The Oregonian

Covariably in Advance. Eastern Business Offices-Verre & Conk-its-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-cago, Steger building.

FORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10 BRYAN WAVING THE FLAG.

It is something like fifteen years since William Jennings Bryan proclaimed an ejoquent demand for free coinage of silver "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth." Therein was expressed a confidence in the American Nation, calculated to make its patriotic sons throw up their hats, sing the National anthem and wave Old Glory in the In the years that have elapsed since the burist of free silver the Peerless One apparently has not learned that illogical patriotism does not count for much with the American public. He is now out in the Commoner with renewed expressions of confidence in the power, the in tegrity, the justice and the wisdom of the Nation and the common people This time it is in support of the judicial recall and in violent condemna tion of the veto by President Taft of the Arizona statehood bill. The fol-

to say Every judge is new subject to impeasible at the hands of tribunals elected by he people, is it going to rain our country of allow the surreigns—the people themselves—to constitute the jury and impeasible themselves—to constitute the jury and impeasible the surreigns—to constitute the jury and impeasible themselves—to constitute the jury and impeasible themselves are constituted to the people themselves the constitute the jury and impeasible themselves the constitute the people themselves the people the people the people themselves the people themselves the people the people themselves the people the people the people the people themselves the people the people the people the people the peop

lowing is a small part of what he has

for cause?

The Commoner stands with Arisona. In a government of the people, by the people and for the people, judges should be elected by the people for limited terms and be subject to recall for improper conduct.

The Oregonian has approved the veto of the Artzona resolution, not scause we believe the recall cannot be properly and intelligently applied to the judiciary or because we believe principle itself is wrong. Rather the President's course was approved cause we believe every recall measure should be considered on its own The Arizona recall measure did not subject the judges of Arizona "recall for improper conduct" It went far beyond that. It permitted the recall of a judge if he did not keep his shoes shined, if his wife snubbed the daughter of the Representative in Congress, if he wrote his decisions with his left hand, or, if gullty of any trivial offense against a censorious public, political

clique, social circle or organized class. Arizona did not devise a recall equivalent to public impeachment, and at that it was a shade better than Oregon's and 50 per cent better than California's proposed amendment. It was as unlike "impeachment at the, hands of tribunals elected by the peoas lynch law is unlike orderly and lawfully conducted murder trials In impeachment proceedings some mony is heard and arguments are nade only on those charges. What of the recall? The record of actual experience speaks more conclusively than does theorizing in the easy chair of the Commoner office or pendering in the Nebraska twilight over the high-flown fancles of Jonathan

Seattle recalled a Mayor because the public changed its mind about wanting a wide-open town. Tacoma recalled a Mayor because

was temperamentally unfit. of the main issues raised was his domestic life and habits. Portland recalled a Councilman

through the instrumentality of a lawyer whom the Councilman had accused of attempting to bribe him. A movement to recall the District Attorney in Portland recently falled in its inception because the prompdeemed politically strong enough to run agninst him.

Friends of a murdered man are seeking to recall a Southern Oregon judge because the jury which considered the facts in the case acquitted the slaver. There is an interesting sidelight also thrown on this case. One man who professes to be a law yer has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel because he charged, the ommission of certain acts by the judge in the trial and venomously denounced them. Yet on his prelim inary examination he entered the defense that his statements were not libel because the acts he had denounced were perfectly lawful, right and proper.

any of these cases encourage belief that the recall is a calm and dispassionate impeachment for cause by a jury of the people? Therein are represented as important factors in the recall, as Arizona sought to apply it, caprice of the public, immaterial issues. extraneous prejudice, personal revenge and deliberate misrepresentation. Until the recall is divorced from these factors it will carry the dangers foreseen by the President in his veto message and these dangers wil Ithreaten no only the judiciary, but other public officials as well. Divorce is possible, but it can probably only through making the recall a real impeachment by the people on specific harges of misconduct and on them nione, without the selection of a successor of the accused officer being

involved in the proceeding. We do not look for interest to wan in the recall as the result of the President's message, nor do we believe that Mr. Bryan has correctly forecasted the outcome when he predieta a contest between the appointive and elective methods of selecting There is cause for hope however, that the undesirable features of the recall as we now have I will be brought into the light through the instrumentality of the President, and that the practical application of principle will be closely studied facts and state them intelligibly in a with the view of eliminating its dans gers without destroying the principle itself. Patriotic belief in the wisdom of the people does not justify loose methods of government.

nary rules of decency in their marriage relations, Upton Sinclair not profit by the concession, for he is not a genius, either great or small He is simply a man of big ambition and mediocre ability who wrote one popular book and never can write another.

WHO WILL GO:

There is a pretty definite expectation that somebody in the Agricultural Department will lose his head in consequence of the late troubles and the investigation which shed so much light upon them. . Some think Solls tor McCabe is doomed, some incline to believe that Dr. Wiley must go Others look higher and predict that Secretary Wilson will soon have a successor. Of course the President must decide, and we may feel certain that he will only act after he has taken everything into consideration. The interest of the public ought to be he weightiest factor in his mind, and we have no doubt that it will be.

Solicitor McCabe has exhibted no qualities which appear to make him a valuable public servant. His animus against Dr. Wiley has amounted to spiteful meanness on many occasions and the investigation seemed to show that he was not invariably so careful to tell the truth as he ought to have As for Secretary Wilson, the hest that can be said for him is that he was a useful man in his prime.

Unfortunately, his prime was passed years ago and he is now chiefly remarkable for a vaciliating disposition to do anything and everything which he thinks will help him hold his office. When a public servant reaches this stage it is time for him to fold his tent and quietly steal away. The President knows more about this acfair than anybody else, and his decision will probably be so adjusted as to satisfy the entire country; but at present we do not see how he can posobly find a way to retain Solicitor McCabe nor how he can permanently keep Mr. Wilson in his Cabinet.

THE MONMOUTH NORMAL.

No doubt the reopening of the normal school at Monmouth involves many difficulties. The mere fact that the plant has lain idle for two years entails troubles without number Drains will be out of order, plumbing must be looked after, many repairs must be made in the various rooms. With all these details to be attended to, it stands to reason that the head of the school will have his hands full of work. If he does not devote so much energy to advertising as some may expect, there will be an excellent reason for it.

The Scriptures tell us that a man who does not provide for his own family is worse than an infidel. The first duty of a normal school president is likewise to his immediate surroundings. He must get them into proper condition before he can go abroad in search of students. The old faculty has been scattered to the four winds and a new body of teachers must be collected. This again is work requiring care and delibera-With facts like this in mind there ought to be no disappointment if the enrollment at the Monmouth formal is not very large this year. All things must have a beginning. is from little acorns that great caks | Hood Canal, at the foot of the Olym-

The best piece of work the faculty can do for the present is to re-estab-lish the school in the confidence of Olympia. One or more branc The feeling that it was the public. blotted out for good and all has to open up the western section. fixed rules of evidence are adopted, be combated and overcome. The railroad would give Portland mer-Certain charges are filed and testi- school is now placed on a firm basis chants access to the Upper Sound and by the law of the state and we do not expect to see it again in serious To be sure, it financial difficulties. is included in the referendum which attacks the university, but only its building fund is affected. The maintenance fund is intact, so that instruction will go on unimpaired, no matter how the referendum question is decided.

The people of Oregon may feel assured that instruction will be continued at Monmouth not only for this year, but for many years to come We hope it will be forever, because Oregon needs at least one normal school for the training of elementary teachers and there is no better site for it than Monmouth. The colleges can train high school principals very well but when it comes to fitting the country schoolma'am for her difficult and important work we must go to the genuine normal school.

CHAMP CLARK'S CRY OF PAIN.

Speaker Clark's reply to President Taft's Hamilton speech is the cry of pain coming from a man whose ar mor has been pierced. The severity of the wound can be gauged by the savageness of his counter-attack on the President.

Mr. Clark's claim to gratitude from Mr. Taft for Democratic votes for reciprocity implies that the motive of his party was to pull Taft out of a hole, when he knows that the motive was to avoid being put in a hole themselves. The Democrats voted for reciprocity because they dared not do otherwise. Mr. Taft owed them no is so irrational in itself that it never thanks for saving themselves from a storm of denunciation.

Mr. Clark is so angry about the eto of the Underwood bills that he is blind to some essential facts. The purpose of creating a tariff board is to have the facts on which a tariff must be based ascertained and systematized by a body free from par-tisan bias or political motives. When those facts were known, not only to Congress but to the whole Nation, Congress might pass tariff bills inspired by political motives, but their opponents and the voters would have the means of checking up on them. Nobody denies that Mr. Clark, Mr. ed, Mr. Payne and Mr. Mann are tariff experts, but they are partisan tariff experts, prone to see readily that which supports their foregone conclusion and prone not to see that which would prove that conclusion This is not to say that they are dishonest or insincere; it is to say that they are human. It matters not how many months Mr. Un-derwood and his associates studied the wool bill. Their bias made their bill as indefensible as Payne and Aldrich's bias made the wool schedule of their bill, for in neither case were the facts at hand on which a defensible bill could be based, and man concerned in the work had the open mind necessary to get all those

with his wool bill and was so sure that he had arrived at the correct rates of duty, why did he first pro-

mise with La Follette on a 29 per cent duty? The reason was that he vished to pass some kind-any kind -of a bill reducing the wool duty, the purpose is plain from the log-rolling by which the bill was passed through the Senate without consideration, either in committee or on the system would be to the farmer. floor, and from the deal in conference

Follette. After the spectacle of dickering and lockeying to which Mr. Clark's tariff experts treated the House, it ill becomes him to attack the ability as experts of Mr. Taft and the Tariff Board. The President's experience in Cuba and the Philippines and the lose attention he has given the tariff since he made revision the issue of the campaign of 1908, at least qualify him to stand as high as an authority as do Mr. Clark and Mr. Underwood. Results have vindicated his judgment as to reciprocity with Cuba and free trade with the Philippines. The Tariff Board has knocked the pins from under the paper trust's claim to protection so effectually that the trust has few friends, even among dandpatters. 144 immaterial whether the Tariff Board reports to the President or Congress or both, provided its reports are available for any man to judge whether the tariff conforms to the principle on which the majority party professes to base it. As to whether the board is really omposed of experts, Mr. Taft is at least as competent to judge as Mr. Clark and will doubtless be heard

When Mr. Clark says: "We stand for the best interests of the masses; he stands for a handful of protected tariff barons," he corroborates Mr Taft's charge that the Democratic bills are "tariff for politics only." Such statements are false, as Taft's entire record on the tariff will show; they are buncombe of a piece Clark's asinine speech in favor of Canadian annexation. They show Mr. Clark too much of a demagogue to be fit for the office in which he aspires to succeed Mr. Taft.

PORT TOWNSEND'S PROJECT.

The construction of a railroad from Olympia to Quilcene, Wash., in the promotion of which Port Townsend ceks the aid of Portland, would make tributary to Portland the largest unnamely, the Olympic peninsula. It is now accessible from the cast only by steamers from the Puget Sound ports to Hood Canal, which washes the eastern foot of the mountains; to the Straits of Fuca, which form the northern boundary; or to Quilayute, on the ocean side. Wagon roads or trails ocean side. extend to the edges of this nest of ountains from Olympia, Shelton and the Gray's Harbor cities on the south. It is a land rich in timber, virgin agricultural land, game, fish and possi bly minerals, but its development has been delayed by lack of transportation, then by the inclusion of nearly the whole area in a National forest and game preserve.

There is now a railroad from Port Townsend to Quilcene, at the northern end of Hood Canal. A survey was made many years ago for an extension of this road along the west shore of Mountains, and through Mason and Thurston counties to a connec-Olympia. One or more branches could be run up the interior valleys to would be the only direct rail route from the whole Olympic Peninsula to the rest of the world. That region would still be dependent on steamers, bad wagon roads or trails for connection with other cities. The road would open to Portland people a delightful place for Summer outings and would become a favorite route for pleasure-seekers.

The project of the Port Townsend people deserves serious consideration by Portland business men.

PARCELS POST NEWS.

The news that Postmaster-General Hitchcock intends to recommend the installment of a-parcels post when he makes his annual report will be pleasantly received by the country. side of some special interests which thrive on neglect of the public, there is no intelligent opposition to a parcels post such as has been established in the other civilized parts of the world. Indeed, there is one in this country, but, like some of our tariff schedules, it operates mainly for the penefit of foreigners. It is not uplifting to an American's self-respect to see notices in the postoffices that goods can be sent to foreign countries by parcels post, while at home it is necessary to submit to the extortions of the express companies. Mr. Hichcock's recommendation will come not a moment too soon to satisfy the demand of the people. We do not suppose that he will pay much attention to the mistaken opposition of the country merchants. This opposition would have been stirred up but for the active interposition of the express

Intelligent country merchants know very well that the parcels post would be a great help to them. As matters now stand they cannot deliver goods to their customers. It is useless for a farmer to order goods from a country store by telephone, since he cannot get them without making a trip the village. This trip costs time and energy. It is often cheaper upon the whole for the rural customer to telephone his order to the city store, paying the fee and receiving the parcel by express, than it would be to drive to the village for it. Very little has been made of this matter of country delivery in discussing the parcels st, but it is really of fundamental importance. It is out of the question for rural merchants to keep up a de-livery system which would accommodate the surrounding population. The expense would devour all their profits. On the other hand, without a delivery system the rural merchant loses a large proportion of his legitimate trade. The customer sends his patronage to the city mail-order house many a time when, if it were possible to telephone or write to the village merchant who lives near him and receive the parcel by mall the same day or the next, he would do so.

Time is an element in trade, and a very important one. The advantage of receiving goods promptly from the village store, if it were possible, would outweigh as a usual thing the glittering attractions of the city mail-order houses. Parcels cannot be obtained Even if we grant that great a duty of 10 per cent after a stormy from these emportums without a good geniuses are excused from the ordinate caucus? If 20 per cent was a just deal of delay. The parcels post would

duty to impose, why did he compro- bring them from the village almost at once. The farmer who breaks a casting upon his mower, or loses a bolt from his wagon, would appreciate the privilege of telephoning to the village no matter how much. That this was and obtaining it from the rural carrier's cart in an hour or two. who dwell in towns can hardly appreclate the convenience which such a

But just now our purpose is to embetween Mr. Underwood and Mr. La | phasize the help which it would bring to the country merchant. Imagine, if you please, the situation of a city grocer who should keep up no delivery wagons. His trade would quickly go to his competitors who did keep them up. The rural storekeeper stands in much the same position with regard to the mall-order houses as the city grocer would who had no means of serving his customers with what they There is a wide gulf between The him and his natural customers. gulf is so wide in many cases that it is harder to cross than the whole distown. The farmer can buy articles of these firms by mail. They have studied the subject and worked out a system so carefully and well that it is simple matter to obtain almost anything from them by simply writing a letter and inclosing a check. This is vastly easier than it is to hitch up the team and drive ten miles over muddy roads to town. The parcels post will deprive the

city store of this advantage, while it gives the country merchant the full benefit of his nearness to his custom-In our opinion, Mr. Hitchcock will make a master stroke by begin ning the establishment of the parcels post along the rural delivery lines, as he promises. He will thus confer an invaluable favor upon the farmers and one equally great upon the country stores.

Some hundreds of teachers and thousands of pupils of the Portland public schools approach, with some regret, the close of the annual vacation period, which this year is fixed at September 11. It is felt by many that It would be well to rearrange the scheddays earlier in the Fall, thus making the Spring term shorter by the same number of days. This would shift half of a school month to the end of a long rest period, instead, as now, of adding it to a long study period Besides, since the Rose Show has come to be an annual festival of the first half of June and the parade of school children is considered one of its most charming features, the change could hardly fall to be a grateful one for all concerned. As now ordered, the last two weeks of the school year are practically lost as far as school work on the part of pupils goes. They are tired of the school routine and think and talk of nothing else but the Rose Festival and the children's part in it. Ask the teachers.

The Chinese new woman is the latest in the way of progress. She has appeared in Seattle in the person of the American-born daughter of a Portland Chinese merchant, who lands from a steamer on her return from China dressed in Chinese custom, but secludes herself until her American clothes are found. She has appeared at Honolulu in the persons of two Chinese women on their way to American universities for educially deformed feet, may soon pass.

After the fight the town has waged the reward of victory ought to be something superb, but merit rarely meets with its deserts in this disappointing world. Without a vigilant and capable citizenship even a commission government may possibly blossom out in graft. ,

By going to Alaska and learning from their own lips the stories of hardship endured by the Alaska prospectors, Secretary Fisher has obtained a view of the Alaska question which other official at Washington has had at first hand. This fact will anject into his handling of Alaskan affairs a little of that element of human sympathy which has been sadly lacking.

Everybody in New York complains of depression in business except the burglars. They have been busy all Summer and have made handsome profits, only slightly hampered by interference. The suffering financial magnates are harried by the Government on one side and robbed by the burgiars on the other, and they pronounce the times out of joint.

Strikes are a species of warfare and they ought to be conducted with military shrewdness to be successful. vestige of shrewdness is there in striking at a time when the railroads are laying off men of their accord? Is not this more like stupidity than strategy?

The pity of these reductions of working forces is that they affect the least-paid men, who, for that reason, are least able to stand loss of employment. Walking out or other united cessation of labor is not a remedy; it simply aggravates the Ill.

they may save the painted rocks of the Yakima Canyon before they are blasted away to make good roads. The Indians did so little that was artistic that we ought to preserve that little.

The matter of Improper use of

water should be left to the women Woman is honest by naturebut perhaps forgetful in the rush of work in the morning hours. Demand by the Nez Perce Indians for an accounting of their funds is a sign of civilization that will not give

Filling the place of the late fire chief seems to necessitate stretching the laws to the breaking point. The civil service problem has many fearsome solutions.

have been well spent.

When Western Governors become voluntary promotion agents, can be no doubt that the West is after settlers.

The hopgrower who is holding off for higher prices should be the last to withhold a little more pay for picking. The Astoria regatta is responsible

for a lot of titular glory.

Gleanings of the Day

Interesting facts can be deduce even from such dry things as statistics. For example report of imports in the fiscal year 1911 shows that the American people are drinking much less coffee and much more cocos than ten rears ago, coffee imports having dereased from 970,000,000 to 923,000,000 pounds a year, while cocoa imports ave increased from \$5,760,000 to \$14.-550,000. Our purchases of foreign fish and lobsters have almost doubled and of foreign fruit from \$16,300,000 to \$27. 600,000. We imported over 3,000,000,000 bananas in 1911 or more than three dozen for every person above baby The growing fad for nut foods is reflected in a rise from \$3,300,000 to \$14,500,000 in imports, which include nearly \$3,000,000 worth of almonds and \$4,500,000 worth of walnuts: Of meat tance to the big malf-order houses in | and dairy products we bought abroad Part of this increase consists of \$1,-800,000 worth of cream from Canada, due to a reduction of duty under the Payne-Aldrich bill. Our sugar con-sumption grew from 5,500,000,000 to 7,-\$60,000,000 pounds, practically the entire increase being supplied by the increased output of beet sugar factories by our island possessions. Imports of wine, malt and distilled liquor creased only from \$14,270,000 to \$18;one one the total for 1911 having been cut down by a falling off of about \$4. 00,000 in wine imports. We are becoming more of a tea-drinking nation, our imports having grown from 90,000,-999 to 102,650,000 pounds, though the average price has risen from 12 to 17 cents.

Imports of vegetables fluctuated greatly, being \$3,700,000 in 1901, \$13,-99,000 in 1999 and \$91,300,000 in 1911 Imports of olive oil; real and so-called,

Even such a naturally conservative financial paper as Bonds and Mortgages is oming to see that publicity is the best defense of the large corporations against ule so that the schools would open ten political attack and that Government or state control is a safe refuge. It says: The "progressive" politician is a dis turbing factor in the minds of a great many business men because of his ten dencies toward investigation and radical seasures. However, this fear of the ousiness man leading him to conceal many of the financial facts, which a trustworthy statesman should know, for is guidance, is the atmosphere in which the progressive thrives. A little knowledge about business arouses suspicion A fuller publicity turns the progressive nto a more reasonable person, as shown by their actions in the public ervice commissions.

Figures do not indicate that the state guaranty of deposits in Oklahoma attracts business to the state banks, but on the contrary imply that the state banks flee from the state law to the shelter of the National bank act in order to escape the guaranty obligation. Between March 7 and June 7 the number of state banks in Oklahoma has de creased from 690 to 638 (a loss of 52). according to the report of Bank Commissioner Lankford. In this period the individual deposits have fallen from \$49,723,978 on March 7 to \$39,202,440 on June , while the capital stock paid in has cation. The day of the Chinese declined from \$11,158,250 in March to \$10, woman who is suppressed in the 601,750 on the latest date. The number declined from \$11,158,250 in March to \$10,woman who is suppressed in the 00,750 on the latest date. The number Stratford? Then you remember that home, who hobbics signg on artifi- of National banks in Oklahoma, on the passage from Shakespeare? other hand, is shown to have increased from 229 on March 7 to 276 on June It would be sad indeed if Walla in a report of National Bank Examiner Walla finally found the Commission Frank W. Bryant, compiled from the olan of government less fruitful in abstract published by the Controller of the Currency. The deposits on June 7 less Bosher, and new editions of "The of the National banks are given as \$52, 253,351, an increase of \$4,084,282, it is reported, having occurred during the three months.

Though Colonel Watterson was terribly mauled by the county option faction at the Kentucky Democratic convention and does not attempt to hide his wounds, he comes out loyally for the ticket in the Courier-Journal, say-

It would be transparently disingenuous after all that happened on Tuesday for the Courier-Journel to affect any love for McCreary and any other al-legiance to Beckham, Haly & Co. than that which belongs to a loyal spirit of Democracy and enforced discipline. We nust remember that neither Beckham. Haly & Co. nor yet the gentleman from Madison County, who has been called "Ony Jeems," are all that there is Democracy. As far as they go, they are the best we have as official leaders in the present layout, the present local and state layout; but there is the field of National Democracy, full of exhilaration and hope; there is next year's Presidential election to inspire ua; we must not lose Kentucky at a juncture so critical. We must swallow what-ever chagrin we may have a right to feel and vote the ticket. Our Democ racy should emulate that of the old Dan Voorhees Democrat, across the who, when the Millerite, predicting the near coming day of judgment, said that the Lord of Hosts would be the next President of the United States, replied: "Well, he won't get the vote of In-niany unless he is the regular Demo-cratic nominee!"

And there is Ollie, the big, the true, the noble and the well-loved Ollie-there are no flies on his Democracy!and Kentucky's gallant and splendis delegation in Congress—so fall in line, lads, every mother's son of you; fall in beside this worn old hulk, who can yet carry a musket, please God, and, though somewhat disfigured. may be said to be still in the ring-Nothing daunted, nothing disgraced, nothing humiliated-never a quitter and never a kicker-who entreats you to forget, as he does, all that has hapto forget, as he does, all that has hap-pened and to work as he will work to victory from defeat and save the day!

Brad's Bit o' Verse

I know a man who scorns to grandstand bid for fame; and strange to say, the hero stunt has never been his game. He has not crossed the desert waste nor braved the Arctic gloom; the white-winged aeroplane has failed to tempt him to his doom; he failed to tempt him to his doom; he never drifted in a tub through swift Niagara's foam, por tolled above the fleecy clouds to scale the mountain's dome; he has no mania for speed, he owns no motor houk; he never bagged a grizzly bear nor rode a bucking brone; no battle scar is on his brow, no medal on his vest; no lettered bronze for bravery adorns his humble breast. But he has toiled with weary joy to the custodians unless the funds breast. But he has toiled with weary feet along the road of life and kept the smile of trusting faith through days of pain and strife; he asks no odds with adverse fate, he bravely does his part; and time has left undimmed and warm the sunshine of his heart; with patient step and cheering voice he goes his helpful way and tries to do some little deed of kindness every day. The busy world may pass him by and never know his name; but hoping, singing, struggling, he's a hero



ADMIRERS of Rudyard Kipling are legion. Yet, the appearance of "The School History of England," written by Mr. Kipling and C. L. R. Fletcher, has aroused a storm of disspproval in England from book re-viewers who seem to derive their po-litical inspiration from Asquith and Lloyd-George. It is asserted that the book is too imperialistic in tone, favors the British Conservative party in polltics, and does not teach history fairly or on a non-partisan basis.

"I greatly fear that Kipling is a heart a snob," is the opinion of one reviewer of evident Irish sympathies. "The Liberal newspapers," says one London dispatch, "attack the history virulently as a considered attempt to influence English youth in the direcion of imperialism. Toryism and every hing standing for hatred of Germans Russians, democrats, the present government and all its ideals: Henry Nev insen, in the Daily Chronicle, gives the book drastic treatment and dubs it a Edward Clodd "Big Drum History." Edward Clodd the friend and disciple of Huxley, supports Nevinson's attack, and recalls how Meredith, in speaking of Kipling's later writings, described them as evidencing fatty degeneration. On the other hand, the Tory newspapers applaud; and mainly the more or less literary organs strive for faint judi-ciousness of praise. I doubt that the book can serve Kipling's reputation. His best friends are those who go fur-ther in condemnation of his hopelessiy partisan spirit in politics. He seems blind to any virtue in any one not a superior person, not of the great castes f money, rank, blood. Liberals in his view are vermin. They infest an Eng-land that they loathe and would consign to the devil or a German."

Romain Rolland, of "Jean-Christophe" fame, was a friend and admirer of Tolstoi, and his "Life of Tolstoi," which will be published soon, is said to be an appreciation remarkable for its sanity.

Harold Bell Wright, author of "That Printer of Udell's" and other popular novels, is very much in the spotlight just now. The Book Supply Company announces his new novel, "The Win-ning of Barbara Worth," as "the big-gest novel ever issued from any American press," and proceeds confidently to the printing of a first edition of 250,-090 copies. This printing of 250,000 copies without lifting the forms from the press is said to be "the largest printing ever made of any new novel in advance of publication." The adance sale two weeks before publication day is 225,000 copies. The Western News Company has placed a single order for 50,000 copies. The sales of Mr. Wright's first novel, "That Printer of Udell's," to 200,000, "The Shepherd of the Hills" to 700,000, and "The Calling of Dan Matthews" to 500,000 copies. "The Winning of Bar bara Worth" is a strong, able novel, reflecting irrigation projects and scenes in the Colorado desert.

Sir Russell Reynolds, the late em inent physician, once related how met Thackeray at dinner shortly a the publication of "The Story of Eliza-beth." by his daughter, now Lady Ritchie. "I fold Thackeray how much I admired this charming novel. very glad, he replied, but I can form no opinion of its merits, as I have not read it.' 'Not read it!' I exclaimed in great surprise. 'No,' was the ans 'I dared not. I love her too much. 'No.' was the answer. Roston Transcript.

The Highbrow-You have been in We came by another route.-Puck.

Reprints are announced of "Keeping In With Lizzie," by Irving Bacheller, Wooing of Wistaria," by Onoto Wa-tanna, and "Wotan, Slegfried, and Brunnhilde," by Anna Alice Chapin.

General Homer Lea, of the Chinese army, and author of "The Valor of Ignorance," who recently salled from this country after consulting eye specialists, believed himself with total less of sight. At of his doctors, he went to Wiesbaden to consult one of the world's most famous oculists. He has cabled friends that the opinion of this expert was much more optimistic. General Lea now believes he will regain the full

use of his eyes. Henry Longan Stuart, author Fenella," recently published, has ar-lived in this country from England, where he has been making his home for the last few years, and expects to spend several months in the United States, Mr. Stuart was once a newspaper man in New York and Denver.

Mrs. W. S. Porter, widow of the late O. Henry, is now making her home in Asheville, N. C. She is the author of Bille stories which have grown stead ily in popularity since she began writing them a few years ago. The with a little mountain boy of Carolina. Mrs. Porter is a native of country about which she writes, as was her husband.

Edward Ainsworth Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wiscon-sin since 1906, and author of several notable sociological works, has summarized for book publication the re-sults of his recent study at first hand of social and economic conditions in China. The volume will be issued soon under the title of "The Changing Chinese.

All who rend Jean Webster's "When Patty Went to College" will want to read her new Patty book, "Just Patty."

Dr. Alden Arthur Knipe, author of "Captain of the Eleven," and, jointly with his wife, Emelie Benson Knipe, of "Little Miss Fales," is the grandson of T. S. Arthur, who wrote "Ten Nights in a Barroom." Dr. Knipe has keen recollections of the old age of his cele-brated maternal grandfather, after whom he was given his second name. He records that T. S. Arthur, while he could not be called exactly over-plous, was endowed with a large and generous nature, full of sympathy and understanding for others.

Professor A. W. Blokerton, author of "The Birth of Worlds and Systems," was sent to England under the attsplees of the Governor of New Zealand and various scientific societies and universities there, to give a course of lectures explanatory of his astrono-mical theories. Professor Bickerton was born in England 70 years ago where he was trained as a civil engl Thirty-six years ago he accept ed the professorship of chemistry and physics in New Zealand, during which time he has developed his important heory of the origin of temporary stars of Worlds and Systems," he explains, to show how these stars are formed by the collisions of suns in the Milky Way. He claims that his theory proves also that a continual rejuvenescence of the cosmic system is in progress. The nel Hig book is part of "Harper's Library of then he Living Thought" series.

John Trotwood Moore, author of "No, sir," the lady replied. "My par"Jack Bailington—Forester," has gone into the Tennessee mountains to gather local color for his new book.
"Your husband, too, is in heaven," into the Tennessee mountains gather local color for his new b "The Bishop of Milk-Sick Creek,"

Advertising Talks By William C. Freeman.

There is a mighty good article in the August number of "Advertising and Selling," headed 'Yoking National and Local Advertising," which every general advertiser should read.

It points out to the general advertiser the wisdom of co-operating with the dealer handling his product, and the absolute necessity of letting the public know they can buy the advertised product.

Read the following paragraphs taken from this article:

'It is undoubtedly the case that a large amount of good advertising is going to waste on account of the Inck of co-operation between manufacturer and retailer. "Many manufacturers who are heavy

advertisers in expensive magazines are not only out of touch with the retailers who sell their goods, but actually have no idea who those retail-"Other manufacturers make strenuous efforts to place their goods in the

hands of retailers direct, and then fail properly to co-operate with the dealer in enabling him to dispose of the goods or to establish those relations of mutual helpfulness which would produce the best results for both. "On the other hand, dealers allow the advertising of manufacturers to go to waste by failing to take proper

advantage of it by local applicationor, rather, annexation. "People are urged by magazine adpertiaing to ask their dealers for some particular brand of collars, bats, etc. but they have no means of knowing what dealer in their town handles the

advertised goods. "These conditions work to the infury of the manufacturer more, probably, than to that of the retailer. People are very strongly disinclined to go shopping around from store to store, asking for some particular brand of goods. As a result, they go to the store in which they are in the habit of trading. There they ask for goods which they have seen advertilsed; if it does not so happen that this particular dealer has them, he quite naturally gets busy and sells them something else, and the sale is lost to the manufacturer who is entitled to it, and whose advertising is therefore a total waste."

The manufacturer who uses newspaper publicity does not run this risk. Newspapers are the natural media, in direct touch with the home, and enable the manufacturer to tell where his product may be bought.

After a business has been established through the aid of newspaper publicity, it can branch out then use general publicity to advantage but the start should be made in newspapers first.

(To be continued,)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

So many men have a notion that dis-cussing a thing is equal to doing it.

In a breach of promise case, the testimony is as certain to be perjured as in a land contest case in Okla-

Men do not enjoy being martyrs as much as women do. Women begin making sacrifices early in life, to shame the men, and, in course of time, actually learn to enjoy it.

A man rarely goes home that his wife and children do not look disanpointed because he didn't bring them something.

Men expect so much good news that it is a wonder they do not inquire at the telegraph office for telegrams, as they inquire at the postoffice for let

When men criticise women, the women rarely pay any attention, except to laugh in the superior way they have

A school teacher probably never enjoys anything she reads, she is so intently looking for errors.

Most of your friends admire other people so much that their admiration becomes uncomfortable.

Some men have very little idea of propriety, but nearly every man knows enough to feel uncomfortable when chewing tobacco in a dry goods store.

In country towns the men sit around and tell big lies about the wages paid in Chicago.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, Aug. 30, 1861. We learn that a man by the name of Welch has raised a secession flag on North Fork, Yamhill County, and that he and his secession neighbors are de-termined that it shall float there de-spite the remonstrances of the citizens of Yamhill County. The facts have been duly presented to Judge Deady by affidavit and the citizens of the are awaiting the action of Judge Deady in the case. The raising of a secession flag in Oregon, which is the flag of our enemy, with a determination to sustain it, is giving comfort and aid to the enemy and therefore treason. To us there can be no question.

The Olympia Standard says a volcano has made its appearance upon the a mit of a mountain on Hood's Canal.

The Mountaineer says that a railroad is likely to be built on the Washington side over the Deschutes portage; and asserts that the effects of such a road upon the Dalles City should be counteracted by the building of a railroad on the Oregon side. Let us have both

A portion of the overland emigration has arrived at The Dailes. The emi-grants report that those behind are get-ting along without difficulty. The In-dians talk war but make no hostile

The company which left Vancouver some time since to open a road to Simcoe are all safe. The Indians were entirely friendly and glad to have the road made.

The Colonel's Compliment.

Philadelphia Record. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higgin son, at a celebration in Boston of his 87th birthday, sald:
"I find old age to be an enjoyable period of life."

That Colonel Higginson was happy in old age is witnessed by the kindly humor that Illumined all his utterances Thus, on his birthday, a young wo-man, an admirer of his books, ventured to bring him a bouquet of roses. Colo nel Higginson asked her name, and You live, I suppose, with your par-

"Your husband, too, is in heaven," said Colonel Higginson, gallantle,