

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1910.

WHAT THE CONTEST REALLY MEANS.

The issue of the forthcoming Republican primary campaign is not to be the "assembly." It is going to be Bourne and Bourneism. The dominance of Bourne over the affairs of the party is to be accepted, or it is to be rejected by the Republican voters. This noisy and insincere howl about the assembly is manufactured to disguise the designs of Bourne and his faithful political procurers to perpetuate the party organization and capture the Bourne machine.

Watch the progress of events throughout the state. You will see Bourne getting behind the candidates who are opposed to assembly. You will see his employed agents busy everywhere. You will see signs of his money pouring into many channels. You will see backroom assemblies held to put up slates acceptable to Bourne. You will read in friendly newspapers the inspired claptrap and parrot-like rigmarole about Statement No. 1. You will see a lot of skyrocketing around in the interest of Bourne's senatorial candidacy by persons who ought to be in better business, if you watch understandingly, you will see a lot of things you didn't expect to see, perhaps.

If the assembly tickets shall be beaten, it means Bourne. If they shall be successful, it means the end of Bourne.

POLITICAL TRUCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

When all the great parties in the British Parliament and House of Lords were so deep in serious quarrel that revolution at no distant day was throwing its black shadow across their battlefield, suddenly a hush was heard which all combatants obeyed. Eight champions were chosen and in secret sessions discussed concession, compromise, settlement. The National Liberal party, the Conservatives and the Irish Nationalists were united. No authentic word of their proceedings has been heard.

The main issues are very simple. The Conservative, Unionist and Protectionist, or tariff, party has in the House of Lords a nearly ten to one majority over their opponents. Liberals, Irish Nationalists and representatives of labor have in the House of Commons, while united in both action and vote, a majority of over a hundred in a house of about 670 members. So measures brought into the House of Commons are passed by a large majority, have been thrown out repeatedly in the House of Lords by an overwhelming vote there, chiefly composed of peers who come in a phalanx to kill Liberal measures when summoned by the Conservative whip.

Worse yet. By the British Constitution money bills are the exclusive domain of the Commons. Not until the Lords were roused by the Lloyd George budget of 1909 have they ventured to join issue with the Commons on that field. But the House of Lords in the special representative of the owners of huge estates by calling for official surveys and valuation of all such property. It imposed graduated taxation thereon. It claimed for the Nation a large share of the "unearned increment" of land arising from the growth of population and riches. It added to and graduated the death duties, or taxes, when estates and other properties descended to new inheritors. At once a shout of horror went through the land, and "haves" cried for, and demanded, the return of the land. They lay all the scrapes asunder and threw out the budget bill, and as a consequence compelled the resignation of Asquith, Lloyd George and their fellows. The whole crowd of Lords followed, and fell on their opponents by an unprecedented majority.

The battle was joined on a field where the Nation was certain to stand behind the Liberal party. In spite of every effort to cloud and befog the voters the Liberal majority—the three parties, Liberals, Laborites and Irish Nationalists, standing so far together—were bound to emerge victors. The battle of the Budget was a field where the Nation was certain to stand behind the Liberal party. In spite of every effort to cloud and befog the voters the Liberal majority—the three parties, Liberals, Laborites and Irish Nationalists, standing so far together—were bound to emerge victors.

Many times in the history of the Nation the reserve force of loyalty to the Throne has come into play, from the glorious days of the Spanish Armada on through the centuries. Instinctively patriots and people forebore from involving the new King in the strife—at any rate until time had been given him to adjust himself to his new responsibilities. It is an open secret that the strong influence which has been behind the present determined effort for adjusting came from King George.

The latest, indeed the only promising suggestion for relief of the tension follows the analogy of procedure in this country.

By the conservative organ, the Times newspaper, it is proposed that a joint committee of the two houses shall take jurisdiction and settle the question in dispute. This joint committee may consist of 100 members, half from the Lords and half from the Commons. But the fifty from the Lords are to be equally divided, Conservatives and Liberals. The fifty from the Commons to be selected from all parties in proportion to their numbers in the House.

Meanwhile the budget has been submitted and passed by both houses without change. The budget of 1910 follows the same lines. It has passed its earlier stages in the Commons and is to be held over,

after the House adjourns this month. For by this time the secret committee of eight on settlement is to have finished its work and submitted the results. After weeks of hope, fear, depression, and rising confidence it seems to be the general impression that the controversy will reach settlement on some such basis as suggested by the Times. If so the new King will have done much to confirm the reliance of his people in his wisdom and strength of purpose.

Home Rule for Ireland, in more or less extended form, is expected to be the reward of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons for standing by the Liberal party in this great fight.

The long delay has strengthened the hold of Lloyd George on the confidence of the House of Commons and the Nation. The Conservatives are foredoomed to be out of the budget of 1909. Contrariwise, a deficit of \$50,000,000 has been obliterated, new demands for defense and social reform have been met, and nearly \$50,000,000 has been devoted to the reduction of the National debt. The Nation prospers, trade develops, unemployment is reduced, and nearly \$1,000,000,000 represents the estimated annual income of the British Nation for 1910.

IN KANSAS.

Kansas is the hotbed of insurgency, for it is the home of radicalism. It has in its history taken up with every extreme form from free soil to free silver, from flat money to bank prohibition, from prohibition to insurrection, had vital and living issues in its historic opposition to slavery; it has been as often wrong as right since those memorable days. It has always sought to point the way. Too often it has been the wrong way. That's what's the matter with Kansas. Otherwise it is all right.

The insurgents have carried the state in the Republican primaries. Only two "regular" Congressmen out of six have survived. But it was too expected. Yet Kansas has distinctly not improved the character and ability of its Congressional delegation by the defeat of Scott, Jackson and one of the cleanest-cut and most capable men in Congress. How long will it take his unknown successor to reach Scott's influential position?

The "insurgents" gained Kansas in the war over "Cannonism." Yet Cannonism is a thing of the past and would have been without Kansas.

BALLINGER'S HARD FORTUNE.

President Taft expresses his willingness to stand by Secretary Ballinger to the end. But undoubtedly he was cognizant of Senator Crane's errand to Minneapolis, where it was suggested to the Secretary that he would relieve an embarrassed political situation by resigning. The position of the President, then, is that he will stay with Ballinger if Ballinger desires, but he and his personal and political advisers plainly hope that Ballinger will himself cut the Gordian knot by retiring.

It is all very awkward for the President, disconcerting to the Republican party, and humiliating to Secretary Ballinger, who deserves public confidence and continued administrative support. There is no intimation from the President or from any one immediately about him that Ballinger is not blameless in all the many matters charged up against him by unscrupulous muckrakers and disappointed office-seekers. Nor is there any opinion that he has not all the qualities of a highly efficient and successful cabinet officer. He must be sacrificed to the exigencies of the moment by throwing up his resignation.

We suppose that Mr. Ballinger will resign. He can hardly hold on in view of his virtual isolation in the hands of the President. The Oregonian will frankly say that it is sorry. It had hoped that the insane and unjustifiable clamor against Ballinger would die down, and he might be left free to bring to the affairs of the Interior Department the matured judgment and sane, unclouded mind of a man who belongs to the West, and who knows and understands its real needs. But the public domain apparently belongs to the faddists, cranks, dreamers and idealists, who think it expedient to slander and ruin the lives of the men of the present day in order to "conserve" something for remote and unappreciative generations yet to come. We are in a bad way.

MORE "ODOUROUS" COMPARISONS.

It is with sincere regret that The Oregonian notes in the news dispatches under a Seattle date line that "The Puget Sound Navigation Company's steamship Chipewa, bound to Seattle from Everett without passengers, crashed into the 100-ton wooden passenger steamer Albion, bound from Seattle for Port Angeles, off West Point light, a few miles north of Seattle at midnight last night.

The battle was joined on a field where the Nation was certain to stand behind the Liberal party. In spite of every effort to cloud and befog the voters the Liberal majority—the three parties, Liberals, Laborites and Irish Nationalists, standing so far together—were bound to emerge victors.

From this it must be "clear to the discerning eye" (of the Times) that Seattle is about eleven times as dangerous and unsatisfactory a seaport as Portland.

TO THE SCRAP HEAP.

The rapidly with which costly naval craft become outdated by development in architecture, worn out by idly lying in the water in homes for foreign ports, or aimlessly gliding abroad upon the high seas on errands of peace constitutes one of the most formidable items of expense in maintaining a navy. Late reports consign the protected cruisers Brooklyn, Minneapolis and Columbia—but now as would seem to the scrap heap. The Brooklyn was Admiral Schley's flagship in the battle of Santiago de Cuba and there is a possibility that she may be overhauled and modernized. The expense of this proceeding will be no nearly approach to that of new order built or modern lines that the wisdom of rebuilding her is doubted.

These cruisers were leaders in their class less than ten years ago. During this period naval construction has undergone many radical changes. The Dreadnought has become the standard, and in a few years what the original Monitor did for naval architecture during the years immediately succeeding the Civil War. So radical was the change that a number of wooden ships then under construction at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard rotted on the ways and were broken up and the building of the new navy began. Now comes the report that ships of the new navy, considered only a little while ago as formidable, are going the way of the old wooden hulks of the Bristow era, the death knell of which was sounded by the guns of the Monitor off Fortress Monroe March 9, 1862.

It is thus in naval construction as in every other potent force—"the old order changeth, giving place unto the new."

HELPING THE RICH.

The Standard Oil Company, one of the richest corporations, has been given a contract for carrying 5000 tons of coal to Norfolk, Va., to be carried in the American ship Acme and the rate is \$6 per ton, or \$30,000 for the voyage. At the same time that Mr. Rockefeller's oil company received this contract for carrying coal to Norfolk, foreign shipping agents were offering to transport a tramp steamer at \$4.14 per ton. As Mr. Rockefeller did not have a very large supply of tonnage, contracts were actually let to two foreign vessels to carry 11,000 tons to the Pacific Coast at \$4.14 per ton. Last night the impression that this bonus of \$19,000, which was given Mr. Rockefeller by a private corporation, may explain that this peculiar transaction was the work of the Government.

There used to be a song, "Uncle Sam is Rich Enough to Give Up All a Farm." Then the word "give up" very rarely left, but the prodigality of Uncle Sam is still much in evidence. Of course Mr. Rockefeller did not actually need that extra \$10,000 which is to be paid him as a bonus for transporting a cargo of coal in an American ship. It is a case of a wonderful gift of the system. Whenever this Government finally wakes up to the fact that cheap freight is best obtained with cheap ships, there will not only be plenty of ships flying the American flag, but it will also be unnecessary to subsidize them.

Foreign ships annually carry more than 100,000,000 tons of American exports and imports. It is apparent from this coal contract, as issued from the State Department, that the rates of foreign ships is regarded as excessive. On this basis it would cost us about \$200,000,000 more per annum for ocean freights than we are now paying. This is ship subsidy in practice, not theory.

THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE.

Governor Hay, of Washington, has issued a call for a conference of Western governors to formulate plans for joint action before the National Conservation Congress, to be held in St. Paul in September. The Pinchotian movement that has caused this proposed organization for defense, in the language of Governor Hay, has the appearance of an elaborate attempt to Western States of the control of their natural resources and have them administered from Washington City by bureau officials for the benefit nominally of the country at large, instead of that of the states.

No fair-minded individual who has taken the trouble to give this important matter study can fall to agree with Governor Hay in his statement that "we who are on the ground are at least as competent, if not more so, to handle our own resources and say whether and how they should be developed as the head of a bureau located 3000 miles distant from us, and we believe these resources should be administered by the states wherein they are located."

The proposed conference of the Governors of the states most affected by the blight of Pinchotism is of the utmost importance, for the reason that unless some concerted action is taken to thwart the plans of the Eastern faddists and the great landowners who are standing behind them, we shall find the Conservationists "backed" against the Western men. The diligent campaign of misrepresentation which has been conducted by the Pinchots, Garfields and their army of satellites and muckrakers in the East has led many people to believe that there is an economic advantage in bottling up the state's power, coal, timber and agricultural lands of the West.

These people have appropriated all of the Government land and water powers in the East without the West's sharing in any manner in the benefits accruing therefrom. It is proposed to take away from the Western people lands which are needed for settlers and homebuilders, and lock them up for the alleged benefit of future generations. The East never displayed any high regard for future generations when it was developing the country by the simple and natural process of clearing the land and cultivating it and making use of the water powers. Then why should the West be denied the same privilege? It is of course, to the advantage of the Eastern coal barons that the coal

GOOD WELL WATER IS FOUND

Flow Is Encountered 452 Feet Down at Madras.

At a depth of 45 feet abundant water has been found at Madras by a private well-digging concern, according to G. A. Kyle, chief engineer of the Oregon Trunk Railway. Mr. Kyle returned yesterday from a brief inspection trip over the line, and came back more deeply impressed than ever with the possibilities of the country and the Oregon Trunk line.

Presently, on the line, until the line is in operation, no attempt can be made to track-laying, and Mr. Kyle said he was anxious to get steel as fast as the rails can be moved into position. He phoned completion of the ferry and its full operation by September 1.

Work being centered on the line, two hundred men are piling up on the sidings at Celilo and about four miles of second grade steel. The latter is for the construction of temporary tracks. As soon as it is ready to be used, it will be rushed down the North Bank line to the proposed junction with the Oregon Trunk and Celilo bridge, and then ferried across to the West side, where it will be employed on the work, and both Porter Bros. and the Henry crews are making rapid time. Madras has completed about 50 miles of grading, and everything is ready for the ties. Fifty-one miles are to be covered before Madras is reached.

Henry has just started his 4 1/2-mile contract to Bend, but at that excellent progress has been made. Mr. Kyle said better time had been made than expected.

"Altogether," he said, "I am thoroughly satisfied with the progress made on the ground, and I believe that the work will even out before we expect."

HILL ROAD NOT RETRENCHING

Great Northern Anxious to Exploit West, Says Immigration Agent.

"The Great Northern is one of the transcontinental roads that is not adopting a retrenchment policy during these difficult months in exploiting the resources of the Pacific Northwest," said C. E. Levey, general immigration agent of the Great Northern, with headquarters in St. Paul, who was in the city for a few hours yesterday.

"We are in position to realize the vast opportunities that are before us in the West, and we know that there are thousands of people living in the Eastern states who will gladly take advantage of them when they are offered a large amount of money for the purpose of advertising the states of Oregon and Washington to the East. We are anxious to see the immigration movement within the coming year will be the greatest we have yet had in the city."

Levey conferred with F. W. Graham, industrial agent of the Great Northern in regard to the work of collecting specimens for the Oregon exhibition car which will be taken through the Central States this fall for advertising purposes. Mr. Levey said that the coming fall promises to be a very big one for the progress that was being made with the progress that the Oregon car would be one of the best ever sent out of the Pacific Northwest.

"We have secured already many fine specimens of grains and grasses," continued Mr. Levey, "and, of course, the coming fall will produce an equal number of entries and interest shown of any of the grand circuit affairs, where such big purses are put up. The coming fall promises to be the best ever held here. The only disadvantage that has not yet been remedied is the inadequate streetcar service, which has done much to make financial failures out of former fairs held on the Country Club grounds. Unless the streetcar company will lay out a line to the grounds or build an extension from Montavilla, the attendance will not be what the show is entitled to expect."

While the "no-seat-no-fare" principle works well in some European cities, it doesn't fit the American car system, for its reason. The tired man or woman wants to take the car that gets to the crossing. What's the use of getting more tired, waiting for the next car? Besides, they don't want to arrive late at the store, shop or office, or to keep the dinner waiting.

It is up to the Board of Health to find out whether ice cream cones sold in Portland are poisoned with dyestuff. If they are, the cones should be condemned. Parents are entitled to know whether these popular confections are pure or impure; they can't learn for themselves.

Statement No. 1 candidates for the Legislature have all the same virtuous ideas about the people whom they would serve at Salem that we hear occasionally from Senator Bourne. Evidently that great man has not distributed his literature in vain.

Iowa, where all the trouble is now between Cummins and the "regulars," is the state where the eggs come from. Good thing they're gone from Iowa. That was a throwing convention.

The Iowa corn crop had reached a critical stage, and rain Tuesday night saved it. Since the Salem rainmaker migrated to Oregon, Iowa has to depend on Providence, which is reliable.

The bridge draws remained closed for brief stated periods yesterday, and Portland's business is held up. The blizzards are those thirty-two protesters going to pull off their boots?

The stampede to the gold fields of Malheur County is a welcome change from the oil excitement. In the days of old, the Malheur region produced lots of gold.

Western Pacific Makes Fast Time. August 23 is named as the date the Western Pacific will be opened. Large numbers of passenger cars are now en route westward. Recently the Western Pacific took its first long fruit train from Sacramento to Salt Lake, beating all previous records for the distance. Denver was reached nine hours ahead of time. It is understood that the Bury Adams, freight traffic manager of the road, who recently resigned as general freight and passenger agent of the North Bank, is much elated at the showing.

James T. Hood, Veteran, Dies. THE DALES, Or., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—The death of James T. Hood, for 35 years a resident of this city, occurred at his home Sunday. He was born in Indiana in 1845, and at the age of 16, when the Civil War broke out, enlisted as a private in Company I, Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, receiving an honorable discharge at Indianapolis, June 14, 1865. During his war service he was taken prisoner at Tyler, Tex., and was held there for 10 months, never recovering from its effects. He had been nearly blind for the past 30 years and an invalid for 18. The local G. A. R. took charge of the funeral services held Monday, and burial was in the G. A. R. cemetery.

Senator Cummins refused to mention Taft. But others did. Is Iowa given over to peanut politics? The master of the Shaver may not be wiser, but he knows more about a closed door.

Major McIndoe did not retreat. He sidestepped the immediate trouble.

NOTE IS STILL UNSETTLED

Asa Thompson Denies He Has Squandered His Property.

Asa Thompson, ex-receiver of the La Grande Land Office, against whom Walter Niedner, receiver of the Farmers' Traders National Bank of La Grande, which failed, obtained judgment for \$621.86 on a note given the bank when J. W. Scriber was at its head, has no property subject to execution to satisfy the judgment, according to the opinion of the Federal Court, yesterday. Thompson was cited to appear and disclose his property holdings, if he had any, and show cause why the judgment should not be paid.

The Thompson note is said to have been the starting point of Scriber in his defalcations. Thompson was in a real estate deal when the money was loaned to him. Fearing an investigation of his office Thompson persuaded Guy McCulloch, assistant cashier of the bank, to surrender the note to the National Bank of Commerce and demand the note Thompson refused to return it. The bank was then asked to undergo an examination by National Bank examiners. Scriber forged the name of Thompson to a duplicate note to make accounts appear square. It is said that Scriber found this duplicate note in his office and the note was subsequently destroyed. Thompson denied that he had any property subject to execution. Allen Thompson, his brother, Mr. Stanford, his brother-in-law, and W. J. Turbin, with whom Thompson had business dealings, testified as to various transactions tending to show that Thompson has no property subject to execution, but not so stating.

Whether or not she was also to receive the personal property of the estate which hangs on this phrase: "In that event" (that of the son dying before reaching 21 years of age) "I give, devise and bequest all my real property, situate, wherever situated to my sister."

It is the contention of the attorneys for Mrs. Wasserman that a comma or the conjunction "and" was placed in the word "property" and "estate," but that it was inadvertently left out. The son died at Phoenix, Ariz., when but 19 years old. In the will of the late Frances Wasserman and certain Frances Wasserman, who now claims a right to the real estate, is the sister of the deceased, and they therefore deny that she is.

RULING DEPENDS ON COMMA Controversy Over Will Rests on Decision as to Punctuation.

Whether or not a comma should have been inserted in the will of Frank J. Dolozal is the question upon which hangs the right of the personal property of his estate, valued at about \$3400. The will left the property to a son, Edward B. Dolozal, providing that if he should die before reaching the age of 21 the real estate was to go to Frances Wasserman, a sister.

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DEPUTY MARSHALS NAMED L. G. Carpenter and N. S. Hamlin New Men; Two Reappointed.

United States Marshal Colwell yesterday announced the appointments of W. S. MacSwain, Leonard Becker, L. G. Carpenter and N. S. Hamlin, as deputy marshals. MacSwain and Becker are reappointed, while Carpenter and Hamlin succeed W. B. Griffith and C. R. Nicholson, who have been connected with the Portland office for several years and is well known. Hamlin is an express messenger employed by the Western Express Company, and has lived in Portland about 20 years, and is also well known. The new deputies will take office at once.

Woman Wants Alimony. Ellen Hughes, answering the divorce complaint of Walter Hughes, says she cannot find the means to defend herself against her husband's charges, and that she wishes the court to order her husband to pay her \$100 per month as alimony. She says her property is worth \$4000. She married him in March, 1885.

Low and Gibson brought a divorce suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against Eleanor M. Gibson, charging her with having nagged, scolded and abused him. She even threatened to kill him. They were married at Birmingham, Ala., January 31, 1907.

Brothers Sue Own Kin. Alleging that James Colfer, their brother and administrator of the estate of Alice Costello, is conniving with one Mrs. Lacey to make away with the estate, John Colfer and Michael Colfer filed suit in the Circuit Court yesterday asking that he be removed. The estate, they say, is worth \$2000, consisting of Portland real estate, and Mrs. Lacey makes a claim of \$1800, saying she advanced this money by carrying the deceased during her last illness. The brothers demand that the administrator render an accounting of the property now in his hands. Michael Colfer from Hudson, Colo., and John Colfer from Acheson, Kan.

Doctor Sues for Fees. Dr. J. D. Fenton brought suit late yesterday afternoon against the estate of Bertha Carey to recover \$312 alleged to be owing in fees. Dr. Fenton says he treated Bertha Carey between June 11, 1903, and August 1, 1907, and that she died August 1, 1907. The complaint was filed in the Circuit Court.

Boat Makes Quick Trip. NEWPORT, Or., Aug. 2.—(Special.)—The Wilhelmina (Captain Tyler) made a record-breaking round trip from Portland, having left Newport and gone to Portland, where she took on over 100 tons of mixed freight, and returned again in 73 hours. The record of business continues, the new boat talked of by Captain Tyler will have to be put on the run to relieve the Wilhelmina.

Falling Timber Kills Laborer. SHANKO, Or., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Ellis Eustace, a laborer employed by the Pacific Coast Construction Company, was killed by a falling timber at 6 o'clock Monday evening. He was working with a team near a stump field, where a tree, about six inches in diameter, fell on his back. Death resulted within five minutes. The body was taken to Grass Valley for burial.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

A well-to-do housekeeper in need of the services of a plumber telephoned to a nearby establishment for a competent man to sawing the door bell she found a typical Irishman.

"Good mornin', ma'am," said he. "Good mornin'. Are you the plumber?" "Oh am."

"Now," she said, "I want you to be very careful in your work, as the floors are all highly polished."

"Sure now," he answered, with a deprecating smile, "don't worry about me, ma'am. I won't slip. I've got nails in me shoes."—National Monthly.

A young mother just returned from India had engaged a new nurse for her baby. The nurse came to her and said: "I don't know what's the matter, madam, but the little one cries and cries, and I can't get any more money from the bank. Fearing an investigation of his office Thompson persuaded Guy McCulloch, assistant cashier of the bank, to surrender the note to the National Bank of Commerce and demand the note Thompson refused to return it. The bank was then asked to undergo an examination by National Bank examiners. Scriber forged the name of Thompson to a duplicate note to make accounts appear square. It is said that Scriber found this duplicate note in his office and the note was subsequently destroyed. Thompson denied that he had any property subject to execution. Allen Thompson, his brother, Mr. Stanford, his brother-in-law, and W. J. Turbin, with whom Thompson had business dealings, testified as to various transactions tending to show that Thompson has no property subject to execution, but not so stating."

The girl was a dainty thing in pink, evidently a stranger in Boston. She followed Harvard written all over him. They were standing in the delivery room of the public library, and he was explaining to her the decorations by Edgewood Abner, which illustrate the legend of the Holy Grail. As he talked he glanced occasionally at his fair listener and seemed pleased to find her apparently lost in rapture. Finally, when his stock of knowledge was exhausted, he exclaimed:

"Why, I never before knew that you were so elegant, 'art.'"

At that moment longer she continued to gaze at the painting, then with a tremulous little sigh she turned to him with:

"I have been wondering how many places it would make if cut up into one of those picture puzzles."—Harper's Magazine.

The little Fulton avenue boy was plausibly inclined—theoretically at least. One day, when he had been making soap bubbles with the aid of a cake of glycerine and tallow, he wiped his hands and approached his mother.

"Tell me, muvver," he said in his leaping way, "thumping about heaven. I love thotorth about that piece of heaven." "Well, son, I can take the soap out of the water and put it back where it belongs?"

"Yeth, muvver, I put the thotow away." "All right, son. Well, heaven is a beautiful place where there can be no unhappiness of any kind. They have beautiful streets of gold, and beautiful gardens and flowers, and only good people live there. There can nobody enter heaven that ever told a lie."

"Jutht wait a minute, muvver, dear. I gueth thotorth about that piece of heaven that thotow."—Baltimore Sun.

Richard, aged five, was being interviewed in regard to his school work. "And how do you do, Sunday school?" was next asked.

"To the Episcopal," he replied.

"What have you learned there?"

"Honor thy father and thy mother," he said. "And, you know, I went down to the Methodist Church the other day and they were teaching the same thing there!"—Lippincott's.

FEAR OF CORPORATE INFLUENCE Why Clackamas Wants County Division. MILWAUKEE, Or., Aug. 2.—(To the Editor.)—Quoting from the article "People, Rule and New Counties" printed in The Oregonian, I believe it is much humbler in "every one of the county measures should be voted down, and the troubles of the county-makers taken to the Legislature, where they belong."

Let us suppose that the proposed Multnomah-Clackamas County boundary change should be presented by the Legislature for consideration. What pressure and inducements might not the Portland Railway Light & Power Company hold out to the voters to evade and defeat the orders of the Railroad Commission and the decisions of the courts, and stop discriminating against us. The opposition of the voters is a matter of common talk, and it may be powerful enough to beat the change. However, should the proposed change be annexed to Multnomah County in November our fight for lower fares and just treatment will soon be won. So kindly don't put any more obstacles in our way.

HERMAN LODEING, Secretary Citizens Committee.

The objection of the Oregonian to the county division and county-annexation schemes is not based on their lack of merit, but on the method by which it is proposed they shall be adopted. It is impossible for the voters of the state at large to determine those local questions; it is an imposition on them to be required to act.

There is no objection, probably to a plan by which the voters of the territory affected by a county-division scheme should vote upon and decide it. Such a vote would be taken understandingly. At present, however, there is no intelligent way to get at this county-division business through the Legislature. It belongs there and ought to be decided there.

Legality. A legislator is the only man who can tell whether or not a law ought to be passed.

An executive is the only man who can tell whether or not it ought to be enforced.

A judge is the only man who can tell whether or not it has been violated.

A lawyer is the only man who can tell how it may be violated with impunity.

A layman is one who cannot possibly know anything about a law without seeing a lawyer.

A criminal is one who would rather take chances than see a lawyer.

Boycott That Won't Hurt. St. Paul Pioneer Press. A Nicaragua paper suggests that all American countries should quit trading with the United States. As we buy about twice as much from them as we sell them it is easy to see who would suffer by the proposed trade boycott.

Just Like the Old Farmhouse. Senator Aldrich is to erect a \$300,000 house, three stories high and four feet long, and it is the only one of the old-fashioned country-home type. Doesn't that make you think of the simple life and the good old days back on the farm?

Chesler Than Dreadnought. A power which, like Nicaragua, can buy a converted yacht and call it a navy must at least be credited with a vivid imagination.

Democratic Jealousy. New York Press. What specially irritates the Democrats about the Oyler Bay conference is that they haven't a Roosevelt, too.