The Oregonian

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Magesth Stationery Co.

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1907.

THE VICTORY OF INDEPENDENCE. Yesterday, October 19, was the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown-the final victory of our War of Independence

The defeat of Gates at Camden and the dispersion of his army seemed to have extinguished the revolutionary cause in the provinces south of Vir-This disaster occurred August The thought of the British commander-in-chief was then turned to the conquest of Virginia. It was believed that since the more southern colonies had been, or appeared to be, entirely subdued, Virginia next could be overcome and the Northern colanies alone would not be able to conunder his able policy the cause of the colonies was gradually re-established. Greene could retreat or advance, skirmish or deliver pitched battles, as the circumstances might seem to justify and though he won no striking victories, he either met; eluded or baffled his able adversary throughout the best sustained campaign of the whole revolutionary struggle. By the partisan officers of the Carolinas, Marion, Sumter, Pickens, Horry and many more, Greene was most ably supported; and within a few months after the cause had seemed lost at Camden, it had again sprung to its feet, with more vitality than ever. Morgan, whose first service was in the Braddock expedition, and who, with his riflemen, had contributed immensely to the success of the campaign that resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne, was the most efficient of the aids of Greene, and completely defeated Tarleton at the Cowpens and nearly destroyed his force (January 17, 1781). Two months later Greene, feeling strong enough to offer battle, pushed forward with his whole force to Guilford Court House, where he awaited Cornwallis. Though the Americans retired from the field. made it necessary for him to return to the seacoast for supplies of ammunition and clothing for his troops. He therefore made a reverse movement to Wilmington, and Greene moved to South Carolina, to engage the remainder of the British forces that had been left there under command of Lord Rawdon. Cornwallis reached Wilmington April 7, 1781.

Neither Cornwallis nor Sir Henry Clinton, the commander-in-chief, at his headquarters in New York, comprehended the extent and power of the resistance yet remaining in the Carolinas. Partisan bodies, under the direction of supremely able leaders were active everywhere—though South Carolina was the chief theater of their operations. The history is largely legendary and romantic, and for this reason it has always I old the attention of American readers, "The Life of Marion," put forth under the names of Weems and Horry, was in the hands of the whole people of the South and West during the first half of the last century. To this book every state that has a Marion County, including Oregon, owes that name. Peter Horry, who had been an officer in Marion's brigade, after the book had become fa-More fascinating than history, and in their main features more true, are the numerous romances of William Glimore Simms (the Southern Cooper), throughout which a complete and war in the South is Illuminated with the finest local color, and with an enthusiastic admiration of the spirit the times. Great as Greene the South, he could not have succeed-

judgment of the local leaders, whose scouts kept him informed, whose bands cut off the enemy's convoys of provisions and held the lovalists in terror, and whose blows, unforeseen, and delivered as strokes of lightning, seldom could be parried. Cornwallis was completely deceived as to the power of resistance remaining in the Southern colonies, and therefore resolved, after obtaining his supplies at Wilmington through communication with the British fleet, to return to the first purpose of his northward movement, namely, the conquest of Virblamed ginia. Clinton afterwards Cornwallis for not remaining to combut Cornwallis was the abler and more ctive man of the two, and he justified himself by the declaration that, until Virginia was reduced, it was useless to expend further effort in the more southern provinces, but after the reduction of Virginia resistance in them would be easily overcome. No reasoning could appear more sound; and Cornwallis marched from Wilmington on the 25th of April (1781) and on the 20th of May arrived at Petersburg. Virginia, where a junction was effected with the forces of General Phillips. This officer had been one of the most conspicuous leaders in Burgoyne's campaign, but by exchange had been returned to service in the field. He had rendered excellent service to the

British cause in Virginia, but a fever had carried him off just before the arrival of Cornwallis. In Virginia our affairs were in a very bad way. Jefferson, then Governor, was utterly inefficient, as always in action. He was not a man for war. Lafayette had been ordered by Washington to the support of Greene in South Carolina, but Greene directed him to remain in Virginia and take command of all troops he could gather for defense of that state. Governor Jefferson approved the selection of Lafayette, and co-operated with him as far as he could. It was the difficult task of LaFayette to check and harass Cornwallis, yet to avoid battle; for he knew battle would be disastrous. It was a trying situation, Lafayette facing Cornwallis, a meager, incomplete American force opposed to the British veterans of Camden and Guilford, united with strong detachments brought from the North by Phillips and Arnold. "Were I to fight a battle," wrote Lafayette to Washington,' should be cut to pieces, the militia dispersed and the arms lost. Were I to decline, fighting, the country would think itself given up. I am, therefore, determined to skirmish, but not to engage too far." But his position was often perilous, and on one occasion Cornwallis wrote: "The boy cannot escape me." Lafayette then was 24 years of age. His management of the Virginia campaign was admirable, and he well justified the judgment Washington and as well deserved all the honors afterwards bestowed on him by the American people. He was unfit, however, for the larger theater of the French Revolution, where cauton never could prevail. Jefferson thought him a pretentious bumpkin and hated him, and in one of his secret letters wrote: "Lafayette has a canine thirst for popularity." Napoleon said of him truly, that he had

no decision of character or action for

lis resolved to move down the coun-

the exigencies of revolutions.

try to Williamsburg, and later took post at Yorktown. His object was to get into communication with Clinton at New York, "keeping myself unengaged," as he wrote to Clinton, "from operations that might interfere with your plan for the campaign, till I have the satisfaction of hearing from you." Operations of some moment, with sevtinue the war. But Greene was sent the region of the tinue the war. But Greene was sent the region of the tinue the war. battles of the great Civil War. Expeditions penetrated far into the country between the James and Rappahannock Rivers, but Cornwallis still held his position on the peninsula, for com-munication with Clinton - LaFayette "skirmishing" whenever he could, without too much risk. Now came to the front a plan of co-operation between the Americans and their French allies. Washington's first thought was an effort to relieve the pressure on Greene and Lafayette by a union of the allies and a demonstration against New York. Such action was, indeed, agreed at a conference between Count de Rochambeau and Admiral Barras on one part and Washington on the other. This conference was had at Wethersfield, Conn., towards the end of May. But before matters had gone far in the direction proposed, it was learned that De Grasse, a powerful French fleet, would arrive in American waters within the Summer, and this would give the French naval forces such preponderance as would justify an attempt against Cornwallis. The new plan of campaign then came as an inspiration. o-operation of the French fleet was assured; Cornwallis could be blockaded and forced to surrender.

Among the most famous episodes of the Revolution was the march now to be undertaken from the Hudson to Yorktown. The French force consisted of about four thousand men; the American only two thousand, since the greater part of the American to guard the line of the Hudson. The forces gathered on the way, together with the addition of these in Virginia, raised the number of American troops to about eight thousand; while the French later added from their fleet a insiderable body to their land forces Fortune favored our cause in every way, especially at sea. The British fleet failed to concentrate as Clinton expected. Fatality attended every effort to secure the co-operation of the various squadrons. The British admirals, Rodney, Hood and Graves, permitted De Grasse to pre-occupy the Chesapeake and hold the situation there till Cornwallis fell. Rodney fell Ill, and sailed for England and sent Hood to join Graves, but thue two missed each other, till the French fleet had assembled in the Chesapeake and even then their ships were infor some reason disclaimed any ferior in numbers and guns. A sharp in its authorship; but the book sea fight ensued, with some advantage remains the chief source of his own to the French, and the English admirals drew off, leaving De Grasse master of the Chesapeake. It may be mentioned that Sir Samuel Hood. commander of one of the divisions of the British fleet, was the same for accurate I nowledge of the history of whom Vancouver's party afterwards named our Mount Hood, and whose fleet Napoleon in 1793 expelled from Toulon-the first brilliant achievement of Napoleon's wonderful career. for such a command as he held in America ran a very narrow risk at that it is dangerous to be economical Centennial Exposition. According to

ministry to carry on the American haustion of British resources, for they were yet ample, and the command of the sea still left every opportunity open to the British Government. the state of public opinion in England made further prosecution of the war impossible. Within a few months after Yorktown the Commons voted to authorize the King to make peace; which was equivalent to a direction to his ministers to do 1:; yet it was not till September 3, 1782, that the definitive treaty of peace was formally rati-

LET'S GO THE "WHOLE HOG." Those who wish to change the name of Bull Run to Cascade, and Portland to Multnomah, must remember that this idea of changing names is not new. There has been agitation for many years in favor of changing the names of the United States to America. Quite likely there are people who would like to change the name of Oregon to something else. And good arguments could be made in behalf of that change-at least as in support of other proposed changes The name Oregon is said to be Spanish origin, and why should this country tolerate a name which traces its ancestry to a nation from which were compelled to take Cuba and the Philippines. Besides, "Oregon" sounds a great deal like "Are he gone," which would be bad English. Then, too, Eastern people who are not familiar with the pronunciation of the word might pronounce it "O'Regon," with an Irish sound. If they should do that, it would give offense to our English friends and perhaps prevent our securing a number of desirable additions to our citizenship.

But that is not all. Other people might call it "Ore-gon," which would convey the impression that our mines have been depleted of their wealth. On the whole, this name of ours is open to so many serious objections that it ought to be-changed. The same is true of other names in the

state Salem reminds us of the people in Salem, Massachusetts, who tortured innocent women and children suspected of being witches. Crook immediately inspires a feeling of suspicion. Bend implies a lack of backbone and Eola conveys the thought of windiness, which this state is proud to disclaim. Hubbard makes us think of squashes and their cousins, pumpkins, and might lead to the idea that the people are punkin-heads. Aurora suggests a northern climate much different from that we enjoy here. Wolf Creek will surely prevent timid people from coming to this state to make their homes. Marshfield has an unhealful suggestion in it. Milwaukie at once carries the mind back to the that made a Wisconsin town famous, and will surely deter temperate people from coming here. name of the town of Ale, up in Marion County, is open to the same objection. The name of Lebanon creates the no-Failing to trap Lafayette, Cornwaltion that we are still living in Bible that we do not know how to build houses. Waterloo is an acknowledgment that we are going down to de-

feat. On the whole, it is amazing that we have survived so long under this great disadvantage of names that are either indecent or suggestive of things that are evil or unpleasant. eral sharp skirmishes, took place in the region of the Chickahominy and White Oak Swamp—eighty years later bill prepared which will, at one fell stroke, relieve this state of the burden under which it groans.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO MINORS.

The laws forbidding the gift or sale of liquor to minors and to habitua drunkards are as plain in their statements and in provision of penalty for violation as any law upon our statute books. Observance of these laws is required not only for the peace and dignity of the community but for the protection of the irresponsible individual and the home. Thus ground ed, why are they not rigidly enforced? Is it because public sentiment does not fully indorse them? Or is it because of a public apathy that yields to public interest only when rudely shocked. soon to relapse into duliness!

Notwithstanding the urgent appeals for "more law," that our prohibition friends are making, is it not true that the wise and wholesome temperance laws that we now have-and withal the simplest and best-are continually and more or less openly violated? It is a good thing-and if such occurrences as the "Canby tragedy" are to be prevented in the future-a necessary thing, to bring public sentimen up to the point where it will demand not fitfully as at present, but steadily and rationally-the rigid enforcement of these sanest and plainest of our temperance laws.

WASTE AND COOKERY. In one of the paragraphs of a little nomily on "Wastefulness," the New army was left under General Heath, York Tribune remarks that "A nation of frugal citizens in a land as rich as ours could well endure without hardship all the showy losses of timber, fuel and food supplies and min-

erals we have thus far suffered." Very likely it must be admitted that wasteful people. The trite saying that the ordinary American family throws away food enough to keep three French families in comfort is a little exaggerated, but it comes fairly close to the mark. We are guilty not only of that crude method of waste which consists in throwing away good food, but also probably more still is lost by our ignorance of cookery. Some American men know how to cook, but few of our women. This beautiful and beneficent art is either below or above their faculty of total, 2,233,689. Percentage of paid comprehension. A high-priced steak admissions, 47.6; percentage of free, after the maltreatment it receives in the ordinary American kitchen is a pathetic spectacle. There is no need of considering what happens to cheap steaks for we never buy them. Nothing is good enough for us but the cuts which cost the most. Those other parts of the steer which in a French become delicious kitchen ragouts, stews and patties we throw to

We have a theory in this country Yorktown. It was the British naval of food, rent and clothing. We are the most conservative estimates, the

dogs. Generally speaking.

pendence. The blunders of Clinton these particulars would accrue presand Cornwallis contributed only in a ently to our bosses and not to ourminor degree. According to their selves. The transfer would be effected temperaments men will call such by a cut in wages. Wages, these emievents providential, or something else. nent sages teach, keep evermore at After the surrender at Yorktown it the exact level of the standard of livecame impossible for the British ing. Lower the standard of living by eating round steak instead of porterwar. The reason did not lie in the ex- house and down in the same measure goes the level of wages. Is there any-

thing in it? At any rate it is by this theory that we excuse our National extravagance to ourselves. In doing so we forget that a determined habit of saving such as prevalls in France would transform our workmen into capitalists and then the level of wages would no longer concern them.

PARCELS POST AND COUNTRY MER-CHANT.

The Oregonian printed Friday a letter from Mr. Thomas Lynch which Illustrates how reasoning meant to be fair and candid may be vitiated by the neglect of important facts. Mr. Lynch objects to the parcels post. He takes the ground that it would divert trade from the country merchant to the 'mail-order houses" in certain large cities. And he concludes that The Oregonian, by favoring a parcels post, injures the prospects of the country traders, who have long been its stanch friends and patrons.

The Oregonian has no wish to injure good as some of the arguments made any class of citizens, certainly not the country merchants, whose intelligence, enerosity and public spirit make them leaders in all good works; but they are a relatively small class, so far as numbers go, and if it were necessary to choose between their interest and that of the great public in the matter of the parcels post, or anything else. The Oregonian would not hestfor an instant. But no such choice is necessary.

Contrary to the srongly pronounced pinions of Mr. Lynch, the parcels post would benefit the rural trader even more than the farmer. We take this position without the slightest fear that can be successfully controverted; but since it may appear a little startling to our friendly correspondent, and perhaps others, it may be well to ilustrate the point before we try to prove it. Take the case of a new railroad or trolley connecting a 'rural ommunity with a large city. the first thought of the dealers doing business in the villages along the line? They fall into a panicky belief that everybody will rush to the city to trade and that they will have to close their stores. But what really happens?

People go to the city to trade more or less; but at the same time the rural merchants do more business than ever before. And this for two reasons. In the first place, people go to town to buy only such goods as the country store does not keep in stock. Before the new line was opened they would get these things by giving the merchant special orders on which he made no profit, or they sent by the neighbors, or they went without. Now they go themselves to the ctly and make their purchases. The point is that the business which seeks the city non-competitive with the rural dealer. He would not have gotten it in any case. But, secondly, the railroad tends to increase his business by increasing the general prosperity of the neighborhood and creating what times, and Shedds leaves no doubt is called "economic desire," that is the desire for things combined with the ability to pay for them. The influx of fresh aspirations, novel fashions and a higher standard of life in general which comes with better communication to every country town is worth a mint of money to the rural Of course they have to mod-The problem ernize their stocks and methods to meet it, but that does them no harm. So much for our preparatory illustration. Now for the parcels post: It works in precisely the same way. Perhaps as a civilizer, an awakener of intelligence, interest, aspiration and conomic desire it is superior even to a railroad or trolley. It acts directly to make business for the country merchant by inciting people to want things and rousing the energy and ambition necessary to get them. On the other hand, it does not divert trade from the local store to the mail-order houses. It simply sends to the mailorder houses, which as a class are

> who as a class are anything but honest. The merchant is not harmed; he purchaser is greatly benefited. Let the mails be opened as wide as you please to parcels, the bulk of the ountry trade must still go to the country dealer. He will still be the purchaser of the fruit, poultry and imilar products of the farms. He will still sell feed, groceries, heavy lothing and miscellaneous nicknacks No community can ever purchase such things by mail in competition with an onest local dealer. We must not forget, either, the hold which the country merchant has on his customers by accommodating them when they are short of cash. The accounts which he carries on his books form a ubstantial bond between himself and

strictly honest, a line of business which

formerly went to peddlers and agents,

his customers. The country merchant is the last man in the world who ought to dread the coming of the parcels post. It cannot possibly injure him and it is certain to benefit him by benefiting the community where he does business. Not to use harsh language, the opposition to the parcels post which Mr. Lynch voices has its source in lack of thought and in ignorance of economic laws.

PORTLAND AND JAMESTOWN.

Nothing so forcibly illustrates the completeness of the failure of the exosition at Jamestown as the record of its admission business. A friend of The Oregonian's at Norfolk sends statistics from which the following summary is made:

In the 137 operating days between April 26 and October 2, both days inclusive, the paid admissions were free admissions 1,170,842; 52.4. Average number of paid admissions per day, 7759.

In the same number of operating days (June 1 to October 15) the paid admissions of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition were 1,588,858, free 965,990; total, 2,554,848. Percentage of paid admissions, 62.2; perentage of free, 37.8. Average num ber of paid admissions per day, 11,597

For the same number of operating American citizen knows nothing about days the paid admissions of the soups.

Jamestown Exposition were 526,011 ess than those of the Lewis and Clark ed but for such aid as was rendered him administration that gave us the vic-by the indefatigable spirit and prudent tory and assured our national inde-that any saving we might effect in Exposition will not average 6000 per

day for the remaining fifty-one operating days between October 3 and November 30. In all probability, therefore, Jamestown's paid admissions der that of Portland, notwithstanding that its exposition will have been operated 188 days, as compared with 137 days at Portland.

The Jamestown Exposition is the first exposition ever held in the United States where the free admissions have exceeded the paid admissions for so considerable a period of operation. It is possible, though not probable, that the paid admissions will eventually overtake the free admissions, but at the same time the Jamestown Exposition stands a good chance of making the unique record of having its free admissions exceed its paid admissions for the total period of operation

The figures above quoted demonwithout other argument that Jamestown was not the place, nor the ter-centennial of the settlement of Virginia the occasion, for, an exposition There was no reason whatever for an exposition to be held in Virginia, and figures of the business done at Jamestown show that all the effort expended for several years has come to naught.

Jamestown started out with an estimate that it would have from 6,000,-000 to 10,000,000 paid admissions and fell far below its expectations. Portland started out with an estimate that it would have 1,000,000 paid admissions, which figure it increased as the business appeared to develop with the approach of the opening. Portland based all its estimates of cost on the revenue that one million paid admissions would produce, with the result that it paid all its bills and had money left. Jamestown based its expenses upon the revenue that six million paid admissions would produce. Experience tells the story.

Mr. Frederick V. Holman's book on Dr. John McLoughlin is a highly important monograph on the history of Oregon. In this book we have for the first time an adequate account of Dr. McLoughlin's place in our history, of his character as a man and of his serv ices to the Oregon country. He came to Oregon as a subject of Great Britain and chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, when the country was under the joint occupation of Great Britain and the United States. As the American settlers poured in. during later years, his position be came one that would have been embarrassing to a man of less catholic spirit. But he met the situation with temper that does credit to our common humanity. At all times devoted to the interests of his company and to the welfare of his own people, he yet treated the incoming Americans with all kindness and consideration and was a help always to those in need of succor and protection. summary of much of the early history of Oregon is contained in Mr. Holnarrative. man's original sources of information and has produced a conscientious book which will take its place in all collections of "Oregonana."

The death of Mrs. Mary Hurlburt at her home in this city on October 18, closes the long and useful life of one of the ploneer women of Multnomah County. Mrs. Hurlburt was the wife of John A. Hurlburt, for some time County Surveyor of this county. home was for many years in the foothills of Eastern Multnomah, between the Sandy and the Columbia rivers. The name of Mrs. Hurlburt was synonymous with neighborliness and helpfulness, through all the country side, during her long period of residence on the mountain farm. Six children were born, grew up and went out into the world from the old home lace. The Hurlburt home was transferred to this city several years ago From this later home, out of a life of gracious, unestentatious womanliness, Mrs. Hurlburt passed Friday, leaving behind her the companion of more than fifty years, an honorable poaterity and a memory fragrant with good deeds.

The other day, The Oregonian published an article on Lincoln County, intended to be humorous, entitled, The Land of Nod." But perhaps it wasn't humorous. The prosperity of a jest always lies in the ear of him who hears it. But a citizen of Toledo, Mr. J. F. Stewart, is unhappy about it, and even indignant. He can't see the point. Perhaps Mr. Frank J. Parker, of his section of country, who the day before The Oregonian's article appeared, published a statement about matters and things down there about the bay, which was the basis of The Oregonian's remarks, can make the situation clear to the unhappy citizen. But at all events, it is a satisfaction to The Oregonian to learn that it has power enough to stir the somnolence that others besides Frank Parker have long been telling us prevails down

The funeral of Mrs. J. N. Dolph, which will be held from the First Baptist Church in this city this afternoon, and the interment that will follow, form the closing scene in a life of more than ordinary opportunity and eventfulness. Four sons, two daughters, many relations and a number of the friends of a lifetime will do honor to her memory upon this final occasion. Her body will be laid to rest beside that of her late husband. under the shadow of the granite shaft that she caused to be erected to his memory in beautiful Riverview.

Merchants are bowing and scraping before the farmers this year. They can see the bulge in the breast pocket where the check book snugly rests. There have been times when the groceryman and clothier scowled a little as they got ready to dun a farmer customer about this season of the year

If Edison really expects us to believe that a non-combustible dwelling can be built for \$1000 in twelve hours he's got to prove it. Let him make good and Portland will agree to use a thousand of his inventions a year.

Roosevelt has killed a bear. Now. f he could only be induced to turn himself loose against the active bunch In Wall street, he might save several gamblers from bankruptcy.

Twenty-two miles an hour is satisfactory speed, but airships will never be popular with the multitude until they arrange for transfers.

While Manager McCredie is drafting material for next season, he ought to specialize on men who can hit the

COMMENT ON VARIED OREGON TOPICS

Postcards in Tillamook.

FROM the dairy land of Tillamook we learn that "new and catchy postcards" are on sale in a Cloverdale store. We suppose the legends on the cards run something like this:

"Are my horns on straight?" "Hear the cowslips bloom."

"If cattle could only vote for Dairy Commissioner Balley for Governor!" "If mother could only see me now. (Baby sucking big bottle of Tillamook milk.)

"We chew cud. Gum's no good." "Pail milk for poor people." "Watch the Bull Run."

Tillamook ought to be strictly up to date in all respects.

Harriman's Lilts of Love.

"G ET MARRIED," urges Harriman, while trust chiefs all applaud. Raise babies many, strong ones, before you're 'neath the sod. world is short of hewers, water draw

ers, beasts: Breed tollers, slaves and brutes to serve us for our feasts." Chorus-

Young men," cry loud the barons, "breed toilers for us quick, We promise not to grind them nor skir

them quite so slick." "The workers," goes on Harriman, "to ship, on rail, in shop,

Would earn less, serve me harder, were there a larger crop. My clerks and salaried workers, all my hired men,

My dividends would swell up much the bigger, then."

"Let mothers rear up soldiers, to guard my interests vested. shoot and die by thousands if by the foe molested;

To shed their blood and vitals, defending native land. While I to plunder Wall street ever ready

Chorus-

"Now hear me, Central Oregon, that wants the iron rail: Immediately call the parson, bring babes to every vale.

Though cost to you be heavy, your loss I do not share; It's cheaper way to people than carry people there."

Chorus-

Ruthless Editor.

E DITOR D. C. IRELAND, of the Moro Observer, says he can show "a list of over \$000 miserable failures in Oregon of men who have swindled D. C. Ireland out of small sums of money since 1866, when the list was opened in Oregon City."

Evidently, Bro. Ireland didn't let the crooks get deep enough into him to do them any good. He promises to turn the list over to the Oregon Historical Society when he dies, "as an undeniable evidence that honesty is ever the best policy."

That will not be conclusive evidence, unless Bro, Ireland can show crooks on the list. That is unlikely, since they are mostly always successful. It's too bad that one editor should have ruined the careers of 8000 swindlers,

Sweet Milton Girls.

N ONE breath the Milton Eagle says its town has more pretty girls than any in the state and in the next breath makes the supplementary remark: "It is evident that race suicide is not conten plated in this great orange and banana belt.

The first breath is verified by the ofttold charm of Milton girls. The second, of course is true since Milton girls doubtless carry into womanhood their sense of patriotic duty, so manifest by their willingness to accept proper young men's attentions. It seems a fact that few or no Milton girls are born to blush unseen or waste their fragrance on the desert air. Maybe that is why the star of love has been so bright just after sunset.

Her blue eyes sought the West afar, For lovers love the Western Star. Milton is indeed a town where doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticost. It is courageous, too

if the work of the parsons signifies.

Because Bull Run's Its Name. HY." ASKS a country editor up in Clackamas, after commenting on 'Bull Run, "is pumpkin pie, made out of squash, called pumpkin pie?" We are at a loss for the answer and must refer

the query to Mr. McKenna.

By the way, why should we let Mount Hood, whose roots feed Bull Run with springs, immortalize a British Admiral? Will somebody kindly rise up and tell why a disc of two crusts, with something between, is called apple pie? The answer may be found, however, in a verse which has come down from a preceding generation, towit:

They used to call him Uncle Jess.
Or something like the same.
The reason why they called him this
Was 'cause it was his name.

So if at a loss to know why Bull Run is so called we might remember, "cause it was his name." It will be borne in mind that that is the reason a colored gentleman now and then is called Mr.

White or Mr. Snow. Please pass the oxtail soup, then the sweetbreads and some other things and finally the pumpkin pie. Meanwhile will gaze on the snowy monument of a Britisher who never saw this country. Listen to the croakers who learned their note from the builfrogs.

Naughty Bear Faker. LITTLE girl in Portland has a

A LITTLE girl which was "very, very twin naughty," says Editos Bennett's twin paper, the Optimist, up in The Dalles. "She asked us to spank it, and when we turned it up to do the job, we found printed on the place where spanking is usually done the words: 'Made in Germany.' " Of course, after such a Nature fake as that. Editor Bennett must have spanked very hard. He might have stood for noodles and

Roosevelt Faked in Mississippi.

HOSE ARE naughty bears down in Mississippi, too, which the President

fries will tell him that. So will Mrs. Smith and Miss Minnie Dorothy, who, according to the Milton Eagle, came upon "little, fat, chubby bear," while pick-

ing berries. The Eagle says: The little fellow, evidently, was as much perturbed as the ladies at the unexpected meeting, and in expectation of further developments sat bolt upright on his haunches and looked the intruders squarely in the face as much as to say, 'I was here first.'
The ladies of course, made no effort to engage in any controversy with his little bearship as to their rights in the premises and made a hasty retreat. The last seen of the little fellow he was still occupying an upright position and his beady little black eyes intently watching the movements of those who had interrupted his midday meal.

That bears in Oregon have many brothers and sisters, Mr. Roosevelt.

Best Fair of All.

A NOTHER bachelor snared in the meshes of Venus is the story from Rock Creek, Gilliam County. It happened at the time of the Salem Fair. William Head, "prominent and goodlooking," says the Arlington Record. announced plans to attend the fair. When he returned he brought the fair

home with him, Good for Will! He got a fine girl, and she'll be his fair all the year. The apples and big pumpkins aren't in it with that kind of fair.

Country Editors, Please Copy.

FOR the benefit of country editors. we now come to the tale of C. T. Locey, of Ironeide, Malheur County, who sent the Vale Gazette a batch of big potatoes, together with a silver dollar to pay a year's subscription. Country editors please copy for encouragement of their readers. How about putting it in big caps like one of Bre'r Hofer's editorial excitements?

Queer Husbands.

WILL husbands never learn to let their wives get up and build the fire? Here we have views of enother man who cut off his thumb while splitting wood for the morning fire. He is a resident of Milton, F. A. Sikes by name, a well-to-do prominent citizen In Portland the men lie in bed, reading the paper and improving their minds, while their wives do the work. (Women were never known to cut off their fingers.) The Indians, who lived ages longer in this country than the whites, knew this well. After all the Indians were a wise lot, even if they had no morning paper.

Another queer husband is the Albany man who sued his wife for divorce because she wouldn't talk to him. Editor Geer, in Pendleton, remarks that the man "didn't know a good thing when he had it." Aye, but there was the rub. The man couldn't tell anything about her or whether he had her. A woman is like to-but stay.

What a woman is like, who can say? She's nothing on earth but a woman. There's no living with or without one,

What Is Hotel Clerk's Capacity? THE FEAT of the Albany hotel clerk who ate a dozen bananas, reminds the La Grande Star of the German who,

when asked if beer was intoxicating, re plled: "I dink not. I drink 50 oder 60 glasses a day und it don't got me drunk, abe I don't know how it would be if I made

a how of myself." The La Grande paper might have added that there is no telling how many bananas a hotel clerk might eat if he made a hog

of himself.

Best Pleased Couple.

THESE be strenuous times, indeed, when "inducements" are offered and given in hitherto ordinary matters. That indefatigable disciple of Esculapius whose mission is to leave folks "the best pleased couple in the land," when he departs, is adding to his laurels. listen to the latest issue of the local paper:

Doctor C. L. Large reports that the son born of the wife of Billy Long, of South Park, has a couple of inclsors well developed. This is the first case of its kind he has ever seen in his many trips with the sterk. The babe has other teeth which have started. The doctor has all rivals not only skinned, but their skeletons articulated.

Save Your Money.

THE Lexington Wheatfield (Morrow County) advises that "when s man approaches you with a dead openand-shut easy-money proposition, tell him gently that you are a charitable person and that out of the goodness of your heart you will let him keep the

bonanza all for his very own." But when a man asks you to subscribe for a valuable newspaper, don't tell him to keep it all for his very own. You will find the price like bread cast

Hand Work Above Wit Work.

INE years ago Ed and Dave Stew-Nart started in as sheepherders, says the Spray Courier, without a dollar, and have just sold their 760-acre ranch to Frank Templeton for \$21,000. What do you think of that?

Ed and Dave fared far better in the country, working with their hands and brains, than many of their brethren working in town with their wite. Think about it, you city brethren who love the lights, the showhouses and the vitascope.

Poor Mr. Sheets.

ROM Huntington comes the word that Mrs. Sheets was called to Baker City. to visit her sister, Mrs. Deam, who was reported seriously ill. We are in ignorance about Mr. Sheets' state of mind at being left alone

at home. Perhaps he exclaimed "blanket." But not knowing anything about it,

Despondent Molalla. A MOLALLA man says his town "one year ago was considerably worked up over an electric line. but now nine-tenthe of our people do not believe it is coming." Misery loves company. What, he there! Central Oregon. Wallowa, Coos Be

Extravagance in Coos County.

A MYRTLE POINT (Coos County)
merchant reports a cash sale of goods to one man in one day amounthasn't even seen. Perhaps bears take the place of snipe down in Mississippi. If President Roosevelt will come to Oregon, he will find no such fake. Champion Jef-