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This is to certify that the actual circulation of The Oregonian for the month of October was as above set forth.

E. P. HOP-WOOD.

Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of November, 1911.
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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1911

THE YAWNING GULF AT COLLEGE. From the number of the Oregon Emerald for October 28 we learn to our consternation that "campus feeling has been at white heat during the past week" at Eugene, the sent of the State University. The cause of this emotional incandescence appears to be an offense of a rather serious nature committed by a member of the faculty. Who the audacious culprit may be one cannot guess, since the Emerald charitably suppresses his name, but his misdeed is held up to public reprobation without pity. osted a prominent football man for deficiencies in his work and kept him out of two games, one of which," alas, "needed his services badly." The work in which this "prominent" per-sonage was deficient was that comparatively trifling portion of his duties which goes by the name of study. To his really important obligations. as football and college society functions, we understand that minent dignitary was unflinchingly althful. What a scandal that one of his professors should have punished merely for neglecting his books. Had he shirked football practice or violated the training rules, there would have been some decent excuse for severity, but to disgrace a man because he makes bad recitationswhat are our colleges coming to? Next thing we hear faculties will be forcing football heroes to forego training altogether.

We have gleaned this shocking tale from an editorial article in the Emerald and it is followed by some comments which have set us thinking. The writer goes on to remark porten-tously that "this is the third time in years that this has happened," eith a plain implication that if it contiques to happen some professor must gulf which is already difficult to span

in many cases. wonder what has caused this lows. If is because the colleges have perdevelop side by side. One interest is minds. that of the students' intellectual cul-We do not say that they are neces-sarily antagonistic, but practice has be it ought to be called, is kept where But when it is made a busi-Instead of wholesome dioccupy. version, sport becomes an exhausting ulty, who are forever insisting upon duty to study, become the student's foes instead of his guides, phibetween the business of psychologist. tudy and the business of sport which bridge, if the professors keep on

Our college editor makes no bones and vigorously. "says that the students are they invariably do harm. e young to know their own good On the other hand, "the students say the faculty are an impractical people who have never had thier noses outside of books and are incapable of Judging what a young man has to contend with out in the practical world." Then comes a declaration of open hostilities: "So long as either side insists on forcing its view upon "So long as either the other, to the exclusion of the other's view, war will exist and cooperation and harmony will be rele-gated to the back yard."

Certainly when students are permit-ted to publish opinions of this sort ut the authority of their teachers, there can be no complaint that discipline at the State University is It is a good old American etrine that teachers both in school and college stand in loco parentis, to borrow a barbarism from the abundance of the lawyers, and that their authority over the youth placed under their care is pretty nearly absolute, at least in the particulars of morals racy in a "progressive party" tested in the courts many times by and the Emerald would have some trouble to find an instance where it has not been sustained. Not only is

mitted to lay down the laws of conduct for themselves, they are only too likely to exalt play into an all-absorbing duty and shunt work "into the back yard," just as the young people at Eugene seem to desire, if one may judge by the language of their col-

lege paper.
The professor, whoever he may be. who has had the courage to take the ull by the horns and actually exclude from games a lazy football magnate no doubt knows that he has taken his life in his hands. The students can worry him to a skeleton by their pranks, and if his colleagues stand by him loyally exceptional indeed will be his lot. The plea that he ought to have warned the football man before punishing him is infantile. Any student who knows enough to go to college understands perfectly well whether he is doing honest work in his studies or not. He does not need to be told by his teachers that he is beats the beats. His own conor he needs. As a rule a student knows as well as his teachers what kind of work he is doing, and in the rare cases when merited punishment falls upon his head it is babyish for him to complain that he had no that brought him there." warning.

THE LAW NOT TO BLAME.

The Albany Herald declares that the "illicit sale of intoxicants-commonly called 'blind-pigging'-has reached a malignant stage" there, though the town has been in the dry column for a number of years. The Herald declares that the arrests for nebriety outnumber those, for all other causes combined and are "far in excess of those for the same cause when the licensed saloon was in vogue." The prohibitionists are said to have rested after they voted the county dry and to have left the law enforce itself. Continues the Herald:

Herald:
But the "blind pig" is here and has attained a degree of thrift which demands early attention or else the return of the selicon, which under rigid regulation could be little if any worse than the present condition. The best that can be said of the selicon business is that it is no svil. It cannot be defineded on any moral ground other than that it may be regulated. The "slind pig" because of its migratory habits, is here and there and elsewhere, almost beyond the reach of the law the greater portion of the time.

Linn is a dry county; but Albany is wet town. That is the source of the whole trouble. If the people of Al-bany really want the law enforcedthe sale of liquor suppressed—the sa-loon, the blind pig and the speakeasy eradicated—they ought to elect offi-cers who will do their duty.

There is no city or town or com nunity in Oregon where under present law there may not be prohibition if it really wants prohibition. The laws are ample, specific and suffi-cient; but the law officers are lax or indifferent or collusive. For there is no rigid public sentiment behind them requiring them to do their duty and accepting no excuses or evasions for their failure or neglect to do it

There is plenty of law in Oregon against the blind pig and the saloon. The remedy is not more law, but more law enforcement.

SOCIETY AND SOLITUDE.

The Wasco County sheepherder who murdered his mother at the conclusion of a drunken debauch could not have been entirely same. The poor woman was urging her son to forsake his evil ways. He flew into fit of rage and stabbed her before the spectators could setse him. doubt drink had dissipated the feeble remnants of his wit which years of sheepherding had not already destroyed. That occupation is said to lead to insanity in almost every case if it is persistently followed. The solitude exerts a baneful effect upon the imagination. Alone for week after week expect to be disciplined. "Such things in the mountain desolations with only cares and abandons. Are they Pin-do not promote harmony and co-oper- the "silly sheep" to exercise his atdo not premote harmony and co-oper- the "silly sheep" to exercise his at-ation between faculty and students," tention, the herder often becomes subation between faculty and students," tention, the herder often becomes sub-we are warned; "they only widen the ject to delusions. His mind creates figments of terror. The sense of real-ity is lost and incurable insanity fol-That a herder should plunge terrible gulf to yawn between students into debauchery when he returns to and their teachers in the colleges and town after a long sojourn in forsaken why it is so difficult to "span." The solitudes is perfectly natural. Cowught obtrudes itself insistently that boys were said to do the same in the is because the colleges have per-days of their glory, but we do not milted two antagonistic interests to read of any cowboys losing their

The fact that they worked in com tivation. The other is their sports, panies seems to have been their pro-We do not say that they are neces-tection. No matter how far from civilization the ranch might be, there ande them so. When sport or play was always a band of men employed It ought to be called, is kept where who could spend their nights in the belongs, it brightens the student's same house and cultivate sociability mind and wholesomely regales his after the day's work was done. Human beings are very dependent upon ness, as it is in many colleges, it company. A man who dwells in soll-usurps the place which study ought tude may retain vestiges of his finer nature, but the chances are that he will lose all of it trait by trait and The student looks upon | degenerate into a brute as well as a It as the all-important object of his maniac. Robinson Crusce must have policies life. Study or anything else had a remarkably strong intelligence which interferes with this business is at the outset or he would have lost it an impertinent intruder and the fac- in his long sojourn on his lonely Foe showed keen appreciation of this danger when he introduced the Man Friday into the story. sophers and friends. It is the an- A great story teller must be a great

The nature of man is such that he has made the gulf yawn which the must live with his fellows in order to Emerald believes it will be so difficult be healthy in body and mind. Our social side is a prefound reality and wise legislators never neglect it. Laws sting delinquents who are needed in which try to deal with each individual as if he had the whole world to himout expressing his warnings clearly self seldom prove capable of enforced vigorously. The faculty, he ex-

THE SHORT BALLOT ASSEMBLY. "The Government should be democracy, but the party should be an autocracy." We have heretofore quoted this statement from the book called "Short Ballot Principles," of which Richard S. Childs is the author. Mr. Childs is secretary of the Short Ballot Organization, of which Wood row Wilson, of New Jersey, is President and W. S. U'Ren, of Oregon, a vice-president. The book is presented by the publishers with a printed anent that it is a statement of the principles of the Short Ballot

rganization. In following up Mr. Childs' trend of thought on autocracy of parties, we are both surprised and shocked to discover that he proposes as a means of making parties autocratic the formstion of what, in Oregon, would be termed a wicked, boss-controlled as-sembly. Here is his plan for autoc-

study. This doctrine has been at in the courts many times by life "The Progressive Committee." They life a method of the Emerald would have some ble to find an instance where it not been sustained. Not only is odd law, but it is sound sense as When boys and girls are per-

should be enacted by the next Congress.

The Progressive Committee, after due examination of conditions and candidates in the various districts, issues its endorsement to one man in each (calling a new man into the field if necessary), saying to the people: "This man in your district has subscribed to the progressive platform; we believe him sincers and capable; we hope you will sleet him."

Practically the only difference we are able to discover between Childs' proposed committee and the late, lamented assembly is that Mr. Childs' committee is to be self-constituted in its entirety. The Oregon assembly was self-constituted in part 1890 and the Prosident's progressive and elected in part. It adopted a policy has done much to regain it. platform, indorsed certain aspirants for office and said to the people. "These candidates have subscribed to the assembly platform; we believe them sincere and capable; we hope

to be told by his teachers that he is taken he is in the temper of the peo-neglecting his books. His own con-science, if he has one, is all the men-tor he needs

In Oregon the Republican voters did not object seriously to the principles indorsed by the assembly; they did not-could not-find fault with the character of the men indorsed. They objected to the procedure that put them in the field. To the voters it savored of return to boss rule and convention system, which they be-lieved they had rid themselves of when they adopted the direct primary law.

How about Mr. U'Ren? He is vice president of the Short Ballot Organiention, and autocracy of parties is presented to us as one of the principles of the organization. Does Mr. U'Ren believe that the party should be an autocracy? Has our Oregon City lawgiver become an assemblyite? And how about Governor Wilson? Can he forswear the principles of the organization of which he is president? Can he come before the voters of Ore-gon in the Presidential primaries next whole of that effective and resounding ballot slogan: "Anti-assembly, and be- grapes. Bever in Statement No. 1, the initiative, referendum and recall?"

WHAT PINCHOTISM DOES.

No one need be greatly disturbed by any suggestion that The Oregonian has become "Pinchotized" because it has approved the Taft-Fisher policy of opening up Alaska. The Oregonian has declared repeatedly that it is for any rational plan that will develop Alaska or permit the opening up to settlement and civilization of the vast area of public lands belonging to the United States. That is true conservation. It is not Pinchotism, which would dedicate the forests to the primeval wilderness and the sagebrush plains to the coyote and the prairie

Pinchotism has branded as criminals and lawbreakers men who have in good faith sought to create indus-tries and found communities. It has paralyzed Alaska. It has driven the bons fide homesteader from forest reserves that never should have been created. It has usurped the power of the states and taken control of waterpower sites over which it had no legitimate authority. It has sustained in practical idleness a vast army of usoess employes, and has educated other employes in private institutions at public expense. It has stayed the march of progress, put its stifling hand over the entire West, and set back the development of Alaska many

Years. President Taft and Secretary Fisher are going ahead sanely and intelli-gently to work out problems that Pinchotism merely confuses, compliwhat from the first they declared they would do, and what Pinchot falsely ac-

ELECTIONS AS POLITICAL STRAWS. Interest in the elections of this onth attaches more to their value as straws showing which way the political wind blows for 1912 than to their inherent importance. Only six states elect Governors, including New Mexico, and but two elect Legislatures. The most significant of these ontests will be in Massachusetts and Rhode Island manufacturing states where the turiff is a vital issue; Maryland and Kentucky, border states which have wavered between the two parties in recent years; New York, where part of the Legislature is to be elected: New Jersey, where Gov-Wilson's progressive Democracy will contest with party machine control of the Legislature and and where a vacancy in Congress is to be filled; in one Congressional district each in Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nebraska and Tennessee, where va-cancles are also to be filled.

The extent to which President Taft's fight for tariff revision by chedules on the basis of Tariff Board reports has caused a recession of the Democratic tidal wave which fol-lowed the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff may be indicated by the results in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Republican chances are pro-nounced good of defeating Governor Foss in Massachusetts and of electing Legislature which will send Cran back to the Senate. The result in Rhode Island, where the Republicans elected the Governor last year by a very narrow majority, is uncertain. The same tickets are in the field and the Democrata predict victory by 8500 majority, a greater claim than the Republicans have ever made. Should these two states go Republican, fact will go far to prove that the tide of Democracy is on the wane and President's Taft chances of renomination and election will be greatly

A split in the Democratic ranks in Maryland, due to the nomination of Arthur Pue Gorman for Senator, gives the Republicans a fighting chance in that state. The battle in Nebraska rages around the recall of the judictary and may have an effect or policy on that subject which will find

place in the National platforms.

As bearing on the Democratic nomiation for President, the New Jersey contest is the most interesting. Governor Wilson's progressive Democracy should carry the Legislature, he will remain in the front rank of Pres-

sequence of the McKinley tariff, wer still standing pat; in 1911 all except a reactionary remnant are ready for real revision downward and have had an opportunity to prove it, while the Democrats have lost ground through their bungling attempts at revision during the extra session. In 1891 the Populist party was rising as a menace to a united Republican party; in 1911 there is no Populist party, but the Republicans are divided. The lost by the Republicans in 1910 is apparently much less than in

Extraordinary prudence was disclosed in the case of a young man and maiden of Seattle who five years ago had set their wedding day and procured a license to be married. Mr. Childs' plan did not work out expected load of improvement assess-well in Oregon. He shows how misments was lodged against the young man's realty heldings in that city, says that the voters who believe in the principles enunciated by the committee "would be plant". wedding until they could start out on their joint way unincumbered by debt. field a candidate who represented The license was thereupon deposited them accurately, and would have no in the bottom of the young man's reason to worry about the procedure trunk for future use. The patient that brought him there" twain went to work and but yesterday the last obligation was discharged and they were married-screne in the knowledge that they would be able to maintain a home and discharge any accruing obligation to posterity without being burdened with debt. The sequel will doubtless reward the prudence and patience of the pair.

Raw owl and wild grapes compose something truly novel in the way of diet. We hope the California boy who was forced to live upon it for a day or two had good teeth and a strong stomach. Even when cooked the flesh of the owl is not relished by epicures. "Tough as a biled owl" is about the last aspersion one can cast upon a beefsteak. John the Baptist ate locusts and wild honey as a regular diet. We think we should prefer locusts to owl and wild honey certainly is more delectable than wild grapes But the boy ought to be thankful for his mercies. If he had been up a tree April and consistently put forth the in Oregon he might have caught an owl, but he couldn't have found any

> It is true, as Dr. Purington said at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, that as much care should be given to the breeding of children as to that of horses and hens, but how would she go about it? Horses and hens allow man to choose their mates for them. but men and women insist on choosing their own mates. If any government attempted to pair off men and women for breeding purposes, as horses or poultry are paired off, it would last no longer than the average French cabi-net. Men and women persist in pair-ing off according to the dictates of affections, without regard to the quality of their offspring.

The young Emperor of China is eating humble ple with a vengeance. The slices are wide and thick, but if he can digest them they will do him good. Being caught young, he can perhaps be made over into a constitutional monarch without fatal conse-quences to himself. If he cannot, the Celestials seem disposed to try to get along without him. In these days a monarch barely escapes being ridiculous when he is old and wise. happens to be a boy he does not es-cape unless, like Alphonso, he betakes himself frankly to play.

The Adventists at Washington who deplore the "widespread apostasy" of their fellow Protestants, do not make their indictment specific. They speak vaguely of "principles of truth" which have been forsaken, but do not state what they are. We dare say that most churchmen of all denominations believe fully as much truth as they ever did. Their fault does not consist so much in abandoning old truths as in rejecting new ones.

There are only about 1,000,000 peo ple in Tripoli's 400,000 square miles of territory, but Italy seems to think even that is too many and is thin-ning out the population by the methsanctioned by ancient Turkish practice.

If Nils Florman should, after all, win the girl who rejected him because she thought his blood not blue enough nor his purse long enough, he will not have won much. If Speaker Clark had been offered

that private dining-room in the Capi-tol the year after instead of the year before the Presidential election, he might have accepted it.

Action of the United States Court on the scheme for reorganization of the tobacco trust will indicate whether the trusts are really to be dissolved or are only to change their form. Private furnaces, it seems, must not

that by right should be burned on the premises. Child-breeding, declare the women in convention at Milwaukee, is as im-portant as chicken-raising. Cluck!

is much rubbish in almost every home

This is almost revolutionary. The President was tired at Chicago and anxious to get home, just like any man would be. That was all. A fat

man cannot be pessimistic. The month just ended was the dryest in sixteen years. This should give hope to Brother Amos and his faithful

Absolute control of transportation by the Interstate Commerce Commission is a step toward Government ownership.

If socialists carry Los Angeles there will be little surprise. had almost all other kinds of "bug."

The Governor has eliminated the

militia from the State Naval Board and made it strictly amphibious. Thirty dollars a head for yearlings in Eastern Oregon in the Fall is the

latest in bunchgrass aviation. The great benefit of an all-night service will appeal to the arrivals on

MR. FISHER'S ALASKA POLICY.

A clean-cut plan for the development and government of Alaska is set in detail in the address of Secretary Fisher at the American Mining Con gress, of which the full text has just been received by The Oregonian. the courage of an unprejudiced investigation he develops the strong and weak points of the schemes of the varlous interests and from them all gath- esting ylews concerning his rugged ers the parts which go to make up a asistent policy, designed to carry out the good purposes of all these interthe good purposes of all these inter-ests and to prevent the sacrifice of the public interest while offering every en-very human side of Swinburne, the aragement to enterprise

Mr. Fisher proposes that all coal land to which valid claims have not been established under present law be teased to mining operators; that certain tracts be reserved for development of mines to supply the Navy and as a check on any evil tendencies of private operators; that the Government buy the Alaska Central Railroal, which has Swinburne had scattered his torn fragernment On the authority of the best geolo-

gists and mining engineers he pronounces the Matanuska coal field larger and superior to that on Bering River. Both fields contain anthracite and highgrade bituminous coal and are the only known fields in Alaska of such character, though there are great quantititles of lignite and low-grade bituminous coal in Alaska. The Bering River field has been crushed and contorted by upheavals, so that most of it is good only for coking, or briquettes, and operation there would be risky and expensive. Hence, he turns to Matanuska as the best field for the Government coal mine.

Mr. Fisher decides in favor of leasing only after considering the merits and semerits of the alternatives-outright sale of coal land to individuals or Government ownership and operation of coal mines. He finds effective regilation under private ownership difficult, even if not impossible. He opposes direct Government operation, besause it is not a function of government, as an invasion of the field of private enterprise and as involving such general and uncompromising opposition as would tie up the Alaska coal fields until the controversy was fought The leasing system he finds free from

he controversies and difficulties of both extremes of public and private ownership. Lauer leases from private owners 34 per cent of the coal output was mined and 30 per cent of the coal land was operated in the United States in 1909. The leasing system is ir operation with signal success in Australia, New Zealand, Neva Scotia and Yukon territory, also both Colorado and Wyoming state land. If the land were to be sold outright, it would probably be leased by the purchaser after the price of the land had been enhanced by several sales, all to the detriment of the coal consumer. The advantages of leasing are summed up in the following words:

That the consumer has everything to gain under the Governmental leasehold must be apparent, for the Government can make its royalties as little as it chooses and it has no invested capital and no unearned increment on which to pay returns. Opposition is to be expected only from those who wish to secure our roal lands for stock jobbing or speculative purposes or so that they may make a greater profit than is essential to secure immediate development. Indeed, immediate development can be assured only make a greater profit than secure immediate development. Indeed immediate development can be assured only under the leasehold systm. Without it there was a secure of the under the leasehold system, without it there is no reason why private individuals should not secure the property and hold it out of development until they can take advantage of the increasing demands of the future. The leasing system can be given much of the firsthility necessary for meeting automatically the fluctuating demands of the

meet the legitimate demands of the prospector, the investor, the operator, press also issues "Agricultural Edusafeguard the health and life of the mine worker and the property of the legitimate of the matter is treated under the following backs: "The United States Demine worker and the property of the

As to the arguments of those who are unalterably opposed to leasing and who predict that Congress will not authorise it and that, if it should, no person will lease the land, he says that "Congress is far more likely to pass a rational leasing measure than it is to throw the coal fields of Alaska open for unrestricted private exploitation." He also cites the emphatic indorsement of the system by coal operators in Australia, its success already mentioned and its approval by prominent coal unrestricted private exploitation." operators in Pennsylvania, oil producers in California and by the Philadelphia section of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America. He was also be used to cremate garbage, yet there surprised to receive from the Chambes of Commerce of Cordova, Alaska, a statement withdrawing opposition to leasing and suggesting certain conditions for leasing.

The objection that the leases might fall into the hands of the railroad companies is met by the statement that the Copper River Railroad Company is prepared to accept the principle that railroads shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the coal business.

Mr. Fisher's opinion of the terms on which coal land should be leased is given in the following paragraph:

given in the following paragraph:

The prime requisites of a leasing system are that only sufficient coal lands should be leased to meet the existing market and encourage its development; that the quantity leased to any one leases should be limited to the amount that can be profitably mined as a unit and yet be large shough to attract investors; that the leases shall pay his royalty as he mines his coal; that this shall annually amount to at least a fixed minimum which will make it unprofitable for him to hold the land without production; that he shall mine his coal without unnecessary waste and with due regard to the health and safety of his employes; that he shall not engage directly or indirectly in any combinations, agreements, or understandings to control the price of coal, and that the revenues derived by the Government shall not be used as a source of Federal revenue or as a substitute for taxation, but shall be devoted to the development of the state or territory in which the coal is mined.



GRAPHIC, accounts of the extraorby the well-known English literary man, John Churton Collins, and interpersonality are met with in the nev blography of the writer mentioned, at

The London critics of Collins' time the Alaska Central Railroa I, which has been built for 70 miles, and extend it to the Matanuska coal field and thence to the Tanana and Yukon Valleys; that this road be either operated directly by the Government or leased to an operating company; that Alaska be given some territorial form of government.

On the authority of the best geological process and good muscle like of good nerves and good muscle like of good nerves and good muscle like of good nerves and good muscle like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Max Pem-berton to sit around a table and dis-cuss grisly murder, but Collins' was a different temperament and constitu-

The relations between Churton Colline and Swinburne were most original. The two men were close friends till Churton Collins, wishing to show another author how to take a thrashing, pointed out that he himself, by a printed attack, having thrashed Swinburne, had retained his friendship. So he had; but only because Swinburne was unaware that he had bee thrashed. When he heard of the oc currence the friendship was broken abruptly; and years afterwards Swin-burne checkmated an attempt to heal the breach by exaggerating his deaf-ness when Churton Collins came to dinner. But the friendship, while it ssted, was genuine. Swinburne writes

the rather dull monotonous puppet-show of my life which often strikes me as too barren of action or enjoyment to be worth holding onto. . I don't know myself any pleasure physical or spiritual (except what comes of the sea) comparable to that which comes of verse in its higher moods. . . But it is odd how a book once published goes out of my heat—drops, as it were, out of one's life or thought, not to be taken up again for many days.

Swinburne consults Collins about his poems, praises his writings, and

Swinburne consults Collins about his poems, praises his writings, and tells him how, wanting "semething big to do or at least attempt," he had "always thought of and recoiled from and put by" an historic fragedy on Caesar Horgia, "magnificent but unmanageable," the catastrophe "about the most moral thire." the most moral thing I ever read in history," but the handling of it mak-ing him "conscious of something like the sentiment called funk."

The arranging of "Pickwick" for the French stage, under the title "Les Aventures de M. Pickwick," it is considered, would have been highly gratifying to Dickens, who did not have much confidence in the potency of the book to charm Frenchmen. The Sphere recalls that when on on occa-sion Dickens was traveling abroad he found a French admirer who was reading the novel. "If I had one of my other works with me," Dickens wrote to Forster, "I would have given it to him, as I am afraid he would make nothing whatever of 'Pickwick."

"The Dairy of Gidson Wells," is promised this week.

A collection of poems dealing with the liberation of Italy under the title, "English Songs of Italian Freedom," is a new book of note. The University of Chicago press will publish "Heredity and Eugenics," edit-ed by John M. Coulter. This book will consist of a series of public lectures given during the first term of the Summer quarter, 1911, at the Uni-

market.

He would accomplish this last end by restricting the coal area leased to the development of the market. The terms of the lease could be made to an account of important and interestmine worker and the property of the Government, to the end that the public may secure an adequate supply of fuel at the lowest cost consistent with these conditions.

The United States Department of Agriculture," "The United States Bureau of Education," "State States Bureau of Education," "State Departments and Legislation," "Agritural Colleges," "Normal Schoola," "The National Education Association and Other Associations." "Periodicals." and Other Associations," "Periodicals, "State Organizations and Farmers' In-stitutes," "Societies," "Boys' Cluba," "Schools," "Textbooks," Bibliography."

Archibald Colquhoun, author of the book "China in Transformation, called China the classic ground of rev olutions, as many as twelve having oc-curred, he says, between 420 and 1644; ing of the middle and a support of the that Mr. Colquboun says of Chinese democracy: "But of the contributory causes of a national vitality which has vanquished all conquerers, not the least interesting is the faculty of local self-government which runs in the Chinese blood. . . This dispo-sition of the Chinese people to arrange themselves in special organizations or coteries is clearly congenital and its action automatic, as in the elective affinity c crystals."

Publisher: "I hope your novel ends happily?"
Author: "Indeed, it does. It ends in the marriage of the heroine and hero; does not go into their married life at all."—Houston (Tex.) Post,

"Did Algy make a hit at the literary club?" "I presume he did. He pro-nounced Les Miserables' in a brandnew way, and then alluded to it as Victor Herbert's masterpiece."—Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Identity of titles has been making trouble in England again, this time in connection with a volume of poems which was to be called "From the Four Winds." As it has been discovered that Francis Sinciair had used the phrase for a book published a year ago, Miss Jessie Annie Anderson's poems will appear under the amended poems will appear under the almendal heading, "Breaths From the Four Winds." By a curious coincidence, Mr. Sinciair also has just had to alter the title of a book, the one announced having been used by another author. Curlous

the state of terrifory in which the coal is mined.

Candidate's Deal in Toothpicks.

Carlisis, Pa., cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean. In his primary expense account, which has just been filed, Josiah W. Kline, who was unopposed for the Republican nomination for Clerk of Courts of Cumberland County, specified that of Expended \$57.50 for toothpicks during the primary campaign. Kline advertised his candidacy thoroughly with toothpicks, and, although he had no opposition, expended a total of \$155.90 to obtain the nomination.

"With Napoleon at Waterloo," by the late & Bruce Low, edited by MacKen-zie MacKen-zie

N. Nitts on Apples

By Denn Collins

Nescius Nitts, he whose sapiency Was Punkindorf's wonder perennially, Projected, with uttermost dexterity, A nicotine jet o'er the edge of his knee, And spake for a space on the fruit of

"Historical facts has a way that's plumb beatin', Repeatin' themselves with unendin' repeatin'; Which fact is especial borne in upon

By things in the paper I recently see Proclaimin' that somethin' has hap-pened once more, I know to have happened in '74.

"In '74 Zekel Waller, he found A shrub growin' up in some old fal-low ground, Which same, by inspection, was prov-

No more nor no less than a strange apple tree; While closer examinin showed up, to The branches was bearin' some samples of fruit.

'A-bitin' the apples, he found, furthermore, No seeds, and not nary the ghost of The fruit, from the samples that later I seen, Appeared bout the size of a big Lima The flavor, I also took 'casion to mark, Was much like the taste of Peruvian

"Our whole neighborhood was enthused by the find; Twould be a big thing fer the town, we opined; And so it perhaps might have turned

And so it perhaps might have turned out to be.

If Sprague's dappled mule hadn't et up the tree.

And squenched in his jaws that which might have made Waller Famed clean from Grass Prairie to Beaconhurst Holler. But hist'ry ain't balked: though the

first tree was eaten, She got right to work on the job of repeatin'.

I recken they've found night a hundred or more
Since Waller found his back in '74;

Which shows one may find, if he carefully neeks. That Nature's plumb prodigal fash-lonin' freaks."

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, November 1, 1968.
It is said the Unio can run up to and above Salem in low water. If so, she will do a capital business, should the State Fair be at Salem next year.

John Orvis Waterman, surveyor of John Orvis Waterman, surveyor or customs at this port, yesterday ap-peared before the United States Dis-trict Court and took the eath of alleg-iance to the United States Government, lately prescribed by the Treasury De-partment for Federal officials to take.

Mr. J. A. Cornwall.—We have re-ceived a communication of some length from this gentleman, relating to his from this gentieman, relating to his suspension from the ministry by the Cumberland Presbytery of Oregon. We briefly stated the circumstances under which this was done in our paper some weeks since. We have no reason to doubt its correctness. Mr. Cornwall, then an authorized minister, presented charges assume two of his brother charges against two of his brother ministers. The charges were submitted to examination and sent to trial. No proof was presented to substantiate them, and the Presbytery, considering them, and the Presbytery, considering the faise nature of the charges, felt it their duty to suspend Mr. Cornwall from the ministry. They did this. Mr. Cornwall now desires to appeal from the judgment of the church, to which he submitted his case, to the public-to politicians—to his brethren of the saccession faith and sake us to do this secession faith, and sake us to do this through the medium of The Oregonian. This cannot be. . . The wriggling and twisting and squirming of this Mr. J. A. Cornwall; first, in the false charges he made against his brethren In the ministry; second, in the proof of their falsity; third, in condemnation of their author and his expulsion from the ministry; and, fourth, in this last effort to break the force of his punishment by an appeal to the public remind us of that oft-quoted distich: No man e'er feels the halter draw

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Somehow, a barefooted woman always shocks a man. A man knows a woman has fest, but he hates to see them.

What do people talk most about? have concluded they they talk most of Outrages.

Some men are like phonographs; every day they reel off exactly the same records. Some people think that if they do not eat with a knife, or drink out of a saucer, that is enough to know about

etiquette.

It makes very little difference with some men whether they make a state-ment on eath at the courthouse, or on the street.

A great trick of pretty women is not to be very fond of anyone.

The popularity of dogs is due to a story told years ago, and never authen ticated, that there was once a dog that would go after the cows.

It always makes a man mad to ask him to be identified.

Experience indicates that if a girl wants a husband, she must get out and hustle for one, the same as a man hus-I try not to be prejudiced, but do not make much headway against it.

Carries Individual Beer Glass.

Baltimore Sun.
"A glass of beer, bartender, and here's my own glass! None of those others for mine!"
With these words a well-known exmalconkeeper ordered a drink, and at
the same time drew a medium-sized
shell glass from his cont pocket. The

shell glass from his cont pocket. The bartender's surprise was so great he nearly dropped to the floor, and the customers gaped with wide open mouths, while the hangers-on feil back against the wall.

"Fill 'er up again, bartender!" said the antiseptic man.

This man has been carrying his own glass for two years now, and when one breaks or gets smashed in his pocket ha buys another.