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Portland, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1912.

days biennially would receive less money than sixty members drawing \$3 per day for sixty days annually. The arithmetic problem is too simple to be disputed. Nor would annual sessions give us better quality in the personnel of the Legislature. More likely the reverse would occur. The kind of men the Legislature needs will not bind themselves to abandon business, profession or trade for two months each year for four years for a per diem of \$3. Moreover, the need for legislation is not so great that annual sessions are required. In brief the amendment is not alone the most radical measure presented this year. It is complicated, undesirable, visionary, impracticable, and it presents no important change that is for the good of the people.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

Compare the Roosevelt precept with the Roosevelt practice. In his confession of faith the Colonel said: "The people of the United States are entitled to a government that is not a mere machine, but a living organism, that is responsive to their needs and that is controlled by their will." He said that the people of the United States are entitled to a government that is not a mere machine, but a living organism, that is responsive to their needs and that is controlled by their will. He said that the people of the United States are entitled to a government that is not a mere machine, but a living organism, that is responsive to their needs and that is controlled by their will.

REFORMING THE LEGISLATURE.

For the benefit of those who painfully peruse the communication from Mr. C. W. Barzee, published today, it ought to be stated that Mr. Barzee is discussing Mr. U'Ren's mathematical constitutions that wonderful reform consists in means of nicely balanced quantitative relations and complicated calculations in proportion, is to dispose of the evils of the existing legislative system. That fact is clear to us, though it might not be to the casual reader of the daily newspapers. But further than that, we are in some doubt. Mr. Barzee's reasoning is intricate. It winds and twists from Salem, Or., to Washington, D. C. One may well be puzzled at his first broadside.

The proposed amendment would abolish the State Senate. Mr. Barzee is a socialist and socialist would abolish the National Senate. Mr. Barzee begins by selling an argument against maintaining the upper house of Congress, and he applies it ruthlessly in support of the Oregon amendment. Special interests, he says, have gained control of the Senate at Washington because the members of that body are not elected directly by the people. Therefore the State Senate should be abolished. This remarkable logic is weakened by the fact that the members of the State Senate are elected and always by a majority of the voters in the same manner that members of each house are chosen. Choice of each is now protected by the direct primary. Each is subject to the recall. Our election machinery is now warranted by Mr. U'Ren to operate only for the common people. The special interests have no right to run it. We would conclude that Mr. Barzee, walking in his customary fog of theory, has become lost.

There is no good reason for taking up Mr. Barzee's questions and arguments in chronological order. Most of them can be answered with the statement that both his letters and the amendment are based on a false platform. It is asserted by the supporters of the amendment that each legislator elected under its provisions would be the proxy in the Legislature of a definite constituency and would carry out that constituency's will. Yet we are to limit each candidate to a twelve-word platform. How can any portion of the state, but each voter may vote for only one candidate. If there are 100,000 votes cast in the election, the sixty members are to poll that many votes on the various measures considered. The legislator who has a majority of one-tenth, one-fifth or one-third of the total vote is to poll on each measure 10,000, 5,000 or 2,000 votes, the number depending on his strength at the polls. The result must be that the legislator would represent only numbers except, perhaps, as to the views he expressed on the platform. The platform, though he might expend the money necessary to buy space in the state's campaign pamphlet and extend his pledges. But he is to be elected for four years. The sessions of the Legislature are to be held annually. Hundreds of bills would be presented at each session and the constituents would not have been informed as to his opinion. We hold no political conventions. There would be no party platform to which he would owe allegiance. He could not ascertain the views of the voters who elected him. If he could, he would not represent any particular section of the state. He would not be bound by the opinions of his home people. He would be the spokesman in the Legislature of widely scattered men whose identity he would not know and whose might he would not feel.

Why not introduce the principles of popular government into our primary establishment? The opportunity is now at hand and by aiding with the five Oregon militia officers who multiplied at field maneuvers the basis can be laid for an evolution of tactics such as will give the humble man in the ranks more say.

Having now run into trouble by refusing to obey the orders of General Maus, the staunch and stubborn quintet is now finding fault with a second order of the Oregon militia staff mustering their battalion out of the service. They insist upon a public hearing. The reason for this is that the order they disobeyed was cruel and unjust.

Here is a splendid opportunity for the investigating committee. The opening wedge is at hand for a complete readjustment of military laws and practices. The way can be paved for a broader humanity to the men who carry the guns. The present practice of arbitrarily ordering the soldier to do things that may not harmonize with his esthetic nature can be undermined.

By all means we should stand by the mutinous quintet in their contention. Then their names will go down in history for having overthrown the ancient and obsolete idea that discipline is necessary to maintenance of an effective army. What a splendid spirit of untrammeled independence might be met by elimination of discipline and substitution of a voluntary initiative and referendum to which might be added a recall of officers.

It will entail a complete revision of the manual of arms and all other regulation books, but think of the improvement that can be effected. The change might start with the manual of arms. When the company commander, wishing to have his company shift their pieces from the ground to their shoulders, stated his desires in that direction, he could do away with the harsh command, "Right shoulder arms" as now in use. Instead, he could be required to call forward the sergeant and request that the designation might be changed to resolutions-sergeant, and have that non-com draw

up a formal resolution. Then put the order to the test of popular vote. The same principle could be carried on through the firing manual, the manual of guard duty, field service regulations and embodied in the textbooks on security and information. When in time of actual warfare, the commanding general decides that the activities of the enemy should be met with an offensive movement, he could be required to put the matter to a vote of all the troops participating. The bright minds in the ranks would be able to determine promptly whether or not the General's orders were well-timed and prudent. If they concurred with him, and had not been captured during the period of debate, the advance could be conducted at the discretion of the majority. If they did not concur and the General were in a fix, they could exercise the military recall, reduce him to the ranks and elect the company cook to command of the brigade, division, corps or army.

Obviously the present agitation about unfair marching orders seems with possibilities for serious motion the wheel of military evolution.

PARTNERS WITH VICE.

Ex-Mayor Northey, of Huntington, is not hurt in the least, it appears, by the summary demand of Governor West that he resign his official position and his place as cashier of a Huntington bank as well, for the public good. But he gracefully remarks that the Governor is a dandy, and gets along with the Governor as well as a philosopher as well as an associate—officially—of grafters, macquereaux, gamblers and the riffraff and off-scourings of a wide-open frontier town. We draw this interesting conclusion from Northey's own remarks and from the record as furnished by the Governor.

There has been a gross defiance of decency and law at Huntington for many months. The officials have done nothing to protect the public and it is evident that they have actively countenanced gambling, prostitution and all sorts of vice, and have been diligent in the protection of other crimes growing out of these shocking conditions. The plea is made that it is a railroad town and these things should be prevented.

Then Heaven help the town and the railroad men. The facts are—they are always in such cases—that the salaried gamblers and the scarlet women were in a partnership of lawless effort to get the money away from the railroad employes and any others; and the conspiracy extended to the business community, or a part of it. The money was "circulated" and everybody got his little bit. Shame on such rotten business.

When a mayor or town marshal or a sheriff tolerates the infamous collusion between whisky, gambling and prostitution, and decent people are helpless, Governor West is right in taking a hand. If he cannot suppress chronic disorder or persistent and notorious vice, except by calling out the National Guard, let him call out the National Guard.

THE NEW CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Colonel Roosevelt's confession of faith begins with an argument that both the old parties are under the domination of the bosses, that neither offers hope of salvation, and that in the Progressive party alone lies deliverance. He proceeds to reassert the right of the people to rule and to comment on the Presidential primary, direct election of Senators, the short ballot and the initiative, referendum and recall as the means of rendering that right secure. Incidentally he places the blame for boss rule on the people themselves by saying: "We have permitted the growing up of a class of political bosses, who have representative institutions into a means of thwarting instead of expressing the judgment of the people."

Then he tells once more how he was "defrauded" of the Republican nomination and asserts that the action of the Republican convention "does not bind a single honest member of the party."

He proceeds to contend for popular vote on the confirmation or repeal of judicial decisions dealing with constitutional questions, on the ground that "the people should have power to deal with the effect of the acts of all their governmental agencies," courts as well as executive and Legislature; that "the people must be the ultimate arbiters of the new constitution," and where their agents differ, must decide between them.

He next takes up what he considers needed legislation in the cause of justice to the wage-worker. He holds that "the public has a right to complete knowledge of the conditions under which the public can formulate minimum occupational standards; that all industrial conditions which fall below such standards should come within the scope of governmental action and control. To these ends he would require all employers to file with the Government wage tables and other data as to wages, deaths, injuries and diseases due to industrial operation; he would establish National and state minimum wage commissions to determine the minimum standard of wages, and would immediately establish minimum wages for women; he would establish minimum standards of safety and sanitation and of compensation for accidents and death; he would define a living wage; he would limit hours of labor and restrict employment of women and children; he would grant pensions or old age aid to old age, sickness or unemployment."

He would grant women the suffrage, but where there is doubt how they stand he would refer the question to a vote of the women.

He would combine in one department enforcement of the pure food law, which he would strengthen, care of public health and the quarantine service.

Roosevelt proposes that farm life be made more attractive, that Government co-operate with the farmer to make the farm more productive, that the farmer be helped to co-operate in order that he may secure a larger share of the price of his products while the price to the consumer is reduced.

Much time is devoted to the subject of the trusts. The Colonel insists that destruction of all big business would destroy property, that combination has come to stay, and that revival of competition on the scale on which it formerly existed is unwise and impossible. He condemns the manner in which the oil and tobacco trusts were dissolved as a travesty of justice and is severe in his criticism of the Democratic anti-trust plank as proposing to abolish all business of any size or any efficiency. He renews his former recommendation of a National Industrial Commission, which should control corporations, restrict issue of securities, prevent or secure punishment of monopoly and

all its devices, and enforce publicity. He would amend the patent laws so to prevent patents from becoming tools of monopoly, and would establish the patent post office.

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NEW CONSTITUTION IS DISCUSSED.

Mr. Barzee Tells What He Thinks Latest U'Ren Scheme Would Do.

PORTLAND, Aug. 21.—(To the Editor.)—Under the title, "Revolution in State," I have before you editorial on the U'Ren proposed amendment to article 4 of the state constitution. This amendment is denominated by you "the most radical measure submitted to the people of the state." As such, we wish to discuss it and trust you will not deny us the right of publication of the same. We designate your editorial by subject number for brevity:

1. Immediate abolition of the Senate. Special interests are to be no longer tolerated by a people with the full right of franchise. There is no other body but to defeat progressive legislation in the interests of the common people. The people of Oregon have already asked, themselves, the power of that body to serve special interests by the direct election of United States Senators, and it is but a little farther to abolish the Senate entirely. Since it is shorn of its power it becomes a useless appendage. We can choose our legislators and make them fully representative of the people. U'Ren proposes a similar body cannot but be a powerful stimulus to business.

2. The Veto Power of the Governor.—The U'Ren proposal frequently criticized the acts of the Governor in vetoing measures? Why should he have exclusive power over that body aside from joint effort in the enactment of any measure?

3. Majority vs. Minority Representation.—Do you believe in majority representation only? Would you deny the minority the right of petition? The which is all there is embodied in this proportional representation measure, as the majority elects members to the Legislature, the result of a new York has been less sanguine than the West is the tremendous output of new securities during the first six months of the year. While the distribution of these has been much more successful than might have been expected, nevertheless the local market is somewhat depressed by a massive offering of high-grade securities.

4. Direct Vote and a Short Ballot.—Legislators would be elected by the people. The Governor would carry his vote into the assembly on a direct proxy. Nothing could be more just and efficient. It is enough that a voter be represented by one man and counted but once.

5. Unrepresented Districts.—No districts would fall of representation, because the State is cast for a candidate, who is not elected, the proxy goes to the ex-officio Governor of his party. It is his business to attend to the needs of the district.

6. Proxy-Voting, Representation.—Would make each member responsible to his constituents and his recall would follow. The recall would be made by the people.

7. The Governor's (ex-officio) proxy representation might "represent more voters than all the regularly elected Representatives." The Governor would be a representative minority in the state and should not rule according to republican institutions.

8. Governor (Elect) Sole Right to Finance Bills.—Would it not be very probable that the Governor would propose to finance his own administration of affairs? Would not the power of the recall compel respect of every worthy institution and eliminate logging?

9. Executive and Legislature.—Has not the Governor now the right, and is it not his duty to recommend, by message to the Legislature, the distribution of the executive and legislative power? Would he not be able to exercise more authority without the veto than with it?

10. Death of the Governor.—Has not the Governor recently been absent from the state and does the law provide for his substitute?

11. Annual Meeting of the Legislature.—Would this be more expensive, cumbersome than the present one? The meeting of the Legislature, or the meeting of a double body each two years? Would it not afford greater convenience to the majority of the state electors, represented by their representatives, a right to assemble themselves in special session?

Now we have changed the subject to an extraordinary age of invention and progress. The revolution of France from kingdom to republic was the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty of China. Our achievements are the result of extraordinary conditions. We are living in an age of government. C. W. BARZEE.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE'S POSITION

Progressive Movement Should Be Kept Within Republican Party.

In a signed editorial in his weekly magazine, just out at Madison, Wis., Senator Robert M. La Follette makes a plea to progressive Republicans to sacrifice everything to maintain the party organization within the Republican party. The Senator makes no suggestion as to which of the Presidential candidates deserves the support of the party. He does not say whether he is in favor of the progressive cause while in the House, or of the Democratic party while in the Senate. He says that the election of a Democrat would carry a substantial assurance of the advancement of the progressive cause.

He says that "in no partisan spirit I repeat that the progressive movement began with the Republican party. It rapidly advanced its control, shaping the policies of the administration and stamping its impression on National legislation as a distinctly Republican movement, and upon this fact I repeat that I appeal to all progressive Republicans everywhere to maintain their progressivism within the Republican party."

After the statement that Roosevelt was not openly on the side of the reactionaries, the Senator continues: "Not until about five months ago did Colonel Roosevelt make his own declaration of principles. But, ignoring issues, he lured the President into a campaign so bitterly personal that by the time of the Chicago convention the party was divided into two camps, one subordinate everything to a fierce scramble to seat delegates and the other to the nomination of a man who would be a fair and honest mediator between two men, under whose administrations the Republican party had made the trust, tariff and special interests records so black that they severely criticized, it is proposed to destroy a sound and vital progressive movement which already goes far to nationalize itself with a great and powerful organization."

Shrewd Hint to a Wife.

Houston (Tex.)—See what "Why" says to a lady: "Why is it rich and old?" "Old? He may live for 10 years yet!" "Marry him and do your own cooking."

A Dreadnought Wife.

Birmingham Age-Herald.—"I was talking to Digby this morning about the latest Dreadnought. He didn't appear to be much interested. I should think not! Digby's married one."

Political Baths of 1912.

Judge.

Knecker—Is Jones in politics for his health?

Bocker—Not unless mud baths are healthy.

Disapproval of Tips.

Exchange.

He—I don't approve of tips.

She—It has been noticed that you do not even tip your hat.

Not as Peepie Says.

DeMaule is a Claviera.

Women are not so frail as people are pleased to say. They are frail only when they wish to be.

Prodigal Son Turns Politician.

Washington (D. C.) Star.

"Are you a favorite son?" asked the victor of a South American. "I have just been defeated for the Presidency. Last year I was a favorite son. This year I am a prodigal son."

A Frank Confession.

Baltimore American.

"I am very obedient and am from the way you winced when I stamped on your foot. I conclude that you have pedal afflictions." "Say no more. I acknowledge the corn."

Why is it?

Judge.

Almost every man needs a certain amount of exercise each day. The following are a number of things a man is perfectly willing to do to keep him in good physical trim:

Pay \$25 for a course in physical culture.

Swing dumbbells and Indian clubs daily.

Crawl on his hands and knees and roll like a dog.

Climb a tree and behave "just like a boy."

Turn handspindles and somersaults.

On the other hand, there are things of prevention which a man would give him just as much exercise; but his wife might get him to do them. Some of them are:

Spade gardens.

Feed the furnace.

Put water into the attic tank.

Beat the carpets.

Mow the lawn.

Scrub the floors.

Walk the floor with the baby.

Essence of a Secret.

London Tit Bits.

"Say, what was that story about Elvira?" "Well, can you keep a secret?" "Sure." "So can I."

NATURE IS NATION'S PARTNER

Henry Clews Foresees Greater Prosperity Growing From Good Crops.

Henry Clews' Letter, August 3.

The United States seems to have taken in Mother Nature as a special partner, and once more the country promises to be favored with good harvests. If present calculations are realized, we shall garner a 700,000,000-bushel wheat crop, a 2,500,000,000-bushel corn crop and a 1,200,000,000-bushel oats crop. The yield of potatoes and hay is also likely to be considerably ahead of last year. The total value of these five crops is estimated at \$3,500,000,000, or about \$200,000,000 ahead of last year, in all probability the aggregate of all agricultural wealth produced this year will be about \$9,000,000,000, as against \$8,500,000,000, the figure of the Department of Agriculture last year. What this annual production of new wealth means to this country may be estimated when it is remembered that the capital stock of all railroads in the United States is placed at \$8,470,000,000. An increase of \$500,000,000 in agricultural products a single year cannot but be a powerful stimulus to business.

Bankers in all portions of the West are agreed that the crop situation is such that the business men of that section are in a promising condition that for several years past and that the business men of the interior have decided to eliminate politics from their calculations. This is a practical expression of increased confidence based upon positively improved intrinsic conditions.

The money market reflects increasing business activity. Commercial paper is more plentiful. Time money is hardening and the increased demand for funds is being felt in all directions.

Among the results of a new York has been less sanguine than the West is the tremendous output of new securities during the first six months of the year. While the distribution of these has been much more successful than might have been expected, nevertheless the local market is somewhat depressed by a massive offering of high-grade securities.

Wall Street is also somewhat concerned about the future of the railroads, arising from the persistent demand of industry that the engineers obtain concessions in the recent arbitration case, it is expected corresponding demands will follow from other classes of railroad employees.

In the steel trade business continues active. The last quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation was fairly good. While the distribution of these has been much more successful than might have been expected, nevertheless the local market is somewhat depressed by a massive offering of high-grade securities.

Washington, July 23.—It seems to be the impression that drafting will be resorted to in most of the border states.

A dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., says that Morgan sent a special courier to headquarters, stating that he has taken 10,000 men from his army and heavy quantities of army stores.

Memphis, July 28.—Advices from the South say 10 ironclad gunboats, built in England and fully equipped, have arrived at Mobile. Three more are expected.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of Aug. 7, 1862.

Mr. Brents, the expressman, left the South Ford of John Day on the 20th inst., and on his way made much information relative to the mines. A large number of miners have come in from Powder River, with others who have gone to the population in the mines to July 1900.

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City Council.—Communication was received from the Mayor relative to the unsafe condition of the bridges in the southern part of the city.

The sawmills near the city are now running constantly and still the demand is perfectly filling to the demand. Lumber is readily selling at prices ranging from \$17 to \$25 per 1000 feet, according to quality and finish. Lumber for building purposes is in great demand, which is conclusive evidence that our city is fast improving.

DOGS AND WHY THEY GO MAD

Don't Get Water to Drink, and There is Nothing Else to Do.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 6.—(To the Editor.)—For a week I've been searching the columns of The Oregonian for a man, a perfectly human, far-seeing man, and this morning I found him. His name is Rev. James D. Corby. He is one who goes to the foundation of things and asks why they exist. I presume it never entered the heads of our worthy Mayor and health officers to surmise as to why there are snapping, snarling, growling dogs, more than in December. I honestly believe Mayor Rusling himself would snap and snarl if he had not had a drink of water when these frenzied outbursts to exterminate dumb animals were expended in measures to make them comfortable, there'd be no mad dog problem.

All honor to Mr. Corby's church for providing a drinking place for animals, and shame upon a city that collects thousands of dogs every year, rears them, and then neglects them when they become lost or neglected have no alternative but to go mad because that same city has provided no drink of water.

The Humane Society is doing a grand work for animals, but they are handicapped by funds. They need money with means to pursue adequately the work they are in because of their love for "every living creature." I would give them their little card in The Oregonian warning people against leaving dumb brutes at home uncaared for while they enjoy the pleasures of life at the benches or the mountains. In my own neighborhood there are dogs, cats and chickens left entirely alone while their owners enjoy the cooling breeze and the sun. I don't know of being considered meddling, I ask you and feed and water them. I couldn't sleep if I didn't. Sometimes I think there'd be some reason fanning the temples of these same people later on.

In the good times coming when women will be in the front line of the "ounce given all along the line" the more expensive and unsatisfactory pound of prevention will be the line to attend to, and in that glad day, believe me, there will be no need of muzzled dogs, although there may be some muzzled other things.

HOUSEWIFE

Why is it?

Judge.

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The Unexpected (?)

By Dea Collins.

"Is it not wondrous how the People's Will Gets busy, seeking 'mong the good and great, By long elimination stuns, until It drops upon The Only Candidate?" Thus mused I to myself, while half asleep. I had thought else to do—and musing's cheap.

"Who could foresee, some months ago, when Ted Flingored his hat beside the seething throng, that ere the cycle of six months had fled, The Mooners' party might its spot-light flash upon his glasses, crying: 'Gee! What a surprise! The man we seek is he!'"

"What premonition could a man have got, When modestly into Chicago's hall Came Theodore and tenderly did spot. The delegates as: 'Thieves and liars, all!'"

"That a new party might be imminent, Possibly boosting him for President."

"When the wild protest, by the Bull Moose crew, Rang through the land, and named a special day, When (for the People's sake) the gallant few Should, in Chicago, form a new array—"

"Who would have thought that, ere the thing was o'er, They might call forth the Sage of Sagamore?"

"Yet it is rumored—yes, some dare to bet— That on this day will go the summoning call, And, lo!—like the modest violet, Will Theodore be led into the hall, To hear 'th' astounding news that he's been picked, To lead the Mooser's fight—mayhap, be ticked."

"Fast finding out are the dark ways of Fate! Fighting people going to the bat, The Mooners seek a likely candidate, And sudden, think of Theodore—like that; And unexpected, call him thus away, From his secluded haunts of Oyster Bay."

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