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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAY HELP PORTLAND.

There now seems but little doubt about the intentions of the Northern Pacific to enter the Clearwater country with all possible speed in order to head off, or at least attempt to head off, the sed electric line. There was a time in the distant past, before promses that were never kept became too frequent when Portland would have felt much regret at the advent of the Pacific in that territory. which, by right of geographical location, belongs to this city. It is unneceseary at this time to go into details regarding the idiotic neglect and abandonment of that field by the O. R. & N. Co. Mr. Harriman apparently long ago gave up that territory and burned his bridges behind him. This accordingly left Portland with no hope of relief except from the Northern Pacific, or from

an independent line. Portland would have favored the inde the projectors will not be bluffed out by this sudden action of the Northern Pacific. At the same time, the entrunce of the Hill road in a territory which rightfully belonged to Harriman may not, after all, prove a disadvan-tage to Portland. We have had the fact thoroughly impressed on our minds that there was nothing to hope for in the Clearwater country from the Harriman system. At the worst we shall have as good an opportunity to do there is some probability that we may be in better position. The traffic of that portion of the Clearwater country now served by the Northern Pacific has grown so rapidly that it is already taxing the facilities of the road to handle it by way of the heavy grade up Pot-

That the traffic will be doubled and trebled by construction of a line from Lewiston to Grangeville is regarded as a certainty by all who are familiar with know whereof she speaks, is of opinion country. Development of this traffic will of course demand better facliffles than are possible by the roundabout canyon road, and a water-level route to market will undoubtedly be Wherever in the Northwest the Hill interests and the Harriman interests have come in conflict, Mr. Harriman has retired from the field on the run. This characteristic is so well understood by the Hill people that, in orler for them to secure the old Harriman right of way and grade work between Lewiston and Riparia, it will only be necessary for them to say they want it and are going to have it.

The abandonment of the old Potlatch Canyon route for a line down Snake ing her own possibilities for recreation River would not neecssarily mean that the Idnho traffic was all to be drained down to Portland. There are large milling interests on Puget Sound which must and will be served from the Idaho untry on even terms with the Portnd mills, but construction of the make River road to Lewiston would st Portland into a territory from With the Northern Pacific down as far as Riparia, the rest would be easy. A line could be built down the north bank of the Columbia, opening up considerble new and rich territory, or a trackage arrangement with the O. R. & N. might be effected. The Northern Pacific has never been very friendly to Portland in the past, and Portland has birth of each succeeding child. "A reciprocated to the limit; but once Mr. Woodworth and Mr. Campbell have been added to Mr. Hill's officia family, there are indications of estab-

lishment of more friendly relations. The Northern Pacific has much to admitting Portland into the rich Idaho trade field from which the Harriman system has for so long barred us uld be grateful for a favor of this kind, and would reciprocate with most eight, children are quite enough. iness, of which the Northern Pacific at this time gets but little

ston-Grangeville road and continues to haul the traffic out over two high mountain ranges, Portland will be at no more of a disadvantage than she now abors under. If the Northern adopts a common-sense policy and follows the law of gravitation by building down the Snake River, Portland will be infinitely better off than she now is. For this reason, advent of the Northern Pacific into the undeveloped portion of the Clearwater country will be viewed with a much greater degree of equanimity than would have been possible be fore the O. R. & N. made us abandon hope of reaching the territory over its

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S SOUL.

PORTLAND, Or., May 18 .- (To the Editor. -On reading the editorial in Sunday's Ore-gonian, on Mr. Wood's article in the Pacific Monthly concerning Mr. Rockefeller and the churches, I felt impelled to reply to your argument, which to me seems an im-possible one, i. e., that the churches accept the gift and chastise the giver.

Since reading Washington Gladden's trenchant and logical letter in the Outlook of April 22, however, I merely ask you to reprint the following lines from his pen which express the thought I had intended to convey:

"It is idle to say that we can take this nan's money and then turn and fight It is not an honorable thing to do. It is not dealing fairly with Mr. Rockefeller. He does not give this money with any such understanding. He would not have given it is he had expected us to set ourselves in a against him. Since Mr. Rockefeller made his fa-

the

mous, or infamous, gift to American Board to help on the salvation of the souls of the heathen, there has been a great deal said about the impropriety of first taking his money and then "lashing," or "fighting," or "chastising," him. The Oregonian was aware of Washington Gladden's loose and illogical views upon this question before the above letter was received, and had lamented them in silence. It was hoped, in fact, that nobody would be perverted by them; but since "L. W. W." evidently has been perverted, and possibly others are in danger or have actually succumbed his sophistry. The Oregonian will point out that Dr. Gladden's remark, which "L. W. W." quotes, involves two disastrous fallacies. The first fallacy is that Mr. Rockefeller by the gift of his money put the church under an obligation, or, say, conferred a favor on the church. Now, if he gave the money for his own glory, he conferred no favor upon the church, for he was trying to seduce her to praise what she should not; If he gave it to buy her silence this was no favor, but rather an insult If he gave it from the best possible motives, still it was no favor, for, unless all our religious education has been awry, a gift to the church is a gift to God, whose visible agent or representative she is, and a man, even Rockefeller, cannot confer a favor on God or put him under obligations. In giving his hundred thousand, Mr. Rockefeller was merely returning a part, a very small part, of what the Lord has mysteriously intrusted to his keeping; the servant was restoring his master's treasure; th steward was rendering some minute fraction of his account. He was conferring no favor upon God. Does "L W. W." think he was? And was it a favor so great that God, or his church must henceforth permit Mr. Rockefeller to go on sinning unrebuked and end up in hell? What kind of a return

would that be to Mr. Rockefeller for his favor? Dr. Gladden's second fallacy, and most amazing one, is that by "lashing" or "fighting" Mr. Rockefeller the church would be injuring him. "It is not an honorable thing to do." Not honorable to pluck the brand from the burning! "It is not dealing fairly with Mr. Rocke-Not dealing fairly to save his feller!" soul! How blind, how limited to earthly passions and mere temporal interests. There are many reasons for which are the views of Dr. Gladden! If the pendent line, and it is to be hoped that If she does not fight him, if she does not lay upon him an unsparing rod, how is his soul going to be saved? The Oregonian is thinking of Mr. Rockefeller's soul; what will become of it if the church does not scourge him soundly? Would she be "dealing fairly" to let his poor, bald head drop between the flery jaws that so eagerly yawn Does "L. W. W." think she would? Is that the sort of honorable treatment and fair dealing "L. W. W." and Dr. Gladden approve of? If it is then we pray to be treated unfairly and dishonorably. Even after bestowing all our wealth upon the church, we shall continue to cry "Give us heaven and the scourge rather than perdition and pharisaical scorn."

A REASONABLE LIMIT.

Arthur M. Dodge, who, by vir tue of her experience as president of the New York Federation of Day Nurseries, should be well qualified to that the "absolute limit of one woman's capacity for taking care of babies is eight, and she never ought to have

While Mrs. Dodge in this estimate which was presented at the recept meeting of the Eastern Public Education Association, in Richmond, Va. probably referred to the care of bables of nearly the same age, her statement may well have a much wider application. That is to say, it might be erly applied to the number of children that one woman, in the dual capacity of mother and nurse, is able to care fo in a suitable manner without overtaxing her own strength and utterly sinkand self-culture in the work. While the mother of six children could hardly consider all of them "bables" in the utterly belpless sense of that term, the oldest of such a family might be and often is young enough to make a continuous drain upon the vitality of the strongest mother; while mothers of Millet's "Man With the Hoe," found the continual care of half a dozen

overtaxed body and brain. dozen children exhausting almost to the limit of physical endurance every day, but there is a perpetual strain upon the sub-vital forces that increases with the baby for the time being doubles one's family," is the testimony of many a ceptance of the hard round of daily toll, weary mother, and when the baby is and round it has thrown the atmosocceeded by another baby and yet another, until the limit fixed by Mrs. Dodge is reached, any one at all observant of conditions must concede that, if the mother's strength and the care and training to which children are entitled are to be considered, six, or at

for controlling too many children resuits in training them too litle and in not leading them in the right direction." Furthermore, the cost of educathe way of extending it to those who need it most, so that it may be impossible, under our present methods, to diminish the number of children shall receive the attention of one teacher. When the world learns that the formation of good character and the training of the mind to think right -in brief, that quality in the human race is better than quantity-the reduction of the number of children that one teacher is required to care for to a reasonable limit will be imperative. The limit of the family within reasonable bounds must, of course, precede this, and that brings us back to the first proposition that eight children is the absolute limit of one woman's capacity, speaking in an enlightened and even a humane sense, and that no woman ought to have the care and training of more than six.

President Roosevelt is a reformer, but he is a Republican, and a frank advocate of the party system of government. He always was. He believed in reforming the party, if it needs reform, from without and not from within. He may not at all times have agreed with his party on all points, but he was never a bolter or a sorehead. He has ever had higher motives than sheer revenge for any slight or disappointment. real or fancied, at the hands of the party leaders. Neither spite por tealousy, nor chagrin, is to be found in his lexicor

The President was recently entertained by the Iroquois Democratic Club at a banquet at Chicago, a compliment almost unparalleled in our annals. If

greatly pleased President Roosevelt, as it pleased all Republicans, Democrats and worthy citizens of every political The Democratic speakers were faith. highly complimentary in their language toward the President. But they made it clear that they were still Dem ocrats and expected to remain Democrats. "It is only through the vivify ing power of parties," said J. M. Dick inson, "that governmental theories find practical expression." To which President Roosevelt responded:

Our country is governed, and under exist-ing circumstances can only be governed under the party system, and that should mean and that will mean, when we have a sufficient number of people who take the point of view that Mr. Dickinson takes—that will mea that Mr. Dickinson takes—that will mean there will be a frank and manly opposition of party to party; of party man to party man; combined with an equally frank refrant to conduct a party context in any such way as to give good Americans cause for regred because of what is said before election when ompared with what is said after ele The frankest opposition to a given man a given party on questions of public poli-not only can be but simpet always shot be combined with the frankest recognition the infinitely greater number of agreement than of the points of difference.

Here are words of deep meaning for

Portland at this time. A contest, a party contest, for control of the city administration is on. A Democratic ticket is opposed to a Republican ticket. A Democratic candidate for Mayor (the Democrat being indorsed also by 'citizens") is running against a Republican candidate. The issue was made up on party lines, and there is no escape from the fact that it is essentially a party contest. The situation is give grave partisan aspect because the Democrats are making a bold effort to complete their party control by the lection of a Democratic city administration which shall join with the Democratic Governor, and Democratic District Attorney and Sheriff, in uniting a strong and irresistible state, county and city democratic machine. Democrats propose to elect Dr. Lane Mayor because he is a Democrat, and for no other reason whatever. They do not even pretend that he is a "reformer." so that they may get the votes of the bolting Republicans. There is cention or disguise about their programme. When Dr. Lane is elected be will be the Democratic Mayor of Portland, and an important member of the Chamberlain-Word-Manning-Lane Democratic machine.

There are bright rainbows in the

PICTURES AT THE FAIR.

An exposition without a picture gal lery is unthinkable. To many the sight of the pictures mentioned by Mr. Du-Mond in Saturday's Oregonian will be an introduction into a new world. This art is one where no progress has been made by stages, by general practice, by extension to classes and numbers of students as time goes by. Students of today take for their models not the rork of their teacher, but the examples of individual masters of past generations. In science, in mechanics, nothing is more interesting than a collection showing the history of invention from infancy, from early and crude ex periments to present-day excellence. At the World's Fair the history of the electric telegraph was so displayed. The interest in it was proved by the daily crowds pressing to examine the really pathetic models, testifying to the strug gles of the inventors. In art how dif ferent! In the picture exhibit by cen turies, by schools, by single masters, no one, with eyes to see, and insight to comprehend, will say, here is the in fancy, here the boyhood, here the manhood, here the old age of the painter's art. For true art is ever young. So it comes that the money value of the old pictures rises with the years. Those which stand the test (for there are ab solute canons of beauty established and unchangeable) not only can never be repeated or reproduced, but are so few in total number that the loss or de struction of but one is a national calamity. 'To insure one picture, five fee by three, for \$100,000, as reported of highly nervous organization have often no idea of its value to the world. That cannot be appraised. Let no one lose "human stairsteps" a daily torture to the chance not merely of seeing it, but of studying it, of absorbing its influ Not only is the amount of physical ence and power, of wondering at the labor involved in the care of half a pathos and beauty the painter has inence and power, of wondering at the fused into the every-day scene. Judge It not by Edwin Markham's poem-that shows but one side of the picture, and that the saddest, and touched through with bitterness. The painter has seen the patience and submission, the

> phere of peace. This by the way. If this is in any sense a sample of the collection to be shown, deep thanks are due to those who have gathered it. It is, too, to be hoped that space will be allowed in the hanging to keep the old, brown-toned pictures of the Dutch school apart from

aside in haste and hurry to bright colors. Pictures, like music, are set in cer-tain keys—and in them must be studled. Colors fade, It is certain that many of the arts of permanence have form and line do not die. If the old olors do not please you, study these. Do honor to an art which is not based on love of the dollar mark. The best painters paint now, as formerly, for money, it is true, for painters must live. But in the history of art, misers

and money-grubbers are the rarest of the rare.

LAW-BREAKING AND LAW-RREAKERS. We have heard a good deal about law-breaking and law-breakers in this city in recent months, and but little has been offered that is practical in the way of proposed remedy. Evangelists have visited the city and in loud tones and atrong language have proclaimed Portland a moral plague-spot, pledged a few hundred, more or less, people of the negative sort to impractical reform methods, and, departing, have left it neither the worse nor better. Politiclans, representing for the most part men with a grievance against parties or nominating conventions, have added the rumblings of their discontent to the hoarse clamor for observance of law, and sentimentalists have joined their piping voices in advocacy of "more

law. The municipal election, now clo hand, has furnished a rallying point for all of these elements: Clamor will reach high tide during the next two weeks; a hush will then fall while the votes are being counted, the result will be declared, the tide will ebb and the waves of public opinions, lashed into foam by the fury of frenzied tongues, will subside and the surface disturbance will be again stilled.

If, however, this commotion, inconsquential as it seems from the standpoint of practical results, means a stirring within the body politic of what Governor Folk, of Missouri, terms "an idea that means the enforcement of the law " it will not be without wholesome We have only to read the open records of community life-our own as well as the wider transcript-to become convinced that law-breaking has be come alarmingly common. Again quoting Governor Folk, whose contention against and triumph over law-breakers in Missouri entitles him to a hearing upon this point: "Law-breaking is one of the greatest dangers that confronts free government." Analyzing this danger, he continues:

Many men obey the laws they like, bu think they have a political liberty to disobey the laws that are obnoxious to them. The trust magnate looks with abhorrence on the pickpocket who violates the larceny break the laws against combinations and monopolies. The boodler detests the law-breaking of the trusts, but considers the laws against bribery as an infringement on personal liberty The dramshopkeepe regards the law against murder as good, but the law against operating his dramshop on Sunday is, in his opinion, puritasical and tyrannical. If each citizen were allowed to determine for himself which laws are good laws he considered bad, the result would be anarchy-we would not have laws at all. The only safe rule is that if the law is on the statute books it must be observed. There the moral element and then not enforcing them to please the immoral element

This last sentence is a plain state ment of a simple fact known to all men. The combination that it suggests, or the conditions that it portrays, cannot be broken by the forces of popular clamor loosened at stated intervals. But it the idea that means the enforcement of the law" is reinforced and strengthened by this stirring of the depths and bringing to the surface the misdeeds of official law-breakers, we may be thankthe air and even for the odors that have arisen, indicating the rottenness that is

To know ourselves diseased is half our cur-Said or sung a moralist of a past generation. In this view the cure of municipal corruption in Portland may be said to be half accomplished.

POLAND.

There are two sides to the congratu lations to the Czar on having mustered courage at this late hour to redress the hideous wrongs of Poland. If reports are true, and the Poles once again can own their own soil, can choose their own residence, and speak and have their children taught their mother tongue, and if it be true that this is but a partial restoration of free rights enjoyed for centuries, why should such deadly pressure have been required to secure them? Just one stroke of an autocrat's pen and the deed is done. The simplicity and ease of the act when it does come points the prompt question. Why not years ago?

For forty years the Polish people have groaned under the oppressive laws imposed as the punishment of their insur-rection in the early '60s. Under the imminent danger of the Far Eastern War and of general insurrection at home the heavy Russian foot is lifted off the necks of nine million people.

This Czar is seemingly in the melting mood. Concession to the Poles, concession to the Jews, concession to the Finns, newspaper censorship relaxed. popular councils to be called together, personal liberty promised, police pow

Can it be that the world must modify its judgments on Nicholas II? One thing is sure. It would be the hardest of all hard tasks for him to retrace his steps and rebind the bonds that he has

REAL ENEMIES OF THE AUTOMOBILE If owners of automobiles are wise, they will themselves take the initiative in securing rigid observance of the new automobile law. The reckless operator of an automobile is the worst enemy the owners of these machines can have It was the bicycle scorcher who recognized no rights or privileges but those enjoyed by himself, that created prejudice against bicycle-riders in general. If owners of automobiles find that the public manifests a feeling of antagnism toward them, it will be because a few men are willing to endanger hu man life for the gratification of their own desire for the sensation of rapid

traveling. The automobile law is not unreason able. It permits a speed of twenty-four miles an hour on the country roads and eight miles an hour in the thickly-settled part of a city. A machine must be reduced in speed to eight miles an hour when within 100 yards of a team, and must be stopped if the driver of the team signals for such precaution. Most And there are other considerations, the brighter tints and colors of more men will be willing to observe these Both in the family and the school, as modern art. And to the visitor, let the regulations, but a few will not. The If the Northern Pacific builds the Lew. the Chicago Post says, the "necessity old pictures have fair play. Turn not few will take the position that as long Czar, who are obedient but not enthu-

as no one is injured it makes no differwhether the law is observed or They will drive their machines at full speed past frightened horses and curse the stupidity of farmers who can't control their teams. scorch through city streets at twenty miles an hour and expect everybody to keep out of the way. When accidents occur they will go on their way unmouthed wonder at the grieving mem bers of a bereaved family.

These few are the enemies of the automobile. The real friends of this new and useful vehicle will be wise if they are vigilant and relentless in bringing their enemies to justice. It will no suffice to wait until a death or a br limb has resulted from recklessness, for then the prejudice against the automo bile owner will have been created. By securing strict enforcement of the law and the punishment of all violators, the decent automobile operator should protect himself in the exercise of his rights upon the highway. Reckless driving of automobiles will certainly bring about the enactment of a more stringent law.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC RACE.

The great ocean race now in progres on the Atlantic will do more to awaken in the minds of our people an interest in maritime maters than all the fancy yacht racing engaged in during the past quarter of a century. The modern racing yacht, through many years of association with fair-weather sallors, has degenerated into a simple racing machine toally unfit for any other purpose than a speed contest in which all conditions and circumstances must be perfect. This was not the kind of racing that gave America her prestige on the high seas or in the yachting game at home. Instead, it was those marvelous creations of wood, canvas and cordage which appeared in such large numbers about the time of the California gold excitement. It was some years before the age of steam navigation when their white sails glistened on every sea, and the trade for which they were built demanded the maximum of speed coupled with safety in all kinds of weather,

These wonderful clippers made "good weather" wherever they salled, and, whether wallowing in calms on the equator or plunging through the "roaring forties," they were always good comfortable, seaworthy ships. Their record-breaking performances in the China trade, around the Horn and in the Western Ocean filled their officers and crews with an enthusiasm which is entirely missing in the crews that man the sailing ships of today. The American ship built "down in Maine," or in other localities on the Atlantic seaboard, met and vanguished the famous omposite tea clippers that brought fame and fortune to England, and it was the rivalry thus engendered that was in a large measure responsible for the establishment of yacht racing. This sport at its inception was carried on by raft which were so constructed that they could race across the Atlantic or around the Horn if necessary, and the race now under way is the first move toward getting back to that kind of sport made in more than twenty-five YEATS.

Encouragement of this kind for ocean racing will, in time, bring back that hardy breed of seamen who followed the sea through love of the life of excitement if offered. Modern yacht racing has degenerated into a rich man's pastime, in which expenditure for a single contest is greater than the cost of a small fleet of the finest sailing ships affoat. The hands of our shipbuilders and designers have lost none of their cunning, and they can build finely modeled vessels which have great carrying capacity as well as speed. The fastest salling vessel affoat today is the British ship Muskoka, owned by a ful for the rumblings that have vexed Portland man. Her records on some routes are better than those of the oldtime clippers, and on account of her a money-maker at times when low freights made it impossible for slower thips to be operated except at a loss. The Muskoka is under the British flag because we will not permit her to fly the Stars and Stripes, and there are a number of other British ships that are nearly fast enough to keep her com-

Now if the sporting blood of some of the millionaires who have handled the yacht racing game in this country would only become sufficiently aroused by the big race now on, they might appropriate a sum equal to the cost of one of the Lipton contests and build a few American flyers of the Muskoka type and race 'round the world. This would not only prove a contest of merit, but, if they sailed out to China, to South Africa or Australia and return, there would be a profit on the trip for the freight carried, and National pride and enthusiasm would be aroused such an extent that in time we might have the restrictions which now bind the American merchant marine moved, and we should again win the prestige we once held on the high seas. The sailing vessel will never again hold the position it once held in the carrying trade of the world, but it is not yet clear that the country which can build the fastest yachts and supply the best yachtsmen cannot make an equally good showing with a craft that is useful as well as ornamental

A newspaper man, who owns a Negrito boy for whom he paid \$14, announces that he intends to educate the lad as a test of American methods on Philippine uncivilized tribes. This reformer will fail. The boy can be taught the multiplication table, but that won't civilize him. He can learn spelling and astronomy, but these will not educate him. It takes hundreds of years to clyllize a savage. American methods may be applied profitably to Japanese who have the heritage of centuries of civilization, but one generation of contact with books and association with the best Teutonic ideals will not change the moral structure of a Negrito, any more than it will an Indian. There are some laws of Nature that you can't

The trend of German sympathy in the

war in the Far East is disclosed by the Kaiser's speech in reviewing his troops at Strassburg a few days ago. According to report, he declared that only be cause of the drunken and debauched condition of the Russian army was its defeat by the Japanese at Mukden made possible. Evidently His Majesty qualities of the Mikado's soldiers as iemonstrated on every battlefield in Manchuria thus far, or in the assump tion that, imbued with unswerving patriotism, they are superior in the in entive to fight to the soldiers of th

slastic; brave, but not patriotic; endur ing, but half-hearted. The soldiers of Japan are temperate and clean. It is well indeed, for the Kaiser to urge his officers to emulate them in industry and sobriety, but in so doing he needlessly impugned the efficiency of the officers and the fighting qualities of the Japanese army. If the strength of the "yellow peril" lies in the sobriety and lean habits of life of the little brown men of the Orient, it may not prove such a menace as fear has conceived it to be. Strength thus based should easily counterbalanced and held in check by the race that claims and is ready to fight for supremacy.

We have had all kinds of reform in Portland. For example, our politics has been reformed. The old-time convention has been abolished, to the end that the boss and the machine might be put out of business and the direct primary established. The reformers, now want to reform the city, were foremost in the agitation for the direct primary. If we could only have the direct primary, all our troubles would be over. We have the direct primary. These same reformers put up a Republican candidate for Mayor, and he was eaten. Now they are crying aloud about it. They were "jobbed. They didn't have a fair show. So they bolted. They held a citizens' meeting They indorsed a ticket. But the Pro-

hibitionists don't like it, and they have bolted the bolters. It's a poor rule that you can't make work your way.

The death of Mrs. C. L. Hoover, wife of Professor Hoover, of the North Central School, is deeply regretted by all who knew her work and worth as an educator. Many young men and women who are now filling useful places in life came under the tutelage of Mrs. Hoover during the years in which she was a teacher in the Central School, and gratefully accord to her credit for the measure of success that they have aleady achieved. Discriminating and thorough in her work, her death is a distinct loss to the educational force of the city in which she was for many years a prominent factor. The inspir-ing influences of her life will far outrun the brief span of her years.

It is not easy to understand Repreentative Cushman's excitement the land-fraud cases in Oregon. It is quite proper for Mr. Cushman to believe that the defendants are innocent until they are proved guilty-if they should be proved guilty; but it is scarcely necessary or becoming at the same time to denounce the officers of the United States Government who have brough about these indictments. These officers were sent to Oregon by President Roosevelt, who has some standing even in Mr. Cushman's state. He carried it at the recent election by about 15,000 greater plurality than the Republican candidates for Congress.

And now comes the report that "Uncle Joe" Cannon is going to stand in with the President on tariff reform, When a big man from the great corn belt changes attitude on a vital public question, there must be something doing.

The Chicago strike is practically over

and 35 per cent of the strikers only will get their old jobs back. There are several thousand men in Chicago who now naturally question the beneficent results of a strike. There ought to be some way to assure

the casual visitor that not all the saloons of Portland are at the Fair entrance, and not all the citizens of Portland are in the saloon business. Kuropatkin is a memory and Linie

vitch is now about to fight Oyama. We shall see whether a Russian under any other commander will run as fast. Secretary Loeb declares that he never

aw Miss Mae Wood. It is a reasonable inference from various acts of absence that he has no desire to see her.

An exchange remarks that no one has yet seen a taint on Russell Sage's money. At last accounts no one had Before the investigation is through

Mr. Loomis will probably learn that it is hard to touch pitch and not be de-

Thinkin' Back.

James Whitcomb Riley, in Reader. I've been thinkin' back of late. S'prisin' — And I'm here to state I'm suspicious it's a sign Of age, maybe, er decline Of my faculties, and yit I'm not feelin' old a bit— Any more than sixty-four Ain't no young man anymore!

Thinkin' back's a thing 'at grows On a feller, I suppose— Older 'at he gets, I jack, More he keeps a-thinkin' back! Old as old men git to be. Er as middle-aged as me, Folks'll find us, eye and mind Fixed on what we've left behind—

Rehabilitatin'-like Rehabilitatin — like
Them old times we used to hike
Out barefooted for the crick,
'Long 'bout Apr'l first—to pick
Out some 'warmest' place to go
In a-swimmin — Ooh! my-oh!
Wonder now we hadn't died!
Grate horseradish on my hide
Jes' a-thinkin' how cold them
That-'ere worter must 'a' ben!

Thinkin' back-W'y, goodness-me Thinking dack wy, goodness and see Every little tad I played With, er fought, er was afraid Of, and so made him the best Friend I had of all the rest! Thinkin' back, I even hear Them a-callin, high and clear, Up the crick-banks, where they seem Il hid in there-like a dream And me still a-pantin' or And me still a-pantin off The green pathway they have gone! Still they hide, by hend or ford— Still they hide—But, thank the Lord (Thinkin back, as I have said) I hear laughin' on ahead!

Inheritance.

Isabelle Ecclestone Mackay in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There lived a man who raised his hand and said,
"I will be great!"

And through a long long life knocked

At Fame's closed gate. A son he left who, like his sire, strove High place to win; Worn out, he died, and, dying, left no trace That he had been.

He also left a son, who, without care Or planning how, Bore the fair letters of a deathless fame

"Behold a genius, filled with fire divine,"
The people cried,
Not knowing that to make him what he was
Two men had died. Memorial Day.

McLandburgh Wilson in Atlantic From out our crowded calendar One day we plack to give; It is the day the Dying pause To honor those who live,

OREGON OZONE.

If a Panama woman is a Panaman, Then why is a Panama hat? By the hoofs of the goat on the

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, signs himelf Thomas E. Watson on the inside of his magazine and Tom Watson on the outside. Is this a plebeinn invitation to a patrician revel?

Bad Nauheim seems to be a good place for sick people. Secretary Hay has recovered his health there and is coming home to help President Rooseveit hold down the lid.

Let us rejoice that Nan Patterson is going upon the stage. Perhaps that will keen her so husy that she will not have time to write a book.

General Horace Porter dug up the bones of John Paul Jones, buried in France. Now the Jamestown people want to disinter the dust of Pocahontas, deposited in England. Does anybody know the location of the grave of Adam?

Andrew Lang has written a new hook called "Adventures Among Books." The reviews do not describe it as a thriller.

General Sherman said that war is

hell, and General Sheridan remarked that Texas is worse than hell. If both these statements are true, what is Chicago?

The preachers bemmed and hawed in a fashion and to see; But—they took the money. With John De Rocky's ways they couldn't

One said, "Why, yes, yes, yes," and another

"No, no, no! But-they took the money,

His Nose Detected It.

"Madam," sald the tramp, handing back the roast beef sandwich after raising it to his famished lips, "I am obliged to return this gift; I am sorry, but I cannot accept tainted meat."

Two Washingtons

Two strangers met vesterday at a Portland hotel. In reply to a question, one said:

"I am from Washington." "Ah! so am I," replied the other, delightedly. "Glad to meet somebody from home. We may be near neighbors. I live on H street Northwest; where do you live" "In Klickitat County."

A new magazine published at Omaha is called the Corn Husk. After you have read it you will think it should have been named Shucks.

Now it is asserted that Abraham Lincoln was not the author of the famous saying attributed to him. "You can fool some of the people all of the time," etc. Phineas T. Barnum is said to have been the author. There is no doubt that Mr. Barnum was able to fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time.

Certain saffron journals to the eastward make a feature of a daily essay by a female writer whose name is Smith, but they run under her name the explanatory line, "Granddaughter of Horace Greeley." No doubt this assists her style, and the idea furnishes a hint to any struggling writer who desires to add interest to his work in the eyes of those who require pedigreed literature. "Lineal Descendant of Adam" or "Direct Down

Noah" might suffice. Pocahontas has numerous descendants, but the man whose life she saved can go her a thousand to one, if nan are any criterion.

They are coming from the eastward, where the streaks of dawn are struck: They are coming from the Southland, where the negro runs amuck; They are coming from the prairies, where

The crowd is coming on. They are saving up the pennies for the trip across the plains; They are buying new umbrellas, to be ready

the corn is in the shuck;

when it rains; They are poring over folders, with a view to taking trains: The folks are coming on.

They are coming by the river, they are coming by the rail; They are sliding up the mountain, they are gliding through the vale;. And the world will hear the tumult-when the pilgrims hit the Trail: The Fair is coming on.

An Extravagant Start.

"My daughter, I am sorry to see that you are starting out in married life in a very extravagant style," said a fond Portland papa, after inspecting the home of his newly-wed daughter from cellar to

attic. "Why, papa!" exclaimed the devoted "how can you say that?" bride, "I observe," said the parent, sternly, "that you are using parlor matches in your kitchen."

A Mitigating Circumstance. Mayhap my sins are grievous; yes,

I fear me monstrous in the sight Of God and man the red array Of deeds that do my record blight; They hurl me from Perfection's height, A sinner sick with guile-and yet, I swear me this, my sine despite, never smoked a cigarette. My faults are as the leaves that fall

Of flesh; my soul is bound in bands By demons of the blood-and yet, With all my faults, this record stands; never smoked a cigarette metimes, I know, my feet have trod Outside the straight and narrow path; am with human weakness shod (Like you-but tell it not in Gath!);

In number, as the shifting sands; claim no righteomeres at all; I yield to sundry strong demands

Though still I may escape the wrath And win my soul's salvation yet, For this bright page my record hath I never smoked a cigarette, So, Reader, take this little lay

And know you may be happy yet, if only you will watch and pray-And never amoke a cigarette.

ROBERTUS LOVE.

Banker Bigelow's Disgrace.

Kennebec Journal.

After all, Banker Bigelow probably feels his disgrace less keenly than he would if he had been guilty of striking out is the last laning with three men on bases.