The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as ription Rates-Invariably in Advan (BY MAIL).

Sunday included, one year ... \$5.00
Sunday included, six months ... 4.25
Sunday included, six months ... 4.25
Sunday included, three months ... 4.25
Sunday included, three months ... 4.25
without Sunday, one year ... 4.20
without Sunday, six months ... 4.25
without Sunday, three months ... 4.25
without Sunday, one month ... 4.25
y, one year ... 4.25
y, one year ... 4.25
y and weekly, one year ... 4.25
y and y and year ... 4.25
y (By Carrier).

How to Remit-Send Postoffice mmmey order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give Postoffice address in full including county and state. Postage Entes 10 to 15 pages. 1 cent; 16 28 pages, 2 cents; 20 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 16 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage while rate.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck with Epecial Agency—New York, rooms 43-50 Tribune building. Chicago, room 310-312 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUG. 22, 1910.

LA FOLLETTE ON OREGON AFFAIRS. "Certain voters," remarks Mr. La Foliette, editor and statesman, in his weekly paper, "will be at a disadvantage in Oregon this Fall-the illiterthe careless and the imbecile." But certain other voters will be at a much greater disadvantage—the much greater disadvantage -- the thrifty, the intelligent and the responsible. They and their property and all their interests are at the mercy of a fantastic scheme of legis-lation that invites the ignorant, the vicious, the careless and the uninformed to decide at the polls questions of great moment on equal terms

with all others.
"Perhaps," continues the Wisconsin sage, "this will be the only election in the Nation where the bad citizen will be to some extent automatidisfranchised by his, own bad citizenship." How disfranchised? He is not disfranchised. He is told by demagogic politicians and cienceless newspapers that he is just as well qualified and just as much entitled to take over into his own hands all the affairs of government as anybody else-better qualified and deserving than any Legislature or any other restricted or controlled representative system—and that he is defrauded of his rights when he is not permitted to make in his own way any law, or statute, or constitutional amendment whatever. is no effort to disfranchise such a voter in Oregon. Under our system cannot be disfranchised. On the contrary, he is a member in good standing in the court of last resort on every possible question or prob-lem in which the public may have, or may think it has, an interest.

Mr. La Foliette discusses at much length in his paper the Oregon system and the happy lot of the electorate here in being called on to pass on thirty-two various and independent measures in November, under the initiative and referendum. It was to be expected that a radical politician like La Follette would find much to approve and nothing to condemn in the Oregon system. Yet it was also to be expected that he would have taken the trouble to inform himself somewhat both as to the initiative and as to the proposals now before

the Oregon votors. He says:

Really, the problems are not as complex as the reactionary press would have us think. Many of the bills are referendums on such things as the establishment of normal schools at certain points, merger of counties, creation of new counties, fishery rights in rivers, and salaries of public officers.

There is no statement in the foregoing paragraph that is entirely correct, and several of them are wholly incorrect. In every instance except the last, these are initiative meas-ures. The difference between the initiative and referendum may not be clear to La Follette, but to others who take pains to inform themselves it is the difference between representrepresentative government. The initiative is the assumption of the lawmaking power by the people; the referendum is the mere exercise by the people of approval or veto of particular measure enacted by a Legislature. If Mr. La Follette is as muddy in his understanding and as securate in his statement of other affairs as he is about Oregon matters, he has heretofore had remarkable luck in avoiding deserved exposure.

WAIL OF A WHINER.

Every student of human nature, even the ordinary observer of his fellow man in the journey through life, encounters occasional human misfits and failures. These helpless, dependent, shiftless drifters, for whom the world was not made right, are invariably childish in their wailings and nperings, suggesting the thought that they have been weaned too soon and should still be provided with the rubber-tipped nursing bottle. One of these whining infants who signs himwriting from Corvallis to the Escanaba (Mich.) Press on the Oregon country, asserts that "nowhere beneath the Stars and Stripes, so far this writer's personal knowledge goes, are there grouped in one spot so many conditions of soil and climate all calculated to make the place an

ideal one to stay away from."

At the beginning of his letter "Burr" mentions that he has been in Oregon two weeks. There can be no denying the fact that he is a most precocious baby, even though he does cry for his nursing bottle, for in that brief fortnight he has discovered that "from November to May it rains continuously. Streams overflow and the red mud is over all." Continuing his haby prattle with the whining undertone, "Burr" asserts that "the only crops are outs and wheat, and the soll is exhausted. Grasses must be plant-ed every year, cultivated fields cannot pastured during the Winter," etc. te therough and exhaustive study which "Burr" has made of conditions in the 96,000 square miles of Oregon territory in the two weeks he has been at Corvallis, "sick every minute of the time," as he admits, enables him to state positively that "it requires about 160 seres of land to keep a team, two

cows, three pigs and a calf."

This baby "Burr" rambles on through nearly a column of similar hundreds and thousands of people are rapidly becoming independent, and in many cases wealthy, on ten and twenfarms, and summarises the result of his exhaustive research into the financial, agricultural and general economic situation in Oregon, during his two weeks of illness at Corvellis, with the sage observation that "if there is anything to build an endur-

ing prosperity on, I swan I can't see it." If "Burr" had only diluted his concentrated falsehoods about Oregon, they might have been productive of harm in the vicinity of Escanaba, where "Burr" is apparently permitted to run at large without restraint. When this kind of misrepresentation is directed, however, against a state that has a world-wide reputation for its fruit, hops, stock, lumber and dairy products, and a score of other great staples, it falls flat. The world smiles and enjoys the tales of Baron Munchausen. While baby "Burr's" tale about Oregon is fully as impossible and absurd as some of the fancy-created visions of the Baron, its humor suffers by the whimper that runs through it.

ROOSEVELT THE MARTYR.

Undoubtedly the President is doing his utmost to avoid a rupture with Colonel Roosevelt, and doubtless the Colonel is not for the present seeking war with the Administration. That Roosevelt has been desirous of composing the troubles of the Republican party is evident; but that the course of events has taken him irresistibly in one direction and the President in another is likewise obvious. That both Roosevelt and Taft are themselves anxious to be on terms of amity and oncord does not, apparently, greatly influence the personal counselors and confidents of either. As neither is captain of his own destiny nor master of his own fate, what is to happen

Yet it may be said that the little New York boases who defeated Roose-veit for temporary chairman of the coming Republican New York con-vention have contributed a lot to the general political disturbance without lamaging the Roosevelt prestige. Indeed, they are guilty of a most amazing piece of political folly. They have declined to permit Roosevelt to have a large voice in the New York con-vention, and they will not permit him to run the New York campaign. They are making a martyr of him before the country. The little Republican bosses will lose the coming New York election. Why did they allow Roose velt to step aside and thus put on them the onus of defeat?

CHANCE FOR MONROE DOCTRINE.

The news from Nicaragua is not reassuring. A live refugee having many points of advantage over a dead ruler. President Madrix seems to be on the run to safety, after naming as successor Jose Dolores Estrada, a brother of the active insurgent General who has been the principal figure in the downfall of Zelaya and his suc-cessor. But the selection of this particular member of the Estrada famsurgents. When the present campaign against the government began, this successor of Madriz sent an abusive message to his brother, General Estrada, because the latter had taken up the fight against Zelaya. While General Estrada is willing to extend the mantle of brotherly love far enough so that one of the family can take charge until an election can be held, Generals Mena and Chamorro, most valued aids of General Estrada, are ob-

This would indicate that Madriz had purposely made this appointment for the purpose of stirring up enough trouble to keep the insurgents busy with each other while he was following his former chieftain, Zelaya, into exile. A New Orleans dispatch in The Oregonian yesterday said that cable advices report insurgents sack-ing every point in reach and Americans in the interior preparing to get to the coast. The present crisis w seem to demand that the American Government take some long-overdue action, by making use of the Monroe Doctrine. The halting, wabbling, hesitating attitude of this Government towards the warring factions in Nicaragua has had much to do with prolonging the strife.

It is clearly the duty of this coun-ity under the Monroe Doctrine to try under the Monroe Doctrine to try under the monroe the Central maintain order among the That famous American countries. doctrine was promulgated for the purpose of enabling the United States to protect the weak Central American countries from foreign enemies. While supplying this protection to these little republics that are too weak to protect themselves, it was incidentally our duty to protect them from each other, or from internal strife among themselves. This we have failed to do, and the task which now confronts us is far more serious than it would have been had drastic measures been adopted several months ago. The Nicaraguan war still contains possibilities of serious trouble for this country.

_ TOM TIBBLES AND THE INDIANS.

Thomas H. Tibbles, the "Omaha Indian," who wrote in The Sunday Oregonian of the woes of the red man an Indian by adoption. In the middle "70a Tibbles was a Methodist minister and was "grasshoppered" while living in Southwestern Nebraska. His wife died and he drifted into Omaha, where he essayed to make a living as a news-paper reporter. About that time a movement was started to transfer the Poncas from their fertile lands north of Omaha to the Indian Territory, and Tibbles worked to the front as a campaigner for the tribe. He paid court to the prettiest maiden on the re vation and they were married "white man style."

A few years later Tibbles became peripatetic politician, embracing every vagary and whim. When Mr. Bryan started his paper at Lincoln, Tibbles started one like it—in form and shape—but, lacking Bryan's ability, he soon ceased publication. Afterward he was a candidate for Vice-President on an "also-ran" ticket.
Tom Tibbles always had the faculty

of getting to the front by hanging on to the talignte of every vehicle in most every procession. He is getting along in years; he must be close to

70; but his present effort shows that he has the same old grip. It is rather late in the day to right any wrongs of the red man, for few exist-though undeniably they yet exist. Years ago they were plenty, but the reform started by placing the larger agencies under control of Army officers was effective for good. The trouble was caused by parceling the grotesque lies about a state where Indians among the various branches of religious denominations, when wily political members secured appointment as agents, under good pay and greater emoluments. To become an Indian agent of the plains tribes was to retire rich in a few years. To this there were netable exceptions—two of them being Major John Burke, of the Standing Rock agency, and Dr. Vincent G. Macgilliouddy, of the Red

Cloud agency, both in Dakota and marck had felt the pulse of Hungary, both under the religious control of the oman Catholic Church., They were honest men in all their dealings with Of many of the others with the exception of the Mescaleros, in New Mexico, under Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, afterwards a noted Rough Rider, it may be said their administration of affairs was simply rotten. The movement by Senator Dawes brought about a change, and of late years little has been heard of wrongdealing. Recent disclosures in Oklahome show that the Indian has become pretty much of a white man in financial matters, able to graft and prone to be grafted. Effort for remedy in that quarter is too huge a job for Tom Tibbles, and, having become an Indian, he should wrap his blanket about him, retire to his wickiup, paint face black and spend the his days in burning kinnikinnick. He belongs to the dead past

MOSSBACKS AND PROGRESS.

An eight-story building is to be erected on the East Side. This will be the first structure to go above four stories on that side of the river, but soon be followed by others. There has been a heavy growth in the business district on the East Side, and this growth will continue. Every obstacle that is thrown in the way of improving the transportation facilities between the East and the West Side of the River is an incentive for business to seek the East Side.

This is a feature of the Broadway bridge problem that may not be un derstood by the Frank Klernans who are fighting the improvement, but it has long since developed from a West Side theory into a condition. property owners who fear that construction of the Broadway bridge might divert traffic which now comes up Third street will hardly profit by having a steadily increasing share that traffic remain on the East Side of the river, because the Klernans were successful in retarding the growth of transportation facilities.

PRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA.

Eighty years old, Francis Joseph is the loneliest man in Europe who wears, and for over sixty years has worn, a crown. As his eye turns backward over his long career he sees at its beginning nineteen years of easy life as an Austrian Archduke neither an heir nor a pretender to the throne, with no care for the mor-row, very rich, much of a favorite in a pleasure-loving court, learning the soldier's trade. Then in 1840 began the restless movings of the people over Europe everywhere that out in 1848 in riot and revolution, shaking thrones, or upsetting and changing their occupants. The Austrian throne was shaken, but not to the ground, and in 1849 Ferdinand, the father of Francis Joseph, abdicated and the young Archduke en-tered into the succession. The two great divisions of his empire were the German-speaking Austrians and the

Hungarians. The young Emperor at first confirmed his father's grants of free and constitutional government. But even in one short year after 1848 reaction raised its head. Francis Joseph is-sued an edict closing the National Assembly and asserting autocratic power. Hungary rose, and the Austrian Emperor and King, by another edict, also abrogated the Hungarian constitution. The Hungarians fought to desperation, and the issue was more than doubtful until the Russian Czar moved a huge army into Hungary in aid of his brother autocrat, and the revolution was crushed. Kossuth and Deak were the heroes of that uprising.

The North Italian provinces of Austria rose, too. Here also rebellion failed and the iron hand lay heavy on her Italian subjects and their ancien cities. Then followed the Schonbrunn proclamation, "the government is responsible to no political authority

It was needful to tie some classes of the people to the throne by other than the fetters of absolute power. So shortly the Viennese government published a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favorable to the middle classes. In some ways, for iome years, the nations constituting Austria prospered. In 1854 Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, the beautiful cousin of the King.

During the years that followed the Austrian Emperor's advisers played off one nationality against another, so in turn Bohemia, the Slavs and the Magyars of Hungary were suppress Meanwhile the authority of Francis Joseph in the German Reich was reconfirmed. There followed in 1854 the Crimean war. Russia, on the one hand, France and Great Britain on the other, bid for Austria's support. Favoring first one, then the other, she offended both and laid up for herself a bitter reward.

The Frenchman was posing then as champion of oppressed nationalities in Europe. Northern Italy was a striking instance. Therefore he drove a bargain with the Sardinian King to move French armies and exthe Austrians from Italy. The French were to receive the Italian provinces of Nice and Savoy as their reward. Austria refused to quit, the French armies invaded Italy, the Austrians moved their legions to oppose, the battles of Magenta and Solferino followed. The Austrians were beaten and their Italian provinces, save Ven ice, lost for good. The Emperor at Solferino, but escaped unhurt. Here was his first great example of

fighting to lose. In 1863 Austria went to war once more. This time she and Prussia in alliance tore the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein from the Danes. Armed oc-cupation lasted till, in December, th, in December, 1864. Bismarck insisted on making both duchies part of the military, commercial and postal Prussian system. War was inevitable. The seven weeks' war began in June of 1866. On July 2 a Prussian army of 221,000 men met an Austrian army of 222,000 at Koniggsgratz, or Sadowa, as it is often called, and after hard fighting drove it to utter rout. It was the first great battle fought with modern arms. But Bismarck saw far ahead, and by stopping the Prussian army short of a triumphal occupancy Vienna, made peace easily and opened the way for the alliance of Prussia and Austria. But Austria again had fought to lose. By the Treaty of Prague Austria abandoned her claim to the headship of Germany. She moved her center of gravity towards the south and east, and surrendered ice to the new Italian Kingdom.

Before the crists of the war Bis-

in case another Hungarian rebellion might be on the cards. But Hungary declined to move and drew closer to her neighbor Austria. In February 1867, the Austrian Reichsrath con-sidered the relations of each of its onstituent nationalities to the other, Dualism was invented. Practical au tonomy of Hungary was conceded. Separate Parliaments met. The spheres of common and of separate action were arranged. Austria became Austro-Hungary. Francis Joseph was crowned at Pesth in June, 1867, with the ancient iron crown of

Since then Austro-Hungary has prospered. Her progress towards the south has been very slow, but un-halting. Bosnia and Herzegovina are hers now and the neighbors on the states bordering the Turkish empire. Her peoples have multiplied. They have burst their boundaries, and very many thousands of them are working in the mines of Pennsylvania and in the steel and iron works of our greatest trust. Hungarians as a rule make good citizens, bringing with them the traditions of centuries of life on grain and fields, in vineyards, on cattle horse ranches, on wide plains and in mountain valleys of their native land.

St. Stephen, worn by Maria Theresa,

his great ancestress.

Meanwhile how has the ruler of these diverse and often discordant peoples fared? His life as man is filled with tragedy. His only son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, showed early promise of a successful life. His people loved him. But in January 28, 1889, his dead body was found in a hunting lodge in the hills. He died apparently by his own hand and left no heir. No wonder that a black cloud settled on his parents lives. His mother, the Empress Elizabeth, thenceforward became a traveler, seeking but not finding rest. September 10, 1898, she was stabbed to death on the lake shore near Geneva by an anarchist having no personal grievance against her. Just then the jubilee of Francis Joseph was being prepared for throughout the empire. On December 2, 1898, the ceremonies were held, Austrian Germans Hungarians, Bohemians Czechs, Galicians and Austrian Poles

taking each their part.
The old Emperor is held higher by rich and poor now than ever in his long life before. While he lives peace and some sort of harmony throughout his wide empire are held The Emperor's nephew, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, stands ready to take his place when at last he shall be called from this world, where for so long he has filled so great and prominent a part.

Cotton advanced \$2.50 per bale in New York Saturday, the sensational rise being caused by furious hidding by "short" sellers who had earlier in the season sold something they did not possess in the belief that they could later secure it at a lower figure than that for which they agreed to deliver it. As the shorts are said to have outstanding contracts to the extent of 50,000 bales which they must buy, still further advances are prob-able. Undoubtedly these "bear" op-erators now believe, with some other reformers, that "corners" in the great staples are most reprehensible. The Southern cotton growers who have The the real article to sell, however, will hardly recognize any great evil in the situation. The outery against future buying and selling comes mainly from the speculators who get caught on the wrong side of the market. They are entitled to no sympathy, and are getting less of it than was formerly given them before the game was so

"Handsome Harry," the old-time circus clown who in the height of his career received a salary of \$1000 per week, has been sent to the New York He became crippled a almshouse. number of years ago, and has for a long time been a public charge. The thrifty will wonder why a man who has earned \$1000 per week should be obliged to ask alms in his old age. The answer is always before us, however, for in all walks of life, from found many men who could not or would surely find them with earning powers impaired or ruined, and with nothing saved. Money that comes easy goes casy. During the period when a man's earning powers are the greatest, old age and its miseries seem a long ways in the future.

Mr. Gibson is a bold citizen to go against a virtuous saint-reformed, purified and beatified-like Mr. Brownell. It must pain the good Brownell to observe that Clackamas County develops any opposition what-ever to him for State Senator, yet ssibly Clackamas will prefer Gibson, who has no rotten record to beast of, to Brownell, who has-and hopes to

Who, twenty years ago, would have dreamed of an eight-story fireproof building at the oaks on the flat above East Morrison street, where Tom and Jiggs Parrott, Lou Coulter and Frank Buchtel first played league baseball?

No Oregon pioneer better deserves a monument than the late Dr. George H. Atkinson. He would have asked no finer memorial than the Congregational Church to be built in his honor and named for him.

Things doing in Wallows, New sugar factory, milk-condensing plant and exclusive passenger service on the R. & N. Northeast and southeast in Oregon they are putting on their

Latest advices from New York State, as well as Kansas, indicate that there may be slight friction in November between one political party calling itself progressive and another dubbed standpat.

The liquor question is a live issue in Maine, too. Maine adopted prohibition in 1854, and has never been free from constant agitation, nor had the law enforced in its larger cities.

been formed at Gold Hill an anti-assembly club. They must have a rare lot of humorists in Jackson County. Now Colonel Roosevelt has put as

scription rates on application. Oh, if the Colonel could only be numbered among the blessed peace makers.

offending newspaper in the Ananias

Club. Not Hearst's, either. Sub-

CONDEMNS FALSE PROGRESS. ending Democratic Paper Against In-Itintive and Referendum.

New York World. "New theories are but the maxims of ertain individuals; the old maximu represent the sense of centuries," said the compilers of the Code of Napoleon The World respectively commends this piece of wisdom to the consideration of the people who are seeking to establish what they call "direct govern ment instead of delegated government." In particular we commend it to the Democrats of Ohio, Colorado, Nebraska, Oregon and elsewhere, who profess to find a short cut to political salvation in the initiative and referendum.

Faire progress is worse than no progress, and these schemes for direct government really spell reaction. They all mean the substitution of popular passion and prejudice for intelligent deliberation and restraint. They all mean a glorified mob law. They all mean the complete destruction of stability of government.

To substitute direct government for delegated government is to overturn the Constitution and bring about a reactionary revolution. The men who framed the Constitution knew quite as much about the workings of di-rect government as the Democrats of Ohio and Colorado can possibly know They not only knew the history of it, but they had applied it in its simplest form in their own town meetings, and they understood how little it was adapted to the affairs of a large population extended over a great area. has been no experience since that time that contradicts their conclusions.

When they drafted the Constitution of the United States they made this a Government of delegated and enunerated powers. When they framed the constitutions of their states they still held to a government of delegated and enumerated powers. They left the supreme power with the peo-ple—the power to revise and change constitutions; but they also left it so that there could be no charge in the fundamental law until passion had been cooled by counsel and deliberation. Under that kind of government the United States has grown into the greatest of all nations, with the most prosperous and progressive of peoples.

The World is willing to admit that direct government may work very well in Switzerland, which is without large cities, which has a very simple form of administration, which has no com-plex problems to solve, and has a population exceptionally capable of dealing with public affairs at first hand. Direct government works very well in town meetings for similar reasons; but the United States is not a town meeting, nor is any state of the Union.

It is true that delegated government is often unsatisfactory. Representatives do not always represent the patriotism of their constituencies. But that is not the fault of the delegate system; it is the fault of voters too lazy and indifferent to concern themselves seriously with their political affairs. They would soon neglect their part in direct government as generally as they now neglect their part in delegated Like Mayor Gaynor, the World is an

old fogy in respect to these newfangled schemes of political regeneration. In particular we object to the initiative and referendum plank in the Democratic platform of a great state like Ohio because it tends to discredit Democratic intelligence throughout the country.

Ohio is a pivetal state. Its Democratic Governor may possibly be the Democratic candidate for President in 1912. Its Democratic platforms ought to represent the sound and sober sense of a truly progressive Democracy. In that the initiative, the referendum and the recall can have no place. On such a National platform the magnificent Presidential prospects of the party in 1912 would be utterly destroyed; for how many intelligent voters would assume that a party which deliberately adopted such a catch-penny issue could be safely intrusted with the complex all the abuses of legislation and ad-

ministration that demand reform? The World believes in the Constitution against personal government and one-man power. It believes in the Constitution against direct government and mob passion. The Democratic party has no mission to revolutionize re publican institutions. It is on trial again to test its fitness to resume the responsibilities of government. Let it keep away from fake and fraudulent and foolish issue and get back to first principles. Let it get back to Tilden's old platform-Retrenchment and Reform. That is always Democratic.

At Forty.

Chicago Record-Herald. Forty is the age at which a man is supposed to be in his prime. Forty is old to a man of 30 and oung to a man of 50.

At 40 some men quit sowing wild oats and others begin. Forty is an imaginary line between youth and old age. Some men are 40 at 20 and some

at 60. At 40 a man is supposed to have reached years of discretion, and gen-erally he has unless some woman wills it otherwise.

There are men of 40 who believe it is minucky for one to look over one's left shoulder at the new moon.

Men have been grandfathers at 40 and yet found it hard to obtain credit.

When a man is 40 he begins to fear

that he may have married too early.

Forty is the age at which most men find it necessary to call for help when they try to put on their evening elections.

At 40 a man may continue to hope that there are hair restorers which will restore.

Newspaper Circulation at Sea. New York Despatch. The circulation of the Cunard Daily The circulation of the cumard paily Bulletin on the steamship Lusttania is over 2000 a day, and has reached 2500. This journal has 32 pages. It is excellently printed on fine glazed paper, and sells at five cents a copy. It goes to press at 1 A. M., and is ready for the breakfast table like the newspapers Many passengers have it deashore. Many passengers have it de-livered to their berths, and read the daily news before they get up. Prac-tically everything of news value in the whole world appears in the ocean daily on as it is printed in the dallies

> Seven Wonders of the World. Puck. woman.
> III. Woman.
> IV. Woman.
> V. Woman.
> VI. Woman.
> VII. Wo

FIVE-FOOT BOOK SHELF FAILS. Railroad Displaces Dr. Eliot's Classic

With Up-to-Date Set-

Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Charles William Ellot's famous "five-foot shelf of books," heralded far and wide as being the quintessence of the world's classical literature, was abandoned yesterday on limited trains operated by the Burlington Railroad. The famous library will be displaced by another library of books, largely mod-ern, which the railroad's officials think make a more direct and hearty appeal to the modern traveler's mind.

the modern traveler's mind.

The Burlington Railroad has been experimenting with the "five-foot shelf of books" for over a year. The library was installed on the limited trains last Summer. The classical works retained the gloss of their newness as Winter rolled around, and O. L. Dickeson, member of President Miller's staff, personally investigated to what extent they were being taken from their shelves in the cars by passengers.

Then he set about selecting a new library:

brary: Authors. Aldrich. "Marjorie Daw and Other People." Short Stories. Addrich. "Marjorie Daw and Other People."
Balzac, H. Saori Stories.
Birreil. A. Ooliter Diota.
Bunner "Love in Oid Clothes.
"Kadoo Pine."
Cooper "The Pilot."
Davis, R. H. "Gallegher." Etc.
Defos "Robinson Cruzoe."
Edwards, H. E...
Edwards, H. E...
Field, Eugene "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac."
"A Little Book of Profitable Tales."
Goldsmith Tales. "The Vicar of Wakefield.
Hadley "Railway Transportation."
Henry, O. Options."
Joelandic Tales. "Volsunga Saga," etc.
Janvier

Janvier Studies of a Mexican Campaign. "Color Studies of a Mexican Campaign."

Kipling "Captain McPherson, L G..."Railroad Freight Rates." Merritt, A. N.

"Pederal Regulation of Railroad Rates"
Palgrave "Golden Tressury"
Scott "Yannoe.

Ecawell, M. E. "Papa Bouchard.
Shakes pears (12 volumes)
Smollett "Commodore Trunnion's Courtship"
Smollett "Commodore Smollett "Commodore Smollett"
Smarman 1 "Whispering Smith"

Spearman t ... "Whisperins Smither Stevenson ... "The Merry Men." "Treasure Island." Thackersy ... "The Four Georges," etc. Thompson, S. ... "Cost, Capitalization and Estimated Value of American Railways" "Railway Statistics of the United States, 1904-1908." Tracey, Virginis ... "Merely Players." Stories by American authors. Stories by English authors. Stories by English authors. Stories by English authors. The Ellot library was chosen for installation on Burlington cars by Daniel

The Efflot library was chosen for the stallation on Burlington cars by Daniel Willard, now president of the Baltimore & Ohio, but at that time vice-president of the Burlington Mr. Willard is a "bookworm" of repute in railroad circles, and naturally turned to the serious selection made by Dr. Eflot when the furnishing of the car libraries was brought up. Mr. Willard however, added the Bible to the Willard, however, added the Bible to the list made up by Dr. Ellot. The Bible was later stolen from the cars and has not been replaced.

DEPENDS ON THE CAR SERVICE. How the Growth of Portland May Be

Adversely Affected. LENTS, Or., Aug. 19.—(To the Editor.)-In a recent news item in The Oregonian, entitled "Streetcar Travel Grows," occur these words from I'resi dent Josselyn: "Portland is growing in population much faster than the average citizen realizes. Whether the newcomers are staying and becoming anchored for the future is more than I

can tell! As to whether those new people who ride in Portland streetcars are to become citizens of Portland and vicinity or not will be determined to a certain extent by the treatment they expect to receive at the hands of the streetcar company. Now, supposing some one has a relative or friend living near the city, say at Lents, and the visitor calls on his friend and inquires what advantages Lents offers as a place of Certainly the resident car not paint in rosy hues the car service that he enjoys, or rather, should like to between Portland and home. He would say that the first car to Portland leaves, if on time, about 13 minutes of 6 A. M. If not on time, it may be, and recently was, 20 minutes later. Not only would such information retard the growth of Lents, but of the other stations along the Mount Scott line. Twice during the space of about a week has this thing happened. Except on Sunday morning there are

never less than 18 waiting at Lents, and often 25 or 30. When the cars are late, the crowd is greatly augmented, and at every stopping place the increase is noted. On August 17 there were almost enough at Lents alone to com-fortably fill the seats. Of course, the hardship is greater for those who find the cars, late as they are, too full to sadmit them. There are many anxious ones, inside the cars and out, who are fearful of losing their positions through is noted. On August almost enough at Lents ones, inside the cars and out, who are fearful of losing their positions through no fault of theirs, but because the proved or condemned. If the sentiment freight being switched at Lents Junction was allowed to take precedence of the human freight. It is understood the human freight. It is understood be futile and unnecessary. But contact the freight train prevented the passenger cars from getting from the Cazadero onto the Mount Scott line in respect to others. There is no difficient. It seems to the writer that this culty if there is a real desire to have an organization that is truly reprethat the freight train prevented the passenger cars from getting from the Cazadero onto the Mount Scott line in time. It seems to the writer that this is a parellel case to that of the draw during the rush hours.

It goes without saying that the com-pletion of the Mount Scott double track will be gladly welcomed by such as have not lost their jobs ONE OF THE ANXIOUS ONES.

One View of Mr. Scott's Religion. PORTLAND, Aug. 18.—Persons not fully acquainted with Mr. Scott have, since his death, asked, "What were Mr. Was he an

Scott's religious views? Frequent conversations with him in the last 22 years—often on matters religious—enable me, I think, to speak with knowledge of the illustrious edi-

tor's faith.
Only a short time before his last illness he remarked in my hearing, sub-stantially as I remember the state-ment, as follows: "I refuse to be clasment, as follows: "I refuse to be clas-sified with any particular religious order. I believe in a reasoning religion replacing dogmatic theology. This, however, does not disturb my belief in

however, does not disturb my belief in God, the Supreme Ruler, or my abiding faith in immortality."

"I cannot believe," continued he, "that this feverish life is all; there is too much proof to the contrary.

"There is genuine joy only in the emotions of the heart. Leave science to the wise, pride to people who don't know any better, and luxury to the rich. Industry, compassion and faithfulness are the best things. To be powerful or illustrious is little. He powerful or illustrious is little. He alone is a man who is useful and per-forms some necessary and kindly serv-ice to others."

lce to others."

The above is a fair statement of Harvey W. Scott's faith. To my mind the man holding the forgoing views, in good conscience, is religious.

C. E. CLINE.

Britain Counts Noses Next Year. London Daily Mail. London Daily Mail.

It is estimated that at the next census, to be taken next year, the British isles will show a population of 45,000,000. In 1901 the population of England and Wales was 32,527,842; of Scotland, 4,472,103; of Ireland, 4,468,775; and of the outlying islands, 150,370. These, with the 367,736 men, mostly soldiers and saliors, classed as "undomiciled," made a total population for the British isles of 41,375,827.

Chicago Record-Herald.
"Do you believe we shall ever have universal peace?"

higher wages to their neighbors' cooks."

women quit offering

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

The real estate firm of Solomon & O'Sullivan had lots for sale in a newly-platted suburban district.
O'Sullivan — young, enthusiastic and Irish—was writing the advertisement, the national eloquence flowing from his pen. He urged impending purchasers to selze

the passing moment. "Napoleon," he wrote, "not only met

opportunity; he created it!"
Mr. Solomen read this line in the advertisement slowly and carefully.
"This reliow Napoleon," he said—"what's the use of advertising him with our money?"—Answers.

The story is told about Dean Richmond, The story is told about Dean Richmond, for many years the Democratic leader of New York. It appears that Boss Richmond and his lieutenants forgot on the eve of the convention to "slate" a candidate for an office which had been created by the previous Legislature.

Towards morning Boss Richmond was awakened by his workers and told of the mistake.

"Oh, I am tired. Don't bother me now. I want to sleep. Let the convention name

want to sleep. Let the convention name a candidate."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Bolton Hall, the brilliant social reform-

er, was discussing socialism at a Prince-ton banquet in New York.
"The public ignorance as to socialism is decreasing," he said, "but there are still far too many intelligent people to m this philosophy means no more than it did to the two crude millionaires "Two crude millionaires, reclining in a huge French limousine, talked of social-

ism scornfully.

"Socialism, as far as I can make it out," said the first millionaire, 'means that you must divide with your fellow 'Oh, no,' said the second millionaire.

Oh, no: you are wrong. Socialism means that you must make your fellow man divide with you."—Milwaukee Sentinel. The native with a stogle met the native with a pipe.
"Howdy, Zeh?" quoth the stogic native.
"Hear bout th' fuss down to th' court-

"Nope," drawled the man with the pipe. "Nope," drawled the man with the pipe,
"What was it about?"
"Why, Jim Simpson has been suing Abner Hawley for alienatin' th' affections
of his wife, an' Jedge Musgrave told th'
fury to bring in a verdict of 6 cents damages, 'cause he thought that was all
the damages was worth to Jim. An' Jim's
wife got mad an' threw a chair at th'
jedge, an' he had her arrested an' put
in th' coolet."
"But didn't th' jedge go a leetle too far
when he fixed her value so low?"
"Not at all, not at all, Y see, he was
her first husband." — Cleveland Plain
Dealer.

Dealer.

"Susannah." asked the preacher, when it came her turn to answer the usual question in such cases, "do you take this man to be your wedded husband, for bet-

"Jes' as he is, palison," she interrupted;
"Jes' as he is. Ef he gits any better
hill know de good Lawd's gwine to take
'm; an' ef he gits any wusser, w'y, Ah'il
tend to 'im myself."—Youth's Companion. As a precaution against members of

As a precaution against memoers of Congress using the Government mails for private purposes at the expense of the Federal treasury, the envelopes in which free garden seeds are sent to constituents bear in one corner this inscrip-Penalty for private use, \$300." The other day Representative William A. Rodenbers, of Illinois, received the following letter from a farmer to whom he had sent a package of the seed:

"Dear Congressman Rodenberg: I re-turn, under separate cover, the seed you sent me, as I would use them for private purposes, and this would make me liable to the \$300 fine."—Popular Magazine. "SQUARE DEAL" IN THE PRIMARY

How Governor Hughes Would Recognize Party Organization.

From a statement by Governor Hughes, of New York. We want a "square deal" in parties. Those who represent parties in their organization should be directly chosen by the party voters, and they should be made strictly accountable by simple methods to the party voters. The party managers should have a fair opportunity for the presentation to the who represent parties in their

portunity for the presentation to the party of the names of candidates for nomination for public office. Put under reasonable check, this op-portunity will facilitate leadership and provide the party with all the import-ant advantages of organized effort. But ant advantages of organized effort. But

an organization that is truly repre-sentative and to have the wishes of the party faithfully followed.

When a Man Is Forty.

Chicago Record-Herald. Forty is the age at which a man is supposed to be in his prime.
Forty is old to a man of 30 and young to a man of 50.
At 40 some men quit sowing wild At 40 some men quit sowing wild oats and others begin. Forty is an imaginary line between outh and old age.
Some men are 40 at 20 and some t 60.

At 40 a man is supposed to have reached years of discretion and gener-ally he has, unless some woman wills

it otherwise. There are men of 40 who believe it I sunlucky for one to look over one's left shoulder at the new moon. Men have been grandfathers at 40 and yet found it hard to obtain credit. When a man is 40 he begins to fear that he may have married too early.

Forty is the age at which most men
find it necessary to call for help when

find it necessary to call for help when they try to put on their evening clothes.

At 40 a man may continue to hope that there are hair restorers which will restore.

A recent careful count by the makers of a standard type of gaspline car shows that in the motor, including magneto and carburetor, there are 1605 pieces; in the transmission system, 126; in the rear axie, 166; in the steering column, 158; and so on, forming a standard with the steering column, 158; and so on, forming a standard with the steering column, 158; and so on, forming a column, 158; and so on, forming a standard with the steering column. ing column, 158; and so on, forming a total of 4988 separate parts assembled to co-ordinate and co-operate with one another in producing a healthy automobile. Furthermore, any one of these parts is cuite capable of becoming the seat of an automobile disease, which, if neglected, will result in serious complications, requiring the taking down of the mechanism in the machine shop.

Chiengo Girl of 12 Writes Plays.

New York Fress.

Though Ermina Carry, daughter of Edward F. Carry and wife, of Highland Park, Chicago, is only 12 years old, she has blossomed as an author. Her first play is called "A Fairy's Year." It reveals unusual imaginative power in a girl so young and has Year." It reveals unusual imagina-tive power in a girl so young and has a poetic strain considered remarkable. The play was presented recently on the lawn of the Carry home and more than \$209 was realized for charity. It proved so popular that another per-formance was demanded and still more money was added to the charity fund,