# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, AUG. 16, 1968.

### MONEY AND ARMS.

Paul Mauser, it is announced from Germany, has invented a new rifle, of much greater efficiency than his former one. The principal feature of the new arm is a 25 automatic cartridge feeder. The rifle may also be used as a single-shot piece, the Bearer loading after each shot, while the magazine of 25 cartridges remains ready for emergency. The new arm weighs but a few ounces more than the rifle now used in the German

A notion has been common during recent years that the means of de stroving life in battle had become s effective and deadly that nations would shrink from war, rather than risk annihilation of their armies. But experience, since the invention and use of the new implements of destruction, does not support this idea at all. Since the use of the new arms began there have been several wars, on a very large scale-as that between Franc and Germany in 1870; between Russia and Turkey in 1877, and between Japan and Russia in 1904-5. Longrange, rapid-fire arms were used in all these wars; yet more destruction was wrought with the old flint-lock musket, and before firearms, with sword and spear. Men in battle now seldom close, in melee, as in the former time, and if present weapons are more destructive, the combatants keep further apart. In the latest war be tween France and Germany there were no battles so murderous as those of the Moskwa, Leipsic and Water-loo; and the battles of the old time, such as those of Hannibal and Pyrrhus against the Romans, produced greater proportional slaughter than any recorded since the use of fire arms. In the battles of the recent war between Japan and Russia, there was no loss greater than 20 per cent of the numbers engaged. At Gettysburg. fought with muzzle-loading arms, the casualties on either side were above 30 per cent. It is the fighting spirit, not the rifle, that causes losses in battle.

It is not fear of destruction of life, therefore, that deters nations of the modern time from war; it is the enor mous expense of war material, and of equipment and support of armies and navies. A single great battleship now costs \$10,000,000. Cost of fortisicution and ordnance, effective for the new methods of war, is enormous. Equipment of every description must he the best, and its waste is excessively army-General Blume-has published a book in which he says that the filrect cost to Germany of a war with a first-class power would be \$1,500,as long as and greater still would be the indirect loss, through paralysis of industry and financial depression. Best guaranty of peace, therefore, is the financial cost of war. Japan was at the last gasp when President Roosevelt interposed for peace between her and Of course, Japan is in no condition now for war with any nation. General Kuropatkin, of the Russian army, says in his recent book, that Japan certainly would have been crushed had Russia continued to fight; for, although Japan was dominant on the sea, her financial resources were practically exhausted and her command of the sea, therefore, would have given little advantage to her, had the war continued. For Russia was just getting into position to maintain herself on the continent; when the negotiations for peace began her soldiers in the field of the war for the first time outnumbered those of Japan: the railroad was running fourteen military trains a day, and supplies for the first time were coming up in adequate quantities. But the Czar is a man of timid character and was easily persuaded to peace, and it was well; for the judgment of the world did not approve Russian aggression upon Corea and Manchuria, and intervention from some quarter would soon have been necessary. Peace was, however, an inestimable boon to Japan. For the demands of this war her resources for many years had been anticipated; and perhaps the exhaustion of her financial resources has been ever since the surest guaranty of peace in the This, too, is a general situa-War will not be deemed too costly in life, but too costly in money and material. Where is the nation that now could support a war of long continuance, without financial and industrial exhaustion?

THE STRONG" AND "THE WEAK." It is a government of the people, of course. But then there are some people, and then some others and some

To assume that any man and every man is as wise and fit for direction of government and affairs as any other man and every other man, may be a mistake. Some counsels, perhaps,

may be wiser than others. It is an old story; it runs back to the eginnings of recorded time. It is a fight, and always will be a fight, for equality; where, nevertheless, equality never can exist. It never can exist because the intellects or talents of men are unequal. And yet the people, the masses of the people, must have a way to get and to hold their rights, and to rise and to make progress; and this can be accomplished only through assertion and progress of the democratic spirit.

ascendency of the intellectually strong over the intellectually weak; but how dreamer did not then imagine the chants, for example, are not by any cause he thinks some one took him

is he going to hold the intellectually strong down to the level of the intellectually weak, he doesn't explain Yet, he seems to think it would be desirable to do so, if possible.

Human society doesn't get on, nor the intellectual and moral progress of the world isn't promoted, by curbing the intellectually strong, nor by holding them down to the conditions of the intellectually weak, nor by trying to make those who are strong in intellect and industry and purpose carry those who are indolent, inefficient or of feeble purpose.

There never can be equality of opportunity, because talents are unequal. Some men can do things that others can't. Is this oppression of the weak by the strong?

Yet, no man is to treat another man unjustly. It is the business of society and its laws to take care of that. But it is not the business of society and its laws to require the active, earnest, the idle, worthless, inefficient ones. They do it voluntarily, indeed, within not for the good of the world that they, should go further. Inefficiency multiplied by efforts to care for and support them.

### NO MONOPOLY OF WEALTH.

The old assertion of the promotors of discontent that 5 per cent of the people own 95 per cent of the wealth of the country has received a rude shock from the Saturday Evening Post, which ascertains from Government census reports that there are 5,739,657 farms in the United States, wned by almost as many different people. The value of these farms represents 20 per cent of the total wealth of the country. Thus it is shown that about 16 per cent of the people own 20 per cent of the wealth of the country, which makes impossible the owning of 95 per cent of the wealth by 5 per cent of the people. When there has been added to the number of farm owners the number of city residents who own their homes or business property, it will become evident that a very considerable proportion of the people have just about the share of wealth to which an equal division would entitle them. Special privilege, combined with dishonesty, has enabled some few to amass enormous wealth. - Ignorance, misfortune and vice have combined to make paupers of many.

governmental policies as expressed in our laws, part of the inequalities may be attributed, but it is folly to seek in legislation relief from undesirable all undesirable conditions. Means must be found to regulate the avarice of the crafty and unscrupulous few. So far as possible the condition of the thriftless, idle and ignorant must be improved. But in the meantime we must not forget that the great mass of the people are both honest and intelligent and that they are enjoying the comforts of financial prosperity. The idle rich, like the idle poor, are the exception and not the rule. Perhaps each will always be with us, but we can earnestly try to solve the problem of making both classes useful and happy. Neither furnishes a cause for pessimism.

HIS LAST WEEK ON EARTH. In response to the question how he would spend a week if it were the last one he had to live, Chauncey M. Depew, contrary to what might have been expected, endeavored to answer seriously. But his reply will strike the public as being just a little humorous. First, he would "make his peace with Heaven," as though one who deliberately delays such a matter can make his peace whenever he chooses. Second, he would so argants could not divide his estate, as though any man, particularly a lawyer, could arrange any business affair in such a manner that lawyers could not find a court to disarrange Third, he would revisit the scenes of his childhood and spend a few hours under the elms of old Yale. Depew evidently is in his second childhood now, or he would not imagine that a visit to the scenes of innocent childhood could bring happiness to one who has devoted the years of his manhood to misrepresentation of his fellow citizens Fourth, he would invite to dinner all those who have written the nastlest things against him, where they would unite in endeavoring to neutralize past vitriol with present honey. This is but evidence of his desire to escape deserved criticism without removing

the occasion for it. Almost anyone could map out week's programme for Depew that would be immensely more profitable to his future state and to the present welfare of the people of New York. First, he should resign; second, repay his ill-gotten fees; third, engage in some useful occupation for the remainder of the last week of his life.

THE TRUTH ABOUT OREGON

In the effort to secure new inhabitants and to induce Eastern capitalists to invest their money here, Oregon occupies a strong position, because deception has never been resorted to for this purpose and none is necessary in order to make a good showing. One may look over the immigration literature distributed throughout the United States twenty years ago, and find in subsequent developments a fulfilment of all the assertions that were made regarding the resources of the country and the opportunity for new enterprises. In many respects the representations that were made were too modest, owing to the fact that our own people did not realize the future that awaited this state. The lum bering industry has developed beyond the expectations of those who told of our forest wealth and the value of timber land has increased many fold more than anyone believed it would, No man who came to Oregon and invested judiciously in timber land has falled to realize an almost incredible profit on his investment. The wheat-raising industry in Eastern Oregon has developed more rapidly and to a much larger extent than the most enthusiastic boomer believed was possible, and grain crops are now produced annually on land that even a conscienceless real estate agent would not have tried to sell twenty years ago. Men have made fortunes on such land. This state has always been advertised as a good fruit-growing region, but no one who tried to The state chairman of the Socialist induce immigration in the '80s told party of Oregon protests against the half the story of the wealth our orchards will produce. The wildest

values that would be reached by good orchard land. Never in the history of Portland was a prediction made that fully measured up to the growth of values of city property, such as has been experienced here in the last three years. No man who came to representations of responsible men has failed to realize a large profit on his investment.

Very few people who came here from the East or Middle West ever returned to their former homes to live. Very frequently they sent back reports which brought their relatives and friends to join them in this land of opportunity. They found, after a year's residence in this state, that the descriptions of the climate and other natural conditions were well within the truth and that this is an incomparably better state in which to live than any east of the Rocky Mountains. The absence of excessive heat prudent, purposeful members to carry and cold, the proximity of mountain and seashore resorts, the freedom from cyclones, thunder storms and the demands of humanity; but it is blizzards, have all appealed strongly to newcomers and have made them contented in their new surroundings. and dependence are increased and None of them have been disappointed in fulfillment of their expectations. Nowhere in the East has the report gone that people who came here deceived as to the conditions they would find. The truth about Oregon is good enough, and there is no excuse for telling anything else.

THE MAN WHO WATCHES THE CLOCK. "He who never does more than he is paid for will hever be paid for more than he does." Such is the motto printed in large type on a postal card offered for sale by post card shops. Though the rule thus briefly stated may not be always and invariably true applied to particular individuals and limited periods of time, yet as a general principle it is as infallible as any law of nature. For a short time one who does less than he is paid for may get pay for more than he does, but in the long run adjustments will be made and the final balance will be struck in accordance with the universal law of compensation. And the rule applies more frequently than one might think, even in the temporary affairs of individuals who seek to get through the world with as little effort and as large returns as possible. young man at the beginning of his career cannot do better than accept as true the broad principle set forth on

the postal. In the practical affairs of the work-a-day world the law of equalization of work and pay has frequent lliustration. In these days of keen mpetition employers must know that they are getting service for their money, else they will be surpassed and ultimately vanquished by rivals in the same line of business. It becomes necessary for them to observe which of their employes work most faithfully and effectively. The large wholesaler keeps a careful record that shows which of his traveling salesmen gets the most business. By modern systems of checking, the retailer knows which of his clerks sells the goods. The manufacturer watches his men, promotes those who are capable and willing, and when work is slack discharges first those who are least efficient. His scale of wages is regulated to correspond with the results attained. And yet, in particular instances, the law of compensation may seem to fall. A really capable drummer, a successful clerk or a competent mechanic may in rare instances not be appreciated. a larger sense and application the law

seldom fails in its operation. The safest rule for getting on in the world is to be ready and willing to do a little more than you are paid for, to range his affairs that courts and liti- give the world a little more service than it expects, to have the world al ways owing you something. There is no very brilliant future for the eight hour man or the ten-hour man-the man who watches the clock and drops his work on the minute, to take it up again only when the hour for work has arrived. Such a man will always be an eight-hour or ten-hour man, and will perhaps get pay for his time, but there is not much prospect of his becoming more than a time server. The men who have accomplished things in this world-who have become famed as workers and as leaders -never stopped to consider whether they were doing more than they were paid for. They did such work as their hands found to do, and usually did more than was required. end, the world paid them for all that they did.

> FROM THE STANDPOINT OF LABOR. The effort to throw the labor vote n mass to one political party is some thing new in America, though it is common enough elsewhere. The Nation remarked the other day that the radical and labor vote has become so strong in England that neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives dare to refuse anything it may ask. This strength has been acquired by massing the labor vote where it would course, the same line of policy might be expected to produce the same results here in the end. If the unions should vote unanimously for Mr. Bryan they could, perhaps, elect him; but whether that is the kind of massing which would produce the greatest positive advantage is a question.

Naturally, it would not be good policy for labor to give ground for a belief that it would cling unwaver ingly to either party, no matter what treatment it might receive. The result of such a course is illustrated in the case of the negroes. Being Re publicans whatever might happen their loyalty at last brought them into a sort of contempt and the leaders began to reckon on their support, with no thought of giving any return for to get to be a farmer."

it. The New York Evening Post, though it supports Mr. Taft, wisely that a "certain mobility in the negro vote" will be a good thing for the colored race. The same is true of the labor vote. It should not be too much like a barnacle. There is such a thing as being too securely settled. Politics is a game of give and take. He who is always ready to give his support for nothing is not likely to get much for it. It is only reasonable for labor to make the best bargain it can in return for its political value; but to cast that value to Mr. Bryan in a fit of passion is not the best way to make a bargain,

Almost any group of voters can exercise a terrifying power over the politicians if they set astutely at work to do it. The country mer-

means an overwhelmingly numerous ody, but they are well organized and the politicians know that they will cast their votes in the direction of their profits. Their loyalty to their pockets exceeds their loyalty to either party. Hence, when the question of a Portland and invested money on the parcels post came up, the country merchants were able to defeat it. They did not threaten to vote for Mr. Bryan if a parcels post were established, but they made it pretty clear that they would vote against any Congressman, be he Democrat or Republican, who favored it. Think for a moment also of the political power of the Grand Army of the Republic. Whatever this organization has asked of Congress it has obtained, but it has never once openly threatened to vote in mass for one party or the other. One imagines rather that it has kept careful tab on individuals and quietly rewarded or punished them as they seemed to deserve from its point of view. It is mobility of this species which

will make the labor vote efficient in

securing its ends. There is no reason to expect that the Democratic party as a whole will or can do any more for labor than the Republican, Either party will do precisely as much as individual leaders can compass and no more. The wise course for labor. therefore, is to attend to these individuals. Has Mr. Gompers ever thought of the truth that it is not parties but persons who have hearts and brains? Nothing was ever done the world except through the initiative of some individual. To the calm observer, therefore, no policy ould appear more foolish than for labor to throw its vote as a whole to either party. Mr. Gompers' previous plan of selecting particular men for reward or punishment was incomparably more astute. Moreover, in its dealings with labor the Democratic party has not made a very enticing record when it has been in power. If anybody knows of a single measure favorable to labor that it has ever enacted he would contribute something to the knowledge of the world by making it public. The promises of the Democratic platform are voluble. Evidently they are limned with a liberal hand. But between the promise and the performance there is such a wide gulf that one may doubt whether it is a wary bird who lets himself get caught. Speaking from the standpoint of labor Mr. Gompers may good intentions, but his latest political generalship is fearfully blundering.

ONE MAN'S GRIEVANCE CONSIDERED. It is not often that this paper, or any paper, these days, pays attention to anonymous communications. Yet there is occasionally one that de-Berves some consideration even though its author be unknown. Here, for example, is one from a man who says he is prominent in business in this city and who has a complaint against a local retail merchant who he says, employs a stupid clerk. The purpose of his letter is to point out to merchants the danger they incur of losing custom by reason of the mistakes of their thick-skulled employes who insult patrons, not intentionally nevertheless effectually. The particular grievance of this man is that he went to the store to make a purchase, and the clerk, in an evident intention to be friendly, asked: "Are the roads very dusty out your way?" "The clerk," says this complaining business man, "either thought I was a farmer or told me that I looked like The fact is that I do not, but, one. even if I did, the clerk should have had more tact than to tell me that I

While everyone will agree that mer chants and all other persons dealing with the general public should employ clerks and assistants who are diplotic and courteous in their commu nications and conversations with rons or prospective patrons, it is difficult to see that this man has any real grievance. In the first place perhaps he really did look like a farmer. What then? Is it such a dis grace to be a farmer or to look like one? Farmers are almost universally honest, and they look honest. They are industrious, and their industry shows in their hands and in every line of their faces. Though their clothes may be dusty, every one knows that the modern farmer is a cleanly person, and that the dust is all on the surface. Moreover, the farmer these days is an intelligent man, bearing n resemblance to the "Rube" who furnishes the model for the cartoonist.

This complainant imagines that the clerk took him for a farmer, and looked down upon him with contempt. On the contrary, it is altogether prob able that this unfortunate co jumper had an altogether different feeling toward his customer. probably thought: "Here I am shut up, ten hours a day in this stuffy old store, waiting on all sorts of cranky people, quietly taking their insults and abuse, eating my meals in a boarding-house where they give me skim-milk for my coffee and no prospect of ever getting anything ahead. Here is this man from the country, count for as much as possible. Of independent of this continual restraint, living in the open air, free to seek his own associates, and not compelled to listen meekly to criticisms. He waits upon grateful cows and horses and chickens, and not upon a thankless public. His work gives him an appetite, and when he goes to his meals he finds on the table an abundance of everything a man can want, and above all else, plenty of creamy milk that he can drink to his stomach's content. The fresh air of the country makes his sleep re-He lives in a home of his freshing. own. He is year by year laying up a competence, slowly, it is true, but sufficient to sustain him in his declining years. I'll engage him in conversation, and see if he can't tell me how

It was very likely with such thoughts as these that the clerk framed the question regarding the dusty condition of the roads "out your He wanted to be friendly. He way.' wanted to get a few directions on the road to a better life. He really complimented his customer upon his honest looks and his indications of industry and prosperity, and the business man felt insulted. It was the author of our anonymous communication who was stupid, and not the clerk. He perpetrates an offense a dozen times worse than that committed by the clerk, even if the worst construction be put upon the clerk's The youth did not insinuate that farming is a reprehensible occupation, while our complaining business man does. He is angry be-

for a farmer. He ought to be proud, shock to the confidence people are To be mistaken for a Hood River or Yambill County cherry-grower, a stockman, is far more complimentary a sponge in the interior of his patient than to be mistaken for a railroad magnate just in from a hunting trip to Klamath County. There would have been a real cause for complaint if the clerk had asked, "How are the ducks at Pelican Bay"? but after such a compliment as this man has received he shows his stupidity by not recommending the clerk to his employer for promotion.

FINDING HELP.

Charities for August 8 contains an count of a housekeeper who advertised for a servant. She had numerous applicants for the place, but of the whole number only seven were half competent. Of these seven three wept because they did not get the "All the applicants," the account continues. "were bedraggled. disheartened and discouraged," Nor did they but two exceptions. seem to care very much what wages they received. Their principal purwas to secure a refuge from want. This is a very different picture from that of the supercillous, indiffer ent, exacting servant to which we are accustomed. Reluctant as we may be to admit it, the consequences of the panic still continue to cause misery among the working classes. Many worthy persons are out of employment with an almost hopeless outloo ahead. It is said by some statisticlans that never before in this country was there so much genuine want among the decent poor.

And yet it is no easier to get competent help for rural employment declare indeed that for many kinds of work they can secure no help at all Wages are somewhat lower than they were in the country districts, but hands are no more numerous. seems to be a case where the price of labor has fallen with no increase of the supply, which is something un-Many landowners have planned to take advantage of the drop it wages to clear land and plant orchards, but they have been disappointed. The price of work is pronitious, but there are no workmen In this part of the world it is still virtually impossible to hire a man, or even a boy, in country places to pull weeds, dig out stumps or work in the garden. This is all the more exasperating when one remembers that the cities are thronged with men who are complaining because they cannot find

There ought to be some machinery devised which will bring the job hunter and the job together. It is often true that the city idler knows nothing of the opportunities which the country offers, and if he did know perhaps he lacks the money to pay his fare. It is quite likely that every idle man in Portland could find work by going into the country less than forty miles.

"SWEATING" A PRISONER. The story from Mexico that two Americans were tortured until they gave the names of their companions in a robbery, will excite horror in this country, and yet torture of accused persons is not so uncommon in America that we need express aston-ishment over it. While officers here do not pull out the finger nails in the effort, to secure testimony, they very frequently "sweat" a prisoner unti he is a nervous wreck and will give testimony in order to get relief from his tormentors or, perhaps, in the over-wrought state of his mind, will

confess to crimes he did not commit. In the case of the men tortured in Mexico, the authorities justify themelves by the character of the men with whom they had to deal. The same justification is given in this country. In some instances quite likely the torture administered is no more than the prisoner deserves as a punishment, but in other cases an innocent man is subjected to the fearful ordeal. In practically all such cases the accused is compelled to testify against himself, which is uncon stitutional, and is punished before conviction, which is another violation of our Constitution. It is all right for us to cry out against Mexican barbarity, but we must not forget

our own cruelties. Speaking under the auspices of the Jewish territorial organization, Israel Zangwill has just been repeating to the Jews of London's Whitechapel Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho! But his call is to a country farther away than the one Kingsley had in mind. It is the land Horace Greeley pointed out when he said: "Go West, young man"-the empire of the Mississippi Valley. Zangwill urges his coreligionists to emigrate to America, but not to stop short of the Great West. He specially counsels them against halting in congested New York City. It is the ambition of the organ ization for which Zangwill is the mouthpiece, to form a self-governing colony, and an investigating committee is soon to be sent to this country to study the feasibility of certain lands for the project. The novelty of Jewish agricultural colony will be watched with interest. Fifty years ago the Jewish immigrant would have been a sorry figure in a region where nature had to be subdued. It isn't in his blood to use the ax, the rifle and the subsoil plow. If he had attempt ed the fight, he would have fallen. But in these "easy" times of diversified farming, dairying and horticulture, where intelligence and unflagging industry count more than strength and endurance, who dare say that the Jew, always eager to better his condition, will not succeed? As in the various avenues of trade and finance that he entered the past thirty years, when he puts his intellect into cultivating the soil and marketing the product, may he not reasonably be expected to keep pace with his more experienced neighbors? There is hope for the Jew as a farmer, because he isn't afraid of work.

A Lebanon woman has successfully undergone an operation for the removal from her body of a sponge left there by physicians who operated on her more than a year ago. It is pleasing to know that the first operation was not performed by Oregon surgeons. At the same time, there have been authentic stories of just such carelessness on the part of physicians This incident serves to point here. out the need for extreme care in cases of this kind and while it gives a rude | aires are so numerous.

wont to have in doctors, it is merely an illustration of that fallibility to Washington County dairyman or an which all persons, of all professions, Eastern Oregon wheat farmer or a are subject. The doctor who leaves commits a more serious act of carelessness than does the lawyer who omits an essential allegation of his complaint and thereby loses his case. His mistake is not so important as that of the railroad engineer or tele graph operator whose slip of memory endangers the lives of scores.

> There is no reason why the state any state institution should be 'held up" by property-owners who wish to exact an unconscionable price for land needed by the public. The state can and should condemn the property and take it at such a price as a jury will say is reasonable. And the state has no desire to be unreasonable. It can afford to pay a lib eral price, especially where is condemned, but it should not pay an exorbitant price. To do so would be an injustice to all the taxpayers who contribute to the fund from which the payment is made. Every man holds title to property subject the right of the public to take it for a public use upon payment of the reasonable value thereof. State institutions needing additional property for their grounds should not yield to those who would extort money from the state.

In view of the past record of her husband, perhaps the second Mrs. Stevens should not be too sure of the reality of her marriage. After being introduced to the public for sixteen years as his wife, the first Mrs. Stevens found out her mistake. The public found out that it had been de-Then, again, if the second elved. Mrs. Stevens has not been deceived. perhaps the time will come when she will wish she had been. If a man will deceive in one case, will he not in I know I'm a lookin' seedy another? Even the law lays down But remember I live in a flat; the principle that when a man has been found untruthful in one respect he is to be doubted in others.

The 100-bushel wheat seems to be turning out about like the seedless apple-it is a reality but not worth having. The 100-bushel wheat lacks the good qualities of the kind that produces 25 to 50 bushels to the acre. The seedless apple looks good, but no one who ever ate one wanted another. There is a limit to the bounties nature will bestow and it is pretty safe, as a rule, to discount stories of enormous productiveness or of fruits and vegetables that possess all the good qualities with none of the bad. Every rose has its thorn.

The 16-year-old girl who bought a dollar's worth of merry-go-round tickets with the money she had stolen did exactly what many an older thief has done. Most of our embezzlers spend their money on some sort of merry-go-round, though the going is not always on wheels nor in a small circle. There is some difference in the accompanying music, too, and as a general rule the amusement is not as innocent as that of the merry-goround on wheels. But imall cases the For yours have been happier homes. pleasure is dearly bought if paid for with stolen money.

When 2000 birds were killed in Chiago the other day by a violent storm, some plous persons taught the mourning children that "God did it." kind of a concept of God will the chil-dren obtain through such teaching? Ponder the logic of it. First come the dogma that He is all-powerful; then follows the precept that He could not send the storm without killing the birds. Would it not be better to as- Our arm-chair's a hot water heater sert less about the Almighty's acts and purposes until we know a litt

Fred Grant, no one should expect. can ride on horseback hinety miles. He has been too indolent; he has fed too fat; horses might be found that The Angel of Death would get busy could carry him, if relays were had, and he were able to mount. Caesar and Bonaparte didn't ride on horseback when they were at his age -because neither of them reached his age. Fred Grant is about 58. He has had fame enough, out of the name of his father.

Two methods of keeping women out of saloons present themselves for consideration. One is to reform the saloons; the other, to reform the women Which is the harder task it may be difficult to decide without actual experiment, but St. Anthony and some other great authorities incline to the opinion that it is easier to close all the saloons in Portland than to keep one woman from getting what she wants.

A well-known Socialistic paper de mands that all public employes be given a month's vacation on full pay. Then as soon as this demand has been granted the same paper will raise a howl because officialdom enjoys month of idleness at the expense of the taxpayers. There are some people who do not intend to be satisfied with any existing conditions.

That Rhode Island woman who climbed 25,000 feet up Mount Huascaran, Peru, ought to make the Mazamas turn green with envy. That's as high as Mount Hood on top of Mount St. Helens and "then some."

The Oregon soldiers won decisive victories in the mimic warfare at American Lake. That was play, of course; but the Oregon troops know ings to this admirably-kept King's how to win real battles, as well. Ask | Heights lawn. the Filipines.

Why does the Bryan party want great big campaign fund? Can't an honest reformer vote the ticket without the encouragement of a campaign

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Bryan was not so overtaken by surprise as to render him unable to return thanks for the nomination.

The Japs probably will not bombard San Francisco or Portland, for Uncle Sam's seizure of two of their seal poachers.

Indications are that this campaign will be an exhibition of the survival of the fittest and the fattest.

Chorus girls are said to be scarce in Chicago. Probably because million-

## SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE In view of the Springfield outrages it would appear that there's no law for the negro south of 'Fifty-three.

The day the divorce is granted may properly be referred to as the grass widow's heyday.

A man was robbed of \$2000 at the Meadows racetrack, at Seattle, the other day and he didn't bet it on the ponies, either.

Repentence may sometimes come at the eleventh hour, but it usually arrives in the cold, gray dawn of the morning after.

The love of God's creatures is the sincerest love of God.

The Sunday morning church bell has shades of tone. To many it means no more than an unwelcome disturbance of the tardy slumberer. To others it is an invitation to gather in public places and intone the excellent goodness of their hypocrisy. There are those, however, to whom the sound of the bell is a call to worship and it is they who through all generations have been the chosen people.

With Taft and Bryan canning their eneeches the man who hates phonographs has little inducement to vote with either of the big parties.

"Knowledge is power," says the proverb but it doesn't take into consideration the knowledge of the motorist that he is out of gasoline.

The Ballade of the Haunted Flat, Don't turn me down, stranger! Don't gaze at me like that! In a house that is horizontal. A place in which breathing room Is as scarce as it is in a corset, Where to open your mouth is a boon And you have to take down the pictures Every time you hang up your hat

You see we moved into this capsule-My wife, Arabella, and I-A long year ago come next Christmas And I'll die, Little Egypt, I'll die Unless we escape from those quarters And find a more comfortable home, Where we won't always strain the partitions

Every time we give voice to a groan. Once my hair was the raven's blackness And my wife's ebon tresses turned blonds Say-our life's been a purgatory Since we signed up that flat-owner's bond. Now to make our sad lot more distressing-

Hear me out, stranger kind, it will pay You to bear with my mournful digressing While I tell you this tragical lay-This monstrous affair we exist in

Went wrong months ago, and today It's a nightmare-house, darksome and frightful. The abode of such horrid gnomes That you cannot conceive of their terrors

It's a "patent inside" contraption Where the beds and the tables fold Themselves into secret panels As in mystical castles or old. The bathtub, at rest, is a sofs, The plane a clothes-press; and say Every time someone rings at the door-bell The cuckoo-clock starts in to play, For everything works automatic And the wires get crossed every day The gas fireplace is a cupboard

The bookcase a standup buffet, Our dresser an ice-chest-we find That everything in the blamed hou Is with some other torture combined Well sometimes the system starts going All at once, morning, noon or at night-Do you wonder now why I am growing Afraid of my life and wish that And bear us away from that flat?

I observe that the most ordinary mutt becomes "a prominent clubman and well-known financier" just as soon as he breaks into police court with his marital difficulties.

The unattainable beauties like the song we never hear, the picture we never see and the hopes we never realize add the zest to life which makes it worth living.

It is better to be alive in a hovel than dead in a rich mausoleum.

The best revenge is the forgiveness of a wrong. If you would have things come your

way you must go out and show them the right road. Eternal vigilance is the price of a woman's complexion.

Between automobile and airship disasters the problem of what to do with our surplus population is rapidly being settled.

While you are bowing troubles out of the front door others are eneaking in by the back.

I take it from his published utterances that Colonel C. E. S. Wood would be delighted if the howling Dervishes, who hold nightly socialistic railies on Sixth street, would adjourn their meet-

Food Preservatives Unnecessary.

Evening Wisconsin A manufacturer's testimony at the conference of dairy and food commis-sioners at Mackinac Island was positively against the use of deleterious drugs by packers. He said: "There is no honest food product on the market today which cannot be successfully and satisfactorily packed without the aid of chemical preservatives." He went on to predict that no manufacturer will be forced to discontinue business if chemical preservatives are absolutely ruled out. How long will the sale of poisonous food continue to be tolerated in the United States?

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
There are seven Presidential platforms in the field, but a majority of
voters can make up their minds by
simply thinking over the achievements of the Republican party for the last 12 years, to say nothing of its previ-