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and Lawrence streets YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 62; minimum : cipitation, .13 of an inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with PORTLAND, SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

BRAINS AND WET FEET.

Some people talk of the weather with a clandestine air, as if its irregularities bordered upon impropriety. Others rattle away about its depravity, tell how badly it behaved in '86, how badly it is behaving now, and how badly they expect it to behave next week, for the weather in this respect is like a woman -only gossiped of when it goes wrong. Now, both of these classes are entirely in error. The weather in conversation is like a dime in commerce. We do not sneakingly push a dime across the counter as though it were a counterfelt, nor, on the other hand, do we bang it down as we might possibly do with a double eagle. So in discussing the weather the unashamed and unostentatious mean should be adopted. Of course you have noticed that it

has been raining lately. In fact, you have probably been one of the many that have been bemoaning the passing of Summer, and the advent of the umbrella, mackintosh and rubber season. If you are a recent arrival on the Coast you have made, very likely, some sneering reference to webfeet and the deluge. It must be admitted that it does rain on the North Pacific Coast, and, while one season will make the visitor waterproof, there is no denying the fact that sunshine is preferable to Oregon mist. But the fact should not be forgotten that rain and resolution go together. The man who has the privilege of being n in a rainy country is the mar that is going to succeed. Whether the contemplation of sopping fields makes him work to gain a cozy home, or there is some connection between wet feet and brain power, no savant has yet discovered.

The Irishman comes from an island encircled, as Disraeli said, by a melancholy ocean, and brushed by the "wind's wet wings." How great a part he has played in making America what she is none can say. How many political conventions and how many policemen's clubs have been swung by Irishmen is beyond estimate. Holland is a gum-shoe country if there ever was one and the world knows how the Dutch have taken and held Holland. Any one who has visited Switzerland wonders how the mountains manage to avoid being washed away by the rain, and the world took its very time from the Swiss until, in wet New England, other watch factories were built. The parts of Germany that are rainy are brainy, and the statement is also true of Russia. In this country the same thing is noticeable. We have mentioned New England, rained upon, halled upon and snowed upon, and consequently producing sages and horse-traders. Here in Oregon it rains, at least chechakos say it does, natives don't notice it-and Oregon leads the world in beauty, brains and brawn.

## A VALUABLE TREATISE,

The little book entitled "English Com position: Standard Rules and Usage." recently prepared by Miss Carson, of the English department in the University of Oregon, and published by the J. K. Gill Company, is a useful manual of about eighty pages, containing the essentials for good English composition. It is designed to be of practical value to advanced students in high schools and colleges, to all who do written work at home or in business offices newspaper composing-rooms, and to any who prepare manuscript for publica-

These four sentiments expressed at the opening of the book define its standards: "One of the greatest of all faults in speaking and writing is thisthe using of many words to say little." "The station of a syllable may cloud the judgment of a Council." "The first valuable power in a reasonable mind, one would say, is the power of plain statement, or the power to receive things as they befall, and to transfer the picture of them to another mind un-"After all, the chief stimulus of good style is to possess a full, rich, complex matter to grapple with." The index indicates that emphasis has been put not only upon accuracy of form, as under capitalization, punctuation, abbreviation, spelling, etc., but also upon quality of thought, as suggested under nstruction, letter-writing, copy for the printer, etc. The rules are tersely stated and illustrated by short, pointed

examples. The clear thinker who has something to say will find the book of great value, and nothing more definitely contributes to clear thinking than mastery of form

that comes from constant practice under good standards. The preface cites among the works consulted a list of the best modern authorities, and, when equally eminent authorities differ, the usage of the best modern literature has dictated, as far as possible, the rule to be selected. There can be no final settlement of many points in the construction of English. Any language that is rapidly growing and accommodating itself to the needs of a growing race must have more than one way of doing some things correctly. But it must hold fast to the standards that refuse to do anything incorrectly. Flexibility and richness in the use of English depend upon variety in the choice of words and

methods of construction. This little book prepares the student to avoid the inaccurate and the inelegant, and at the same time it attempts to stimulate him to originality thought and ease of expression. It is also of great value and service to all writers, newspaper and other, and is to be commended to all such as a useful compendium for constant reference.

OUR UNPOLISHED ROBBERS. Edward Orpin, at the age of 20, is confessedly a street robber and an incendiary. The news that an untrained boy held up so many of Portland's citizens will come with something of a shock to the peaceable merchant accustomed to go quietly home with his money bestowed in his boots. Indeed, after this disclosure, his heart is more likely to be found there than his money, if he must pass down a lonely street at night. To lose money to a trained man is one thing. It is another to be confronted with a pistol in the hand of a raw youth, whose finger trembles upon the uncertain trigger. Surely there is no warrant for exposing the bodies physical of the body municipal to such risks as that. Robbers need training quite as much as barbers, for instance, and who, despite the humorists, ever heard of an untrained barber being slipped upon the public? For the safety of those who are exposed to the risk of being robbed upon the streets, it is time that a training school for robbers was established, and none but graduates permitted to follow the calling.

That is the utilitarian side of the question. The esthetic side is even stronger. What right has a callow youth to bring opprobrium upon an old profession and an honorable? There was a mode in cutting purses, but, alas! it has vanished with its courtly exponents. 'Twas an emotion not altogether unmixed with admiration to be relieved of a few valuables by Dick Turpin or Claude Duval. The etiquette of the highway was unbroken, and the minions of the moon did not cause their mistress to veil her face in cloudy shame for any act of theirs. America has strayed from the paths of art. The conventions are disregarded, and the country, in consequence, has not produced one really great man in this pursuit. There have been Youngers and others of similar brand; a Tracy, who showed flashes of the true spirit; but not one really satisfying figure in our entire history. We are too-thank you, Mr. Hill-spectacularistic. There is, of course, something dramatic, theatrical, if you will, about the gentlemen of the road, but nothing merely spectacularistic. Orpin sets fire to a house, some-

thing Turpin would never have done. The matter resolves itself into two courses. Let us educate our robbersthey do not deserve the title of highwaymen, borne by debonair exemplars -until they can rob us with something of the old-time courtliness and skill, or let us discourage, even squash, them, as being totally out of place in this year of grace.

THE BRITISH HOME SQUADRON.

that the British home squadron of seven first-class battleships, one second-class battleship, two first-class cruisers and three second-class cruisers, will be sent to the United States on a courtesy visit in return for America's action in sending a squadron to Portsmouth. According to the judgment of English naval critics, Great Britain's position on the seas has not relatively improved in the last ten years. She has reached equality in battleships with the two greatest powers, with a margin for contingencies, which is the standard of strength adopted by the British Admiralty in 1889, but since that date the conditions upon which this standard was based have changed. Then there were only two serious rivals, France and Russia, while today there is the navy of Germany and that of the United States. Great Britain has today forty-two

first-class battleships, four second class and two third class; she has eighteen armored cruisers, 105 protected cruisers, ten unprotected; has an ample force of coast-defense ships, torpedo-boats and torpedo-boatdestroyers; she has also building fifteen first-class battleships, twenty-three armored cruisers, and nine protected cruisers. In battleships built Great Britain has a slight superiority over France and Russia combined, but she has one battleship less under construction than France and Russia, while the United States alone has fourteen battleships building to the British fifteen, and Germany has eight. The English naval critics confess that for their present organization of a fleet of auxiliary ships the British people are indebted to the example of the American people in the late war with Spain. The Spanish-American War taught the English naval authorities the need for auxiliarles of various types-colliers with coal, distilling ships with pure water, telegraph ships, hospital ships

and store ships.

On these lines Great Britain has organized an auxiliary fleet, and she is the only naval power in Europe that has adopted this lesson from the American naval operations before Santiago in 1898. In 1895 gunnery was largely neglected in the British squadrons, but today it has become on many ships the standard of warlike efficiency. Quick coaling comes next to excellent gunnery as a matter of importance to a fighting ship, since the sooner the bunkers are full in time of war the sooner the ship will be able to take its place in the squadron for duty. The King has approved the bestowal of a medal upon the men who are returned as the best shots with each class of gun in each ship. This medal will be the permanent possession of the winner, and In each year that he holds this distinction he will be paid a bonus, and in ad-

dition will share the prize money, as at present. Officers and men are to be trained for a mechanical navy. In future every officer and man will be a mechanician, and all the old routine which belonged to a fleet of sailing ships will be banished, which has no application to his and became his eulogist and defender,

present life as navigator, gunner, torexpert, signaler or trained mechanician. In 1889 the British Admiralty had no intelligence department, but today it has a large and wellequipped office, by which the Board of Admiralty is stocked with professional information that is up to date concerning all the navies of the world. For the first time in British history the ports and squadrons are organized on a basis that will enable instant expansion to a war footing, and the British Central Admiralty Office is being modeled in the same mold. The British naval critics accept as sound the view of President Roosevelt that "when the day of battle comes the difference of race will be as nothing when compared with the differences in thorough and practical training in advance."

FIGHTER OR WRITER!

Leslie Stephen, in his recently published "Studies of a Biographer," has an interesting paper on "Shakespeare as a Man," in which, not content with our very slender external history of that great genius, he endeavors to write his spiritual biography as exhibited in the sonnets and plays. His conclusions are that Shakespeare reveals in his plays that his mind was vivid and subtle; that he had a unique power of blending the tragic and the His plays further reveal that he loved field sports, loved one hunting dogs, loved flowers and was sensitive to the charms of scenery. There can be no doubt that Shakespeare enjoyed convivial meetings at taverns; that he was utterly hostile to Puritanism in his large and tolerant acceptance of human nature. It is clear, too, from his plays that he was an intellectual aristocrat, full of good-natured contempt for the mob. The speech of Ulysses in "Troflus and Cressida" is an argument for order secured through the rule of the cultivated and intelligent, and without the direct voice of the common herd.

Mr. Stephen inquires whether there is any real incompatibility between what we know of Shakespeare's life and the theory of life implied by his writings. It seemed to Emerson incongruous that the greatest of the world's poets should have been a paid actor and manager, and led "an obscure and profane life, using his genius for pub-lic amusement." It is true that Shakespeare was a money-saver, but this fact is not inconsistent with the poetical temperament, for Emerson himself lived out of his literary talents and left an estate of over \$80,000, while Shakespeare retired from business at 40 with a property which brought him an income of about £300 a year, equal to about a thousand a year at the present day. Franklin retired with a competence at 40, and the retirement of these great men at this early age shows that, beyond a competence, they did not care for money. Voltaire was an excellent man of business; so were Goethe, Pope, Lord Byron, Dickens and Macaulay. Carlyle and Tennyson grew rich through their literary work. Literary genius is entirely reconcilable with business aptitude.

But the most interesting conclusion that Mr. Stephen derives from his study of Shakespeare as the man stands revealed in his writings is that he was like Walter Scott, a man who held that the man of action was superior to the man of letters. Scott could not understand how the Duke of Wellington could take any interest in the author of a few bits of novels. Scott said he wrote novels to make money, but that he did not regard the work of a novelist comparable to the winning of battles or the making of laws, and Mr. Stephen thinks Shakespeare held that to defeat the Spanish Armada was a more important bit of work than to write a successful play. Shakespeare. as revealed in his plays to Mr. Stephen, imagination to be a gross sensualist He was too great an artist to be in sympathy with the stern, ascetic morality of the Puritan. He had too robus and sane a mind to be out of sympathy with the great passions and emotions which are the moving forces of the world. He sympathizes heartily with human loves and hatreds and political ambitions. As a humorist, he has no sympathy with the heroic when it becomes excessive. He has no use for bombast or affectation. He perceives the vanity of human wishes and the pettiness of human life. Such a man would have been an ardent, enterprising lover in his youth; a soldier, a hero or a statesman in his mature manhood, and would only have been a playwright so long as inspiration came with spontaneous force. Such a man would naturally have deemed literary giory a trifle, and would have retired as early as possible to a country seat where he could enjoy his daughters' society and have a convivial meeting occasionally with his old theatrical

Doubtless this picture of Shakespeare holding with Scott the man of action far above the man of letters is correct, for supremacy in action was the standard by which public men were tested at that day. It was a century of daring adventure on sea and land, Military glory was sought and obtained by Sir Philip Sidney, scholar and poet, who died in battle against the Spaniards. Sir Walter Raleigh became a famous navigator and discoverer. Sir Martin Frobisher goes to the Arctic Ocean. Sir Humphrey Gilbert's ship sinks in midocean. Sir Richard Grenville dies fighting a Spanish squadron with his single little ship, the "Revenge." The Earl of Essex captures Cadiz. Sir Francis Vere wins the day for the Dutch in the Netherlands. The whole spirit of England during Shakespeare's active career was that of audaclous adventure on land and sea. No wonder Shakespeare felt that, measured by the highest standard of his day, the most gifted playwright was but a talented triffer, who served to amuse men who had planned enterprises of great pith and moment, and in the New World had executed great events as easily as old soldiers pitch tents.

In later times than those of Shakes peare, the enmity between writers and fighters as a class became evident. The fighter held lightly the writer, the orator and the politician, whose chief work he thinks is to stimulate mankind to civil commotions and disorders from which they suffer until some soldier like Napoleon, or some statesman of soldier temper like Bismarck, brings tranquillity out of chaos, with the sword directed by unrelenting will/and executive genius. This prejudice against the military profession has been felt and expressed by many eminent men. Sir Henry Vane, turned out of Parliament by Cromwell, denounced him as nothing but a soldier, which was Voltaire's judgment of Frederick the Great. John Milton, as great a scholar as Vane, was proud to be Cromwell's secretary,

Dean Swift and Pope laughed and sneered at Marlborough, who never lost a battle, while Addison was his panegyrist. Heine, wit, poet and satirist, ridiculed Weilington, and so, for that matter, did Byron. Heine glorified Napoleon without stint, while Byron gave him both praise and blame.

As late as the day of Dr. Johnson's

literary prime, Boswell reproached him for treating with great respect a ous English General. Johnson replied: "A famous soldier is a person of the highest distinction; as long as human nature remains unchanged, a man of high fame as a soldier will catch and hold the eye and the ear of the people as no other man can. Writers or orators of the highest ability are at complete disadvantage with a sol-dier of distinction." This was true in Johnson's day, although Wolfe pretended that he would rather have written Gray's "Elegy" than to take Quebec. The taking of Quebec decided the fate of the contest for Canada; it made Wolfe's name immortal in history, while Gray's fame is limited by comparison. Napoleon, as a rule, de-spised the literary class, but treated Goethe with great attention because of his political influence with the German aristocracy. On the whole, Shakes-peare was right and Johnson was right in their judgment that the world thinks more of the man of action than of the man of letters.

AMERICA'S RAILWAY DEVELOP-

MENT. "American Railway Transportation," by Emory R. Johnson, is the latest addition to Appleton's "Business Series," and it is not only of exceptional value as a reference book, but it is interesting as well. The author goes back to the time when the toll road succeeded the old county and state roads at the close of the eighteenth century, and tells of the construction of turnpikes by private capital, occasionally assisted by state and Federal aid. The canal-building era which preceded the advent of the first locomotive is discussed in detail, as also are the tramways which evolved into raffroads. The raffroad at the beginning, as stated by Mr. Johnson, was an improved tramway, its distinctive feature being the substitution of mechanical for animal traction. In discussing what might be termed the birth of the locomotive, the author says:

Although the first locomotives were small and crude, their use as an agent of trans-portation marks one of the greatest advances the world has ever made. Mechanical trac-tion freed society from the narrow limitations, which muscular force placed upon human development, and gave man possession of an agency capable of indefinite improve-

The work contains a chart showing the wonderful growth of the railroads in the United States since the first locomotive crawled over the crude tramway just prior to 1880. At the close of that year the total railway mileage of the United States was twenty-three miles. Ten years later it had increased to 2818 miles, in 1850 to 9051 miles, in 1860 to 30,635 miles, in 1870 to 52,914 miles, in 1880 to 93,298 miles, in 1890 to 163,597 miles, and in 1900 it stood at 193,346 miles. The book is well supplied with maps, red lines thereon showing the location of the roads each decade. Fifty years ago there was not a mile of railroad west of the Mississippi River, and only occasional short stub lines

anywhere beyond the New England States. It was in the years following 1850 that many of the trunk lines of the big systems of the present day were built, and in 1853 it became possible to travel from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago by rail, and a year later Chicago was connected with the Mississippi River by rail. Land grants and state subsidies in the prosperous days of the latter '50s are credited with causing in railroad building at that time, and not until the panic of 1857 was there any interruption to the spread of the railroad building. The Illinois Central received the first National land grant in 1850, and it was this generous policy on the part of the Government that resulted in the Atlantic and the Pacific being connected by rail in 1869. The decade from 1880 to 1890 was a record-breaker in railroad building, 70,000 miles being constructed in the ten years. Of this remarkable achievement, the author says:

It is unparalleled in the economic of any other country in the world. Within ten years the people of the United States built as many miles of railroad as the ple of the three leading countries of Europe had constructed in fifty years. The building operations were carried on in all sections of the country, but the largest increases were made in the states of the Central and Western portions of the country, where settlers were rapidly taking possession of the unoccupied agricultural and grazing sections of the public domain, and where the min-eral wealth of the Cordilleras was causing eral wealth of the Cordilleras was causing cities and states to be established on the great Rocky Mountain pisteau.

The magnitude of the American railway system is bewildering in the light of the figures presented by Professor Johnson. These figures, which are corroborated by the details, show that in 1900 the United States contained 193,000 miles of railway, while the mileage of the railroads of the entire world was but 490,000; in other words, two-fifths of the railway mileage of the world was in the United States. The par value of the capital stocks and bonds of this vast amount of railway property was \$11,724,000,000, and their actual cost is given as in excess of \$10,000,000,-000. The author also presents some comparisons with the capital invested in other lines of business, which aid in forming an idea of the tremendous wealth that is massed in these properties.

The capital stock and surplus of all the 3732 National banks in the United States in 1900 equaled \$878,000,000-less than one-twelfth the estimated value of the American railroads. The total capital and surplus funds of all the banks -National, state and private-and of the loan and trust companies in the-United States in 1900 amounted to \$1,675,000,000-about one-sixth the value of the railroads.

Every phase of railroad building, equipment and operation is touched on in this interesting and valuable work, State and Federal land grants are explained in detail, the experience of railroad in states where commissions exercise some control over them is discussed, and the legal status of a railroad at all stages of its development and operation is clearly defined. It is a complete work on a subject in which eyery business man in the country is vitally interested, and no business subject has ever been handled in a more entertaining manner.

The religious census of London was lately compiled with great care, 600 men being engaged in the work for a period of six months. The religious sentiment of a community is necessarily gauged by the percentage of at- | finds expression in migration,

tendance upon churches. pilers of this census found the ratio of churchgoers to be about 1 in 4.45, but, as about one-third of these are known as "twicers," or those who attend a place of worship twice a Sunday, the total number of attendants must be reduced so much. Hence the ratio becomes about 16 per cent of the population. This is, perhaps, on the whole, as large a percentage of churchgoers as could have been expected in a city like London. The superintendent of the enumerators considers that the principal lesson of his work is that it shows that the power of preaching is undi-minished. He says: "Wherever there is the right man in the pulpit there are few, if any, empty pews," adding: "It is not necessary that the right man be a genius or anything approaching a genius. He may in many particulars be an extraordinarily ordinary man, so long as he possesses strong convictions, keen sympathies and a magnetic per-sonality." This part of the report may serve a good purpose in giving a hint to churches that are looking for pastors, and other churches in which the empty pews outnumber those that are occupled Sunday after Sunday.

The American Mining Congress, at its recent session in Lead, S. D., submitted a resolution asking the Congress of the United States to pass a law providing for a Department of Mines and Mining, which should have the same standing in governmental affairs as the Department of Commerce and Labor, recently created, to be administered by a head regularly appointed by the President, and who should take his official place as a member of the Cabinet. In conjunction with this was a resolution asking the Mining Congress to petition the Government to build a suitable and permanent building at Washington, D. C., for the exclusive benefit of the mining interests of America, The first resolution foreshadows the further expansion of the Cabinet to meet the development of the Nation's vast resources. When the demand for no objection should the residents of Ore-gon choose to erect a monument at the Lewis and Clark Exposition to the mem-ory of Sacajawea, the Indian woman who accompanied the explorers from the Mandan country to the Pacific. The sug-gestion that the people of this state erect such a monument at Partiand to become such expansion is a legitimate onethat is to say, when it comes in response to the business requirements or natural development of the country, it is sure in due time of favorable consideration. The interests of agriculture demanded recognition in the creation of a Department of Agriculture; those of commerce, handicapped by the overcrowding with business of the department which had them in charge, demanded a Department of Commerce and Labor, and the demands were duly met. If it shall appear that the development and encouragement of the mining interests of the country will be served by the additional department for which the Mining Congress asks, Cabinet lines will no doubt open to receive another member. Over against the accepted theory that finds expression in the words, "In a multitude of counsellors there is safety," there stands, however, the experience of modern business men which has often proved that "a multitude" is likely to ecome an unwieldy body, whose tendency is to retard the transaction of business and hamper development. It may be hoped that the expansion of the Cabinet will stop short of this point.

With the advance in the standard of In appointing a land officer at La Grande over the heads of the entire Oregon Congeneral education it is necessary that gressional delegation, President Roosevellhas administered a severe blow to Senathe standard of ministerial culture should also advance. To secure this result an increase in ministerial salaries tom. The delegation puts the blame for the appointment upon Secretary Hitch-cock, who has all sorts of wild notions is a necessity, for, devoted as many clergymen are to their calling, it is impossible for them to live as they should about land matters in the West, such as making forest reserves out of sage-brush and to bring up their families as they desire on the meager stipends they too in such a way as to practically abolish it, thereby putting a stop to rural settlement in the West. If Mr. Hitchcock keeps up often receive. The minister has a position to maintain, and his manner of living must be in keeping with that of his lick, it will be a hard matter maybe to keep some of the Western Republican his congregation. As his position practically forbids him to engage in any states in line next year. ney-making occupation fined to his inadequate salary. And the salaries of ministers are only now beginning to share in the almost unibest means of advertising the Lewis and Clark Centennial, let advantage be taken versal increase in wages during the last few years. The Congregationalist says "little upward tendency in ministers" of Oregon with all parts of the East by general use of stationary with headings salaries" is manifest, and that it is not manifest any too soon is proved by the Views of Portland, Mount Hood and the Columbia could be utilized to advantage. fact that, in the Presbyterian denomination, only 2500 pastors receive as Wholesale paper dealers might be per-suaded or subsidized to have tons of stationery embellished by skilled engravmuch as \$1000 yearly. The remaining 5000 are paid on the average \$600 a year. Ian Maclaren suggests that wornout preachers be shot, and it seems a good solution of the problem, since they every crossroads store and every coun certainly cannot have saved anything try printing office for private or correspondence, and each of the thou-sands of letters that Oregon sends to the out of their salaries. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the East would be a novel advertisement. Iowa preacher who refused a professional baseball job at \$3000 to remain in the pulpit at \$600 may be branded as too unpractical for this century. the dirty shoes of the President politically have been squirming and declaring

The Philadelphia Record sums up the results of the great anthracite coal strike as follows: "The miners, after losing five months' work, were granted a 10 per cent advance and an agreement for arbitration. The coal operators secured peace and the opportunity to repair losses by increased prices. The consumers of coal have secured no advantage except permission to buy coal, with the incidental penalty of footing the bills incurred during the stoppage." According to this estimate, the operators at whom the strike was directed are the only parties in the transaction who made money out of it, while the "unorganized public" came

Italian physicians are in controversy as to the cause of the death of Pope Leo XIII. Dr. Lapponi diagnosed the disease as pleuro-pneumonia, while Dr. Cardarelli, a physician of equal eminence, declares that the aged pontiff died of hydrothorax, or cancer of a tuberculous nature. Old Father Time makes a silent record of 94 years in the case, and leaves the doctors quarreling over technical terms while the world in general wonders not that Leo died, but that, aged and frail and overweighted by vast responsibility, he lived so long.

Snow to the depth of eight inches covers large areas of Southern Montana. Uncut grain in many sections mocks the effort of farmers, while sheepowners will be compelled to hurry their flocks in off the ranges. The wind that brought the untimely snow, however maintained the ill wind's character for blowing something of good, since it will settle, for this season at least, the war that has been in progress on some of the higher ranges by causing the sudden withdrawal of flocks to the lower levels.

There are more than 2000 American mining engineers in the gold and diamond regions of South Africa. This may mean American enterprise that responds to a call for superior skill in the development of these mines, or it may indicate merely the restless spirit that

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

In Woodburn's Bright Lexicon. Woodburn Independent Never for a moment entertain the for-orn idea that the Lewis and Clark Ex-

thing to say in the newspapers he says it in square-toed, plain English that can't be misunderstood; and this is the reason

his articles are always read by the peo-

Its Political Genesis,

Gervais Star.

Portland concerning the present city gov-ernment's control. It is all political bosh,

and the agitation is for the purpose of putting into power other political bosses. We will see what we shall see later on.

Enjoy Yourselves While You Can.

Albany Democrat.

Now that the Oregon delegation has

learned that the President was the man who ignored them in a recent appoint-

ment they have become as silent as a

clam and their mouths cannot be opened. A good many newspapers will be the same

way just as soon as the riot act is read

to them by the politicians in control of

Old Quality in a New Setting.

Whatcom Reveille,

The other day an Indian woman down

in Snohomish County gave up her life to

save that of a drunken husband. He was

lying in an intoxicated condition in front

of an approachig train, when his faithful

squaw rushed up and threw him out of danger, receiving herself, however, in-juries from which she afterwards died.

While her act was heroic and deserving

wondering why she could not have hap-

Monuments to Sacalawes

Helena Record

Montana residents will certainly offer no objection should the residents of Ore-

such a monument at Portland is, however,

one not to be seriously considered. If the state erects a monument at all to that

pioneer woman it should be within its

own borders, and no place would be more suitable than Three Forks, a spot of

peculiar historical and geographical in-

Something Doing at Hillsboro.

Forest Grove Times. What is the matter with Hillshoro? Not

name in the paper he laid down and died.

but in half the time he wasn't missed, the other people simply thinking he was

taking a longer nap than usual. But it's

different now, and the sleepy old town is

furnishing more sensations than half the

state. It started with the tar and feather-

ing of Tromley. Since then robberles, burglaries, incendiary fires and jail de-liveries come so thick and fast that peo-

ple have no time to eat for talking of

Hitchcock as a Political Force.

Fossil Journal.

torial courtesy and general political cus

plains, and construing the homestead law

Le Grande Chronicle.

In view of general discussion over the

of the entire correspondence of the state

neatly designed to advertise the fair

with it, so that it could be obtained at

Any Port in a Storm.

Albany Democrat.

that Hitchcock did it, but now it is

most of the other things politicians have

been trying to place on Hitchcock as the scapegoat. He put out Binger Hermann

for one thing. A school boy could see that far. He has been at the bottom of the reservation scheme; in fact this

whole Western obstruction business has

been engineered by the President in

order to curry favor with Eastern men.

Some men have been trying to make a fetish out of the President, worshipping anything he does regardless of the right

of it, but the truth seems plain that he

is willing to slaughter this Western country for Eastern favor, for these

things will probably give him favor along

X-Rays on Senator Simon.

Bend Bulletin

John W. Knowles, of La Grande, though acked by the entire Oregon delegation

in Congress, didn't get the Registership of

the Land Office in his own town. The plum went to E. W. Davis, of Union, who

was recommended by ex-Congressman Moody. This causes Knowles to rush into

print with a roar that reveals in every

line the wind-jamming politician. We fancy his backers are much disgusted

over his performance. Here is another straw to indicate the setting of the politi-

cal wind against the Mitchell regime. If

the anti-Mitchell Republicans do not win in the next Oregon elections present signs

Fulton to the United States Senate last Winter was the beginning of the end of

the Mitchellites, or softs, as they were called when the money question led poli-tics. It drove Multnomah County into

the Simon camp and all that remains to

be done now is to transfer the paper title. The rest of the state cannot com-

bine against Multnomah. One need not be much of a prophet to see H. W. Scott

succeeding John Hipple Mitchell in the United States Senate. Mr. Scott is not a product of the Simon machine. Indeed,

It is said that he and Mr. Simon do not

speak as they pass by. But there is rea-son for the presumption that Mr. Simon

does not care to return to the United States Senate, that that position is not

altogether congenial to him, and that he

historic enemies and get control of state

politics. This would leave Mr. Scott singularly free of political entanglements

and give Oregon a Senator who would to

every way command respect for the state.

rould be willing to keep hands off that ffice so long as he could knock out his

are greatly misleading. The election

the Atlantic.

known that the President himself did it. As a matter of fact, the President did

The politicians who are willing to kiss

ers and printers and to flood the

pened to be somewhere else about that

of great praise, yet one cannot

There is much newspaper con

ple of Oregon.

the machine.

Venezuela. position will be a fatture, financially Nobody Doubts What He Means. Newberg Graphic. When ex-Governor T. T. Geer has any-

ent in

Secretary-Is that all, your Excellency? Turkish Ambassador-That's all this morning, except to issue the daily denial

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Venezuela is beginning to think that ar-

bitration is not all its advocates claim,

especially when the decision is against

Leigh Hunt is now said to be worth \$75,000,000, which does not seem too much for a man with sense enough to break away from the newspaper business.

The British government besitates to turn Kitchener loose with a broom in the War Office. The place needs cleaning, but then such an energetic housemaid would raise too much dust for comfort.

The Turkish troops are not nearly so black as they are painted.. The so-called atrocities are really perpetrated more in the cause of science than of torture. For instance, the investigators who cut open a woman's side in order to see her lungs work are displaying the true spirit of research, and they will be envied by many scientific men whose subjects, in this unimaginative country, are confined to rabbits and frogs.

It is to be feared that the utilitarian spirit is dying out in this country. The worthless customs of tottering monarchies are becoming our customs, and there is no longer a desire for anything because it is useful, but because it is amusing or ornamental. Take, for instance, the custom of presenting a stage favorite with bouquets, which are absolutely useless and only fit to be thrown away. How much more sensible to present a pair of rubbers or woolen socks. And in cafes and places of the kind, a plate of ham and eggs would be far more appropriate than a bunch of draggled carnations.

The Sultan has now an American press agent, it is said, one Morcombe, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., being the lucky man. Future reports from Turkey will probably be in

the following tone: CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.-The Sultan spent yesterday evening at home with his family, and in this respect sets an example that might be advantageously copled by many Americans. Although frequently married, he has never been divorced, as he thinks it cruel to turn a wife out in the cold world. Instead, when a wife is neglectful or has an "incompatible" temper he has her sewn in a sack and sent quietly to paradise,

The Sultan is a little disturbed at present in consequence of a report that some of the Turks in Momastir have called the in all the years since Adam raised Cain there, has anybody done anything more Christians by various uncomplimentary names, although he believes the peport is exciting than draw his breath until the last few weeks. If a resident wanted his a malicious fabrication by the Bulgarian press, which, as Europe knows, is subsidized by the government.

Again the Hatpin.

To attack a masked highwayman with a hat pin and put him to flight is considered "Just good exercise" by Miss Emily Meyers, 1067 North Forty-second avenue. Miss Me ers, who is 19 years old, was approached by a robber last evening, and instead of giving up her valuables she resorted to the hat pin. The hold-up man retreated hastily.—Chicago

A Silhouette.

When dusk falls on the river, And shapes grow dim and dimmer, And lights in long shafts quiver. And stars in grayness glimmer; Red lights and green Are double seen,

Reflected in the river. The city silhouetted Against the clouds' red ridges, The vista faintly fretted

With lace work of the bridges, Where flash the cars, Like shooting stars, Across the gleaming river

The Regretful Amorist. Of the days that are gone we remember but

The sorrows are lost in the mist, Our memory's starred with remembrance of kisses, And misses no miss that we've kissed.

But it's host far the most to the ghost Of the kiss that was missed, And the miss that was nearly, so nearly, but queerly not, kissed.

So the Mollies and Pollies and Dollies we freasure, And wish that their ghosts could be kissed,

But our soul drains the potton of pain and of pleasure
In dreaming of one that we missed. We wonder what blunder our lips kept as-

In the kiss that was missed. And the miss left so blamefully, shamefully, trist and unkissed.

We remember the roses seemed nodding us The moon from a cloud gave a wink;

But through fate or a faint heart we trem-bled to do it,

And kisses dont' wait for a think. The time was propitious, her smile was malicious, her lips as delicious

Heartaches and Balm.

As ever were kissed,

But we missed.

ALBINA, Sept. 12,—(To the Editor.)—I now write to ask you what I shall do with Bill. Bill wants to buy me a ring. Jim's already got one on my finger, though I took it off at the seashore for fear of losing it. But now Jim is going to come back from Eastern Oregon, and Bill don't know Jim. and I hope Jim wan't get onto Bill. Please, what will I do for it? I know Jim will hate Bill and Bill will hate me, and Jim wen't do a thing but want his ring back. FLORENCE S-

You have got yourself into a had fix, Florrie. Better tell Bill that seaside acquaintances don't go in the city, or scare him by saying you haven't been vac-

SELLWOOD, Sept. 11 .- (To the Editor.)-I'm in the hog raisin' business, and I hear in the papers about end-seat hogs. Do you know where I could get a bore? EBENEZER HAYCOCK. It is almost impossible to raise an end-

seat hog, and you would be foolish to go into the business.

OREGON CITY, Sept. 11 .- (To the Editor.)-Why does an undertaker always look grave? THOMAS SPINKS. One of the reasons is that people ask him fool questions.

PORTLAND, Sept. 2.—(To the Editor.)— What is good for a self-made man's squeaky shoes? NOB HILL They will only stop squeaking when his

son steps into them. PORTLAND, Sept. 11 .- (To the Editor.)-

My husband was in the Legislature one term, my two sons are in politics, and daughter Ann is in a decline. Can you help us out? SAMANTHA TIGGS. The Governor has the sole right of par-

don in this state. Uncle Zeke's View of It. New Orleans Times-Democrat,

Ebbuh seen a nigguh baby Settin' in de snow? Jes' a tiny speck o' darkness

On de white, you know! Dass de way dat nigguh queshun Look to me-about.

Speck o' darliness hea' keep still, or Snow 'ull freeze hit out!