The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-Class Matter. Subscription Rutes-Invariably in Advance (By Mail)

PORTLAND, OREGON.

(By Carrier.)

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Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-lith Special Agency—New York, rooms 45-0 Tribune huilding. Chicago, rooms 510-512 (rhune building.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1808.

IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY. Taking note of a speech delivered by Mr. Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, at a dinner of the National Travelers' Association at Chicago, the other day, in which it was argued that proper protection of the interests of labor can be had only under uniform and stable National control, the New York World offers this comment, to

Why should not Mr. Nagel carry his theory to its logical conclusion and urge that the states be abolished? If the control of all hosiness, commerce and industry is to be controlled in Washington, why go to the trouble and expense of maintaining forty-six state governments? Their few remaining functions sould just as well be performed by the Federal Government, too, and there is plenty of room in the waste-basket for the Constitution.

Just so, and exactly so. If is a progressive movement towards an Imperial Democracy, wherein the states can have no place. Towards this result the corporation tax and the income tax and the whole protective system, are directly in line; and regulation of the interests of commerce at Washington and from Washington, belongs to the same movement. Will the states be necessary at all? Why should they the Federal Government are supported tion, who have an instinct that there will be advantages in it for themselves. It is a movement towards Imperial Democracy, with a tendency to Socialism. A mighty jolt is coming, some day, as a consequence. But, since order must be maintained, this absoin Paris and at Manchester's Peterioo awhile ago, and now at Barcelonaand for Carlyle's whift of grapeshot. But-O, well! don't worry. What's the

INPANT INDUSTRY'S FUTURE.

Steel common, the favorite of the stocks of the steel trust, is still breaking records. It may be only a coincidence, but it is noticeable that new high records should be scored for this stock almost simultaneously with the predictions that the Aldrich bill advance of nearly \$6 per ton in the duty on building steel will be retained on the final passage of the bill. The inlguities of the steel trust and the colossal tribute which it is wringing from the American consumers have been freely discussed. The consumer and et times the small manufacturer who finds his financial life in danger from the greed of the trust are naturally opposed to it. The big manipulators of capital who guide its destinies and ther members of the protected trust families are its natural defenders. Between these two opposing classes, there is an eccasional impartial outsider who can give a disinterested opinion of the

trust and its profits. The Wall street brokers who deal in steel stocks, as well as other securities wherein brokers' profits are the same whether the public buys or sells, belong in this category of impartial observers of the trend of the steel One of these firms recently sent out an interesting statement which was evidently intended to attract investors. This statement told in detail of the organization of the trust, and combination until the capitalisation had reached the almost incredible fig-ure of \$1,468,583,600, a large portion of which was water, but which had to earn dividends. The comparatively recent addition of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and other miner comnanies and the installation of modern machinery doubled the capacity of ingots and other products the increase in capacity was from 67 to 80 per

All of this had been accomplished with only trifling addition to the capi-tal obligations, and, while the regular ridends were being paid, there was also deducted for ordinary mainten ance and repairs \$177,355,000. For extraordinary replacements \$92,535,eee was expended, and for additional property and construction, \$355,498,- the close of the season enter emp 000. Of this vast sum of \$345,000,000 ment ashore, and in thousands than \$308,000,000 had been taken from the earnings during the period of eight-years. As a result of carnings, the par capitalisation per ton farmers-ranchers-loggers are thus sim-of annual capacity of \$182 in 1901 was ultaneously developing two or more but \$181.10 with the completion of the industries that are of great import. Gary plant this year. In other words, ance to the state, and the value of only paid heavy profits on an enormous amount of watered stock, but they have also paid an additional \$300,-000,000 which the trust has used practically to double the output, with

The impartial Wall street brokers who present these official figures for milimate that with the elimination of ishing preserve in which Oregon as practically all competitors accomplished, and with the vastly improved That preserve is the Pacific Ocean, lacilities for producing cheap steel and out of its depths deep-sea trawiproducts, the common stock which is the product. At the average price rivers. Salmon, our great staple in from 1902 to 1903, it would earn 21 the fish line, is increasing in demand per cent and at 1907 prices the earning capacity would be 27 per cent.
These earnings are expected to be still sponding advance in prices. With the Phese earnings are expected to be still sponding advance in prices, urther increased when the Gary plant Pacific Northwest rapidly

prising that steel common is breaking in store for the deep-sea fisheries of all records. These monumental profits on well-watered stock, however, are an awful drain on the consumers, and will some day lie the solution of the long before Darwin wrote "The Description of the possible description of the possible description of the profits the Pacific. It is from some day lie the solution of the long before Darwin wrote "The Description of the possible description of th

able nerve of Aldrich and his satellites who endeavored still further to strengthen the embarge against foreign steel, which might ease the burden of the consumer if a moderate reduction

vere made in the tariff.

A HISTORY OF WASHINGTON. A work of unusual industry, re-search and merit is a new History of the State of Washington, in four vol-umes, by Clinton A. Snowden, of Ta-coms, with sub-title of "The History of the Rise and Progress of an American State." In these volumes for the first time, the subject is adequately treated; that is, the narrative is writ-ten with breadth of view and very complete detail. In making this statement, it is not intended to undervalue the work of others who have treated the subject; but here, for the first time, an author has given himself om and scope for a history of Washagton on an extended plan. Mastery of the subject appears in arrangemen of the detail, in the selection of the material, and yet in the fulness of the

lan and execution.

The first and second volumes deal on comprehensive scheme with the disovery, exploration and general move ment towards the Pacific Northwest, including the Spanish, English, Rus-sian and American undertakings. The material, as all know who have made search for it, is very extensive, yet very widely scattered. Here is the most successful effort to collect it that has yet been made. That so great degree of completeness has been reached by this writer is a high testimonial to his in-

dustry and skill.

Large use has been made by Mr.

Snowden of the materials of the early
history of the Oregon country; and
of course, no history of Washington
could be written without could be written without use of this preliminary matter. Thus, the intro-ductory portion of the work is neces-sarily long. But the skill of the arrangement and the fulness of the in-formation about the various expeditions of discovery by sea and land, with the part borne in them by the several nations, the claims of each and the final settlement, require space for adequate treatment. But the narrative is not tedlous; for the author has made use of the materials on a plan and system of his own, and has com-

mand of an easy and perspicuous style. Proceeding in detail with the sep-arate history of Washington, the author finds greater abundance of materials in the records beginning with be? Observe, however, that all these terials in the records beginning with fendencies to concentrate power in the Americas settlements; and a severe test in writing such a book is enforced necessity of selection and combination, by study and judgment in separation of essential from unessential things, and by construction of an historical picture which shall have the proper proportion and color of a whole. The advance of Washington through the territorial stage, as pre-sented in the third volume, and down inte democracy is preparing the way sented in the third volume, and down for Captain Mitrailleur-known well to the middle of the fourth, is a fine portrayal of ploneer life and its progress. Such a story attracts attention largely on account of the parts borne by separate individuals in the organization and work of the growing social and political body; and the element of personal interest in such a work becomes one of its chief attractions.

The sum of the painstaking labor employed in writing this work never can be appreciated fully by any, except such as have studied the history in all its accessible sources. The maps and portraits, that accompany the text, prove that the author is fully aware of this demand for illustrations, awakened and promoted by the modern art of photography and engraving. These volumes, therefore, have a beauty, not excelled in any modern work.

This book will take its place among the indispensable records of the Pacific Northwest. On every page, it bears the imprint of conscientious judgment and painstaking labor. In commending the book to the public, The Oregonian extends its congratulations to the author, and to his publisher, The Century History Company, of New

the state, as compiled by the census bureau, show the value of the 1908 catch to be \$1.356,000. In comparison with our \$15,000,000 grain crop, \$10,000,000 lumber output, or a num-fer of other big wealth-producers like fruit, dairy products and livestock, the fishing industry does not loom large. In the particular localities in which it is engaged to the greatest extent, howits gradual growth by absorption and ever, it is a most valuable factor in nearly all lines of trade, as practically every dollar represented by the value of the catch circulates through a great many channels, and in the end has developed a purchasing power many times greater than the figures shown by the census bureau. The report shows that the total catch of 28,-474,000 pounds of fish was made blast furnace products, and of steel 2224 independent fishermen and 2548 wage-earning fishermen, and that in the work there were employed 44 steamers and launches and 2312 fishing boats, the total value of the equip-

ent being nearly \$1,300,000. The fishing industry in Oregon, unlike that in other coastwise countries does not supply employment all the year round. This feature, instead of being a drawback, is in some respects a positive benefit, for the fishermen at the close of the season enter employases along coast streams and bays have hewed a fine home out of the wilderness which stretches down to the expenditure of these excessive the water's edge. These fishermenultaneously developing two or more Gary plant this year. In other words, ance to the state, and the value of the consumers of the country have not the improvements which many of them put on their homes each year is not infrequently greater than the value of

the fish they catch during the season. As is shown by the particulars printactically to double the output, with ed in the census bureau's report in immense attendant economy of proited to Oregon last year are all taken in the rivers or bays, the salmon, of ourse, predominating. There still rethe information of infending investors, mains for exploitation a much greater ers plying out of Astoria, Coos Bay, ow soaring has an earning power of Tillamook and other ports will some 4 per cent after all other expenses are time take an annual toll greater than wided for at the minimum price for any that has yet been taken from the Pacific Northwest rapidly reaching settlement and a vast area of territory With such a showing, and it is not as far inland as Montana in which the to believe in omnipotent goodness, it ciful or overdrawn, it is not sur- fish can be sold, there is a great future

the sea that more than one-half of the ain depend for cheap food, and while it will be many years before our peo-ple reach a stage where financial rea-

SALOONS AND PROHIBITIONISTS.

It is gratifying to hear that our correspondent, E. T. Bryant, has found pleasure and instruction through his careful perusal of the columns of The Oregonial, while necessarily detained at a local hospital. It may be hoped that a good habit thus formed may not be broken when our prohibition friend emerges from his confinement, which The Oregonian trusts will not be long, since he may then be enlightened on a few subjects about which he is now very much in the

For example, Mr. Bryant, like other prohibitionists of the uncompromising political variety, fancies that the saloon has been put out of business in one half of the territory of the United States through the zeal and potent energy of the prohibitionists.

Not at all. They have been a hindrance, rather than a help. They have
blocked and embarrassed the welldirected and effective efforts of the temperance and real. workers everywhere; and the so-called prohibition, or local option, movement ould be today just where it was years ago if their lead and their advice had en followed.

The recent movement against the saloon has been mainly economic, not political; moral, not religious. It has been directed more against the saloon as an institution than against liquor It has been supported and its success has been made possible by many men who take a drink eccasionally, or regularly. If it had been left to the abstainers, or to the men who never go into a saloon, it would have made far less progress and in many places —in most places, indeed—no progress

In other words, the average citizen through his own observations and ex-perience has become convinced that the saloon is an evil and he has determined that it must be restricted, and, where practicable, or desirable, abolished. It is practicable to abolish the saloon in communities where the general sentiment is against it, not elsewhere. Your prohibitionist would attempt by rigorous law and its in-discriminate enforcement to wipe out the saloon everywhere, and at once; and he would fall, as he has falled. He prefers apparently, the reign of the "speak-easy," "the deadfall," and the "dump" to the licensed saloon.

TENNYSON'S HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY. On August 6 one hunderd years will passed since Alfred Tennyson He died in 1892 at the age was born. of \$3, and his entire life from boyhood to the day of his death was devoted to writing poetry. To good judges like Edward Fitzgerald, Tennyson's genius was manifest in the first verses he published, but it was not until "The Idylls of the King" appeared, in 1859, that he became really popular. Be-fore that time he was admired chiefly by persons of more than ordinary taste; afterward he was read and loved by the whole English-speaking world. "The Princess," which was published in 1847, ought to have been a popular poem, but it was not. The question of women's colleges and their position in the world had not yet stirred the multitude much, so that the story of "The Princess" and the speculations contains fell on inattentive eara. The notion of a woman's college was too fantastic in 1847 to be very interesting. Now it has become common-place and much of the reasoning about woman's rightful place in the world which struck Tennyson's contemporarles as humorously grotesque is as trite to us as the multiplication table.

Tempson himself rather preferred OUR FISHERY WEALTH.

"Maud" to all his other poems. When he read aloud, as he often did to a party of friends, he was apt to select In 1855. some passage from "Maud." when the poem first appeared, it was derided as a morbid affair of the Werther and Manfred type. The hero was foolishly identified with the author, who barely escaped reprobation as an imitator of Byron. A sounder criti-cism perceives that "Maud" imitates neither Byron nor Goethe. It is, as Tennyson told Henry Van Dyke, the most original of his poems, and one of the most beautiful. It is the only thing he ever wrote in which passion breaks the bonds of British reticence. Usually Tennyson is reflective rather than passionate. Even his songs, with all their beauty, appeal strongly to the intellect and kindle light rather than They are melanfire in the soul. holy, reminiscent, profoundly speculative, but they soldom flame. pleces as "Break, Break, Break," and "Tears, idle Tears," have a place of their own in lyric poetry. Nothing loveller was ever written, but if they are passionate at all, it is with the passion of fathomless thought. Both these songs treat the same theme, mournful longing for vanished days. In one the feeling is wakened by the waves breaking on the cold gray stones. Listehing to them, the poet would that his heart could utter the thoughts that arise in him. But he cannot utter them, he can only sug-gest them by the music of his verses. The music means infinitely more than the words. In "Tears, Idle Tears," ineffable regret rises from walking in the happy Autumn fields and thinking of the days that are no more. comes from the depths of some divine despair. It is deep as first love. sad and strange as the earliest pipe of half-awakened birds to dying ears in the Summer dawn. It is dear as remembered kisses after death. charm of these songs is inexpressible and there are others almost as beau-

"In Memoriam," undoubtedly the which Tennyson will be judged in the long run, is a series of short lyrics connected by the continu-ous thread of sorrow for his dead friend Henry Hallam, which inspired them and which they sing in every The lyrics are intrespective, metaphysical, scientific. They raise the question of the future life and leave it unsettled. there is for believing that the world is ruled by a good God, and find that neither earth nor heaven can give one. From all the poet can see there is just as much evidence that the ruler of the universe is a demon as that he is benevolent. If we wish

fancy, that Tennyson simply restated the teachings of the mid-century evolutionists in his poem. If there was any restating, Darwin, Spencer and Huxley did it, for Tennyson preceded them all. He was original in his scisons make a fish diet a necessity, the them all. He was original in his scitime is coming when we will levy meat toll on the ocean food wealth of the Pacific Ocean.

The was original in his scientific thinking, as he was in his ideas about the rights and position of woman. It is not correct to say that he took the tone of his time in regard to these questions. On the contrary, the time took his tone. Tennyson popularized the theory of evolution done. They spoke to the intelligence which seldom becomes a convert from the force of argument. Tennyson appealed to the feelings of which the intelligence is the obedient slave. In the great and victorious warfare against superstition which was waged throughout the nineteenth century he was a commander of the highest rank, and if the human race marches more freely and happily to its aims in the twentieth century than it ever did before, it may thank Tennyson for help-ing as potently as almost any other

man to break its intellectual chains. THE FAULTS OF HARVARD,

Some newspaper writers appear to be greatly disturbed over the recent departures of Harvard University from "its ancient aspect of serene gravity." The Boston Transcript accuses it of believing that "Mars carries passen-gers, that alcohol is the only sound basis for morality, that laboring men are the privileged class, that the dead n communicate with the living.' None of these things has be taught by Harvard University, but

some of them have been defended by Harvard professors. Professor Bar-rett Wendell is responsible for the ab-surd notion that workingmen are a privileged class, but it would hardly seem advisable to turn him out of his chair for thinking so. Foolish as the idea is, he has reasons for it, and anybody is at liberty to read them in his book on the subject. It would be a sorry day for Harvard University when discipline for publishing thoughts which did not please the Boston Transcript, or any other paper. "Se-rene gravity" is an excellent thing for a university, but academic freedom is a great deal better, and the two are not always compatible.

Where intellectual life is vigorous, it will occasionally present phenomena which are neither serene nor grave, but for all that they may be healthy and indicate that good work is going on. The most screen thing on each is a mudpuddle, and nothing could be graver than a donkey. It never smiles. The people who lament that Harvard resembles a living being more than a marble statue also bewall the fact that "sound, old-fashioned scholarship re-mains in shadow." What nonsense. There is more sound knowledge, even of Latin and Greek, in Harvard today than there ever was before, while of other and more useful subjects the knowledge has been multiplied a thousand-fold. The truth of the matter is that as useful studies come to the front in our colleges the old and merely ornamental ones are overshadowed, but they still flourish and always will as long as there are people who pre-fer dead tradition to living activity.

THE CLUTCH OF THE PAVING TRUST. Portland finds liself in the clutch of a paving trust, because tied down by charter and ordinances, so that it cannot compel competition of bidders. The members of the trust lay asphalt, bitulithic and hassam and though jealous of each other, have made peace for division of the business on the principle that "there's room enough for all, if we don't get to fighting."
Some time ago, when a brick paving company tried to invade the field, all the members of the local trust made mmon cause and whipped it out of

town. By the present arrangement, the city specifies whether it wants for a certain street, asphalt, bitulithic or hassam. There is no competitive bid-ding. The trust members fix their own price and the city must accept. several paving companies pught to be compelled by changes in the city laws, to compete with each other, Land-owners should get the benefit of rivalry between the various kinds of pave-ments. Each of the companies claims superiority for its particular brand over others. Then let the companies offer bids for paving streets and the city can select what it wants, price and

quality considered. Mayor Simon is trying to break the clutch of the paving trust. He points out that changes in the laws will be needed. The amendments ought to be made, in special election if necessary. In the last city election, a charter amendment was presented, barring out from city specifications, all kinds of patented articles. This amendment was too sweeping, since it would have extended far beyond street improvements -to deprive the city of patented articles that in many cases it must have. The paying combination in Portland has muleted property-owners long enough. Mayor Simon to on the right track.

THE "HOMELESS MAN." Under the above head the Associ-ated Charities of several Eastern cities notably New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg—are discussing the tramp problem in its several phases of physical incapacity, moral delinquency and mental dereliction, The same question has been freque discussed under the head of the "tramp nuisance"—a term more comprehensive, perhaps, but much less gracious in its designation of the restiess, irresponsible perverted army of idleness that stalks throughout the land, owning no home and living with-out shame upon the industry of others. Orlando F. Lewis, of the Organized Charities of New York, has given the problem much study and has elaborated what he conceives to be an poses a work test for all who are physically competent. He does not push this point, however, as far as mental weakness of the subjects which is induced by years of vagrancy—the

inability-to stick to a task. The burden of derelict humanity is losses the heaviest economic burden that is carried by the producing agencies of this country. It is widespread, continuous and growing. Political economists, working along remedial lines, conceive that it would be much cheaper in the end to carry must be through an act of faith, and it bodily for a time than to drag it not an easy act either. "In Memoriam" discussed the bearing of evoluto speak. In this view it is proposed

gree of effectiveness of each, establish them in homes, and put them to work suited to their capacity. Otherwise they will go on increasing in numbers and predatory tendencies sodden hulks and dangerous derelicts upon the sea of life.

It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us here. While there is absolutely no excuse for any ablebodied man of ordinary intelligence to be homeless in this country of enormous area and wide opportunity-the fact remains that thousands and tens more powerfully than controversial-fact remains that thousands and tens ists like Huxley ever did or could have of thousands are homeless in the sense of shifting, purposeless vagrancy The question, as presented by the study of this problem, is an economic one and in no sense sentimental. The question is whether it would be cheaper in a financial sense and safer in a protective sense to let these homeless men drift about, gathering volume and committing crime by the way, or to take them in hand as deralicts and tow them into harbor. The diand tow them must harbor. The al-lemma is a perplexing one from what-ever standpoint it is viewed and the solution becomes each year more urgent—possibly more difficult. It foreshadows a close encounter be-tween thrift and unfhrift, between the

MODERN LANGUAGE STUDY

The movement among language teachers for a more practical study of French and German ought to be encouraged. It is true enough, as the Springfield Republican remarks, that Americans have little need of foreign tongues in their daily lives. We have a great many immigrants among us, but they are compelled to learn English, or else live in isolation. Mer-chants and employers never think of speaking any other language, no mat ter how convenient it might be. The pressure upon foreigners who come here to acquire English is so relentless that the second generation at any rate rarely use the language of their par-ents. The parents themselves somesorry day for Harvard University when times cling to their native speech, but any of its professors had to submit to it is only at the cost of giving up everything like social life outside their own little community. Attempts to perpetuate foreign languages in America for religious or political purposes have not succeeded appreciably. There was a time when certain European fanatics hoped to make German a permanent language in Wisconsin. They went so far as to urge public school teachers to use it in their class-rooms, and here and there this was done, to the scandal of the state.

The result of the foolish propaganda

was the so-called Bennett law, which forbade the use of foreign tongues in Wisconsin schools, Incidentally the Bennett law provoked a little temporary hostility to the Republican party, which passed it, but its spirit has tri-umphed in Wisconsin and every other state in the Union. The habitual use of a foreign language in recitations in any public school is unthinkable. Although Minnesota and the Dakotas have been settled largely by Scandinavians, nobody dreams of making Danish or Swedish the common speech. The settlers have abandoned both for English. In many respects English seems to be the most vital language in the world at present, and some think it may become universal. That will not happen, however, for a long time to come, if it ever does. The outlook for German is scarcely less promising. Even the Ministers and Consuls whom we send to foreign countries often speak no language but English. Though their ignorance puts them at a great disadvantage, we are willing to submit to it rather than confess that foreign tongues are worth learning, it

seems. The economic motive for studying languages is very slight in the United States. We are represented abroad, as an English writer says, principally by missionaries and Consuls. former learn the speech of the people whom they live among, as a matter of course. The Consuls are apt to de-pend on interpreters. The banks and business houses which Americans once owned all over the world, he says, are tariff for that. ways first, the secure possession of the home market, with the privilege of plundering consumers at will, has destroyed the spirit of enterprise in our business houses; second, our refusal to trade with foreigners has naturally made them reluctant to trade with so that establishments abroad may be at a disadvantage. We feel, therefore, no need for learning foreign lan-

guages.

There is another cause for our neglect of French and German. It is the common feeling that our political arrangements, our habits of life, our civilization in general, are superior those of any other nation. Study of their institutions would only reveal how much better our own are. Why, then, should we bother to do it? Much less is it worth while to learn their languages. American travelers carry this feeling abroad with them very often. They go only to places where English is spoken and patronize no hotels and stores except those which provide American comforts. They gaze at the sights with more or less profit, but the life of the countries they visit remains to them a closed Travel of this kind amounts to little more than a visit to the circus. It may instruct somewhat, but it does not enlighten. Good as our instituions are, it is possible to make them We ought to remember, too, better. that they will not stay good without continual modification to suit changing conditions. Conservatism consists in keeping things as they are; but, to quote a wise saying of G. K. Chesterton, you cannot keep them as they are without everlastingly tinkering them.

This is the most evident of truths, but it seems to be the hardest to ham mer into people's heads. If you want to keep a post white, says Chesterton, it will not do to sit down after you have once painted it and let wind and weather work their will upon it. You effective plan for its solution. He pro- must keep on painting it over and over again. If you do not, it will not stay white, but will turn gray or a The application of this dirty brown. The application of this is that our institutions, excellent as they do in Denmark, where the ex- is that our institutions, excellent as aminers also take into account the they are, will not stay excellent without perpetual modification to suit evolving conditions. Germany is almost as good an example as Japan of nation which has profited by the burden induced by fire tality to outside ideas. The Germans the heaviest economic burden snap up every political or mechanical invention that appears anywhere in the world. They test it, and if it the world. turns out to be valuable they apply it forthwith. In order to do this the fermans spend time and money in studying foreign languages. They are incomparably better linguists than either we or the English are, just as they are vastly more hospitable to ideas. Like all nations seated on wide

sea, the United States tends to crys tallize into an inert lump of human material. The tendency is inevitable, but it may be counteracted by a deter mined effort. The common schools have been our salvation thus far, but unhappily they are themselves not immune to the very disease they are depended on to cure. Even schsometimes stagnate. Curricula and methods which were excellent for yesterday will not do at all today. The proposal to make French and German part of the course of study in the lower grades for some pupils is good from every point of view, but chiefly in looking on the happy Autumn-because it opens the door to foreign fields. because it opens the door to foreign life and thought. New blood usually means good blood.

Fire is menacing large forest areas in the Kontenal country. The Forestry Departments of Idahe and Montana have combined their energies and equipment to fight the flames which have already done great damage near Bonner's Ferry. Fire in the wild growth, whether of prairie or forest, was once alone the was once alone the settler's dread, and single-handed they fought the flames or went down before them. This was before the Government had home and the open road, between the home instinct and the wander-just.

**Taken cognizance of its timber wealth and awoke to knowledge that it was not inexhaustible. While the substantial forces that it is now able to rally for the protection of the forests are not able to prevent great waste every year of the timber resources of the country, they can, in a degree, check the devastation and indeed frequently do by the timely and concerted effort of Government forestry em-ployes and state rangers when upon asion they unite to fight the common foe.

With a shortage of hay, not only possible, but probable, the dalrymen who followed Dr. Withycombe's advice to grow thousand-headed kale, will reap the benefit of the rise in the price of butterfat. The leading Gregon creamery is already offering \$1 % cents and it will not go lower; on the con-trary, the quotation will rise until the cost of butter to the city consumer this Winter will be governed only by what it will cost to bring in a fancy eastern article. Dairying for profit is no longer a chance affair depending on the beneficence of Nature; it has be-came a business that includes a study of scientific detail and a long look ahead.

Ex-President Ellot's remarks about the religion of the future, says the New York Evening Post, have brought forth a horner's nest of objections. Ministers of the gospel of various de-nominations have felt themselves called upon to protest against what they deem the destruction of religion through withdrawing its emotional element. They call the "new religion" pragmatic, utilitarian, uninspired, and, as such, they say, it cannot appeal deeply to the religious imagination. And just think how many emotional fakers would be out of business.

Senator Chamberlain will vote against the tariff bill, because maintains too high rates. But voted at various stages for high rates and higher rates on all things that could compete with products of Oregon—lumber, wool, hops, hides, and whatever else. He'll come home and tell the people how high tariff oppresses them; and yet, he insisted on high and higher tariff on all things that could compete with products of Oregon. Some doubtless will clap and appland this mighty statesmanship. Great is humbug!

The Tacoma Tribune, in an article on "Tacoma and Portland," asserts and declares that Portland can be nothing in comparison with Tacoma, "because of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River." But there is no bar at the mouth of the Columbia. River that compares as an obstacle with the bar of the Cascade Moun-tains, east of Tacoma. Hence, and therefore, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern built the North Bank

thirty days says that he no longer feels hungry and believes that he has overcome the habit of eating. This new departure for a farmer will hardly meet with the approval of his brethren, who subsist on the eating habit along with the rest of mankind. The proper man to make an endurance test in the food-saving line would be some of the many craftsmen who are obliged to pay tribute to the farmer whenever they get hungry.

An 11-year-old lad arrived in Spo kane last week, after a journey alone from Ireland. This is not remarkable, however, for the Irish have the habit of getting there early in life and keeping it up late.

If the State of Oregon or the citizens thereof should make one-tenth as much trouble for Harriman in railroad building as Porter Brothers are doing, wouldn't Harriman's men howl and threaten?

Mrs. Collins doesn't remember. Same way with many other persons who do fool things and regret them. By this test, far more persons are crazy than are in the madhouse.

Somehow the Portland fans are viewing the headlong flight of the Colts for the cellar without a quiver excitement. Somebody has to be in the cellar.

It is to be noted that Harriman's railroad foes in the Deschutes, have cured him of what the European specialists diagnosed as "partial paralysis

Senator Stone may have been right in slapping "the nigger," but there will be a mark on the soles of his boots, when he travers that will fix him.

Since Latham falled to negotiate the channel, the Britons are a little reassured. Bleriot had all but convinced hem that anybody could fly across.

Is President Taft to be the guest instead of a club. them that anybody could fly across.

of Senator Bourne at Portland? It will be all right—only there are echinates in Oregon. Six thousand men in 2000 boats are

adding variety to the life of the salmon as they pass Astoria. The season for killing buck deer and your best friend "by mistake," will be-

gin today. John Bull can still thank goodness

POEMS BY TENNYSON

Born August 6, 1809; Died October 6, 1892.

TEARS, IDLE TEARS.

"Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean, Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes. And thinking of the days that are no

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail, That brings our friends up from the underworld, Sad as the last which reddens over one That sinks with all we love below the

"Ah, sad and strange as in dark Summer dawns, The earliest pipe of half-awaken's birds
To dying ears, when unto dying erec
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square; So sad, so strange, the days that are

"Dear as remember'd kisses after death, And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigh'd On lips that are for others; deep as love, Deep as first love, and wild with all regret; O Death in Life, the days that are no more;"

TRUST TO ME.

From "The Princess. Approach and fear not; breaths upon my brows; In that fine air I tremble, all the past Melts mist-like into this bright hour, and this Is morn to more and all the rich to Reels, as the golden Autumn woodland Athwart the smoke of burning weeds. Forgive me, I waste my heart in signs; let be. My bride, My wife, my life! O, we will walk this Yoked in all exercise of noble end, And so thro' those dark gates across the wild world, That no man knows, Indeed I love

thee; come, Yield thyself up; my hopes and thine are one. Accomplish thou my manhood and thy-Lay thy sweet hands in mine and trust to me."

FROM "IN MEMORIAM."

Her eyes are homes of silent prayer. Nor other thought her mind admits But, he was dead, and there he sits. And he that brought him back is there.

Then one deep love doth supersade
All other, when her ardent gaze
Roves from the living brother's face.
And rests upon the Life indeed. All subtle thought, all curious fears

Borne down by gladness so complete, She bows, she bathes the Savior's feet With costly spikenard and with tears. Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers.
Whose loves in higher love endure:
What souls possess themselves so

Or is there blessedness like theirs? FROM "MAUD."

Come into the garden, Maud.
For the black bat, night, has flown.
Come into the garden, Maud
I am here at the gate alone;
And the woodbine spices are wafted

And the musk of the rose is blown. All night have the roses heard The flute, violin, bassoon; All night has the casement jessamine

stirr'd. To the dancers dancing in tune; Till a silence fell with the waking And a hush with the setting mo

A Fresno farmer who has fasted Queen rose of the rosebud garden of Come hither, the dances are done.

Come fittner, the dathess are done.

In gloss of saith and glimmer of pearls,
Queen illy and rose in one;
Shine out, little head, sunning over
with ourls.

To the flowers, and be their sun. There has fallen a splendld tear

There has fallen a splendid tear
From the passion flower at the gate.
She is coming, my dove, my dear;
She is coming, my life, my fate.
The red rose cries, "She is near, she is near";
And the white rose weeps, "She is late":

The larkspur listens, "I hear, I hear"; And the lily whispers, "I wait." She is coming, my own, my sweet;

Were it ever so airy a tread, My heart would hear her and beat, Were it earth in an earthy oed; My dust would hear her and beat, Had I lain for a century dead Would start and tremble under her And blossom in purple and red.

. The Hedgehog Simile,

Collier's Weekly.

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, on July 1 made his first formal speech of the seasion. In the opening paragraph occurred a strange word; a strange word;

The struggle was a titanic one, his task herculean, the treatment necessarily heroic, but Mr Rooseveit was equal to the amergency. He first twakened the public conscience, pointed out in an echinated manner the existing evils.

the existing evils.

Such as wish to add this word to their vocabularies will find this meaning given by the Standard Dictionary, 20th cen-

Benjinsted—A family of echinoideans as-pecially diadematoideans having tests with equal diameters, the ambulatern plates com-pound with pores in triplets, tentacies all alike, and jaws with epiphyses. Set or armed thickir with prickles. It seems expedient to add that the re-mainder of the Senator's speech carries the conviction that his intention was to

compliment ex-President Roosevell.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.

A man can blame his wife at cards because there aren't five aces in the a woman can't flatter a man any other way, she always can by telling

After a woman has prayed for every-body in the family she begins to think about herself.

When the baby doesn't cry it's be-

cause he has a heavenly disposition. When he does, it's because he's a suffering little angel.

What Difference, Indeed! Washington Herald.

There is this view of it, however. Suppose an \$18 suit of clothes does cost \$23 under the new tariff; if you cannot raise the \$18 anyway, what difference does it make?