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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1910.

, TAXES GROWING APACE,

It is now costing more than a billion dollars a year to run this great and glorious republic, whose seat is at Washington, D. C. 'It costs prodigious sums additional to run state and county and local governments. This means taxation that would stagger any people on earth. It has made the cople of the United States look about them to find the cause of high cost of living. It is more extravagant waste than kingdom, monarchy or despotism would make.

At the session of Congress just ended, appropriations reached a total of \$1,054,000,000. Demands for growing Governmental bureaus—which are increasing in officialdom apace—for pensions, Army and Navy, rivers and harbors and for various local "porkbarrel" purposes, make an enormous bill for the people to pay. Yet amid this increasing expense, foolish clamor goes up, incited by harangues of demagogue politicians, for lower taxes on the necessaries of the people's con-

Large part of the expenditures is wasted through extravagant and surplus officialdom. If the government were run on the economical principles of private business, the saving would certainly be very large. But, of course, that is impossible. Extravagance is one of the luxuries of "free" govern-

ment. Several days ago Senator Aldrich asserted in the Senate that \$300,000,-000 a year could be saved taxpayers of the Nation, if the National Government could be administered on "busi-ness principles." His remarks are thus quoted in the Congressional Rec-

country was turned over to a business of this dountry was turned over to a business man to control and manage it by himself on business principles, the expenditures of the Government could, in my opinion, be reduced \$200,000,000. Mr. Aldrich-If the whole business of this

\$20,000,000.

Mr. Beveridge—A year.

Mr. Aldrich—I repeat that. That is my judgment about it. I said that if I, as a business man, could take possession of this Government and run it as I would run my own private business, without any let or hindrance from any one, I believe that say \$300,000,0000 could be saved; and I say it now. I realize that it is not feasible or possible. The Government of the United States is not going to be turned over to any individual.

While this is no would avenue.

While this is no valid argument against "free" government, still it is a most important argument against wholesale extension of Governmental powers and functions and against Governmental ownership and operation of public utilities. It serves as a warning to the public that it must taxes. And because the chief sources of revenue are duties and excises, this means that the people must expect to pay more into the treasury in taxes on articles they consume. The lower-tax promise of politicians who rail at the tariff can never be ful-

If people of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will look at the hosts of officials that have invaded their boundaries to "conserve" forests, minerals and streams, they will see a sample of the tax-eating appetite of the Government. The more the officials consume the more they crave. It is no exaggeration to say that they will devour the value of the things they pretend to conserve, many times over

OUR UNCERTAIN NICARAGUAN POLICY. Washington dispatches in yesterday's Oregonian indicate a badly mixed situation in Nicaragua. With the representative of Estrada, the rebel, demanding interception of a vessel supposed to be carrying arms for the Government troops, and with Senator Stone openly stating that the revolution is backed by a syndicate, it would seem to be a time for some first-class diplomacy, if this Government wishes to emerge from the row without a legacy of trouble. United States, as a rule, does not participate in the family rows of neighbors, until American interests are threatened, and when the time appears ripe for intervention, the pro test is emphatic and decisive. Unfortunately for our record in this resp. there has been too much dilly-dallying in this Nicaraguan conflict. Our attitude throughout the con-

test has been that of an over-cautious party anxious to pick the winner, result of this halting policy, neither the Nicaraguan government nor the revolutionists are satisfied. Regardless of where the banner of victory shall perch in the end, we shall have accumulated a select assortment of enemies, not at all conducive to the enlargement of our trade with Nicar-When the Nicaraguan government, early in the present trouble, captured a couple of wandering Americans, evho had joined the revolutionists to assist in overthrowing the government, the United States made feeble protest. This protest was not loud enough to defer the execution of the two soldlers of fortune, who by their own admission, in letters afterwards made public, had earned the death penalty. It was of sufficient importance, however, to incur the hatred of a great many supporters of the Nicaraguan Government. The revolutionists, failing to save their allies were naturally more incensed than the

That hope is not yet abandoned of dragging the United States into the fight as an ally of the Estrada forces is apparent from the demand of Dr. Salvador Castrillo that Secretary Knox intercept a steamer carrying arms to Madriz. As the latter is the head of the only Nicaraguan government that is recognized by this country or by any other country, it would

buying arms wherever they were for sale, and in entering them at any point where he could dodge the revo-jutionists. The policy of "hands off" would be a good one for the United States to follow at this time until our interests are more in jeopardy than at present.

DEMOCRATS ADVISING REPUBLICANS Oregon Democrats declare for political purposes that the Republican party is rushing headlong to destruction, by refusing to follow headship of anti-assembly "leaders," who are trying to "boss" the party with their near-Democratic ideas.

.But suppose, now, the Republicah party had adopted the headship of U'Ren, Brownell, Bourne and the rest, and was rushing into the contest this year under their guidance. What words could then depict the intense What scorn of Democrats and their organs towards a party that would acknowledge such leaders?

It would shock and disgust Democrats that the party of Lincoln should exhibit such deficiency; that an his-toric party of grand and matchless chievements should stoop to the littleness of men of this character and caliber. The Democratic press would voice their scorn and their disgust dally. Its appeal to the people to reject a party so guided or led would put a tongue in the thunder's mouth. All the exclamatory phrases against assembly, now emanating from Democratic sources, are but a feeble outery compared with the demonstration that would be heaped upon the degenerate rival party, if it accepted the U'Ren-Bourne-Brownell leadership now proclaimed by them as the consum mate flower and fruit of political

righteousness. But now that the Republican party will not accept nor follow these "lead-ers," Democratic bosses make great furor over them, call them the Republican party's true patriots and matchless prophets, and have adopted them as their friends and ailles in the enemy's camp. With them the Democratic bosses are co-operating for the purpose of bringing the Democratic party to full power in Oregon.

Democrats fear Republican assem-bly will make it impossible for them to keep up their old game of preying upon Republican dissension. So, they have taken up the cry against an an clent and honorable privilege of free citizens—that of assembly.

But assembly will be held, nevertheless, and all genuine Republicans will be fully represented in it.

RIVER DRIDGES AND TUNNEL. . Several bridges, built high across the Willamette River, will serve the public better than one tunnel under the stream and will cost less.

is the testimony of competent engineers, and they ought to know. The serviceability of one tube would be similar to that of one bridge-it would afford means of crossing the river at one place only, and the public obviously wants more facilities than that.

Besides, a tunnel would serve only one kind of traffic—that of streetcars. High bridges, like that proposed at Broadway, several of them, are more desirable than one tube, and are better within the resources of the city to pay for. There will be a tunnel under the river some day, perhaps several of them, but the time for them is not now. This is the time for building Broadway bridge. After that will come some other project-another bridge, or perhaps a tube.

FIRE PROTECTION IN SCHOOLHOUSES.

"Fireproof schoolhouses" is a mouth-filling phrase that has found continually pay more and heavier lodgment on the tongues of a considerable number of persons who talk on the theoretical side of rather than on the practical. No schoolhouses are really fireproof. They can be built so only by enormous expenditure of money, which is beyond the means of Portland and other cities to pay.

But schoolhouses can and should built so that they may be emptied of their human contents before fire shall endanger lives of children. Large corridors, wide and straight stairways -not too steep-and frequent fire-drill practice will protect children from fire and stampede. All schoolhouses in Portland and elsewhere in this country are built of wood, and the modern ones are serviceable and safe. With proper precautions in building wooden structures and in training children there will be no fire catastrophe.

If it were necessary to build school. houses of so-called fireproof material, means would be found to construct them that way. But Portland has found wood serviceable, practical and safe through 60 years of experience. Nine-tenths of the people live in wooden houses for the same reasons. Let schoolhouses be built so that children can quickly rush out of them and there will be no danger

BELITTLING OUR HARBOR.

"The Milwaukee line wants to enter Portland, but how will it get in?" says an excitable and unreliable local paper, addicted to the practice of cir culating misinformation in lieu of facts and lucid argument, against measures that do not meet its approval. "It (the Milwaukee) maintains an Oriental steamship service. How could it reach the East Side water-front in such a way as to make connections with an Oriental liner?" continues this organ of misrepresentation.

The natural inference which a stranger would draw from reading this sort of nonsense would be that Portland's harbor is limited to the few blocks which border the river along the main part of the city. Mr. Hill is something of a railroad builder, and, incidentally, is in the Oriental steamship business. When he entered Seattle with his steamship line, passed up all of the expensive sites in the heart of the city, and selected some cheap frontage at Smith's Cove, about four miles out of the city

Mr. Hill failed to find as much water in the channel at Smith's Cove as can be found on either side of the river anywhere along the twenty-four miles of good frontage and dock sites that lie between Portland proper and the mouth of the Willamette. He had no difficulty, however, in dredging out dock site that is ample for all of his business, both local and transcontinental. Milwaukee will encounter no greater difficulty, when it enters Portland, although, being almost exclusively a Harriman line, it will find some very desirable sites already owned by that system, and available m that he was within his rights in mileage of water front on both sides

of the river, with Willamette Slough reached by both rall and steam roads, and with Columbia Slough, similarly situated, has the finest possibilities for a great harbor that are possessed by

any city on the Coast. Not in a hundred years of the greatest possible progress will this city be crowded for wharfage facilities. The present attempts to belittle our prestige in this matter cannot possibly acamplish anything but harm, for such unwarranted criticism falls into the hands of strangers, who thus get an entirely erroneous view of our facili-ties and possibilities. Portland is too big a city to handle all of its waterfront business along a few blocks of frontage, and in the future, as in the past, it will meet any emergency that may arise, and will provide facilities for all of the business, ocean or rail, that will come to the port.

PUBLIC DOCKS FALLACIES.

"The people," we are told, should decide whether Portland should load its taxpayers with taxes, debt, politicians and agitators, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining public docks. But where public docks are successful—as in enlightened despotisms of Europe—the people do not decide anything in regard to docks. Their rulers, acting upon advice of ngineers, financiers and navigation experts, decide all matters. The people's demagogues and labor agitators in America, who make civil admin istration and government projects profilgate, wasteful and debt-ridden, have no inning there.

In Portland the people have no knowledge of detail or experience nor forecast of consequences, sufficient to determine this matter, although they are well informed and intelligent. Not even can the people determine the best of several kinds of payement. Yet pavement problems are simple compared with dock problems. On the subject of pavements, however, only a few have positive and accurate information.

It is no repreach to the people that they are not all specialists on all sub-jects. But they are entitled to the guidance of specialists on everything they undertake. The question of docks is not a proper one to decide by counting votes of a majority. A majority of ballots, delivered without experience or knowledge, may be a hindrance rather than a progressive step and probably will be. It certainly was not a progressive step when it authorized the city three years ago o enter the docks business.

There is no more reason for the city to enter the docks business than the streetcar business or the telephone business or the electric lighting busiiess. All these undertakings would be extravagant, wasteful and debt-build-ing as parts of the city government. They would be manipulated by political charlatans and labor agitators.

Besides, there is no need of public docks here. The big shipping is carried on by large firms, that have their own wharves and that load and unvessels promptly and at reasonable rates. Is the city to take up this work for the shipping firms and make taxpayers foot the bills? Let this agitation for public docks cease and private capital will provide

all the new dockage facilities that

the growing commerce will require, KEEP HOLD OF THE LOAF. A suit filed recently before the court in Vancouver illustrates again the folly of aged parents in conveying their property to children for the consideration of care and maintenance during the remainder of their lives. The plaintiff in this suit is a woman of 87 years; the defendant is her son. In consideration of love, maintenance (including clothing) and such care and kindness as her age required during the remainder of her life she conveyed to her son the property of which she was possessed. She has found, or so alleges, that the consideration that she gave was not held to be sufficient for the consideration that she sought and for which she stipulated and she

has appealed to the court to cancel the bargain. It is, of course, probable that this aged woman thinks she see: intent to slight and neglect her which does not exist. The tendency of the aged in this direction is one of the strongest reasons why they should maintain their individual property rights as long as they have need of a home. On the other hand, it is practically certain that a man who will take over a deed to his mother's home in consideration of giving her the care and comfort which it is his duty, and should be a pleasure for him to bestow even were penniless and homeless, is not to be trusted very far to discharge this duty when he has to be paid, with his mother's last property holdings, to do

A former well-known citizen of Portland, who died some years ago, possessed of considerable property, to-gether with a wife and haif a dozen children, conveyed by will, with the nominal restrictions required by law his entire property to his wife with wholesome injunction: "Keep the loaf under your own arm, Mary if the children need a slice, cut it off, not too thick, but be sure to hold on to the losf"

The wisdom of this advice is proven very time an aged parent parts with the family loaf under the promise that he or she shall be fed from it during The child that exacts such a surrender is not to be trusted as an almoner, and ten chances to one the parent who makes such surrender will ive to regret it, for cause, real or fancied, the one being not less grievous and hard to bear than the other Selfishness is apt to rule in such matters, and it should not be given the whiphand. The man who will not treat his aged mother or father with filial consideration without a deed to his or her property will not do so when once the deed to the property is transferred to him. Than this, nothing is more certain.

The New York Journal of Commerce sarcastically mentions the recent ship subsidy speech of Repre sentative Humphrey as "The finest example of boldness in stating in positive terms what is known not to be fact, and what could not by any pos-sibility be fact." Mr. Humphrey declared that 90 per cent of our commerce is carried by a giant monopoly composed of foreign ships, between which there is not the slightest competition. Humorously assuming that such a monopoly exists, the New York paper suggests as a means of getting rid of it, that we "continue to make it cost American capital one-third more to build, own and operate ships than it costs the monopoly; exclude all but American-built and Americanmanned ships from American regis

to raise a mightler marine and do the monopolizing ourselves." The wild statements of Mr. Humphrey done nearly as much to discredit the cause of the subsidy people as has been done by Penton, the salaried liar of the subsidy seekers.

With the river and harbor bill sighed by the President, all doubts about the opening of the Willamette River as a toll-free highway have been removed. The \$300,000 appropriation, which has been a hobby of Represent ative Hawley, will relieve producers of the 50 cents per ton lockage charge, which for so many years has been a burden on river traffic. The success of the measure is due to the persis tent efforts of the Willamette Valley citizens and newspapers, which for years have kept the matter continually before the public. The Oregonian and other newspapers in the Willamette Valley were endeavoring to re move this lockage handleap for quarter of a century before some of the blatant newspapers now claiming credit for the achievement were in existence. The people of the Valley are to be congratulated over the result of their long fight.

Jonathan Bourne is going to Illiols to explain the beauties of "the Oregon system," including the plurality primary and Statement One. The true inwardness of this "system" never be apparent to Jonathan until 1912, when it will most effectually work his undoing. He never will be supported again by party loyalty. Nominated by a minority faction in Republican primaries, he was carried through the election against tremendous opposition, by appeals to party loyalty. The same appeal repeated would fail. Jonathan, two years hence, will learn the real beauties of plurality primaries and factional "knifing." A faction that wins a nomination by meager plurality vote cannot command the party support In Jonathan's case it had su support by merest chance. That will not happen again.

William Huntley, the millionaire vice-president of the Exchange Na-tional Bank of Spokane, and Emma his wife, parents of 10 children, finding the companionship of each other no longer tolerable, have separated—the wife seeking divorce—and have effected an amicable adjustment of their large property rights. The cause of their marital disagreements is not stated. Let us hope that it is no more grave than that depicted in Will Carleton's verses, "Betsy and I are out," wherein the husband an-

I have no other woman, She had no other man, Only we've lived together As long as ever we can,

The phrase "The Fool of the Famas applied to Oregon, since the state began all sorts of foolish and outre experiments, was not an invention of The Oregonian, nor first applied by The Oregonian to this state It appeared first in a prominent East-ern journal and was used to utter warning against adoption of U'Ren's Oregon "system" elsewhere. Description was given of one of the interminable schedules, to be voted on by the whole population of Oregon, few of whom could know what they were voting about. It was no miss, in the circumstances, to designate Oregon "The Fool of the Family."

Astoria advices report the cannery salmon pack to date about 30 per cent ahead of that of last year, while the cold storage pack is about 50 per cent ahead. This ought to spread pros-perity among the lower river fishermen, for the raw material is bringing a good price, and most of the mone falls into the hands of thrifty individuals who do not spend it in the riotous, wasteful manner which was characteristic of the old type of fishermen.

It is painful to see the distress of the local Democratic organ and some few others throughout the state, over the fear that assembly will divide the Republican party, ruin its prospects and cause its defeat. Truly and indeed, their distress, caused by their solicitude for the welfare of the Republican party, is a most pathetic spectacle.

Administration of public wharves, under our political and industrial sys-tem, would be most unsuitable to Portland, as it is to all American cities. The business would fall at once into the hands of political shysters and labor agitators. No need to tell the rest.

The spectacle of a business man and his wife fighting on a prominent street, Saturday afternoon, is of such infrequent happening in Portland that a large crowd of onlookers gath-Affairs of this nature would ered. better be settled before they begin.

Something is added to the galety of politics by efforts of a certain orin Portland to parade and exploit George Brownell as a political reformer and as the paragon of political righteousness for the present time.

Great things have been done in Ore. gon without assembly, but the greatest are of a kind that would better have been done differently. Look at the kind of high officeholders

Secretary Dickinson says the colored troops will stay at Fort Lawton. They be less bolsterous after the Fourth. Now if the black should "lick" the white and take the bruising cham-

Seattle must build a fence, because

pionship, another advance in progress would be scored for the white race. Circuit Court judges begin a two months' vacation next week. Holding

court means trying times during hot

veather.

Daniel Sully's life-work was amuse the world, and he succeeded. Outside those bounds he was a failure.

Royal Anne cherries at Creswell measure 11 to the foot. They are just The Sixty-first was a billion-dollar Congress; but this is a billion-dollar

country. The story of the fire on the packet out reads like old times on the Mis-

That was a Republican war vote from good old Polk, Saturday.

Hawley lost the Siletz game on

DEMOCRATS PLAY "BUNCO GAME" ay They Fear for Republican Welfare When the Truth Is Reverse.

Albany Citizen. ervation is a popular topic in thes days. Like the word "strenuous," it has taken a peculiar hold upon the Amer-ican people and is applied to almost very activity of life.

In this connection it may be remarked that the Democrats of Oregon have some special interests to conserve. Else why should they be so fearful of Republican success (or failure, as they profess to see it)? Every Democratic leader in the state seems to be in mortal fear that the Republicans are making asses

themselves.

Democratic brefhren, we Republicans are prone to mistrust you. We fear that your solicitude for our welfare is not wholly of the altruistic sort. We fear wholly of the attruistic sort. We fear that you fear that if we get together we will succeed in electing a Republican Governor and Republican officials generally. We believe you are playing to the grandstand, We think you are wholly interested in the conservation of Democratic interests.

A "Square Deal" Assembly.

A "Square Deal" Assembly.

Roseburg Leader.

Republicans throughout the state are becoming thoroughly alive to the situation and the assemby proposition is proving its success and forecasting victory to the party in November. There has been but one contention so far, and the unexpected happened. At Oregon City, U'Ren presented himself for admission by proxy and was denied. He remonstrated without result and retired. He returned later and stated that the assembly was right in denying proxies, as he did not believe they were proper. He then thanked the assembly for permitting him to back down from his former position. This incident proves that it is the intention of the Republicans of Oregon to give the people of the state a give the people of the state a quare deal," and that U'Ren has to mit the assembly to be the proper

Democrats as Republican Dictators.

Harrisburg Bulletin.
The assembly isn't denounced by
Republicans around here so far as
have heard. The approval of it by Republicans around here so far as we have heard. The approval of it by the conservative element of that party is becoming more evident daily. It seems that a party's own affairs should be governed within that party, yet in the instance of the proposed assembly the Democratic leaders have been the dictatora. Surely the Republicans are not seeking to prevent an assembly of any opposing party, class or clique. If the Prohibitionists have a right to meet and suggest a list of candidates for the various state offices, which they have already done, we can't see the wrong in any other party doing the same thing. Southern Linn County is in favor of an assembly for any party that chooses to assembly for any party that chooses to hold one, so long as it does not conflict with the laws of the state regarding the

Brownell's Political "Love."

Eugene Register, The Register has always been fully aware of Brownell's "love and sympathy" for the people. We recall the time he neted as chairman of the Congressional Convention in Eugene, when he an nounced facetiously, "We will now pro ceed according to programme," where-upon he pulled a "programme" from his pocket and proceeded as announced. Oh, yes, George always had great sym-pathy for the people he could use to on yes, charge always and great spathy for the people he could use to forward his own political ambition. He is now working the old game on a new tack down in Clackamas County.

Mr. Paget's Mistake.

Mr. B. Lee Paget seeks to be the mouthpiece of the Prohibitionists, and in a communication to The Oregonian avers, that it was necessary for his party to hold a convention, as it is not a party according to the terms of the a party according to the terms of the direct primary law. Mr. Paget may be a good prohi and a good lawyer, but he seems to forget that there is a provision in the law for nominating by petition. All sorts of cranks seem to think that it is only the Republicans who cannot hold a convention.

Prohibition Fallacy.

The Dalles Optimist.
One thing is certain, and that is that statewide prohibition in Oregon can never

Gervals Star. The assembly movement is one of all The assembly movement is one of absolute merit and as such commands aftention and the result will be unquestionably for success. To reunite the Republican party is possible but this cannot be brought about so long as Republicans listen to believe in doctrines promulgated by the Democratic press and opposite party followers. The only way to reunite the party is to reunite and keen reparty is to reunite and keep re-

One Comfort, at Least

The Dalles Optimist.
The "faithful" have not much to expect rom Jonathan. He has filled the two from Jonathan. best offices at his disposal by appointing two unknowns who have scarcely be-come citizens of the state, one as Register of the Land Office at Portland and one as Postmaster of the same city. But he could not land Hefer. There is some satisfaction in that.

Kermit Had His Fun.

New York Sun. The guests who left the reception carried with them little boxes of wedding cake marked "A. R." in a gold monogram. The crowd outside waited patiently until 6:39, when Kermit raised a cheer by slipping out to tie a whit satin slipper to an automobile whice which drove up to the door. Then Mrs. Long-worth came out carrying a double hand-ful of rice and ordered a butler who ful of rice and ordered a butler who carried a bowl of telltale grain to scatter it liberally over the machine. Next the bridesmaids, with plenty of rice ammunition, lined up at the door. The young men of the party scrambled out on the roof of the porch and showered the bridesmaids with flowers, holding their rice fire in reserve.

Canard on the Face of It. Springfield Union.

We admit that we had great confi-ence in the Associated Press, but that was before it sent out the statement that Roosevelt would be slient for two months after his arrival in this coun-

He Can't.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.'s, wedding hat is said to have cost \$200. Must have made young Teddy seriously question his ability to support his wife in the style to which she has been accustomed.

The World Moves.

The World Moves.

Boston Transcript.

In times gone by when we'd convey A task's sheer hopelessness, we'd say,
"You can't do that—no use to try—
Not any more than you can fly."
But that old phrass we've left behind,
It's useless now; we've got to find
Some new comparison, by jing!

But man-flight is a common thing.
Transcrip For man-flight is a common thing.

Boston Transcript

GREAT ORATOR OF THE OBVIOUS A Little Study of the Colonel as Original Thinker.

Brooklyn Eagle.
The difference between sentiment and sentimentality is made the subject of a letter by Mr. Roosevelt to the London Times. The difference between sense and sensibility aroused the con-sideration of Jane Austen. Mr. Roose-velt resolutely refused to change sen-timentality, of which he is the relentless foe, for sentiment, to which he declares he is profoundly attached. Years ago, other folk, Dan Bryant, the minstrel, among them, learnedly descanted on the distinction between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse

These controversies do not occur among lexicographers. To them the meanings of words are known and the shades of meaning are apparent. The controversies abound among those who are less lexicographers in learning and more than lexicographers in learning and more than lexicographers in importance. Those who read and buy books and pamphlets outnumber those who merely discuss the words, or the spellings, or the meanings of words, in pamphlets and in books. One never ears of philologists wrangling over hears of philologists wrangling over definitions or orthography—pronuncia-tion is their battleground—but among those not philologists the disputes con-cerning what words signify or how words should be spelled are incessant. Mr. Rooseveit's letter to the London Times will arouse among philologists merely a smile, but it has already be-come the cause of discussion around come the cause of discussion around tea tables and in family circles, where the rule of the majority in petticeats overcomes the adverse vote and the larger knowledge of the minority in trousers. We have no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt's letter will make him the idol and the topic of "everyone who thinks with his heart" everywhere.

Does the render ask what's the use? Friend, the use is the usableness. Any matter that can stir words, to the exclusion of thought, in the domestic exchange, is not to be despised by the multipliers of words, and cannot be ignored by the neutralized preferers of thought. Mr. Roosevelt has made himself solid with such as will not argue, when "they feel they are right" and when "they feel they are right," and as can "cry," when they are out-argued. Besides, there was a "man of sentiment" known to Sheridan, though forgotten by Mr. Roosevelt. He though forgotten by Mr. Roosevelt. He was named Joseph Surface. His devotion to "sentiment" was verbally extreme. It excited the admiration of Sir Peter Teazle—at first. The disillusion, followed by alienation, came afterward. Mr. Roosevelt's letter to the Times was written within rifleshot of the theater in which Sheridan developed Joseph Surface and the Teazles, but with sublime unconsciousness of the analogy, our ex-President, who is the orator of the obvious, went right on his trend of truism as if he had hit off an absolutely novel proposition.

This is Mr. Roosevelt's great advanrage: Nothing that ever has been said prevents him from saying it himself. To him it is as never said till he says it. To him it owes its originality. Shakespeare, Sheridan, Milton and any prior others are nil. Such an idea as indorsing them he would seem a contract them he would seem a contract them. others are nil. Such an idea as indorsing them he would scorn. Such a charge as parrotting them he would denounce with the short and ugly word. Either to be accused of unoriginality or of copying would be sacrilege, not to say muckraking. Nothing that ever has been heretofore said and nothing that may hereafter be said can be regarded as a bar by Mr. Roesevelt on saying it or as at all worthy of attention until he says it or may yet say it. Philip James Bailey and Martin Philip James Bailey and Martin Farquhar Tupper had this same blessed fecundity of reassimilation and this same happy self-satisfactoriness of this same happy self-satisfactoriness of unconscious redigestion, but Mr. Roose velt excels them in both.

The greatest wealth of mind Mr. Roosevelt possesses resides in his utter destitution of humor. For wealth to reside in destitution is difficult, but in this instance it is as actual as th The statesman with humor and knowledge makes other happy. The states-man without humor can treat all knowledge as exclusively his own and one thing is certain, and that statewide prohibition in Oregon can never be enforced any better than it has been in Maine and other prohibition states. In the City of Portland there will be more harm done by blind pigs and clubs that will spring up that is now done by the saloons, far more. A prohibition law never has been enforced in a large city and never will or can be. The Optimist still believes in the partial sanity of the people of Oregon, and we do not look for the prohibit to gain their ends at the coming election.

Seldes which all knowledge, which is also his at first hand. The statesman without it is in himself the subject of a self-made happiness that is ineffably radiant and incomparably Rooseveltian.

Besides which every English dictionary in the world makes sentiment and sentimentality synonymous; but our Theodore is a law, as well as a dictionary unto himself, just as he was a whole Federal Constitution unto and by himself for over seven eventful can rate all mankind as his kinder-garten to be instructed by him, at first hand, out of all knowledge, which is by himself for over seven eventful years. We never had his like; none but himself can be his parallel. And there

BRITISHERS "SLOPPING Funeral Anti-Climax of Irish Digni-

taries and Irish Terrier.

are those who say we are to have

New York Post. The depths of anti-climax were sounded by the London correspondent of the Mon-treal Star in his account of King Ed-ward's funeral. Having enumerated the British dignitaries who followed the coffin, he feels stirred to a bit of politi-cal philosophizing:

Looking at this wonderful list of names, do you observe how many are Irish, from Roberts and Kitchener at the head of the army, downwards? Even King Edward's mournful little terrier was Irish.

Here is justification enough for the charge that it takes an Englishman to charge that it takes an Englishman to go the limits of sentimentality once he gets started. The incident of the little Irish terrier was pretty and pathetic, but the floods of emotional gush it has let loose in the United Kingdom and the dominions beyond the sea, have more than drowned all the beauty and all the pathos out of the incident. The Times has printed letters about the little Irish terrier that were fairly deluged with tears It was not loyalty; it was hysterics. For all their exurberance one can hardly imagine Frenchmen "slopping over" in

this altogether absurd fashio Vandalism of the Laundry.

New York Herald. A fortune awaits some genius who will invent a new method of marking clothes sent to the laundry—a washable, remova-ble tag, or something of the sort. The present system is unsightly and ruinous. Nothing is spared, from the daintiest dolly to the kitchen towel. In fact, the finest fabrics do not escape the hiero-glyphics of the marker's stencil, pencil, whatever device he uses in this decr

Columbus Journal.

It is a poor home that has a dark and dingy kitchen. Food absorbs not only the material conditions that surround it, the material conditions that surround it, but the spiritual conditions as well. A gloomy kitchen makes a gloomy heart, and a gloomy heart never can make a pudding or a pie worth eating. It is said that some women who are trying to re-form the world have dingy kitchens. They will never do it.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Little Mildred is in her first term at school where she gets reports as to her standing marked on a decimal scale One hundred is perfect and 60 is pretty serious. The other night while saying her evening prayers, her spirits, always high, were actually irrepressible, and her petition was punctuated with snickers and smothered giggles. "Do you think the Lord will like that

kind of a prayer?" asked her mother, repreachfully.
"Nope," returned Mildred glibly.
"Not much! He'll gimme bout 60 or that!"—Woman's Home Companion,

A scientist attached to one of Uncle Sam's bureaus at Washington found himself, at a dinner given by a Federal nimself, at a dinner given by a Federal official, next to a vivacious young woman from the West, who, being aware of the attainments of her distinguished companion, endeavored to draw him out" with respect to his views concerning certain recent

views concerning certain recent achievements in his line.

After a bit, the professor was induced, somewhat against his will, to talk "shop," and incidentally explained very carefully and elaborately to the young person. to the young person an experiment tending to show that life can be pro-duced in sterilized bouillon by the action of radium. The professor warmed up a bit. "Think of it!" he exclaimed. "What a

"Think of it!" he exclaimed. "What a train of thought is aroused by this ex-periment! Why, it may have happened in this world of ours millions of years

"Yes, indeed," assented the young lady, visibly impressed, but a little incredulous. "Of course I understand that there may have been radium then, but where did they get the beef tea?" The late John J. Ingalls, United

States Senator from Kansas, once told with great glee the story of a joke at his own expense, the humor of which, however, he enjoyed as keenly as if he had not been the victim of it.

"I went one evening," said Mr. Ingalis, "to make a political speech in a small town. I presume the people thought I would have difficulty in filling as hour; at any sate they called

ing an hour; at any rate, they called upon the village choir to assist.

"I trust that the hymns were selected before my arrival, but of that I cannot be sure. I know that before the talk the choir sang, 'What Shall the Harvest Be?' and after it, 'Nothing but Leaves,'"—Youth's Companion.

Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington. U. S. N., retired, tells a story which would indicate that Theodore Roosewould indicate that Theodore Roosevelt was himself convinced of the fact
that had there never been a war between the United States and Spain the
Colonel of the Rough Riders would
never have been President of the
United States. Admiral Harrington,
then a commander, was in command of
the monitors Terror and Puritan in the
Spanish war, and it was after he became a Rear-Admiral several years came a Rear-Admiral several years later, and after Mr. Roosevelt became President, that the conversation that

President, that the conversation that follows occurred.

"I was the commandant of the Norfolk navy yard," said Admiral Harrington, "when President Roocevelt visited the yard. I. of course, escorted the President, and in the course of the tour he noticed that there were a number of battleships in the yard.

"What ships are those, Admiral?"

"What ships are those, Admiral?"
the President asked. I told him the
names, and then remarked:
"Had we had those ships in 1897,
Mr. President, there never would have
been any war with Spain."
"That is year true." "That is very true,' replied President Roosevelt, 'and had we had them I would not be here today." - Wash-

ington Post. DILEMMA OF BERNARD SHAW Law Requires Him to Ask His Wife What She Won't Answer.

Springfield Republican.
George Bernard Shaw, in the character of the plutocratic Socialist, has just become the hero of one of the most amusing of all his comedies. The intricacies of the income tax provide the plot. The of the income tax provide the plot. The law regards the income of a married woman as part of her husband's, income and requires him to give full particulars concerning it. But Mr. Shaw has no except by asking her. Shaw has no means of ascertaining his wife's income, except by asking her. She, being a consistent and resolute suffragette, refuses. The law gives him no means of compelling her. Therefore, all he can do is to report to the Income Tax Commissioners his mide's sioners his wife's name and address and leave it to them to ascertain the amount leave it to them to ascertain the amount of her income. That they can do. But, having done so, they are forbidden by law to impart the information to him. Yet if he does not get that information somehow he may be sent to prison. And there is no use in his appealing to his wife to give him the information to save him from jail, because there is nothing in which a suffragette glories more than imprisonment for principle's sake; and if a suffragette gladly goes to jail herself, she will the more gladly see her husband sent thither. Obviously, G. B. S. is in an awkward fix, out of which, S. is in an awkward fix, out of which, however, we shall hope to see proceed a play in the best Shavian style.

Poindexter's Big Job.

Vancouver Independent. Poindexter has planned a big job. Besides endeavoring to defeat Wilson, Burke, Ashton and Humphries for the nomination of United States Senator, he proposes to defeat Congressinen Mc-Credie and Humphreys for re-election this Fall and is laying the ropes to get Senator Jones later on. This looks like quite a big Job for one lone Congressman. Jones, McCredie and Humphreys all have friends in the State of Washington who are not apt to assist Mr. Poindexter in his ambition to eliminate these men and promote himself to the head of the Congressional delegation from this state. It would be a nice thing to be elected United States Separary and at the same United States Senator and at the same time be able to name all the Congress-men and other Senators. This is a job equal to any that Aldrich would undertake and even Joe Cannon has never at

s Viewed in Chicago. Chicago Record-Herald.

"A Brooklyn judge says all women are not angels." "He ought to study English composi-

What has English composition got to do with it?"
"The judge evidently meant to say that with him. I have two ex-wives who are still living." "Do you mean still living or living still?"

"No, I mean living yet." Amending the Suggestion.

Newberg Graphic.
The Woodburn Independent 'eays the Republican state assembly should 'suggest' at least two to succeed Sesster The Independent evidently has a higher opinion of our Jonathan's abili-ties as a statesman than seems current If it is merely a case of filling the vacancy some would be cruel enough to suggest that the mere choice of laif a man would be sufficient.

And Both Were on Time, Too.

Everybody's Magazine.

"What member of the class can mention one memorable date in Roman history?" the teacher asked.

"Antony's with Cleopatra," ventured one of the boya.

Only Two Viewpoints.

Philadelphia North American.

Here in the United States there is no middle ground on which men stand viewing Theodore Rooseveit. Dispassionate impartiality disappears as soon as his name is mentioned. Every citizen is fervently for him or profanely against him.