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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1965.

MODERNITY IN OUR SCHOOLS.

To conform to the needs of modern life, educational systems in our time have been greatly changed. On a few simple principles the education of our young people, down to a recent period, was pursued or conducted. The languages, besides English, were Latin and Greek. There was a close and sewere course in the elements of mathemation. Little attention was given to the natural sciences. Modern languages received scarcely any attention. Every one remarks the change of the courses of study, in our times. It is not denied, indeed, that in the old system of Greek, Latin and mathematics there were and still are possibilities of sound culture. But the modern world demands adaptation. Hence the modern pressure towards studies in physand and economic science. Hence large substitution of modern for ancient lan-

It is believed that acquaintance with better for general culture than devotion to the study of Greek and Latin, to the exclusion of them. The literature and feeling of the modern world are vital. The results of this study come home to men's business and lic property and sell it for millions of bosoms. We must live in the present, not in an antique, world. Yet it is true that without study of the old thought and language and history and feeling, we shall not clearly know ourselves or our position, at the present day. We shall lack a certain fine interior knowledge of the present, if we neglect the study of the past.

Our own mother tongue is an offshoot of the Teutonic. Sixty per cent of our delly vocabulary has German roots. Nearly all our household words are of sittons must also qualify physically as Hans Svensen, of Norwegian Guich, this origin. Changes of form, indeed, well as mentally, the theory being that favored re editor last week by dumping make it impossible for the common observer to identify our English words work mentally. There was a time, not with German, but to the student of the so very many years ago, when the railhistory of the English language there is little or no difficulty. In the domain of government and of law, French in- distinction between the different laborfluence, from Roman sources, is prethrough the Franco-Norman Conquest, The literary element from Latin and Greek has come later. Through English writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries we got the Latin literary element. Introduction of the element from Greek came later, largely through need of terms in physical science, to the combinations of sich ibis language was peculiarly

speech are German, it might be supposed that the German language would him if he is known to drink at all. youth. But it is not so. In our English speech French influence is so powerful that the original German basis or stock has long been controlled by it. fact German, in Germany, has been influenced powerfully also by The new order requiring none but phys-French-in ideas, turn of expression, cast of thought. Goethe, Schiller, Leseing, Heine, greatest names in German literature, knew French and wrote and pression of a determination to get the spoke it; and French influence largely affected their work.

adapted.

No other modern language holds the peculiar place that the French language holds; and our modern educational work has been obliged to take notice of it. Hence French, in all our schools. It is the language of active ture has been more kind. and varied life. Its exactness makes it the language of mathematics, of diplomacy, of natural science and of metathe language through which every discomfits, the adversary The rigid moralist may feel a preference for the speech that says every-

dicaments, from which French always opens a door of escape.

Our great English writers used to rail

this characteristic of 1750 French language, which indeed is but an expression or transcript of French manners and morals. Carlyle said that a Frenchman would tell you a story whose truth at the moment was con-vincing; you would believe him; you would deem him a model of faith truth-yet after you had parted with him and had had time to reflect on what he had said, you knew he had lied! Goethe, in Wilhelm Meister, introduces a young woman who had a faithless lover. She says: "During the period of our kindliest connection he wrote in German, and what genuine, powerful, cordial German! It was not till he wanted to get quit of me that he began to write in French. What he would have blushed to utter in his own mother tongue he could by this means write with a quiet conscience. It is a perfidious language; it is the language of reservations, equivocations and lies! French is exactly the language of the world: worthy to become the universal language, that all may have it in their power to cheat and cozen and betray each other!"

Such a language must, of course, be cultivated by the general world-not mankind. that men may cheat and betray each other, but that they may not be cheated and betrayed; and further that they may have command of keen and polished weapons for defense, as well as for attack, which the highest wit of man affords. France, moreover, has a body of literature which corresponds the genius of the language and with the spirit of the people-corrupting, some say, but which yet is forcing its way into our American and English life. A sign of it is the increasing attention to study of the language and literature of France in all our higher schools.

A STRIKING OBJECT LESSON.

The owners of the Consolidated Street Railway of Portland-representatives "first families"-announce through their newspaper organ that they have sold out that property for \$6,000,000. It is a straight steal of at least \$4,000,000, from the people of Portland. However, that valuation of \$6,000,000 is to be taken into account in assessment of the property and "franchises"-and that not less than twothirds of it was got through methods that the grand jury here has just now reprehended and the whole body of our citizenship condemns, is a fact that will not be lost eight of when the city shall take possession of the whole, pay a just value for it and operate the lines under municipal ownership.

However, there is good reason to be lieve that this alleged sale is not a genuine sale, but only a capitalization of the franchises, on which Eastern investors are "let in." That is, the cap-Ital stock is to be increased several ns, the Eastern investors are to put up the money, which goes into the pockets of those who " 'worked" the Common Council for the franchise and yet the local holdings of stock are to In other words, these local remain. the occupancy of the streets by their whatever, and still will keep their holdings, or most of them; while the "deal" carries the value of the stock up to high figures.

This is the kind of "high finance that is making socialists all over the United States. The operators in this of the office devil. The editor is off on case are adding millions directly to his annual junket, their bank account, and at the same time getting their stock marked up, say | run a the public, not to themselves.

tern world is son-showing the nature and the consequences of the system of monopoly and plutocracy-ever presented in Oregon. The lesson will bear fruit, in our politics and legislation. Any of us might be rich if we could "absorb" pubdollars.

THE BEST MEN WANTED,

General Manager Calvin, of the Southern Pacific, has issued an order requiring all applicants for positions with the company to undergo a physical examination. In the employment of trainmen or freighthandlers, it has always been understood that healthy. strong men were required, but under the new order, applicants for office poa sound body is conducive to better roads as well as other employers of labor were unable to make such a fine ers in quest of work. It was a cuse of take what comes, including persons who, at times, looked too long on the wine that was red. The increasing independence of the employers of labor has been one of the greatest factors in the promotion of temperance among

The population of the country has increased so rapidly that it is no longer necessary to employ a man who uses spirituous liquor, even at intervals. No natter how skillful a railroad man may be when he is sober, the railroad companies no longer take any chances with a natural and easy study for our They can secure all of the men needed to operate their trains and run business, who are practically total abstainers, and, as a result, the men who drink must look elsewhere to a steadily narrowing market for their labor. scally sound men in the service is perhaps only a continuation of the temperance requirement, in that it is an exvery best there is in the labor market. The man whose brain is befuddled by liquor cannot give as satisfactory a service as one who does not use intoxicants, and the man who is physically imperfect cannot, as a rule, prove as entisfactory as the one to whom Na-

This slow, gradual working out of the problem of the survival of the fittest will eventually result in a much higher physics. And by a strange paradox it order of citizenship and a more perfect ruce of men. The drunken father not meaning may be concealed, or made to infrequently leaves as a heritage to his appear other than that really intended. Tais, indeed, is large part of its value. caps the unfortunate for life. If we re-It is the most delicate weapon of dip- move the cause by placing a premium satio fence-it is the foll which on sobriety, as is now the case, there will be a lessening in the misery due to at inflicting a mortal wound. It children not being "born right." This is the only tongue which has developed great question of segregating the best to a fine art the use of "sous-intendu." from that which is not so good must some day be faced by the great labor unions of the country. Practically all owners; and these fear neither the Govthing bluntly, in bare, bald nudity; but of the trouble that has ever been crees too often in awkward pre- ployers was due to the insistence of have any. The latter edite

the unions that no distinction should be made between any men who bore the union label. In all unions will be found some men who are vastly superior to others, and, by grading these men on a horizontal scale, not only the good union men, but the man who is paying the

This principle is unfair, and in the end will be discarded. The poor workman, regardless of his union affiliations will be sent to the rear, just as the drunkard and the physically deformed workmen are now being set aside by the In some respects a ruling of this kind will work quite a hardship and cause suffering, but no great reforms have ever been accomplis this world without the penalty being exacted from some one. The human race has been several thousand year reaching its present state of perfection or perhaps imperfection, but much has been accomplished since our ancestors were hunting the cave-bear with stone axes and arrows. There is a greater premium than ever before on men spe cially equipped for mental and physfcal pursuits, and this premium for increasing perfection, through a closer observance of the rules of health, and more attention to the development of the best powers of

THE COUNTRY EDITOR

Who has a better time than the cou try editor? Here we find our old friend Albert Texter, Bohemian and bon vivant, down in Oklahoma, the honored guest of an enthusiastic populace, at builfights, banquets and barbecues. The National Editorial Association is holding its annual session at Guthrie, and Albert Toxiers from all the states of the Union are there. You might imagine that in these days of strenuous tivity in Oregon, sufficient to bring all way across the continent a Vice-President of the United States-days when Portland is just emerging from the rigors of a city election, and the son, there would be excitement-enough at home for Editor Torier There is What he is after, and what every other Editor Tozier is after in these haloyon June days every year, is surcease from trouble and worry and that congenial commingling of souls that comes only with the society of your own kind. The country editor, like all editors, is gregarious. Despite a grievously comon opinion to the contrary, he loves to eat, drink and be merry, to lard over attenuated ribs with the substance, and not the shadow, of earth's good things, to refresh a jaded mind by attrition with other bright intellects, and to revive drooping spirits by the inspiring annals of the year's successes. It is the duty and the pleasure of supine ratiroad cor porations every year to see we editor. learn where he wants to go and provide the wherewith in the shape of passes and plenty of them. If the railroad has an obligation to the country editor which it discharges ungrudgingly, so that he may go where he will and come back when he will, ye editor owes it to himself to see that the benevolent purposes of the corporation are not thwarted. So rare a quality in plutocrats have sold out for \$4,000,006 a railroad should be carefully and regularly encouraged. Thus we always car tracks, for which they paid nothing find that about this time of year sanctums are deserted, scissors are rusting in unaccustomed idleness. the pastepot is surrendered to the bluebottle fly, and "Pro Bono Publico." "Veritas," "Citizen" and "Subscriber" are turned over to the tender mercies

200, or more—all through the it. To be sure, there is a large number that it takes nothing but a stub pencil. with a patent-inside concern to fill a long-felt want in a yearning community; but they always find out their mistake about the time the mortgage becomes due. It takes a great deal of persistence and some brains to get along in the country, just the same as in the city. The country editor who writes a hifalutin salutatory and issues Vol. 1, No. 1, under the notion there is nothing then to do but to put his feet up on his desk and walt for eager subscribers and hungry advertisers to roll in, invariably takes it out in waiting. To be sure, it sometimes happens that Mrs. Samantha Winterbottom drops in and "lays a dozen eggs on our table," and "one of our leading citizens, Mr. a fine load of cordwood in our back yard"; but you may be pretty sure that Mrs. Winterbottom and Mr. Swensen never acknowledge by payment in hard cash the weekly visits of the newspaper to their homes. An editor must eat, and neither cordwood nor bad eggs do much to satisfy the cravings of an empty stomach. The country editor that thankfully receives damaged henfruit and second-hand firelittle of anything else. On the other hand, the public gets about all it pays kind are worthless. The editor who regards himself as a sort of public charge, between donation parties. If he starts out with the fixed determination to print a good paper and make the public pay for it, he will find that his sub- folly has had her fling and econ scribers buy it because they want it,

and not because they are contributing to a sort of journalistic charity. their own merits. But there is still an- ture has given Portland a monother branch of the family, helf-way between the country editor and the ambition is to be the dependent and turing. mercenary of some political machine or state or county administration. What largest cities in the world-Lor they want is easy money, which may be earned honestly enough, but which, of continued fealty to a political organisation, is anything but easy money. Some country journals establish bureaus in the metropolis, and lie at space rates about their betters, though | One track brings wealth, whatever it ers attend to their own business the they deserve. Some country newspapers are owned body and soul by an pulent office-holder, and yet they think to cover up the sinister infli oes that em by attacking the National Administration or their contemporaries by their editors and edited by their

to the credit of all journalism, are in the majority. But we are getting far from Albert Tozier. We left him in Oklahoma. He has started for Oregon, some three dred of him, and we shall be giad to see him and all of him, when he comes.

M. DELCASSE.

The statesman of France who was nown to be most friendly to Russia, and the strongest supporter of the dual alliance, M. Delcasse, has resigned, or to retire, at a most awkward moment. Just now, when Russia will of necessity be influenced by her ally and banker, to have lost her tried friend at the Paris Foreign Office may turn out most important. The more so because M. Delcasse had been the active agent in the negotiations with Great Britain which culminated in the recent treaty, and was thoroughly trusted by that country. It is generally thought that the German Chancellor is to be credited with making M. Delcasse's place too hot for him, and that his success gained for him the Princedom bestowed upon him by the Kaiser without other apparent reason. Of course, the Morocco affair was a conpretext, and was made the most of by the Germans. After all, the settlement between what are called the Mediterranean powers, by which France was accorded the right of making Morocco keep the peace and settle down into neighborliness, was reasonable, . Since commercial interests of the various nations in Morocco were not affected, there was no good reason for calling every one into council. Germany had no trade of any consequence with Morocco. But his not being consulted gave this uneasy and sensitive Kaiser, the chance to complain, and of course he grasped at the oppor tunity of setting France down in a matter not big enough to fight about. So M. Delcasse, one of the most careful and conservative of diplomatists, had to go, for what his enemies call a lack land-fraud trials loom up on the hori- of caution. Had he called all the nations into council, he would have been equally to blame, no doubt, for letting Germany have a finger in the pie. This quiet, self-made man-showing qualities the very opposite of those with which his countrymen are creditedhaving kept the peace of Europe, and yet never surrendered a thing for which he did not gain at least as good as he gave, goes into the retirement of private life at the worst possible crisis for the peace of the world

PORTLAND: A PROPHECY. On the Eastern coast of the United states three cities entered the race for supremacy in the seventeenth century-Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Western coast three cities en tered a similar race in the nineteenth century-Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. Of the Eastern cities, Philadelphia, though the last to enter, had the lead for more than a hundred years. San Francisco, founded first of the Western group, still enjoys the primacy among them; she leads, and leads by a long distance. Will Portland or Seattle ever overtake and pass her? either of them, which will it be?

Cities grow great in three ways First, they attract inhabitants because of their beautiful situations. fine streets, the presence of courts or legislatures, and an intellectual or artistic Washington is such a city. society. Without advantages of commerce, manufactures or trade. It is rapidly becoming a metropolis as well as a capital, solely because it is pleasant to live If any one thinks it is an easy job to there. Perhaps in the course of a thoucountry newspaper, let him try sand years Washington may be for America what Paris is for Francebut it is only capital cities-Vienna, grand army of tourists. Berlin, St. Petersburg-which have really attained the first rank through

happen the manufactures must be of the rancher from California, the the city must have some competitive advantage like cheap labor and fuel or England has carried cotton across the the millionaire banker or speculato great cities upon its sale, because she Our Pacific cities have not the coal in they the labor; and since they would have to bring the staple as far as England does, or farther, they are not likely to engage in cotton manufacture very who will get the most in a higher edu soon. In England again, and in Pennsylvania, coal and labor abound not far from the iron deposits; hence cities like of this class crosses the water in in-Birmingham and Pittsburg; but here, with neither coal nor labor, and with wood usually finds that he gets very the iron, if it exists, yet to be discovered, we can expect no Carnegies. Beer may have made cities famous, but it But a few years of good wages and for, for newspapers with editors of that has never made them great; the lumber industry is transient, no future can be built upon it; beet sugar is a rural like some preachers, will always starve rather than an urban resource; the Orient, where our manufactures must be sold, is not a market for woolen fabrics, but it is a market for flour. When laws are at work, the wheat of the inland empire will all pass out to the world through Portland, because that is Country editors as a class are self-the cheapest route for it; hence it will respecting, diligent, conscientious and be floured in Portland and shipped intelligent, and willing to stand on thence to Asia. Of this industry Na-But it does not seem likely that either of our three cities will ever reach metmetropolitan journalist, whose chief ropolitan rank by the way of manufac-

There is a third way, and the three New York and Canton-have all taken it. They reached greatness by the same road; so did Carthage. werp, the Hanse towns, all traveled it. The name of this ancient and welltraveled road is commerce. It is a wide this genus, thank heaven, is rare; oth- may be, from the inland to the city, and carries other wealth from the city the toll it takes from goods or

> all our Pacific cities. In the long run ors, he it said that city will force to the front wh

in transit.

the natural routes of commerce con ial routes may obscure verge. Artific the plans of Nature for a time, but not permanently. The transcontinental railroads, for example, have played a great part in the commercial history of the Coast, but that part is nearly played out. As factors in the ultimate state of things, they may be ignored. Their not distant fate is to be mere local carriers in the main. When the Panama Canal is finished, heavy freight from the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippl will leave the country over roads ning south and converging at Galves ton; that produced east of the Missis sippl will go by way of New York. Only light and perishable goods will then be hauled over the Rocky Mountains. The prophet, therefore, will not be greatly disturbed by the transcontinental railroads of San Francisco or Seattle. He will find the solution of his problem by seeking the point where the natural routes of commerce of this part of the world converge-routes which lie west of the Rocky Mountains. San Francisco has two such. They traverse the beautiful little valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. All the rest of the world is shut out on the land side by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which press close to the ocean through nearly the whole length of California. Seattle has no natural routes of commerce, not even one petty river basin. The very existence of that city seems like an artifice. The milmaires have created it for their fatu-

ous diversion, as the French King did On the other hand, consider the extent of territory whose roads run all the way downhill to Portland. The great Willamette Valley, the Deschutes Valley, the John Day, the Harney country, opening by way of the Owyhee and Malheur Rivers to the Snake, and the vast reaches of the Snake and the Upper Columbia. Our problem, it seems, then, was solved by Nature long before ntinental railroads were thought of. The site of the metropolis of the Coast was fixed when the mountain chains were upheaved and the Columbia River began to flow. Portland was chosen by a decree of fate which human inertia, obstinacy or folly may postpone, but cannot alter.

WHAT WE SPEND ABROAD.

The oversea rush of pleasure-seeking travelers began early in the month of May, and will reach full tide possibly by the first week in August. steamship that has left the port of New York since May has been crowded to its fullest capacity with passengers, and present indications point to a recordeaking exodus. The full capacity of favorite steamers has already been booked for weeks ahead, and all of the steamship lines are making preparations for the heaviest traffic in their

What this means to the American people financially is shown by Henry Nicholas, in a recent article in Pub lie Opinion. What it means in an educational sense can scarcely be con ceived. The tuition rate in this great school of travel is high, but it is believed that the benefits received warrant the outlay.

How great this outlay is in aggregate may be seen from the statement of ex-perts on foreign exchange, by which eans letters of credit for the expense of tourists are arranged. These for the last five years show that an average of more than \$100,000,000 a year has been spent by American tourists Present indications are that 150,000 cabin passengers will cross the Atlantic eastward this year, the cost of whose vacations will not be less than sale of immense values that belong to of misguided citizens who always fancy the historic heart and brain of the na- \$1000 each, or a total of \$150,000,000. Of Here is the most striking object-les- a Washington hand-press, a pot of stile all make intellectual or artistic sage money. The balance covers the ns, and not without grounds; expenses at a moderate estimate of this

It is manifestly impossible to determine how much each tourist spends or causes like these, and not one of our his European trip, or to strike an exact Pacific trio is even the capital of a average, so wide is the diversity of state. The near future contains no tastes and resources. The 150,000 people large promise for any of them in this who go hence for longer or shorter periods of absence this year will in-Secondly, cities grow great by selling | clude the wealthy miner and his famtheir manufactures; but for that to ily from the Rocky Mountain region universal and unlimited demand, and porkpacker and his family from Chicago, the planter from Mississippi, the schoolteacher chaperoning a bevy of exclusive access to populous markets. young girls from the Middle West, and ocean, manufactured it and built up from Wall street. The individual expenses of these several classes of tour has coal and labor together; she had lets will, of course, vary greatly, as only to bring the raw material to them. will also the pleasure that they derive from the trip and the knowledge of men anything like the same supply, nor have and affairs, of customs and peoples

that they obtain. Persons to whom a trip to Europe is the event of a lifetime will be those cational sense for their time and money An army, though relatively a small one, creasing numbers each succeeding year. In times of industrial stagnation dwindles and in times of extreme financial stress it is practically wiped out steady employment again sets the tide toward the flood, bringing this event of a lifetime to the multiude that enjoys and profits, in a specific sense, by for-

eign travel.

This multitude will be swelled this ear-is being already swelled-by members of the industrial and professiona vocations, to whom the past few years of abounding prosperity have brought the coveted opportunity. We can well believe that the money spent by these people will not be money wasted. Teachers will be better teachers for the old-new outing; professional men will add to their equipment for work in the widened view that travel gives and the better understanding of men and things that it conveys; school children, accom panying their parents, will find the geography of the earth illustrated in a way impossible in books. To all of these, and many others, the price paid for the European trip will be money well spent, and never in any futur

stress in life will it be begrudged. road, and has three tracks for vehicles. the rank and file of Ameficans of mod erate means, who hope some time go to Eur pe, but who desire first to become acquainted with the natural best they know how, and retain the respect of their contemporaries and the support of their constituents, which nations and returns other goods or without a transcontinental journey, of money. By the third track money, con-sidered as a commodity, comes and ment, its energy and its enterprisegoes. Dropping the figure, there are will find arrangements by which the three modes of commerce—carrying can make this trip quickly, comforts from the interior to foreign lands, from | bly and pleasantly, as complete in the foreign lands to the interior, and the way as are those which meet the tour traffic in money. The city grows upon lat at the great ports of the Atlanti seaboard and carry him to a foreign shore. To this army of home tourists the present Summer presents large op-portunity. The European trip will come later, and will be not the less en-

loyed, but the more rather, in that they have first come to know something of the vasiness, the beauty and the wonderful resources that lie between the Atlantic and the Pacific in the wide expanse of a great continent.

Oregon real estate dealers must ex pect to wait until 1906 or even longer for the fruits of their sowing in 1905 People who come to the Fair this year will visit different sections of the state looking for desirable locations. They will examine many pieces of farm or city property, and some will invest be fore returning to their Eastern homes. All will come, however, on round-trip tickets, and many will go up their affairs in the East before buying homes in Oregon. A large proportion of the people who come here to see the Fair are "looking around." They are not certain whether they wish to come here to live, but they will learn of Oregon's delightful climate, varied resources and beautiful scenery before they leave the state. They will not forget what they have learned, and many will, in a year or two, sell their homes on the other side of the Rockles and come to Oregon to live. Then the real estate men will receive returns for the time and money they spend this year showing the visitors what Oregon has in the way of investments. This should be and probably will be a profitable year for men engaged in selling real estate, but not all the results efforts in that line will be realized in

Baron Rosen, as the Russian Minister to Japan immediately preceding the war, exerted his influence steadily for peace. It is currently believed, at least in Tokio, that had his advice been taken there would have been no war. When the war came and he was recalled, he was not cordially received in official circles at St. Peters burg, for the reason that he had not, as it was considered, played Russia's bold game with as strong a hand as it was thought he might and should have done. The withdrawal of Count Cas sini from Washington, the most anti-Japanese of Russian diplomats, and the coming of Baron Rosen, the most pro-Japanese, has been held to be indicative of Russia's disposition to make peace in the Far East and her appreciation of the kind offices of President Roosevelt looking to an honorable adjustment of terms with her victorious adversary.

A Massachusetts professor is said to have received a shock of 500,000 volts of electricity in order to show how harmless it is when properly handled. The news report says that "special apparatus" was placed around his body while the test was being made. There does not appear to be anything very remarkable about the feat, for a "special apparatus" known as a lightning rod has been known to prevent a house suffering any damage from a good many thousand volts of the invisible The professor's demonstration would have been more remarkable had It taken place in the chair at Sing Sing or on a third rail. Five hundred thousand voits there would at least cause him to sit up and take notice

A Canadian cruiser has just sunk an American fishing tug, which failed to stop when ordered to do so. The American vessel was beyond the legal limit in Canadian waters, and there is accordingly not much danger of international complications arising. It has been some years since Canadian cruisers or cutters had the pleasure of chasing American sealing schooners, and, in lieu of entertainment of this nature, the occasional capture of a fishing tug or smack will serve to remind us that the tion. San Francisco, Portland and Se- this amount, \$37,500,000 represents pas- Canadians have not forgotten the restrictions we have placed on their own fishing operations in waters near the boundary line.

The United States Navy knows how other possible future enemy may find out. One gunner on the battleship Kentucky hit a target 21x17 feet 1000 yards distant, with a five-inch gun, thirteen times out of fourteen; an thirteen times without a miss; and two other gunners twelve out of thirteen No belligerent warship could stand such gunnery long, unless it had better gunners; and no other navy has

Now what are the "first families" go ing to do with the four millions of dolstreets of Portland? Spend part of it in ever-growing luxury, of course, and the remainder in schemes for their own future enrichment. Small part of it to the cheap hirelings who run their news paper.

The Norwegians want to set up governmental housekeeping on their own account. When they have maintained a separate royal household of English stock for a few years they will doubtless find that on the score of running expenses the co-operative system is the

Both beiligerent nations now look to President Roosevelt to settle their trouble. Evidently there is some mistake about the mission of the Rig Stick. The only use the President has ever

California Knights Templar who

come to Portland next month are certain to receive the same quality generous welcome that they accorded to Oregon brethren at last year's con-The President going to make a grand

tour of the South and his wife buying

a farm in Virginia indicate that Roo veit will grow in popularity on the sunny side of Mason and Dixon's line It is evident from reports from Manchuria that neither the Japanese nor the Russian commander has learned of

ns at Washington and other National capitals. Be it noted that Portland's bank clearances last week showed an increase of 60 per cent over the corre

sponding week last year. And they are It will be a relief to other policy-holders to know that men who have been in control are insured in the Equitable

Paul Morton for presidency of the Equitable; Prince Arthur for the throne of Norway; two good men nominated

for good jobs. There are still a few streets that the consolidated Street Railway Company ocen't own. Then there's the river. OREGON OZONE.

Norway appears to believe thoroughly

Somebody has figured out that the war osts Russia about \$10,000,000 a week. The last week in May was somewhat more expensive than the average.

The chief difference between St. Louis and Portland, leaving climate aside, is this: In St. Louis, when a pioneer dies, he need to run a steamboat on the Mississippi and was intimately acquainted with Mark Twain when the humorist was a river pilot. In Portland, when a pioeer dies, he came across the plains in an ox wagon back in 'th and took dinner with Marcus Whitman at the old

Mr. Kryl, the long-haired cornet soloist with the Innes Band, proposes to get a hair-cut this week, for which he offers any competent barber in Portland the unusual fee of \$1. If it is worth a dollar to trim a cornetist how much would it be worth a shear Paderewski?

Lewis and Clark Journal Up to Date.

PORTLAND, June 10, 1905.-We have egun to despair of discovering Astoria-Here we are, a hundred miles from the object of our expedition, stuck fast. All our men have hit the Trail and de-Even the Show-Show-Me serted. squaw, Sacajawea, the Sixth, has ceased to be our guide, philosopher and friend, and has hired herself out to the Gay Parce combination as a danseuse from Paris, Texas; and old Charboneau, our French-Canadian trapper and scrapper has rented himself to the Streets Cairo outfit us a turbaned Turkish spieler. And alas and alack! that cuts little tootney-wootsey pet of the expedition, Sacajawea's pappoose, is earning a high salary as an infant in the infantincubator establishment. Truly has this 'rail hit us hard!

As to ourselves, we are doing very well, thank you. Last night we were invited to a gathering of the Webfoot tribe in honor of Big Chief Goods, in a handsome whitewashed tepee on shore of the lake. If the people back in Virginia imagine that these tribes out here where the Oregon rolls are not civilized, let them hit the Trail and come to this Wallamet settlement this ammer instead of hitting the boardwalk at Asbury Park. The braves, when they attend an evening reception, wear swallow-tail coats and the charming Pocahontases dress decollette. Truly, there has been great advancement since we first struck this neighborhood in 1805. It must be seen to be appreciated.

In about three weeks, provided we can collect our men and pay the ransom demanded for Sacajawea and the pappoose, we hope to push on toward the reputed location of Astoria.

The Stringtown Band.

I'm no great shakes for music, though I play a chune or so, And make a feint at singin' "Home, Sweet Home" or "Ole Black Joe." When axed to and persuaded-like; but lemme tell you what:

think your city music now is mostly run to rot. I've heerd your primer dennys sing an octave and a haff-

Melby and Adline Paddy, but their antico makes me laff; I've heerd your Damrot concerts, too, and Sunte's band to boot And every orkstry in Noo York, and all

the horns they toot; But if I'm wantin' music that affects me like a pome.

call for somethin' techin' by the ele bress band at home. The ole brass band at Stringtown! W'y,

it's be'n an age ago Since that Perfessor learnt the boys to blow. He had long hair he never combed; he didn't wear no beard: But he could play the finest chunes that's

ever yet be'en heerd. He pounded the peanner, and he plunked the mandolin; And when he scraped the fiddle you forgot this world o' sin

And went gallantin' up the sky upon an angel's wing. . That feller'd fetch the music from a drygoods box, by jing! And so he made us all buy horns, and

learnt us how to play-Till we could beat him at it, by the time he went away. Bill Bunker played the first cornet, Jim

Wilson second, Jack Gillespie clashed them cymbal things till you'd 'a thought they'd crack; Sid Lincoln was the artist on the clari'net,

and Jos-His brother-on the big bass horn could drown ole Gabriel's blow. The trombone, it was blowed by Jones, who were a beaver hat;

Tom Shelton tapped the tenor drum. The bass drum? I beat that! And when we marched along the street with manly stride and swing. I low we manufactured noise that made And proud? Well, now, I 'low there's no

be-cityfied galoot Gits haff the honors poured on us when we begun to toot.

I know these primer donnys, in the city,

on the stage, With squeechy, speaky upper notes, fist now are all the rage; And these here bands that set around on cheers, and claw the air. Are mighty pop'lar here in town; but say, now, I declare!

Jist gimme ole Bill Bunker, sir, and Jim and Jack and Sid, Tom Shelton and the undersigned, and won't we lift the lid?

W'y, haff the music nowadays is educated And can't compare with that brass band

made up of Stringtown boys; For when we played ole favor-ites like "Swanes River," w'y, The feelin' that we putt in them made all the women cry.

Hurrah! hooray! I'm back ag'in behind that drum today (In ricollection-like) and hear the boys begin to play! We're struttin' up the Stringtown pike,

and all along the sides Are gathered Nells and Carolines, and Mary Anns, and Lides-Our sweethearts; hear that first cornet! and hear them cymbal things!

And hear this big bass drum o' mine! . . O Lordy-gimme wings want to fly back twenty year, and

flop right down and land Slap in the middle of the street, in Bill Bunker's hand! I want to give that drum a whack, and

of music out of it—and play them String-