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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 75 deg.; minimum, 55. Precipit

TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and slightly warmer; northwest winds,

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1904.

## THE PRECEPTS AND THE PRACTICE.

The orator, in other times, was a most important man in public affairs. Oratory was cultivated as a high art. Before the use of printing there was no other way of reaching the public, But since printing has become unlversal, oratory as an art has declined. It is not important now to speak, but to print; and only through the press do even the best speeches get a real hearing. Oratory as an art is therefore comparatively useless; and being com-, paratively useless, it is virtually a lost

Something like this has often been said by The Oregonian. The Capital Journal (Salem), taking note of one of these statements, made not long since, inquires: "Is it not a fact that the highest efforts at reform today are attempts to approximate the teachings of Christ in human affairs? How many problems of good government would find a solution if the teachings of that Galilean orator were realized?" Thisraises a class of questions different altogether.

It cannot be irreverent to say, for it Jesus as to human society-as to prop erty, industry, wealth, governmentwere profoundly socialistic. They were based on principles which even the Christian Church cannot follow, nor even approximate. The early Christian movement under his teachings was one in special opposition to riches, to money-making and to business in general. The good people were poor people -good because they were poor; the rich people were bad people-bad because they were rich. All careful students of the times and of the teachings of Jesus realize that he regarded the whole foundation of business as wrong and looked to an entire reorganization of society-a reorganization resting on something like a community of goods and equality of interests; and the texts remain the foundation of every effort towards socialism, coenobitism or communism, which the world has known.

Now in fact Christianity, at an early time, realized that it could not stand on any close or literal interpretation of these principles; so an importan change took place-a change by which in the course of time the successors of those who started the movement came to abandon their early cause, and to swerve round to a directly opposite position. Starting out as socialistic the movement became religious; starting out as purely democratic, it became narchical and theocratic. Starting out with contempt of worldly wealth, it allied itself with wealth, and made wealth and politics bases of its earthly power. All this was necessary, for no religion can live merely in an ideal world; and Christianity, had it adhered in practice as in theory to the letter of the precepts, long ago would have disappeared from among men.

It is a profound truth that wealth and rank and station are nothing in comparison with the importance of man as man. The ideal herein is of the greatest use; and to a progressive Christianity, using the teachings of the Founder, the world is chiefly indebted for it. But any practical application of the socialism of Christ, as many term it, is an impossibility. Yet the socialistic spirit and doctrine of his precepts and injunctions are the platform of every person who attacks the foundation and constitution of modern socisty. The Christ of the Christian world today is not, however, the same Christ as he of the Christian community of the early time.

MUST GOVERN ITSELF. Surely it cannot be seriously sup posed, or even lightly imagined, in any quarter, that President Roosevelt will interfere in the Colorado troubles. How could he do so? By sending Federal troops against the Colorado militia? Should he do this then indeed you would hear something about his "arhitrary tendencies." Then indeed you would be furnished with a reason for

calling him an "unsafe man," "But didn't President Cleveland send Federal troops into Illinois, even against the protest of Governor Alt-Yes; but under conditions how ifferenti Interstate traffic was blockaded in Chicago by rioters, the mails of the United States were obstructed, and the Governor of Illinois was refusng.to act. But in Colorado there is no | with the higher truth, seemingly little chade of interstate traffic; no inter- comprehended by so many today, that by trade organizations whose motives

ruption of the mails; no Federal question, of any kind. The action demanded of the President in Colorado, moreover, would at once bring the National and state authorities into conflict; and the very persons who are urging the President to this course would be first to denounce it as an unconstitutional

scheme of despotism and oppression. Nor was there anything in the President's interposition in the anthracite coal troubles that could furnish a precedent or parallel for the action he is now asked to take in Colorado. The President simply dealt with private citizens of Pennsylvania and asked them to make an agreement with their former employes in the coal mines, which they did. He did not "invade" the State of Pennsylvania, in defiance of its authorities, as he is now asked to life which subordinates the great man invade the State of Colorado. He has no right to send troops into Colorado to overthrow its government, unless that government repudiates the authority of the United States. Colorado must govern Itself; or, if it cannot do so, the Governor or Legislature must call on the President, before he can act.

What the President is asked to do is simply to send troops into Colorado to suppress the government of the state. He is not so "reckless" or so "unsafe" a man. Would Mr. Bryan, if President, do it? Would Judge Parker? Yet they doubtless are "safe" men!

#### SOME SOUL OF TRUTH IN THINGS UNTRUE.

Upon a frail foundation of fact Mr. Belasco's genius has reared a prodiglous fabric of historical fiction dramatic truth in "Du Barry," It is a ceaseless murvel how readily the romantic annals of France continue to furnish forth the tale and drama. Is there another spot in the world where men and women have had such tremendous ups and downs as in the land of Monte Cristo and Villon, Du Barry and Sans-Gene? Art can do nothing more dramatic than history has already done. One moment Europe is at the Emperor's feet-the next his broken heart is gnawing itself away in exile. Richelieu's devotee returns to share his disgrace, and almost before he can gain the fallen statesman's presence the wheel has turned and the fugitive from the guillotine becomes the master over a thousand lives.

The liberty which novellst and playwright have taken with the course of history has long been bewailed, and justly. It is a perverted view of human records he would obtain whose only sources of information were fiction and the stage. Caricature, of course, makes no pretension to accuracy; but the Lincoln of "The Crisis" is put to base uses, and Mr. Belasco has himself confessed the violence he has done the times of Louis XV in "Du Barry," There is something almost sacrilegious in the way Presidents and Generals are twisted about to serve some paltry lover's enterprise in the typical "historical novel" and in the plays of Augustus Thomas and Clyde Fitch.

But this is only half the truth. There is a value in these works of the imagination which many wise observers have put above the value of mere veracity. The truth the poet or dramatist sees and in a sense creates is a different sort of truth from that dug should doubtless have had an exhibit from the mine of events by the con- much similar; but the Republican party from the mine of events by the conscientious historian. Thackeray's Dukes and Generals may vary at times from their nominal originals, but perhaps they are nearer to truth than truth itself. Shakespeare's "Richard III" is confessedly not the Richard of history, but he is, for all that, the immortal exponent of villainy that comes to grief and crime that brings inevitably using conscience in its train,

The vogue of fiction, and its pre-emi nence over fact in popular acceptance may serve to show us how slow the race is to outgrow its childhood, and how firm a seat in the affections is still occupied and must long continue to be occupied by the story-tellers and dreamers-Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Virgil, The truth these writers set out is often at variance with the truth of history; but it is often truth of a higher value. - That is to say, it is the sublimated truth of the moral order, stripped of distracting nonessentials, and marshaled in ideal formation before the consciousness so as to create the maximum of moral impression with the minimum of confusion and waste. The great artist picks out the great thoughts and principles and so person!fies them in his work that they transcend in voldness and effectiveness the raw material of tragedy and ethics as it is found in the complicated stream

Perhaps the very highest form of truth in fiction is supplied in the traditions and myths of the Bible. Legend itself, which is a nonhistorical narrative handed down through the early ages by word of mouth, has served a most profound and beneficent purpose in all times. It represents the moral sense of the people preserving it, and perpetuates that moral sense or conviction to successive generations. It clothes genuine history in attractive forms, without which all, perhaps, would be lost; and when it is fully understood by the historian, he will, as Professor Carl Budde has said, "not throw it away, but will make use of it in the proper sense and in the proper place; in this way tradition is transformed into history."

It is so with the myths of the Bible They are the embodiment of tremendous and vital truths, which modern philosophy is able at length to state abstractly, but which the ancient mind could only present and perpetuate in the form of fanciful stories, animated, nevertheless, by the most profound moral and religious spirit and intent. In one of Dr. Lyman Abbott's recent books this idea has been well worked out. The Hebrew myth of Eden embodied the truth, Dr. Abbott says, that sin is willful disobedience of law. The expulsion from the garden taught the truth that sorrow is disciplinary. The myth of the Deluge embodied the truth that destruction of sinners can never cure the world of sin. Abraham shows us that whose seeks God shall find, and Jacob's story that God is the God of sinner as well as saint.

When all is said and done, what the world needs is not more accurate information, but sounder impulses. There has always been light enough in the world for him who was willing to follow the light that was given. many million livres Louis XV squandered upon Du Barry or how the two parted is not nearly so important for the race to know as that wild and wandering ways lead home to ignominy. agony and shame. The losses at Gettysburg or Waterico are not so necessary to know as that he who ruleth his spirit is greater than he who taketh a What manner of death Du Barry died is of no consequence compare

round the wanton's deathbed no kindly are not less selfish than the newspafaces sit, and that all that is worth having leaves a woman's life when she lets dishonor in.

## HOW PERSONALITY DOMINATES.

The history of a time is very largely the record of its great men. This was once more true than it is today, and may be truer than ever again; for we are now in the midst of a reaction which was started perhaps by Lord Macaulay in his annals of the seventeenth century and which takes a minute account of the life and doings of the common people. It is reasonably certain that the theories of racial development exploited by Taine and Buckle have gone too far toward a philosophy of to a mere exponent or efforescence of the common people out of which he springs. Social evolution is principally the advance made by exceptional minds. The masses are much more the passive recipients than the producers of the undertakings of the great.

The great conflicts that mark a nation's history are often at bottom battles between opposing ambitions and desires, rather than the clash of abstract ideas or theories of government. What monarchs prize is not the bare doctrine of divine right, but the personal prerogatives they enjoy. The literature of the Napoleonic era, whether Byronic verse or Burke's essays, shows that the ostensible contention for "liberty" was in reality an intense hatred of the revolutionists and afterward of Napoleon himself. In British politics today the fiscal, military and diplomatic issues in the public mind are deftly used by eminent leaders on either side to fortify their own positions in the state or lay the foundations of fancled future preferment. A man's views on public questions are often determined not only by their supposed bearing on his own political fortunes but also by the attitude already assumed toward them by friends he ad-mires or enemies he desires to humili-

This truth is most strikingly exemplified in the great conflict which divides the Democratic party in the United States today; for while the money question, which served as the apparent dividing point between the two wings, is confessedly in the background today and is even desired to be subordinated by both the factions, nevertheless the feud between the Cleveland men and the Bryan men is quite as bitter as ever and as hopeless of peaceful settlement. Mr. Cleveland, for example, is possessed of a flerce rage against Bryan, which transcends the bounds of mere intellectual conviction on the gold standard, and which he indulges without stint at evident peril of the cause whose success he professes earnestly to desire. And on the other hand Mr. Bryan is pursuing the Cleveland men with resentment which he manifestly cherishes above any belief that the country needs Democratic success and the arrest of

what he calls "imperialism." Before this campaign is over it will doubtless appear that this personal element involves a very grave menace to Democratic success. In the Republican party, had Mr. Hanna lived and pursued his Presidential ambition, we has escaped that fate, for now the lenders have nothing to gain by Republican defeat, but everything to gain by Republican success. In the Democratic party, on the other hand, those who have worked with Mr. Bryan see a very awkward situation confronting them in event of Parker's election; for the certhe elevation of their enemies to power and their own humiliation.

If Judge Parker should be elected, we should see the Cabinet, first of all, reconstructed in accordance with the ideas of the Cleveland-Belmont-Hill faction. No silver man and no man hostile to the trusts could hope for a seat among the President's advisers, inasmuch as Judge Parker has distinctly said, in affirming his adherence to the gold standard, that he "would act accordingly." Then we should see the important diplomatic posts in forelgn countries filled with eminent Gold Democrats. Cleveland himself might go to St. James, Belmont to Paris Grav to Berlin and possibly Fred Holman to Constantinople or Rome. Next would come a distribution of Postoffices, Custom-Houses, Land Offices, etc. among those who were considered good Democrats by Judge Parker and trait-

ors by Mr. Bryan. It is too much to expect that Mr. Bryan and his friends will bestir themselves very eagerly to demonstrate that where Bryan failed the Wall-street crowd can succeed; to show that the one thing the Democratic party needed was to cut loose from Bryan and silver and take up with Belmont and gold: to put men in power who have not only put scorn and derision upon them in the past, but will look forward eagerly to inflicting humiliation upon them in the future. Mr. Bryan, for example, certainly cannot think that under Par ker the people would be more anxious to turn to him for rescue than under Roosevelt. It is not strange that Mr. Bryan proposes to devote himself from now on to the campaign of 1908. He has no expectation of such a change in the aspect of our affairs as the election of a Democratic President would produce. It would be idle to count on him for very strenuous efforts toward bringing that change to pass.

## MAKING PORTLAND KNOWN.

As the foremost agency for bringing Portland more prominently to the notice of the country, the Commercial Club, under the direction of Manager Tom Richardson, has employed The Oregonian in the inauguration of a well-planned, wide-reaching campaign A short time ago this paper published a full-page description of the Commercial Club, two pages of the Lewis and Clark Fair, and a great deal of the day's news devoted to industrial and trade interests. Several thousand coples were malled-not scattered india criminately, but sent to men whose attention was likely to be arrested. The first returns are set forth on another page of this paper and speak for them-

Nothing that is put forth in the hun dreds of rational and approved ways of exploiting a city, a district or a state, is misapplied. All matter in print or picture, free from exaggeration, is more or less effective, but why is it that an informative article published by a representative paper in any con impresses itself upon the mind of the far-away reader? What is it that carries in cold, black type between the column rules of a newspaper of established reputation a certain unquestionableness that is seldom associated with like matter published anonymously or

per's? Each works for the upbuilding of its community; the one especially, the other incidentally, yet the continu ous effort of the commercial body achieves no big results except in conjunction with the press.

In exploiting its community the newspaper must confine itself to the truth. This is unconsciously admitted by the reader, for he knows that the great newspaper reflects the life of its community. Every day it chronicles the doings of the many and varied subdivisions of society. It is the exponent of all the activities. You have a complete picture, perfect in detail, of a community where you read the news, the editorial and the advertising columns of the modern enterprising and selfrespecting newspaper. Something of its own character enters into every line it publishes, and it exerts a potent, subtle influence not easy to overestimate

Exploiting Portland and the Pacific Northwest is no new work for The Oregonian. For more than fifty years it has been so engaged. With what results, let the best interests of the Pathis work is by no means finished. It gon and in the empire east of the Cascade Mountains. It will work hand in hand with the Oregon Development League soon to be formed. The Pacific Northwest is putting on its ten-league boots, but its pace will not be so fast that The Oregonian will not keep close to the head of the procession.

### A FUSILLADE OF WORDS.

"All the talk against higher education that used to be discharged along about this time," remarks the Saturday Evening Post, "seems just now to be concentrated against the higher education of women. It makes them unfit for wifehood and motherhood, for housekeeping and plain living, and for everything women ought to love and be devoted to," we are told. All of this and much more of the same kind is substantiated by formidable statisticssuch statistics of calamity, real and impending, as only the croaker knows how to compile, arrange and "discharge" upon an unsuspecting and reasonably contented world.

This fusiliade of "talk" rumbies on and on, attracting more or less attention, but on the whole exciting little concern. Sensible people do not grow hysterical over the natural trend of events, but regard mental development as a thing to be expected in a progressive age, regardless of sex, and refrain from vexing themselves or the community with words intended to limit its application to one-half of mankind. In pleasing contrast to much that has recently been said upon this subject and its correlative subject, women in industry, and in striking contrast to the attitude of churchmen and educators three-quarters of a century ago, are the views, expressed by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, now lecturing at Gladstone.

Dr. Hillis recognizes, as does every manly man, the fact that the home is pre-eminently woman's field, but, in common with other thoughtful men, he regards higher education and woman's part in our industrial life as elements in our development that will, in due time, work out gratifying results. He sees in the increase of wealth and leisure the gradual withdrawal of woman from the earning force of the world radiates social life and culture and hap-

Most people, or at least many people, lose sight of the fact that woman's invasion (as it is called) of the industrial realm was largely brought about by the necessities of the situation. Critics talk of women in industry as though they were there by reason of unwom anly ambition or the promptings of a rebellious spirit. Looking about us, we see in reality but few women who are wage-earners from choice. We do see, however, a grand army of women who at the sacrifice of their own inclinations, have become wage-earners in order that they and their dependent ones may have homes with the refinement and protection which the word designates.

Among women who accept the terms of a necessity that blds them go out into the world to make homes for others or to maintain themselves are to be found the real heroines of the age. The life is not of their choosing, but they accept its duties and rise to meet its opportunities not half-heartedly and shamefacedly, but with spirit and dignity. If individual independence has been born of this necessity, he is a churl indeed who would grudge the woman worker this legitimate meed of her endeavor, or seek to belittle the womanliness that lies behind, if it does not shine through it.

## UNCLE SAM'S BARGAIN COUNTER. The great land lottery under the aus-

pices of the Government, now in progress in South Dakots, passed its first or registration stage on Friday. The ceded lands of the Rosebud reservation form the basis of this distribution, and thousands eager to participate in the ultimate drawing have registered and await in hope and anxiety the result of the drawing, which will begin under direction of the Department of the Interior at Bonesteel, S. D., August 8,

The lands subject to entry under provisions made plain and equitable by the Government comprise in all 382,000 acres. This, with the exception of about a dozen sandy sections, is well adapted to farming. People who have not known the pleasures of the North Pacific Coast climate regard the climate of that portion of South Dakota as delightful. As to the rest, the soil is fertile, the country generally well watered, the precipitation ample for farming purposes, and the surrounding country is flanked on all sides by culti vated farms and peopled by a thrifty,

intelligent yeomanry. It is not strange that, with the advantages thus set forth, the desire to become possessor of 160 acres of these eded lands should partake of the nature of land fever and scatter contagion far and wide. In this as in all other cases, the personal equation will enter and decide the result. That is to say, the thriftiess, the discouraged and those lacking in the grand determining qualities of prudence, industry and persistence will in a few years meet failure on the Rosebud and assert in complaining tones that conditions were misrepresented to them, just as men of the ame class have done from time to time in Oregon and elsewhere. One man

begin, and the tide of discouragement | not a battle of any consequence fought will bear the human flotsam away on its ever-moving current.

While to the man who has spent a few years in the Pacific North-west the climate of Dakota is a condition to be shunned, those accustomed to the extremes of temperature and trying seasons of the East and Middle Northwest will have no fault to find with the climate of the Rosebud lands. The cost of entry and occupation has been reduced to the minimum and the acquirement of titfe has been made easy. No person is allowed to settle upon any of these lands until after October 8, 1904, who has not made entry therefor according to the plan elaborated by the Government. Horses, bleycles and automobiles will not be elements in the coming contest. After having registered, in accordance with the provisions laid down, the applicant may go about his business and await the turn of Uncle Sam's fortune-wheel. absolutely certain that he will be treated fairly at the great bargain counter. No one will gain or lose anything by the time, place or order of his registration, and it is not necessary that percific Northwest bear testimony. And sons registered shall be present at the

drawing. is the ally of the Commercial Club and ... In brief, the cost, confusion and every other trade organization in Ore- worry incident to a Government land opening have been reduced by this plan to the minimum. The humblest citizen, having followed out the simple requirements in the case, will stand as good a chance to get a desirable quarter section as he who is most influential. There are "splendid bargains," as the department store advertisement runs, upon this great Federal bargain counter, but special prices are not made. The conditions made are for the purpose of shutting out those who would otherwise speculate upon the Government's generosity.

# GREAT GENERALS NOT MADE BY

SCHOOLS. very intelligent correspondent sends us the class rank of graduation of noted Army officers, which shows that while some able soldiers were men of scholastic distinction at West Point quite as many were men of small scholastic distinction. To illustrate: Mc-Clellan, Lee, Beauregard, Newton, Halleck, Howard, Isaac L Stevens, Bragg. Sherman, Schoffeld, Fitz John Porter, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Rosecrans, Tower, McPherson, Wright, Lyon, Paul O. Hebert, William F. Smith, Charles P. Stone, Warren, Thomas L Wood and John G. Foster were excellent scholars, but there were no men of superior generalship among them save Lee, Beauregard, Stevens, Sherman, Schofield, Porter, J. E. Johnston and McPherson. The middleclass man was most fertile in the production of able Generals. Out of this middle class came Grant, Thomas, John | right along with it. F. Reynolds, Meade, Buell, Ord, Lyon, Sheridan, Crook, Gibbon, Bee, Hunt, Hancock, Couch, David A. Russell, Pickett, Longstreet, Early, Hood, Ewell, McLaws, "Stonewall" Jackson, Getty, Hardee, A. J. Smith, J. E. B. Stuart, Merritt, Sedgwick, Hooker, Wheeler, Pope, A. P. Hill, D. S. Stanley and

Humphreys. The rank of these men varied. Some of them stood above the middle of their class; some of the ablest, like Longstreet, stood at the foot. Our correspondent inquires what we think of the value of a military education which graduates a McCiellan at the head of his class and a Longstreet at the foot and her return to the home, from which of his class. McClellan proved a military failure, while Longstreet, after Lee of Agriculture against the order that saloonman, disdaining to raise his hand piness, without which wealth and in-dustry lose their consecration and in-dustry lose their consecration and in-ablest soldier of the Southern Confed-tanger of Agriculture against the order that salconman, disdaining to raise his cattle to be dipped before eracy. The explanation is not difficult. No college, military or civil, pretends to endow its pupils with brains. It can furnish them with opportunities for the acquisition of learning, but whether they can digest their learning and can make practical application of it in their profession in every-day life nobody can tell. You cannot teach a man judgment; you cannot instruct him in the impalpable art of leadership. Look over the catalogues of civil colleges and you will find quite as many disappointments; men of high scholarship remaining obscure all their days; men of moderate attainments rising to public

distinction. But there is something to be said of West Point that cannot be said in extenuation of other colleges-the fact that a superior scholar in military mathematics, military engineering and fortification, easily goes to the front, obscures the military talents of men who have great natural aptitude for infantry battle tactics, and mastery of infantry battle tactics was the test of capacity in our Civil War. No great General of history rested his reputation on defensive warfare. The capacity to take the offensive is the test of a great commander. This explains Longstreet, Grant, Jackson and Sheridan. Grant was a fine mathematician and the most daring horseman in his class. This means a clear head and a cool, resolute temper. What is wanted for a great General in an offensive campaign is not that he should be a great military engineer, but that he should be a master of infantry battle tactics. Longstreet was never a military engineer, but he was a master of infantry and artillery tactics. So was Hancock, who, while nominally a corps commander, led 30,000 men into battle at Spottsylvania. West Point no more promises that its first scholars shall come able Generals than Harvard promises that its first scholars shall beome distinguished in civil life.

The record of the standing of eminent soldiers at West Point is deceptive in this respect, that the capacity to excel in the studies that make a military engineer count for more than capacity for the understanding of infantry battle tactics on a large scale. To lilustrate: General Isaac I. Stevens, the old-time Governor of Washington Territory, led his class at West Point in 1839, and was always a distinguished man in public life, while Paul O. Hebert, who led his class of 1840, was always a brave soldier but never a man of military ability beyond the command of a brigade. Hebert was a military scholar and student, but Stevens was not only this, but he was a man of intellectual power that would have shone in any and beneficent order. walk of life

The specific function of West Point is to educate a body of officers in the fundamentals of the military profession. Of course no school or college, civil or military, promises to produce men of genius. West Point does furnish that training that makes efficient military subordinates, and the record of both the Confederate and Union armie at the conclusion of the Civil War shows the superiority of West training; for when Lee surrendered th armies on both sides were commanded will succeed, and perhaps his neighbor from top to bottom in all important re-with adjoining holdings will fail. In spects by West Point graduates. In specia by West Point graduates. the last year of the Civil War there was | encouragement and commendation.

in which a West Point graduate did not command on either side.

The Merchant Marine Commission will meet in Portland August 1 to listen to the views of all interested parties regarding the best method for upbuilding the American merchant marine. A joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club has tesued a general invitation to all persons in the possession of ideas of value on this subject to be present and give the committee the benefit of their views. In visiting Portland the commission will undoubtedly get nearer to the freight producers of the Pacific Coast than at any other port, and if there is any one in a position to give expert testimony on such matters it is the man who pays the freight. The shipping business of the ports both north and south of the Columbia is in most cases largely made up of freight brought overland from the East, and accordingly the views of the shipper as to whether his freight should go in American, German, British or Japanese ships are not obtainable here. Portland, however, exports more wheat than all other Pacific Coast ports combined, and has shipped more big cargoes of lumber than have been sent from any other port on earth. Handling a business of such magnitude, with all of it originating right here, our shippers are naturally in a position to give expert testimony on a matter that is less thoroughly understood in ports where less business of this character originates.

When the Bollvian government received \$16,000,000 in settlement of the Acre dispute, it dispatched a representative to New York with authority to invest that amount in a syndicate to be formed for the purpose of building Bo livian railroads and developing the country. The estimated outlay was \$35,000,000, and the project involved the opening of a vast region of rich mining and agricultural land. The Americans, however, turned down the project, and the Bolivian representative took his \$10,000,000 to France. It is now announced that he has closed a contract with French capitalists and the work will probably be carried on under French auspices. If a nation or an individual cannot lose that which they do not have, the United States is probably not much of a sufferer by the fallure of has been married. Her parents may have American capital to go into a country where it might feel lonesome. The patriots who are now bemoaning the fact that British, German and French shipowners are in control of the South American shipping trade cannot, how- the outside. A few more restrictions of ever, with consistency a few years this kind and a man might as well be at hence explain our light trade with Boliiva as being due to the lack of a ship subsidy. "Trade follows the flag" sometimes, and not infrequently it goes

Dipping cattle, to prevent the spread of mange and other disorders, is practiced at some of the shipping points of our great ranges. The "dope" in great vats, through which the creatures are made to swim, contains germicides that kill the pests and render the cattle incattle business that has taken the place of the penitentiary lock him up in a dark of quarantine methods, at once expensive and defective. It renders the shipping of cattle in crowded cars relatively safe and satisfactory. The process is after which vigorous measures will be taken to enforce the dipping process in Montana. This postponement was probably necessary to enable cattle-shippers to make adequate preparation for the great dipping process, but this necessity is much regretted, since it gives full nine months in which infected cattle may slip across the border.

Perhaps a little more stringency in the laws governing the operation of on the American lines. This view was suggested by a report recently issued by the British Board of Trade giving in detail the fatalities on British railroads last year. This report shows a total of 123 passengers killed and 1912 injured during 1993. A similar report on Amerjean railroad casualties, just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows a total of 225 passengers killed and 8231 injured last year. At first glance it might seem that the comparatively bad showing made by the American roads was due to the much greater magnitude of the business in this country. This view is not warranted by the facts, for while the American roads killed one passenger out of every 2,000,000 carried, those of the United Kingdom killed but one out of every 47,700,000 carried.

Mr. James J. Hill thinks Roosevelt not "safe." August Belmont thinks him not "safe." Baer, the coal trust manager, thinks him not "safe." But all these and more think Parker safe. And they also think Davis safe. The word "safe," in their vocabulary, as applied to men, means those whom the trusts can trust. And in their dictionary the leading synonym for "dangerous" Roosevelt.

Yet how can there be a "race issue when the negro has been disfranchise and cast out of the body politic in all the Southern States where the negroes are numerous enough to count for anything-except as a basis of represents tion (wrongfully) in Congress and the Electoral College? There is no negro vote in the South, nor will there be The race issue, then, in politics, is merely fictitious.

Attention is called to a brief news article in this morning's issue, giving the to teach the husbands, the Record-Herald facts as we have been able to gather says: "Women dress sensibly in hot them relative to present affairs of the A. O. U. W. In its original editorial article as well as in the news article this | Their Summer skirts are light and airy. morning, The Oregonian had no pur-pose but to benefit and please this great hoads and do not obstruct the breades.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Colonel Fred V. Holman, now at New York, says he has "a firm belief" that Parker and Davis will be elected. He does admit, however, that there is "little chance" that they will carry Oregon Such discouragement in an Oregonian is sad to see

Granges in the vicinity of this city are making arrangements for the Oc. fairs of their several districts These fairs promote friendly competition and good-fellowship among farm. On the other hand-well, he has nothing ers and fruitgrowers, and are worthy of | round his waist but a losse beit

## NOTE AND COMMENT. A Feat of Arms.

Russia took a ship And the ship's men, And then let the ship And the men go again.

Burns Up to Date. O my Luve's like a red, red rose That's newly sprung in June; O my Luve's like the "Navajo" That's sweetly played in tune.

He'd been away for many years Around the world to res And now was smiling through his tears Beside his boyhood's home. He'd made a little speech to great His friends of long ago, But when he met them in the street He simply said "Hello! The girl with whom he'd left his heart-

His own Multnomah peach-He'd charm her with the lover's art Of little, honeyed speech; The phrases poets all have sung.
The words of warmth and glow. They trembled on his eager tongue-He met her with "Hello!" He lived a long and worthy life,

As husband, father, friend, And when age wearled him of strife Prepared to meet his ond. He harvested his failing breath
For solemn words and slow,
Yet hailed the mighty monarch, Death, With just a plain "Hello!"

By the way, Richard Harding Davis hasn't won a battle yet. Contraband of war is stuff shipped by

a nation with a small navy. So far Mount Shasta has shown no signs of wanting to run away.

A clock strikes to mark time Men strike and then mark time

Rain stops the fighting in Manchuria, It wouldn't stop a picnic in Oregon.

In the current number of Scribner's Kipling has a story called "They." Them's all right, too.

Last week, with Mrs. Leslie Carter in town, the red-headed girls looked even prouder of it than usual

Portland's Chinese have a new joss. Let's laugh at them, and continue to pray for the kind of weather we want.

A 13-year-old girl of Deer Park, Wash., thought that a husband would be a nice addition to her stock of dolls Chief Hunt has forbidden prisoners in

the City Jall to receive delicacies from home as in jail.

An English publisher wrathfully declares "nothing is selling except sixpenny reprints and books on bridge." It's a mean publisher that reviles the bridge which carries him over the silly-season stream.

A young man writes to ask the best way of spending his week's vacation with the view of obtaining rest. About the only way that we know he could spend a restnocuous. This is a development of the ful vacation would be to have the Warden

Just as oblivion was throwing its dark cloak over Mrs. Nation, notoriety steps used at Echo, the great shipping point forward and drags her into the daylight for cattle in Umatilia County, with suc- once more. The good lady went into a cess. Stockmen of Montana some time saloon in Kentucky and proceeded to tell ago united in a protest to the Secretary the owner what she thought of him. The leaving the state, and have secured a chivalry laid her out cold with the leg suspension of the order until April, 1965. of a chair. Mrs. Nation will recover. The saloonman should be severely punished.

A strange accident occurred recently on the Miami and Eric canal. Henry Yetter, a harnessmaker of Grand Rapids, was watching his 10-year-old son swimming, when the boy was suddenly seized with cramps. Yetter forgetting his handicap of a cork leg, plunged into the water, and father and son were drowned within a few feet of each other. The cork leg prevented the man from keeping his railroads might reduce the death rate balance in the water, and his body was found floating with the head below the surface. It is strange how helpless anything of the kind renders a person in the water. Let a life-preserver slip down the body, and it becomes a destroyer. One is almost as helpless as the inexperienced diver, who loses his balance and becomes a derelict on the surface, floating upside down, to the laughter of those in sight of the balloon-like protuberance in the diving-suit that appears above water.

"An idea which seems to have obtained general credence in the United States," says Vice-Consul-General Conley, "is that if an American abroad finds himself stranded he can always get home by applying to his Consul. Where or how this idea originated is unknown, but it seems to be posessed by at least 95 per cent of the Americans who travel abroad." As Mr. Conley is stationed in Mexico City, where a large number of American travelers are always to be found, he is in an excellent position to gain experience. Hitherto Americans abroad have not been so numerous as the travelers of other nationalities, and United States Consulswe beg Mr. Hay's pardon, American Consuls-have frequently allowed sentiment to overcome judgment, and have thereby suffered in pocket. "If the American is to become a world-wanderer," concludes Mr. Conley, "he should observe the methods of his English cousins, who expect to depend upon their own resources under all conditions and circumstances."

"So long as men remain so pertinaciously conservative in the matter of dress, says the Chicago Record-Herald, "they will continue to have several weeks of each year the pleasant sensations of being alternately boiled and broiled. Hadn't they better take a few lessons from their wives?" And to show the ability of the wives weather. They wear shirtwaists that the cooling winds can whistle through. heads and do not obstruct the breezes. They would not think of lugging about a heavy, hot pair of high shoes." We fear that the usual acumen of the Record-Herald is not displayed in this attempt to belittle the common sense of men. As the New York Press remarked a few days ago, a weman can manage to look like an iced lemonade when she's feeling like a hot Scotch. Women, so far as we can observe, do not dress to be cool but to look cool. On the surface, they appear to have the better of man in the way of gausy attire. Man has no garment that

WEXFORD JONES.