# The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

ntered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as ind-Class Matter. icribtion Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(BY CARRIER.)

142 Market street.
European Office-No. 3 Regent street. 5.
W., London.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1912.

ADVERTISING THE OREGON WAY. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript-a Mr. A. A. Berle-has written a letter to that influential journal describing the operations of the initiative and referendum in Oregon and using for illustration the case of the appropriations for the University of Oregon made by the Legislature of 1911 and held up for popular approval or rejection in November, Mr. Berle declares that the movement for the referendum had its inspiration in the local hostility to Eugene of some citizens at Cottage Grove, who, as a measure of reprisal on the county seat for its opposition to county division, set afoot machinery of the Oregon system for an attack on the State University. The story of the legal battle over the appropriations is given in detail, with a quotation from the State Supreme Court declaring that "there was no general and spontane-ous desire on the part of the general public to withhold the appropriation." The excerpt also sets forth the activities of Parkinson, the petition-shover, and shows that of the 13,000 signatures 6000 were indisputably fraudu-Mr. Berle makes this comment; lent. Mr. Berle makes this comment:
One of the ironical things about this whole diagraceful affair is that the Parkinson who was censured by name in the decision of the Supreme Court, and his associates in the assault on the state university at the behest of a disgruntled community, with Urken and others, have posed everywhere as advocates of good government, and have been widely quoted out of Ocegon as the apestics of the new political faith. We have in Massachusetts at this moment more sound, more immediate and more direct response to the real needs of the people than I believe to be possible in the present organization of the State of Gregon.

Mr. Berle states accurately enough the facts with reference to the particular issue over the State University, but his conclusions may or may not be justifiable, and we have no purpose herein of approving or disapproving. We reprint them merely as the conclusions of one investigator of the Oregon system and to inform the Oregon public further that they have attractthe notice of so thoughtful and widely circulated a paper as the Indianapolis News, which suggests, with some evidence of sarcastic intent: Why not recall the Oregon Judges?"

But whether or not the sweeping condemnation of Mr. Berle is well founded, it is not to be disputed-it certainly not disputed in Oregonthat grave abuses of the Oregon system are being practiced, and it is further commonly realized that, unless they are corrected and strict and clear limitations placed on the initiative and Thirty-eight general measures arise to say that the electorate as a whole ought to be required to vote on To be sure the Japan. so many bills. It is no reproach to intelligence or capacity of the people to say that they cannot act discriminatingly upon forty-five separate acts-many of them voluminous, some complicated, and others quite abstruce. Yet from year to year the burden grows, and legislature schemers and socialistic promoters submit their offerings with disconcerting persistence and with the cool assurance that some day, in the doubt and uncertainty of the public among so many proposals, their particular projects will be suc-

But the U'Rens and the Parkinsons are not alone to blame for the censurable overuse of the Oregon system. Here now we find others busy with their own little schemes or dreams for a greater and better Oregon, No one can justly say that there is no merit in a "blue sky" law, for example, designed to control the operations of corporations engaged in mine or real estate exploitation. The honest sentiment of Oregon is for the proper and vigilant protection of the innocent investor, and so it may be said there is a legitimate need for legislation on the subject and for the creation of a corporation commission. er. The Oregonian elsewhere prints a letter from Salem purporting to give the facts about the movement to pro cure a "blue sky" law through the initiative. Someone at Salem is to get a nice fat job, and there is a liberal appropriation for support of the office and for clerk hire and traveling ex-The Oregonian is indeed not much impressed by criticisms of that kind, for it assumes that, if there is to be a corporation commissioner, will get the place, and it is quite indifferent who that somebody

But The Oregonian is concerned in the broader question of the enactment of this "blue sky" measure through the initiative. Why should legislation of this kind be undertaken directly by the people? Why should any body or group of citizens or public officials assume that they may ignore the constitutional method for enactmen miscellaneous legislation promote their particular ofby a method that ought to be used only in emergencies, or for the determination of great issues, or as a last resort or appeal from the Legislature? Why? Because, of course, there is fear that the precise plan offered by these volunteer lawmakers may be modified or altered by the Legislature, or even defeated entirely; and they want no detail of the the arrangement disturbed. It seems to The Oregonian very little less than downright effrontery that the people as a whole should be required to concern themselves about the "blue sky bill, and it protests that their Repre resentatives, duly chosen for that purpose, should have been consulted.

Other measures in the colossal for ty-five deserve to be classed with this one "blue sky" proposal, and The Oregonian will mention them in due time. The people are engrossed in many the Far West, granted to them, still forget that nature and art are very nature. Scholars tell us that Reve-

tax bills, which may now be passed dum, and the road bills, which the session. Legislature has repeatedly falled to

The only apparent relief for the present portentous situation, and the only way out of a serious dilemma, which everyone recognizes and all are anxious to avoid, is to vote down all miscellaneous legislation for which there is not an ascertainable demand from the people and for which there is a method open besides the initiative

## OVERPLAYING THE GAME.

Milwaukee (Wis.) newspaper, sta- phlet is a list of the books and articles tioned at Madison, the state capital, has been interviewing the state officers, all Republicans, as to their Presidential preferences; and he is surprised to find that most of them are going to vote for Woodrow Wilson. The correspondent also declares that careful inquiry discloses the fact that the sentiment of Republicans everywhere in Wisconsin is for Wilson, and that the normal Democratic vote this year is going to be heavily augmented. There is little Roosevelt talk and there will be few Roosevelt votes. The is-sue in Wisconsin will be between Taft and Wilson, with the chances decid-

edly favoring the latter. The average Wisconsin Republican is a Progressive, and he looks askance at the new, ardent and peculiar progressiveness of Mr. Roosevelt. He thinks La Follette's defeat as a Presidential candidate was the result of bad faith by Colonel Roosevelt. Prefer-ring Wilson to Roosevelt, he will vote outright for the Democrat, unless party ties are strong enough to hold him in line for Taft.

It is well enough in this connection to cite the case of Kansas, where the Bull Moosers have captured the Republican organization, nominated Roosevelt Presidential electors as regulars, and shut out the Taft Republicans. A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says:

Chicago Record-Heraid says:

The Taft leaders, it now is understood, will not attempt to put a Taft electoral ticket in the field in Kansas by petition. To do so, it is believed, would so divide the vote as to give the state to Receveit. But with only two tickets up it is regarded as probable that the Democrats will elect theirs; a contingency that at present seems preferable to the regular Republicans under the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the Sunflower State.

Possibly the Bull Moosers by their Possibly the Bull Moosers, by their

confiscation of the Republican toral machinery in Kansas and California, and to an extent in Oregon, have overplayed their hand.

### MR. KNOX' MISSION TO JAPAN.

If it is really true that Japanese high caste and low, are inclined secretly to resent the visit of Secretary Knox to Japan at this time to attend the funeral of the late Emperor, what deductions are we to make? If the act in public education should by no of the United States Government in sending a special representative to phlet which may be obtained from the the last rites of Mutsuhito is to be considered in bad taste, then the conduct of this Government in sending a representative to King Edward's funeral was a breach of good form.

Just wherein the element of bad impress the Occidental mind. Mr. shines with reflected light borrowed Knox is the highest official of the from Shakespeare. The great work Taft Administration, next to the Preson the referendum, the entire scheme will result in confusion, chaos and disgo on the ballot and the same of the ballot of the same of the bereavement. It was an act calculated forty-five. No person in Oregon will to strengthen the tie of friendship bears as Bernard Shaw delivered. John-with brimstone." The dragon's fate as Bernard Shaw delivered with the same of the ballot of the ba

To be sure, the Japanese are sepa rated from us by many essential traits of character and by a civilization that has many points of dissimilarity from ours. But there is enough similarity in human nature to justify the belief that a Japanese resentment of the Knox mission, if it really exists, must find its source in a hypercritical, if not unfriendly, state of mind that possibly can be traced to race prejudice.

AN EXHIBITION OF LAND HUNGER. An occasion wherein "land hunger," as exemplified by standing in line for hours or even for days before the door of a land office, by an eager multitude awaiting opportunity to file upon land, is justified, was witnessed at the Spokane Land Office on Tuesday of this week, when fifty settlers on railroad land in Pend d'Oreille and Stevens Counties, Washington, slept on their arms, so to speak, for forty-eight hours awaiting their turn to declare or support their vested or

acquired rights in their home acres. .The anxiety that prompted this patlent waiting was due to the fear that the Northern Pacific Railroad will attempt to dislodge them from the homes that they have occupied and the lands they have cultivated from three to eight years, under the lieu land grant, which would make it necessary for them to contest, whereas if they file before the railroad, the latter will be forced to contest if it desires to use its rights in the premises. Under the law actual settlers on the odd-numbered sections, which are included in the railroad grant, are enti-

tled to the land. While it is hazardous for settlers to occupy and improve as homes and homesteads such lands as these, the temptation to do so is strong when land hunger oppresses the homeless, and the great corporations, so generously dealt with by the Government allow vast areas of land to lie idle

and unimproved, year after year. There are something like 23,500 acres of land involved in this tract for which settlers have set up claims adverse to that of the railroad, nearly all of which is said to be occupied. Upon some of these acres settlers have lived as long as eight years. This means, of course, that much labor, time and at least some money have been expended upon these lands, the laudable purpose of making them

support the families that occupy them. No representative of the railroad company has yet appeared to contest the claim of these settlers to the lands they occupy, but doubtless, unless it has neglected to protect its vested rights in the premises, such claimant will in due time appear. In the meantime, while public sentiment is with the settler in this and all similar cases the right of the railroad to the oddnumbered sections of land along its route, which an overgenerous Governnent, in the desperate desire to open tlers, through railroad connection be-tween the East, the Middle West and the vast areas of public lands to set-

matters of great moment, such as the holds, and the individual settler who only through the initiative or referen- his possible discomfiture and dispos-

Having braved this possibility, howenact in any satisfactory form, and ever, and by hard toll and self-sacriother measures which under our sys- fice known only to the settlers upon earnest though injudicious settlers on land and home.

THE MONTESSORI SYSTEM.

The Federal Bureau of Education has issued a pamphlet of thirty pages, which gives a condensed account of the new Montessori methods in teach-An inquisitive correspondent of a ing children. At the end of the pamwhich have been published on the subject so that any person who possesses it is in a position to obtain all that has been written in the way of praise or blame upon Dr. Montessori's marvelous innovations. The Government pamphlet was pre-

pared by Anna Tolman Smith, who has performed her task in a highly creditable manner. It is possible indeed by merely reading her account to gain a fair understanding of the Montessori methods. Contrary to the belief of some critics the new educational ideas were applied in the first place to idiots. It has been asserted by misinformed writers that they were tried only on especially bright children and that the results are consequently untrustworthy, but this is far from the fact. Dr. Montessori selected idiots for her first attempts, or at least the poor little things were supposed to be idiots, though in reality they were bright enough when properly taught. The real idlocy was in the teachers of the old system and not in their wretched little pupils.

Dr. Montessori herself was surprised at the results she obtained. When she had finished teaching the defective children they were able to pass the same examinations as their normal comrades. The next step was naturally to see how the innovations would succeed with pupils who were ordinarily bright. The work was carried on "children's houses," buildings as different from the schoolhouses we are familiar with as one can imagine. They were designed for the use and welfare of children with abundance of light and air, plenty of room to move about and access to pretty gardens where the pupils could go whenever they liked. The ages of admission they liked. were between 3 and 7 years. The education was both mental and physical. the two sides not being separated or either of them emphasized at the expense of the other. Great pains were taken to educate the senses and to build up muscular co-ordination so that the child should have complete command of his whole body for worthy purposes.

means neglect to send for this pam-Bureau of Education at Washington.

## SHAKESPEARE AND IBSEN.

But though he is extremely brilliant, form is to be noted does not instantly he is a planet and not a sun. He which Mr. Figgis has done is to rescue as Bernard Shaw delivered. Johnhuddled his action most reprehensibly. Shaw went farther, He declared that the Master of poets and of men had no philosophy, that his sociology was contemptible. To show just how ouny Shakespeare really was, Shaw condescended to write a new version of Julius Caesar, in which he demonstrated by frightful comparisons his own superiority and his predecessor's ittleness. Mr. Figgis now jumps into the fray and showers sturdy blows upon the head of the Irish iconoclast The tournament is entertaining, all the more so because it is foolish. Shakespeare is great enough to take Shaw's railing serencly. He needs no

There is some ground to suspec that Shakespeare is in more danger from his friends than his enemies. Those do him the worst injury who try to make a graven image of him perched on a pedestal to which everybody must bow in passing, under penalty of excommunication. The customary platitudes about Shakespeare's superiority to everybody else who ever lived smack of Pecksniff more than is exactly pleasant. It is so easy to go into hysterics when hysterics are the fashion that some little excess of raving is required to attract much attention. Hence every new Shakespearean worshiper tries to outdo his predecessors in frantic adoration. We do not wonder that Bernard Shaw was moved to go to the other extreme in sheer disgust with the howling dervishes of rthodox criticism.

We are astonished that a fanatic like Mr. Figgis should stoop to a comparison between Shakespeare and Ibsen, but he does it, greatly to the Norwegian's disadvantage of course In his opinion Shakespeare was like nature in the breadth and freedom of his drama, while Ibsen's characters and action are cribbed, cabined and confined "in a corset." This is Mr

Figgis' own expression. What he means is that Ibsen obeyed the rules of the classic drama, keeping to the unities of time, place and action, Shakespeare on the other hand conformed to no rules except those of his own unfettered imagination. Ibsen's action seldom extends usually takes place in the same room or at least in the same neighborhood. Shakespeare carries us all over the world and through a whole lifetime in moves without a waver from the beginning to the predestined end swiftly and surely. Shakespeare wanders through many a field and follows innumerable bypaths. It is Mr. Figgis' opinion that Shakespeare gains infinitely by this species of liberty, while

Voltaire thought otherwise.

sion of at least a part of nature's agencies and lavish waste.

tem must be determined at the polls. Wild lands, who seek at once to apmonly agreed among the critics that easy to discover places where one document if the Oregon system is not to pease a persistent land hunger and as a comedian he was inferior to ument breaks off and the other befail utterly—and the consequences of failure will be disastrous to the whole body politic and must somehow be kane Land Office are justified in their averted—the initiative must be as-signed to the reserve powers of the people and the referendum must be fails for the multitude that joins in a gun on the wall or a club behind the stampede that characterizes the he seldom seems to have been ham-the door. the door, 'land opening' of Indian respected by the restrictions he imposed ervation lands as witnessed in Okla-homa and elsewhere, holds for these teristic of genius to do great work unearnest though injudicious settlers on der restrictions. Shakespeare's best railroad lands who have dared defeat poetry, outside his plays, is found in in their eager determination to secure the sonnets, where the "corset" is very land and home. bottom. In all supreme art the form is as important as the substance. Either would be insignificant without the other. Between Ibsen's philoso-phy and Shakespeare's no real parallel is possible, because they explored different worlds of thought. Ibsen's plays are social, Shakespeare's are individual. His problems begin and end with the particular hero. Ibsen's extend to the whole world.

Shakespeare, for example, never freamed of making the problem of neredity the theme of a play. He in its chapters. Were the arrangelealt with the title to land and money, rivalry in war and love, hatred, envy and self-sacrifice. Ibsen uses the passions, but they are subordinate to the social psychology in which the deeper interest of his drama centers. Here again Ibsen went back to the model of the Greeks whose drama was social instead of individual. It has said that the soul of classic art is universal, while romanticism touches only the unit. The Greek drama lives in myths which were common to the whole people and embodied their religious and ethical life. The struggles the gods, between the human soul and fate. The individual actors are even less significant as individuals than they are in Ibsen. Fate plays but a siender part on the Shallow of the support him. Some few journals their platform. Some few journals the part on the Shallow of the support him. Some he prefaces that acceptance by this solemn adjuration, "I believe in Theodore Roosevelt, Maker of Heaven and Earth." they are in Ibsen. Fate plays but a their platform. Some few jor slender part on the Shakespearean which are inclined towards "It is not in the stars but in ourselves that we are thus and thus." him for a third term. He is pre-eminently the poet of individualism. It is interesting to wonder whether the developing social consciousness of our time has anything to do with the increasing disposition to terances," and says that from this Roosevelt that any person or newsrevolt from Shakespeare's literary

#### ARMAGEDDON.

A passage in Roosevelt's Chicago speech has turned the attention of the curious to the sacred spot called Armageddon in the Bible. What he said was that he would stand with the righteous at Armageddon and fight the battle of the Lord. Those who are familiar with the verses in Revelations describing the great battle to which Mr. Roosevelt alluded will perhaps be a little shocked at his presumption in assuming the command of the Lord's hosts since the Bible "clothed in a vesture dipped in blood and his name is called the Word of the Lord. And he hath a name written on his thigh, King of Kings and Lord of Lords." It is not likely that Mr. Roosevelt with all his imputed vanity quite arrogates to himself the whole of this glory. No doubt his leadership at Armageddon was intended to be merely figurative. In the Scripural account the Armageddon struggle is described as a decisive meeting hetween the hosts of scool and course, and the stood at Chicago and preached social and political revolution directed, not associal and political revolution disposition and devolution disposition of itally associal and p "clothed in a vesture dipped in blood and his name is called the Word of and doctrines that lead to destruction. A new luminary has arisen in the gle is described as a decisive meeting nunciation of "the money power," and literary world. His name is Figgis. between the hosts of good and evil. says: "the armies which were in heaven" son came out boldly and declared that is not so certain, but there is no rea-

Shakespeare botched his plots and son to believe that it will be enviable Precisely what the Scriptures mean by the word Armageddon has been a matter of debate among the learned. infantile and his power of thought The most obvious solution of the problem is that it signifies a narrow plain on the west bank of the Jordan, little south of Nazareth and Mt. Tabor. This place was extremely celebrated in Jewish history. The tyrant Sisera was defeated there by the revolted Israelites under the inspiration of the prophetess Deborah, and it was there also that Gideon with his three hundred chosen men put to flight the hosts of the Midianites and their allies. Later on Pharach Necho routed the Israelites themselves in the same fateful spot, and terminated forever the aspirations of the Jews to

imperialism in the east, It is natural therefore for commentators to infer that the Biblical writer who describes the great day on which Mr. Roosevelt is to fight the battle of the Lord must have intended to speak of this plain on the banks of the Jordan, which is better known as Esdraelon. But it is really nothing more than a guess. He may have referred to something else. In fact there is much ground for the supposition that the battle of Armageddon signifies a mythological struggle between the forces of good and evil. The dragon mentioned in the sixteenth chapter of Revelations, where the account begins, may very likely be the same as the Babylonian dragon Tiamat, who was the author of all evil, while the beast may be understood as any one of half a dozen mythological characters.

The best hypothesis, however, that the whole description is a velled account of the struggle between Christianity and the Roman Empire The leader of the Lord's hosts is naturally the Savior while the beast refers to the brutal power of the Roman legions, the dragon is the Emperor and the false prophet is the eathen philosophers who were doing their best to overthrow the logic of

he gospel. The account of the battle of Arms geddon is given in a fragmentary form in Revelations. It begins in the sixteenth chapter at the thirteenth verse over more than twenty-four hours and and runs through the sixteenth, when it breaks off and is not taken up again, probably, until the eleventh verse of chapter nineteen, from which it continues to the end. This arrangethe course of a play. Ibsen's action ment, or lack of arrangement, may strike the reader as peculiar but something similar is to be found in many parts of the Bible. It comes from the fact that some of the books were not written entire by a single individual, but put together from pre-existing documents which were not always ed-Ibsen loses correspondingly by his ited with adequate care. A case this sort may be found in the be-He ginning of Genesis where two inharcalled Shakespeare a barbarian for monious accounts of the creation are his neglect of the dramatic laws. No inserted without much regard to lit-

holds, and the individual settler who seeks to ignore this right does so at his possible discomfiture and disposome sort of a "corset" and the omisby some editor, perhaps John the Divine. Why his task was not more Great as Shakespeare was in both skilfully performed we have no means tragedy and comedy, it is pretty com- of knowing certainly, but it is fairly the case in the account of the battle

> This explains some of the difficul- progress. ties which unscholarly readers en-counter in the book of Revelations. They try to understand it as a single sitions which Colonel Roosevelt then connected narrative, while in truth it took," and continues: connected narrative, while in truth it is two, and perhaps more, rather is two, and perhaps more, rather miscellaneously cut up and joined together. Some Christian scholar might confer a favor upon the world by separating the fragments of these original op to documents in Revelations and printing them in popular form. The book "The address from the throng" is ing them in popular form. The book graphs. The fanciful belief of the his trust policy it says: millerites that they could foretell the Day of Judgment was based upon misunderstood passages in the Book of Revelations. Every few months some pretentious prophet appears with a new interpretation of the extraordinary texts to be found here and there ment of the selections from the original sources less illogical, there would not be so much encouragement for this disturbing practice, and the book as a whole would be more satisfac-

### THE PRESS ON THE ROOSEVELT

State socialism is the term adopted by most Republican and some Demoby most Republican and some Demo-cratic newspapers to describe Roose-Theodore Roosevelt did not stand thorough velt's confession of faith and his platform, A gospel of social practice the Roosevelt doctrine balk at supporting adding that "the platform reads

The New York Times calls Roose velt's speech to the Progressive con-vention "the best, the ablest, the most persuasive of all his public uta government of men unreism. strained by laws." It continues:

We have not always thought that Mr. Roosevelt really believed everything that he wrote and said, but through this speech rings the firm tone of conviction. It has the note of sincerity. It is to be accepted, the note of sincerity. It is to be accepted, not as the speech of a campaigner contriving how votes may best be got, but as a definite declaration of principles to which its author is fully committed.

The Times calls his plan of Government currency "flat money, greenbackism, pure and simple." Quoting his closing words, "We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord," it says:

will follow their commander upon sung at the Progressive convention, terfere with business progress." the reputation of Shakespeare from white horses, "clothed in fine linen, the declaration of the delegates that the devastating invasion of Bernard white and clean." At the end of the they "will follow Roosevelt anywhere, pression of deep sympathy and sor- Shaw. Not since the days of Dr. battle the beast and false prophet everywhere," the New York World ration and full discussion of views row for the Japanese people in their Samuel Johnson has the Bard of Avon afe to be taken prisoners and cast says he literally led them anywhere

speech into legislation would soon end in an insane asylum. It could be held in con-trol only by a straitjacket. Roosevelt's programme is thus de-

scribed by the New York Sun: It is a manifesto of revolution. It is a programme of wild and dangerous changes, it proposes popular nullification of the Contitution. It proposes state socialism.

The Colonel's "social justice" the Sun calls his "rouged synonym of class legislation." "State socialistic and fertile in potentialities of tyranny to the proposed National Industrial Commission, the tariff revision scheme is "necessarily slow," his obscheme is "necessarily slow," his observations on the high cost of living are dubbed "a curious hodgepodge of sense and nonsense." His tax on "un
send and other recoverse held to be a sense and content of the sense and nonsense."

She kept up her importuning for some time, not gaining much attention, and when she finally did get the abused land and other resources held for speculative purposes" is "not his only spent six days and used a two-ton to receive the usual quota of castor oil. bait for single taxers."

"The New Socialism" is the New the speech. That journal says: the speech. That journal says:

So far as Colonel Rooseveit is concerned, the socialistic character of the remedies which he offers is concealed only to the extent of substituting one descriptive phrase for another and calling his programme not one of socialism but of "social justice." All his suggestions for legislative reforms run in the direction of imitations on individual rights and the weakening of the political institutions which have served most effectively to protect liberty and property.

The new party is held to be "more dangerously socialistic than the Socialist party," a more formidable agency of socialism and harder to sons. The court doubtless will be opportunist instead of uncom- in his day.

promising. The Brooklyn Eagle asserts that, though Roosevelt denies he is a Socialists oppose and they support evdenial puts him in conflict with the ful labor. lictionary and draws the conclusion not that he is telling a falsehood but or inspiration of his own propositons."

The platform is exultantly declared by the New York Mail to be "the blood brother of the Declaration of Independence and the bill of rights' and with mixed metaphor to have 'more might in its little finger than all the political platforms of the tast fifty years have had in their whole bodies." "It is a dynamic platform," exclaims the enthusiast.

The New York Herald says the Armageddon at which the Roosevelt forces stood in June proved to be not Armageddon but Waterloo, and ac- taking of human life. cepting as the battlecry, "We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord,' it pictures as voicing this cry, Woodruff, "now unhappily suspected by female members of the Bull Moose herd of being a reactionary;" Perkins, "with the destinies of the harvester trust tucked snugly under his arm.

"The most convincing of his career is the New York Globe's characterization of the speech, but it discounts its encomium in this wise:

Mr. Roosevelt, in this speech, ically all from his mouth, slo He is vague, at times almost in-and when seemingly committing omerent, and when seemingly committing to account for defeat of the Beavers,

and modifies it as to destroy most of the meaning. But in spite of this through the discourse one doctrine strongly flows. Of the confession of faith the Chi-

cago Tribune says: Conceding all that may honestly be charged against it, the speech is the only honest programme to better the condition of the whole people that is offered by any candidate or party.

And the speech has back of it the indubitable intention of its author to bring about the reforms he demands and his unswerving coverage in resisting any violent action or courage in resisting any violent harmful law advanced in the

The Chicago Evening Post says the speech "does not recede from the po-

"The address from the throne" is

as it stands has always been studied the title given the confession of faith a great deal by fanatics and cranks by the Chicago Inter-Ocean, which and all kinds of vagaries have been emphasizes the Colonel's thrusting extracted from its disconnected para- forward of his own personality. Of loaf."

The Louisville Courier-Journal says:

There is scarcely a generalism in the contession of faith which thoughiful minds will
deny. There is scarcely a suggested remedy
which practical minds will accept. Whilst
he was in power and had the opportunity
to touch with the hand of reform the evils
which at present engross him, Mr. Rossevelt saw not one of them. Yet now he puts
himself forward as the only possible hope of
reform, the inference being that if anything
should happen to him, the cause would be
dead and the hope gone.

The two old parties are had enough,
Heaven knows. But there is no act of the
Republican party at its worst to which

The Courier-Journal reaches this conclusion:

platform," says the Boston Transcript,

something like the old Populist plat- ness long drawn out." Dunno. It might forms and not unlike the recent so- apply to sausage or to a golfer's parcialistic ones, in fact is pretty pure the practical Socialism." In rebutting the assumption of

speech it is unmistakable that he "has paper that opposes this third-term amplanned, and in that speech he out-lines, a vast system of state social-Republican says that it agreed with pretty much everything in his Columbus speech except recall of decisions and agrees in principle with very much in his Chicago address. It has Republican welcomes democracy and advanced social legislation, but continues:

But the new party stands primarily not for these high and noble things. It has been born in the disappointment and rage of Theodore Roosevelt in losing the Presidential nomination of the Republican party, and it is organized to make him, again, for a third time, President of the United States, There it refuses to follow him.

Says the Indianapolis News of the confession:

"The controlling thought of The former are to be assembled by the beast, the dragon and the false prophet. The latter, consisting of fession of faith today.

"The controlling thought of the Progressive party is humanity," in the sixteen years ago and the third party's confession of the Indianapolis Star, which denies "intent to destroy prop-Progressive party is humanity," in the Quoting from one of the hymns erty or to lessen its value or to in-

The Baltimore Sun describes the confession of faith as only "an elabowhich R A political party intrusted with government sufficient justification for the creanounced" and says "It furnishes no undertook to translate the Roosevelt tion of a new political agency." adds:

The Colonel's new things are not true things and his true things are not new things.

The Sun concludes:

On the Colonel's own showing it seem to the impartial mind that the reason for a new party is the Colonel self. His platform and his party we collapse under any other man.

Young Streeter, who, by Judge Mc-Ginn's edict, must stay married until and mischief" is the epithet applied he is 21 at least, may learn to love his osed National Industrial wife by that time and give up the sided into the kitchen, where her aunt the tariff revision thought of forsaking her. It is a curi- was busy with her housework, and beous law which permits a man even to gan insinuating shyly:

gas drill in opening the doors of a safe that was out of order. A skilled safe-York Tribune's phrase descriptive of breaker with a fimmy drill and four ounces of explosives could have done the trick in an hour.

> The hoax that the battleship Oregon hit bottom in the Portland channel has been fully exploded. The only way to put any ship on the bottom in Portland Harbor is to scuttle her.

A Chicago workingman was released from a serious assault charge because of having had three wives and twenty than the old socialism, since it that the man had seen trouble enough

"Go to work or to jail," is the police edict just sounded to Portland's array dalist, "he advocates nothing the So- of idlers. But not even the death penalty would frighten some of our diserything he advocates." It says his gruntled loafers into performing use-

Exit the hobble and tube skirt by that "he does not know the meaning Fashion's decree, Woman's special privilege is to change her contours as well as her mind.

> Nat's heroics may not have been so foolish after all. Think of the superb advantages from the press agent's point of view.

The Allens, who shot up the Virginia courtroom, are getting scared. One pleaded guilty yesterday.

Turkish earthquakes seem to competing with Turkish atrocity in the

The season is now at hand for an extended casualty list of the "thought- will accept them. it-was-a-deer" variety.

Lost-A war between Italy and Turkey. Last heard of a few months ago somewhere in Tripoli,

A Labor day parade without union music in Seattle will be uncanny." It may be tincanny.

Any old reason seems good enough

# Scraps and Jingles

Leone Cass Back

BY LEONE CASS BAER, Present tense-moose, Future tense-vamoose!

A fault I have: With many a pang, Its possession I deplore, For when it's you I ought to bang. I only bang the door.

Clara's Harp. (Moore—if you want it.)
The harp that once through Clara's walls,

Gets me quick out of bed,
In early morn its twanging wail
Splits my poor aching head,
From dawn till almost midnight, Clara's harp cries "Sleep no more!" or Clara is my neighbor, And she twangs a harp next door.

Cry of the plaza guests-"a chief That English business term "every-

thing is very much up in the city," might be appropriately applied to our sidewalks. (Tune-"The Campbells Are Coming.") The Bull Moose is coming; oh, hear,

how queer; The Bull Moose is coming; what cheer, what cheer;
There'll be nothing left, though, to

from the mines.

See in society notes that the "Duchess of Marlborough studied the Venus di Mile in a shirred slik gown and a picture hat with red roses."

Modern Mrs. Malaprop, reading headlinishly "Board of Trade Returns," wants to know where it has been.

Rural subscriber writes to know the meaning of the lines, "Linked sweet-

See a department store ad speaks of "Invisible trousers stretchers," Probably means just legs.

"Real estate investments in Philippines are profitable," says an article, Can't Luzon em, I reckon.

Miss Calamity Step-and-Fetch-It, the cultured and charming lady poet from Kansas, has sent in a dainty little lit-"A Fowl Report."

My orbs are moist with wet tears,
That will never cease to flow,
Unlike Mary's lamb, my troubles Is not always sure to go.

No matter what I do, because
(Excuse my nose being red),
A darling hen I had raised a pet Is lying in the ice chest, dead.

II. Grand, indeed, she was, readers. I never did cease to take The greatest pride in that hen, For just her own sweet sake. But, besides all this, there was An added joy; ah me! For was she not-oh, yes, she was; A present from dear He.

Oh, hen, I had pondered oft' Thy smile so sweet and bland, And admired your scaly legs, When you et out of my hand, You was so perfect-mannered And never done no wrong, I never would have realized I would so miss your song.

Ah, how I did delight to hear Your early morning laugh, Or watch you scratch up wo And bite them right in 1/2; But though for tomorrow's dinner, You'll be served up in stew, To turn my thoughts to you

#### Aunt Kate Is Absent-Minded Kansas City Journal.

This story is told of a little West Side girl who recently rounded out her fifth year. She is the favorite niece of a doting "Aunt Kate," who lives across the street and charge and care of her, sick or well, about as much as the child's own fam-liy. The child's health especially seems be in Aunt Kate's charge and castor oil is the panacea administered for all ills.

On the important day the little girl A few minutes later her mother found her weeping out her disappointment on

the front steps. "I-I told Auntie Kate I wanted sumfin an'—an'—she gave me castor oll—an' I wanted a birfday present—boo was the sobbing explanation. Aunt Kate was duly notified of her faux pas and made good in handsome style for her absent-minded and unwelcome gift before the day was over,

### Why Not Try Double-Deckers? From the Philadelphia Press. Recognizing that there are about as

many trolley cars on the streets of New York as the streets can accommodate, there is talk of building double-deckers. This has been under consideration be-fore, but had to be rejected because the style of cars proposed would not go un-der the elevated railroad structure. They are building lower cars now to They are building lower cars how to meet the demands of women patrons who objected to the high steps, and it is calculated that an upper deck can be put on these new cars without meeting with obstruction. If undertaken this will be an interesting experiment which naturally will be watched by other cities where there is no room for more cars than are now running.

# One-Man Rule Gains Favor.

Boston Transcript. The decision of the Senate that it is The decision of the Senate that it is preferable to make one responsible for the rule of the Panama Canal, rather than three or more, is in line with a growing tendency to concentrate responsibility in executive positions. The value of such a policy has been demonstrated in the construction of the canal itself, and the Senate has evidently learned the lesson learned the lesson,

Why Some Men Don't Wed.

Hawthorns.
An unhappy gentleman, resolving to wed nothing short of perfection, keeps his heart and hand till both get so old and withered that no tolerable woman

# Danger of the Aeroplane.

Cincinnati Enquirer. Binks-Which is the most dangerous, the automobile or the aeroplane; Jinks-Well, the aeroplane runs over more people than the automobile,

Maritime Aspect of Beer. New York Press.
"I see, that beer is higher,"
"That's all right, if you mean that schooners are taller."