

The Oregonian

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair, with northerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 75; minimum temperature, 51; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, OCT. 13.

INHUMAN THEOLOGY. It was the founder of Christianity who said the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.

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ago by stern and loveless men. Theology is the special dispensation of a Just God; and when her pure life and self-denying devotion have been outraged by some fiend in man's shape, it sets her seeking in misery and inverted grace for the sin that has brought this punishment upon her; it draws a black veil between her and the sky as she prays to be shown a reason for the injustice that presses her down.

What are these men, to whom the sufferings of innocent women are of no relevance, doing in the Christian church? How did they get there? The trouble must be with the inhuman theology that has usurped the gentle teachings of him who talked kindly to the poor Samaritan woman at the well, and knew that the Magdalene would be safe if only the guiltless among the angry men around were suffered to molest her. It must be that they don't know women—their saintly sacrifices and pure devotion. It must be that they do not know their own hard, cruel hearts, defiant of pity, untouched by sympathy, but only enmored of their own miserable iron-bound discipline.

More than to drag an angel from the skies to lift man up and a gleam of hope into the broken heart. How gracious is the news that a voice from Oregon—the voice of that grand old man and ideal husband, Judge Williams—was raised in this very San Francisco meeting against the woman's persecutors. He would deny the church, he said, all restrictions upon the matter, and leave them to civil law.

Yet no prophet has ever and all his life to being at peace with the world. No doubt the greatest service man can render man is to throw the searchlight of his genius upon truth. Ibsen, alone against an angry world, in his single-hearted passion for truth, braved poverty, homelessness, isolation, the taunts and jeers of critics, the hatred of his countrymen.

THE SLAVE WON'T STRIKE. The patient long-suffering of railroads under the free-pass abuse is known of all men. From time immemorial we have been regaled with the groans, sighs, tears and curses of the traffic department at the revolting slavery imposed upon it by despotic custom, forcing it to issue all kinds of free transportation to editors, preachers, lobbyists, shippers and importunate persons with no visible claim upon charity. The unhappy railroads were only waiting, hoping and praying, evidently, for some providential or legislative opening of escape from their thralldom.

This attractive tradition, however, is not supported by events. The Western roads had a meeting at Chicago Friday, called to eradicate the abuse in question by the simple if prosaic process of deciding to issue no more passes. The idea seems to have suggested itself to some phenomenally acute railroad mind that the way to stop passes was to stop them; in other words, to cease to issue them; not to put too fine a point upon it, to discontinue their issuance, so to speak, to refuse tickets, politely but firmly. The idea was that of the railroad, and the issue passed there wouldn't be any. If anybody could get a pass, everybody would have to pay for it. This is the bold and ingenious thought that knocked unheralded at the door of railwaydom.

He who had no other criteria of railroad acumen than the ability with which presidents deny pending negotiations, and chairmen of the board pronounce their presence everywhere and at all times of no special significance, and the skill with which trainmen answer questions without giving information, and the deftness with which the dining-car waiter eludes the eye of passengers desirous of more ice-water or a fresh napkin, might easily suppose this device of abolishing passes by not issuing them would have commended itself at once to the Western roads especially. But not so. "The majority against the proposal was decisive."

There must be some crazy fellows in the Western conference who view the pass as an instrument of achievement. They must indulge the dream that editorial concessions are well repaid in friendly comment and occasional suppression of train wrecks. They must think that preachers who are favored will look more indulgently upon railway casuistry, and perhaps encourage shipment of church supplies over the contributory road. They must believe that a pass to Chicago will bring return some day in carloads of lumber going East, or hardware coming West. They must look upon courtesies between officials as acts of comity that cost little and make life's lot a little more comfortable. Passes, we know, are damnable shackles upon an abused body of men. But the vote at Chicago does not tend to arouse any inordinate degree of pity, or evoke the sympathetic tear.

IMPORTANT ACCESSORIES. It is hoped that a small portion of the \$10,000 fund now being subscribed by the citizens of Portland toward the proper equipment of the library for its public career, will be used in completing the files of such magazines as are found in Poole's and the Cumulative Index. Several hundred dollars would no doubt accomplish this, and certainly in no other way could the sum be so wisely expended.

A library lacking this list of volumes on its shelves cannot in this day be regarded as thoroughly equipped for work. Without it a library is very largely shorn of usefulness to students and such as wish to obtain information on any leading topic of the day. This class of readers is by no means small, and will steadily increase from year to year. It includes public school teachers, and their pupils, private scholars, study clubs, literary workers of all sorts, and members of the professions.

Such a large and important following cannot well be ignored. The value of a properly selected and indexed library of magazine literature such as this will be readily appreciated. It contains all that is fruitful and enduring in the periodicals of the day, arranged so as to be ready for instant use by the busy worker. It logs the lazy memory that refuses to carry its weary burden of facts longer than a few weeks; and frequently furnishes the only sure means of keeping well abreast with current thought, or of tracing the evolution of important social, political or religious movements.

Within the past month or so—the effect, no doubt, to economize in library space and at the same time save the

expense of bookbinding—many of the back numbers of magazines on the Poole list have been given away. But it is not too late to recall these, and by jealously guarding those that remain, and purchasing missing copies, make the list of bound volumes complete and perfect. No doubt, if the librarian will make his needs known to the community, friends of the library will generously come to his assistance in such a good cause, and contribute missing numbers of the North American Review or such other periodicals as are required.

Thus the Portland Library will be made not a mere gathering-place for fiction gourmands, nor yet an asylum for antiquarians whose sole interest lies in Egyptian scarabell or Greek palimpsest, but a place where the common, every-day worker can inform himself on the vital issues of the hour and come in touch with progress as it is being fought out on the great battleground of world-thought.

HEINRIK IBSEN. The extraordinary fight for life that Ibsen has been making during the past few months has been in a temporary victory; but with all his Northern comitativeness, Death is a foe that cannot long be held at bay by a man who has reached 78 years. His illness has, however, for mere humanity's sake if for no other, silenced his critics. And now, at home with his countrymen, after a self-inflicted exile of nearly a year, Ibsen's fight has ended in a truce. He is no longer a wanderer, but a man at home in his own land, and his life is being lived at peace with the world.

No doubt the greatest service man can render man is to throw the searchlight of his genius upon truth. Ibsen, alone against an angry world, in his single-hearted passion for truth, braved poverty, homelessness, isolation, the taunts and jeers of critics, the hatred of his countrymen. Yet with all his genius and his sincerity, he never succeeded in showing more than one side of truth. His imagination is a leperous. One shudders yet is fascinated by the vivid, truthful, convincing pictures of those sad, death-doomed creatures. To Ibsen, truth is not beautiful, but terrible. Self-centered, driven into himself by the rebuffs of a hostile world, he has seen truth from one side only. Yet his genius has ever and all his life to being at peace with the world.

THE TACOMA NEWS PRINTS THE FOLLOWING. The shipments of wheat from Puget Sound from September 26 to October 10, inclusive, being the first half of the customs month of October, amount to a total of 508,000 bushels, of which 364,247 bushels were loaded at Tacoma and 143,753 bushels at Seattle.

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only thing about liberty that I love is the fight for it. I care nothing about the possession of it." In Ibsen's destructive tendencies—his propensity for pulling down without building up—one can trace the iconoclasm of the northern hordes of wild and lawless men that marched upon Rome and scattered her treasures to the four winds of heaven. The same Teutonic stock gave birth to those that peopled the northern seas with pirate Vikings. For Ibsen came of a people that had hardly—even in the nineteenth century—developed nationality. Norway had no literature worthy of the name except the old-time sagas; no literary or artistic traditions; no history one might almost say. For this reason Ibsen must be judged by very different standards than those applied to one who comes from an old and firmly established civilization.

The mysticism that shows itself so conspicuously in Ibsen's work in the form of elaborate and complex symbolism is another strongly marked Teutonic trait. Critics have puzzled their brains over his meaning to a little purpose, as over any of Browning's sonnets. One recalls Ibsen's answer to an inquisitive old woman who had become hopelessly befuddled over "Peer Gynt": "Oh, my dear madam, when I wrote 'Peer Gynt' only our Lord and I knew what I meant; and as for me, I have entirely forgotten."

The complex personality of Ibsen himself is a riddle that has not yet been read. But in future years, as the study of his nationality and environment it will not be surprising if he proves to be, not the greatest, but as intense and characteristic a type of Teutonic genius as the world has yet produced.

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in order that they may avoid it, but it is reasonably clear that until they are the death and injury rate among railway employees will not show much further diminution.

THE CENSUS BUREAU'S final report on sex, general nativity and color for the whole country creates a lamentable exhibit in misplaced confidence. Nearly everything the preliminary bulletins have persuaded the trusting soul to believe is ruthlessly swept away by contrary conclusions. Upon the wreck of hopes and fears alike new structures of sociology must be reared, and the ambitious reasoner can govern himself accordingly.

The passing of the female is dealt a mortal blow, for the gentler sex, so-called, the country over, is on the increase at 21.1 per cent, man falling behind with 20.3 per cent. A surplus of nearly 2,000,000 males still clutter the ground, but the swelling hosts of girl babies will soon swallow it up.

What has become of the fecundity of the negro? He also has gone to join hands with the non-progressive Frenchman and Bostonian. His percentage declines from 12.5 in 1890 to 12.2 in 1900. Chinese are actually decreasing in numbers, and foreign-born inhabitants, in the aggregate, have increased but 1,000,000 souls, while the native-born have increased 12,000,000. The Indian, whose increase in number has long been the theme of practical reformers and iconoclastic ethnologists, shows an absolute decline from 273,000 ten years ago to 266,000 now.

The census of 1890 indicated the falsity of a common theory that Americans are prone to small families; but the showing now substantiates that ancient doctrine most emphatically. The native white element of foreign parentage has increased relatively twice as fast as the native whites of native parentage. Immigrants will average twice as large families as the native-born. At this rate, evidently, foreign elements in our population are gaining remarkably upon the native element. The saving fact is that these children of immigrants are true Americans in two generations, if not in one.

A neat publication setting forth Aberdeen and its resources has been issued by that city by J. P. Sullivan and William Irvine. The edition is in magazine form, is replete with handsome half-tones, and is a criterion of typographical art. The business interests of the city, particularly lumbering and shipbuilding, are concisely and comprehensively described. Salmon-canning and agricultural industries also are described. These new interests, according to the dynasty's purpose, will have to cry for quarter. The price of peace will be either benevolent assimilation or retirement from the sacred precincts of refined sugar. The trust therefore is in the battle with a two-edged sword.

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AT HOME IN THE WHITE HOUSE. The American people, with their incomparable adaptability and buoyant temperament so quick to rebound from the grief—grief but passing—of a great National calamity, are already finding relief in bright surmises concerning the coming social administration of the new mistress of the White House. It is not at all unlikely that the present incumbency of this historic pile will go down to history as one of considerable prestige from a literary and scientific standpoint, and sparkling piquancy from the purely domestic point of view.

It is hard to tell of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt in other than terms of wifehood and motherhood. She has, since her marriage, habitually shown little more than a genial tolerance for social duties. Nevertheless, she is a woman of rare and varied gifts, a brilliant conversationalist when it pleases her to be, with that happiest and most useful of all talents, a keen sense of humor tempered by tact and kindness of heart. By inheritance as well as by conscious familiarization with the great circle of American and European etiquette, she may be relied upon to conduct herself with grace and discretion in all the vicissitudes of a social career that would be full of pitfalls for one less sure-witted than herself.

That she has no intention of making herself a slave to social functions at the expense of good common sense may be illustrated by an incident that occurred here her first public recognition at Albany, N. Y., in the presence of the Governor of New York, it devolved upon her to shake hands with all who were presented to her. This she laughingly and confidentially told her friends she would not do. They argued that she could not avoid it without losing her reputation for amiability. When the occasion arrived both her hands were engaged with a huge bouquet; but she gave each person such a radiant smile and gracious word as to greet the native whites of native parentage. Immigrants will average twice as large families as the native-born. At this rate, evidently, foreign elements in our population are gaining remarkably upon the native element.

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SLINGS AND ARROWS. When William Challenges for the Cup. Now, Jove-born Kaiser Wilhelm, he whom not a task can daunt, Spins his airy web of labor with the German for 'avaunt!'"

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