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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1912.

THE EXIT OF LORIMER.

Expulsion of Lorimer from the United States Senate is a result of the power of public opinion to compel reluctant public servants to do their duty. It is a landmark in the history of the Senate. It is a dramatic evidence of the opening of a new era in American politics.

The defiance of the popular will, which at the direct primary nominated Hopkins as Senator, was a last impudent attempt to uphold the theories that public office is a private snap, that pledges made to the people are held binding only by weaklings, that the guide for a legislator's conduct is not the promises by which he secured election, but what will benefit himself and help his friends, that politics is a legitimate confidence game in which the people are promised an orange before election and handed a lemon afterward.

When the charges of bribery were made against Lorimer in the confession of the man who bought White who never stayed bought, they were credited, despite their vile source, because they were known to be consistent with the Lorimer methods, with the established customs of politicians not only in Illinois, but in other states.

When they were corroborated by the same confession, which led to the same conclusion, doubt was removed from many minds which had refused to credit White alone. Belief in Lorimer's guilt was strengthened by the means adopted to secure the acquittal of Lee O'Neil Browne, his Democratic go-between, on charges of bribery. This episode, confined within narrow limits, almost convinced the Senate of Lorimer's guilt, for in March, 1911, it voted to clear him by a majority of only five. Then came Funk's declaration that Hines had solicited his aid in raising a "slush fund" to put Lorimer through; the inquiry by the United States Legislature; the use of a pilable judge to save Tilford from being compelled to produce documentary evidence of subscriptions to the "slush fund"; the demand for a new inquiry by the United States Senate; the attempt to pack the Senate committee with friends of Lorimer; the plea advanced by the Lorimer committee that the case had already been decided by the vote on the first farcical inquiry.

An innocent man seeking vindication from unfounded charges does not seek to limit inquiry. He does not countenance jury-tampering to save on conviction. He does not countenance the action of a judge, who owes office to him, in blocking attempts to secure evidence. He does not witness without protest attempts to pack a second committee of inquiry with men known to be prejudiced in his favor. He protests against the plea of "once in jeopardy" as a reason for a vote to acquit. Not only the evidence directly bearing on the charges of bribery, but all the circumstances and the conduct of Lorimer and his friends justify the verdict of guilty rendered by the Senate.

Lorimer's confused ideas of right and wrong are betrayed by the plea he made to the Senate. He was accused of owing his election to bribery; he adds to his denial the plea that he is a good husband and father, clean in his private life, honorable in his business dealings. This is no more palliation of his offense than were King Charles' private virtues palliation of his crimes against his people. King Charles lost his head for attempting to destroy his people's liberties and for numberless breaches of his plighted word to them. Lorimer loses his seat for corrupting the ballot of the people's representatives, which is the very fountain of liberty.

Lorimer's expulsion is a landmark in the history of the Senate, for it marks a fundamental change in the view Senators themselves take of their office. Hitherto they have regarded the Senate as a club, in which fellow-feeling among its members was to be held superior to public duty. Their disposition has been to hasten to the defense of any Senator accused of wrongdoing. This has been particularly true of a Senator accused of official misdeeds or of obtaining his office by unlawful means. By its vote against Lorimer the Senate admits that its highest duty is the performance of a sacred public trust and that the fountain of law must be kept as free from taint as the fountain of justice.

The new era in politics, in which the casting out of Lorimer is a striking event, is being brought about by the abolition of indirect election of Senators, under which bribery was easy and secret, and by the adoption of the new system of direct election. That new system will undoubtedly be adopted by vote of three-fourths of the states. It will fix the position of Senators as representatives of the people of their states, not of any particular class or interest or combination of interests. It will impress the Senators with a sense of responsibility to the people. It may develop new evils, but as these become apparent a corrective will be found. It will forever break the conceptions of the Senate as a club and as a body representing special interests; of the Legislature as a body chosen to elect a Senator rather than to make laws; of the people as a body of "easy marks" to be bamboozled out of their votes by a choice coterie of political Wallingforders.

Having rested our vocal chords from their exertions during Elk week, let us now root for the home team at Stockholm and on the diamond. A little such encouragement might help

the Beavers and Colts to climb a notch towards first place. The American athletes at the Olympiad are certainly entitled to some laurels for the manner in which they have upheld the National athletic fame.

WORRIED.

We have it now from the Pendleton East Oregonian that Roosevelt is no progressive at all. "Compared with Wilson," it says, "Roosevelt is a standpatter. He pitches his voice to please the progressive ear, but the words he uses mean nothing to the cause, and appeal instead to men like Perkins and Hanna."

All this from a former ardent eulogist of the Colonel interests us mightily. Because it interests us, we may interest others, we quote again: "The speeches he has made have never failed to travel with them when he can do so to advantage. He denounces the predatory interests, yet accepts enormous sums from that source for his campaign purposes."

When we reflect that the editorial lash is laid on the Colonel's shrinking back with heraldic and official in rent years raised against him—not since a Democrat ran against him for President—we are lost in amazement. But presently we run into light on the following:

The East Oregonian is an earnest supporter of the initiative and referendum. In the coming campaign this paper will support Governor Wilson as the most progressive candidate in the race. We take this position because of the honesty, integrity, earnestness and ability of Mr. Wilson, Mr. McCall and Mr. Waido Co.

Yet their advice was good with this Democratic newspaper when it was a question of Roosevelt against Wilson. But now it is different. The third party Roosevelt movement in Oregon has scared your Democrat nearly to death.

REMEMBER THE INITIATIVE BILLS.

In view of the number and importance of initiative measures to be voted upon in November, interest should be awakened in the negative arguments that are permitted to be published in the pamphlet to be distributed by the State among the voters. The day for filing affirmative arguments is past. In fact, only the person, committee or authorized officers of the organization proposing an initiative measure may file an affirmative argument, so this duty has no doubt been attended to where deemed necessary.

For this reason, however, may file a negative argument but such argument must be submitted to the Secretary of State on or before July 22. Those who submit arguments must pay the actual cost of their printing in the pamphlet.

What is likely to be found an unfortunate omission in the law is the lack of legal provision for obtaining copies by persons interested therein of the affirmative arguments before the final day for filing opposing documents. The law does not make it the duty of the Secretary of State to provide preliminary copies for this purpose, either a public or private expense. The arguments are public records, but few persons know how to obtain copies of them. It now rests with the good nature of the Secretary of State whether they are aided or not.

The record of this year's proposed direct legislation also calls for the adoption of an act restricting filers of initiative petitions and those submitting negative arguments to give a sworn accounting prior to election of the source of the money used in paying the expense attached thereto. The voters could also be saved annoyance and the State large expense by a provision prohibiting the use of public funds from other than citizens of Oregon or non-resident owners of taxable property in Oregon.

The origin of measures when known, discloses much concerning their purpose and often leads to a closer investigation of the merits of the bill. Concealment of origin leads to deception of the people. The single tax wedge adopted two years ago went before the voters ostensibly as the product of the Central Labor Council of Portland and the Oregon State Federation of Labor. The amendment originally originated with the Fels Fund Commission, a single tax organization. The endorsement by the labor officials gained thousands of votes for the measure that it would not otherwise have received, while after election the Fels fund committee proclaimed the world a victory for itself. Expense committees are now filed after election. The revelation comes after the mischief is done.

TAFT'S PLAN TO LOYALTY.

Advice which is being given President Taft that he get rid of those members of his administration who are not loyal to him will receive the endorsement of every unprejudiced man who has a true conception of what a President has a right to expect from his political lieutenants. The President is held responsible by the people for the success or failure of his administration. Success or failure is the result of the work of his officials. In choosing them he has exercised his judgment as to their ability and integrity, but as to demagogic faith in the perfectness of people's rule that they would outdo every other radical who has preceded them.

The State of Washington this Fall will vote on a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum. For the most part the amendment is a good copy of the one which contains one section, however, to the veto of the Mayor Coterill's veto applies. That section provides that no bill approved by a majority of the voters can be repealed or amended by the Legislature within a period of two years following such enactment.

This provision seems to be founded on the theory that the framer of an initiative measure is unable to make an error in wording that will convert his true intent and the intent of the people in adopting it. Experience in Oregon has shown that this is a false view. Had the same restriction been placed on the power of the Legislature in this state, the great fishing industry of the Columbia River would have been paralyzed for a long period of time following an election in which two antagonistic fisheries bills were both adopted.

selfish classes and rattle-brains as it is to use by profound statesmen. It is freer from money corruption than is the Legislature, but it is not necessarily freer from the wiles of the cunning or the frailties of the human mind. The public weal should not be made to suffer permanently when the voters fail to detect mistakes or deceptions.

PROSPERITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Eleven years of American rule in the Philippines have fully justified our occupation of those islands and proved our capacity for governing a tropical country in the interest of its inhabitants. The 11 years which have elapsed since Taft became Governor of the Philippines, the country has become self-supporting, having closed the last year with a surplus of about \$1,000,000. It brings no expense to the United States except for the maintenance of troops and for fortifications. Roads, bridges, railroads, docks and public buildings have been constructed, harbors dredged, inter-island shipping charted and lighted, penance abolished and labor emancipated, education provided making English the common language of all the people, manual training introduced, land thrown open to homesteaders, agriculture fostered, a stable currency on a gold basis established, taxes reduced, an insular police organized which offers security everywhere to person and property, and a judiciary system organized which commands respect and confidence.

The prosperity of the islands has been immensely enhanced since free trade between the islands and the United States was granted in 1909. In the fiscal year 1910 exports and imports of the islands showed an increase of only 9.9 per cent in the preceding eight years, and in 1911 there was a further increase of 16.4 per cent. The aggregate in the latter year was \$39,597,351, though the total under Spanish rule seldom exceeded \$30,000,000 and the highest mark was only \$34,000,000 in 1879. For the first time in history commerce with the United States exceeded that with Great Britain in 1910 and promises to continue pre-eminently.

It is for those visionaries, both in the United States and the Philippines, to consider whether these practical benefits of American control, with all the essentials of self-government, should be exchanged for the merely sentimental advantages of independence. Enjoying all the good which could possibly be derived from independence, the islands suffer none of the ills which attend the practical international responsibilities and risks which in the case of a weak nation are not to be lightly regarded.

When Portus Baxter, the Post-Intelligencer's sporting writer, married, Hyman scored his greatest triumph. Baxter knows all about baseball and is a lover of the game, but he never saw matrimony—pshaw! he never thought of it. But just as every champion meets his match, every bachelor meets his fate.

THE SALEM CHERRY FAIR.

Each of Oregon's principal cities is gradually coming to have its annual festivity associated with the distinctive product of the city and its surroundings. Portland has its roses, Salem its cherries, Hood River and Albany their apples, Roseburg its strawberries, Medford its peaches, Pendleton its round-up, Astoria its salmon, Tillamook its chert, Burns its live-stock, and each celebrates in an appropriate way.

Salem has just finished paying homage to Queen Anne and King Bing, and has drawn its thousands of visitors, notwithstanding the strong rival attraction of the Elks at Portland. The Capital City thus impresses the State with the fact that it has other claims to distinction besides being the center of government, and they are good claims. The cherry ripens just at the right time, when the luscious strawberry has begun to pall on the taste. It is welcome in any of many ways. It is a natural state, plucked ripe and ruddy from the tree, or in pieces, or preserved in maraschino and darkening the bottom of the cocktail glass, or simply "put up" in the way all housewives know of. It affords the children a tempting excuse for climbing trees in cherry-picking time. It is a staple of the diet of a maiden's lips or the roundness of her cheeks. Boys find amusement in stringing its pits into chains. If the mother has but patience, she extracts the seeds from the pits to add a delicious flavor to her preserves. The prospect of all these delights gladdens the heart, and the cherry trees become a mass of white bloom in the Spring.

Salem, then, has good cause to glory in her pre-eminence as the Cherry City of Oregon and to hold an annual fair to celebrate the ripening of the cherry. Therefore, long live Queen Anne and King Bing.

PRESERVING MISTAKES.

Mayor George F. Coterill of Seattle is a man of brilliant attainments. He has had long experience as a legislator and is accomplished in the drafting of laws. Yet Mayor Coterill drafted an ordinance, secured its passage by the Seattle City Council and thereafter felt compelled to veto it because the amendment adopted in good faith was capable of construction he and the Council had not intended.

There is nothing in this incident that holds Mayor Coterill up to scorn. We are all likely to make mistakes. Yet it ought, to convey a lesson to the framers of laws, that a demagogic faith in the perfectness of people's rule that they would outdo every other radical who has preceded them.

The State of Washington this Fall will vote on a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum. For the most part the amendment is a good copy of the one which contains one section, however, to the veto of the Mayor Coterill's veto applies. That section provides that no bill approved by a majority of the voters can be repealed or amended by the Legislature within a period of two years following such enactment.

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If men such as the Mayor and Council of Seattle draft a measure in improper form and the measure gains the approval of the City Council without discovery of its weakness, it is not unreasonable to suppose that similarly imperfect measures drafted by men of equal attainments may attain the endorsement of a majority of voters at the polls. The initiative is not a fetish to be worshipped. It is not a magic wand which, when waved, initiates laws do not spring spontaneously from the people. Direct legislation machinery is as open to use by tricksters, special interests,

At the Cafeteria

"We have had a tremendous week," the proprietor was saying to the little blonde cashier, "and I guess we are all about worked to the limit of endurance. I know I am, I am sure you are, and the people in the kitchen, at the serving tables, the dishwashers and office-bearers must be about ready to drop in their tracks. I am sure they are all glad the rush is over, but they do not rejoice any more than I do. Of course the place has made a lot of money during the week and I am going to show my appreciation by dividing a few dollars among the staff. I have here a ten-dollar bill in each one, from the chef to the dishwashers, as a gift from me. And when you come to your own envelope, and that of the chef, make it two tens in each."

The boss did not give the little blonde time to express her feelings, for he turned quickly away and was gone before she had time to say a word. But she had tears in her eyes and sobs in her throat, but gladness in her heart, for she knew that if she were a boss, there would never be any labor troubles, there would be no use for laws regulating hours of work, and employers and employees would be more prosperous.

And as the proprietor went back towards the kitchen he was likewise commending to himself something like the following: "People wonder why my place is more successful than any other establishment of the kind in the city if they only knew that I am fortunate enough to have the best corps of assistants of any eating place they would have the answer."

In stepped the three poultrymen, Fat, Bones and Veg. Down the line they went selecting their modest meals, Fat taking nothing but a glass of butter-milk, Bones a ham and bread, Veg taking a dish of every sort of fruit and vegetables displayed, likewise being served, while Bones went as far as his stomach would permit, and he had heaped up and running over with dishes filled with about everything chalked up on the board.

"There is no use talking," remarked Bones, "they were seated at the table, "Portland has had a great week, a great and glorious week, and no mistake. I have trotted around this little island with a considerable number of people from Nagasaki to St. Petersburg, both ways around. I have seen the Mardi Gras at New Orleans, the Winter in India, a coronation in London, the Winter fetes at St. Petersburg, gala days at Paris and festival days at Berlin, public holidays at Rome and great carnivals at Venice. I never saw an occasion where there was more real pleasure and good-fellowship and better order maintained than in our own city during its occupancy by the Elks."

"I have of course seen bigger crowds by ten, twenty, thirty, or perhaps fifty to one, in some of those cities," he said, "but I never saw a place where we call them, cost more than the whole procession of last Thursday. But in our festivities there was that main instrument in bringing the Elks here," remarked Veg, "but whoever it is that has the greatest amount of money for Portland, that is the Lewis and Clark Fair has given us a title of the publicity showered upon us during the last week, and publicity of the kind that will not fade. Millions of people, have read about us as royal hosts, have read about the splendid weather, the beauties of Portland, and the wonderful things that we have published derogatory to our people or our city. Many of those who were here during the week will want to know again, some of them assuredly will come and come to stay—and each one will be an animate, standing ad for our city and state."

"The fact that a bag containing half a million dollars in checks sent by a 15-year-old boy to the bank of New York concern Saturday, was picked up on an Albany street later, means the boy went so far and got cold feet."

The conference of 11 Western Governors promises to accomplish more good and raise less. One of the letters of seven Governors which was published last February.

Banks in nearly all sections of the country report large gains in cash. Yet many people complain of a lack of money, because they do not bank their money.

Uncle Joe Cannon, at 78, thinks "Beulah Land" a grand hymn. Even the worst of the opposition must admit the former Speaker is swinging around.

The Governor is off on his ride to Idaho in his cow-boy rig. Being a high official, he will resist temptation to shoot up the town now and then.

Work having begun on the second unit of the Klamath reclamation project, there will soon be more farms ready for the homeseekers.

With construction of \$1,000,000 worth of public works under way, Eugene is well up in the front rank of progressive Oregon cities.

Gold Has Community Value

WESTPORT, Wash., July 13.—(To the Editor.)—One of your correspondents is puzzled over the term "land value" as used by "single-taxers." The term "land value" applies to all natural resources, be it a corner lot in a business center, a lovely orchard site in the Willamette Valley, a fine section of timber, a stream of water suitable for a power plant or a mine of valuable ore.

In the primitive stage the streams are good for fishing, the timber for the game it shelters, the ore for arrow heads, etc., and the corner lot for a trading post.

As people advance in civilization and the specialization of pursuits commences, all these natural resources take on tremendous "land value."

The most of the last of the natural resources to take on "land value," since the wealth of the orchard, the garden or the corner lot are more easily converted to human need.

Robinson Crusoe had no use for the gold mine, as he, like the rest of the people, first needed the tropical orchard, his truck garden, ocean beach and goat herd, rather than a convenient method of bookkeeping, such as the medium of exchange, for which gold is chiefly valuable.

In closing, the subject of "single tax" is a natural resource of the speculative market by taxing their "land values" for the support of the public affairs.

If gold has a "community value" or "land value," then why not tax in the manner that single-taxers propose to tax land? Mr. Guilford's argument is a very natural one. It does not fit the case. The single-taxers would collect taxes from the farmers, land every year. We presume they would tax the gold mine every year. But the product of the mine preserves its value. It passes from hand to hand and the golden eagle remains worth \$10 year in and year out. Under single tax the possessor, after the miner had relinquished it, would pay no taxes on it.

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Small-Souled Reformers Many Self Exploitation is Object of Type

PORTLAND, Or., July 14.—(To the Editor.)—Of Mowry Saben, who writes in the July Forum on "Conservatism and Reform," this may be said: Here is a man of a radical type, who has a deep and abiding sympathy for his fellows, and were it in his power, would banish all the ills that flesh and a politically befooled people are heirs to.

The genuine reformer is always a lover, and a great lover is necessarily a generous man. He is not a reformer, he is a man who is forced to admit, however, that there are many so-called reformers who are not reformers. However true or false these statements may be, the genuine reformer comes into contact with the pseudo-reformer who uses the cause of reform in order to get a share of the spoils.

As the trio paid their checks at the desk the little blonde remarked that it seemed nice to have the old custom of serving the customers by name, and she hoped they had found everything satisfactory. "You know," she continued, "we have been terribly abused and it would not be surprising if the service or cooking is a little ragged. In a day or two everything will again be in apple-pie order, and I hope we will see you every day, as usual."

Passing out the door, Fat remarked that she was just the jolliest, nicest little creature that he ever had any dealings with. "I hope you will pay money to her," he said, "and the place can count on me as a customer as long as she runs that cash register."

Half a Century Ago

From the Oregonian of July 15, 1862. Elk City, W. T., July 6.—Two mass political conventions were held in this city last Sunday. One was for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers. The Union convention nominated for Joint Councilman, Nez Perce and for County Judge, Gilmore and Hays, formerly of Olympia, now a resident of Lewiston, and for Representative for Nez Perce County Colonel J. Beck, late of Thurston County. The second convention nominated for Joint Councilman, Colonel John W. Parks; for Representative, William Dennison, a California man. The second convention was fully attended, being composed principally of Californians and "Webfeet," who have not been in the territory long enough to vote.

Elk City, W. T., July 6.—Judge Lancaster is among a number of victims who for three weeks have been following the man named Terwilliger, from Portland, who has been making a tour of the whereabouts of very rich diggings. The company are now satisfied that they have been greatly deceived. Some of the men have been disappointed and talk of hanging Terwilliger unless he leads them soon to the promised rich diggings. Terwilliger has become much alarmed and tries to get away from the company.

Washington, July 4.—The following account of the battles of June 29, 30 and July 1 has been received: Sunday morning the corps of Sumner and Franklin were left in the woods at Fair Oaks with instructions to evacuate the field and protect the supply trains to James River. They had hardly left their position when the rebels started in pursuit with their whole force. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy were seen to attack the corps, being repulsed, were compelled to abandon their position. Early Monday morning the enemy came up with a new force, and the corps of Sumner and Franklin were again repulsed. About 3 o'clock it was reported that a portion of our lines must give way, as the rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops were repulsed and were driven back within three miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was renewed. The greater portion of the transportation was captured. Turkey Island bridge. The fight was renewed on Tuesday by the rebels. It lasted three hours with considerable loss on both sides, when the enemy retreated. The loss of the army was about 3,500 men, and retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for two hours. The loss of our Army during these several engagements is estimated at 20,000 men. The loss of the field artillery is probably 30 pieces in the seven days.

Chicago, July 5.—Vicksburg is ours. Cairo, July 5.—News from Vicksburg states that Porter's fleet commenced to shell the upper batteries below town. The firing was renewed on Friday, being directed on the town, over which the rebels were seen to be in force. The rebels were seen in different parts. Five thousand negroes had been ordered by General Butler to open a canal across the front in which Vicksburg or its remains is situated.

Supreme Court, Monday, July 14.—Pres. Grant, Justice of the Peace, P. P. Firm and N. W. Page, associate Justices; J. G. Wilson, clerk, R. Malory and William T. Welcher were admitted as attorneys.

Examination at the Portland Academy and Female Seminary.—The annual examination of the students of this institution will commence today.

STUDENTS OF RIDDLE OF LIFE.

Their Common Error Pointed Out in Letter of Other Correspondent.

PORTLAND, July 13.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian Friday, W. T. Wilson, of Corvallis, seems to have been misled by the "sound and sane" trenchant condemnation of our generation as opposed to "oultar," which whatever that means; and states that his present object is "practically to appropriate the same or a similar propagated life." He then proceeds to make a somewhat concise statement of the Berkeley theory of spirit and matter. The Berkeley theory of spirit and matter is a theory which is based on the other fellow's position, has committed the "universal sin"—that of telling how it all must happen, dogmatically, with the assurance that his pot conclusion shall be obvious.

This is a common mistake with well-intentioned people whose minds are concerned with the riddle of life, and all they accomplish is to add to all that seems to reach the public through the press—is the mere psychology of the "oultar" or "suggestion" that the old dogmas are no longer valid, while offering a new dogma in exchange for an old one.

Now, if the old dogmas are not valid, why should we not know that "that which is eternal is unchangeable," how are we to account for the growth of the consciousness of the far the improvement in the expression of the impermanent and transitory things, such as the works of Luther, Bunyan, and many others? Nature seems everywhere to be trying to impress upon the mind of man the truth of the words, "That which hath been shall be again," but are we to stand still and say with Mr. Wilson, "That means man only"? What part does the horse play in the drama of life? Is the fidelity of the dog to be overlooked, what of the cat, the bird, or maybe Mr. Wilson does not like cats and therefore takes no philosophical account of them.

Who will say that a boy who dons his father's clothes adds to himself the ripened manhood of the parent? When the poetry of the Bible finally explains what it means, it is explained scientifically. Evidently your mind is in over his head, as his conception of "past, present and future eternity" would indicate. B. F. SMITH, 165 Morrison.

THE COUNTRY LAD.

A crowd of boys in the dusty street were playing "keep" in a "Boston" ring. They touched its circuit with their feet And each in turn would take his place. A country lad fresh from the farm Came up. They asked if he would play. Saying, "Oh sport, there ain't no harm." But he replied, "Think not today." Years passed on and the selfsame crowd Sat round a table where was dealt Draw-poker, and the laugh was loud, For they had grown to men, and their shoulders stooped and eyes were dim. In rags their breasts were almost bare, Their hair was white and thin. The country lad, I thought of him. For search had failed to find him there.

A bank cashier of modest mien Approached me as I gave a draft, And, ah, it was the boy I'd seen Refuse that game, though comrades No signs of sin's decadent rust Were stamped upon that firm-set face; His eyes bespoke the sacred trust And honor of his well-filled place. So much for they who spend their years In idle days, and waste their time. So much for he who met the sneer And said, "I do not care to play." The tale is old, I must admit, Yet I am glad to hear the high Who might make something out of it When he shall meet iniquity. —Glenn Nordrey Pleasant.