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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK OREGON.

Theodore Roosevelt, like Governor Hughes, urges direct primary nominations-following recommendations by assembly. In Oregon, recommendations are to be by representative assembly. Thus, the plan in Oregon brings "suggestion" of candidates close the people like the plan urged by Governor Hughes and ex-President Roose-

Roosevelt's letter to Lloyd Griscom, chairman of the Republican committee of New York County, commending the Cobb direct primary bill for entment by the Legislature of that state, is a signal vindication of the Oregon plan of naming candidates for primary nomination by party assem-

The Cobb bill was rejected by the Legislature in its regular session and Governor Hughes summoned the lawmaking body back to its duty in spe-But the lower house of the Legislature yesterday rejected the

bill again. The Cobb bill was the product of compromise between the direct primary faction of Hughes and the convention faction of party bosses of both parties. Each faction was defeated in its purposes of legislation in the regular session. They succeeded in patching up a compromise bill, which eliminated high offices from direct nomination and allowed direct nominations for minor offices. But the compromise bill also failed to run the gauntlet of the political boss

Defeat, however, is certainly only temporary. Demand for direct nominations in the Empire State is too strong to be long resisted. But the primaries will not be the go-as-youplease and free-for-all kind heretofore in vogue in Oregon. They will not be a bourne for self-invited candidates, nor an inciter of minority faction nominations. They will be guided by a cen tral, recommending body, that is, by an organization of party.

This essential principle of party action is well understood by Governor Hughes, ex-President Roosevelt President Taft. The wonder is that any political faction in Oregon would have effrontery to deny it.

THE PERPLEXING RATE DECISION.

Details regarding the Interstate Commerce Commission decision on the Spokane rate case do not add much in the way of explaining the probable result of the sweeping changes the orprovides for. The Commission has set in motion a mighty force, but seems unable to determine what the consequences may be to the localities where this influence will be felt. That portion of the decision which provides for a three months' test of the reduced rates appears to be a kind of an anesthetic administered for the purpose of permitting an examination of the patient. Pending announcement of the result of this examination, the invest ing public, which supplies the funds for building and operating railroads, will be in such doubt as to whether the malady is fatal or curable that investment in any kind of railroad

securities will be far from attractive. Not since the panic of 1907 has the stock market been in such a badly demoralized condition as it has been during the forty-eight hours following announcement of the decision. The three months' test, instead of alleviat ing the fears of the owners of railroad securities, as was the intention of the provision, has only served to increase the uneasiness. It is not at all comforting to the owner of railroad stocks and bonds to know that his investment, which may pay handsomely for three months and show a loss for the succeeding quarter year. is to have its future earning powers based on the "fat" months instead of the "lean." If, however, the new rates become effective, and there is no readjustment which will admit of the roads meeting water competition on the Pacific, it may force them to encourage the development of local traffic.

Both the Harriman and the Hill lines, the two systems most affected by the decision, have in the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, a wonderful field for development. Rather than continue to compete with the water-carriers by making the long haul across the continent under the reduced rates that will be necessary to attract the business, these roads may prefer the more profitable distributive haul from Pacific Coast ports, where the traffic can be assembled by the watercarriers. It has been repeatedly demonstrated-in fact it is openly admitted in the 40 per cent differentials publicly posted-that the railroads cannot haul freight from the Atlantic seaboard territory to the Pacific coast at as low a rate as it can be handled by steamers. On the greatly reduced haul from the coast to the Rocky Mountain country, the profits in rates are so much higher per ton per mile that, in conjunction with those watercarriers, the railroads can make more money than will be possible under the rates ordered by the Commission for

the long overland haul. The opening of this new route for Atlantic seaboard freight and the internal development that is already beginning and will be greatly increased from year to year, will eventually make the local field west of the Rockies such an attractive one for the railroads that the transcontinental business by rail will be more lightly regarded than it is at present. natural resources and in area of country, the Pacific Northwest, is incomparably superior to the rocky sterile New England region. Yet local traffic there has been developed to such a high degree of completeness by the

The Oregonian Railroad that its business makes a very imposing showing compared with the big transcontinental railroads which sprawl over half the states and territories of the Union. Transcontinental business will seem insignificant by comparison with that handled in local territory west of the Rocky Mountains, when the railroads have

developed this region to its limit. Portland from its earliest days has been the great commercial entrepot of the Inland Empire. It held that position when the bateau and the pack train carried to the interior the goods brought round the Horn in sailing vessels. It lost none of its early prestige when the steamboat supplanted the bateau, and it has steadily gained since the railroads have made the steamboat a back-number as a distributing agent. With this record of the past and the bright possibilities of the future we have but little to fear over the ultimate settlement of the rate trouble. We may feel some temporary effect from the blow that has been dealt the railroad companies, but it will not be lasting. In the readjustment made necessary by the change this city and other Coast ports will get about all to which their location entitles them.

A COURTHOUSE MACHINE.

The county of Multnomah has a bunch of courthouse officeholders, who are very sure that the people need their services-and more to the point, that they need the taxpayers' money. They do not wait to hear the voice of the people calling them, nor that of any body of worthy citizens, like the assembly of 827 Republicans, that will meet in Portland July 16. But their desire for continuance in fat office impels them to declare themselves the tribunes of the people and the \$27 representative Republicans the

This would be funny, were these self-seeking patriots of the public salary roll in less serious need of keeping their seats at the pie counter. How long must the people of this county retain the services of these gentlemen? Some of them have enjoyed two and three terms, and have managed to obtain increases of salary from the Legislature for themselves and their depu-Now they are unwilling to submit their merits for re-election to 827

delegated Republicans. The people heretofore have not had much sympathy with men who have wanted office so badly and have considered their own selfish interests above the public's. It remains to be seen whether there is a courthouse clique in this county strong enough to run the people's politics. A nonoffice holding assembly of nearly representative Republicans is evidently not to be compared, as a machine with the courthouse band of office holders.

THE FIREPROOF SCHOOLHOUSE.

Citizens of Mount Tabor, within the limits of School District No. 1, are asking that the new schoolhouse that must be built to accommodate their growing juvenile population be constructed of brick or stone or steel, or the three in combination. In brief, they want a "fireproof" schoolhouse, regardless of cost; a schoolhouse that will, by virtue of the materials of which it is composed relieve all caretakers, janitors, teachers, principals and heads of departments from all responsibility for the safety of children who attend school therein.

In point of fact, what they really need is a large, airy, well-ventilated, well-lighted building, substantially tion, with wide halls, broad steps and adequate exits, and the installation therein of a modern heating plant Given this and human responsibility in the care of the building, in the disposal its debris, the storing of fuel supply, and as an emer-gency precaution the systematic practice of fire drill with the pupils, and we have, to all intents and purposes fireproof school building divested of all false ideas of indestructibility and as safe as modern architecture and

engineering skill can make it. Owners of stone quarries, concret mixers, steel contractors and the like may demur at this; but the attempt to eliminate human responsibility in connection with the care and safety of children is most unwise, and when put to an emergency test will surely fall in its purpose.

TOO MANY WORLD'S FAIRS?

George Westinghouse, of the comnittee appointed by Mayor Gaynor, of New York, to consider the advisability of celebrating by a big exposition in 1913 the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Manhattan, announces that he is opposed to the project, giving as reason therefor that there are, in his opinion, "too many world's fairs." John Claffin, temporary chairman of the committee, upon requesting the opinion individually of his fellow committeemen on the subject before the committee held its first meeting, received thirty-nine answers to the forty letters of inquiry which he sent out. Of these twenty-eight were unfavorable to the proposed fair. Most of the writers contented themselves with a simple statement of disapproval. A few of them gave reasons. these reasons was that New York could not afford to hold a world's fair that would fall below the standards set by Chicago and St. Louis; another was that New York has attractions enough already to tax to the utmost the time vonder and resources of sightseers. The reason given by Mr. Westinghouse

has already been quoted. In the view of the New York Commercial, all three of these reasons are excellent ones, the first being by far the most potent. While the world's fair idea has not been exactly "played out," it has been badly overworked. A great event of world-wide importance, ike that of opening the Panama Canal, may justly be celebrated by an exhibition of world-wide scope. But certainly New York does not need to call on elements from without to mark the 300th anniversary of the date (1613) when, as stated by Peter Parley in a little book of rhymes calculated to fix dates of important events in the minds of children he

Some Dutch from Holland settled pat on An island they called "Manhattan." Nor yet does the great metropolis need a world's fair for advertising pur-Moreover, an exposition with all the world to draw upon could hardly be made so wonderful that it would not be obscured by the many attractions that New York every day presents to its visitors. In itself a great and grand exposition, the most cosmopolitan city in the world, it would have to put forth strenuous efforts indeed and spend money without

exhibit than is open every day of the year upon the Island of Manhattan. The proposition is, however, still under consideration by a subcommittee of the general committee appointed by the Mayor. With twenty-eight out of thirty-nine opposed to it, the verdict of the committee can be forecast with a reasonable degree of certainty.

AGAIN THE PISTOL HABIT.

The chances are that if Operator Fuller had not had a revolver in his pocket he would not have murdered Conductor Stewart. If it had been necessary for the irritated young man to go to his room before he could procure the weapon, his anger would probably have cooled on the way, and ie would now have a happy future before him instead of the blighted life of a criminal.

Opportunity is more than half the story with most crimes of passion. Give the man a moment or two for sane reflection and his fury calm: The desire to kill vanishes and reason resumes its sway. That is why It is so dangerou: to carry deadly weapons. It is dangerous both to the man who bears them and to every body with whom he happens to have a trifling discussion. Who knows when the most friendly argument may not develop into an angry dispute.

Jesus knew very well what he was about when he prayed "deliver us from temptation"-that is, from the opportunity to commit sin or crime. Without the weapon the opportunity is escaped. No doubt in the miserable days and nights which must follow for him young Fuller will bitterly rue the habit of carrying firearms. He will curse the persons who taught it to him. He will bewall the custom of the country which makes this rash and fatal practice common. Men cannot avoid discussions. They cannot prevent arguments from passing on into heated wrangles. But if neither disputant has a deadly weapon at hand the tempest will pass over and no harm will be done, while if the gun is accessible the irrecoverable shot is all too likely to be fired, and human life and happiness must pay the penalty of human folly.

PLURALITY PRIMARY RIOT.

Minority nominations in plurality primaries cannot command support of majority voters of party. truth demonstrated again and again in Oregon. To expect majority to accept candidates of minority in this manner is absurd. To try to force acceptance would be tyranny. The only possible means of purposeful party action is representative assembly. Party ob-ject has been thwarted too often by minority nominations.

When Mayor Simon was named by assembly, party members united to acept him and they nominated him by big majority. Then they elected him, also by majority vote. Same way with other nominees of the city assembly

last year. A candidate for office who gets but mall fraction of the votes cast in primaries for nomination wins nomination by plurality, does not represent the majority of his party and seldom secures its support in election. made it impossible for Republicans in Oregon to elect United States Senator last year in the general election, although they outnumbered Democrats, in registration, nearly three to one. A Democrat was elected who, in the primaries of his own party, received less than 7000 votes for nomination, while the Republican candidates between them polled 49,000. Yet Chamberlain Such is the fraud of pluralities and

Statement One. Party assembly can remedy this po litical riot by naming candidates whom majority of party will accept.

DR. YOAKUM'S MIRACLES.

It would be rash to say that all the persons who declare they have been cured of various allments through the ministrations of Dr. Yoakum are selfdeceived or worse. No doubt many of them speak in perfect good faith and have actually obtained relief from suffering. It is well understood in our time that a number of complaints yield more or less readily to the influence of the mind on the body, or of the body on the mind perhaps. Dr. Yoakum's ceremonial of smearing a little magic oil on the patient's forehead is strictly in accord with theologcal precedent. It was in use among the early Christians and had the sanc tion of the Apostles themselves, who wrought their miracles of healing in much the same way. It makes no difference, however, by what rites the disease is attacked. If there is sufficient mental disturbance of the proper kind the patient will often be relieved. and he will look upon his benefactor as one possessed of miraculous power. Naturally in their enthusiasm the

witnesses will be disposed to stride a little ahead of the facts. The woman who was "instantly" cured of a huge tumor by Dr. Yoakum either had no tumor to begin with or else she has it still. The miraculous power of the faith healers does not extend to the instantaneous working of major physical changes in the body. They can sometimes produce such effects, but it takes a long time. The stigmata which appeared on the body of St. Francis are a remarkable instance of this sort. but he only obtained them after years

of mental striving. Very likely the faith-healers occa sionally succeed with a disease which has baffled regular physicians, but this is because of some idiosyncrasy in the patient. The physicians can usually cure the same disease in other patients easily enough.

MAINTAINING SEAPORT PRESTIGE.

Liverpool, despite the handicap which nature has placed upon her does not purpose to relinquish her hold on the shipping that has made her great. The remarkable increase in the size of the trans-Atlantic liners and the competition of Southampton and other ports have caused some anxious moments for the men who guard the commercial destiny of the large English port. But through all the years in which she has been building up her wonderful maritime business, Liverpool has met every emergency and has managed to retain her prestige. That this policy which has brought such splendid results will be continued is made clear by the announcement from London that the Mersey Dock and Harbor Board has decided to commence at once construction of docks large enough to accommodate 60,000 ton steamships. This preparation is discounting the future but slightly, for already the 50,000-ton steamship is building and at the rate at which the size of these leviathans is increasing New York, New Haven & Hartford stint to give to the world a greater the 60,000-ton ship may be here as off today?

soon as the new docks are ready for FARMERS DEMOLISH BILLBOARDS. SOME GENUINE DEEP SEA YARNS

The new record-breakers which are now building will be \$40 feet long, and it is expected that the 1000-foot steam er will be racing across the Atlantic within the next ten years. The news from Liverpool has renewed agitation for greater docks in New York, where the piers most used are but 825 feet Thus far the War Department has prevented the city authorities from extending the piers any farther out into the channel, but it may yield to the pressing demands of commerce and narrow up the harbor channel and thus increase the pier space. Appreclating the value of her seaport prestige, Liverpool never ceases work on the harbor and entrance from the sea Throughout the year dredges are constantly working, and, while big ships and the commerce of the port continues to grow.

This policy of keeping a deep channel to the sea and plenty of water in the harbor must be followed by Portland to a greater extent than ever be The Columbia is mighty stream compared with the diminutive Mersey and the problem of maintaining a deep channel from Portland to the sea presents no such serious obstacles as have always confronted Liver-Unabated effort, however, is a necessity in order to maintain our present prestige and provide for the future. Our ocean commerce is growing more rapidly than ever, and we keep just a little ahead of the demands it is making on our facilities. With a satisfactory channel to the sea, Portland will always be in a large degree independent of transcontinental rail rates and will make increasing use of the highway which nature has pro-

The Chilean government has placed an order for a 32,000-ton battleship to cost \$15,000,000. Chile is not a very large country. While it has the periodical revolutions that are so characteristic of all the fiery republics down south, its general reputation has been such that the necessity for the largest battleship afloat is not very great. Se far as known, there are fewer children crying for bread in Chile than in England, Germany and some of the other great countries which are engaged in the battleship-building race, but it is quite probable that much better uses be found for \$15,000,000 Chile than tying it up in a great fighting machine. There is, of course, possibility that Chile is buying this battleship as an investment. With so many war clouds hovering around at various altitudes, there is always a possibility of a brisk demand for new and second-hand battleships. are needed they are needed so badly that a first-class one might command a good premium over the origi-

Governor Clark, of Alaska, in protesting against the game lay. of Alaska, says: "The laws now in force do fit the conditions. Under their provisions the Secretary of Agriculture makes the regulations and defines the closed seasons for game." It is sur-prising to note that the Honorable Secretary Wilson, who has displayed such admirable genius for finding two bushels of wheat where only one has grown, should not be competent to make game laws to fit Alaska. It may seem strange that a Secretary of Agriculture should be selected to make game laws for a country 7000 miles away from his headquarters, but the Honorable Secretary is undoubtedly an membered that he has most persistent ly advocated the growing of goos wheat, and any man who can see any merit in that coarse substitute for real wheat must have more knowledge of geese than he has of wheat.

John W. Daniel, representative in Congress from Virginia and member of the United States Senate from that state from the forty-ninth Congress to the time of his death inclusive, was a typical Virginian of the old school of politics in Virginia. He entered the Confederate Army at the age of 19 and shared the trlumphs and defeats of the "Stonewall Brigade" until the close of the war. Senator Daniel was not an old man at the time of his death, having been born in 1842. However, he suffered more or less from wounds received in the Confederate army and the paralysis with which he was stricken some months ago was directly due to the impairment of his vitality from this cause. By his death vacancy occurs on the Democratic side of the United States Senate.

Gussie Ogden Drewitz, millionaire suffragette, just divorced, is "so happy" over getting the decree that she takes up with increased ardor the fight to help women get free from their "matrimonial mistits." Gussie will forget it when No. 3 happens in sight.

The correspondent who writes of mock auctions emphasizes the fact that the place to buy watches and jewelry is in an established store. One never sees the sign "Caveat Emptor" over the door of the auction shop and few would read it if it were there.

Has the auto disaster on the Van couver road joined the great body of mysteries, along with the looting of the safety deposit box, the disappearance of Hannah Smith and other much-considered trifles that made news of the day in their time?

Formerly the great overshadowing thought on the Fourth of July was that of National independence; nowwell the columns of telegraphic dispatches sent out from Reno tell the

Portland will have a sane Fourth,

with everybody out of town or "tired to death" over Sunday. Is patriotism a failure and is Daniel McAllen dead? The Deputy Sheriff of Grant County who allowed a prisoner to be lynched

Justice is wide awake in that region. Senator Gore's committee is without funds and its chairman cannot see his way to do any investigating before December.

was found guilty of murder yesterday,

some preliminaries and the reading world will have a rest. The Beavers are running lap and lap with the mercury and live hogs in

Only three more days of these ful-

the upward climb. Coincident with the raise in tobacco, why not have a semi-annual swearing-

Lawless Act Used as a Text for Re marks on Advertising.

Washington Herald. Any one who has traveled from Washington to New York must have been struck by the monstrous signboards that flash by the car windows for the greater part of the route. Hideous things they are; boards built into all sorts of fantastic shapes, shricking at the passerby—to the exclusion of the landscape—of the merits of this man's liver pills, that manufacturer's shoes cure-alls, window screens, tollet artiwindow screens, tollet articles, and what not.

Along that part of the rallway lines that run through New Jersey the offense of these grotesque billboards is greatest, and it is small wonder that a party of New Jerseylies, farmers and others, rose in indignation the other day, and with crowbars and axes must still wait for high water, the smashed many of the signs into kind-channel seaward is steadily deepening ling wood. It is probable, of course, that the advertisers had paid rent for the space they occupied, and that the indignant New Jersey people were violating the law, and yet their action seems to have met with little but ap-

It may be within the law to smear the landscape with these atrocities, but it has been clearly demonstrated that it is done in utter disregard of public sentiment, and often without regard for private rights; and the action of the New Jersey men goes to show that when an evil cannot be abated by other leans the people, long suffering, wil take the matter into their own hands. The New Jersey episode is a symptom which the billboard advertiser will do

For, after all, this hideous disfigure ment of the landscape is all so wasteful and unnecessary. There is a proper and dignified channel for advertising the daily newspaper; and as a medium reaching directly into the homes of the people it has never been, nor ever will be beaten. It is one of the necessities of our age that the merchant and the manufacturer should tell the people about their wares, and this can always best accomplished through medium of the dignified, high - class Indeed, the readers of the modern

newspaper owe much to the advertiser, for it is not too much to say that the making of the modern newspaper, with its cables from abroad, its various de-partments of interest, its wide informa-tion, and the aid it is able to give in comprehension of public questions uld be impracticable without the advertiser.

COMMANDMENTS FOR HUSBANDS. These Are No Joke, but to Be Taken Seriously.

Berlin Correspondence New York Sun Germany has taken over wholesale the brilliant idea initiated by the official Italian marriage gazette, Gazetta Delgi Spozi, and there is now published the German edition of the Ten Commandments for husbands. It should be explained that the Ten Commandments, which here follow, are intended to be taken seriously, and seriously, and are by no means a joke: Don't quarrel with your wife, even when she anneys you. Hear and

judge justly, but not weakly.

2. Endure the frivolity of your wife, but don't let it go too far.

3. According to your income provide the necessary money for your household, but do not let more be spent than you can afford. you can afford. 4. Take care that your apartment

and the clothing of yourself and wife match social position.
5. Don't allow your wife's intimate female friends to settle in your house, and don't bring your male friends in too often. 6. Women hate newspapers and ser-

fous books. Don't let your wife rob you of your library pabulum. Insist on saving time by reading in bed or at meals. 7. Have one sleeping apartment. You don't want your wife to be too inde-

S. Treat your wife affectionately. alk over household affairs with her nd conceal nothing of your life from er. Insist that she do the same. 9. In your home your wife must be mistress, but you must provide the final court of control. 10. Respect your wife's parents, and see that she respects yours. Accept the advice of her parents, but follow your own opinion.

PREPARATION FOR UNIVERSITIES Boys From the Public Schools Do Mucl Better Work.

Chicago Record-Herald The annual Yale report, just issued, makes an interesting comparison between the public high schools and the private preparatory schools as feeders for the universities. Despite any possible academic preference for the ter, the report places the training the public high schools in a favorable

In a few words, the result of the comparison is this: That while the boys from the private schools come to the universities better prepared, the boys from the public schools do the better work after getting there.

The great point is not what a boy actually brings, but what he can develop after coming. The boys from the private schools

represent a higher average of wealth and opportunity. With them effort is not so necessary, and struggle is all but unknown. The boys of the public schools are likely to be the product of moderate circumstances. They have grown up in a democratic atmosphere of give and take. Their future is large ly in their own energy, application and ambition. They must make good chiefly through their own exertions.

Perfection That Repels. New York World.

In Kentucky, opposite Evansville, Ind., a Golden Rule town is being built. There are to be no saloons, no officials, no graft, no monopolies. public

There is an idyllic group of islands in the Straits Archipelago. No drunken-ness is known there, no crime, no po-liceman, no jail. Money is a forbidden plague, all trade being by barter. We do not learn of a concerted rush of dreamers to Cocos-Keeling. In Orsa, Sweden, there are no taxes. In Brock, Holland, there is no dirt. In Destard, Brazil, there are 13 choral so

cieties to 15,000 people. The imn tion to these places is negligible Man dreams of perfection and the absolute satisfaction of desire. Yet he is born contrary. He will not have the supreme good thrust upon him. that which he shall possess he wills to struggle. So long as the model town on the Ohio remains that way it will the most tempting place in the duties. United States to keep away from

Where She Found Comfort.

Lippincott's Magazine.
At a prayer-meeting held in the backwoods of Rhode Island, testimonies were requested, and a very old woman tottered to her feet. "I want ter tell this blessed com-pany," her voice quavered, "that I have rheumatiz in my back, and rheumatiz shoulders, and rheumatiz in my legs, and rheumatiz in my arms, but I hev ben upheld and comforted by the beautiful Bible verse, 'Grin and bear

> Uninjured. New York Sun.

a fight remained.

Achilles was lamenting his vulnerable heel. "But you can talk all right," they sured him. Thus he saw the main requisite for

Extraordinary Occurrences Vouched for by Eye Witnesses to the Same. Willapa Harbor Pilot.

Thursday afternoon a number of the nasters of the vessels now in port net at the office of Deputy Collector Egbert, as is frequently the case when they are out for a good time. When Captain Burke, of the barkentine Ama ranth, asked the assembly if they had read of the adventure of the master of the schooner Mabel Gale with a flock of flying fish when off San Pedro re-cently, they said no, they had not. So Burke told them that the afore-

named vessel had recently, in the vicin-ity mentioned, ran into a shoal or flock of flying-fish of such size and ferocity that they had cut the foresail smithereens by their sharp dorsal and that they were in such quantities that there were sufficient of them falling on the deck to throw the schooner down by the head.

This story was commented on by the old salts, the majority of them being willing to admit the genulneness of the tale, for, said one, there are constantly happenings at sea to vessels that are unbelievable to a landlubber. This yarn reminded Captain Gus Ol-

sen, of the Mayfair, that "once he was when one of those steady off-store gales, called 'pamines,' was a-blowing, sailing by the coast of South America All hands were astounded by the ad-vent of a number of large grasshoppers or locusts that began to come aboard, and as the wind increased so did the insects until they were in such quantities as to blacken the sky, and genlemen, you can believe me or as you d- please, when the pam-plni was over and the hoppers gone there was not a stitch of canvas left on the sticks."

One or two of the captains moved uneasily in their seats as if about to demur-more or less-when Captain Charles Peterson, of the schooner Bangor, just in from Samoa, said: "Gentle men I see that some of you are about to question Captain Olsen's veracity or sanity: You mustn't do eithe What he has told you is the everlas ing unvarnished truth. While I was not on the spot at the time stated was due west of him about a hundred and the same hoppers aboard me in small numbers and, gen tlemen, I noticed that every d-d one of them had on a canvas suit."

EX-PRESIDENTS AS MENTORS.

From Jefferson Down, They Have In fluenced Their Successors. Boston Transcript. The influence of ex-Presidents on

the policies of their successors is no ew thing in our politics. Per Vashington is not quite within ategory, for John Adams was category, for John Adams easily influenced, but we all know that Washington in the very last weeks of his life was the object of appeals to reverse his opinion on the "term," coming from Federalists feared that without him as "third standard-bearer their cause was lost Jefferson was the monitor of many Administrations. Monroe sought the approval of the "Sage of Monticello" for his famous doctrine. Madison in his retirement was consulted. Jackson, when he left the White House, left an understudy in the Presidency, and a the Hermitage was a power often in-voked. Martin Van Buren became the Free Soil candidate for President 1848, eight years after his defeat re-election. Millard Fillmore, the President, was the candidate of the "American" party in 1856, and his candidacy greatly complicated the situation and contributed not a little to Fremont's defeat. Even John Tyler sought to be an influence, for he was one of those who negotiated in value to prevent the outbreak of the Civil War. John Quincy Adams is an illustration of the legitimate open exercise of ex-Presidential influence, since in his long Congressional career subsequent to his retirement from the White "anti-slavery" sentiment. Grant's influence was far from negligible even Life, before his third term boom was launched.

STUDY OF PORTER CHARLTON. Attempt to Analyze His Character Fron His Appearance.

New York World. Porter Charlton is 21 years old and looks no older. He is of middle stature, fair complexioned, with rosy cheeks and a fairly athletic frame Blue eyes that shine brightly from sunken sockets illumine a face that is remarkable for the sharpness of its line-

aments. His blond hair is inclined to be bushy, and he generally lets it grow to something more than ordinary length though as he appeared yesterday it was short, almost close-croppe His manner is open and frank, yet there is a furtive expression about him, as though he were in constant fear of being watched. His mouth is what physiogno-mists call weak, and around his eyes are

lines that should not be present in the face of a youth of his age and training.

An inordinate self-conceit is indicated by his almost presumptuous bearing to-ward even his own father, and he proved it by sending for all the papers to read what was being printed about him. But there is a breadth over his eyes and a well-shaped back head that would give the impression of more than ordinary intelligence, which is carried out and made more positive by conversation with him. His language and his method of expression are excellent, and in trying nents he can preserve an aplomb that is wonderful.

Ed Howe's Philosophy. Atchison Globe

We refuse to judge any candidate by nis keynote speech. What has become of the boys and girls who played "crack the whip?" woman's idea of shopping is to look at Oriental rugs, and buy matting. We have noticed that when a quack

advertises he always uses the word expert. Every man has a notion that his principles" are better than other peotle's. We have been advised to quit smok-

ers ago, and we are still quitting idually. ing gradually. The man who works in a smelter, or fires a battleship engine hasn't any hotter job than the gent who spends most of his time watching the ther-

An old-fashioned father learned that his son was calling on a girl every night and remaining until midnight The old-fashioned father went to the girl's father, who happened to have sense, and they arranged for a marriage. Now the young people have recovered from their infatuation, and are again attending to their usual

This Boy Has a Menngerie. New York Sun

New York Sun.

There probably is no boy in Greater New York who can boast of a stranger collection of playthings than that owned by the young son of a physician living on Park avenue. The boy has the entire playroom. Although he has plenty of mechanical toys the boy prefers to play with his menagerie. This consists of a colony of frogs, a rabbit a bull pup, a colony of frogs, a rabbit, a bull pup, a turtle, two snow-white kittens and six chipmunks. Through patient training the boy has succeeded in getting the bull pup, the rabbit and the turtle to eat from one bowl at the same time.

No Chance for This Kind.

Washington Star. There is no chance on earth for the farmer who complains that sun and rain make the weeds grow as well as the crops.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

A friend writes this department to state that he has heard that the colored churches are offering up prayer for the success of Jack Johnson he meets Jeff. He suggests that, if the colored brethren have any fear on account of Jack's past life that Proviience will find it impossible to help him in the fight, they might frame their petitions something like the old negro preacher did when he was treed by the bear. The preacher said: "Oh, Lond, please he'p me, an' ef yo' kain't he'p me, oh, Lohd, fo' goodness sakes doan't he'p dat beah."-Denver Post.

Very much excited and out of breath, a young man who could not have been married very long rushed up to an at-tendant at one of the city hospitals and aquired after Mrs. Brown, explaining between breaths that it was his wife he felt anxious about, says the Detroit

The attendant looked at the register and replied that there was no Mrs. Brown in the hospital.

"My God! Don't keep me waiting in is manner," said the excited young man. "I must know how she is "Well, she isn't here," again said the

kitchen table when I came home from work.' The note read: "Dear Jack: Have gone to have my kimono cut out. ANNIE.

"for here is a note I found on the

"She must be," broke in the visitor,

The minister's class at the Kirk of Tobermory had been reading the story of Joseph and his brethren, and the minister was asking the boys a few questions in review. Their replies had all been quick, concise and correct,

such as: What great crime did these sons of Jacob commit?"
"They sold their brother Joseph." "Quite correct. And for how much did they sell him?"

"Twenty pieces of silver." "And what added to the crue, ty and wickedness of these brothers?" A pause. What made their treachery even more detestable and helnous?" Then a bright little Highlander

stretched out an eager hand.
"Well, my man?"
"Please, sir, they selt him ower cheap."-Housekeeper.

"Pony" Moore, the once famous minstrel, is dead at the age of 80. Moore used to make his own jokes. Once when he played in Chicago he had his toes run over and limped on that night a foot that resembled a white

pillow "Ah's ez tendah-hoofed as Liza Johnsing," he said to the audience with a chuckle. "Yo' know about Liza? Young Calhoun White, he sez to her, proposin'

'Whaffo yo' make a face like dat when I propose, Miss Johnsing?" "Well, Cal, says Liza, 'Ah kain't give yo' offah propah consideration less'n yo' takes yo' knee co'n.' "-New York Tribune, knee off'n mah

"The terrors of the deep," remarked the captain of a transatiuntic liner, "were perhaps never more carillingly "were perhaps never more carilling set forth than in the description by young lady who last year made her first trip abroad. She kept a diary, very much like that of Mark Twain, when for seven days he record fact that he 'got up, washed, went to breakfast.

"There was, however, one important exception. When she crossed the Channel the experience was so trying that she felt impelled to describe it. firmly resolved to stay on deck,' she wrote, 'although the tempest increasto such a frightful hurricane that it is House he became the rallying point of only with the greatest difficulty that I can hold up my parasol. "-Brooklyn

> Seasonable Notes. Boston Transcript

You can't keep a good thermometer down. Smite a fly on one cheek and he re-turneth to the other. This is thirsty weather. Even the

ercury is filling its glass higher these If you want a high time on your vacation his to the mountains.
Undoubtedly many of our sweet girl graduates will make good—fudge.

A hook in the jaw is apt to finish both the fish and the fighter. Henry asks what is good for mosquito bites. Human cuticle is considered very good, Henry,

Will Be Paid in Real Money.

Indianapolis News. Meantime, no matter how acrimoni-ous become the differences as to the total of the session's appropriations, the treasury will continue to pay them

In the Magazine Section OF THE

Sunday Oregonian

WARM SPRING INDIANS OREGON PIONEERS' FRIENDS Their signal aid in defeating the treacherous, murderous Mo-

does in the lava beds of Southern

Oregon. Their reservation soon to

be reached by the new Hill lines.

FOR THE HEAVYWEIGHT

CHAMPIONSHIP AT RENO News and comment by Jack London, Rex Beach, James J. Corbett, Harry B. Smith and eight correspondents of the Associated Press, together with records and measurements of Jeffries and Johnson, profuse illustrations and interesting personal gossip.

WORLD'S MISSIONARY

CONFERENCE FOR 1910 First of a series of letters from Rev. Spencer S. Sulliger, D. D., of Vancouver, Wash., who is one of the delegates to the great international gathering at Edinburgh.

REAL "INNOCENTS ABROAD" WITH MARK TWAIN

Mrs. Nina Larowe tells of the people on the steamer who accompanied the great humorist on that memorable voyage.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS ONCE; FORGOTTEN NOW

Great fighters who are spending the evening of life in comfort; others who are paupers; others sleep in unknown graves.

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