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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1911.

FAIR TRIAL FOR THE M'NAMARAS.

What would Lawyer Darrow have accomplished if he had succeeded in his plea of no jurisdiction at Los Angeles for the McNamaras? Was it his purpose to procure the discharge of the defendants on the purely technical argument that a Los Angeles court had no jurisdiction over a person accused of murder because the arrest was irregularly or illegally made in Indiana? It would seem so. Where should the trial for a Los Angeles murder occur but in Los Angeles? What court should have jurisdiction but a Los Angeles court? Who should sit in the case but a Los Angeles jury?

The real contention of Lawyer Darrow and his associates is not so much that the McNamaras should not be tried at Los Angeles as that they should not be tried at all. It is deplorable that the defense, in a case of such grave moment and extraordinary public concern is driven to petty expedients and mere legal evasions. They are the resource of the ordinary criminal who knows his guilt and proposes to take advantage of every slip or irregularity or flaw or mistake of procedure.

There is no prejudice against the McNamaras throughout the country; but there will be, if there is not evident on their part a desire to meet the issue squarely and openly. There is no belief anywhere that they will not get a fair trial at Los Angeles. Do they really want a fair trial?

WICKERSHAM DOES NOT LET UP.

Attorney-General Wickersham is the kind of man who never lets up when he starts after a trust. Like the soldiers who tracked the Modocs to the lava beds and hounded the Apaches till they gave up from sheer exhaustion, he camps on the trail of the trusts and gives them no rest.

A case in point is his prosecution of the authracite coal trust. Congress forbade railroads to own or have an interest in commodities which they carried. The anthracite roads were prosecuted for violating the law. The Supreme Court held them guiltless, as they showed that the coal was owned not by them, but by separate corporations, and it held that, even though the railroads owned these coal corporations, they were not violating the law. This decision was supposed to kill what is called the commodities clause of the Hepburn law, as it is the simplest thing in the world for a railroad company to organize a separate corporation, sell property to it and take its stock in payment.

But Mr. Wickersham did not give up. He obtained leave from the Supreme Court to amend his complaint and raise the question whether the railroad had any "interest in" the coal it transported. This would apparently allow the holding of stock in a coal company by a railroad company to be shown as evidence of such an interest, and thus is a practical reversal of the former decision. He has followed this up by bringing charges that several coal companies controlled by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are mere devices for the evasion of the law. Their stock is held by the railroad; their officers and directors are officers and directors of the railroad; they pay no dividends, all their profits going to the railroad in the shape of freight; the railroad lends them money, which they never repay, and pays the interest on their bonds; in short, they are mere dummies, by means of which the railroad does an illegal business under an alias, just like any common criminal.

Mr. Wickersham has proved himself the most effective enemy the trusts have had. When he was appointed it was announced that he had been attorney for the sugar trust and promptly there went up a cry that he was to be the champion of the trusts in the Cabinet. This cry was heard from every "trust-buster" who "busts" trusts on the rostrum or in the yellow magazines and journals. But Mr. Wickersham set to work to "bust" trusts in the courts, where it can be done effectively, if at all. He forced the same sugar trust for which he had formerly worked to pay the Government several million dollars out of which it had defrauded the Customs-House by underweighing frauds; he prosecuted and convicted those who had perpetrated the frauds, including the secretary of the trust, and he scared Havemeyer into his grave. He has prosecuted to a successful conclusion suits against the oil and tobacco trusts, has obtained a decision adverse to the powder trust and has prosecutions under way to dissolve and punish the sugar, lumber, beef and other trusts. He is the first Attorney-General to secure prison sentences against trust officials—those of the Naval Stores Company. While Bryan has been clamoring to have it done, Wickersham has quietly done it.

Wickersham has not only proved that the Taft Administration is in deadly earnest in its enforcement of the anti-trust law and that he is an efficient instrument for its enforcement; he has also exploded the absurd theory of the frothy-brained demagogues, who are long on denunciation and short on execution, that any man who has ever worked for a trust is forever after their bondslave and cannot be relied upon to work faithfully for the Government. Experience proves the contrary. The most efficient work to break up illegal combinations and bring railroads under control of law has been done by men who left the service of the trusts and railroads for that of the Government. They are just as free to leave one employer for another as a carpenter or bricklayer is to change his boss, and the fact that they have been required to do certain acts in the service of their employer or have given certain advice to their clients does not imply that they approve such acts as a matter of public policy. Men of the type chosen either to defend or prosecute a great trust are never at a loss for clients, and when they have earned their fee in a suit and it is finally decided they are free to serve either party.

Not only are ex-trust attorneys free and willing to prosecute trusts, but they are the best qualified for the work, for they know the trusts from the inside, they know the weak points in the law, of which the trusts take advantage, and they know its strong points, which the trusts have had most trouble to circumvent. Just as Indians were most useful as scouts in tracking Indians, trust lawyers are most useful in tracking trusts. Secretary Knox, who, as Attorney-General, fought the Northern Securities merger and forced its dissolution, had been attorney for big railroads and corporations. Paul Morton, who left a high position with the Santa Fe Railroad to enter Roosevelt's Cabinet, furnished the advice which brought about the breaking up of rebating. Senator Kenyon, noted as a trust-buster, had been general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad before he served the Government. Frank B. Kellogg, who prosecuted the Standard Oil and Harriman cases, had been attorney for the steel trust. On the other hand, the trusts sometimes employ men who have served the Government against them. James M. Beck, who had active charge of the suit against the Northern Securities merger, defended the Standard Oil Company in the recent case. The oil men did not suspect that his mind was permanently poisoned against them by his Government service.

In short, the Government employs good lawyers, specialists in their line, for each branch of work, and is not concerned with what other clients they may have had, except as evidence of their ability to do the work in hand. It has found such a lawyer in Wickersham, for he is making good and is devoting to the public service the knowledge and experience he gained in the service of the trusts.

UNPROGRESSIVE POLITICS.

It is more than hinted by some critics of current events that the opposition of the Southern Senators to the Bristow amendment is a mere pretext to cover a deeper opposition to the whole project of the popular election of Senators. The reader will remember that the Bristow amendment simply restores that ancient authority of the Federal Government over the details of elections which was somewhat impaired by the resolution for popular choice as it came up from the House. The Southern members proclaim loudly that they are afraid of National control inasmuch as it may lead back to negro suffrage as it existed in reconstruction days. Of course this is all nonsense. There is Federal control now precisely as there would be under the Bristow amendment, but it does nothing for the negroes, not nearly so much as some good citizens think it ought to do.

There is too much truth in the remark we sometimes hear that the name "Democratic" as applied to Southern political leaders is somewhat empty. They are far from being Democrats in their hearts. In reality they are Bourbons of the most impregnable variety. They belong to the tribe which never forgets anything and never learns anything. As one newspaper observes in commenting upon them, they are opposed not so much to the Bristow amendment as to the principle of popular elections, and they not only dislike this measure, but they dislike every other which transfers power from the old-line bosses to the people.

Most of the Southern Senators resemble Mr. Bailey, of Texas, in that they are servants of the special interests rather than the public. Their title "Democrat" does not make them essentially different from the servants of privilege among the Republican members. It is a case where the rose smells about the same no matter what you call it, and the odor is not particularly sweet. It is probably true that progressive political thought has affected the South less than any other part of the Union.

HOW SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?

The newspaper press of the state is practically united in its opposition to the proposed recall of Judge Coke. It is variously regarded as an outrage, a vicious perversion of the Oregon system, an effort to appeal a murderous neighborhood quarrel to popular vote and an improper expression of disrespect for the bench. Many of these papers are ardent advocates of the Oregon system, including the judicial recall; and they have roundly berated critics of the system as enemies and traitors who have ventured to suggest correction of its manifest inconsistencies or necessary limitation of its operations. Yet they draw back from the logical consequence of their own argument in the first instance wherein the recall is sought to be applied in Oregon. One says:

> Under the recall, the people would place Judge Coke on trial. They would also have to try the McClallen case in full. They would have to know all the facts in detail to pass an intelligent opinion. They would have to have the law points explained. They would have to hear the instructions. They would have to study the decisions and precedents.

If the people are to pass on any public question or issue, or determine the fate through recall of any public man, it is necessary that they should know all the facts in order to express an intelligent opinion. They should have all points explained. They would of course desire to be instructed. They would regard it as their duty to study all decisions and precedents. That is what they undertake to do and declare themselves qualified to do when they enact laws through the initiative, apply the recall to any public officer, appeal to the referendum on any proposed law, or settle any problem of legislation or jurisprudence.

The answer to this treasonable declaration that the people are incompetent to pass on a question a part of them insist on having submitted to them and that they have arranged through the Oregon system shall, on occasion, be submitted to them, we find in the same issue of this same journal. Discussing ex-Secretary Ballinger's recent criticism of the initiative and referendum in his Aberdeen address, the paper roundly berates him for his lack of confidence in the people and declares:

> He is a highbrow who thinks the people are incompetent and that select persons must be put over them to conduct government by proxy.

Of course Judge Ballinger thinks, as every sane and patriotic man thinks, and knows, that government is the intelligent expression of society's purpose to control itself by the selection of competent persons to govern under certain definite limitations and with certain defined duties and powers. There is no question of public incompetency involved; it is false and contemptible to characterize as an enemy of popular rule one who insists that no government can run itself and that certain persons must be delegated to run it. Government without system or organized direction or intelligent control is mob rule, pure and simple. No one wants mob rule. Government that makes judicious selections of its public officers and controls itself through them and through the power and force of its own respect for law is true representative government.

The Oregon system that will give safe and practicable government, wise laws, good juries, efficient public officers, and a reasonable and discriminative public opinion, is the ideal system all worthy citizens desire to have. It is not to be had through foolish professions that the present system is perfect and equally foolish denunciation and abuse of all who would correct its obvious defects. Nor is it to be had through constant complaint about symptoms—such as the Coke recall—without an effort to go to the root of the trouble, and to apply the remedy there.

LETTERS OF A MILLIONAIRE.

The letters of W. E. D. Stokes to Lillian Graham would have made a great hit in the world of fiction under some such title as "Letters From a Millionaire to a Chorus Girl." He warns her that "the stage is a heartless, soulless life," yet advises her to "marry some rich, young fellow," which sounds like advice to do a heartless act. He proceeds to show his own heartlessness by proposing that they go traveling together after he has told her he cannot marry her and intends to look out for a widow or divorcee "who has had all the matrimonial experience she wants." He proceeds to describe a widow and to recite her points as he would those of a horse. Stokes is a great horse fancier as well as a woman fancier.

The girl appears to have taken Stokes at his word, but the rich, young fellows did not rise to the bait as Thaw did with Evelyn Nesbit. She visited him at his Lexington farm and went autoing with him and kept up a correspondence, in which he cautiously addressed her formally and signed coldly "yours sincerely" or "yours truly." Then the presents of $300 or $350 at a time cease and the shooting and the sordid scandal comes to light.

The one good point about Stokes' side of the intrigue seems to be his frankness. He plainly tells the girl she need not expect marriage, and then proposes terms of association pending the entrapping of the rich young fellow who was to rescue her from the heartless, soulless stage and install her in an equally heartless household among the swift travelers of New York's smart set. It is a pretty picture of New York's so-called high life.

SENATOR WORKS ON FAITH.

Senator Works could hardly have expected that his reference to the therapeutic effects of faith upon himself and members of his family would pass without a smile from some of his colleagues in the Senate and perhaps a sneer from others. It was in the course of a speech against the National Department of Health that his belief in the power of mind over matter came out. The Senator from California has the courage of his convictions, which is often an admirable thing, even when the convictions need revision. Like many others, Mr. Works fears, or professes to fear, that a National department of health would give the regular physicians an opportunity to tyrannize over their unorthodox competitors. In our opinion that would depend upon the language of the law establishing it. There ought to be no extreme difficulty in drawing up a statute which would give to scientific men adequate supervision over contagious diseases, public hygienic precautions and so on without establishing a medical absolutism. Whatever the power of the mind over the body may be, it certainly never has sufficed to check the ravages of epidemics or stay the progress of contagion. That has been tried so often and in so many different parts of the world that the question is no longer open to argument.

It may well be true, as our friends of the many mind-cure cults affirm, that proper hygienic measures taken by each individual would ward off all danger of epidemics. The difficulty is to cause each individual to take these measures. Some will do so voluntarily, but not all. To insure proper attention to hygiene it is essential that we have sane laws on the subject and that the laws be enforced by officials armed with adequate authority. There is no other way to safeguard the pure from the ignorance and negligence of the impure. It is a crime, one of the worst of crimes, for a human being to expose his neighbor needlessly to a communicable disease, but this is done daily, and it will continue to be done until we have a National department of health clothed with authority to put a stop to it. But it is not clear that a National health department ought to go much beyond this limit. When the danger from contagion with that from negligence and filth has been attended to, one might suppose that mere personal medical affairs ought to be left to the individual to arrange for himself. No regular physician and no board of regular physicians ought to possess authority to dictate what treatment a sick man shall submit to. It is his right to decide that question for himself. If he prefers a dose of drugs, well and good. If he prefers to trust in the therapeutic power of prayer, it is his own business as long as he does not endanger the health of anybody else. If he chooses to confide the cure of his disease to some of the multitudinous practitioners of the "new thought" the law is a hateful intruder when it undertakes to forbid him.

The great majority of the regular physicians would accept these propositions without much protest. In the main they are men of liberal minds who do not wish to force their services upon reluctant patients. But there are physicians, exceptional ones, of course, who assume another attitude. They long for the authority to impose their medical theories upon everybody else by force of law, and they openly proclaim their purpose to secure the power to do so as soon as they can. Naturally they help defeat their purpose by publishing it. Some might suppose that it is mere pigheaded pugnacity which leads them to betray their own cause in that way, but we do not think so. In our opinion it is their invincible faith in the orthodox medical theories which leads to the assertion of the right to impose them upon the public, just as the faith of the medieval theologians in their doctrines made them persecutors and inquisitors. The physicians who seek for absolute authority over the collective and individual health are persuaded that their ambition is for the public welfare. They may be right, but on the other hand it would appear unfortunate to many intelligent people if individual freedom in medical affairs were unnecessarily curtailed.

The faith of the regular physicians in their methods is largely justified by results; but while they have part of the inestimable secret of healing, they have not the whole of it. There are truths bearing upon the subject which many of them do not know and will not permit themselves to be taught. The ordinary physician knows precious little about the mind. Whatever church he may belong to, he is a thorough materialist in the practice of medicine. Intelligent persons whose eyes are free to see what is going on in the world know very well that there are forces at work which are quite independent of matter and which produce marked effects. Senator Works told how himself and his wife had been cured of long-standing ailments by a form of mental influence. His son was released from the drink habit in the same way. It is idle to ridicule facts of this order. The world is full of them. No cautious thinker in our time attempts to set limits to the power of the mind over the body. Most of them are much more inclined to admit that the body is a function of the mind. In view of this, one can hardly relish the thought of subjecting the country to the unrestricted authority of a board of dogmatic physicians. No doubt some such board is a National necessity, but its power ought to be kept within reasonable bounds.

The lamentable accident to the Kelly family near Grants Pass proves that the good roads question is not merely a matter of pleasure to autoists. It is a matter of safety to life and limb. Had there been no ruts on the road with a hump between, the life of Myrna Kelly would have been saved, Angela Kelly would not have been a cripple for life and their father and brothers would not have been permanently disfigured. If the economy to farmers and the pleasure to autoists to be effected by making good roads is not sufficient, such an occurrence ought to convince the most conservative and penurious that good roads are a good investment.

Members of the Seattle Y. M. C. A. are in trouble with a peaceable citizen who lives next door to the Y. M. C. A. building, because of the habit these young fellows indulge of throwing empty beer bottles out of the windows of their rooms upon his premises. This is an aggravated case, truly. Brother Matthews should be called upon to settle it. What are the police supposed to know about antics indulged by Y. M. C. A. young men?

Municipal Judge Taswell should not become weary and disheartened because Judge Gantenbein "overruled" him in releasing from a rockpile sentence an automaniac who had half killed a pedestrian. The offender was young and inexperienced, knowledge of which would be a comfort to the widow of a man who might be wholly rather than half killed.

From Professor Elliott's reply to Commissioner Bowers it seems that the evidence on how the Bering Sea seals are killed is not all one way. The official experts grow indignant at the spearing of seals at sea; Elliott may tell of the clubbing on land. It depends who gets the fur whether the killing was inhuman.

Placing aerial navigation under Federal control would provide more work for the Interstate Commerce Commission. That body would fix rates for land, water and air and would have to add aviation to the many sciences it must study in the line of its duty.

With a diamond lost in a batch of Boston brown bread, $20 gold pieces sewn in a crazy woman's skirt and gold nuggets found in the craws of Chehalis and Centralia ducks, there seems to be no limit to the places where gold and precious stones may be hidden.

The biggest policeman on the force, after being "licked" by a lighter weight and reprimanded by the judge, has been suspended by the Chief. A heap of trouble can emerge from the small neck of a bottle.

When one feels disposed to growl about the cool, cloudy Summer Oregon is enjoying, he needs only to read of the wholesale death and suffering caused by the heat in the East and he will learn contentment.

The trouble with the man whose wife prefers another, who says he will marry her when the proper time arrives, is that he spared the rod and spoiled her. He seems, also, to have spared the affinity.

A man with a good thing never knows when to stop. A Michigander has gone to prison for a long term for securing upward of half a million on bad paper.

It is pertinent to inquire whether the air became blue when Joe Day's voice reverberated through the corridor from the Seattle grand jury room.

Portland must continue to exist on the same old quality of good health, for Mayor Rushlight has reappointed the old Board.

No, it was not an exhibit of spectacles. There were 137 Boston schoolmarms touring this city yesterday, that was all.

Chinese are classed among the heathen, yet a taotai beheaded a number of rioters and stopped the row.

In a country so dry that the election is held in a sand storm, no wonder that Pasco and Kennewick voted wet.

Castro is reported to be back in Venezuela and the present government is out of insect powder.

Do not talk of a hot spell here. Look up more underwear and turn on the steam.

Gleanings of the Day

The growth of the American Navy is illustrated by the size of the Atlantic fleet, which, as reorganized on July 1, consisted of 21 battleships and four armored cruisers, besides colliers and auxiliaries. Its largest ships are the Florida and Utah, each of 23,033 tons displacement; its total displacement is 427,672 tons; its total cost $151,250,000, and its big gun battery 133 guns, besides 404 guns of 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch caliber, besides thousands of smaller guns. It is manned by 1088 officers and 21,431 enlisted men. After the completion of the Wyoming and Arkansas, of 27,000 tons each, they will be added to the fleet, increasing its displacement to 458,752 tons; its big guns to 148; its cost to $191,881,841, and its complement to 1176 officers and 22,163 enlisted men. Each of the two new vessels will have 85 officers and 1030 enlisted men.

The cost of maintaining the University of Wisconsin, which leads among state universities, has grown until it approaches that of Harvard. It has now reached $1,797,920, as compared with $398,743 in 1898. The current expense of Harvard in 1910 was $2,106,587 and the total payments were $2,678,936. Wisconsin in 1910 had 4500 students and 385 teachers, compared with Harvard's 4095 students and 618 teachers. The unusual cost of Wisconsin has caused some criticism, but the university has spread its activity throughout the state and its usefulness in teaching practical farming has brought such good results in increased productiveness that the people are not likely to cramp it by cutting down its funds.

In the near future Americans visiting Europe will be able to journey from any of its principal centers, says a Jerusalem letter to the Springfield Republican, to Jerusalem, and to the principal cities and ruins of Arabia and Persia, by means of the iron road. Jerusalem will soon be in direct railroad communication with Europe. Then, when the Bagdad project has progressed another stage or two, railroad journeys to the Euphrates valley, the alleged site of the garden of Eden, and where stood ancient Nineveh, will be included in the tourists' Eastern itinerary. The linking up of these ancient biblical places with Europe will be accomplished by American dollars and American brains. The Turkish Parliament has referred to a committee for final adjustment plans for the construction of no fewer than 1500 miles of railroad, with mineral and oil rights, in Asiatic Turkey. All this is the work of a powerful American syndicate, at the head of which is Dr. Chester.

The government has determined to carry the lines of the Hedjaz railroad with all speed across the 285 miles of desert between Medina and Mecca. Starting from Damascus, this line runs almost due south through wild and sterile country for more than 820 miles to Medina, the burial place of the prophet Mohammed. It is principally used for carrying Mohammedan pilgrims. On many of its most important stations one can now send telegrams in almost any European language to all parts of the world. Tourists visiting Palestine now make use of this line for reaching the rock-hewn City of Petra on the edge of the great Arabian desert. It means a saving of at least 12 days in the journey from Jerusalem. Of the lines yet to be built in Asiatic Turkey one will extend from Samson, on the Black Sea, in a south-easterly direction to a point near the Persian border. This district is expected to become a great oil-producing country and only capital is needed to develop it. Another will start from some port on the Mediterranean, not yet determined, and stretch in a northeasterly direction to Lake Van, crossing the other line. Both these enterprises have been proposed by Americans and they have met with the approval of the Turkish government.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, July 8, 1861.

The Boston journals state that a petition is in circulation in that city for signature by which it is proposed that Government as a beginning shall purchase all the slaves in Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky at $300 apiece, making in the whole a sum less than $150,000,000, which is less than the sum paid in a single year to put down rebellion in this country.

The orders used by Lane through the Portland Advertiser that Union meetings should not be held and that Union clubs should not be formed in any portion of Oregon seem to be treated with entire disrespect. We have now before us a gratifying report of the proceedings of a Union meeting at Empire City, Coos Bay. T. D. Winchester, Esq., was called to the chair and Charles D. Hodgkins appointed secretary. The chair stated the object of the meeting—it was to give the moral sanction of the meeting to those who were sustaining in other states our glorious Constitution and flag from the grasp of traitors. Strong patriotic resolutions were adopted. Stirring addresses were made by Captain Tichenor, of Curry County; Nelson Northrop and the chairman. Power was given to the president to call another meeting and the meeting adjourned in the best state of feeling. No Advertiser secessionists in Coos.

The Washington National Republican has this important piece of intelligence: "We learn that the Commissioner of Indian affairs has recommended the appointment of Dr. E. White as a special agent upon our Pacific Coast, to report upon measures of reform in our Indian relations in that quarter and to be clothed with necessary powers to prevent all such collisions between the Indians and the whites as are avoidable."

A few days ago 12 California miners from Washoe, bound for Walla Walla and the Nez Perce, arrived at the Umatilla reservation. They tell this story: About 30 miles back they made a halt for the night. Campbell, who was captain, ordered the horses to be fastened to the stakes near each other, and the camp would be made near the timber, while he would take a little excursion to find a deer, if possible. The horses had been tethered, the company were making their camps, when Campbell saw an Indian cut the rope of one of the horses and beckon to the Indians to come and take the horses off. He immediately fired both barrels of his gun at the Indian, killing him. The alarm was given, his men mounted their horses and charged upon the Indians. They killed four in the charge, making five in all, took their bodies, "stacked them up to dry" and brought their horses and arms (bows and arrows) to the Umatilla agency. These Indians undoubtedly belong to the Snake tribe—the same band that murdered the whites last Fall.

BOOKS

A GENERATION has arisen that in its wish to become acquainted with the gems of Russian fiction, has rushed after Tolstoy and has failed to give deserved appreciation to Fedor Dostoieffsky, author of that strong novel "Crime and Punishment," which was published in 1866 and made a sensation when it first came out in English.

Within the past few days, "Crime and Punishment" has been made an addition to the cheap and admirable Everyman's Library issued by New York publishers. Laurence Irving has written a fervid preface for the volume, in which these interesting particulars are given concerning that extraordinary man, Dostoieffsky:

"1821. Born in a hospital for the poor, Moscow, the son of a resident surgeon. Dostoieffsky studied to be an engineer, but was early attracted to literature and in 1844, he completed his first novel 'Poor Folk.'

"April, 1849. Arrested with 42 others for belonging to what would pass in this country as a daring debating society on socialistic and kindred ideas, and condemned to death.

"December, 1849. With 21 others, stripped to their shirts on a scaffold in the Semyonovski Square. The sentence having been read out, the cross presented to each man to kiss, the first batch of three having been fastened to poles blindfolded and the order given to load—an officer suddenly dashed up with a reprieve and a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment in Siberia. One of the three men tied up had lost his reason.

"1849-1857. Four years spent in a Siberian convict prison, living side by side (the cellular system was then not known in Russia and is but little used now) with criminals of the most atrocious type; the very off-scourings of Russian humanity. Four more as a private soldier.

"1866. Publication of 'Crime and Punishment,' its prodigious success.

"1866-1881. Despite his fame as an author, and the production of several other novels, he lives in a state of acute financial embarrassment, often almost starving, leaving Russia to escape his creditors, forced on one occasion to pawn his overcoat and his last shirt to obtain two thalers; he dies in 1881, and is followed to the grave by 40,000 of his countrymen.

"The dreadful scourgings of destiny were inflicted on a man who was epileptic by heredity. Yet to the utter disgust of his opponents, he never spoke a word against the Russian government, which to most minds would seem to have punished him so vindictively. On the contrary, to his punishment he attributed the building up of his moral nature, even the preservation of his mental balance."

An eminent critic says of "Crime and Punishment" that as a novel "It is at once fascinating and horrifying." So much for a fiction classic.

* * *

Justus Miles Forman, having seen his latest novel, "The Unknown Lady," safely launched, recently sailed on the "Cedric" for England. He declared he intended to be "just too late for the coronation, and I will go from England to Belgium and I may find myself in Paris later on." Since the days when, like the hero of "The Unknown Lady," Mr. Forman was an art student his love for Paris has grown to the point where he would be changing all his habits if he failed to visit yearly the city he loves.

* * *

Although Rossetti wrote "The Blessed Damozel" at the age of 18, this was far from being his first published poem. Ford Madox Hueffer, the author of "Memories and Impressions," is authority for the statement that a poem of Rossetti's was printed by his grandfather when the poet himself was 7 or 8. Mr. Hueffer used to possess an old yellow-bound pamphlet entitled "Sir Hugh the Heron," by Rossetti, which contained these spirited lines:

"And the shrieks of the flying, the groans of the dying,
And the battle's deafening yell,
And the armor which clanked as the warrior rose
And rattled as he fell."

"This," says Mr. Hueffer, "has always seemed to me symbolical of what by himself Rossetti did for medievalism." Mr. Hueffer's new book, "Memories and Impressions," is being talked about not only for the sake of the anecdotes of celebrities it relates, but because of the healthy vigor of the author's opinions like the above.

* * *

Dr. Woods Hutchinson the writer on subjects relating to child culture, prevention of disease, etc., and author of a new book entitled "We and Our Children," to be brought out in the Fall, is spending the Summer in Europe.

* * *

Alfred Ollivant, author of "Bob, Son of Battle," and many other successful books, has written a new novel entitled "The Taming of John Blunt," which is to be brought out in September.

* * *

Returning to the characters of "Robert Elsmere" one of the early novels on which her great fame is founded, Mrs. Humphrey Ward has written a new book, to be brought out in the Fall, entitled "The Case of Richard Meynell."

* * *

"You say your son who is in college is quite a writer?"

"Yes."

"What does he write for—the magazines?"

"No; home for money."—London Answers.

* * *

Bookseller—This, sir, is an excellent book on swimming, and very useful one, too.

Customer—Useful?

Bookseller—Yes, sir. If you find yourself drowning you have only to turn to pages 88 and 89 and there you will find full instructions how to save yourself.—Philadelphia Times.

* * *

General Basil W. Duke, of Louisville, Ky., has just completed correcting the proofs of his reminiscences, soon to be published. General Duke was one of the youngest members of the Morgan Raiders and his stories of that phase of the Civil War promise to be particularly vivid.

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Rumor had it that Marthe Troly-Curtin, authoreks of "Phrynette," was an Englishwoman. The novel is a record of the impressions and adventures of a young French girl in London. It is written in witty English, and Phrynette's discriminating criticisms of English ways led some critics to conclude that the book is the work of a much older person than Phrynette is pictured. Publishers of the novel say that the author is a Frenchwoman and of age slightly older than her charming heroine. The novelist arrived in England but a few years ago and recently married into an English family.

* * *

Alfred Tennyson Dickens, eldest son of the novelist, who has lived in Australia for 40 years, will visit this country in the near future. He will lecture on his recollections of his father.

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Rudyard Kipling's "History of England," written in collaboration with C. R. L. Fletcher, will be published in a few days. The manuscript has been rushed to this country and the date of publication made earlier than originally intended.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

The Industrial Bureau of Nashville, Tenn., set out to raise a fund of $100,000 or more with which to **advertise** that city.

Nashville has a population of 111,000. As an illustration of the public spirit of the people and their personal pride in the city, the **Industrial Bureau** has been able to raise, so far, over $105,000 **—nearly one dollar for every man, woman and child** in the city.

The plan of the Industrial Bureau **is to use this fund to advertise the city,** covering a period of three years, which is an average of $35,000 each year.

Community advertising has heretofore been confined almost exclusively to mediums of general publicity. Committees having the advertising in charge have thought that the only way to make a city known throughout the entire country was to use great National mediums.

I hope the Industrial Bureau of Nashville will not make the mistake of spending **all of its advertising fund** in this manner.

I know 63 cities where one good newspaper in each city will be able to tell a story about Nashville—her present and her future—in a very effective way. These cities touch the spots in the United States **where there is money to invest** and where there are many people who may be induced to locate in Nashville if the story to be told is convincing.

These 63 newspapers are **relied upon** by their over 2,000,000 family readers.

They print these Advertising Talks, and, therefore, have interested a great many of their readers **in the value of advertising.**

The Industrial Bureau of Nashville can use one full page, as an introduction, in this list of newspapers, at a cost of $10,000, or thereabout, and then they can follow it up with an occasional column story—the total cost not to exceed $25,000 a year. That would leave $10,000 a year for miscellaneous general publicity, which is enough.

The newspapers should be considered first in any campaign that means **the growth of a city—or the quick growth of any business.**

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams)

When you get drunk, even the barkeeper who sold you the liquor is ashamed of you.

Every man who attends a lecture is cross because he couldn't get out of going.

A good idea is not to promise to do too much.

If you have a grievance against a man, and can't get over it, walk up to him and say: "Square yourself; I intend to hit you." That will give him fair notice; and may the best man win. It is a better way than to whine and talk forever.

Don't expect people to be loyal to you. That's where we are all weak.

When people ask your moral support, it is a sign they have concluded you will not give money.

Some men wear themselves out talking about a new enterprise, and have no energy left to engage in it.

A lot of men were talking about the experiences of young men with girls. "I don't know anything about it," one man said; "the first girl I ever saw put her tag on me, and led me to the altar."

A nice, worthy, ambitious and capable woman, married to a worthless man, is a pitiful sight.

The trouble with most men is, they try to eat all they earn.

Translation of a Book.

PORTLAND, July 7.—(To the Editor.)—I noticed a communication in The Oregonian of today headed "How to Get 'Die Christusmythe'" in which the statement is made that this book has as yet not been translated into English. I beg to state that Professor Arthur Drew's book has been translated into English by C. Delisle Burns, M. A. and published by the Open Court Publishing Company, of Chicago. The price is $2.25. I have a copy in my library. DR. N. MOSESSOHN,
Editor, the Jewish Tribune.

Sherlock Holmes and Coronation Pictures in The Sunday Oregonian

Two full pages of coronation pictures, the first and most graphic to reach the Coast, will appear in tomorrow's issue. All the pomp and medieval splendor of the coronation ceremonials are shown in these remarkable photos.

Another distinctive feature will be the return of **Sherlock Holmes,** king of all detective characters. Holmes will unravel the mystery of the empty house in his first adventure of the series. A complete **Sherlock Holmes** tale, fully illustrated, will be presented each week during the vacation months.

Other fiction features of tomorrow's issue are **The Abalone Twins,** a graphic short story skilfully told; **Col. Crowe's** "sad" farewell interview with President Diaz; **Funny Men** contributions, and the fourth installment of **Compensation.**

Geography, the song hit in "Jumping Jupiter," will be the week's musical offering.

State Secrets is the subject of an absorbing special article from a Washington correspondent.

A St. Petersburg correspondent tells of an unexpected menace to Russia that is growing out of a Grand Duke shortage.

Blockade Runners in the Civil War are told of in a vital article by Dr. F. T. Miller, illustrated with actual war photos.

Those are only a few of many distinctive features added to the world's latest news. Order early.