The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OFFICEN. Entered at Portland, Oregon Postoffice as Subscription Rates-lovariably in Advance (BY MAIL)

(BY CARRIER)

Daily, Sunday included, one year. How to Remit-Sand Postoffice money rear local bank. Stamps, coin or currency re at the sender's risk. Give postoffice direction of the sender's risk. Give postoffice directs in full, including county and state. Feetage Rates—10 to is pages, 1 cent; 16 25 pages, 2 cents; 10 to 80 pages, 2 cents; 10 10 feetage Postage of the cents. Foreign postage in the cents of the cents of the cents. Eastern Business Offices—Verre & Conkum. New York, Brunswick building Chi-PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2

THE FARMERS' PREE LIST.

In pursuance of a programme which has evidently been agreed upon between the insurgent Republicans and the Democrats the farmers' free list has been voted upon in the Senate and passed. It remains to be seen whether the President will veto it or The bill places upon the free list a large number of articles which farmers are known to use extensively. such as flour, sewing machines and agricultural implements. It is supposed to compensate them for the losses which they will possibly suffer through reciprocity with Canada. The reci procity agreement was allowed to pass with the private understanding be tween the Insurgents and Democrats that this free list should follow it, and now the plan is carried out as far as the combination can accomplish their

In our opinion Mr. Taft will veto He will do so for two reasons probably. For one thing, he does not believe that reciprocity will injure the farmers and he is willing to allow them a few months to discover that fact for themselves. The outcry that has been made against the agreement on the poor farmer's account will then have lost about all of its force.

In the second place, the President wishes to wait for the report of the ariff commission before he permits any further reduction of duties. emmission may find that some of the articles included in the farmers' free list are not taxed more than they ought to be. In that case, why cut down the duties? The rule adopted by the Republicans is that the duties ought to counterbalance the lower labor cost of some articles in foreign untries. It seems reasonable to wait until we know something more at cost before going ahead with reductions. Mistakes are more fariff reductions. easily corrected before they are made than afterward, if one may lapse into a Hibernianism. Upon these grounds Mr. Taft will probably make up his mind that it is just as well to wait until next Winter before doing anything more with the tariff. There will be plenty of time between that and the Presidential campaign to do whatever is necessary and explain it to the country.

COOS BAY AGAIN IN OREGON Coon Bay is at last to be reunited

That will be the effect of the construction of the Harriman railroad from Eugene to that point, velcome announcement of which is made by General Manager O'Brier Nature had so completely cut off this rich section from the remainder Oregon that it had been practically annexed to California, but the railroad will restore the broken tie. Coos Bay, but the Siuslaw Valley and en will be brought into Valley. The new road will also be a direct extension to the coast of the projected east-and-west trans-Oregon line which may be expected to be th next work undertaken in the develop ment of the Harriman network which Is to cover Oregon.

Among the chief advantages of this new line will be the creation of a coal supply at the doors of Portland and ather Willamette Valley cities. Coos Bay has well-developed mines which have long been shipping to California and recently, to a limited extent, to Portland, but their production has been restricted by their market. They can soon produce to the limit of their dependence on Puget Sound, Wyoming and Australia for coal. The Harriman interests also promise the development of extensive coal fields on the Sluslaw River, which the new road will

Aside from coal, the lumber, fruit and dairy industries of the coast regien will receive an impetus and the vast, untouched forests and rich agricultural country will become dotted with towns and farms. With Coos Bay, Siuslaw Valley and

intervening coast opened up by the new road, the long isolated Oregon coast will be as accessible as any other part of the state. It is now reached by the Astoria & Columbia River road Astoria and Seaside, the Pacific Railway & Navigation and United Railways lines to Tillamook and the Willamette Pacific gaps between Florence and Yaquina on the north and between Marshfield and the California line on the south, but these can be filled in by extensions as the country develops.

now rapidly Oregon is changing from an almost railroadless country to one marked with as complete a network as any state in the Union. It is only quina roads were the only ones which reached the coast, and the Columbia outhern and the Arlington and Conden branches were the only ones which tapped Central Oregon and they only reached the edge of the interior plateau. Coos Bay and Klamath Falls practically belonged to California and other sections had closer relations with Idaho and Nevada than with the rest of Oregon. Klamath Falls has been reclaimed and the early completion of the Natron cut-off will tighten the bond. Coos Bay will soon be reclaimed and Tillamook has, or will seen have, two competing lines. The lines up the Deschutes have extended half way across the state and are projected to cover the rest of the The cust and west Harriman line may be expected to come next in order. It is by no means a wild prediction that the next census will find all these lines completed and every part of Oregon within casy reach of the locomotive. The develop. ment which will follow these new means of transportation will justify

gon has only just begun and that the increase in population and wealth be-tween 1916 and 1920 will equal, if not surpass, that of any other state.

FIRST IN LOW BUSINESS. The disreputable distinction of havng been first to print the infamous Dick-to-Dick forgery belongs to Portland paper, the Journal. It was a "scoop" for which no other pape anywhere desires to claim the credit or discredit. It was a clumsy, wicked and stupid fabrication, having for its purpose the covering of the President of the United States with dirt and the further humiliation of his late Secretary of the Interior.

It would be decidedly to the point now if the Portland paper would give the true story of the origin of the Dick-to-Dick invention and its progtess from the hands of its Washington correspondent to its own column and then into the hands of the muck raking Abbott woman, who later proits publication in the Philadelphia North American, six days after it had seen the doubtful light of day in the obscure columns of the Portland paper. But it will be noticed that the Portland paper, having given birth to the Dick-to-Dick monstrosity, refuses to acknowledge its paternity, but finds refuge in repe tition of the stale and exploded false hoods about the earlier history of the Interior Department under Secretar Ballinger; for it is not true, and is

signed and gave to the public as his The Lawler memorandum and the Presidential letter bear intrinsic evidence that the old calumny, now re vived in Portland, is baselons

known not to be true, that "one of

Ballinger's employees in the Interior

Department prepared a letter sulogiz-

ing Ballinger which the President

It is no light matter, in any case or for any reason, to assail the rity of the President of the United It is peculiarly atrocious to attempt to drug the name of the Pres ident into the mire through a criminal conspiracy involving forgery, false hood and deceit and the careful and systematic substitution of records.

THE OVERLORD OF LA PINE.

If Governor West shall bring the Deschutes Land Company, or any other Central Oregon Irrigation company, to terms, so that it will carry ou its contracts with settlers, actual and prospective, he will have performed a monumental service to the people of the state. Why should the president of the Deschutes Land Company be permitted to defy the state authorities and tell them in effect that he wil do what he pleases about his obligations to the state and to the settlers who have gone on the company's lands? Who is Morson? Is he the suzerain of La Pine? Are the settlers his subjects, as they are clearly his ndents? Is he doing for them Or is he what he has agreed to do? taking his own sovereign leisure about it and letting the settlers walt and the state go hang?

The whole Central Oregon irrigation matter in all its phases merits the diligent attention of Governor West and his land board. Some of the compa-nies there have doubtless done their best; others have not. All should be held to strict accountability under their contracts. The development of irrigation enterprises should be more for the benefit of the settler and less for the benefit of the promoter.

COLONEL LEWIS' FRENCH.

Sadness and sorrow furrow the heeks which are adorned by world-famous pink whiskers, for the all-embracing ambition of their owner has met a check. James Hamilton Lewis has won fame as a lawyer, oraman, globetrotter, but Paris gently hints that as a linguist he is below her standard and suggests that he speak his own language hereafter.

The Frenchmen's cars may have been pained by the Coloner's struggles with the pronunciation of their moothly flowing tongue or they may have been moved by sympathy to spare him the effort. It may be that, like the Scattle audiences he used to address, they are content simply to hear that musical voice roll out swelling periods without understanding what he says. In that case, he might just as well speak in English, which many of them do not know, as in French which they are equally unable to un-Since they enjoy the mere sound of his voice, he might give them equal pleasure if he talked Chinook.

DEATH IN THE WATER.

The tell taken by drowning seems o have been heavier thus far this Snummer than usual. The Sunday toll especially is high on the Columbia island beaches above and below Vancouver. These places seem to be especially attractive to young people who cannot swim and to whom river bathing in the shallows where lurk the unexpected "deep places" is particu-Now it is the beach larly dangerous. or slough at Washougal that lures the unsuspecting or reckless bather ond his or her depth; now the lovely shaded shores of Government Island Corvallis & Eastern to Yaquina. The and again the shelving, sandy shores of Bachelor's Island which exact the toll of death from pleasure-seekers Each account of these disasters, when published, creates surprise in that the risk that ended so tragically was so

There is not much variation in the dreumstances under which these deaths by drowning occur. There is usually the merry picnic party young men and women on the beauti-ful wooded bank that shelves down to the sandy beach, lapped by waters; the skurry into bathing suits behind leafy dressing screens; the "wading out," carefully at first, by the oung women whose personal contact with water has been confined to that in the bathtub, and who do not intend to get beyond their depth, the merry challenge of comrades, or the seduc tive charm of the water leading them on; the sudden unwary step into deep water, the frantic calls for help, the gallant attempt at rescue, sometimes successful but too often duplicating the tall of the water; the terror of heholders, the frantic grief of relatives who witness the struggle for life, but are powerless to render aid, the ghastly aftermath of the grappling frons and the return of the drenched and lifeless bodies to the homes left in anticipation of a pleasant outing a few hours before—these are the incidents of brief chapters written year after year, without variation except as to names and dates, the latter shifting

the statement that the opening of Ore- the few who are tragically bereft by

the dissster. The story, though given wide publicity and read with shuddering disdoes not close the volume in it is written. There is always wherein it is written. space left for another chapter, and yet another, that is as sure to be written as the heat of the Summer and the lure of he water invite to beach bathing in the Columbia pleasure-seekers who cannot swim. The toll taken by drowning was unusually heavy in July of this year. It can only be hoped that August will not duplicate it.

RESULTS OF A LANDSLIDE. A landslide carries a mass of mud. rocks and uprooted trees from a sidehill over the land below. The Demo cratic landslide in New York carried a mass of political material of the same nature from the side of Mount Tammany, which is New York City. over the whole of New York State result is seen in broken pledges. fegislation passed in the interest Tammany, wholesale expulsion of Republicans from office and wholesale substitution of Democrats, creation of offices with nothing to do but draw salary and work for Tammany. weak and pllant Governor obediently does the will of the boss, who plun ders the state as he has plundered

the city. New York is the one state which a step backward in the elections of 1910. Almost every other state regardless of party preference, elected clean administration, which strove to give the people better laws and betexecution of the laws. Some mistakes have been made, but they have generally been honest mistakes acnated by a desire to serve the people New York alone has chosen to hand ver her state government to the po litical parasites organized into Tam The greatest state of the Union, which should lead the way

onward, turns backward. New York's neighbor, New Jersey presents a contrast to her. Instead of a landslide of political mud, New Jersey had a purifying tidal wave which swept away the accumulated corruption of years of misrule. New Jersey elected a Governor in Woodrow Wil son who worked to carry out his platform pledges. He had a Legislature to deal with of which one house was offerolled by his political opponents, but with a skill in managing equal to that of Murphy, the Tammany boss, he induced the Republicans to join the Democrats in carrying out Republican pledges and gave his state laws, which secure the people control of their government and remove most of the abuses which had grown up under the control of men

of Murphy's type.

The people of New York are getting what they voted for. They knew tha the Democratic ticket was dictated by Murphy and they knew what sort o government Murphy had given New York City. They have no cause to complain when he gives the whole state the same kind of government. Next year will show whether they have rued their bargain.

Even if they have, they will find scape difficult. The Tammany Legislature has passed a new election law, of which the Outlook says:

iaw, of which the Unitions says:

It is so framed as to render independen
movements against either party machines
or against the alliance of the two party machines, very difficult and discouraging; iplaces obstacles in the way of voters whi
live in the rural districts and thus enhance
the power of the Tammany machine and the
other party machines in the cities of the
state; it takes away certain of the safeguards that have hitherto existed to protect
the ballot-box against incompetent or corrupt election officials.

In other words, the next time the voters play with the Tammany bosser they will discover that they are playing with loaded dice. Having got control of the state, Tammany does not intend to lose it very easily.

ABE EUEF ON PRISON REPORM.

From the perusal of a little pampl let written by Mr. A. Ruef in his dur geon cell and sent to the California prison directors we are inclined to believe that the former boss is employing his time in prison to far better purpose than he ever did outside Instead of moping in confinement or inventing harebrained plans of es cape, Mr. Ruef has directed his real abilities to the observation of his fellow captives, to meditation upon the general policy of the prison authorities and to maturing plans for the bet terment of the prospects of discharged convicts. All this is excellent. How much better it would have been for himself and the world had Mr. Ruef employed himself in some such us ful manner from his youth up instead of tempting destiny by defying morality and the law of the land. He brings to the notice of the prison director to begin with the appalling fact that of the population of California one person in every 300 is a criminal, the term goes, and one in every 600 a convicted felon. Mr. Ruef uses the expression "branded felon," but evidently he prefers that as a more emotional synenym for "convicted." make the number of convicts still more impressive he presents the total of all who have passed through San Quentin and Folsom prisons. It 58,130, quite sufficient to compose effective army. Unfortunately this force is now, for the greater part, arrayed against society.

Mr. Ruef is still more deeply disquieted by the fact-he says it is a fact-that a great many of these persons who must bear the prison stain throughout their lives are innocent. This is his deliberate judgment after sufficient time to learn the circumstances and weigh the probabilities If Mr. Ruef were an ordinary criminal or a weak sentimentalist should naturally pass this conclusion over as unworthy of notice. With all the tenderness which our courts seem startling to think that innocent men are actually convicted in noticeable numbers. Still Mr. Ruef says he believes they are and his opinion com pels attention. It may be after all that our legal technicalities help the guilty more than the innocent. ever that may be, the imprisoned boss is convinced that fully 50 per cent of the California prison inmates are not criminals at heart. They are not congenital rebels against society nor do they prefer crime to honest labor Opon leaving the prison they would become respectable citizens if The other 50 per cent of the inmates are, he thinks, real criminals but fully half of them are docile enough to be reformed if proper measures were taken for their benefit. This leaves only one-fourth of the convicts

the irreclaimable class. Mr. Ruef has also geen thinking to excellent purpose upon the conditions which surround the convict when he is released from prison. He is given suit of clothes which marks him in without special significance except to all instructed eyes as a criminal. The around Cuba-

state presents him with \$5, barely nough, Mr. Ruef remarks, to pay his bills for a day. Everywhere he goes prison taint pursues him blights his efforts to earn a livelihood. The police are his foes. employers do not wish to have him about. All resources seem to be de There is nothing left for him nied. but a new crime, suicide, or charity. Mr. Ruef appears to think that eithe of the former alternatives is prefer able to such charlty as is usualy of fered to the released prisoner. simple truth is that he is first pun ished for his actual crime, and then, for the remainder of his life, punshed still more cruelly because has once been in prison. The effect of all this is seen in the large number of men who regularly return to the penitentiary after their first term. he prison where Mr. Ruef is confined 25 per cent of the inmates are recidivists. This is disheartening. It ought to set intelligent minds at work everywhere on the problem of caring for released convicts. Why not sentence every convicted person for life and have done with it? Why go through the miserable farce of pretending to set him free only to drive him into crime and reiterated punishment? The best trait of Mr. Ruef's letter is

its constructive spirit. He loses no time making complaints. His subject discussed philosophically and ervations lead him to a plan which he thinks would materially better the status of the man who is sent out into the world after a term in prison. In California, as in most states, there is a prisoners' ald society. These socie ties go by different names in differen places, but their purpose is every where the same. They wish to aid re-leased convicts. Mr. Ruef thinks their intentions are excellent, but their achievements a little disappointing. To co-operate with these outside societies he proposes that the inmates of the shall form an organization mong themselves and raise funds to support released convicts while they are undergoing the trying experience finding employment. Of course this is the critical period for them If they can once obtain regular work secure from persecution, they can re gain their respectability. If they are thrown upon charity repeatedly, if they are hounded from place to place without means of earning an honest livelihood, they are lost. The co-oper ative society among the prisoners which Mr. Ruef suggests has other purposes besides raising money, but this is its main one. There is no ap parent reason why it should not be en couraged by the officials. not succeed, but on the other hand it might not fail. When a man of exceptional intelligence secures such an opportunity as Mr. Ruef enjoys to the prison problem, ought to make the most of his con-

If it is true, as Secretary Fisher says, that Ryan's Controller Bay filings are subject to revision and cancellation, what a smoke there has been from a small fire. Mr. Fisher is a man whose word cannot be doubted. He is a conservationist who out Pinchots Pinchot, and he is known the country over as an uncompromising enemy of graft. If he says there is no danger the chances are heavy that

The spirit of '76 is not dead by an seans. It breaks out in all sorts of ways, some of them more strange than wise, perhaps, but invariably pleas-The two little boys who are going to ride from ocean to ocean without sleeping under a roof show the same qualities which kept Washington's army together at Valley Forge. When virility exists it will find a way to express itself.

It does not necessarily follow that Jim Ham Lewis' French is disagreeable to Parisian ears. Possibly the elegant habitues of the boulevards are so fascinated by his mellifluous English that they prefer it to their mother stongue. The language of Shakespeare flowing in honied tones athwart the whiskers of Mars is enough to charm anybody.

About all that survives of the Wilson tariff law of 1894 is the provision against the operation in the United States of trusts organized abroad. is to be invoked in cases where the Sherman law does ont apply. For an ex-trust attorney, Attorney-General Wickersham is most persistent in his prosecution of trusts.

The Lorimer inquiry has brought to light two railroads which stood pat against the pass graft in Illinois. They are the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio, and had seemingly found that Illinois legislators work under the sign of the "double cross."

The ties of home and country have overcome the fascinations of Paris and Mrs. Shonts will not seek legal separation in order to become an expatriate. That is one victory over the demon of domestic disunion which ravages New York society.

There is something wrong in the system when the War Department finds occasion to reprove cavalry officers for inefficient horsemanship. There was nothing of the kind in the days when Old Man Grant was in the

Hoquiam joins the list of cities that have chosen Mayors from the ranks of clergymen. This ought to spur to increased endeavor our Mr. McPherson who essayed to join the body of Councilmen a few months ago.

While applying the golden rule in its relations with the independents, the steel trust might apply it also to those employes who work twelve hours a day for seven days a week,

There is no time to be wasted in haggling over the site or the contract if the Auditorium is to be ready for the Elks in 1912. Small hats will rule this Fall, but

exaggerated pins to hold them will give the fair sex the usual "gangway" Excessive consumption of gasoline increases the cost of living more than

high prices for foodstuffs. Just keep an eye on your Uncle Yim Hill when railroad building to Coos

Bay begins. When Wickersham meets Wickersham, then begins the battle

Now for some naval maneuvers

THE SENATE LESS AUGUST. Individual Membership Is Below That of Fifty Years Ago,

Washington Letter to Providence Jour-It is not altogether surprising that Senator O'Gorman, of New York, should Senator O'Gorman, of New York and the begin to feel that he gave up the substance for the shadow in mesigning his long-term, high-salaried judicial office of dignity and power for a seat in the United States Senate.

The genial and brilliant Irishman who did this to become the colleague of the post the first man to find

Elihu Root is not the first man to find out after it is too late that political office, even of the exalted character of a United States Senatorahip, is not ala United States Senatoranip, is not always, to put it plainly, what it is cracked up to be. Thomas B. Reed is reputed to have said once that no man ought to come to Congress unless he were so able or so rich or so conspicuously both that he would stand out above his fellows as a power either in the halls of legislation or in the no less attractive social world of the cap-

Although Judge O'Gorman has had no erally believed that he possesses erally believed that he possesses it in a very high degree. That is his reputation in New York, and he looks like a man intellectually above his fellows. What, apparently, has disturbed his peace of mind and caused him to doubt whether he did not make a poor exchange in leaving the bench for the Senate is that he has found out what Senate is that he has found out what has long been the belief of those who have had occasion to know that while the United States Senate as a legislative body has perhaps maintained its exclusively high standard, its member-ship, considered individually, does not measure up to the standard of 100, 50 or 25 years ago. Mr. O'Gorman has been in the Senate less than five months, and already the bloom is off the peach.
It was "Jim" Nesmith, the illiterate

miner and stage driver, who came to the United States Senate from Oregon soon after that territory was admitted to the Union, who was responsible for the famous story that has been attached to the personality of a thousand public men since that time. When Sen-ator-elect Nesmith came to Washington he was so modest and had such a poo opinion of his own merits that he was actually afraid to appear in the Senate chamber. So for a day or two he set up in the gallery with his wife. After looking the statemen over he said to her again and again: "When I think of her again and again; y limitations and of the august char-cter of this body. I cannot for the life f me understand how I got here." A month or two later Nesmith, who

good story-teller and mixer the had erville, said to his wife after he had become acquainted with his colleagues and swapped stories with them in the cleakrooms, dined with them in the Senate restaurant and associated with them on the floor, "Now, I wonder how I they got here.

It is true that the high standard of United States Senators, estimated as individuals, has deteriorated; it is also true that the manners and customs of doing business in Congress and of liv-ing in Wasmington have changed so materially in the past quarter of a century that it does not mean the same thing to be a Senator of the United States now as then. Numerically larger, the small men are lost in the shuffle, as it were, and the rich rich that the man of mod can make no show at all.

WEST'S MISTAKEN INDULGENCE. Why Did the Governor Commute Cas seday's Sentence!

Spray (Wheeler County) Courier One of Governor West's recent move o keep in the limelight—the commuting of the sentence of Casseday, the Grant County murderer and traitor, sentenced to be hanged July 28—is causing considerable comment. Considering that without Cassedav's aid and consent the horrible crime could not have been committed, and that had he simply performed the duty to which he had been appointed at his own re-quest the other three young men now serving life sentences might be at home with their families, it looks as though Casseday was only getting what was coming to him.

One of the reasons given for com-

was not getting a fair show, consider-ing that the others got off with lire imprisonment. Did Casseday give Sny-der, the sheep herder, who was praccally forced to kill Green, a fair show when he kicked him out of the buggy and told him to "Get out and take your medicine?" or when he fired a shot through the body of Snyder, whom he had allowed to be murdered? With Casseday's sentence commuted for such a crime it is hard to invested. a crime, it is hard to imagine crime would merit hanging in Gover-nor West's estimation. We understand that quite a pressure was brought to bear on Governor West to secure the commutation. Casseday at one time bear on Governor west to secure the commutation. Casseday at one time having considerable influence; but had Snyder, the sheep herder, been sen-tenced to be hanged for killing Green we venture to say that his neck would have "stretched hemp," the merits of the case or Mr. West's policy notwith-

Wishes All Sprinkling Prohibited. MYRTLE PARK, Or., Aug. I.—(To the Editor.)—In view of the threatened water famine, would it not be fair to all the public, to prohibit the use of water for hose or sprinkling purposes at any hour of the day or night, until sufficient water has accumulated to insure the public safety? Neither favorites nor favored localities should be permitted to appropriate all the water that can be used, to the serious detriment of the other inhabitants of the city. We pay the city for water f household uses, but do not get it. Tho more favored by official favor or loc tion, waste enough water to satis We pay the city for water for all those from whom it is withheld. I the issue is whether babies or beet and bushes shall thrive, I am on the side of the babies. S. W. HENRY.

A SONG OF SADNESS. John D., in echo to his pastor's strain

Decries the fruits he garnered from his strife For shining bucks, belittling his gain— "Great riches take the joy all out of

O John, despair not: I've a remedy: If all thy raft of riches pains thee so Shuffle a fraction of it onto me. And let me help thee bear thy bitter

if riches make life sorrowful, egad I am, by several million beans, too

Oh weight me with the load that makes And take those hunks of happiness away.

Let my long face hang sadly, and let tears Blot out the places where the grin marks are.
Let me be miserable on imported beers.
And weep to light a 50-cent cigar.

Greaning, the crisp coupon I'll sit and olip.
I'll sigh to be the keeper of a yacht.
And tears adown my nasal bridge shall

Into my sterling silver coffee pot.

If riches take thy joy away, O John, Remember, I'm a million times too giad:
Here stand I, always ready to take or
All you can spare of that which
makes you sad.
—DEAN COLLINS, August 1,



E are accustomed to speak with bated breath or to respond with cheers when we hear mentioned the years. names of the great historical figures for the moment that the men referred to were creatures of flesh and blood such as we, and Hable to all human chortcomings.

Now comes a translation into Eng-lish of Dr. Johann David Schoepf's

lish of Dr. Johann David Schoept' "Travels in the Confederation, 1782 1784," just published in two volumes the translating and editing being the work of Alfred J. Morrison. Dr. Schoepf traveled in this country before our Constitution was adopted. He was a Hessian—that is to say, he was a Ger-man surgeon, one of the surgical chiefs man surgeon, one of the surgical chiefs of the Ansbach troops, and with them was cooped up in New York during most of the Revolutionary War. After this, Dr. Schoepf traveled over the region south of New York, "just to see what the country was like." He says in his memoirs that although Baltimore is a great city (the threef which more is a great city (the time of which he writes is 1783-84) he fears that "its supremacy may be menaced by two rival towns, Georgetown and Alexandra." Washington, D. C., did not then exist. Here is his estimate of the great Patrick Henry. "Among the orators, there is a certain Mr. Henry, who appears to have the greatest influence over the House. He has a high-flown and bold delivery, deals more in words than in reasons, and not so long ago was a country schoolmaster. Men of this stamp, either naturally eloquent or who become so through their occu pation as e. g., lawyers, invariably take the most active and influential part in these assemblies; the other members, for the most part farmers, without clear and refined ideas, with little education or knowledge of the world, are merely there to give their votes, which are sought, whenever the House is divided into parties, by the insinuations of agreeable manners and

in other ways. Legislature was a disorderly body, full of loud private conversation with a doorkeeper almost incessantly and with a loud voice calling out members' names; with a tumultuous ante room where the conversation was all of horses, races, gambling, politics and runaway negroes, and with solons runaway negroes, and with solons wearing "boots, trousers, stockings wearing books, and Indian leggins."

In Dr. Schoepf's day, the people of Virginia must have reckoned them-selves as the salt of the earth: "Who in America would dare count himself the equal of the noble Virginian? The poor New Englander, who gains his bread in the sweat of his brow? or the Pennsylvanian, who drudges like a negro and takes butter and cheese to market? or the North Carolinian pitch-boilers! or the South Carolinian with his everlasting rice? Above all these stands the Gentleman of Vir-ginia, for he alone has the finest horses, the finest dogs, the most negroes, the most land, speaks the best English, makes the most elegant bow, has the easy grace of a man of the world. The Virginians have a rather superior look; they are for the most part well built, slender and of an active figure, their faces well modeled, and one seldom sees among them crippled or de-formed people, those excepted who have been maimed in the war or by acci-

For the edification of teachers and others who have to do with schools and colleges, Felix Arnold has produced a book which he calls "Outline History of Education." Its purpose is to show the educational theories and practices of the world's greatest teachers in ancient and modern times and to give a resume of the educational systems that are in use at the present in the principal countries of the time i

"The Gates of the Past," by Thomas Hunter Vaughan, an entertaining atory of modern London, partly in Zola-esque vein, dealing with characters of whom three are reincarnated souls of ancient Egypt. There are two plots and they are not so much love stories as usion stories. One deals with th world has for an English painter. At length he sees her true character and falls in love with a simple-hearted hospital nurse. The other is the conof a tragedy on which the curtain fell in Egypt 5000 years ago.

Orison Swett Marden has just re-ceived copies of four of his works translated into Bohemian. A Japanese teacher in Tokio has also written for permission to add "Every Man a King" o the list of Marden books to be trans ated into Japanese.

Editor-What makes you feel so sure it would be a best seller? Author-My dear sir, the here keeps a valet, smokes rose-scented cigarettes wears a silk dressing gown, drinks brandy and sods and says "d-n."—

The great development of outdoor life is indicated by a recent rough estimate that over 100,000 boys and girls are in that over 100,000 beys and girls are in camp every Summer, irrespective of semi-military organizations. That camping should be an exact science is indicated by the recent report of an outbreak of typhold fever in a Boy Scout camp near Cincinnati. The sanitation of camp life is explained in detail by Dr. Eugene L. Swan in "Camping and Scouting," a book just published; and he emphasizes the necessity of examining the sources of drinkcity of examining the sources of drink ing water and exercising the greatest care. These directions are a part of chapters which lay down specific rules for maintaining sound sanitary condi-tions when living out-of-doors.

Amelia E. Barr, 79, still writes two novels a year and is said to have the largest income of any American woman novelist. Her first novel, "Jan Vedder's Wife." was written when she was 53, but she had previously written short stories and newspaper articles.

The University of Wisconsin has a course on the modern English novel, and in the coming university year John Galsworthy's "The Patrician" will be used as the chief text book, the greatpart of the course being given to analyzing and discussing it.

William McAdoo, former Police missioner of New York and author of "Guarding a Great City," has received the following from Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy: "Your book, entitled 'Guarding a Great City,' has been read, approved and adopted by the department for ships' libraries. am sure that it will be valuable to the sallors visiting New York and other cities, and I congratulate you upon its adoption for use in the Navy."

Another romance of the tropics is announced. It is by H. de Vere Stack-pools, is entitled "The Ship of Coral," and is concerned with the West Indies, whose beauty awakens the hero to a new life. At the same time is is-sued a new edition of Mary MacLane's well-known book, "The Story of Mary MacLane." It contains a new chapter by Miss MacLane on her recent experi-ences, said to be "as frank and orig-inal as the self-revelations which astonished the reading public nine years

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman

A series of interesting articles appeared recently in the Pittsfield (Mass.) Journal, relating happenings of the old days in Pittsfield as far back as 150

One of the articles showed an illusof the American Revolution, forgetting , tration of the first office of the Pittsfield Journal, which was then a small paper with limited means, and it told that the proprietor was very dubious about its future.

Josh Billings was a friend of the proprietor of the paper as well as an occasional contributor.

The proprietor told Josh Billings all about his difficulties and troubles and the obstacles which lay in his way and which appeared to him to be insurmountable. Josh listened to all he had to say

without replying. At the end of the talk he got up and walked to the door and stopped there a moment-took out a pencil and apparently made some mark on the door jamb. He then went out.

Pittsfield Journal proprieto: walked over to see what he had written, and there in Josh Billings' characteristic handwriting was the follow-

"Tow stea iz too win." The Pittsfield Journal did stay and

The object of this story is to bring ome to the advertiser a fact he should

emember, namely: It isn't easy to succeed in business even when that business is advertised. There are difficulties of all kinds in the way, but if the advertiser has determination-if he persists in his ad-

vertising—he will succeed, because "tew stee is too win" in anything. The advertiser who has faith, who is intelligent, who advertises with regularity and persistency, will surmount all difficulties and will ultimately suc-

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

The average man seems to love a meeting wherein speakers tell him how industrious, how patriotic and how pa-tient he is; how he is the builder and supporter of the home, the school and the church, and how he is kind and ong-suffering, but how terrible he is his rights as an American citizen are interfered with.

An elderly person is a mighty poor

If you hate a disagreeable but honest and necessary task, perform it, and hate it afterwards

The man who is half drunk half the time, imagines that people "don't notice it." But they notice much smaller things than that.

Would you rather have the sympathy of the under dog or the success of the dog on top?

People in big towns are always sel-fish; I should rather live in a little town, where people sympathize with you when in trouble; and where, if you have no trouble, they look up some for

Walk toward a big mirror, and ten to one you will remark that you have a nore awkward walk than you imagined. When a woman likes to wait on a an, that settles it; she loves him,

Smart men have been trying for many centuries to make hard work easy; but they couldn't do it, and you can't.

The average man's judgment is so our that he runs a risk every time he (Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew

Half a Century Ago

The Mountaineer says that the Ten The Mountaineer says that the Pennio has made her last trip to Lewiston on account of the falling of the water. Two trips, if necessity requires, will be made from The Dalles to Walla Walla overy week. There are parties at Walla Walla making arrangements to the parties of the property to put on a line of stages from that point to the mines. In this way direct communication will be had with the mines during the year. Goods will be carried by wagons and packed to the mines from Walla Walla.

Judge Lander got the entire vote in Bitter Root Valley for delegate. He must be a very popular man there, or rather the patronage of Government, still in the Buchanan interest, must have great power there.

Fort Colville—There are rumors that this post is to be abandoned. We hope not. There is evidence that it is not to be the case from the packing of sup-plies from below to the fort. It is said that the British Boundary Commission will Winter in Colville.

The navigation company is charging \$22 per ton for transporting goods from The Dalles to Walla Walla.

Mr. Bromley, of Eugene, arrived at anemah on Wednesday last from Canemah on Wednesday last from Springfield in Lane County with two flatboat loads of flour. He says the expense is about half what it would cost him to ship by steamer.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

Jerusalem the golden, with milk and Jerusalem the golden, with milk and honey blest, no longer is to be a place of quietude and rent. The streets where good King David roamed with Absalom the vain, may soon be wearing modern names like Broadway, Wall and Main. 'Tis all to be remodeled, and brought right up to date; for the Turks have sold the travalles.' have sold the franchise to a Yankee syndicate. The Mount of Olives may syndicate. The Mount of Olives may become a city reservoir; the site whereon the temple stood, a board of trade once more; and where the watchman called the hours in days of long ago, you'll call three double uine eight one and get the glad 'Hello." Where once the paim and illy grew by wayside fountsin fair, the trolley cars will buzz and whirl around the market square. They'll take you down to Bethlehem by interurban line; they'll whisk you out to Jordan's banks and home in time to to Jordan's banks and home in time to dine. By cool Siloam's shady rill they'll start up packing plants; and dark Gethsedane may go for ratiroad switching
grants. The modern bug is busy, and
nothing eld can last; we see our land
marks battered by the stern iconoclast.
It may be well; and yet somehow it
makes me sigh and pine to think of nodern marts of trade in good old Pal-

(Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng.

Old-Time Teacher of Mark Twain.

Baltimore American. Captain Abner Martin, the oldest Ohio-Mississippi River man in that sec-tion of the Ohio Valley, just celebrated his 91st birthday at East Liverpool, O. Captain Martin taught Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) all the latter knew about a steamboat, and when both were working on the old river packet Penn-sylvania "told Sam he would never make a hit as a steamboat man."