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YESTERDAY'S WHATHER-Maximum ter persture, 52; minimum temperature, 42; pre-cipitation, 48 of an inch. TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy to partly cloudy, with occasional showers; slightly is temperature; south to west winds.

POETLAND, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

MISCEGENATION. In an address on "Negro Education in the South," written by Mr. A. A. Gunby of the Louisiana Bar, recently pub lished, we find this statement:

Miscegenation in the South has always been and will always be confined to converse between white men and colored wemen, and the number of mulattoes in the future will depend absolutely on the extent to which white men restrain their immoral dealings with negro females . . . Let those who believe in and demand the high-est and purest standard of Anglo-Saxon blood and manhood begin a crusade sgainst the white men who would lower that stand-ard by mixing their blood with that of an inferior race. The gravity of the situation may be appreciated when I state that in a town of 19,000 inhabitants 500 negresses are supported in idleness by white paramours This is something worse than the social evil. However, if moral restraints fail, I believe that education is the best possible means to fortify negro women against the approaches of libertines. Observation proves this to be emphatically true.

This statement, which bears every mark of probability, confirmed as truth by the knowledge of every observer, North and South, shows what the actual problem of "miscegenation" is. Such facts show how shallow and vicious is the attempt to create a partisan prejudice as Senator Gorman and others are doing, by intimating that

the execution of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien came the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, by which twelve persons lost their lives and 120 were wounded. For this crime one Barrett was executed in May, 1868; the life of the Duke of Edinburgh was attempted at Port Jackson, Australia; as D'Arcy McGee, a famous mem Thon ber of the Canadian Parliament and a revolutionist of 1848, was assassinated by a Fenian in Canada as a renegade to the cause of Ireland, and there was a second Fenian invasion of Canada from the United States in 1869. The whole business was the work of a few anarchists, who by their senseless and criminal folly tempted a number of ignorant, gallant men to embark in un

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SPIRIT.

dertakings that involved a useless loss

of life or liberty.

It has been the hope of serious minds that when the fever of money-getting which succeeded to the Civil War had passed away, the genlus of American life would turn somewhat from trade to those deeper things of life which were represented in the fine flower of our early thinkers, poets and teachers; that we might produce in numbers such men as Bryant and Whittier, Emerson and Beecher, Washington and Jefferson, Lincoln and Summer, and proportionately fewer men like Gould and Stewart. Time wears on, however, and if there is any change in the dominion of the commercial spirit, it is in the direction of wider sway and more impassioned adherence. There are many ways in

which the tendency may be noticed. A few will suffice. The men of force in the United States are not in the callings where influences are formed to advance the higher life in the thought of the people. They are not in the pulpit, or the university chair, or in public life, or in the walks of literature, science and art. They are, in the great majority, in business. Our merchant princes do not look up to Senators or Cabinets as once they looked up to Webster and Clay, but they look down on them, rather, to do their bidding. Exemplars of the spiritual life are largely the puppets of their rich and influential patrons. Gunsaulus works for Armour, Harper for Rockefeller, Jordan and the rest for Mrs. Stanford; and even our poets, painters and musicians are on the quest of topics and treatments that will sell. By the lonely lamp of Erasmus the sermon is forged to compel a call from Fifth avenue. In the solitary vigil of Faraday we shall find the metallurgical process for the miner and the storage battery

for the millionaire's automobil It is the boast of our civilization that it has lifted the common people above the misery, ignorance and degradation of former years; and so it has. But' there are things nearer to the soul of suppose what he will. man than prosperous balances or luxurious homes. They are represented in the preacher, on fire for converts; in the poet pouring out his soul in deathless numbers amid pinching poverty; in the artist, starving rather than betray his heavenly vision; in the teacher, forgetting for a time manual training and bookkeeping to win the heart where he may implant high ideals; in the drama tist, not so mindful of box-office receipts as to neglect the constant theme of Shakespeare, that virtue ennobles and sin destroys. It is well to teach the philosophy of Franklin; but not well to emphasize it to the exclusion and extinction of that nobility of soul often coexistent with empty meal-bags and undesirable neighborhoods and insurmountable debts. Names that have gone through the bankruptcy courts are also written in the Lamb's book of life.

of Canada in May and June, 1866. After Jackson's genius was keener scented in hunt for an enemy's flank than the most royally bred setter's nose is search of the hiding covey. . . But Providence had willed otherwise. Jackson was dead and Gettysburg was lost. He was not now in the Wilderness, and the greatest opportunity ever presented to. Lee's army was permitted

> Yet this seems largely to be guess work, based on hero worship and subsequent knowledge. Grant was not a man to be routed so easily, and it is by no means sure that "Stonewall' Jackson would have been able to repeat at Gettysburg and the Wilderness what he had done at Chancellorsville As to Gettysburg, Gordon charges Longstreet distinctly with the Confederate defeat. This is what he says:

1. That General Lee distinctly ordered Longstreet to attack early the morning of the second day, and if he had done so two of the inrgest corps of Mends's army would not have been in the fight; but Longstree delayed the attack until 4 o'clock in th terneon, and then lost his opportunity of cupying Little Round Top, the key to the sition, which he might have done in the **aftern**

orning without firing a gun or losing a 2. That General Lee ordered Longstreet attack at daybreak on the morning of the third day, and that he did not attack until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the artiller pening at 1.

3. That General Los, according to the testimony of Colonel Walter Taylor, Colone C. S. Taylor and General A. L. Long, who were present when the order was given, or lered Longstreet to make the attack on th last day with the three divisions of hi and two divisions of A. P. Hill's orps, and that instead of doing so he set 14,000 men to assail Meade's army in hi position and heavily intrenched 4. That the great mistake of the halt of

the first day would have been repaired of the second, and even on the third day, if Lee's orders had been vigorously executed, and that General Lee died believing (the on this point is overwhell ing

hat he lost Gettysburg at last by Long street's disobedience of orders. On the other hand, Longstreet has always maintained that Lee's plan of attack at Gettysburg was hopeless; that an attack in front, on such a position, could not succeed, but that the sure way was to turn the Federal Army out of its position, by throwing the Confederate army between it and the City of Washington. It was with greatest reluctance that Longstreet gave the or lers for the front attacks on the second, and particularly on the third day, at Gettysburg; but Lee persisted and would have it so. Men who participate n the same great actions seldom see the course of events in the same light. General Gordon is a worshiper of "Stonewall" Jackson, and gives free rein to a poetic imagination as to what would or might have occurred had Jackson lived to repeat his performance at Chancellorsville. But there is small probability that the Federal Army would ever again have been so exposed that he could have repeated it. What "might have been," but for accidents, is, in

AN ANSWER FOR REYES.

history, no easy problem. Each may

It is difficult to see how the United States Government could bring itself, on moral grounds, to accept the very urgent and flattering offers made on behalf of Colombia by General Reyes. who is bearing them post haste to Washington. He will have some trouble in deducing from the mere incident of Panama's secension any adequate transformation of those conditions which weighed like a frost on the tender conscience of Colombia, forbidding her to accede to the highly immoral, objectionable and inadequate undertakings of the Hay-Herran treaty.

It is sufficiently apprehended, we should uppose, that the consideration of \$10,-000,000 to be to the aforesaid Colombian patriots in hand paid, is shockingly unequal to the rights and privileges Colwalked the earth have taken their flight ombia was to vouchsafe. A paltry \$10,-000.000 could not begin to heal the

the help of the weak against the mighty with a suggestion that will solve this difficulty? As between the old idea that women are not to be trusted with money and the exigencies that allow like? them no safe place about their clothing

to carry it, there should be some point upon which a compromise might be effected. What are women's clubs for if a matter so seriously affecting the finan cial standing of women in the co nity is to remain unadjusted?

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE SCHOOLS. The Mosely Commission of British educators which came to this country to study our school system was astonished to find in one of the Washington public schools a son of the President of the United States, mingling as a pupil on exactly the same level with the boys of ordinary people. This spectacle of the President's son among the children of mechanics, clerks and laborers was a great surprise to the English educators, for such a thing is un known in their country. The late Matthew Arnold, while visiting the Boston mulgated. City Library, saw a little barefooted newsboy sitting in one of the best chairs reading the "Life of Washingtion." Arnold said: "There is not a read-

ing-room in all Europe where that boy, dressed as he is, could enter." Arnold saw and confessed that under our popular institutions nature's nobility had a chance to get upward and onward that was practically denied them even in Great Britain. From the earliest history of Boston

the children of the first families in wealth and distinction went to the public schools, Wendell Phillips, whose father was a wealthy man and Mayor of Boston, went to the public schools so did Edward Everett, Richard H. Dana, and all the children of Beacon-

street stock. But in England the system of education to the present day has followed the lines of social caste. The children of the British nobility are taught by private tutors and in select private schools, and the people of wealth imitate the aristocracy in this respect. Of course such a system of education may seem necessary to maintain the social position of the monarchy and the nobility, at the head of whose order sits the King. With the caste system goes hand in hand the domina. tion of the church. The clergy still asserts its claim to supervise education a claim that dates back to the days of ecclesiastical supremacy. The result is that church schools, conducted by the different denominations, have obtained strong foothold, and our American idea of democracy in education is unknown The consequence is that the educational system of Great Britain is inefficient compared with that of Germany and the United States, as Matthew Arnold, himself a superintendent of London schools, frankly admitted.

The British government has been led to grant state aid to the schools of the various religious organizations, and this has resulted in so bitter denominational hostility that thousands of people today are permitting their household goods to be sold at auction by the government rather than pay taxes to support church schools. In the face of this fact it seems strange that certain of the clergy of both the Catholic and the Protestant churches should be will. ing to invite a similar state of public disorder by urging the apportionment of public money to denominational schools in order to secure the teaching of "religion" in the public schools. The substantial plea is in behalf of "moralty," but these clerical critics of our American school system would deny the efficacy of any teaching of the prinsiples and sentiments of morality unless based on religious faith and supported by it. To teach civic virtue independently of religious faith would be denounced by these clerical reformers as

this kind is unprecedented. That the Sheriff is wroth about it is not surpris-An American woman of daring and pas ing. Who in all the realm of political or official finance ever heard of the

The Oregonian a few days ago printed the views of Mr. James J. Hill on the ship subsidy question. Mr. Hill, as owner of the two largest steamships the world ever saw, and a possible large beneficiary by the passage of the Frye bill, is naturally in a position to give expert testimony. He said in language which could not be misunderstood that the subsidy theory was all wrong and that we could never build up a merchant marine by presenting a bonus to the shipowner. This testimony from an American. Here is more on the same line from a foreigner. Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, has this to say regarding ship subsidies:

So far no government has succeeded in helping its shipping by nursing it in this artificial way. On the contrary, it has resuited in an inferior condition wherever pro

The Hamburg-American people own over one hundred fine steamships, including the marvelous Deutschland, the fastest steamship afloat. Their steamships ply in all parts of the globe, and probably secure a larger portion of the mail subsidies granted by the German government than are secured by any other line with the possible exception of the North German Lloyd. And yet the guiding spirit of this immense transportation enterprise is opposed to ship subsidies. Testimony such as is given by Mr. Hill and Herr Ballin cannot easily be refuted or lightly regarded. when the subsidy graft again comes up for a hearing in Congress.

A serious effort is being made to develop the cotton-growing industry of West Africa, the present high price and alleged scarcity of cotton having convinced European spinners that they can no longer rely upon the American supply. According to Sir Alfred Jones. president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, it is "absolutely necessary to make some effort to provide a supply from other sources," inasmuch as "America will soon need all the cotton she grows. The possibilities of Africa as a cotton-producing country," in his view, "cannot well be overestimated." Plantations have been started about Abbeokutu, in Lagos, where a large crop this year has been produced. Gins and presses have been sent out from Liverpool, and the natives are going into cotton-growing with enthusiasm 'America," says Sir Alfred, "may yet have to look to West Africa for her cotton supply, because I believe cotton will be produced more cheaply in West Africa than in the United States."

A Nevada man has written a book entitled "Thirty Years' War on Silver." The opening chapter should be this: "There has been no war on silver." In fact the honest business instincts of mankind have been seeking for greatest possible accuracy in expression and measure of values. As a result silver has been "cut out" as a standard and reduced to the position of subsidiary or token money, with gold as the standard. But to get to this common-sense result nearly wrecked business and values in the United States. Men like this Nevada publicist wanted a dollar of less than half value, and fluctuating in value from day to day. There will be no insanity like that again

A new gambling resort, for the great world, is to be opened in Corfu, a Greek island in the Ionian Sea, near the coast of Albania. It is intended to be a rival tress, it has, in a measure, been super of Monte Carlo, Tempting offers long time have been made to Italy to grant such concession at San Remo or some such concession at San Remo or some other point along the Rivera, but re-bars, for the time is past when a man's fused. It is not doubted that there will

IS HOSPITALITY & LOST ART?

sionate convictions, generous outlook and illimitable desire to bring the world to a better way of thinking, has recently expressed herself on the use of the home as a social medium, through a perversion of the old-fashioned virtue of hospitality Here is a place in its basic idea private says Charlotte Perkins Gliman; a place originally intended for the eafety and peace, the shelter and comfort of the family that makes it; and yet it is now used as a place for entertaining a locusthorde of devouring guests who consume a king's ransom without being in the least hungry. Houses are built, furnished and decorated with express regard to "entertaining"; the expenses of family life are most cruelly increased; home comfort gives way before it, family unity is destroyed.

With the growth of cities hospitality is no longer a necessity, she argues. It belongs to the frontier, the pathless desert, the bleak and lonely mountains, where continued exposure means danger, and to be lost means death-there, among the Bedouin Arabs, the Highlanders, or the frontiersmen of America, you find the fine flower of hospitality.

But in the thickly settled city where enfety. safety, comfort and convenience attend our steps, why give freely what the fastidious tourist would rather buy? Why offer your limited accommodations when better are to be had at the hotel? There is no longer any reason for hospitality save in exchanging visits with friends from the country or from beyond the sea. Such is the conclusion reached by Mrs. Gilm

There is no doubt but that the lavish, promiscuous wholesale entertainment of riends in the bulk, as though they were sardines or mackerel or herring, has a touch of the commercial, a complacent payment of all social obligations by one

fell swoop at the conventionalities, and then a long sigh of relief till the debts accumulate again. In the horde of guests there are moderately sure to be some whose favor is propiliated for purely busi-ness purposes. Indeed, the whole affair, it sometimes happens, is merely a clever and roundabout way of advertising the success of a professional man who uses his wife and home for this purpose, be-

cause the transcendently subtle and re fined ethics of his profession forbid him to advertise in more straightforward and direct fashion through the newspapers. This tendency to commercialize the fam ily hearthstone is not the only way in which we Americans prostitute the mod-est, old-fashioned grace of hospitality.

We frighten away those rare and kin dred spirits which might otherwise enter the bracing comradeship of bright, high thoughts which goes by the name of friendship. Moreover this lavish parade of the household gods involves each of the hundred guests in a social obligation and ecessitates a hundred similar entertain-ients. And thus it happens that this

lordly, ostentatious display is popularly regarded as belonging by divine right to our democracy. Every American citizen who cannot afford it has been robbed. Thus is extravagance pampered and hos

pitality violated; a burden too heavy to be sorne is placed upon the shoulders o the family breadwinner, who carries it unflinchingly while his strength is in its prime, only to falter and go down under ad at last.

But we must not forget that behind this endless routine of social, gastronomic, mu sical, literary pageants, is the restless searching, unquenchable spirit of woman eaching out with hungry heart and tire-ess brain toward a broader culture, a riper knowledge of the secret proce by which the old world grows, a more en lightened understanding of the thousan new forms of life engendered hour by

ur and year by year in that min miracles, our 20th century civilization. The home can no longer be regarded as the simple, detached entity that it was in primitive times. A hundred delicate fila sents connect it with the complex fram work of society. It has both suffered and profited by evolution. Even in its prime function as a place of refuge, shelter and protection in time of danger or disseded by "homes" of various kinds, pitals, asylums, hotels, reform sch and when a crime has been committed and

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Without Aid of Police. She was beautiful in the extreme and no one seeing her would wonder that the

young man who helped her on a Washington street-car was anxious to make an impression. From his very polite and formal manner in addressing her no Sherock Holmes was needed to deduce that their acquaintance was recent. Opposite them sat an elderly woman, of the Carrie Nation type of face, grimly holding on to a quarter of a dollar which she had extracted from her purse at the approach of the conductor. In some unexplainable manner the coin slipped from her hand and dropped with a jingle to the floor. Elaborately arising from his seat the young man emitted a gracious "Permit me, Madame," and reached for the coin.

"No you don't, young man! That's my noney!" exclaimed the owner of the coin. Saying which she gave the youth a violent shove as his hand was about to close on the quarter dollar. Being in a stooping position the shove caused the hapless youth to land in a heap on the muddy floor, while the downger selzed her coin and stood glaring defiantly at the prostrate form.

"Now I am willing to forgive the lady for the humiliation she caused me, mourned the youth, "but the way she ruined my chances with Miss B-- is omething for which she can never make amends."

No adjournment-no Christmas dinner! Transpired-A much misused word; look

it up. Will Bryan come back with his trousers

turned up? Easter Sunday will lose much of its

significance if it becomes customary for Portland women to remove their hats in church.

Strike While the Iron Is Hot, appears to be the motto of New York ironworkers who walked out in the middle of their day's work.

When Mesdames Bernhardt and Calva join forces it is time for theater-goers to get odds from the box office on the chances of any one performance taking place.

When Miss Peck, the eminent mountain climber, gets through dallying with the Himalayas and Andes she might come to the Northwest and tackle some real mountain peaks.

"Pop," began the small Albina enfant terrible, stopping his father, who was hurrying to the barn to feed the hungry cow, "how is it that our cow keeps hollerin' 'maw' when it wants 'fodder?'

If Panama insists upon war Uncle Sam will have to resurrect a couple of muzzleloading cannon and a half a dozen old muskets. A Corporal's squad would probably be needed to meet the emergency.

Says an eminent blographer, "Great men of all times have shown a marked tendency toward absent mindedness." Wherefore there should be no significance or stigma attached to it when a Chief of Police forgets he has prisoners to keep track of and allows them to walk away.

As an instance of the progress of the past hundred years attention has been called to the contrast between the 509 days required for the Lewis and Clark expedition to journey from St. Louis to Portland and the 70 hours now required by the iron horse of the rails to make the same trip. Who knows but that similar contrasts may be made a hundred years hence between the 70 hours required back in 1908 when steam was used, and the 70-minute trips made by the Compressed-Air Tube Limited. There is no telling what a hundred years will do.

repression of miscegenation is a po litical question, depending on the ascendancy of one party over another. Everywhere the few mixed marriages are among the lowest ranks of both races; but in most cases the relations are illegitimate, and in many of these, negro or mulatto women are "kept" by white men who pretend to respectability. It is absurd to say that this is a matter to be dealt with in the sphere of politics or party action.

Oregonian has not favored the The appointment of negroes to office in the South, even to the limited extent that has been witnessed, because it is extremely offensive to the white people and breeds only discord between the races. But "miscegenation" is not due to negro office-holding, nor is it furthered by the fact that President Roose valt once sat at table with Booker T. Washington. It lies in unregulated lusts of human nature, chiefly in white men of low morality. Such remedy as there is lies in the use of the forces of morality and of social life against it.

IN MEMORY OF TONE.

A memorial service will be held today at Foresters' Hall in memory of Wolfe Tone, the famous Irish patriot, and of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the so-called "Manchester martyrs." Tone was a man of remarkable ability. He lived for a time in this country, in which his revolutionary schemes had forced him to take refuge. Returning to France he impressed Napoleon by his talents and was made an officer in the French army. He was captured on board a French ship-of-war, tried for treason and sentenced to death. He cut his throat in prison. He was the real leader of the "United Irishmen" of 1798 and was a very able organizer and daring conspirator. Had not the fleet which bore the military expedition of General Hoche against Ireland been dispersed by a storm Tone might have seen his dream of Irish independence at least transiently realized.

Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were three Fenians who attempted, September 18, 1867, at Manchester, England, to rescue two Fenian prisoners from a prison van. Pollceman Brett, who resisted the attack, was killed by a shot fired through the door of the van. Kelly and Deasey, the prisoners, escaped, but their rescuers, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, were captured, tried, convicted of the murder of Pollceman Brett and executed at Salford, November 23, 1867. One of the prisoners was a very young fellow, not more than 20 years of age, and might well have been made the subject of clemency by the government. The others were legally guilty of murder, but always maintained that the shot fired through the door of the van was intended only to break the lock of the door, which the policeman refused to open. The government acted with severity because the Fenian conspirators had committed a great many outrages both in England, Ireland and on the Canadian border, between 1865 and 1867.

Our Government was put to considerable expense by the Fenlan invasion

The ed with prayer and consecration. The university of today is endowed by a multimillionaire to exploit his name. It is small wonder if the education imparted takes color from its source and runs to the intensely "practical." The girl must be taught at all hazards to support herself. She needs poise, knowledge of the world. The boy must be fitted to make money. No time must be spent or thought diverted from the supreme end of training all his faculties to succeed in the external world. The wonder and the ideal of the autobiography of the hour is the man who be gan life on the farm and today writes

Some of the noblest spirits that ever

from amid squalld surroundings.

his check for a million. Something of this we owe to the materialistic bent of modern science; something to the physical resources of the United States. which enchain the attention by their profusion; but the outlook is not good for men like Socrates, without a home; Paul, a mendicant; Goldsmith and Rem. brandt, going out in poverty. The measure of a man's life consisteth not in the visible things which he possesses, but in the things of the spirit - fidelity, grace and pure affection, unstained by

the meanness of avarice or the betrayal of the higher nature.

WHAT "MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

General John B. Gordon seems to think that the Confederacy fell with "Stone wall" Jackson. In his recent book General Gordon seeks apparently to establish the thesis that it was due to the tardiness of General Longstreet at Gettysburg, and to that of General Early in the Wilderness that the Confederate. cause was lost. He holds that the Federal troops could have been routed in the hills south of Gettysburg had the Confederates not been checked in their charge on the fleeing enemy. He also thinks that in the battle of the Wilderness, when it was discovered that the Federal right flank was wholly unprotected, Grant could have been routed had General Early consented to a flank movement. Here is what he says of "Stonewall" Jackson and of his genius

for such emergencies in battle: Calmly reviewing the indisputable facts which made the situation at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness strikingly similar Gettysburg and considering them from a purely mill-tary and worldly standpoint, I should utter my profoundest conviction were I to sny: "Had Jackson been there the Confederacy had not died." Had he been at Gettysburg when a part of that Second Corps which his genius had made famous had already broken through the protecting forces and was squarely on the Union right, which was melting away like a sand bank struck by a mountain torrent; when the whole Union battle line that was in view was brenking to the rear; when these fianking Confeder-ates in their unobstructed rush were em-barrassed only by the number of prisonershad Jackson been there then, instead of commanding a halt, his only order would have been, "Forward, men, forward!" as ha majestically rode in their midst, intensity-ing their flaming enthusiasm at every step of the advance. Or had he been in the Wilderness on that fateful 6th of May, when that same right flank of the Union army was so strangely exposed and was inviting the assault of that same portion of his old corps, words descriptive of the situation and

corps, words descriptive of the situation and of the plan of attack could not have been uttered fast enough for his impatient spi

wounded national pride. cessions of partial sovereignty over the canal belt were wholly incompatible with the Colombian's duty to his fatherland. The constitution (it is alleged they have a constitution) forbids any such alienation of powers. Then the very form of the treaty was offensive to the Colombian patriots. These and other equally insurmountable obstacles impelled the Golombian Senate, comprised wholly of self-sacrificing and disinterested patriots, to return the un speakable Hay-Herran treaty with scant ceremony to its base American tempter. It was unthinkable; patriots would never consent, it is so sudden, etc., etc. From these deliberate and highminded convictions there can be, of course, no appeal, and the appearance of General Reyes on the scene is a circumstance entirely negligible in the eyes of the Colombian nobles. The injouitous proposals of the Hay-Herran treaty, rape of Colombian sovereignty, defiance of the constitution, the impossible control of the canal zone, the insult of a too paltry compensation-all are in full force, unaltered to the extent of a punctuation point. Surely General Reyes wrongs his countrymen if he now assumes to represent them as abandoning their sacred convictions, moral and re ligious scruples, upon the mere pros-

pect that a few miserable millions may slip from their honorable and incorruptible hands; and he certainly misconceives the spirit of the American people if he supposes them capable of compounding such a felony or again approaching the Colombian patriot with a bribe to sear his conscience against treason.

No, General, it is better so. What matters it that "Colombia is in desperation"? The sacred constitution is intact. The infamous treaty is asleep in the tomb to which your dignified, cour teous and righteous Senators consigned it. There are no such obstacles in the way of the Panama Republic. It will have a little foresight as well as hindsight. It will not estimate that \$25,-000,000 could help the hurt that honor feels where \$10,000,000 was inadequate It will be glad to have the canal and will give the United States whatever concessions are necessary. Your people are too conscientious. We shall ne again offer to corrupt them.

The cut of the modern dress skirt does not admit of the old-fashioned pocket in which women were wont to carry their purses. For obvious reasons the bosom of the dress is neither a convenient nor suitable receptacle for this necessary adjunct of a shopping tour. Hence the vogue of the wrist-bag, which swings so conspicuously from the left arm of the woman pedestrian and the

shopper, a glittering temptation to lightfingered folk, and lately a source of revenue to the thief who bestrides a bicycle. The dilemma comprehended in these facts is a serious and perplexing one. Fashion is inexorable, and the "cut of the skirt" must be maintained. The

The Christmas shopping season is on and women must carry money. thief on the bicycle is abroad, defying

What these clerica want is religious dogma, and they would not indorse President Eliot, of Harvard College, who proposes that the public schools teach "family love, respect for law and public order, rev erence for truth and righteousness," for they would denounce this as an attempt to substitute the state for religion as a moral guide.

The systematic teaching of social and civic virtues would not lessen the Catholic and Protestant clerical oppo sition to secular education but would intensify it. College presidents testify that the pupils from the public schools are as moral as those from private or church schools. The president of Cornell University says that two-thirds of our freshmen who come from public schools are church members, and he quotes the fact as conclusive refutation that the public schools are not breeding an irreligious, immoral and anarchical class of citizens. President Angell, of Michigan University, speaks like a man of sense when he says that the character of pupils is affected far more by the character and personal influence of the teachers than by formal instruction in ethics and religion, and he is confident that the character of the teachers in public schools is not inferior to the character of teachers in other schools

President Ellot, of Harvard, and Pres ident Hadley, of Yale, agree that "students who come from public schools cannot be distinguished from students from other sources in any moral grounds Sixty-five per cent of the students from the public schools at Cornell are church members, while of the students from private and denominational schools the percentage of church members is only These facts illustrate that the Amer ican public school system is soundly democratic in spirit and, beneficent in its results. They are opposed to the caste system of British education and are free from the pestilent denominational instruction, which would be sure with our multitude of warring sects to destroy the unity and efficiency of our public education. The public schools are the place for the education of all classes, and President Roosevelt's example in this respect is excellent, worthy of the patriotic spirit that should be illustrated by the chief executive of democratic government.

The County Auditor and the Sheriff of Multnomah County are at odds. There is a difference of \$112 in their estimates of what constitutes a reasonable allow. ance for expenses incurred in a chase after the bandits who held up the O. R. & N. train at Corbett some weeks ago Up hill and down dale went the Sheriff hot-foot, now upon one trail and now upon another. Across the waters of Puget Sound he dashed and up and down its shores, accompanied by a railroad detective, who also had to eat and to ride on passes and sleep. And now comes a man who sat in his office or junketed about at his pleasure, while this arduous pursuit was in progress and presumes to say what all this was worth. The impertinence of speaking

he a great rush from all parts of the Corfu, anciently Corcyra, which has large mention in ancient history, will become famous again. The climate is fine and the island is sufficiently large to afford variety of scenery and situa-

The call for the special session of the Legislature December 21 will give time to do all the necessary business and allow the members to get home for Christmas. A single day, indeed, should suffice for the work of the session; and two days certainly should be enough In the proclamation of the Governor the single purpose of calling the session is defined. It seems to be necessary, in order to cure the defects of the tax law enacted last Winter. The Oregonian fully believes that the best way to cure them is to repeal that act and to re-enact the old law.

The plea of drunkenness has often been urged in defense of a murderer, and not infrequently it has saved from the gallows a man whose crime merited the extreme penalty. By way of variety, now we have a man arraigned for murder for whom the defense "too drunk to kill" is set up. And this man is an Indian whose boasted capacity for firewater is "a pint at a breath." This is a novel plea, to say the least, and interesting because it is new. An Indian too drunk to fight presents the noble red man in an entirely new role.

The Topeka (Kan.) Capital has made postal-card canvass among the Republican County Central Committees of the state, which shows remarkably the popularity of Roosevelt in that section. "Not a single county," it says, "is found as being opposed to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. In nearly every county scores of the Democrats and Populists openly announce that they will vote for Roosevelt in case he heads the Republican National ticket next year."

What A. B. Hepburn, former Con troller of the Currency, has to say on the financial condition of the country is well worth reading. A calm statement from him is published in another column. Mr. Hepburn, while admitting that "industrial" stocks have absorbed practically all of the surplus capital, does not take a dark view of the future

A monument has been erected near overtime for nearly 400 years.

his departure for a mild climate is demanded by his general health and has no relation to his throat. If they hadn't said this, we might have believed it.

When we got out of the clutches of Colombia, we escaped the need of a Good Samaritan. An ounce of preven capture. Cannot some one come up to up in behalf of the county in a case of tion is worth a pound of cure.

his fortress primitive industries it has given world to the new gambling resort; and the factory, the dairy, the ranchhouse

the agricultural college. As the seminary where the daughters acquired all their dower of knowledge it has been supplanted by the private boarding school and the public day school, the university and the more technical cooking school and nurses' training classes. On the othe hand the home has acquired many new uses, not always of an elevating nature

or of a kind to be helpful and inspirin to growing girls and boys. It has becom inspiring a tool for social advancement, profession-al advertisement, political lobbying; it

is temporarily a woman's clubhou where committee meetings, caucuses, club teas, luncheons and department study classes are held ad libitum.

Has the home then entirely lost its old-time spirit of hospitality, simple, unpremeditated, hearty and true? And is there indeed no longer any need for this in our great cities, as Mrs. Gilman maintains? We cannot believe this in the

face of the daily tragedles that the wayfarer in every center of industry -tragedles of the inner life, and for th most part unguessed by careless onlook ers. The flotsam and jetsam of humanity

drift past our doors from day to day there is an uncounted multitude of home less workers doing the world's drudgery without the inspiration and moral suppo

that come from the happy companion-ionship of home life. How grateful to these hard-pressed travelers is an occasional hour by the fireside of a friend, th warm greeting of hand and heart that cheers them on to the next task, trans-

forms the sordid drudgery into a God-given opportunity for self-expression, and points out the divinity of common things. These gracious and beneficent acts hospitality may with tact be perform without conflict with the primal, vital, inviolable function of the home, that of inistering to the comfort and needs the family who created it.

If it is indeed true that the fulfillment of personal duties in social relations is the crowning service of the world-and even genius should not be exempt from thisthen how important it is that every act of hospitality should be a consecrate service, performed without ostentation or sordid motive of social, political, or com-

mercial advancement, but with the simpl spontaneous courtesy which comes from the heart and goes to the heart.

The home of today is in a state of transition. Its use by women for club tens caucuses and committee meetings is only a passing phase in its evolution to bette things, for the time is rapidly approaching when women will have their own clubhouses.

As for the destruction of family unity the responsibility for this does not lie with the perverters of hospitality, as Mrs. Gilman believes. Whatever disruptive and centrifugal forces are at work within the family may be traced to the steadily grow

ng individualism that marks the progress of the Anglo-Saxons, the differentiation of the members of the human race into highly specialized types, intensified tem perament and activities, and the increas ing impossibility in our complex civil zation of supplying from the home alone all the material needed for the full and flower-like development of each individual.

This is a problem, therefore, in no wise connected with our modern distortion of the spirit of hospitality. It is with the human being as with a

oming plant; the sustenance of which it feeds comes not alone from the ground in which the plant is rooted and has its home, but from the surrounding air. Every wind that blows brings it in

creased vigor, adding a gayer, tenderer color to its petals, a fresher green and sturdler growth to leaf and branch. GERTRUDE METCALFE

Lochinvar. Sir Walter Scott.

Oh, young Lochinvar has come out of the west

Through all the wild horder his steed was And, save his good broadsword, he weap-

one had none: He rode all unarmed, and he rode all alone.

So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war, There never was knight like yonug Lochin-

He staid not for brake, and he stopped not for stone;

He swam the Esk River, where ford there was none; But, sre he alighted at Netherby gate,

The bride had consented, the gallant cama Inte:

For a laggard in love, and a dastard in war, Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave Loch-Invar.

So boldly he entered the Netherby Hall,

ong bridesmen, and kinsmen, and broth-ers, and all, Among brides Then spoke the bride's father, his hand on

aword (For the poor graven bridegroom said never

a word), "Oh, come ye in peace here, or come ye in

WAT, Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord

"I long wooed your daughter; my suit you

denied; Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide;

And now I am come with this lost love of mine To lead but one measure, drink one cup of

wine. There are maidens in Scotland more levely

by far That would gladly be bride to young Lochinvar.

The bride kissed the goblet, the knight tood

It up; He quaffed off the wine, and he threw down the cup:

She looked down to blush, and she looked

up to sigh, With a smile on her lips, and a tear in her

eye. He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar,

"Now trend we a measure," said young Lochinvar.

So stately his form, and so lovely her face That never a hall such a galliard did grace; While her mother did fret, and her father did fume,

and the bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and plume: And the bridesmaidens whispered, "'Twere

better by far

To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."

One touch 'to her nand, and one word in her ear.

When they reached the hall door, and the charger stood near, So light to the croup the fair lady he

So light to the saddle before her he sprung.

"She is won! We are gone, over bush, and scaur, They'll have fleet steeds that follow," quoth

young Lochinvar.

There was mounting 'mong Graemes of the Notherby clan; Forsters, Fenwicks and Musgraves, they

rode and they ran; There was racing and chasing on Canobie

Lee, But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did they see.

So daring in love, and so dauntless in war. Have you e'er heard a gallant like young

Lochinvar?

