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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1906

## WONDERFUL CHANGE

Strange changes have taken place in the political sentiment of the country, as to the relative positions of state and Federal Governments. Our Southern States, which, forty-six years ago, claimed the right of secession and of individual sovereignty and independence, now are willing to forego their claim even to the right and duty of quarantine at their own ports, and wish to devolve this function on the general Government

Senator Mallory, of Florida, has offered a bill for prevention of the advance of yellow fever into the United States, and apparently he has the support of the whole body of Senators and Representatives of the Southern states for it. The bill also makes provision for treatment the yellow fever, after it shall have entered ports of the United States, and appropriate: \$500,000 for its objects, to be expended under direction of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States. It is the outcome of the experience of last Summer, when Louis lang and other states, in the presence of an epidemic of yellow fever, called to the general Government for help, and actually turned over to the general Government the whole management of the ou runtine and epidemic, in the

general Government, by means of its superior resources and power, can than the states and can deal with an enidemic more thoroughly, is sound. But it is a strange argument to come from the old section of state sovereign-The world isn't bigger than it was in 1860-61: but there are better conceptions of it, and of the relations of one part or another to the whole. It . is strange to observe that an argument against disunion would now be to superior effectiveness of the power of the general Government in dealing with epidemic pestflence, and that argument from the South, "The world

It is worth while from every point of view. You must know your own country before you can travel intelligently in others. There is little lutention, we may suppose, on the part of Americans who go abroad, of permanent expairiatlon. America, then, is their country. How is one who hasn't seen it to have any gauge or standard for comparison of other countries with it?

America, or that portion of them, who undervalue their country live amid provincial conditions in our Eastern states. Our Western people have a juster estimate. They do not undervalue the Eastern states either.

Of course we shall find, indeed we do find. Eastern newspapers, not a few. inclined to ridicule the movement in our Western, Rocky Mountain and Paeific states, which enjoins it on our people to "see America first." The Chicago Chronicle deals with these in a manner entitled to commendation. says even those Americans whose chief desire seems to be to make themselves as much like Europeans as possible ought to know by this time that Europeans who travel at all see their own countries first. We can not be really like them unless we do likewise. It remarks further that the Eastern newspapers which enlarge on the necessity, as a balt for our travelers, for "expensive ruins" and cathedrals, and daret at meals and "no ples served for breakfast" and other witticisms of like mature, show how little progress they the elements of catholicity and good

Rulus, continues the Chronicle, are of small consequence to anybody unless them, and of these the great majority of Americans who travel for pleasure cnow very little. As to cathedrals, there are some in the remote Southwest nearly as old, quite as interesting in general and far more shabbily picuresque than any in Europe, and there are in the same quarter ruins that may not be quite as expensive to see, but are just as uscless. The one thing that these and other Western attractions for travelers lack in order to become haunted by traveling Americans is that they have not yet been made fashion-

But perhaps the ludicrous thing in the chaff of the Eastern press is that the West, in order to attract tourists, "must have a population that does not swear, swagger and carry revolvers."

in the streets of New York or Chicago been imposed upon the world by mill will hear more profanity and see more swaggering and bumptiousness of all that war." try of the West in twice the time and will probably pass close by more revolvers hidden away in the clothen of Yeggmen and "tailor-made" tramps.

It is probably quite useless to try to convince this class of Eastern critics of the grotesque caricature they have conceived, but the real West can afford to laugh at them unaffectedly. At the same time they may take comfort in the thought that "see America first" does not mean Western America only, but all America.

To the Chicago Chronicle The Oregonian wishes to render its acknowledgments for the article from which it has drawn so largely. The Oregonian has drawn from the article because it is "just the stuff."

Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negr poet, is dead at his home in Dayton, Ohlo, after three years of illness. Like many poets of greater fame, he died young, for he was born in 1872. As a boy he earned his living by manual work, but managed to graduate from the Dayton High School and very early began to write. The only events in his life have been the publications of his 21 books, some in prose, some in verse. Dunbar's fame rests upon his poems in no sense a great poet, he had nevertheless a true lyric gift, and has sung melodiously, both of joy and sorrow, with pathos, humor and sound philose His dialect poems are much betphy. ter than those in standard English The latter are self-conscious, if stilted in style, and are tinged deeply with a melancholy which may be racial. Certainly there is profound and sad race consciousness in the strong sonnet "Slow moves the pageant of a climbing race," and something like despair in the lines to Robert Gould Shaw which close bitterly,

Since thou and those who with thee died for right, Have died, the present teaches, but in value Dunbar was probably melancholy by temperament; but his dialect poems are almost always gay and often jubilant, while they lack neither pathos tender religious feeling. "Two Little Boots" works over a somewhat threadbare sentiment, but "When Dey 'Listed Colored Soldiers," and "Long Ago," appeal to the deeps of human nature with

loveller than the chorus. Hang a vine by de chimney side An' one by de cabin do';

absolute lyric power. There is nothing

An' sing a song for de day dat died. De day of long ago; and if it recalls too vividly the "tende light of a day that is dead," one must not forget that Tennyson bimself bor rowed from those gone before. "Dat Ol' Mare O' Mirie" is a much finer hunorous poem than Holmes' "One Hoss Shay" and will live longer, or ought to It is less cultured, but goes directly to the heart in a way Holmes never dreamed of. Any person to whom

the difference between wit and humo:

is indistinct might make it clear by

comparing these two poems, Dunbar's best religious lyric is "De Sheepfol'," and there are few better nes in English or any other language His philosophy of life, if tinged with melancholy, is still same, courageous nd wholesome. "Dey's lots of knocks you's got to tek, befo' yo' journey's done," he sings in "Joggin' Erlong" and Dey is times w'en tribulations seems to git de uppah han'." but he insists that it is best "to keep on loggin' and a little bit o' song, de mo'n is allus brightah w'en de night's been long. Some of Dunbar's lines are so beautiful that they make the throat ache like maintain more effectual quarantine the music of Trovatore. Let one read "A Spring Wooing" and if the shivers on down his back at the line "I's a waitin' for you, Lucy," it is because he cannot feel the beauty of

# In the course of his rebuke to Senator

Patterson for bolting the plan of action prescribed by the Democratic caucus upon the Dominican treaty, Mr. Balley of Texas, found opportunity to pay his compliments to the President, Mr. Roosevelt, he declared, was the first of our Presidents, living or dead, to accept strife as a philosophy of life, and he wondered how Christian people could support a man holding such opinions Clearly Mr. Balley must have forgotten many things about Christians and Christianity before he could have made such a surprising statement. He must have forgotten, for one thing. Baring Gould's hymn, perhaps more sung than any other by young Christians today. "Onward, Christian Soldiers, Marching as to War," and that other hymn older and more belligerent still, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" which goes on to pray galiantly, "Since I must fight if I would reign, increase my courage, Lord." The great songs of the church are all militant, "Thy saints in all this glorious war," so runs one of the grandest. "shall conquer though they die." Christians habitually and instinctively describe themselves as warriors, an army with banners, a host engaged in conflict which death alone may end. "Ne'er think the victory won, nor lay thine armor down; the work of faith will not be done till thou hast gained thy crown." The church on earth is the church militant; only beside the river of the water of life will it become

the church triumphant. Mr. Balley's perplexity is therefore needless. Christians support a man who, like Mr. Roosevelt, stands out boldly on the side of righteousness and justice because his fight is the very heart and soul of their religion, "I ame not." declares the founder of Christianity, "to send peace, but a sword." In the apocalyptic vision John cheld him clothed with a raiment have made as observers and critics in dipped in blood, out of his mouth went a sharp sword to smite the nations, and "treadeth the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God." Not long before his death Paul wrote to Timothy, "I have fought a good fight," and if Christians admire the great pupil of Gamallel for his grit and pugniselty in a worthy cause, why not

Roosevelt? Christianity was born in strife. The life of Jesus was a perpetual contest with the Pharisees, who finally overcame him and put him to death. church began in strife between the adherents of Peter and Paul. Its early history was a complicated and most bitter warfare among zealous sects. It was established in the Roman Empire by war; it was propagated in Germany and Scandinavia by war; its mission aries are sustained by force today in China and Polynesia. The canon of the New Testament was fixed by strife; the doctrine of the trinky prevailed only after long and bloody wars. Every

tary force. Bunyan, whose writings are esteemed next to the Bible among the faithful, depicts the Christian fife as a "boly war." In the "Pilgrim's Progress" Christian had to fight a death struggle with Apollyon. Bailey ought to wonder not how Christians can support Roosevelt, but how

any of them can oppose him. Mr. Balley's statement that the President has accepted strife as a philosophy of life will be news to most people. Mr. Roosevelt has pointed out the efficacy of war in advancing civilization, but that is a very different thing from making it an ideal to live for. If he had done so, however, he would have followed the example of some of the best and greatest of men. It is one of the oldest and most persistent tenets of religion and philosophy that the uni-verse exists by reason of strife between two opposing powers, sometimes called Light and Darkness, sometim Ormuzd and Ahriman, cometimes God and the Devil; with the corollary that should the strife cease, the universe would vanish and human history come to an end.

Certainly that part of the universe which we call the United States began in strife and its whole history so far is a record of strife, sometimes on the battlefield, sometimes in Congress; now in the Federal Courts, now in the realm of industry; but olways between two opposite and eternally hostile princi-One principle declares that the earth and the fullness thereof were made for the benefit of a few select inlividuals; the other that they were made for the equal benefit of all mankind. During the first three-quarters of a century of our history the first of these principles was maintained by Mr. Balley's party in the institution of human slavery. It is now maintained by Mr. Bailey himself and many of his Senatorial colleagues in their attacks upon the President, who stands before the country as the champion of equal

rights and a square deal for all men. To champion an idea means strife No idea, however good in itself, ever made its way in the world by peaceful neans. A few have prevailed without actual bloodshed; but there may be bitter strife without death and slaughter. When Mr. Balley says the President has adopted the philosophy of strife be may simply mean that Mr. Roosevelt will never rest until the principles of right and justice prevail in Federal legslation. If this is his meaning, his remark is probably true. But is it to be accounted to a man for dishonor that he remains inflexibly loyal to the people who elected him their Chief Magistrate? If such loyalty involves strife with public enemies, should the blame fall upon him who fights for the National welfare, or those who fight against it? If Mr. Roosevelt is the only President who has engaged in this strife, as Mr. Bailey asserts, does that fact make him less than the others, or greater?

"The North Americans of Antiquity have always been a puzzle to the students of the archaeology of the Western Hemisphere. There was a race ere long preceding the coming and existence of the race or races found here by the European discoverers. They left tokens of their presence in the great ounds of the Ohio Valley and in the architectural rulns of Middle and Southern North America. Cranial measurements and such retics of their art as have been recovered show they Indians" found here by Columbus and his successors. The relics and ruins show there was some kind of civilization here, in an era of unknown antiquity. It is now believed generally ogists that the Indian races with which we have been familiar during our era are kin to Asiatic stock and come from Asia within a time compar atively recent. But the older racewhat was it? The query leads to the suggestion that man may have existed in the Western at an earlier time than in the Eastern Hemisphere.

At all events it is practically settled that a very ancient race inhabited America; that it was very different from our modern Indian races, and that our modern Indians knew nothing of it. What caused the disappearance of this ancient race is open to conjecture. Such records as remain exist in the works this race left behind it. The remains form a study of increasing interest among ethnologists and archacologists everywhere. A party of Frenchmen, under direction of County Maurice de Peregny, is now at work in Central America. From it come surprising announcements of new discoveries of a great city of the Mayan There has been much of this or similar work heretofore, the results of which are recorded in the occounts of many explorers. But we are told all will be eclipsed by the publication of the new proofs and discoveries.

A CASE OF MULTIPLE PERSONALITY. King Leopold, of Belgium, is a mon arch whose power is strictly limited by constitutional restraint. King Leopold, of the Congo State, though he is the same man, is subject to no such limitations. In his African dominions he is an absolute despot, and there is overwhelming evidence to prove that he is avaricious and cruel almost beyond parallel. The Congo State is not a dependency of Belgium or in any way subject to the Belgian government. King Leopold was made its sovereign, by international agreement, in his per onal, not in his official capacity.

The distinction may seem a fine one, but it is common enough in history. The Czar of Russia, for example, is Duke of Finland in his personal capacity only, and if the treaty of 1809 observed, the Russian government would have no power in Finland. The two countries would be entirely independent, though under a common ruler Theoretically the case is much the same with Austria and Hungary. The Austrian Emperor is King of Hungary, but Hungary is not a state subject to Aus tria nor is it a part of Austria. An arrangement of the same sort existed until very recently between Norway and Sweden; Oscar was King over both countries, but they were entirely independent of each other. To go a little farther back in history, William- the Norman, King of England, was also Duke of Normandy, and in the latter capacity had to do homage to the King of France, though as King of England,

he was an equal sovereign. The metaphysical complexity of this arrangement in the world of politics almost parallele some modern develop-ments in high finance. William of Normandy making war on France as King of England at the same time that he did homage as Duke of Normandy is

Morgan selling stock as an insurance The idea of multiple personality is thus seen to be ancient and highly respect-

old as a dual ruler has not negleoted that species of charity which be-Congo State he possesses in that unhappy country a private estate cov-ering about 113,000 square miles, whose principal products are rubber and ivory. To gather his harvest he compels the natives to work for him without pay, and the ordinary penalty which he inflicts for idleness is to cut off the offender's hands and feet, or both. The natives work under bosses judiciously selected from hostile tribes and, it is credibly reported, that bosses not only pay no respect to family relutions, but they have murdered villages on slight provocation and occasionally they feast upon the bodies

of their victims. Under Leopold's rule the population of the Congo State has decreased by 10,000,000 souls in some fifteen years; but this misfortune seems to be pensated by an increase of \$15,000,000 in als private fortune. Thus every dead African for whom Leopold is responsible has netted him exactly \$1.50. Probably the Reverend Thomas Dixon, Jr., would call this a fair price, but to the rest of the world the transaction presents features more or less repul-sive. Since Leopold was set over the Congo State by international agreement, and has apparently done very well for himself in the office, the time seems ripe for the nations which selected him to suggest that he follow the Illustrious example of Mr. Mcwithout delay and retire from his fruitful graft. In choosing his successor it might be well to pay some attention to the welfare of the vast doninion which he has plundered and ruined.

## A MODERN MIRACLE

The development of Helen Kellar challenges the wonder of mankind, Who shall say that the age of miracles is past, after having read a brief synor sis of the achievement of patience and faith and labor in behalf of and by this young woman during the past twenty-five years? The record shows that the deaf has been made to hear, the dumb to speak and the blind, by the

power of spiritual insight to see, A child of very ordinary natural en dowments, she was utterly bereft of might and hearing in her infancy. It rould seem that with wisdom, not alone at the entrance, but at two entrances "quite shut out," this child must have gone in darkness and slience and ignorance to her grave. And this vould have been Helen Keilar's fate but for the miracle that kindness and patience and love worked in her case,

The instrument through which this nodern miracle has been worked is an earnest, highly developed, patient woman-Miss Anna Sullivan. We can well believe that the expenditure of patience, courage and persistence shown in bringing Helen Kellar from the status of a "young wild animal" to that of a cultivated, refined young woman is incomprehensive. The outlay has no bounds by which it can be measured, and in marvellug at the product the artificer should not be forgotten. Of course Miss Sullivan has had many and valuable assistants, without whose co-operation the results obtained would not have been possible; but she has been the mainspring of the endeavor. the workings of which have astonished were of different race from the "Red the world-as truly inspired as was ever any laborer in the wide vineyard of

life It is sad to note that Helen Kellar ing. Though, special care has been taken of her bealth, she has been for years on a nervous strain so tense that breakdown was at all times a shadowing possibility. Several times it has seemed imminent and now she has been ordered to rest for many months. Fully appreciating what has been done for her. Miss Kellar is anxious to do all that she can for others. And there is much to do-so much that the antelpation of the doing, fully as much as the daily tack, has worn upon and supped the nerve energy of this willing worker The great difficulty will be in getting her away from herself in her thought and fear for others. Unless this can be accomplished there will be no rest for her, and without rest the miracle of Helen Kellar's life will soon end.

## SCHOOL RIPLE PRACTICE. A feature of Brooklyn High School

work, lately introduced in those schools, is training in rifle shooting. It is indorsed, according to the Brooklyn Eagle, by General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. Major-General Charles F. Roe and many other promipent military men. The two firstnamed Generals are said to be enthusiastic over the innovation and to consider it one of the most important, from a military standpoint, that has taker place in the country for many years. Naturally, military men are ready to indorse, and with enthusiasm, any measure that tends toward the making of effective soldiers out of a large body of young men. But what does the grand army of civilians think about adding a shooting gailery to every high school building in the land? Is it prof-Itable or wise to imbue the great army of American boys, a vast majority of whom will pursue the vocations of peace, with the active military spirit? not the vital needs of the country lie along lines of industry and enterprise in which the rifle bears no part? Is it not the purpose of the public school system to train boys and girls for the common duties of life, in the pursuit of which homes are built, famlies are brought up, the resources of the country developed, and its business and commercial interests advanced? If we are to become a Nution of fighters, by all means let the boys in our high schools be taught to be sharpshooters. Let rifle contests become a feature of athletic sports, and let fierce rivalry be engendered in the effort

among boys to become "crack shots." But if the great army of American boys are to be given training in the public schools that will make them effective citizens along industrial and mercial lines, let military training be left to the great training school at West Point, unless parents care to pay for it in the private schools that make

the military fad a specialty. Any one who knows anything alouthe nature of boys of the high school age knows that their fighting instincts need to be restrained rather than encouraged; wisely and temperately directed rather than stimulatd; and that As to this ft may be said that the man | metaphysical dogma of the church has almost as interesting a figure as J. P. athletic sports as now existing take the of a rubber conscience.

full measure of time allotted by prudence from study.

in brief, boys in our public scho should be trained in the arts of peace leaving the arts of war to be acquired under officers now in training and who have been trained in methods of war at the great Military Academy, when occasion regulres. American patriotism can be trusted to spring to the fore, and American aptitude in learning be depended upon to produce sharpshooters in time of the country's need. War can never be more than an incident, the exigencies of which will be promptly met. Peace, on the contrary, makes and will ever make the most exacting and steady demands upon the energies of young American manhood.

## RESTORING THE POST CANTEEN,

The fight to restore the canteen is on n Congress, Representative Morrell, of Philadelphia, stands sponsor for the bill introduced for that purpose recently. There is evidence in abundance to prove that the Army or post canteen is a protection to the soldier and therefore a benefit to the service. Fully 90 per cent of the commanding officers of the Army urge its restoration, while the Secretary of War, who sees things as they are and does not speculate upon matters as they should be, says the present law increases drunkenness, disease, insubordination. desertion and moral and physical degeneracy among the soldiers. Against such testimony as this sentiment can hardly prevail.

Upon the common ground that the soldier should not drink intoxicating beverages all may meet. To the fact that many, and indeed most, soldiers do drink, and will drink, all who are well informed agree. The question therefore resolves itself into consideration of the best means to minimize the evils of the drink habit among soldiers in garrison. The consensus of opinion based upon actual observation, favors the post canteen under military supervision as preferable in every way to the saloon just outside the garrison gate. Upon this showing the canteen may perhaps be restored.

President Roosevelt in his usual unmistakable English Indorses the action of the court-martial that reduced Lieutenant Ray I, Taylor twelve numbers for insulting a subordinate at a theater some weeks ago. The Lieutenant requested the subordinate-a Sergeant in miform-to move to another part of the house which the latter did, making thereafter complaint of the insult of fered. The President regards the insult as a flagrant one and takes occasion to declare that there is no body of men of similar size in this country which merits so well of the country as the officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States. When the President adds: "The uniform of the enlisted man is a badge of honor." he states that which compels the respect not only of civilians, but of the commissioned officers of the great body of which they are duly respected as the head. We want no French martinets nor German bullies in our Army and Navy and will have none if the policy indicated by President Roosevelt in treating enlisted men is carried out

One of the surprises disclosed by stafistics given out by the Department of Commerce and Labor is the statement that Italy furnishes a good market for American products, outranking in this respect Belgium, Cuba, Australasia and Argentine and exceeding by 100 per cent this market offered by the entire continent of Africa. Our exports to and imports from Italy very nearly balance, there being the difference of has broken down at this period of her only \$100,000 in favor of exports. Runwonderful career-sad, but not surpris- 'ning back over the years it is found that in thirty years our trade with Italy has aggregated considerably more than \$1,000,000,000 of which \$586,000,000 represented imports. These statistics are of interest in view of the fact that Italy has contributed more than a million and a half population to this country mince 1890.

King Charles, of Roumania, better known as the husband of "Carmer Sylva," the pen name of his queen, is seriously iii. His 67 years and not abstemious life render a fatal termination probable. His nephew, Prince Ferdinand, whose wife is a niece of King Edward, of England, is heir to the throne. The pure domestic life of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort har been a dependable quantity in supolying the thrones of Europe occupied by childless rulers in the past. It now looks as if they will occupy every throne, great and small, upon the contiment within another generation,

It sometimes pays to have more than one string to your bow. If the freight rate bill shall serve to lessen Mr. Harriman's revenue, he can recoup himself from the \$15,000,000 Mexico will pay him to build a thousand miles of rallroad through her rich western territory.

President, Woodrow Wilson, Princeton, is the newest mention for Democratic standard bearer in 1908. No prophet is needed to tell that in the convention he will be among the "also rans." He bolted Bryan in 1896.

Demanding money from the man your lient is doing business with is held in Washington, D. C., to be a breach of legal etiquette. Out West stronger language is applied to that sort of a

Which is a better business than raising hades on the New York stock exchange. Compared with King Leopoid's administration of the Congo Free State, Papa McCurdy's management of the

Southern Pacific in the Willamette Val-

example of thrift and honesty. Now that the Minnesota judges have sent back their annual passes for 1906 it may be safely set down that they will travel less the remainder of the year. Dead-head business always stimulates passenger traffic.

Through honors paid by the Royal Astronomical Society of London, this country has learned of the eminence of President William Wallace Campbell, of the Lick Observatory.

Many a lawyer in the United States will view with envy the rich pickings promised in Mrs. Yerkes-Minner's attempt to break Charles T.'s will.

Whatever King Leopold did not take by divine right he acquired by virtue

## THE INTERPRETATION THEROF.

"Portland divines," as we learn, "ate a free lunch." It seems to have been at the Hotel Portland. It was on Thursday evening, the night of the eclipse of the moon, which everybody observed. Professor Hockstadter gave the lecture. We quote from the Evening Telegram's re-

port:

"The pure, beautiful orb of uight," asserted the professor, in his most convincing lecture-room voice, and with his most didactic manner, "the bright regent of the heavens veiled her glorious face because," he stopped, impressively, "because, gentlemen, she did not desire to witness the spectacle presented by my esteemed friends, the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson and the Rev. Dr. F. Burgette Short standing at the free-lunch counter of the Portland Hotel bar—"
"Professor, professor," cried one of his pupils, "surely, in your search for easy solutions of abstruse problems you have permitted the dust of imagination to lodge too thickly on your optometer."

permitted the dust of imagination to lodge too thickly on your optometer."
Professor Hochstader glared over his glasses. "I repeat that the easiest, best and most convincing reason for what the ordinary mind terms the eclipse of the moon on Thursday night resides wholly in the statement that the timid Lum did not desire to see the doctors of divinity whom I have named consuming from the grouning board at the Portland Hotel bar the free luncheon spread there as an additional enticement and lure for those who gaze at the so-called phenomena of nature and art through the bottoms of cut glasses."

shocked, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Rev. Dr. Wilson and the Rev. - Short to learn from them if the reason Professor Hochstader gave for the moon's eclipse was the true one. The Rev. Dr. F. Burgett Short was seen

"Dr. Short, did you accept the hospital-ity of the Portland Hotel's free-lunch counter on Thursday night?" he was asked.
"Why, who told you that?"
"Professor Hochstader said you were

"Professor Hochstader said you were there, and that you seemed to be enjoying the items of the menu." "Well." said the Rev. Dr. Short. "we "While Professor Hochstader did no say you shook for the drinks, may-"Oh, no, no" order the drinks, may-

"While Profession Hoenstader did hot say you shook for the drinks, may—"Oh, no, no!" cried the doctor, "really we did not shake for the drinks."
"May we ask who paid for the liquid that accompanied the free lunch?"
"Why, said Dr. Short, "we did not buy drink at all." "Why, said Dr. Short, "we did not buy a drink at all."

Some of Professor Hochstader's pupils, who know the rules of three and free-lunch bars, almost fainted.

"We went into the Portland Hotel," continued Dr. Short, "and saw a nice free lunch, and Dr. Wilson and I purtook of it."

"Not," asked one of the committee, not Dr. Clarence True Wilson?" Dr. Short nodded, slowly but convin-Wilson admitted that he had been Portland Hotel free-lunch counte ursday night, and that he had en

Dr. Wilson admitted that he had be at the Portland Hotel free-lunch coun on Thursday night, and that he had down a capital sandwich.

"What sort, doctor?"

"Turkey."

"Nothing else."

"Um.m. maybe a caviar sandwich."

"Nothing else."

"I don't remember?"

"Who bought the drinks."

"Who bought the drinks."
"Why," said the doctor, "we did no have any drinks." Another member of the committee faint

What were you doing in the Portland Hotel bar?
"Just passing through. We did not know that people had to buy a drink before they were allowed to cat at the free-lunch Professor Hochatader's explanation of the eclipse of the moon on Thursday may be the

Now we know-we never knew beforethe meaning of that passage in "Othello." It refers to the free-lunch at the Hotel Portland, and to the general "carryingson" at that hostelry of the first families. This is Othello, to-wit:

Heaven stops the nose at it and the moon winks.

The bawdy wind that kisses all it meets
Is hushed within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear it.

# THE SWEARING HABIT.

When Strong Words Come Handy Mobile (Ala.) Herald.

In America we will fight the swearing habit. We will admit that it is immoral and unwise to cuss, but ther is a heap of refuses to jell and the stepladder falls and the door closes on two fingers and a boil finds its resting place on the end of one's nose, there are words, oodles of them, in this good English language that might be used if a victim was so minded. There is nothing like having a thing handy, even

## Blaming It on the Mule. St. Louis Republic

Swearing is something of an economic necessity in a community where hauling and the mule are an industrial factor. It is a well-known condition here in Missouri that in driving as many as four mules over or through a mudhole a certain amount of otherwise questionable exhor-tation is inevitable. The mules expect and demand it. And it is an indisputable therapeutical fact, while it has no cog-nate bearing on the theme, that nothing s better for a torpid liver than a warm

# The "Respectable" Places

known as "Conable's Path Finder. has been published several years, and has achieved a reputation. It has these things to say, which have as direct applicatio in Portland as in Los Angeles:

in Portland as in Los Angeles:

Most of our reformers who are in the reform business commence at the wrong end of the proposition. The place to begin is at the beginning—in the places where the innocent and unsuspecting first tasts the cup which leads to their ruin.

Let the close attention of our reformers be first-directed to the "aweil" cafes of the city—the grills, so-called—run by the big hotels and restaurants, where intoxicating drinks of all sorts are served to girls and young women. The midnight strains of orchestral music and the larid lignts which shed their seductive rays along the crowded highways tell not of the secret inner workings of these resorts of ruin. No, this is not their business. They are there to swell the great crowd of victims and line the pockets of the buman voltures who traffic in the virtue of whatever and whomsoever enter the outer casements of these gilded hells where women take the initial steps which lead to their final downfall.

In the light of our present-day craze to get money and amass fortunes without homest effort, the social evil in all portions of this country is increasing—not diminishing—and this is immensely to our discredit and to our shame. Harriman, railroad magnate, is going to raise alfalfa along the line of the

## That Boy Will Do Something. Chicago Chronicle

There has been much chaffing o

of late on the fact that George Westing house, Jr., of Pittsburg, has gone into his father's great shops in that city at a Mutual Life stands out as a shining wage rate of 18 cents per hour, carrying a lunchbox and wearing the regulation overalls of the shop. Why anybody should sniff at the heir of a great fortune for thus trying to understand the business that made the fortune from the inside passes all common sense to see. In the ourse of nature he must one day succourse of nature he must one day suc-ceed to its management, but unless he understands it he will not long have any business to manage. He isld the founda-tion of his education by graduating from Yale and now sensibly proposes to finish it by graduating from the shop. He seems as fortunate in his good sense as in his helpship. heirship.

# Cross Purposes.

Cleveland Leader. Mrs. Klubbs (severely)-I've been lying awake these three hours, waiting for you

o come home. Mr. Klubbs (ruefully)-Gee! And I've en staying away for three he for you to go to sleep.

# THE PESSIMIST.

A dispatch from Washington the other day informed us that the Government in the course of two or three months will have two additional regiments of infantry and six field batteries installed in the Philippines, ready for immediate field service in China. That means that the Chinese will have to stop their fooling and buy more of our goods. If they don't, they

will got killed What is a Chinaman good for, anyway, except to wash shirts, and buy American manufactured products? He may not like them, but what difference does that make? He is a heathen. He is no good, because he can't fight. Buy our goods or fight! That is the motto of the American peo-

Nevertheless, it would be something of a joke on us should our troops run into a banch of Japs who might be looking around to see what was doing.

"Mr. Dallain, of the Marine Department, submitted figures of a test of tule life-preservers showing that one weighing 4 pounds 8 ounces weighed 13 pounds 4 sunces after 24 hours' submersion."

Sponge is another good thing to make life-preservers out of. It is nice and light and it won't sink unless it gets wet. The chief objection to the use of sponge for life-preservers is the fact that sponge is expensive.

The prime factor to be considered in selecting material for life-preservers is to ger something cheap. Now tule is cheap. It is not difficult to grow. It grows itself -in swamps. It is sometimes called bullrushes. On the whole, it is an excellent material for life-preservers. At least, the shipowners seem to think so. Thy consider it to be more buoyant than cork, "buoyant" in this connection meaning light airy, as opposed to heavy-heavy

Tule is a Spanish-American word, pronounced too-lay, with the accent on the two. It is derived from the American verb "to lay," to lay down-at \$2 a ton, £ o. b.

Each Christian Science lecturer who comes to town makes the thing harder to understand. After a while the subject will become so incomprehensible that everyone will be able to believe it.

"A dull person likes that which is dull, a common person that which is common A person whose ideas are mixed is attracted by confusion of thought, while folly appeals to him who has no brains at all."-Schopenhauer.

The above quotation from the eminent German philosopher has no bearing upon Christian Science, except that the phrase, "a person whose ideas are mixed is attracted by confusion of thought," may explain to some extent why it is that so many worthy people will pay actual, tangible dollars to be cured of a disease that does not exist, particularly when, in the terms of the Christian Science philosophy itself, the dollars themselves do not exist, or at least the dollars are not "actual," as Mrs. Mimmis would say.

If neither the disease nor the dollars exist, wherefore the necessity of a cure, or the paying of the dollars? This is not a criticism; it is merely the wall of one who wants to know.

Christian Science is receding somewhat from its position that matter does not exist. Its present contention according to Mrs. Mimms, is that it is not "actual." In her lecture in the Belasco Theater, Friday evening, she said in part:

Christian Science is entirely unique in its dealings with the question of evil or matter It rests absolutely on the basis that God is the only, the infinite one, omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent good; the all-inclusive it is immoral mind, beside whom "there is none else."

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh." Because of this opposition of spirit to the firsh, we know that logically one cannot be the outcome of the other any more than light can emit darkness, or fruth express a lie. Therefore Christian Science denies that matter or ma-terfallty can be actual, or the emanation of the one spirit, the only cause. It does no deny man or the universe, but only a faire,

It is hard to dispute the above asser tions, because it is difficult to tell what they mean. If she means that God is the only, the infinite one, besides whom no one else exists, then it would be difficult to account for the presence of so many actual, tangible and good-looking people in the Belasco Theater, who seemed to be listening to her.

However, that does not fairly outline her position, because she says: (Christian Sciences does not deny man or the universe, but only a false material sense of them." At first glance, it would seem that the audience was composed uerely of a false material sense. It is evident that there is something the matter with that view of the question, because, if it were true, Mrs. Mimms would not have wasted her time talking to such a thing as a false material sense, and besides she would be a false material sense herself. That would not do at all. because there she was explaining to the

people all about it. Her statement that "Christian Science ienies that matter or materiality can be ctual. . . " does not help the situation much, because the audience is still in an insatisfactory condition-I am bound to save that audience. It would be a shame to lose a lot of nice people in the airy regions of metaphysical subtleties.

The solution of the difficulty, if any colution there be, lies in the remainder of the sentence last quoted. Getting it away by itself it reads as follows: Christian Science denles that matter or materiality can be . . . the emanation of the one spirit, the only cause." This probably means that evil, or matter (matter and evil are the same thing, according to Christian Science) cannot be the emaation of God, who is good.

If this curious thing, which is both evil and matter, is not the emanation of God. whence did it come? The Zoroastrians claimed that it came from the devil. Of course, that leaves the audience in bad shape, but it is not my fault. I did the best I could. M. B. WEILF

## Peter's Sleep Valentines. To Peter in his sleep appeared

A troop of valentines most weire On one a creature was portrayed That really made him feel afraid-A gross fat boy of billous hue-A line beneath said, "This is you." Another jumped upon his bed:
"I. too, am just like you," it said.
And what did angry Peter see? A pig as piggy as could be And ever there came more and more, Until there stood more than three store Printed with pictures and with rhymes, Reminding Peter of his crimes. One said: "You will not comb your hair."
Another said: "Your clothes you tear."
"You will not mind." the next one said: And one: "You'lle too long in bed! They danced and sang: "Are we not fine? How do you like your valentine." Then Peter grouned and said: "Oh, dear! I'll be a different boy next year