech before the American Asiatic Association in New We believe that although China has

great problems to solve, such as the ad-ministrative problem, the opium problem the currency problem, the revenue prob-lem, she is perfectly capable of solving them alone if she can be kept free from menace; and we also believe that if she increases in prosperity she will make a better market than if she deteriorates. Of course, in the development she will require much foreign material, and in a perfectly legitimate and friendly way Secretary Knox has determined that we shall have our share. It may not always be necessary to repeat the new form of hold-up which our State Department has recently been so successfully engaged in of forcing money on China

Game Licenses in Adjoining States. PORTLAND, Oct 13 .- (To the Editor.) -Is a license for hunting and fishing required in the states of Washington and Idaho, the same as in Oreg

Washington requires a license to fish for commercial fish, salmon, etc., but not for game fish. Hunting requires a license. County licenses cost \$1 a year and are procured from County Auditors and are good in the county where is-State hunting licenses, good throughout the state, are procured from the state auditor at \$5 a year for state residents, \$10 for non-resi-dents and \$25 for aliens.

Idaho requires payment of a license for both hunting and fishing by nonresidents.

The League Settled It.

California Weekly.

Satan, Apoliyon and Beelzebub once
engaged in a controversy concerning
which would make the best candidate for which would make the conflict. The dispute waxed hot, and the very foundations of sheel might have been shattered had it not been for a hapsuggestion made by a shrewd little

"Send for the good government league said he. "It is great on deciding such questions."

So the league was sent for and all was arranged harmoniously. But as for which one of the three the league indorsed, what difference does it make to any

Altitude of Two Mountains. SALMON RIVER, Idaho, Oct. 11 .- (To the Editor.)-Will you please state which of the two mountains is the higher, Mt Rainier, of Washington, or Mi. Whitney, of California, and

Mount Whitney is 14,898 feet high; Mount Rainler, 14,526 feet.