

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, AUG. 9, 1906.

DR. AKED AND THE CHURCHES.

Of the things which Dr. Aked has to say about the reformation of the churches in his magazine article many are entertaining and all are instructive. Dr. Aked is minister of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church in New York. His most distinguished and lucrative communicant is John D. Rockefeller. The article of which we speak is to be found in Appleton's for August. Dr. Aked's comments upon the condition of the churches are caustic. Doubtless they come from his heart. He says that the churches have failed to keep pace with the advance of knowledge. He says that preachers utter a great many absurd and stupid fulminations which turn intelligent people away in disgust; that the churches in America stand more in dread of candid inquiry than do those in Europe. He suggests also that faith may be destroyed by the mere suspicion that the religion is not the light and life he has to say of the same tenor and, as we have admitted, it is not to be questioned that he speaks from his heart. Still, so long as men like Mr. Rockefeller remain honored leaders in the house of God, laden with the plunder which they have gathered in by the defilement of all law, whether divine or human, and contributing largely to the salary of the preacher, Dr. Aked's rebukes to the churches sound like mockery.

While the churches continue to coddle sinners there can be no effective sincerity in their denunciations. The suspicion cannot be eradicated that their warfare upon unrighteousness is a mere pretence until they cast out the unrighteous millionaires, or at least bring him in repentance to the foot of the altar and compel him to make restitution for the wrongs he has done. But we dare say Dr. Aked perceives all this as clearly as anybody. The chances are that he feels hindered by the impossibility of purifying his church from its unworthy members and realizes that his burning words are but sounding brass while conditions continue unchanged. The announcement that the Fifth-avenue Church had brought Mr. Rockefeller to judgment for his sinners to repentance and justify the house of the Lord to a million tons of magazine articles and sermons. But, for all that, Dr. Aked's remarks have their value. His statement that religion is more dogmatic and intolerant here than it is abroad ought to put us to shame if it is true, and it is probably true.

In this respect our attitude is thoroughly colonial. Observers are aware that colonialists adhere to antiquated forms in many other things besides religion out of a false sense of loyalty to the mother country, or the mother tongue, or the mother church and the like. The Irish descendants from Cromwell's English colonialists, for example, speak the language of Milton with a nicety of syntax and a purity of accent which few dwellers on the other side of the channel can rival. Here in America we retain many legalistic forms which were brought over by the Puritans and which have been outgrown in England. There is a belief that colonialists are more progressive than those whom they leave behind, but it is not by any means always true. Few of the old ideas as Athens. In social legislation, as well as religion, America is far behind most European nations. The fact is that very frequently colonies are founded in places which are remote from the flood of advancing civilization and, being much cut off from themselves, they stagnate. Professor Vanberg, of the University of Pesth, in his fascinating autobiography, remarks that in the course of his wide Oriental journeys he found the direst fanaticism in isolated communities which were entirely out of touch with the world. Here superstition and sectarian hatred festered in their own silage until they speaking of almost preternatural ferocity. We all know that in America religious bigotry is most frightful in the less civilized parts of the country like the fastnesses of Mississippi and Texas. The farther a little village is from the railroad, the more seldom the mail reaches it, the more intense the hatreds among its sects.

Since America has been somewhat remote from the currents of the world's thought it is, therefore, only natural that our religious life should retain, as Dr. Aked says, certain medieval vestiges which are far from seemly. Our Presbyterian Church, for example, is much more intolerant than that of Scotland, where Presbyterianism is the breath of life to the population. Our Episcopal Church makes heretics of men whose ideas would not excite a ripple of protest in England. Protestantism in general here is backward in both thought and learning compared with its German brethren. We have plenty of preachers who bear the odium of contempt for Biblical scholarship. Some of them still seem to believe that the kingdom of Heaven must be built upon ignorance of history and false interpretations of the prophets. All this is mere provincialism and sometime we shall outgrow it, but when?

Dr. Aked speaking upon this topic, it required courage for him to tell the truth so frankly; courage which is rare in America. One reads with pleasure, also, his suggestion that the churches, for their own salvation, will find it best to desert Melchizedek and

the flood and turn to modern problems. Christianity professes to be a solution for all the evils of the world. How has it fulfilled its mission? Dr. Aked does well to sound an alarm to the churches before it is everlastingly too late.

THIS GOOD OLD SUMMER.

It pays to take things easy in hot weather, but all the while work as hard as you can. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground—which means keep as cool as possible. For there are many compensations in warm weather. The Mazamas, for example, in the ice cream cool of Mount St. Helens, are enjoying chilled, which none of us in the city can get, even for ten cents at the soda fountain. The chinook salmon are happy, since summer makes the water clear in Columbia River and they can see and dodge the nets. Now is the time, also, when the leaking roof doesn't worry. Then, too, the smoke is gathering inland to make the smokelocks teach fully enjoyable. Straw hats and Spring suits are on sale at half price. These are but a few of our many Summer blessings. They more than make up for the extravagance of the family at the resort, and for the big laundry bills, and for the dust that invades the good household's carpets, and for the farmer's tussle with the harvest hands.

For men, like butterflies, Show not their mean wings but to the Summer. —Troilus and Cressida.

Which we have all observed in these fancy vests, and costly Panamas and milk-white trousers. And the girls, also, have their high gay trimmings. When Tennyson said that in the Spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, he didn't know about the Oregon Summer. Of all the seasons' courtships, the Summer's are the most numerous and sentimental and gallant. Think back on the matches you have seen, and you will count two of Summer's for one of any other season's. Who, then, denies the old Summer time is good?

To be sure, the drills at American Lake are a bit hot and dusty, but do the boys ever go camping in defense of their country in any other season? Should we not also mention the camp meetings, which take the less sons of night into the bright outside? The Summer is doing all it can to make good citizens of the persons who, last Winter, swore at the weather.

So much for the good things of Summer. Next month we shall begin to find the good things of Autumn. Already the leaves are tingling with its yellow.

PROFESSIONAL BENEVOLENCE.

Unless we are much mistaken, the perplexities of people who adopt the vocation of giftmaking are numerous and real. How much to give, to whom and for what purpose are questions which seem to drive them almost distracted and to which they find the most part only indifferently wise. Those who have taken up giftmaking as a business must, of course, have a good deal of money. One would suppose that they would also need a good deal of common sense, and perhaps they do, but among the somewhat numerous giftmakers who are in the market, the business is sadly lacking. Can this account for the futility of much of their benevolence?

Laying aside our natural reverence for riches, suppose we candidly ask ourselves how much good Mr. Carnegie has done by his benefactions. Certainly he has greatly glorified the name of a worthy man, and this should be set down on the credit side, but what else has he done? Does anybody believe for a moment that his hero fund has increased the number of self-sacrificing deeds in the world? No, someone may reply, but it rewards the persons who make the gift. Not so. It rewards here and there a person, but the great number it overlooks. Of those who are passed by, many are quite as deserving as those who are rewarded, so that the net effect of the hero fund is to do a little justice and a great deal of injustice. Where it excites gratitude in one breast it excites envy and heartburning in a hundred others.

But Mr. Carnegie is not the only giftmaker who seems to lack light and leading. Mrs. Sage is also in constant perplexity how to direct her benefactions. Her own scheme is to open an island, upon the Government, in a genuine Quixotic spirit, for the site of a preparatory military school. This is the phrasing of the accounts, but her real purpose seems to be to establish an exclusive school for young aristocrats. We draw this conclusion from the report that her idea is to found an American Eton. How truly patriotic it would be thus to promote the division of the republic into hostile classes.

BRITISH LEARNING FAIR PLAY.

It is not strange that the British were ugly losers in the Olympiad in London. That is their usual way. They were the ugliest kind of losers when Washington crossed the Delaware, and when the British were at Saratoga, and Washington outwitted Cornwallis at Yorktown, and Jackson slew 2600 English at New Orleans, and Perry demolished their ships on Lake Erie. It hurts Brits here to "get licked." A trait of un-Americanized Brits here is to give competitors a fair deal only so long as it doesn't cut anything. Our American athletes encountered the same thing. But it could not beat them all. It only made things very uncomfortable for the American boys and shut some of them out.

other people can excel them—which is a good trait, so long as it keeps Britain at the head of the world's progress. This infatuation with themselves shook them up badly in South Africa. Something more than a century earlier it cost them the best of their American colonies.

Some years ago Lord Dunsen came to America to "lift" the American's cup and went home with his Valkyrie in a huff, although he was accorded the best of treatment. He was a sample of British sportsmen. A little later Lipton, an Irishman, brought his Shamrocks, one after another, and though each time he was beaten, he said he was fairly treated. Dunsen's rage was stirred because he couldn't win. In London, the Brits were jealous because they couldn't defeat the American athletes on their own British soil with their own officials and with unfair connivance between those officials and rivals of the Americans.

It is not customary for the British to give their rivals a square deal. Their big empire has been built up by the other method. That method agrees so long as they are on top. But in these enlightened days the world requires fair dealings. In America, athletic officials would not dare to favor American competitors over English. The public would not permit it. That is where Americans are more civilized than Brits. However, the English are improving. Conservatism is their historic trait. They need time to break out of their old habits.

INJURY TO MILK INDUSTRY.

Oregon and Washington turn out the best of condensed milk. The product goes all over the world and into Eastern states in competition with the old-established packs of the Middle West. Enforcement of the 28 per cent solid standard would greatly injure this industry of Oregon and Washington. That standard is necessary to prevent adulteration or fraud, since there is neither adulteration nor fraud here in the manufacture of condensed milk. The peculiar conditions of these two states make a heavy percentage of butter fat in milk and a light content of other solids, due chiefly to heavy use of green feed. Condensers here can manufacture 25 or 26 per cent solids in canned milk, including 8 per cent fat, whereas the minimum set by the food standard committee is 7.7 per cent fat and 28 per cent total solids. Washington and Oregon evaporated milk exceeds the requirement for butter fat—the rich part of the milk—and falls short of the requirement for other solids, which constitute the least part of the milk's food value.

The 28 per cent standard has not been enforced against Oregon and Washington cream, on account of its obvious uselessness. But there are manufacturers in other parts of the United States who do not object to this product and want to impose the handicap on the growing Washington and Oregon business. The exports of condensed milk from these two states amount, according to reliable authority, to 3000 carloads yearly, and brings in a large amount of wealth. New condenseries are starting in numerous towns to supply the growing demand for Oregon and Washington milk.

There is no complaint about the quality nor the purity of this milk and none about the measure of the cans. The business is building up fast and the dairy industry and bringing about needed reforms in solid standard should be reduced and the butter fat requirement maintained. There is expert testimony to show that it is impossible for manufacturers here to turn out a commercial product in compliance with the 28 per cent standard. The proper basis for content, enforcement of the 28 per cent requirement would stop exportation of Washington and Oregon evaporated milk. It would put under the ban of the National pure food law the milk of these two states.

FACTS ON WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The Pendleton Tribune expresses the ability to "beat the parent position of The Oregonian that railroad transportation in this country has reached, or is about to reach, the state of efficiency where it has or will practically supersede transportation by water, and that the latter will be deserted for lack of ability to compete with the more rapid transit afforded by the railroads." The only "position" that The Oregonian has taken on this matter is to chronicle the facts and call editorial attention to an actually existing condition. If the railroads had not superseded transportation by water, on some portions of the Columbia River, the splendor of the line of steamboats in operation above Celilo when the O. R. & N. was completed would have been continued on the run.

No one has ever accused a railroad corporation of being so sentimental or philanthropic as to abandon a cheap method of transport for one that is more expensive. No one has ever accused the Delaware and Washington Navigation Company of being so well equipped for handling freight by steamboats as that company was when the road was completed. With a portage road on both sides of the river, and steamboats above and below the rapids, it was able to handle freight by steamboat at the lowest possible cost. No other logical reason can be advanced for abandonment of this water route than that it was more expensive to operate and maintain than the rail route. The Pendleton paper confuses the small river carrier with the great ocean steamships, that can ascend the river as far as Portland, but cannot as yet go above the Dalles to compete with the railroads. It asks: "If boats cannot hold their own in opposition to railroad transportation, why should the improvement of the Columbia River be carried beyond the inside of the bar at its mouth?"

If the Columbia River between Portland and the river entrance were navigable for river steamboats of the type that can be used above Celilo, there would be no reason for carrying on improvement above Astoria. Fortunately for Portland, for Pendleton and for the whole Inland Empire, the Columbia and Willamette rivers are navigable for immense cargoes of 8000 and 10,000 tons. As an illustration of the economies of these carriers, the case of the British steamship Franklyn, which was chartered

Friday to load wheat at Portland, is interesting. The Franklyn loaded in this port about a year ago. The cargo consisted of wheat, and the entire cost, including pilotage, time of the round trip from Astoria to Portland and return was less than ten cents per ton.

To move the cargo of this single steamer from Portland to Astoria would have required twenty steamboats of the largest size that can be used to advantage on the upper river, and no railroad that was ever built or ever will be built, could move freight 100 miles at a profit at less than ten cents per ton. It is for this reason that Portland has spent vast sums of money in the present channel. Still, the improvements are coming and a deeper channel will be needed and it will be provided just as the present channel has been provided.

Some day the increasing traffic of the great Inland Empire will warrant extension of this deep-water channel far up the Columbia, and great ocean freighters will meet the railroads at the Cascades and possibly still farther up. This is a wonderful stream, and navigation is yet in its infancy, but a freight carrier, neither the river steamboat nor the railroad, can successfully compete with the mammoth ocean freighter, which always have and always will meet traffic at the farthest point inland that can be reached.

COLUMBIA RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The current number of the Engineering News devotes eight pages to the "U. S. Improvements of the Columbia River, Oregon and Washington." The article is handsomely illustrated and contains a wealth of technical detail regarding the work at the entrance of the river, and also on the upper river, is supplied by W. P. Hardesty, a prominent local civil engineer. The importance of the subject can be appreciated by those who are familiar with the great river in its opening season. Mr. Hardesty states that "The Columbia River is the second river in size, measured by volume, in the United States, its maximum flow of 1,600,000 sec-ft being only slightly exceeded by that of the Mississippi."

The immensity of the stream is further shown in the statement that it "drains most of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, portions of Montana and British Columbia, and even parts of Nevada, Utah and Wyoming." No portion of Mr. Hardesty's article is of more interest to the people of Portland than that in which he says that, for 75 per cent of the year, the water in the sea, there is a depth of from thirty to fifty feet of water and for the remainder of the distance a depth of twenty-two to twenty-five feet in the shoalest places. This means that for three-fourths of the distance between Portland and the sea there is a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships in the world, while for the remaining distance there is a depth ample for more than 90 per cent of the ships now afloat. The comparative ease with which Portland has deepened the channel from its former stage of ten and fifteen feet, on the worst of the bars at low water, to the present depth of twenty-five feet, is a guarantee that the additional depth for the 25 per cent of the distance in which the thirty-foot channel is not yet in evidence, will be easily secured.

It has now been demonstrated that the Jetty at the entrance of the river will provide a channel of water sufficient to support any craft on the Pacific, and it is now time to make an earnest, determined effort to clean out the channel above Astoria to a uniform depth of not less than thirty feet. With such a channel, and two great Empires of the world without let or hindrance, the waterway will be a support is assured for all time. The task is not a serious one, but it will require united support and a cessation of rainbow chases after visionary transportation lines. An open river from Portland to the sea means more to the entire Inland Empire than any other project now before the people.

THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

While the views of Mr. Harriman on topics outside of his special field of finance and transportation may carry small weight, he was right when in a published interview the other day he declared that the opportunity for young men of the first half of the century is not so good as it was in the age of incomparable activity in every line of human endeavor. In the United States it calls for the driving power, the excess of vitality, that dwells in the man whose years do not number. True, there never was a time when mechanical intelligence was so eager to market as now; when those qualities were so readily and steadily convertible into cash. Conditions are far easier for the young man today than ever before. True, the opportunity for seizing upon the natural resources of the country is not so good as it was in the 60s or the 70s, but he doesn't have to wait until old age, as did his father or grandfather, to enjoy the belated harvest. He needs make no such sacrifice as was made by nearly every man who pioneered in the West of the Mississippi, nor endure such hardships. Earnings in the West were less labor and privation than in a wilderness. The main reason why so many young men look on the future with doubt is that they haven't learned to do one thing well. If you expect high wages, you must give high service. This requires thorough training and over-education, a wide superintending experience, a bridge or preaching sermon. In the mechanical arts, in business and in the learned professions, you must specialize. There is no room for the Jack-of-all-trades, nor for the novice, except at apprentice pay.

Another reason why multitudes of young men have small hope of success is that they have never been taught, therefore have not acquired the habit of systematic saving. Inquire into the beginning of American fortunes and you will find in practically every instance, it was the first thousand dollars saved by those who afterwards accumulated great wealth by questionable methods, got their start in the first thousand they laid by. And let no normal young man who has learned to do one thing well, and is free from exceptional family burdens,

that will be permitted under the decision just rendered in his favor. The court, which is popularly believed to labor for suppression of crime, has carefully pointed out to the offender the means by which it can continue from payment of a penalty commensurate with the crime.

The fine of \$29,000,000 looked large, and it was large, but not out of proportion to the immense sum of money the Standard Oil Company has made out of its special favors from the transportation companies. If Judge Landis, in his effort to put a stop to crime, imposed a fine a little too large he at least acted more wisely than did the appellate court, which laid down a rule making the fine ridiculously small.

Judge Landis' decision, viewed in all its bearings, was an effort toward attainment of a square deal and enforcement of justice. The appellate court's decision is technical. It gets as far as possible from the question of guilt or innocence. It makes conviction of the guilty almost impossible and tends to encourage transgression of law.

Your income is \$1000 a year, it will take you only five years to save the first thousand, assuming that the savings lie idle all the time. Unless you are a luncheon, your earnings will be more at the end of five years and your proportion of savings much larger. By that time you ought to have acquired the habit of systematic saving which is quite as easy as the habit of spending every cent you earn. No one is counseling you to get down to the scale of living that obtains among folk of your own station in Europe; all you are asked to do is to live rationally and soberly. The money of a growing bank account or ownership of a piece of productive property, together with the knowledge that you are creating for yourself your old age pension, will more than compensate for the consciousness that you are wearing your clean and serviceable winter suit through the second season. It will enable you, without a blush, to enjoy grand opera or Shakespeare from an inexpensive seat near the center. It will foster a feeling of self-respect and manliness that the spendthrift doesn't know.

Only one young man in a hundred thousand has the combination of gifts and enterprise and opportunity to become a captain of industry, but every young man endowed with health has the capacity to achieve financial independence. To do he must set out to save the first thousand dollars.

MAKING WRONG-DOING EASY.

The more one thinks of the facts and circumstances of the Standard Oil rebate case, the more it becomes apparent that the "standard" decision of the appellate court tends to the subversion of justice not only in this but in future cases. The more fully the case is understood the more generally will the people of this country justify the language used by President Roosevelt in his comment upon the decision. The present serious financial plight and it is now announced that preparations are under way for a transfer of the rail lines of the country to private parties. According to advices from Tokio, the only hitch in the proceedings at this time is the difficulty in formulating a plan for the prevention of a "standard" decision in the price of the securities. The experience of the Japanese government with the railroads will probably be a lesson for other countries which have aspirations in that direction. If Japan, with her intensely patriotic citizens, could not make a success of the scheme, there would not be much hope for a country whose citizens, by hundreds and thousands, spend their time in railing at the government and preaching the doctrine of anarchy and chaos.

Astoria is making great preparations for the coming regatta and is outlining a programme which promises to exceed in brilliancy the highly successful events of this kind in the past. The regatta has become one of the fixed events of the Summer season at the mouth of the river and offers a pleasing diversion for the people who spend their Summers at the adjacent beaches and also attracts a steadily increasing number of visitors from the leading points of the Pacific coast. The thing of the Columbia, as it nears the sea, offers one of the finest racing courses in the country for all classes of sailboats, and the contests are never short on entries. Admiral George Shepherd, of Portland, has been honored with the leading position in this year's carnival, and Portland, as usual, will be well represented and willing to assist our neighbors in making the affair a huge success.

The Seattle newspapers will concede, no doubt, that there was enough money left in Oregon to make a good job of the building at the A.-Y.-P. exposition. But the conviction is gradually gaining ground here that we were a little hasty in making that \$100,000 appropriation in partial acknowledgment of what many people thought Seattle did for the Portland exposition, but didn't.

Mr. Bryan admits, with great reluctance, that it takes money to run a campaign, but he is looking for "contributions of considerable size from several sources." Possibly Mr. Harriman may be induced to squeeze up that dollar donation to \$1.50.

The commission system would be an ideal system of government for Portland, perhaps even more ideal than the present system—that is, if men could be elected to the commission who would quit squabbling. We haven't heard of any suspicious-looking Japs hanging around American Lake, making maps and stealing the secrets of American strategy. Is it possible that there is nothing more for the Jap to learn?

News that President Roosevelt discharged the Brownsville soldiers makes the matter right. Roosevelt can do with whites what nobody else can, and so with negroes.

Orator Hearst is to make a whirlwind campaign of the country for the Independence party. Oregon is to be in the trail of the cyclone. To your cellars, everybody.

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SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE.

Many men, concluding that the democracy of bachelorhood is a failure, flee to the monarchy of matrimony for refuge. The all-wise Stork Manager of the universe makes good use of ten thousand mean and petty souls as a background for a proper display of the few great spirits.

The merry paragon manufacturer is always glad to let a little sunshine into the lives of others.

When stockholders fall out the receiver gets his automobile.

An infidel is one who doesn't subscribe to your brand of religion.

When Alton B. Parker comes to Portland he may expect a demonstration that will drown the noise of the peanut roaster whistles.

The keen edge of interest in the return of Jonathan Bourne will be dulled somewhat by the fact that Barnum & Bailey's has a prior date.

A local fruit merchant is suing for the value of a carload of watermelons which he alleges were overripe when loaded for transit. This seems to be a case wherein the victim belongs to the spoils.

The one good thing that can be said for idle curiosity is that it sometimes finds work.

I have discovered that the majority of men who use the prefix Professor before their names either do something in the boxing line or give psychic readings.

To My Pipe. Old friend, through thick and thin We've stuck together. In sorry times and sunny weather; But come what might Come grave, come gay, You've been my comrade day by day.

Sometimes with solace when things went wrong. Sometimes a-glow with a merry song. But always faithful and always true You listened, patient, when I talked to you. And if perchance a bore staid long, Went out, which same I couldn't do.

You understand and you know why. You never complain when things go awry. But keep your peace and hold your tongue. And are always soothing when hearts are wrong. So here's to you, and may heaven forefend You from blemishes and fire, My rare old friend.

New York Republicans can ill afford to make fun of John W. Kern's whiskers so long as Governor Hughes stands out against the shaving trust.

Foreign titles seem to be about the only brand of wearing apparel an American woman can get by the customs officials without paying duty.

In National politics there's many a slip 'twixt the platform and the next session of Congress.

A cleric's oath sound as true as Holy Writ by comparison with the prospectus of a Summer resort hotel.

Hope may spring eternal in the human breast but after 30 Hope usually suffers from rheumatism.

Mr. Harriman will spend the next few weeks on his ranch near Klamath Falls watering the stock and shearing the lambs.

It is but natural that grass widows should object to wearing widow's weeds.

Count Zeppelin, the unfortunate airship inventor, may properly be charged with flying in the face of Providence.

When a man contemplates getting married he lies awake nights trying to figure out how he can do it. After he is married he lies awake nights trying to figure out why he did it.

Those Alluring Ads. Richmond Times-Dispatch. When my two quarts of lemonade Left me 100 in the shade, Or happy noon, God wot, I tried, quite vexed, a "Mex" or so, And after that a "Tegu-Co."— "Why, they left me hot!"

I told the boy to mix me up A "Joc-Per" (Palm) in a cup. And then a "Snow-Flake" Ball, With several "Sundays" on the side— I drank 'em, felt myself and cried: "Why, I ain't cool at all!"

A "Coca-Pen" a "Frigerate." Some "Fairbanks" coders' (6 or 8), A "Tegu-Co." and "Finger-Eat."— All these I swallowed on the fly With many a "Yankee" and "Why I was now dead of heat."

Each one was "quaranteed to Cool," But didn't—there I stood, a fool, 100 in the shade. Said I: "You've now 'swaraged drinks!" And, after several long, slow sips, I called: "Boy, lemonade!"

Because. Adelaide Anne Procter. It is not because your heart is mine—mine only. Mine alone; Not because you chose me, weak and lonely. For your own; Not because the earth is fairer, and the tide Spread above you Are more radiant for the shining of your eyes. That I love you!

But because this human love, though true and sweet— And mine— Has been sent by Love more tender, more complete. That it leads our hearts to rest at last in heaven, above you; Do I take you as a gift that God has given— And I love you!

The Cold World. Folger McKim, in Baltimore Sun. A cold world, but a gold world, and the best old world we've got— So, laugh and be contented, and be happy with your lot.

A cold world, but a gold world, when the heart is heating right. When the hands have done their duty, And the eyes and hidden beauties In the sweet and simple valleys and the hills that lead to light.

A cold world, but a gold world, and the best old world we know. So, seek the lips with laughter and forget the cold. A cold world, but a whole world of blessing, in disguise. When you take the paths of pleasing, To the golden shores of dreaming, The vision of the sun-does and the sunshine in the skies!