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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, OCT. 11, 1908.

OREGON'S RAILROAD OUTLOOK. Mr. Stubbs, director of traffic of the so-called Harriman lines, said, in his recent address at San Francisco A great majority of citizens who are served by the railroad indirectly, but never-theless in a way and measure that make for their well-being, do not apprehend the in-terdependence or the right relations of the public and the

Mr. Stubbs means that the public is not in mood and temper to with the railroads so as to give them fair chance. They who are looked to for supply of capital for new rall-roads are not willing to sink it. New rallroads are always a venture for a time, and old ones are not always

But there have been profits for railroads in Oregon-in particular for the O. R. & N. The reports all show it, and prove it. Why are not these profits invested in Oregon?

Answer is made that the O. R. & N.

is but part of a great system. Some parts of it pay more, others less. The general scheme that supports the whole, it is urged, must be main-tained. It is a whole or entire sys-

For analogy it is urged that the expense of Government mail service in Oregon is greatly in excess of re-ceipts from the mail service, which is an entire scheme. Again, Govern-ment receives from sale of timber lands in Oregon far more than it expends in Oregon for recovery of arid lands. Again, that it spends on harbor improvement and maintenance of lights and ports and other branches of service sums greatly in excess of its receipts from customs. Other parts of the country pay this deficit. This is a big country, it is urged, and a great railroad system extending across the feels obliged to pursue a course of similar kind.

There ought to be railroad extensions in Oregon. It is a crying need. They would make returns; and, developing the country, they would make increasing returns. There is now one question, namely, can the money be had? Can the necessary bonds be Harriman says it is not possible at this time. In other words that it is a condition, not a theory Oregon and the Northwest think the profits derived from traffic within their territory ought to be used for extensions within this territory. But it is urged that the whole system, of which this is but a part, must be supported; and moreover, that bonds for new mileage cannot be marketed

This, we believe, is the real situation. Accusation, denunciation, crimmay be possible for the railroad work we require to go ahead. Mr. Bryan advertises himself as the advance agent of this prosperity. nately there is some dubitation.

THE INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCY SQUAD. The Canadian Pacific Railway nas again demonstrated its power as an employer of labor. The skilled machinists of the company's shops, who went on a strike over three months ago to force a reconstruction of the wage and time schedule in their department have falled in their conten-Strikebreakers shipped in to take their places have been sent back ployes have been reinstated at the old

In a triangular fight of this kind the position of the strikebreaker accuse to be the least enviable of all. Hawked hither and thither at the be hest of corporate emergency; ill pre pared for the work in hand and conscious of his deficiencies; detested, in-sulted and menaced in life and limb by the rank and file of organized is-bor; taxed with a responsibility which, from lack of training and of the exsteady, responsible employment, he is unable to discharge; used while the pressing need for his service exists and cast aside as soon as this emer-gency passes, he must reflect in his own self-estimate the contempt that his vocation inspires among workingmen.

A nomad in the field of industry, the strikebreaker is here today and there tomorrow-a thorn in the side of trades unionism. a makeshift without stable standing in the industrial world. His status is sufficiently indicated by a dispatch from Winnipeg announcing the end of the maand the capitulation of the strikers, that the company on the day and date named "shipped all strikebreakers back to the East and South and all

Professional vagrants hovering upon the outskirts of industry, listen-ing for the emergency call of capital thich they are under contract to answer, even those who use them feel relieved when the need for their pres-ence and such makeshift service as they can render no longer exists. Yet such as they are, they are the product of the times and have their legitimate place in the great scheme of modern industrial life, and more especially in the colossal requirements of a mercial age, the very life of which is centered in modern transportation methods. Trains must move on time ated, even if the industrial emergency squad has to be called out for this purpose, pending a display of power opposing forces of labor and capi-From the inconvenience and tal. From the inconvenience and turies. We are not only adding to hisloss and bitterness and strife that are tory every day, but we are frequently will again become indispensable to create increased demand for goods. Perhaps in judging him it might have

engendered by calling upon the strikebreakers' squad corporations and communities and laboring men may well hope to be delivered.

YOUR UNCLE JOE CANNON. Against Uncle Joe Cannon there is fight in his district, and in some other districts, where candidates are required to piedge themselves not to vote for him for Speaker again. He will probably be elected by the people of his district, but it is not probable he will be elected Speaker againeven if the Republicans gain a majority in the House. He is regarded as

too old for the job." The main accusation against him is that he refused to allow certain bills to come before the House, for debate and vote, but stifled or throt tied them in committees, and especially in the Committee on Rules, o hich he is the head. For these reaons factions of labor unions and of rohibitionists are making bifter war The war of the prohibition n him. ists is especially hot. There is no large town in his district, and the labor unions in his district are not

The fury of the prohibitionists is due to his alleged refusal to allow the bill to forbid liquors to be carried from other states into a prohibition state to come to a vote. He should have allowed the bill to be brought before the House for debate and vote; where undoubtedly it would have been rejected. Congress has power to regulate commerce between the states, not to prohibit it. Of course any state, under its police power, can suppress traffic in liquors within its own limits, if it will. But no state can stop interstate commerce.

After all, since it is a familiar say ing that the world is governed too much something may be said, in general, for the man who checks atte ed legislation. Re-election of Cannon be expected, for his district is much disposed to stand by him. s a picturesque character and an honest man. was an "off year") he won by over

THE CRITICS AND THE BIBLE.

In one of his remarkable sermons at the Free Synagogue which he founded in New York, Dr. Stephen S. at the Wise lately asked and answered the question "Is the Bible in danger from the higher criticsm?" The question immediately induces the thought that any book, whether it be called Bible or history, which is endangered by the search for truth can scarcely be called an unmingled benefit to kind. When a man or an institution or a document begins to shrick that the progress of research must be stayed lest he or it suffer, it would seem that the time had almost come for that individual or thing to cease to cumber the earth. Apparently this whole controversy over higher criticism and the Bible re-solves itself into the simple inquiry whether or not the higher criticism is a search for the truth. If it is such a search and the Bible suffers by it then so much the worse for the Those who composed it ought to have taken care that it should not prove an impediment to the advance of knowl-We may safely say that if the author had actually been the mighty he would have foreseen this difficulty and avoided it.

The gist of the matter is that the higher criticism does not injure the Bible in the slightest degree. What it does injure is a certain theory about the Bible. This theory is like other human inventions. Its destiny is to flourish for a time and then to fade. "Our little systems have their day." When Niebuhr made it clear that a good deal of Livy was pure myth, the great historian of Rome did not "suffer." Our way of accepting him changed, but he was none the worse for it, while we were a good deal better off, inasmuch as we got rid of a change this situation now. Conditions next year—the election being over and settlement of the public mind as way with the Bible. As our ignorto some sort of policy reached-it ance of its authorship and meaning is replaced by knowledge, a vast accu mulation of superstition and misun derstanding vanishes, but the book stands just as it did and we stand much more securely. Nothing in the Bible that is true can be made false by the higher criticism, or the lower either, and nothing that is good can be made bad.

WHY SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS? In one of his frequent efforts to spread a feeling of discontent and to block the wheels of progress, the tor of the Capital Journal, at Salem, denounces the use of textbooks in the public schools, hoping, apparently, to gain favor in the opinion of some par-ent who has recently purchased schoolbooks for his children. Con cluding a venomous attack upon the textbooks in use in Oregon, Mr. Hofer declares that textbooks "take children away from real education instead of enlightening them. The active child whose mind seeks expression in doing things, making things, creating things, is dwarfed by textbooks more than helped." If this be the Salem editor's opinion of the influence of text-books, then he must be opposed to the use of any textbooks by any children, for surely he would not approve continuance of a system which dwarfs children's minds. Plainly, therefore, he would send children to schoo without books, expecting the teacher to impart all the instruction and leaving the members of one class to sit in idleness in their seats while the teacher gave her attention to another It is needless to discuss the matter for the benefit of the Salem editor's readers, for there is not a newspaper reader anywhere so stupid as to believe that the use of textdks dwarf a child's mind rather

than help it. But there are other features of this distribe which may be given a little attention. The real complaint is against a change in textbooks, which change, it may be remarked, took place more than a year ago and does not materially affect schoolbook buy-ers this year. The Capital Journal undertakes to say that there was no need for a change in any textbooks except arithmetic; by which assertion it shows the fallacy of the whole contention. There is no branch in the common school course that changes so little in subject-matter as arithmetic The only reason for a change would be that books already in use do not present the subject in the best man-ner, or that the books cost too much. These same reasons and others justify a change of textbooks upon other subjects. Geography, history, and even English, are continually changing, and authors are finding more at tractive and more effective methods of presenting the subject-matter. Mathematical processes today are just exactly what they have been for cen-

discovering that some of the records of past events were untrue or incom-plete, and that some incidents which have seemed unimportant had a large bearing upon the course of National

Though Mr. Hofer expresses the opinion that there has been no im-provement in reading, arithmetic and grammar, his own article upon this subject discredits his assertion. has been thirty years or more since the occupant of the Capital Journal sanctum studied grammar. He must have used a textbook that is now very much out of date, for he writes such a sentence as this: "The man who will take his boys and girls to town and teach them to study the markets they will learn agriculture that is practi-cal and resultful." Presumably that sentence was constructed in accordance with the rules of grammar tained in textbooks in use when Hofer was a boy, but if any sixth-grade pupil in the Salem public schools today should write such a sentence, he or she would be in overwhelming dis-grace. Yes, there has been an improvement in grammar in one generation, for which let us be truly thank-

It is difficult to resist the temptation to discuss the novel idea that tak ing boys and girls to town and teaching them to study the markets would give them an education in agriculture, but to do so would be a waste of time Suffice it to say that if by studying markets young people may learn the art and science of agriculture, the college at Corvallis is doing its stu-dents a gross injustice and a whole lot of highly educated farmers are wasting their time in the produce changes of our cities. Some of these othing but study markets, should be able to raise immense crops if they would but devote their knowledge of agriculture to practical operation of a farm.

We hear a great deal nowadays about returning to nature. Poets and lovelists tell us what a good thing it would be to get back to a state wher we should be emancipated from the false conventions of society, where women could wear shoes that did not pinch and waists that did not cramp; where men could put on unstiffened by starch or even shirts go without shirts if they liked; and where children could grow up with sound bodies and uncorrupted souls instead of sacrificing both body and soul in the schoolroom for the sake of their minds, a sacrifice all the nore deplorable since it accomplishes so little. The common idea of a "re-turn to nature" is the peeling off of the thin veneer of cleanliness, good manners and decent habits which civilization has more or less firmly wrapped about some of us. That feat accomplished we are to disport ourselves in such native beauty we happen to possess, the beauty being enhanced by dirty nails, snarly hair and canine yelps in place

This gospel has been preached before and not without results. There was a return to nature in the time Stenklewiz describes it in a popular form in Quo Vadis. romantic emperor and his comrades used to strip off their outer integunents by the shores of a lovely lake a slivery moon and gambol the night away in dewy glades to the music of groaning martyrs ablaze on pillars. There was another return to nature just before the French revolution. Rousseau was its vangelist, and Marie Antoinette with her retinue of dissipated nobles put it in practice. Carlyle tells us how the poor creatures, unaware of im pending doom, decked themselves out like shepherds and played their pranks while fate grinned horribly to hink what was soon to happen to Dr. Samuel Johnson once a remark which very well characterizes the return to nature which consists in discarding civilization. Somebody had been telling in his presence how delightful it would be to wander over the wilds with a avage bride free from the cares of politics, religion and clothing. "That is to say, you want to change men into cattle," was the spirit of Johnson's

Shakespeare gives a pretty pictur of how the return to nature might work out in "As You Like It." The Duke and his companions did their est in that enchanting play to con vince themselves that they were happler in the forest of Arden than they had been in their palaces, but it is noteworthy that at the first opporwalls and roofs. In our intervals of sanity we have to confess that nature is a very poor model in many particulars. What we have laid up during the ages in the way of health. happiness and peace has mostly been gained by defying, thwarting and improving upon nature. This is true not only of our domestic existence, but also of the fruits, animals and cereals which we depend upon for sustenance. In every one of them the farther we get from nature the better the product. Compare the Ortley apple in its luscious perfection with the bitter crab which was the best pomological output of nature. Compare the Norman draught horse with the zebra and the wild ass. Compare the Burbank potato with the insipid little tuber which natural selection ended with, and you will begin to understand how we have benefited by substituting the guidance of reason for that of nature.

But in some things we have suf-ered. That keenness of sight, hearing and touch without which the natural savage could not survive we have lost because we can live without them; and it is a law of life that everything which ceases to be useful must perish. We were lately in a fair way to lose our eyes, our teeth, our ears and even our legs as super-fluities. H. G. Wells has many a hint in his books of the coming man who shall be little better than a soft ball of muscle enclosing a brain. there is reason to believe that this entertaining writer is a false prophet A return to nature is actually in progress which will make keenness of sight, hearing and touch as essential to life as they were in the primeval forests. We are entering upon a world of electricity, alcohol and gasolene instead of migrating to verdant dales and flowery meads. It is a transformed nature that we are We are learning to speed over the faster than antelopes, to like birds, to swim under water like fishes. This is going back to nature, is it not? But it brings us in touch with her great mysterious forces as well as the trees and animals which were all that our fathers perceived. The human race is moving into a new

survival. Consider the plight of a man in a flying machine who is deaf or shortsighted. What would become of the automobile driver whose reaction time was too long? stage in evolution confronts us and we must prepare ourselves for its exigencies by a new education, one which shall aim at the brain through the senses and not through abstrac tions. The ears, the eyes, the hands must be taught, or the individual will find himself helpless in his new en-vironment. Thus we can understand the salutary race instinct which is beginning to throw the emphasis of education upon the muscles, the eye It is striving to produce a being adapted to the altered where a man with dull senses cannot

THE NEW SLAVERY.

survive.

When the world is completely trustified what a happy place it will be. We can predict the bliss that awaits us because we already enjoy a foretaste of it. There is, for example, the razor blade trust forbids us to sharpen safety blades when they become dull; and the shoe machine trust, which compels every shoe manufacturer first to pay the full price of his machinery for a license to use it, and then charges him an exorbitant rent forever. sells nothing and rents everything, a pleasant habit which is growing among the trusts. Presently the millgrowing ing trust will rent each sack of flour instead of seiling it, and every con-sumer will be obliged to incur a debt which can never be discharged for his daily bread. Of course, if the his daily bread. Of course, if the flour is only leased to him, he must pay rent upon it even after he eats it It is surprising that our nomic masters have not already thought of this effective way of enslaving us even more thoroughly than hitherto.

Considering the number of trusts which have their probosces fixed in our bodies and are vigorously suck ing blood, it is comforting to see that Councilman Cottel has plucked up ourage to attack one of the most ferocious of the horde. May good ortune guide the arrows which he shoots at the plumbing banditti and may none of them miss their mark. If he should succeed in cleaning out predatory plumbers, posterity will decree him a golden statue and future poets will chant hymns to his glory. Like many other trusts that of the plumbers is founded on a fool-There is a city ordinance pair his own water pipes. He must ave it done under the magic supervision of a master plumber. of course, delivers the public over to the trust handcuffed and shackled. But to make sure of their prey the freebooters have bullled every dealer n plumbing materials into such at ject submission that not one of them dares to sell a foot of pipe or a wrench or a basin to a man who cannot show the sign of the beast on his forehead. Is it not a lovely ondition? Talk about slavery! negro slaves were rampant freemen empared with the citizens of Portland.

A STRANGE REPORT. The resolutions committee of the Trans-Mississippi Congress has done the exact opposite of what one would ave expected from an enlightened body of men. It has recommended ship subsidies and refused to recom-mend the parcels post. Of course a person who favors ship subsidies is not necessarily actuated by corrupt notives, but if he has not some private ax to grind it is pretty certain that he is densely ignorant of eco-The ostensible object of ship subsidies is to build up a merchant marine; but the history of commerce shows unmistakably that they have accomplished this purpose Subsidized merchant fleets have flourished, but it has always been in spite of grants from the state and never because of them. The usual effect of subsidies has been to pauperize the pping industry and blight maritime initiative. The perpetual wail that i is a National disgrace to have our marine freight carried in foreign ships and that we ought to hand over dozen millions to the shipping true to induce that patriotic body to build a fleet is too imbecile for contempt.

In the first place, the cry that our shipping trade is carried in foreign vessels is disingenuous. Many of the vessels engaged in the Atlantic trade are owned in America; but they have been purchased abroad and our in-sane navigation laws therefore forbid them to fly the Stars and Stripes, Hence they pass for foreign vessels. A \$10,000,000 subsidy could not make them a particle more American than they are, but a change in the navigalaws would make their status more honest. Their millionaire owners could not decently clamor for subsidy on the ground that maritime freight is being transported in for-eign bottoms. In the second place, if foreign nations are willing to subsi-dize their ships in order that they may carry our goods cheaply, it would seem to be the part of common sense to bid them godspeed. The bigger the subsidies are the cheaper our goods will ride, the lower we can sell them in Europe and the wider our markets will be. Why anybody should ask the American people to tax them-selves for the mere satisfaction of having the shipping trust carry their goods is beyond comprehension unless the person who does the asking expects to get a share of the tax.

But it is the hostility of the resolu

tions committee to the parcels post which excites most amazement. In modern times the parcels post has become a prime necessity of civilization. The rapid advance of Germany to the front rank among nations has been largely due to the rapid and cheap internal freight transportation which the Government has provided through the postoffice. In the United States it has been years since any dis interested person has opposed the parcels post. Hostility to it has exsted, of course, and has been powerfrom obtaining it, but the hostility has been notoriously unpatriotic. It has come largely from the express compacharging from three to ten times what the service they render is worth. These greedy and conscienceless monopolies have also stirred up the country storekeepers to oppose the parcels post, but they could not have done it if they had not appealed to the most short-sighted selfishness. In brief time the parcels post would double the profits of the rural stores but the express trust has succeeded in making the merchants believe that it ruin them. Its actual effect in this country, just as in Geramny would be to develop rural industry,

throughout the territory which the village stores serve. The express trust loudly proclaims that this demand would go to the cities for sup-plies, but it is not so. Mr. Meyer's plan for a parcels post gives every advantage to the country trader over the city mail-order house, and his custom would increase while that of the department stores would fall off.

But even if the parcels post would

ruin every country merchant in the land, we still ought to have it, because where one man would be in-The profit of a small group of individuals ought not to be allowed to outweigh the welfare of all the rest of the Nation. The great social demand of the present day is for the improve ment of the environment of rural life. The New York conference of charities has declared that the only effective gin among the farmers. Mr. Roose velt has exhorted and preached for years on the betterment of rural coniltions, and now he has appointed a commission of eminent men what can be done about it. Everybody agrees that the weal or woe the country's future depends upon keeping the country districts populated with a happy and intelligent race But people will be neither happy nor intelligent without facile access to markets both to buy and to sell. Lack of communication makes men sordid, stupid and restless. In proportion as country homes are isolated men flee from them and migrate to town. It is evident, then, what an important part the parcels post must play in the future of our civilization It would hardly be too much to say that the welfare of the country intithat the welfare of the country infi-mately depends upon it. And know-ing all this, the resolutions committee of the Trans-Mississippi Congress re-ports against the parcels post. What broad minded, statesmanlike committee it must be!

It has been said by observant critics that Americans more than any other people in the world despise manual labor. Their conclusion probably overstates the fact, but certainly there is something queer in the wonder we all feel when a person who might be idle decides to go to work with his hands. It is reported that astonished crowds followed young Roosevelt from the wool factory where he has taken a job to his dwelling when he went to lunch, and then dangled gaping after him again as he walked back to work. The phenom-enon of the President's son making himself useful in the world was beyoud their comprehension. It was to them as if a horse had begun to deyour flesh or a whale had taken a promenade up Fifth avenue.

Yet it is no new thing in the world for the sons of eminent persons to learn trades. Scions of the German royal family do it as a matter of course and nobody is surprised. Sensible people recognize that the education of the hand is as important as that of the brain. Unless a man's muscles are properly trained by actual use, a large portion of his brain lies fallow. We see this only too plainly in the case of our American professional men. Having studiously hunned muscular work in the days of their youth, they reach manho with no adequate sense of reality. They dwell among the shadows of things, mistaking ghosts for living bodies, preferring fine-spun theories to actualities, and basing their reasoning upon airy abstractions instead of concrete facts. This is very no ticeable among clergymen, whose en-tire training deals with words and verbal subtleties and eschews the con-

rete entirely. It is also true of lawyers. In their education science plays but a trifling part if it appears at all, and as for lies the reason why our courts of justice deal so much with theoretical be performed." them. Their education has deprived them of the power to distinguish be tween the real and the delusive, between the abstract and the concrete They have lost touch with things and Awell in a world of mental figments. It is safe to say that if every judge in the United States had spent five or six years in a wool factory, as young Roosevelt will, or had taken a thorough laboratory course in natural science combined with manual training, Mr. C. P. Connolly's article about the finicky follies of the courts in last week's Collier's would never have been written.

COLONEL STEWART,

No doubt Colonel Stewart is a disagreeable man and a disturber of harmony. In a private station he indulge his cantankerousness with less diminution of the general weal than he could if he prolonged his connection with the Army. Still it is not very long till next December, when in the natural course of things he would be promoted and retired. The Army has endured the impossible Colonel for a great while without serious injury to its morale and one yould imagine it could put up with him for a month or two more. To be sure the medical examining board finds that he is afflicted with a dangerous form of heart disease, but since he has lived under this hangng sword for 34 years, according to the doctors themselves, it is not likely to fall immediately. Nor is Colonel Stewart's blind eye, harmful as it must be to his manly beauty, any more of a military impediment than it has been any time this last ten Why fasten upon it now and make it a cause for the man's semidisgraceful retirement. The great Hannibal had but one eye.

It is incredible that there is not a good reason for the dislike which eems to be universal in the Army toward Colonel Stewart. He must be an extremely disagreeable person. But even a disagreeable man is entitled to justice. We do not mean to imply that Colonel Stewart is likely o be treated with injustice, and yet ne could wish that there had been ess semblance of persecution in his The Army is an institution which inevitably fosters a tyrannical disposition in those who belong to it. The rules which govern the relations between man and man in civil life do not extend to the military sphere There it is peremptory command and unquestioning obedience, civil life command is superseded by persuasion and obedience is modified by individual traits. Colonel Stewart military habit of thought has pro-

been as well to admit something of the plea which Brutus made to Cassius and blame the man's heredity rather than himself.

Dr. Cottell, Councilman from the fifth ward, will have the sympathy and moral support of many thousand property-owners in his effort mash the monopoly of Portland's plumbing business. How he will be able to attack it successfully by legslative means is problematical. extends from the smallest shop and the smallest dealer in supplies, through the chain of jobbers and wholesalers to the manufacturers. Under the prevailing "shut-out" system the man who builds a house is elpless. Likewise is the householder who needs the most minor repairs. To pay for six hours' time wasted-for a fifteen-minute job is a standing burden. The plumbing trust is so firmly entrenched that it can't be scared into reasonableness. dinance and "put it onto" the defiant master plumbers, he will be halled as a public benefactor.

Over one hundred La Grande business men visited the Wallowa County fair at Wallowa, Or., Friday, a spe-cial train over the new road taking them to the present terminus of the Wallowa branch of the O. R. & N. Extension of this road means much to the entire Grand Ronde country, as well as to Portland. Next year, or at least by 1910, it will be possible to attend the Tillamook County fair by rail, and possibly the Coos carnival. The remote regions of Ore gon are slowly but surely drawing together, and when we are connected ip by rall throughout the length and breadth of the state, there will begin a period of wonderful growth in both city and country.

Mr. Bryan is a man of many parts. At Streator, Ill., on Friday, he an-nounced himself as "an advance agent of prosperity." The manner in which the most potent factor in money, the most potent factor in prosperity, scurries to cover whenever there is any fear of the success of this advance agent has made him famous. This advance agent is this year carrying a different line of samples from those he put before people in previous compaigns, but the cormer exhibits were so unsatisfactory that there will be hardly any great rush for the new ones carrying. Prosperity will arrive as soon as Mr. Bryan gets out of the way.

Assuming that many thousands of voters throughout the state lied when they went to register, calling themselves Republicans when they were not and swore to the lie to clinch it, our Democratic brethren have been entertaining high hopes of carrying Oregon for Bryan. But the egistration, when there could be no centive for lying, as it is assumed there was last Spring, shows two Republicans to one Democrat. Some a loss to account for this. Suppose they put the problem up to Alex Sweek. Maybe Senator Milt Miller might help to solve it,

The Government penitentiary on McNell's Island must be an attractive place of residence, or else Mr. Tony Gallagher has peculiar ideas regarding pride. 'Having no money with which to pay his fine, he declines to sign an application for his freedom for the reason that it would be an admission of his poverty, and he is too proud to admit that he is poor. It would occur to most men that a protracted stay in the penitentiary is not much more desirable than the pain of admitting poverty.

Judge Neterer, of the Bellingham Superior Court, told the Washington club women he hoped the day will come when "the law will require the muscular training, in the sense of prospective bride and bridegroom to work, it is avoided altogether. Here present a certificate of proficiency in childraising before the ceremony may That is when pedichnicalities and so little with the gree will count and we will have an American Herd Book to back it up Some judges, however, may be barred for foolishness

The Sunday river excursion season s over, but the trolley cars take the ity man far afield, where Autumnal changes of leaf and blade rest the eye tired of brick and stone. The town may be closed, but the country is wide open to the lover of nature.

It is to be hoped that those Detroit baseball fans who waited at the gates all night, so as to buy the first tickteam made six runs, which was great, except that Chicago made a few

The Bryan papers are especially bitter towards Hearst for organizing a party and nominating a candidate for President. Why? Isn't this a free country? Don't the people rule? Can't anyone run for President?

Honest banks may be forced out of ouslness by law, but they can't be forced to carry reckless or dishonest as much as it concerns careful

If Portland had the Gresham spirit, as shown at the little county fair now being held, there would have been an attendance of 50,000 every day the Pacific National was running.

Pendleton has ordained that curfains, screens and other obstructions of view shall be removed from its So the blind pig can

The medical school inspector Portland who did not know a fleabite from the itch should take a postgraduate course in California, where

You don't have to pronounce those Balkan names. Just growl a little and bark and everybody will think you're a real authority on wars and

The few firms buying all the Oregon hops at T and 8 cents will be able to resell at 15 cents "if things go right." After election, of course. Detroit will probably go down to

fame as the city with a ball team Chicago had to defeat in order to win Bryan is following in Taft's foot-steps and has won Missouri back al-

Haskell is still writing. But the procession has moved on. There are no birds in last year's nests.

Let us have rain,

& BOOKS &

BY JOSEPH M. QUENTIN. ENRY JAMES is again complaining of lack of appreciation from his fellow Americans. The last time he was over from England he was a guest at a swell Philadelphia hotel noted for freezing exclusiveness, and he thought that the attaches treated even him with frigidity. Becoming desirous afterward to find out what were the impressions left of him at the said hotel, Mr. James wrote to a mutual friend about the matter. And this is the gist of the letter received the other day by the authorities Daisy Miller" and "Portrait of a Lady"; "I find that you were reported as hav ing paid your bills promptly, but two ousemaids complain of what they call your fussiness. One maid says: James is a very finnicky gentleman.' The

other girl's story is: "I could not please him, however much I tried. Mr. James caught me using one of his razors one morning to pry open a stiff window, and he talked awful. Some folk hate a bit o' fresh air. No, I never read any of his books. But say, does he write any?"

I wonder how long our memories will be kept green? Longer, surely, than the memory of the great Thomas Carlyle is kept in his own native land. The story comes from Edinburgh that a Boston girl ecently visited that city to borrow some of its literary color, and confidently expected to find the natives quoting Burns and J. M. Barrie by heart. Accosting a big policeman, the artless Beston tourette inquired the location of Thomas Car-

"Which CurlyleT' asked the policeman.

"Thomas Carlyle." "What's his trade?"

"He was a writer-but he's dead." The big policeman pondered a minte, and then stolidly said: "Well, miss, if the man has been dead, say five years,

there's little chance of finding anything

about him in a big city like this." Rudyard Kipling attended a reception o London newspaper men the other day, and one veteran scribe was introduced to him as "one who could quote more of your poetry than any ten men in the British empire.'

"Do they allow him?" asked Kipling. as he shook hands. The new crop of Fall novels and new

books generally shows signs of harvest. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle announces the near publication of a sheaf of "Round the Fire" stories, weird tales for wintry nights. From London comes the news that H.

A. Vatchell is to publish a study of character entitled "The Waters of Jordan" and that Marriott Watson will be repreented in "The Golden Precipice," a story of a treasure hunt. Other new for public favor in fiction are W. H. Mallock's new movel, "An Immortal Soul," and Miss Rosmond Langbridge's "Imperial Richenda."

One new book of notable interest will be "The Journal of Lady Elizabeth Hotland," which Lord Hebester has edited and which Longmans are to publish. The journal opens in the year 1791 and ends in 1811. Lady Holland, from all that Greville, Sydney Smith, Macauley and others have related about her, had a sharp tongue and was quite a leader in public opinion-so much so that curtosity is aroused to read the thoughts she left.

An authorized biography of Madame Melba, the opera star, and written by Miss Agnes Murphy, is announced, Melba personally contributes several relating to the art of music and singing as a profession.

"The Memoirs of Comte De Ramburreau" will be welcomed for the varied ghts it sheds on the old French tocracy and the character of Napoleon the Great.

"Egypt and Its Monuments," bearing the name of Robert Hichens, of "The Garden of Allah" fame, is one of the big illustrated art books of the Fall season. The filustrations are from paintings by Jules Guerin. The story recently appeared in serial form.

A freak book is "The Whole Family," written by one dozen authors, from William Dean Howells to Henry James. and as the names of the authors are concealed for the present, it will be a great game of who's who?

"The Witching Hour," a novel based pon his successful play of that name, will be out in a few days. And so will Hamlin Garland's "The Shadow World," which lately appeared serially in Everybody's Magazine.

The Harpers announce, two holiday editions of "The Charlot Race from Ben Hur," Illustrated in colors by Sigismond Ivanowski, and "Lorna Doune," with a biographical and historical introduction by H. Snowden Ward and 50 illustrations of the wild Exmoor country, by Mrs. Ward.

Mr. Howell's "Roman Holldays" will be issued early next week, along with "Magazine Writing and the New Literature," by Henry Mills Alden, the veteran editor of Harper's Monthly.

"The Ideal Ministry," a new volume by Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, is being well received as a standard authority on preaching.

The author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cab-hage Patch" has written a new novel "Mr. Opp," which will run serially through the Century Magazine for a portion of next year. Another new feature in that magazine will be Augustus Saint Gaudens' autobiography.

Judd Watkins.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Old Judd Watkins is a man seldom has anything to say;
Sits around and sometimes smiles in a kind of knowin' way;
Lets the other fellers talk, showin' all their foolishness.
He'd make ally smeaches too. He'd make allly speeches, too, if he always talked, I guess.

People think he's mighty wise just because be often gneers
At mistakes his neighbors make and the foolish things he hears.
Others gibly rattle on; he just sets and node his head,
Makin' no remarks himself, hearin' af that's ever said.

Old Judd Watkins seidom speaks; people think he knows a lot;
Mebby he is just as wise as he seems, and mebby not;
Still, I guess it's not for me to set up no loud complaint.
He's no fool that makes folks think he's a wise man when he ain't