# The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as roomd-Cines Matter, theoription Hatter-Invariably in Advance. (BT MAIL)

included one year included an meanle, included ince months, included one months, included one months, Sunday, one year Funday, one year Sunday, three months. Sunday, three months.

(BY CARRIER.) by Sunday Included, one year, .... & y, Sunday Included, one menth.... one to Remits—Send Pretoffice mon y, express order or personal check r local bank. Stamps, coin or curves at the sender'y risk. Give posterious in full, including county and states in full, including county and states. Eastern Business Offices-Verre & Conk-n-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-ago, Stager building.

European Office-No. I Regent street, Lendon.

PORFLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1911.

PLAYING FOR THE PUTCHE.

The Duluth Herald is pleased to re print in full the editorial discussion by The Oregonian of Mr. La Follette's blank prospect of being President of the United States, even if he should be neminated in 1912, including the state-

if Le Function and the processing demoral damp and be presented. So would be Fullette, Hourne, Hirstow and all the greenives. The former might not appear them so great a calonity; the latter und doubtless seem so. Their best chaines to be set of the lecemority often the Habitan train leaves the track.

The Herald, which is radically insurgent and much inclined towards Follette, admits that The Oregonian's conclusions are "well reason logical and undoubtedly true." Hut. continues the Duluth paper, "is it not also true that if the conservative wing of the Republican party prevails the radical wing will throw the switch and ditch the Republican train?

Obviously the Reupblican party is in a deuce of a fix. If the conservatives win, the radicals will wreck the train; and if the radicals win the Presiden tial nomination, the regulars will do the same thing. Either alternative makes a sad mess of the Republican party and the Republican candidate.

But The Oregonian hopes for brighter and better days. Things may be so bad, though they are bad ugh. This paper sought, in the arenough. to which the Herald replies, to show the result of a National convention victory on the insurgents themselves, rather than on the Republican Defeat next year will not wipe out the Republican party; but it will wipe out the insurgents if La Foliette shall be the nominee. It must be clear to them that La Follette cannot be elected if nominated. He would carry cratic states; he could carry few Republican states. He would be worst beaten candidate since

What, then, is the strategy of the in-What is their expectation? What is their philosophy? their real purpose? They know that the La Follette cause for 1912 is hope-They know that control of the then would be their complete ruin. They know that the Taft faclisservice than by turning the nomination over to them.

The La Follette campaign is a sham, meck, a false pretense. It is a play wholly for the future. It is entirely a battle for position in 1916. Then the real La Follette campaign will be undertaken-if La Follette lasts so long.

## A PRACTICAL PROGRAMME.

general educational programme the use of the subordinate Granges of the state covers the year beginning October, 1911, and ending with September, 1912. A glance through it shows the timeliness of the tepics to be presented each month by the lodge lecturers to the great bo of the Patrons of Husbandry to be striking. The initial subject of this ducational course is "Roads and Road Laws," and there is no better time to consider it than in October. For Deid Method of Applying Fertilizers"; January, the agriculturist's leisure month, is given to consideration of "Systems of Taxatlon": February to "Planning the Orchard"; March, it still being rather early for applied agriculture, to the "New Ideal in State and Local Government," and so en through the year, ending in September with a presentment of "Our Attitude Toward Intemperance in Eating and Drinking." Not all of the subjects presented are agricultural, but all are educational and each treats of a topic upon which intelligent citizens should be informed.

The progremme represents in a concrate form the growth along lines of thrift and good citizenship of the Grange movement. It shows that the rural districts are keeping step, so to speak, in the march of development with the urban; that the producer does not propose to lag behind the consumer in matters pertaining to the reciprocity of interests implied hese terms, and that farming is no longer a matter of following routine, worn by the wheels of the area, but in itself represents a progressive cience, with time to give to the acquisition of knowledge pertaining to cial enjoyment and state-wide activ-

The farmer who performs the racks of his fields by main strength; who cultivates his fields as his father did before him; whose stock is scrub stock; whose poultry is of many breeds of blending and whose crops are ever and ever the same, belongs disctly to a past era-an era antedating the progressive Grange, the Agriculsliege and the farmers' demonstration trains. His successor is with us and his name is multitude. Grange is his medium of expression and the pursuit of knowledge along lines pertaining to his vocation and to good citizenry is featured in farmers' institutes and in educational methods as above outlined. The dreary enviold day drove the farmers' sons away from home, their daughters into unfit marriages, their wives, too often, into insane asylums and caused themselves to become narrow and hard and un-The new conditions that wait upon agriculture have sounded the return call, and "back to the call is full of promise only so far as it is answered by conditions of intelli-Factors in this growth are the rural postal delivery, su etric railroads, educational methods

above noted and the Grange as a social enter and an inspiration to farme folk to get the best that is possible out of their opportunities and their envi-

#### SAN PRANCISCO.

San Francisco could not afford onger to carry the load of McCarthy. He was no better for San Francis than the odorous Schmitz. Probably he has more personal integrity than Schmitz, for Schmitz had no integschmitz, for senting has a rity; but McCarthy typifies in himself brutal defiance of the decancies and contemptuous disregard for the expectations, rights and privileges of the sober-thinking, law-abiding and cleanliving element of the population. is besides the political product of a class war that has shaken San Francisco to its foundations and damaged irreparably the prestige and prosperity of the city. The labor unions have the industries of San Francisco in their grip. The triumphant election of Mcgrip. numbers and power. The defeat of McCarthy does not necessarily mean that the unions have lost ground; for Mr. Rolph is a large employer and a declared friend of organized labor. It neans that the unions have repudiated McCarthy. It means that the peoole have revolted against the brazer impudence of a policy which had for its aim the making of San Francisco the "Paris of America." Under McCarthy the tenderloin has

been the object of the city's realous care and protection. A saloonkeeper Commissioners. There have been four Chiefs of Police. Saloons have run wide open, gambling has been under no real restraint, and the social evil has been capitalized for profit and un-Everything went bridled pleasure. The lid was off and lost.

San Francisco will give a great ex position in 1915. It is well that the unwise to show itself to the world at its worst under McCarthy and will put forward its best foot under Rolph, a reputable citizen, an experienced ninistrator and a presentable official representative of a great city.

#### DINING A PRESIDENT.

The Commercial Club of Portland will not serve Oregon pheasants at the dinner to be given the President of the United States. It is clear that the club would be entirely within its rights as host and within the law it it should insist that the Presiden hould be thus treated to a delicacy peculiar to Oregon and palatable any taste; but people with nothing bet ter to do have started to raise a fusand the club has promptly decided to avoid controversy over the subject over nothing at all, indeed-by serving some other dish which will not the realous champions of the pheas-ants and will leave that unfortunate bird to the tender mercles of the gour mand and the game hog. sound custom and plain sense com-bins to say that birds—pheasant cocks -reared in captivity may be disposed of directly to the consumer. What else should be done with them? The great majority are superfluous and are in the way, making trouble for all hands. Should they be made to drag out a weary celibate existence and finally die of a disappointed old age? Or should they be killed and eaten as domestic chickens and other poultry propagated in the same manner are

cilled and eaten? The Commercial Club will not inrolve its entertainment of the President of the United States in criticism or suggestion of controversy, whether provoked with reason or without reason, and will prepare a menu that will cause no discussion (by outsiders) as States than Oregon pheasant?

## ANOTHER LAST SPIKE.

If James J. Hill had a railroad spike for every last spike that has been driven on roads he has built, he would have a goodly collection; but none accompanied by more goo will than that which will comm rate the completion of the Oregon Trunk line to Bend and Redmond. By opening Central Oregon he has entered a virgin field which had be neglected far beyond its time. this last spike will really mark only a stage in the progress of his road from the northern to the southern boundary of Oregon, from which other lines will radiate to the east and west The best evidence of the wisdom of Mr. Hill and his associates in making this investment is the stream of settiers which is now following the line of his road into Central Oregon. They but needed some man to open the way with a railroad, as in colonial days the meers blazed a trail with an ax, and they quickly follow. The next census will find a great change in the The next balance of Oregon's population between the country east and west of the Cascades. It will be due mainly to the development of farms and orchards in the wake of the great pathfinder's construction forces. His greatest monument homes where he found a wilderness.

THE KAISER AS MEDIATOR. Germany has several motives in try

ing to prevent war between Italy and She desires to retain the Turkey. She desires to retain the good will of Turkey because her sub-jects are building the Bagdad railroad, are interested in many other concessions in the Ottoman and hope to obtain more. She is an ally of Italy and therefore disposed forward that country's designs. She would view with equanimity the acquisition of Tripoli by Italy as a check on further French aggres North African coast. Tunia, Algiers and Morocco in power, France will rule half of that coast. If she were to secure Tripoll or it were to fall into British hands. the whole of North Africa would be ruled by Germany's allied enemies. They might then be said to rule the Mediterranean, for Britain already holds Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and Egypt and the other Mediterranean nations-Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey-could not hold their own against

such a combination. Germany must also see the danger that a war involving Turkey will draw in other powers. If Italy were to carry the war into Turkey proper, Aus tria would not remain quiescent, for she is credited with a life-long ambition to annext Macedonia and reach the Aegean Sea at Salonika. Russia's age-long ambition to seize Constantiple would be revived and Britain's determination to prevent the Muscovite from securing an outlet to the Mediterranean would cause violent

Thus we may expect a new proof of but are we ready to entrust them with

the dread of all the powers that any move of any one of them against the Turks will draw in all of them and

provoke a general European war.

The greatest danger of war resus in The greatest danger of war read in the changed mood of the Turks them-selves. Abdul Hamid would have been coerced by a show of superior force to make such concessions to Italy in Tripoll as would satisfy her, but the Young Turks have shown a disposition to fight rather than yield anything. If they insist on fighting, it may be impossible to restrain Italy and the war may begin and grow to great dimensions.

THE ORIGIN OF FISTICUFFS. A young man who lives at Clifton prize fisticuffs was first introduced to We hope his inthe civilized world." terest in the subject does not go to the length of an ambition to be a prize-If it does we urge him to fighter. choose some other profession. prizefighter he may be successful if exceptionally muscular and he is exceptionally muscular and sound in every way, but the chances are that he will fail. If he is success ful his friends will be toughs, lawbreakers and sots. No decent person will want to have anything to do with He may earn a good bit money, but he can only spend it in of low resort where he will swiftly dissipate the prowess which won his victories.

As to the introduction of prizefighting, history luckly leaves us in no doubt when it took place. The art began when Cain set upon his brother and slew him with a club. No doubt the two young men began their encounter with bare knuckles, and was only when Cain found the enounter going against him that picked up the fatal cudgel and used it.

Most tribes of savages have sports omewhat like our prizefights, though they are usually more murderous, if that is possible. The medieval fournament was a prizefight on a grand scale with two or three score combat-ants sometimes intsead of merely Jeff and Jack facing each other in the ring. In those days fine ladies looked on at the fight. The spectators were not mere tipsy toughs. The ancients were devoted to the manly art, but among them prizefighters went by the title of gladiators and the fights usualended in death. One of the Caesars uiled off a fight between two bands f 10,000 on each side. It must have

oked on. But these matters are not quite what our young friend asks about. He interested in the origin of "flaticuffs." According to the best authorilace on that memorable night when Henry went home from church with leorge's best girl.

IS IT EVER RIGHT TO TAKE LIFE? Whether or not it is right to take man life to cut suffering short is a question which has been discussed rather inconclusively ever since murder became a crime. The Florida Shakers who chloroformed one of their woman colonists to put her out of hopeless misery have given the de bate new impetus. Some say their act was as wise as it was mercifut. It is justified by humanity and commo nse and none but superstitious o jections can be raised against it. ers say that the Shakers, good as their intentions were, committed murder since to take human life without the sanction of the law is never permissible. These are extreme views. man of ordinary common sense will be likely to halt between them. While to its merits. But it will be a good he will not approve theoretically of menu, nevertheless. But what fitter taking life even to end suffering, practaking life even to end suffering, pracarise when it is allowable. It is with this question very much the same as with that of the right of a people to rebel against its government Few would concede the right as a definite and unabashed principle, while many would admit that occasions will cer-

tainly arise when it must be exercised. The sacredness of human life is a mparatively modern doctrine, ancients knew nothing of it. The Spartans deemed it a merit for their bright young men to kill helots. Priswar were suffered to live ners of nly when they were needed as slaves, The Roman head of the family might awfully put his son or his wife to leath if he saw fit. The Roman slave was a chattel which might be butchered with other cattle if the owner wished. Down to the time of the French revolution no value was set upon the life of a peasant in continental Europe and no great value even n England. The "stealer of sheep and the slayer of men were strung up together again and again" in George III's nlightened realm. The great overturn in France fixed new valuations for human life, as for many other things, ut some of us are still inclined to feel that more is lost to the world by a king's death than by a peasant's.

Religion has not spoken very decisively upon this subject. According to some faiths it is a praiseworthy practice to put the old and decrepit out of their misery. Many wandering tribes uniformly slay their sick and aged with the approval of their priests. In parts of Hindostan it is permissible to stuff a sick parent's nose and mouth with mud, thus giving him a swift and easy passage to In civilized lands, more humans faiths, we are often con fronted with the necessity of choosing between one life and another. times a physician must decide whether an unbern child or its mother shall be sacrificed. What right has he to kill the babe? What right has he to kill the mother for the babe's sake? Some spiritual guides tell us dogmatically that the mother must always be th one to perish in these circumstances but it is open to doubt. Theologians never have been inclined to regard the rights of women very favorably In their view all women are doome suffer for Eve's sin and the hypo thetical value of an unborn babe reeds the proved value of any living

mother. As civilization progresses mankind becomes more reluctant to permit the taking of life for any cause whatever There is a belief that even legal execu tions ought to be forbidden. Som states, like Wisconsin, abolished capi tal punishment long ago. One fre-quently hears the question, "What is to be gained by killing oriminals? with the additional remark to give it point that all life is sacred. But, however that may be, evidently something is to be gained now and then by chlo referming a suffer who must in any event parish within an hour or two. Something may also be lost. Dectors as a class are wise and merciful men

the fact that the Turks retain their | the power of life and death to be foothold in Europe, not through their ercised at their discretion? If we own inherent strength, but through grant that a physician may rightfully chloroform a patient to end his suf-fering, certainly some rules of procedure must be laid down. Shall a single physician decide that death is inevitable, or shall we oblige him to call a consultation? Shall the euthanasia be private or public? How long before death would occur in the nat-ural course of the disease shall we per-

mit our attending medical men administer poison? After these points have been settled there is still another which deserves a little attention. If the right to poison their patients were conferred upon doctors, how would it affect their standing with the public? Would we be disposed to confide our destinies to a man who was authorized to give a lose of painless poison at any m then he made up his mind that a patient could not be cured? not the lingering suspicion of physicians which pervades the world deepen into loathing? We imagine epen into loathing? the doctors themselves would be the last persons on earth to ask for the right to kill their patients in any

Nor would the patients wish for them to possess it except here and there in rare instances. The Florida Shaker no doubt connived at her own murder, but almost everybody hope and struggles to the last, no matter how painful his malady may be. When one doctor gives up his case he wants the right to try another and another, to call in a Christian Science healer, see what prayer can do, to invoke the powers of the subconscious mind. Hope springs eternal and to a normal individual life is so precious that no extremity of misery makes death wel It is pretty safe to say that come. the right to kill their patients would never be conferred upon the doctors even if they desired it. But since they profess to abhor the very thought, whatever their practice may be, may as well dismiss the subject.

If young Jessup, who disturbed Taoma by praying to the Sun on the street, had obeyed the command to shut himself up in his closet for his devotions he would have kept out of Perhaps his case is one tall. ataviam or reversion to the original faith of mankind. No doubt all religious arose historically from sun, or fire, worship and animism combined. some scholars the cross represents the aboriginal tools kindling fire, namely the perpendicular rod and the cross how by which it was twirled in the socket. Most of our great annual festivals are survivals from the days of sun worship.

If the law forbidding the representation of the acts of criminals on the stage were impartially enforced, there would be a panic in all our theaters. The pictures of the "tobacco war" are very likely too savage to please some tastes, but their subjects are no more criminal than that of "The Merry Widow" and not half so debasing. have not heard that the police were disturbed by "The Merry Widow" of that the "unofficial Board of Censors" TVidow" or found any fault with it.

Whitman College ought to be able to raise the rest of its \$1,000,000 enwment without much difficulty. A million dollars is a modest endowment nowadays. It provides bare educa-tional necessities with no luxuries. The day when a great teacher and a boy sitting on a log together made a university is gone. It may return some time, but while we are waiting for it the colleges must have money. man is probably asking for about half of what it really needs.

Many people in Portland might have wished yesterday that George W. Jessup would pray to the sur his face here and that the prayer would be answered. Unfortunately for them, the sun is not all-powerful and cannot prevent the wind from hiding his face with great cloud-banks. The police could make Jessup move on at Tacoma, but the sun, being less powerful, cannot make the clouds move

Humanity will breathe a sigh of relief at the announcement from Kley, Russia, that Dimitry Bogroff, the assassin of Premier Stolypin, has been hanged. Better a thousand times swift death at a rope's end than the slow tortures of a Russian prison that in the end means death.

In sportive England, where the negro is given all the rights of the white, there is fear of black supremacy if Johnson wins; so the law is invoked to prevent such catastrophe. Twas the same idea when John C. Heenan whipped Tom Sayers, barring the

Mrs. Lou Scott, who successfully resisted the attempts of two robbers, suspected to be embryo pugilists, to bind and gag her, set an example for many a plucky housewife. A woman best two prizefighters may qualify as the long-sought white man's hope.

The conservators at Kansas City yes terday "eased" the drudgery of the farmer's wife. When the farmer decides to lift the burden he buys her labor-saving devices to match the kind he uses in the field.

In the controversy between Goveror and Game Warden over the Pres dential banquet, Mr. Finley has the best of it. It is his duty to see that the law is "pinioned."

Employment of young women to fill the places of clerks who have struck on the Illinois Central has an element of humor. Nerve is required to punch the head of a female strike-breaker. Having plenty of time while waiting for somebody to unlock their con-served resources, the Alaskans amused

mselves by hazing Pinchot. the dogs join in the sport, Another precipice will adorn Alderwhen the proposed six stories are added to the Failing build-

Italy will likely be the small sister the must be suppressed for fear of making big trouble. Prairie chicken in Kansas will whet

Ing.

he President's appetite for pheasant in Oregon. The comet has fifteen degrees of tall

Now let her flirt it and show us. There may be other women masquerading as men in Oregon.

# Gleanings of the Day

An example of the difficulties over come in developing German West Africa is found in the work done to bring timber out of the Schume, Schagai and Megamba forests, which are about 4920 feet above the sea. A cable raffway was built six miles long up this steep incline. To do this, a powerful stationary engine was hauled up the mountain by hand, over 100 negroes and two or three Europeans being employed. They fastened the boiler on a railway car and ran it on rails, which were taken up behind and relaid in front until the summit was reached. The work occupied seven months, the advance varying from 100 o 1000 yards a day. It was necessary to build bridges, widen roads and blast rocks and at the same time guard against letting the car and its load fall into the abyss. At some points the cables had to span gaps of 1000 yards without touching earth. Here they had to be supported at each end by strong iron towers 100 feet high, no piece of which could exceed \$5 pounds in weight, as they had to be carried by natives up special paths out for the purpose. Cement and other material was carried in the same way.

From the returns of the close vote in Maine on prohibition, the Boston Transcript draws the interesting condusion that elections are decided not by those who vote, but by those who stay at home. It finds that, although the rural districts were expected to be almost unanimous for prohibition, a very large proportion of the rural population did not vote, thus accounting for the bulk of the falling off of 20,000 from the vote of 1910. Elections in Maine have not been decided by large majorities, in recent years at least. Plaisted's majority for Governor was only 8173 in a total vote of 141,031, giving him only a small fraction over the majority of the total vote. In 1906 the Republican Governor a majority of about the same, 7838, so that the shift from 1906 to 1910, both off years, was very small indeed. As in Maine, so it is in the United States as a whole. We have been in the habit of talking of landslides, groundswells, overwhelming victories, but there has been no such thing. The highest percentage of the total vote ever polled by a candidate for President was 56 for Roosevelt in 1904, while Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland and Harrison wer The figures Presidents. minority since 1868 are given in the following table, showing the percentage of total vote:

Seymour Greeley Tilden Hancock Cleveland Cleveland Creveland Bryan Bryan Bryan Bryan 1896—Mc Kinley 1900—Mc Kinley 1904—Roosevelt -Taft

If any considerable number of Republicans who stayed at home in 1884 had voted they might have elected Blaine. There were probably enough stay-at-home Democrats in 1883 to have elected Cieveland or Republicans in 1892 to have elected Harrison. Though there was intense political excitement in 1896 and the Democrats were torn in two, McKinley only had 51 per cent of the total. His administration was indorsed in 1900 by the same slim majority. Roosevelt's success in 1904 was great by comparison, but 56 per cent is not a landslide and it was due largely to the staying at home of about a 1,000,000 Democratz For Taft in 1908 the majority again dropped to 51 per cent and would have been less if many "safe and sane" Democrats had not to vote for Bryan. The con- the clusion is that political this country is very evenly divided and a change of sides of abstention from voting by a few hundred thousand in 15,000,000 votes is enough to change the Government.

Servia has adopted an early closing law for stores in Belgrade, and has limited the hours of work in hotels and restaurants to 12 a day, and in factories to 10 a day. Employes are not allowed to work on Sundays or holidays.

The Swiss commission which has been investigating the electrification of the national railways is expected to recommend the overhead in preference to the third-rail system. The first work to be taken in hand will be the conversion of the St. Gothard Railway. The total cost of conversion to electric traction upon the overhead system is estimated at \$13,140,000, while the running costs are estimated at about 10 per cent less than the present cost with steam traction. Water power will be used to generate electricity.

The City of Stafford, England, prevents strikes of the employes of its municipal gas works by paying them as a bonus one-fourth of the saving they make on producing and distributing gas at 20 cents per 1000 cubic feet. The result has been industrial peace for six years, during which period the bonus has increased steadily from 74 per cent of the wages paid in 1906-7 to 10 % per cent of those paid in 1910-11. At the same time the gas department has paid \$17,032 a year, or 9 cents per 1000 clubic feet of gas sold, for the relief of taxation.

The country people of Uruguay have found a new use for the pestilent caotus which might be adopted in the Southwest. A whitewash is used on farm buildings which is made with the sliced leaves of the common cactus, macerated in water for 24 hours, producing a solution of creamy consist ence; to this lime is added and well mixed. When applied to any surface, be it of wood, brick, iron or other material, a beautiful pearly white appearance is produced which will endure through storms and frosts for many

years. The Bavarian Diet has come to the onclusion that speculation in farming lands is an evil, and has passed a law providing that in future the village communities and agricultural co-opera tive associations will in every case have the right of pre-emption in case farmers desire to sell land. The profits in speculation in the last 13 years are placed at \$14,280,000, and the expenses at \$7,140,000, all of which is set down as a loss to the farming population.

The output of gold in the Transvaal acreases month by month, and August has broken the record. In that month it was 715,407 ounces, as compared with 651,027 in June and 640,289 in August, The increase for the year 1911 ever 1910 is estimated at 9 per cent,



BECAUSE of its piquant, tantaliz-ing style—and not by its wisdom— a new book "Dangerous Ago," being letters and fragments from a weman's diary, and translated from the Danish of Mrs. Karin Michaells, will arouse enough curiosity to read it through, just to see what it is all about. The story is also wicked and silly, and therefore it is certain to cause dis-

cussion. The heroine, Elsie Lindther, is a wo man whose married life had been out-wardly satisfactory, but who disagreed—to use a mild term—with her hus-hand to such an extent that the two were divorced. Her husband must have breathed easier. Mrs. Lindther, over 40 years oid, goes to a lonely house on a lonely island, accompanied by two servants, to think about getting older. There, Mrs. Lindther writes her bitter diary, the words of which must be diary, the words of which must be sweet morsels to the woman with a sweet morsels to the woman who thinks, grouch or the other woman who thinks, because she has not caught all men are lower than the brutes that

perish:

"If men suspected..."

If may safely be said that on the whole surface of the globe not one man exists who really knows a woman took infinite pains to reveal hereelf to a husband or lover just as she really is, he would think she was auffering from some incurable mental disease.

A few of us indicate our true natures in hysterical outbreaks, fits of bitterness and suspicion; but this involuntary frankness is generally discounted by some subtle decelt. Do men and women ever tell each other the truth? How often does that happen? More often than not, I think. They deal in half-lies, hiding this, embroidering that, fact. Between the sexes reigns an ineradicable

A woman may love a man more than her own life; may sacrifice her time, her health, her existence to him. But if she is whelly a woman, she cannot give him her confidence.

health, her estates to hand give him her confidence.

She cannot, because she daros not. The history of smiles has never been written, simply because the few women capable of writing it would not betray their sex. As to men, they are as ignorant on this point as on everything else which concerns women—not excepting love.

Who has never caught mother or sister in a falsehood or subterfuge? Who has ever really understood his mother or sister? Women's doctors may be as clever and siy as they please, but they will never learn any of the things that women confide to each other. It is inevitable. Between the sexes ties not only a deep, eternal hostillity, but the unfathomable abyes of a complete lack of reciprocal comprehension.

I detested her girls simply because they represent the youthful generation which must sooner or later supplant me.

A red nose! It is the worst catastrophe that can befall a beautiful woman. I always suspected that this was the reason why Adelaide Svanstroem took poison.

A translation of "Recollections of

A translation of "Recollections of Guy de Maupassant by His Valet, Francois," will soon be published in this country. If de Maupassant emerges a hero, one of the proverbs will have to be rewritten.

Reprints are announced of "The Ne'er-Do-Well," by Rex Beach; Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," and Kirk Munroe's "Cancemates."

The first great poem of Robert Browning, "Paracelsus," has just been reprinted accompanied by considerable introductory matter prepared by Christina Pollock Denison. The introduction is intended to help the reader to a comprehensive understanding of the poem. The volume includes a biographical sketch of Paracelsus and an exposition of his philosophy.

present day.

to English "high society" who evolve a mutual love and under-standing of the existence of which they were not aware when they were first

Four novels recently published are "Marcia of the Little Home," a humorous and pathetic story of the help given by a child in the struggles of a family against poverty, by Emily Calvin Blake; "Desmond Rourke, Irishman," a story of adventure and in-trigue, the scene of which is laid in Martinique; "The Autobiography of a Woman Alone," giving the experiences a woman who came to New York the age of 19 with about \$17, representing all she had in the world, pub-lished anonymously, and "The Drift," series of letters giving the emotional autobiography of a young literary wo-man who supports herself by journal-ism in New York, by Marguerite Mooers Marshall

"City Government by Commission" "City Government by Commission" (Appleton's), edited by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League, aims to give in compact form a clear definition and description of the commission system of government under which over 100 cities are now operating, a discussion by different writers of the principles underlying it, arguments for and against it, accounts of its actual success or failure, and a summary of the cess or failure, and a summary of results obtained. Texts are included several typical commission charters, important tables showing the features of cities governed by commission, and a large amount of statistical informa-

"How do you account for the popularity of some of those best sellers?" asked the severely literary lady.
"I think," replied Miss Cayenne, of Boston, "that a lot of us are trying to catch up with the dime novels our parents prevented us from reading when we were young."—Washington (I) C) Star. (D. C.) Star.

Booth Tarkington, at a banquet in Indianapolis whereof he was the guest of honor, described some of the aspects of his collaboration with H. L. Wilson, "All collaboration," said Mr. Tarkington, "is due to one motive. It is due to the fact that sach collaboration hopes that the other will do all the work. "Collaborators are very polite to one

"Collaborators are very polite to one another. Their criticisms of one another are not at all like the criticisms of their joint work that you read in the newspapers. If I, for example ever disapprove of one of Wilson's passages, I say to him:

"Rather Shakespearean, is it not?

"And if Wilson finds one of my scenes worse than usual, he will say:

"A little too much like Ibsen, don't you think?"—Indianapolis News.

Although in London they say "You know, everybody has left town, and London is no more than an empty shadow of itself at this time," Mrs. Corra Harris, author of "The Circuit Rider's Wife," and "The Recording Angel" (the latter to be brought out this Fall) and her daughter, Mrs. Harry Leech, write that the British metropolis has been a kind hostess and that they have been able to see a great deal of English life. While Mrs. Harris remains in London, Mrs. Leech is making a tour through Scotland and Ireland.

## Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

A woman enjoys kissing so much and objects so much to men kissing her, that I often regret that the poverty of human nature is such that a woman can't kiss herself.

I never knew a man who didn't often do good deeds. You probably do enough good, but are not careful enough of your bad habits.

I have noticed that when a man does a poor job of work for me, he can make a perfect explanation; noth-

ing I may say can convince him that-he is in any way to blame. Some men hate to be husbands as naturally as some boys hate to go to

Your bad habits are exaggerated; another reason for having as few as possible. If you are seen coming out of a salcon once a day, people say they saw you coming out a times.

I sometimes fear, after I have been in a big crowd, that there are a good

many ugly people. I never knew any one who worked more than he should, but I know thou-sands who do not work enough.

A nation is civilized when it has a police force and a public sentiment strong enough to make its own out-laws behave.

Occasionally I meet people who say sermons are not long enough, but I have yot to hear any one speak well of the afternoon parties given by

When it is said of a man that he is in advance of the world, it is usually the case that he is wasting time advocating doctrines that won't work, If you are abreast of world's progress, you are doing well

STORY OF WHALE APOCRYPHAL Jonah Was Swallowed by Great Finh, Not by Whale,

Not by Whale.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 26.—(To the Editor.)—It is amusing sometimes to note the mistakes people who do not study their Bibles make about Bible stories and Bible teachings. A case in point is that of Dr. Hinson, at the White Temple last Sunday night. He is reported to have said: "If you go to hell because you couldn't find out whether a whale's capacity is big enough to hold a man, when you get enough to hold a man, when you get there Satan will have such a fool he will likely turn you out." In these remarks he accepts the common belief that it was a whale

that swallowed Jonah. But there is nothing in the story to justify that conclusion. On the contrary, it is very conclusion. On the contrary, it is very clear that it was not a whale that swallowed Jonah. The word "whale" does not appear in the book of Jonah at all. The Bible puts it this way: "Now the Lord prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah." Notice the word "prepared." It was a fish specially prepared for that special occasion—to swallow Jonah then and there—and for no other purpose, so far as the narrative is concerned. If a as the narrative is concern whale could have swallowed why create a special creature with capacity enough to take Jonah in? If a whale could have swallowed him, anyone that happened to be in that anyone that happened to be in that vicinity at the time would have answered the purpose, or one could have been moved to the side of the ship by special command. But no, the Lord "prepared" a great fish, one larger than a whale, doubtless, for notice the The new De Morgan novel, to be published next month, will bear the title "A Likely Story" instead of "Binnes," as previously given. There are said to be three themes interwoven into this story. One is the married life of a Cheisea artist, another is a tale of pure love carrying the reader back 400 years in Italy, and finally the romantic story of a girl of the present day.

almost as sadly off and apocryphal Eleanor Glyn's new novel "The Reason Why," is out. The larger portion of the book depicts the married life of the hero and heroine, both of whom the hero and heroine, and I belong to Finglish "high society" and think it safe to say, that the Oreator how to deal with all His cres

tures without the advice or counsel of anyone. He made all things in wisdom and goodness, and He will take care of all things by these same attributes and processes, and men have nothing to do but to love and obey Him, as they find His law written in the great book of nature, spread all about us, and in the human soul itself.

Mrs. Eva MacDonald in the Clubwoman,
Do you burn up a dollar a week? If
you smoke, you probably set firs to at
least that much every seven days.
It would be hard to compute the
value in dollars of the efficiency that you burn up with it.
Money, brains and health—all go up one digarette set fire to 500 souls in

One digarette set fire to 500 souls in the Triangle Waist Company disaster, Men might be as good workers as women if they didn't use tobacco. It should not be necessary to have "No Smoking" signs in factories; respect for the principles of hysiene and business sense should make of this taboo an unwritten law.

A man wouldn't set fire to a \$500,000 building, but he will light digarettes. You may not see the analogy, but there are more fires from this cause than from any oth . from any oth ...

A Boy's Study in Concentration.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The manager turned to the new boy.
"Here, George," he said, "go into the
next room and look up 'collaborate.'
I'm not quite sure about the spelling."
The boy disappeared, but did not return. The manager put the letter aside
and took up some other duties. Presently he remembered the boy and went
out to look for him. He found him
studying the big dictionary with great
intentness. "What are you doing, George?" he

"What are asked around. The boy looked around. The boy looked around. "I forgot the word you told me, sir," he replied, "an' I'm lookin' through the book to find it."

The manager gasped.
"How far have you got?"
"How far have you got?"

T'm just finishing the second page,

Lapse of Memory Means Death.

Kansas City Journal.

The Russische Korrespondenz, under the headline "Forgotten," tells of the discharge from the imperial service of three officers of the prison at Minussinsk because of a lapse of memory on their part. It appears that hast Winter a political prisoner of the name of Sachatschow was placed by them in an unbested dungson and was then "forunheated dungeon and was then "for-gotten" for a long time. When the poor fellow was finally thought of again he was found terribly frozen. He died shortly afterward.

20,500,000 People in Brazil.

Kansas City Journal.

The estimated population of Brazil is now 20,500,000, but no census has ever been taken of this wast country and to take one would be a work of almost insurmountable difficulties.

Baltimore American.
In the kitchens of the United States
Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.,
practically all the work is done by eleciridity.