# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1909.

#### THE POOR WORLD'S PEACE.

It is not too much to say that the extraordinary energy of Germany in building battleships is the fact that contributes most to the unrest of the world. For what purpose does Germany need so powerful a navy? Naturally it alarms England, and it furnishes the main argument for continued naval preparations by the United States. But what nation has any wish or expectation of war with Germany? Her great armies make her position in the center of Europe secure. No nation wishes to feel the weight of her military hand, France is in fear and dread of another war with Germany; and Germany does not need battleships for use against France -nor against Russla, nor against Austria. Britain naturally is disposed to think that Germany's great fighting navy is nothing short of a menace to her; for command of the sea is necessary to the existence of the historic island kingdom and the widespread British Empire.

Germany declares, however, that her purpose in creating a mighty battle fleet is simply and only to be prepared to keep the peace. But while Germany is not free from danger of attack, she is practically free from danger of attack by a naval power. Her defense is in her armies. These it must be admitted cannot be reduced without peril. There can be no just censure of Germany for maintaining greatest and most efficient military establishment in the world. Her position requires it. But it is not apparent that a great navy also is necessary for her defense; and her steady persistence in creation of a great navy not only produces concern in England. but causes America to inquire whether here may not presently be a formidable enemy of our American Monroe doctrine-which indeed official power in Germany is known to hold in hostile

What nation is likely to attack Ger-None, that could use sea power against her. Great Britain whose power is sea power, is in circumstances that compel her to hold back from an aggressive policy likely to lead to war with any powerful nation. France never will fight Germany, except from compulsion and despair, for the armies of Germany could again overrun France as rapidly as before, and the next war would be decided, as the last one was, on land. not on sea. It is scarcely supposable that Russia could become an enemy of Germany, and even if she should, German Dreadnoughts could not hurt Russia—nor Austria, either. The British man, therefore, deems the rapid and extensive construction of German battleships a menace specially to himself; and it is useless to ridicule his apprehensions

Likewise the activity of Germany is stimulation to similar activity on the part of the United States; for though e have no expectation of war with Germany at any time, yet the example of "preparation," set by Germany, has a certain effect on ourselves, and we andoubtedly are disposed to go further in building battleships, as a consence of this example, than we should be likely to go without it. So, if Germany is "preparing to maintain peace," so is England; and to an extent so are For here is our idea, that the United States must protest against the intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continents; and such protest, without preparation to back it, would appear as ridiculous as futile. Perhaps Germany never would intrude, yet again she might. France got her less she interfered in Mexico, and Canada is a hostage against any new enterprise In America by Great Britain. But German publicists and officials scoff at our Monroe Doctrine. Somebody, after a while, will get more lessons. Perhaps

we shall get our share of them Against what enemy at sea, or enemy over or beyond oceans, is Germany arming? This is a question that must give all the world concern. Germany hitherto has not been compelled to arm at sea, that she might protect herself and to keep the peace. We are half Germans ourselves, and we take pride saving his earnings. There were in German achievement. But—what? We belong also to a larger and wider world, and in our development we are parts of it. Of course the world never will yield to the German war lord, nor allow him to have his own way in "keeping the peace." So long and so fast as Germany builds Dreadnoughts, other nations that feel they may possibly be put in peril, will build Dread-

Every nation, undoubtedly, has a right to do those things which it deems necessary to its safety and existence. But in pushing naval armament isn't Germany going beyond this condition and requirement, and possibly forcing results which she professes a desire to avoid? Germany, in the midst of hostile nations of Europe, must maintain a great army, for her protection. That way safety lies; that way only. The past has demonstrated it sufficiently, But why is it necessary that she should arm so heavily for combat at sea, and force other nations, friendly to her, to increase their armaments also? ambitions like these that finally force combinations that crush an aggressive power. Germany now is in no mood to listen to the suggestions of peace She turns with no little contempt away from The Hague. Yet she may sometime find The Hague

world's peace.

ALL ARE FOR "PROTECTION." Senator Aldrich maintains stiffly that neither an income tax nor a corporation tax will be necessary, but that the reconstructed tariff will give sufficient increase of revenue. He expects from the committee's bill an increase of \$14,500,000 a year, making estimates on the basis of the actual imports of

the year-1907. Of the estimates, the increases are \$11,540,000 on what they term luxuries and \$3,032,000 on so-called necessaries. The finance committee regards as "luxuries" articles that are used voluntarily, and may be omitted from consumption without real inconvenience, and classes as "necessary" such articles as people could not go without except with inconvenience or positive distress. But it is apparent that classifications will differ and jangle here.

It is noticeable that all who talk on the subject, whether Republicans or Democrats, declare that their guiding star is "protection." They differ only in the application of the principle, or in variations of it.

#### GREEN CAPS AND CLAWHAMMERS.

Green caps for freshmen at the State University are not inappropriate. They would befit the verdant youth in his first college year at alnost any seat of learning in the land. One can hardly find fault with the students at Eugene for adopting this regulation, even if it does seem to infringe somewhat upon the liberty of the citizen. But suppose some stiffnecked young man should decide to wear a gray cap or a brown hat, what yould be the consequence? Would he be expelled or hazed? Is it not just as ell to permit young men within the limits of decency to select their own attire? Does the state law grant to atilite? Does the state law grant to the student body or to any one else the authority to make the wearing of any particular garment a condition precedent to attendance at the univer-Suppose the socialist students should some time or other grow into a majority and prescribe a red cap, would not the obligation to wear it be as binding as it now is to wear the green one? Even if a freshman is mewhat less wise than a sophomore, often as he covers his head? But it is not the green caps which

caps, which forbids students to wear tuxedos and clawhammers at college functions. One imagines that the reaon for this regulation is a laudable wish to prevent any student from outshining his companions in respect to cannot afford a clawhammer will not be put to shame by his more fashionable fellow-students. This is well nough, but is there not another side to the matter? Where shall these young men become habituated to arraying themselves in the habiliments of good society and learn to deport themselves becomingly therein if not during their college years? A man who has not worn evening clothes in his younger days seldom feels at home in them when age has seared his brow. The trick must be learned early, or it is never learned well. student may be embarrassed to find himself at a party where he has onen short coat, while everybody else wears the solemn regalia of fashion, but his pain in a similar predicament when he had become a social luminary would be incomparably worse. Let him have his suffering over with while he is young. The clawhammer is a ecessary part of life as the world goes. Its use must be acquired sooner or later, and the sooner the better. Most young men can rake up the money to buy one somehow or other, and the effort to do it will stimulate their energies. Upon the whole, it is better to let the young men at the university attend to their own raiment without much interference.

Charles Nelson, a millionaire shipping man of San Francisco, died in that city last week. Millionaires are so plentiful in San Francisco and elsewhere along the Pacific Coast that an occasional death in their ranks is not unusual. But there was something in the life of Charles Nelson that made his passing of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Nelson came to the Pacific Coast, as many another foreign-born citizen has come-before the mast, as a sailor. He brought with him to this land of the free no other capital than a good constitution, willingness to work and a determination to succeed. These proved to be all that was necessary, although the opportunities for investment of that kind of capital were open to all. When Nelson abandoned the hard life of a sailor for the still more precarious existence as a miner without capital, he could look all around him and see plenty of men who had thousands,

ven millions. It never occurred to the young Danish sallor, however, that the thousands and millions which other men had earned, and were in possession of, was "unearned increment," or that they should share it with him. Instead, he seems to have discovered at an early age that the proper method for securing a fortune was by working hard and socialists, some of them perhaps sailing under other names, when Mr. Nelson feached California, but the boasted "equality of man" never bothered him. His mining experience was disastrous, and he returned to his calling and laid the foundation for his fortune by operating a small schooner on the Sacramento River. Hard work careful management brought the inevitable result, and in the years that passed the Charles Nelson house flag waved over scores of vessels, and the erstwhile penniless sailor was known in lumbering, banking and shipping circles all over the Pacific Coast.

Every dollar he made was an honest one, and the prosperity which rewarded his efforts as the years passed lightened not his regard for the duties he owed to the country which had adopted him. The lesson of Charles Nelson's life is of special interest in San Francisco, for its contrast with that of some other sailors who have reached that city before the mast. Some of the worst anarchists and agitators in the United States today landed in San Francisco as sailors, and began damning the country as soon as they arrived, and have kept it up since that time. To them the "equal-

disturb that equality.

They had the same opportunities as Nelson, the Danish sailor, grasped, but about the same. preferred a life of complaining shifteasness and to place the blame for their poverty on a social system which they seek to overturn. Fortunately for the stability of society, there are Charles Nelsons still coming over, and working for a living. They are to be found among our great financiers. stafesmen, diplomats and captains of industry, and in still larger numbers among that class that can best be described just as good citizens

### ONE BUSY PORTLAND WEEK

Portland has just passed through the busiest, most successful and withat one of the most pleasant weeks in its history. First came the electric of a results of which give promise of a administration of history. First came the election, the careful business administration of municipal affairs for the term covered. "Business before pleasure." The city election out of the way, and roses, as if by magic, sprung by millions into full bloom, the Rose Show was fairly on by Tuesday afternoon (following the brilliant electrical pageant) with

such wealth of color, ferns and fragrance as caused thousands of spectators transports of delight. The succeeding festal days each had a setting of its own in beauty and good cheer. Midway in the week, came the Indian War veterans, grizzled and worn time, yet cheerful, responding to the gratitude that was expressed for their early endeavors in the interest of civilization with grateful acknowledgment for the bounty of the Government which insures each and every one of them against want during the closing years of life, and appreciative of the hospitality that meets and greets them year after year when they reach this

Then the Pioneers, aged men and women, whose yearly dwindling numb- thing to admire. Evidently the boys ers are recruited from the ranks of their sons and daughters, born in the primitive homes half a century ago, A It is not pleasant to think of the kind living, moving history of the reclamation of a beautiful wilderness from savagery to civilization, these men and women go in and out among us, the life and endeavor of each a chapter which goes to make up the still un-completed story. Feted and fed, these men and women passed a day with us, why should be be compelled to ac-knowledge and proclaim the fact as many a lonely hour of the coming

year. especially interest us. It is the rule duty, with holiday festivities, with a adopted at the same time with the grand symphony of color and fragrance and beauty, with a rush of business in our great emporiums of trade, with kind greeting and open-handed hospitality, the records written and unwritten of a busy week are made up. The fatigues of the week will soon be raiment. Moreover, the youth who forgotten; the memory of its pleasures

> A NEW LIGHT ON DIVORCE. The National League for the Pro-tection of the Family is not properly named. It ought to call itself a league for protecting the family against one particular danger, since it has nothing to say about anything except divorce. Students of society who are unhampered by prejudice and unwarped by superstition know that divorce is not the only nor yet the worst evil to which the family is exposed. Theologians harp upon it as if it were the sum of all iniquities, but that is only because they have an inveterate habit f judging the affairs of this world by other world standards; that is to say, by standards which are not always applicable. Many, perhaps most, divorces are so far from being in any way evil that they are a positive spiritual boon to both spouses and they strengthen instead of weakening the family as an institution.

The United States Government is coerced volition and which is left to work it confers will be a great deal more stable than one maintained by compulwhile. argue that marriage and family life fail justify themselves by to justify themselves by positive benefits from every point of view. It follows that the common sense of mankind may be trusted to take care of an institution which serves the race so well. Laws may help more or less, but they are not the essential factor. The fact that those who shun marriage are recessarily eliminated by natural selection ought to dispel all doubts about permanence of the family rela-

The fact that perhaps one marriage out of every ten in the United States is dissolved by the divorce courts does not frighten Professor George Elliott Howard, to judge from quotations of his cpinions in a recent number of the New York Times. He looks upon fa-clie divorce as "an incident in the and his wife were people of culture, family and in society." Economic dereleasment has destroyed the old-time omestic industries like weaving, brewing, baking and sewing, which once kept women busy. Emancipated from household drudgery, they have sought money-making employment and made themselves independent of their husbands financially. As in every other case, so in this one, economic freedom has raised aspirations for intellectual political equality. The woman claims equality with the man in the home as well as in industry. This forces a readjustment of the old home relations, and readjustment, as Professor Howard sensibly remarks, implies friction. While the family is adapting friction. While the family is adapting itself to the new status of women, we must look for a great many more divorces than there will be later on, when things have settled down again. Naturally women, being but lately emancipated from an inferior condition, are more touchy about their rights and wrongs than men, and we see nothing surprising therefore in the fact that 60 per cent of all our divorces are granted to wives. This dis-integrating factor is bound to disappear when the new relations have become an old story.

The Times quotes statistics from Professor Howard which show how little effect upon the flood of divorces the sightseers he knew that they would reform of the scandalous laws of North Dakota, Utah and the other ose communities of the West would enact decent statutes for the sake of their reputation, but the truth is that four divorces out of five in the last twenty years have been granted in the state where the parties were married.

necessary to her salvation. She now is that they hesitate to labor, lest by so proportion to be expected from normal has witnessed. Paul's conversion was lance, it is a wonder of wonders that removals. Hence, if North Dakota had laws as respectable as Oregon's, the number of divorces would remain It is no less vain to that the parties will provide whatever | no outward marvels to correspond. ground the law may require of them.

> trained to weigh the affairs of practi- has passed the mill. You can never cal life are excusable for fancying that grind with it again. frequent divorces seriously threaten to desiroy the family, but enlightened observers like Dr. Edward T. Devine perconverts by argument. There is some ceive the real menace to the family to semblance of logic, of course, in revithe week, as some of the beneficiaries a syllogism is ventured upon, but of high protection do in Pittsburg, are your successful evangelist relies upon not likely to find their family coudi-tions much ameliorated by legislation He appeals to the will to believe, sethusband has been killed at his work ing to the deep passion for abnegaand whose only compensation is a tion and submission. It is foolish to linked lawsuit long drawn out. The seek to confute any creed by saying first effective step toward making the it is irrational. Reason has nothing family what it ought to be is to find to do with such matters. Creeds are ome way to give every man who wants in the long run confuted by experito work steady employment at living wages under decent conditions. The next step is to invent a plan to shield wife and children from beggary if he happens to lose his life prematurely.

#### THE CHILDREN'S STRIKE.

It is not in the least degree surprising that the little band of California school children at Santa Rosa Rancho have gone on a strike because one of their number got a spanking. Children often do very foolish things. What surprises one is that their fathers and mothers did not give the youthful rebels a sound switching and send them back to school, Family life in that district must be and girls run the concern, and the parents are their obedient servants. of men and women who will be developed by this sort of home training. If they do not all become law-breakers and end their careers in jall, it will be by a special act of Providence. It appears that not one of the urchins remained at his books. child has left school in order to express his resentment at the teacher, but it is agreeable to learn that the rebellion causes her no grief. She sim-And so with the discharge of civic ply passes the day sewing or reading some entertaining book, and o'clock locks up and goes home. at 4

The sentimental mania which once bld fair to banish the hickory wythe from the schoolroom is happily passing away. If its vigor could be retained and directed against some of the real evils of modern education, one would rejoice, but probably that is impossible. Perhaps nobody did more to cause teachers to see how absurd it was to make so much ado over switching a bad boy than that Milwaukee pedagogue who avowed his opinion at the National Teachers' Association that it was better to make a boy's skin tingle than to lose his soul. The obvious soundness of his position could not be disputed. A book which also helped the good cause was entitled "The Education of Dodd." It may be that this excellent work has done its duty and passed into oblivion, but in its day it was a power for common sense in training children. We do not hear so much as formerly abthe "cowardice of striking a child." The cowardice is found in those who dare not make him smart for his own good.

# THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

E. Katherine Bates, the author of "Seen and Unseen," has published another book on supernormal phenomena, which she calls "Do the Dead Dethe most stable in the world, because upon the whole its citizens are the suppose that the volume was contro-freest. Any institution founded in unedification. intended stand or fall according to the benefits strengthen the faith of those who already believe in the fact of communication between the living and the sion, provided, of course, that it really dead. The author herself says that, as does give people something worth a presentation of evidence, it is un-Nobody is foolish enough to convincing, and, to make it more interesting and comfortable to the elect, she has intentionally omitted details of the wonders she narrates, although their absence may make the skeptic smile with derision. To those wish to believe, details are not only unnecessary, but even annoying. What they want is to swallow the story of the prodigy whole. On the other hand, the skeptic will not be converted, no matter how minutely you particularize about the marvels you have seen. Miss Bates truly remarks that only what happens to can help convert you, and that will

not always avail. To illustrate this statement, she recalls a seance she once held in the wilds of far Australia, in the dwelling mighty process of spiritual liberation and their house was furnished with which is rapidly changing the relative inlaid furniture and other luxuries impositions of men and women in the ported with great difficulty. Two Two other sheepmen were present at the seance, and had their hands on the table with Miss Bates and their hosts in the mystic circle through which the ghosts were invoked. The spirits answered to the call so effectually that they raised the sumptuous table in the air and then smashed it. The the room in general wrecked. bedtime, when the seance was over, the participants all admitted that they could not explain what had happened. It must be the work of spirits. But, continues the author sadly, the next morning their faith had vanished, and were disposed to laugh at her for thinking anything marvelous had Thus it is always. In the happened. presence of the miracle we are dumbfounded and cannot doubt, but in a few hours the world intrudes with its humdrum, and faith dies before it. Conversions are wrought by inner experience, not by anything we see and hear.

Jesus Christ seems to have realized this deeply. He was reluctant to work miracles to gratify those who sought and he expected the miracle to gennot be convinced. For that reason, healed to say nothing about it. Faith, Of course these states ought to he told his followers, must grow up in seed. It is not to be produced by seeing marvels. Still, faith of the most robust kind has been born from mar-

sudden enough and sufficiently wonderful to satisfy the most avid of prodigies, but after all an inner experience. His companions think of checking them by assigning saw nothing of the adventures that some particular ground for which diverges may be granted and allowing no mascus. So it was with John Bunyan. others. We may feel perfectly certain | The work of grace in his heart had

Miss Bates confesses frankly that the kind of evidence which makes a Ecclesiastical persons whose educa-on has been studiously directed to person a spiritualist cannot be used chimeras and who never have been twice over. It is like the water that Most of the e something quite different. Men who val sermons. Some vague appeals work twelve hours a day seven days in to history appear, and now and then apon divorce; neither is the wife whose ting forth faith as a duty, and appealnce, but not one of them ever ished because of its absurdity. Since spiritualists are not made by logic, it is idle to expect to unmake them by it. Like other men who cherish a faith, their minds are overpowered by omething which has happened within them, and which is far more certain than any mathematical demonstration

can be, though it is certain only to the person who has felt ft. G. K. Chesterton says in his lively book on "Hereties" that the scientific age is apparently passing away. For a little while during the nineteenth century it seemed as if reason would actually gain control of the world. But now things look very different. Credulity seems to be usurping the throne where the calm spirit of in-vestigation once sat. Miss Bates' book s but one out of a multitude, all enornously popular, which address a direct appeal to the spirit of blind be-

lief, to the gross taste for prodigies. She is so sure of credence that she does not think it worth while even to invite belief by giving names and dates. Her book is a mere hash of what look amazingly like sewing-bee tories told by irresponsible gossips to excite the wonder of the ignorant. And yet she is a person of standing in the world, who enjoys the friendship of men like W. T. Stead and Sir Oliver Lodge. Her book is no worse han dozens of others. Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale, declares his belief that we may be on the verge of another outbreak of the witchcraft mania. All our creeds, he says, contain the seeds of witchcraft, and heaven alone knows when they may begin to germinate in good earnest.

The eagerness with which we run after prodigles and swallow incredible tales does not lead one to think he is badly mistaken.

THE AEROPLANE. President Taft was unquestionably right in predicting that the aeroplane "will be the basis of all successful flights," but, in attributing the inventon, he was unjust to the memory of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institu-

tion at that time. He not only constructed an aeroplane before any other and, according to the most authentic human being had thought of it, but reports, always have been. he went so far as to try to make it fly with a passenger. His efforts were thwarted by one accident after any other, and all the reward he ever obtained for his genius and perseverance was ridicule. It would be singularly ironical on the part of fate to turn angley's meed over Wright brothers when they have so much which justly belongs to them, It would be another case of giving to him that hath and taking away from

him that hath not. Langley was a scientist of the first rank whom his countrymen knew littie and honored less. Like Rowland. Henry, Willard Gibbs and many another of our truly great men, mentioned in the universities of Europe a hundred times to once at home. In his lifetime he was ridiculed as the inventor of the aeroplane. any glory has accrued from his work. let us not hand it over to another There is no danger that the Wright brothers will not be praised enough, but there is great danger that Langley will be praised too little

# FEEDING THE BABIES.

Comparatively few women know how to take care of their bables. The idea that such knowledge comes by nature or through some instinctive proess is a mistake. Nature teaches us nothing of the sort. For all that mothers learn from her, every child born into the world might perish. woman who proudly boasted that she had borne fourteen children and buried thirteen of them and that for this reason she ought to be looked upon high authority for their food and medcine is a pretty fair type of some mothers. Many of them think the best they can do for their infants is to stuff them with everything there is in the louse to eat. No matter how elegant chairs were also broken, and indigestible a substance is, no matter how unfit even for the stomachs of adults, down baby's defenseless gullet Mince pies, green go ries, fried pork and saleratus biscuits, if baby cries for them he wets them, and then death gets the baby. When When that happens the mother plously that the grim Reaper has gathered her flower to transplant it in beautiful world. The truth is that she has sacrificed the poor little thing.

The Chicago health department has begun a crusade against feeding babies on dill pickles and sausages, at least mer. Food of this kind undoubtedly slays its thousands, but contaminated milk slays its tens of thousands. The hot weather diseases which a mysterious providence visits atify those who sought so abundantly upon the child are in nine cases out of ten caused, not by after prodigies. To heal the sick and nine cases out of ten caused, not by cure the blind, he was willing enough, any miracle designed to chasten the hearts of the parents and try their erate faith in the person who was faith, but by poison in the milk it benefited, but as for the crowd of drinks. It is open to serious question whether it is possible in Portland to obtain hygienic milk. he often asked persons whom he had within the city who keep their own cows are wise in their generation. When a person reads of all the enethe mind, like a grain of mustard mies which assail the apple he wonders how it comes to pass that any fruit matures. Babies greater marvel. Considering the danvels, only they are those which the gers that beset their early years, some ity of man" appeals so powerfully The remaining fifth barely exceeds the person has experienced, not those he arising from neglect, more from ignor- in their fees.

any of them survive. ing proportion do not.

Mr. Wittenberg is about to retire school director for Portland district, after twelve years' service. Mr. Wittenberg declines to be a candidate for re-election for the reason that he re-election for the reason that he thinks he has given gratuitously to the public service as much time as he can reasonably be asked to give. No fault can be found with his attitude, but regret may be expressed that the School oard is to lose so active and efficient That mighty, modern Nimrod who member. Much is expected of the Is working to increase our zoo, Board is to lose so active and efficient School Board in Portland, and little is offered in the way of compensation or reward. Its tasks are difficult, tiresome and vexatious, and it is small onder that good men hesitate to undertake them. Yet it is not always difficult to persuade such men to place their time and talents at the public's disposal. Here is R. L. Sabin, for example, who has been induced to be a candidate to succeed Director Wittenberg. Mr. Sabin is altogether a fit man for such a place, and his choice should be made unanimous, as indeed it will be, in all likelihood.

etween young Spreckels and Miss Case in regard to their engagement be married. She takes the affirmative-he the negative side in the con troversy, to the manifest embarrass ment of both-especially lady, Practical, hard-headed Spreckels pere insists that the young man earn something about money-getting and cut the song-bird business out, or words to that effect; Spreckels fils, having evidently been brought up to respect his father's judgment in seri matters, seems to have yielded a ready, and, indeed, a cheerful assent to the proposition that he come home and go to work. This leaves Miss Case to the mortifying reflection that she was somewhat previous in announcing even to her mother, that she was "engaged," and to the mother regret at having divulged the contents of a confidential letter from her daughter. All of which proves that it is unwise to take the public into family confidences.

A difference of opinion seems to exist

The Rose Festival is over, and ordisary tasks and duties have been again resumed by Portland. It was a great week, and will dwell long in memoryat least until next year, when we shall nope to enjoy an event even finer and How I should like to see your dear old greater. There is reasonable prospect hat such expectations may be real ized if Ralph W. Hoyt can be induced to remain at the head of the Festival Association. What is needed there is man of affairs who has artistic and musical instincts and experience, and knowledge of the public's tastes and humors; and these qualities Mr. Hoyt has. To him a great measure of the success of the Festival for 1909 is due; and on him the public would be giad to repose much of the responsibility of future festivals.

You noticed, perhaps, that the new officers of the Oregon Pioneer Association are citizens who have been heretofore regarded as "young" men. the young man gets along in years, and tion of that form of flying machine to longer young. These remarks apply to the Wright brothers, as he seems to Frederick V. Holman, president, and have done in his address when pre- | Peter H. D'Arcy, vice-president, of the senting their gold medal at Washing- Oregon Pioneer Association. Both are a great man, now dead. The inventor of the aeroplane was S. P. Langley, dents and vice-presidents of the Pioneer Association when they have

The man Ross who was indicted for forging names for the Excise Board petition, has pleaded guilty. This shows forth one of the beauties of the initiative. Ross was hired to get signatures at so much for each were hard to get, and forgery of names became the readlest resource. Ross and his coparceners seem to have presented more "signatures" than the osal got votes in the election. This is the perfection of the initiative system on one side, and of its counterpart, bogus moral reform, on the other.

Considering all sides of the proposiion, Portland should omit a selebration of the Fourth of July this ear. The Rose Carnival has been the means of bringing many people from earby towns to the metropolis, where they have been royally entertained. Why not reciprocate by boarding train or boat for any point that looks best for a quiet or a strenuous day? Port land owes this much to its neighbors.

Children are great imitators. Arouse their pride and encourage in them the holiday spirit, and they are painstaking and eager workers. If these things were not true, the parade and drill of chool children as presented on the East Side Friday evening would have been impossible; being true, this parade was far and away the most interesting feature of the Rose Festiva.I

Jonathan Bourne and his group will ppose all "advisory" Republican conventions. For no advisory Republican convention ever will advise renomina-tion and re-election of Jonathan Bourne. Which fact will go very far towards vindication of the advisory convention and making it party law.

We hear by way of Paris and other foreign cities that it is a mixture of heart and liver complaint that troubles Mr. Harriman. Too stale. They have tried that kind of fable for years in New York, but the Harriman stocks keep right on their upward way.

Mrs. Howard Gould, when drunk, yould sometimes swear a little and spend her money freely; otherwise she was a perfect lady. Howard ought to have overlooked her little peculiari-ties in view of the circumstances,

Harry Lane, retiring Mayor, writes courtly letter to Joseph Simon, inoming Mayor. Fine words are usedwhich, however, butter no parsnips. But, indeed, what an art it is to make court sweetmeats of latent gall!

"O for a return of those good old days, when one could buy strawberries for a nickel a box—sometimes two boxes for a nickel." Thus the sighing "reformer." But the strawberry grow er has different views.

Although pure patriotism prompted Washington health certificate marriage law, it He gona keep alive an strongdoesn't prompt them to be moderate

# TOPICAL VERSE

And also of giraffes, That awful pest the jungle ant, Some Africans in clothing scant, The hunting of the elephant,

All shown in photographs.

A funny page devoted to As well as gather fame: Some stories of son Kermit and A comic verse on jungle land, An article from Teddy's hand On "How to Track Big Game."

me poses ere they sighted shore, A few more poses—then some more;
The daily page is sprinkled o'er
With T. R. fore and aft.
Moved: That the suffering public find
A man that to fair play's inclined, Who'll give some space to Taft.

—Chicago News.

The British Bogy. It has a dachshund body
And wheels like pretzels fine;
It hisses through the heavens
Like beer upon a stein.
John Bull is filled with boding
And thinks beyond a doubt
The scareship's bound to get him
Ef he don't

Out. His children stop their crying If but its name they hear; Beside its nightly vision Pink rats are naught to fear.
John Bull is filled with terror,
His calm is put to rout—
The scareship's bound to get him
Et he don't Out.

-New York Sun.

An Open Letter. Dear John, I should have answered you before, But I've been busy every minute here; It hardly seems that Winter's really o'er And that, since your last letter, it's a

year.
uld write oftener, but it seems to me That as a letter-writer I'm a foo trust that all your crops will splendid The children, now, will soon be out of

farm. At time when I am shrouded in despair, And wish, somehow, that I maght jour ney there. The little river, and the mill race too, And, oh, the old familiar swimming

Are scenes of boyhood I should like to The children, John, will soon be out of

My wife sends love with me to you and She wants to know the health of dear Aunt Kate; Just now it must be lovely out of doors, And I suppose that you are feeling You lucky dog! When we are sweltering You loll upon a porch that's wide and

Breathing a perfume-laden atmosphere— Say, John, the kids will soon be out of school. \* - Detroit Free Press.

The Graduates.

Now comes the gentle graduate To make her gracious bow, To point our highest duties out And tell us why and how.

She clears all knotty points away

Concerning state affairs— Her pa is wondering how he'll pay For the costly gown she wears.

The graduate in glory stands,
His college course complete.
His brilliant thesis in his hands,
The whole world at his feet. The whole world at his fee He little guesses as he lets Those words of wisdom fall He'll never see the time again When he will know it all. -New York Times.

A Limousine. The neighbors never pass us by unnoticed any more; They've ceased to tilt their noses high the way they did before.
We're not looked down on by the Browns or snubbed by Mrs. Green— There's been a sudden change since pa has bought a Limousine

Ma gets invited out to tea or something every day.

And hoys that used to hoot at me have pleasant things to say; The callers come in style and show an an interest that's keer In us and our affairs since pa has bought a Limousine.

Sis used to sit here lookin' glum, because no beau would call.
But now you ought to sea them come!—
they line up in the hall;
Ma used to often fret, but she has learned. to be serene. Although we're deep in debt since pa har bought a Limousine. -Chicago Record-Herald.

Song of the Men of Fifty. We are the men of fifty, Twoscore years and ten, Employers keen and nifty Call us poor old men. We are the have-beens grizzled, We are the fallures gray.
We are the boys that fizzled,
Wrecks of yesterday.
We are the Osler brothers,
Here's to the doctor's health: Here's to our wives and mothers!
Here's to the Nation's wealth
50, stand to your glasses ready—
Ready to win the prize; Death is the job that's steady-Hurrah! for the next that dies.

The Rivals. Dere ees a man dat's from Milan An' wan from Napol An' wan from Napoli,
An' both ees tryin' all dey can
For marry weetha me;
An' 1? I treat dem fair an' square,
Because, you see, I don'ta care
Wheech wan it gona be.

De Milanese ees hard to pleass; He com' mos' evra night An' w'en dees othra man he sees He justa wanta fight! But wheech wan sian an' wheech wan go, Ees make no odds, because, you know, I don'ta care a mite.

Ea's funny man, N'apolitan; He laughed, an' den he said:
"I ain't gon' fight baycause I might
Be justa keela dead!
An' how you go'n' be happy wife
Weeth ghost for husban' all your life?" I justa shak' my head.

So, steel die man dat's from Milan, An' Joe, from Napoli, Dey both is tryin' all day can physicians to urge the An 17 I don'ts care—so long Wheech wan eet gons be.

-Catholic Standard and Times.