The Oregonian

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JAPAN KOW-TOWS TO BRITAIN.

Uncle Sam's Jap trouble seems considerably nearer solution since John Bull has received a share of it. The Japanese will not make an "international incident" out of the riots in Vancouver, B. C., against their British They cannot, therefore, rea sonably make an international incident out of the less serious outbreak in San Francisco. But they are trying however, to show that their national dignity was hurt more on United States

soil than on British. Count Okuma, r Japanese jingoes, declares the two riots "not in the same category." asserts that law officers in San Francisco made no attempt to quell the disturbances there, and that even President Roosevelt's attitude "sadly disappointed us." But as to the Vancouver riots, which were far more violent and destructive than those in San Francisco, Count Okuma says: "The sincerity, so fully evinced, of these really worthy local authorities of our allies" (note the word allies) "in their efforts to protect our rights, makes us confident of effecting a satisfactory solution of the deplorable situation.'

It is certainly gall and wormwood to Japanese diplomacy to draw this fine-spun distinction. There was not the race hatred in San Francisco that authorities in the California city have guarded against assaults since. President Roosevelt has used his full influence to prevent further violence. The jingoes of Japan who have been clamoring, may now cool off. The Asiatic labor trouble is more

acute in British Columbia than anywhere in the United States. The attacks in Vancouver were not the work of irresponsible hoodlums, but of riot organizers. They were an explosion of race hatred that has not yet manifested itself to such high degree in San Francisco. They took place in a vell-ordered city, whereas the Callfornia city has but recently been de moralized by earthquake, fire and po-

The Japanese will learn that exclusion of foreign immigrants is a right which every nation will assert when it deems necessary. The Japanese themweeks ago the news dispatches from Kobe announced that fifty Chinese coolies, hired to work on the govern ment railroad, were forbidden a landing at Kobe. Officers of the province of Kagoshima are said to have com pelled contractors on the government railroad to discharge 100 Chinese laborers. These acts, we are told, were authorized by immigration regulations established in 1899 by Count Okuma, then Foreign Minister-the same Okuma who now attacks the United States and says Roosevelt's attitude 'sadly disappoints" him. "These regulations," says the dispatch, "were made at the time of the negotiation of the treaty with the United States (1894), in application of the treaty provision giving each nation full con-

trol over foreign laborers.' Of course, one nation's right to exclude the citizens or subjects of another nation does not justify its permitting mobs to do violence to those cititens or subjects. But in this case Japanese pride has been injured quite as much by Uncle Sam's aversion to presence of Japanese in this country as by the relatively insignificant San Francisco affair. And since it became known in Japan that there is hostility on the Pacific Coast of America toward immigration of Japanese, the subjects of the Mikado have not

the time shall come for making a new has been spent up to this time, most treaty between the two countries, Japan will oppose any wish of the United | bellion. That expenditure was neces-States for exclusion of Japanese. And sary. The United States had no choice it has been hinted that the right re- but to open its purse strings, just as it served in the treaty of 1894 by the had no choice but to take the Islands United States, to regulate the immigration of laborers is distasteful to Japan. Article II. of that treaty says:

Article II-There shall be reciprocal freelom of commerce and navigation between the territories of the two high contracting parties . . It is, however, understood that the stipulations sustained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances, and regulation with regard to trade, the immigration inborers, police and public security wh ire in force or which may hereafter be en acted in either of the two countries.

Under this treaty Japan has estab lished immigration regulations, which appear to be identical with those pertaining to immigration of Asiatics. Count Okuma, who promulgated them, set a precedent for exclusion. We may expect to hear, perhaps, of violence done by Japanese to Chinese laborers in Japan.

There is a law-abiding opposition on the Pacific Coast to immigration of coolies, whether Japanese or Chinese. The San Francisco matter was but a rowdy outbreak. The Japanese understand the antipathy toward aliens, since they themselves are excluding Chinese. British Columbia will exlude Japanese just as the United States will do. The race feeling in both parts of America is the same. Japanese will waste their time trying to choose between the two for soothing their pride. The Vaucouver outbreaks showered more grievous indignities on Japanese and ruined more property than the San Francisco disturbances. Japan makes itself ridiculous in hurrying to resent the lesser insult in California and to forgive the larger insult in British Co lumbia. If it licks one smiting hand on British soil, it cannot reasonably challenge another with a shoulder chip in California.

LIGHT. When God said "Let there be light," there was light. For men it is not so easily come by. The world had steam engines and iron battleships before it had cheap and handy lamps Plato wrote his divine dialogues by the flare of a rag burning in a cup of grease. His lamp was somewhat improved upon, but not much, until the Almighty gave the world kerosene oll and Mr. Rockefeller; two simultaneous blessings which have mutually magnified each other. Up to about the end of our Civil War the standard lluminators of the world were candies, and dim was their brightest radiance. We read of "splendid illuminations" in those days, of course. They were called splendid because people know no better. To our eyes they would be but darkness slightly mitigated.

Till of late years the mass of mankind had no practical light but daylight. When the sun set occupation eased except such as could go on in darkness. Men could get drunk by the shadows of a candle; they could quarrel and fight; they could relate tales of witchcraft and rehearse accounts of angels and demons, hades and heaven, which they had been taught. Candle light favored all those things. But they could read little or not at all. By day people had no time to read; after dark they had no lamp to read by. Darkness and suworld together.

Cheap light has emancipated the inellect and the souls of men. Since kerosene oil began to burn in every ousehold, to say nothing of gas and aforetime in a century. We mean the been intellectual giants who went in any nation except so far as we that we have light to see by when we are not tolling for bread, the whole world is on the march in the footsteps of the pioneer demigods. Like Kepler the Pacific Ocean? watching the planets wheel through The essential the heavens, we think the thoughts of God; we share the unconquered hope ship project are, we are satisfied, of the dead who died with their eyes apparent to the whole American Naupon the constant stars though darkof the great revolutionaries, iconoclasts and world-builders have be come the property of the day laborer. Once those ideas were kept prisoned in libraries and dungeons. Cheap lamplight has set them free.

JOBS FOR ROOSEVELT.

There should be no worry about what to do with Roosevelt after March 4, 1909-not while a Panama Canal ls to be dug or the Philippines are to governed. It has be many times in the United States that Roosevelt finish the canal. Now the London Spectator suggests that he take charge of the Philippines and put them on a self-supporting basis, as was done with Egypt under British The Spectator says, after commenting on the high expense of the Islands to the United States:

But if the expenditure continues too high to be tolerated, why should not Great Brit-ain's fortunate experience in Egypt be im-itated; why should not a proconsul be ain's fortunate experience in Egypt be imitated; why should not a proconsul be chosen to guide and inspire the reconstruction of the Philippines, and with it create a new pride and efficiency in the colonial service. Why should not Mr. Roosevelt be asked to undertake that vastly important and homorific task? In a little more than a year he will be free, and in two years he will be rested and have the heart for any fate. Could be devote his powers to a work of wider import? At all events, until some solution as heroic as that has been attempted, we, as ardent well-wishers of America, should not reconcile ourselves to the saje of the Philippines. the sale of the Philippines.

The Philippines have cost the United States perhaps between \$200,000,000 third of the family income, is at col-and \$250,000,000 thus far. Secretary lege, with not too much money to Taft put the sum near those figures. Although the cost is disputed, some persons running it up to \$1,000,000 .-000, still Taft's estimate may be taken as nearly correct. The military of the Islands costs, he says, about \$5,000,000 annually more than if it were in the a little more for Johnny in case of United States. To this might be added the expense of the Navy, incurred by reason of the island possession, yet since the United States needs larger naval power than it now possesses even without the Philippines, this cost should perhaps not be charged up to the Islands. The expense of building fortifications on the Islands will be considerable, though not heavy for this country to bear. Completion of present defense projects will cost about \$11,000,000. The government of the Philippines maintains itself, exclusive of the money expended for the

The cost of the Islands to this counceased coming to this country. It has try does not, therefore, seem to be a

military, the Navy and the fortifica-

of it for subduing the Aguinaldo re-

after the Spanish War. There will be a job in the Philip-American. It will not be so big a job, however, as the digging of the Panama Canal, nor fraught with such farreaching results for this country. If the canal should be put into the hands for some six years after expiration of his Presidential term. This is the estimate of time put on the work by Taft, who in his Portland speech said: "I think it a moderate estimate to say that the canal will be completed seven years from the beginning of the next fiscal year, that is the canal will be completed about July 1, 1915."

The energy now at the head of the canal is that of the President, though due credit should be given to Colonel Goethals who is immediately charge. There is tremendous work progress now. Last month the total excavation was 1.274,404 cubic yards. In July the excavation was 1.058,778. Secretary Taft said in his Portland speech that the excavation in the great Culebra cut would probably average 10,000,000 cubic yards a year "This would enable us to do the necessary excavation in something

less than five years.' It will be a big job-big enough for Roosevelt-more strenuous than the government of the Philippines or the Senatorship of New York, Mr. Bourne might propose it in the event of failure of the second elective term idea.

ROOSEVELT AND THE FLEET.

The New York Sun, which is usually uminous and always warlike, is making an outery against the transfer of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. In support of Its contention the Sun prints in its issue of September 8, a long string of quotations from President Roosevelt's addresses in California while on his swing around the circle in 1903. Lt appears from these extracts that the President declared himself to be an expansionist, and for the peaceful domination of the Pacific, saying explicitly: "We infinitely desire peace, and the surest way of obtaining it is to show that we are not afraid of war." the dedication of the Memorial Monument in San Francisco the Sun quotes the President as saying: "If we want our children to have a chance of dedleating monuments of this kind in the event of war, we must see that the navy is made ready in advance." these expressions are in accord with the President's utterances everywhere and on all occasions. Tread lightly, he says, and carry a big stick. We do not think either the President's utterances in California, which the Sun quotes, nor his enterprise in dispatching the battleships to the Pacific justifies the Sun in remarking: "Are we mistaken in supposing that here were the beginnings of the insensate project to strip the Atlantic Coast of its naval safeguards in order to go swaggering around the Pacific in a Presidential year with the practically uscless and probably provocative 'object lesson' of sea power?"

It is incredible that the Sun means to suggest that the real object of this naval voyage is to affect the Presidential election. The President knows perstition, twin demons, ruled the and the Sun knows that the whole Pacific Coast is safe for any Republican candidate whether the ships shall come or stay. The Prestdent, unlike the Sun and other newshousehold, to say nothing of gas and electricity, the human mind has traveled farther in a year than it went and that a great extent of unprotected We do not anticipate war with seven-leagued boots, but only in our anticipate it with every nation; but it times could the multitude think of is perfectly clear to all discerning following them, even afar off. Now minds that we are menaced just as much and just as little on the Pacific as we are on the Atlantic. not keep at least half of our fleet on

The essential fairness and pro priety of the President's battletion, not excepting the Atlantic border. ness compassed them about. The ideas The Oregonian yesterday reprinted from the Brooklyn Eagle an account of a meeting at Cooper Union, at New York, called to "protest" against transfer of the fleet. Just fourteen persons "protested." The rest of a considerable audience distinctly approved the project. The fourteen, it may be surmised, are of that not too want to see warships anywhere at any time. It is not clear, then, why they should be concerned whether these warships are on one ocean or another.

> SHALL THE BOY GO TO COLLEGE? An annually recurring question of great moment in thousands of homis expressed in the inquiry "shall the boy go to college?" It is a question freighted with the eager anticipa-tions of the "boy" himself, with parental anxiety and solicitude, and involving in many, probably most in-stances, self-denial on the part of every member of the family at home. It is a problem in domestic economy as well as in technical training, that is presented under this head, usually much closer application to the part that is being worked out at home than that which is being handled at the college end of the proposi-This is the problem as stated by the Saturday Evening Post: Family income for ensuing year. \$1800 Johnny, at college. 600 Pather, mother, Susie and Willie, at home, per capita 300

> home, per capita Surplus for rainy day. That is to say, Johnny, with onelege, with not too much money to meet his current expenses, as every boy who has tried it knows. Father, mother, Susie and Willie remain at home, contriving, by what they can do without, to live without incurring debt and anxiously striving to eke out unexpected shortage in his expense account or to provide for his homecoming at Christmas,

> Is this distribution of the family income wise or just? Should Johnny, having finished the work of the preparatory school-a big husky lad and able to bear his part in the little problem of domestic economy in the home that has cradled and sheltered him-be relieved from all responsibility in the matter of its solution? That depends upon the boy and the voca-tion in life for which he is to be fitted.

Unless for technical training do not send him to college. Four years of an academic course will add nothing to his earning capacity. When it comes to getting a job he will still have to begin at the bottem. Probably he will have acquired more ex-

pensive habits, so that he cannot live on the \$10 a week that would answer for a youngster just out of the high school. Habit- unation to pleasant hours on the campus and in the fraternity house will make the office grind and the hall bedroom all the harder not discontinue it even in speaking for him: Put him to work at once.

There is plain, practical wisdom in this solution no doubt. But parental pines, sure enough, for some vigorous induigence, reinforced by parental pride and, urged on by the boy's desire to see something of the world before he settles down to the grind of life, will refuse to accept this solution of Roosevelt, it would keep him busy will start for college just the same; one-third of the family income will be set aside ungrudgingly for his exto work on the economic problem that his going involves, their cheerfulness frontier-Mrs. McFarland played a at the task only shadowed by his ab-

Ah, Johnny, boy-"Johnny" longer and "boy" no longer, but on the athletic field and one of the "fellows" at the fraternity house-it is up to you to "make good" at your end of this problem. Not that you will ever be of practical benefit at home. That is an element that does not enter into the solution of the problem; but that you may requite the care and self-denial at home, that has made a course in college training possible for you, by making a man of yourself, a better man than you would have been, or could have been without the opportunity thus unselfishly bought for you. It is up to you, Jack Tackle the proposit! n like a man.

THE JEWS.

One of the striking facts of current history is the fidelity of the Jews to the observance of their religious holidays. Some of our merchants require pretty stringent legislation to preven their doing business on Sunday, which is our common sacred day. The Jews, many of them, remain loyal to the customs of their forefathers and keep their holidays under the sole impulsion of religious feeling. Nor have they perverted these occasions as we have some of ours.

There is but a slight suggestion of religion in the rites many of us practice at Christmas. Eating and drinking to excess with an extravagant interchange of gifts bear little relevancy to the Savior's birth. The Jews are often said to be a commercial people, but they have degraded none of their holidays to trade and vanity as we have Christmas. The display which we make at that time would strangely out of place to the Jews upon a religious occasion.

They take their religion more seriously than we do. At least, it regulates their conduct more intimately. One reason for this may be the unbroken descent of their faith from a great antiquity. Certainly the Jewish religion is the oldest of the Western world. Compared with it Mohamme danism is of yesterday and Christianity a youth. In the Orient both Buddhand Confuciantsm are much more recent in origin. Judaism reaches far back toward the beginnings of human affairs and the Jew ish race dates back as far as its faith Compared with the vast antiquity of their pedigrees our longest descents are trifling. The proud nobles of Britain compute their origin from the Norman conquest which was a thou-sand years this side of Christ. The Jew knows the names of his fathers back to the Roman conquest, and be youd that to the Babylonian captivity, and still farther back to the flight from Egypt and, perhaps, the flood.

From those primeval times to the present the race has preserved a hygienic and religious rule of conduct measurably unbroken. comes in unparalleled virility, in intellectual power and artistic genius. American territory borders on the Pa- There is no dread of race suicide In the universitie of the world they stand first as students and teachers. Beyond all propormusicians, painters, authors and financiers of the highest rank. Spinoza, the most fruitful abstract thinker of modern times, was a Jew.

Their family life is a model to the world. Their benevolence to the unfortunate among them shames their Christian neighbors. But with all their noble traits the Jews have been ill-treated for many centuries. European history presents an appalling reord of the cruelties they have suffered in Spain, France and Germany, and today Russia is outdoing all the horrors of the past. It is but lately that England has admitted the Jews to full civil rights. The entire continent of Europe reeks with animosity to them. Perhaps in America alone are numerous class of persons who don't they treated with full recognition of their rights as men and citizens Hence the rapid growth of the Jews here in numbers, wealth and power, Their growth is one of our happiest social phenomena, since the Jew stands for intellectual progress and his against external improvements. typical activities are thoroughly wholesome.

THE TELEPHONE GIRL

Very wisely the Chicago Inter Ocean disapproves the plan of discontinuing the use of "please" in addressing cen tral telephone girls. The plea that time is precious, and that the time of pronouncing the word "please" should be saved, is no adequate reason for dropping this courteous and kindly expression. The effort of the Philadelphia press to effect an abandonment of the word in this respect should not only fail, but it should be made the occasion for adoption of the practice of tendering a "thank you" to the girl at central when a service has been rendered

It is true the central girl is often a cause of vexation. Apparently she is often neglectful, disrespectful, sometimes wilfully asnoying. But she has reason to be. If the telephone system is out of order, it is as much a cause of irritation to her as it is to the patron. Then patrons are not only disrespectful but sometimes insulting. They vent their anger on central be cause a wire has broken or the party they desire to speak with is not at home. To the average telephone patron, who would not be discourteous to any woman to her face, central eems like a mere machine, devold of feelings, or some creature of low degree, to whom angry and ungentlemanly language may be properly ad-

Central teleph-ne girls have feelings as well as the rest of us. Perhaps some of them are "cranky," but so are some of the rest of us. They appreclate a "please" and a "thank you" just as much as anyone does, and it is often economy of time to be pleasant in telling the girl in the central office what you want. But the real reason for retaining the use of these expressions lies in the effect it will have upon the telephone patron. Whatever tends to make men more

over a wire to central, for perhaps

central may be a sister of an esteeme

The funeral of Mrs. C. J. McFar-The Dalles, Friday marked the closing of a life of many useful, gracious years, the greater part of which was spent in that A pioneer whose experiences date from the years in which the frontier settlements were menaced by hostile penses; and the folks at home will go | Indians-and in which all settlements of the Pacific Northwest were on the loyal, courageous, woman's part in state building. She was one of those who fled for safety to the old blockhouse at the Cascades while her hus band took the field against the hostile Yakimas. Time has thrown a glamor of romance over those days, but the events that crowded them were very real to the women and children who huddled together in the blockhouse while the men, rifle in hand, went out to meet and hold the foe at bay. Much of the history of that time will forever remain unwritten. Mrs. Mc-Farland and the modest unassuming sisterhood of pioneer women, of whom was a type, lived and wrought unselfishly-not merely for their time, but for future years. They were not less heroines of their day and gen eration because the part that they played was a silent one.

The business men of Eugene have long protested against the abominable railroad service that has been given them by the Southern Pacific, to no They have now resolved to help themselves out of the trouble, vexation and delay incident to the railway trains that are always behind time and that, when they do arrive, lack the carrying facilities necessary to accommodate business. They are now out to raise \$60,000 to help build, equip and operate an electric railroad between their thriving little city and Portland, the same to be equipped for carrying passengers and freight and completed ready for business within eighteen months. The enterprise properly financed and managed should suc ceed.

Notwithstanding the great advance that have been made in the industrial world in the last half century as the result of inventions, the field for the man of inventive genius is still un-From a \$6,000,000 turbine steamer to the most ordinary household utensil, the subjects for improve ments are numberless. The mechanic arts offer an inviting field for the young man who is perplexed over the course of study he should pursue

The Pacific Northwest can heartily join the Canadian Northwest in rejoicing over a bountiful crop this sea-Many good Americans went to Canadian provinces to make their homes on farm lands, and America will be glad to see them prosper. Our cousins across the line have a pretty good place to live even if it isn't quite as attractive as the agricultural regions of this country.

Men who desert their wives for the ompanionship of "affinities" should be given some sort of distinguishing mark so that they may be known from the rest of the world. A suit of striped clothes, for example, might serve the purpose. Old-timers will hardly recognize the

State Fair grounds this year, so ex-

tensive have been the improvements

since the Fair of a year ago. No grounds and equipment than has Ore-There will be a feeling of relief the entire length of the Pacific Coast to learn that San Francisco has turned

portant work of stamping out the bubonic plague. Perhaps the poor Jap will get on his dignity and go home, leaving us uncivilized inhabitants of the Western

We might be able to get along If you can't do any better you might sell your heater to buy wood for the cook stove and then live in the kitchen this Winter. There more than one way to solve a fuel

Hemisphere to drift along without his

problem. Governmental expenditure of half a million to dredge a channel from the mouth of the Yukon to St. Michael's Bay ought properly to be charged up

No one is able to disprove the statement that Wellman's airship was a success. Fallure to reach the North Pole was merely a disappointing meteorological incident.

How to spend the money you made picking hops is now the great problem in Western Oregon. Fifty cents of it will likely go for face-wash to take off the tan.

The discontinuance of pool-selling at the State Fair will not prevent friends in the grandstand from wagering a sack of peanuts on the result of

Better watch Sir Thomas. He may equip Shamrock IV, with some sort of new fangled turbine arrangement and win back the mug. Employment of the rural telephone in Linn county as a fire alarm presents

farmers's friend. Will Great Britain have as much trouble in controlling British Columbia as America had in controlling Cali-

a new and very practical use of the

Just because it is State Fair week it begins to "look like rain," and the equinoctial not due for a week.

vertise his teas; hence his new challenge for the America's cup It is apparent that Manager Mc-

Credie began annexing good players a trifle late in the season.

One of Harriman's double tracks to the Pacific will run through Central Oregon, of course.

Threshing is about over, but thrashing will take up at the old stand this

COMMENT ON VARIED OREGON TOPICS

Strife of the Editors-Fred Mulkey "and Wife"-Wedding Tears - Alas! Vain Hopes-Railroads and Lumbermen-Aunt Polly's Philosophy.

tion them.

Country editors sometimes have heir squabbles and call their rivals harsh names. The editor of the Condon Times (Gilliam County) refers to his opponent in the Globe office as the scum writer who evidently knows from experience what it means to be boiled in the pot, raked off with the scum and dumped into the refuse pile." In Umatilla County the editor of the

Weston Leader likens a recent electric storm to the "brain storm that sometimes occurs in the Athena Press sancum when Editor Boyd's gigantic intellect is set to accomplish an impossible task. We then have a sample of an irresistible force in contact with an immovable obstacle, and the office cat, bristling with electric disturbance, proceeds to throw a fit and clear the atmosphere."

In Wallowa County, the town of Wallowa is trying to wrest away the county seat from Enterprise. The Wallowa Sun made an argument on its side, but the Enterprise News-Record calls it "clear as mud," "spasm," and "child's talk."

In Umatilla County again, the Pendleton East Oregonian says it found the understudy of Editor Geer, of the Tribune, "leaning back in the editorial chair, with his feet on the desk, his face covered with a newspaper, asleep." On being asked if that was the way he edited the paper, the understudy replied: "Well, Governor Geer told me to do the work as nearly like he does as possible, and I am trying my best to do it."

Editor Geer took two or three days to think up a retort. Then he said in the Tribune, referring to the sleep of the understudy: "The aforesaid ye man grappled with the impossible task of reading the East Oregonian and keeping awake-and of course fell by the wayside. As a saporific, our esteemed contemporary is both invaluable and irresistible."

Now, we are not "butting into" these controversies. For we have in mind a passage of Scripture, saying: "He that passeth by and meddleth with strife belonging not to him is like one that taketh a dog by the ears." Therefore, we abstain from taking sides and only "print the news." But we have in mind the celebrated verse:

There were two cats in Kilkenny, Each thought there was one cat too many; So they claved and they scratched. They bit and they scratched, Till instead of two cats there weren't any.

Milk Germs for Willie. MILKMAN brought to little willie Creamery germs to drink, and ILKMAN brought to little Willie

Willie Sent them not to crematory, Else this would be different story. Little Willie drank quarts seven; Now he lives in far-off heaven

First he went to crematorium,

Ere he reached that saint emporium,

Fred Mulkey "and Wife." 66 RED MULKEY and wife," says a startling item in the Canyon City Eagle, "were at the Henry Schoene ranch for fruit Saturday,"

This were enough to send shivers down the backs of ever so many persons in Oregon, Fred Mulkey and wife! Surely not Fred, Oregon's ex-United States Senator, the beau brummel of Congress, the handsomest man Winter-surely he has not disappointed thousands of hearts by linking with

No, he has not. The famous Fred can prove an alibi in Grant County, for over to the Federal authorities the im- at that time he was in Coos County. According to the Bandon Recorder, he was "looking up prospects for re-election." And according to the Myrtle Point Enterprise, he was "meeting with the politicians and other people of this section."

> Therefore, Fred is not yet "took." Fred Mulkey and wife obtained a wagon-load of peach plums during could have bought it. their visit. Our Fred could, it he would, behold a lot of peach girls over in Grant County. Better go, Fred. Each girl over there controls a vote or two.

Wedding Tears.

WENT to see a wedding, it seemed to me so queer, They snickered at the bridegroom, But wept when she drew near.

That she, so very happy, So laughing and so lovely, Should make their eyes so sappy, While he, in much discomfort,

Now tell me what's the reason

So nervous and so fearful, With snickers should be greeted. Hard trying to be cheerful? But later in the rice time, I saw a change or other, He laughed and she fell crying;

'Twas time to leave her mother.

And then the tearful rivers Flowed downward toward the sea. The mother-in-law's the reason, Oh, goodness gracious me!

Profits.

THE quality of mercy is not strained," said the optimist. "That may be," returned the pessimist "but it is closely shaved and skinned nowadays and the package is always hard," declared the old Proverb-

Prosperity in Defeat.

WE are told by the Falls City News that Walter L. Tooze has five stores in Polk County. Evidently it pays not to go to Congress, doesn't it, Mr. Tooge? And it's almost your time to seek election again, isn't it, Mr. Hawley? If all candidates for office would go to It is time for Lipton again to ad- work after defeat, wouldn't Oregon grow?

Alas! Vain Hopes.

A LAS for human hopes! Lightning strikes where not wanted, the unexpected always happens, all that giltters is not gold, moth and rust corrupt and thieves break in and steal. 66D. H. Dimmick went out to his Olive thieves break in and steal,

O'er in Huntington is a duck thief, whose head the editor of the Herald would like to "punch" "because wanted the ducks ourselves." The editor proves his temperate language by calling say Alar the thief only a "miscreant." We think in gold.

BE ARE not going to borrow the | an editor who rules himself with such troubles of others-only men- pignal moderation deserves the ducks. We trust he has "punched" the head of

the miscreant ere this. Umatilla County is the shamed possessor of another kind of thief. He stole "six nice fruit boxes" in Milton from Lafe Williams. "Fruit boxes are scarce as hen's teeth," says the Eagle, "and the lucky fruitgrower who has a supply on hand is an object of envy to his less fortunate brethren. Mr. Williams was highly elated and began to imagine himself in the Rockefeller or the Harriman class. But alas for human hopes. The rich man's soul was required of him just when he had got things organized.

Fond hopes were ever dashed. Hans Breitman, in his ballads famous a generation ago, tells us:

O vat is all dis earthly bliss

Und vot is man's soogcess?

O you is various ginds of dings. Und you is happiness?

Ve find a pank note in der street Next dings dat bank is break and our ball runs off der track, Ven v'ed der ten-strike make

Two-Sided Question

66W E MUST have higher lumber official. Why?"

"Because these present rates were established when the traffic was small and the lumbermen were poor." "Then you established these rates to help the lumbermen?"

"No; because we wanted to make traf-"So that when the traffic grew, you

might put up the rates?" "Well, you see-"Just like the landlord who puts down rent to get tenants and then raises the

rent?" "Well, if the tenant gets rich, can't he afford to pay?"

"Harriman is a grabber." declared the enraged lumbermen. "He seizes hold of everything and taps everybody for

"That's too bad;" commented the Batener. "By the way, whose timberland is that."

"And this?"

"Mine."

"And all this?" "Mine, too."

"How'd you get it" Bought it for \$1.25 an acre and er, aw. that's my own business." (Heney had

"Going to do nothing with it until the growth of the country makes it valuable? "I'm going to save it for the benefit of

the public when lumber shall double in price again."

"Is it worth \$100 an acre?"

"Who are you?" "I'm the assessor." "Oh, no; it's worth only \$5 an acre."

Aunt Polly's Philosophy. WHEN the bridegroom attends the next wedding he reads better the thoughts of the married.

Some persons think it cheerful to make pessimistic observations. Money makes the mare go and us, too. An egotist is a person less fortunate than the rest of us in disguising his im-

A bird in the hat is worth a whole lot more than two in the bush-and then

Only those persons are devoted to your interests who can make something out

Stunning Simplicity

RS. ROCKS goes to Paris and comes M back with a \$2500 gown, one of whose stunning effects is said to be its elegant simplicity.

Everybody is stunned into raptures

Are they stunned because it is so sim-Exactly; because anybody with \$2500

Like Roosevelt.

CHARLIE BUCHER, ex-Marshal of Drain, says the Roseburg News, "has filed on an 80-acre homestead claim on Smith River, intends to settle down. get married and raise a big family. After being in the frying-pan so long, would Charlie jump into the fire? But there is no use arguing with a man whose heart has been pierced by Cupid. Well, Charlie, if you ever get into the Roosevelt class, we hope you'll be as desirable a citizen.

Forgot Her Side.

66 OU were so glad to get me," de-clared Mrs. Youngwife, sharply, "that you would have done anything for

"That's only half the story," retorted the head of the house, drily. "It's the only half that's true," answered Mrs. Y.

As no proof was forthcoming to the contrary, Mrs. Y. had the last word, of

"Scab" vs. "Toller."

AVE you ever thought it strange How from "toller" man can change, Though he labor twice the hours,

"Scab" become, while Union sours? Revised Version.

Which seemed to mean that the transgressor's way was hard for the honest man to follow.

But justice, unlike the honest man, has since found the way easy-in some cases. So that the proverb has come to mean that the way of the transgressor is hard to find out.

That is the version of a number of persons in Portland wno were alarmed by Heney's appearance last week, but have felt wholly respectable since he departed.

Love on the Alamo.

Granite Gem, "to wash gold from his gravel bars. We trust Mr. Dimmick "met his love in the Alamo, when the moon was on the rise" (if he is single). They say Alamo girls are worth their weight