(BY MAIL) Daily, Sunday, included, one year
Daily, Sunday included, six months
Daily, Sunday included, six months
Daily, Sunday included, one month
Daily, without Sunday, one year
Daily, without Sunday, six months
Daily, without Sunday, three months
Daily, without Sunday, one month
Weskly, one year 8.25 1.75

(BY CARRIER) 1930, Steger building. San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co., 142 Market street.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1914.

IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY. Abolition of the Senate and the veto power is one of the political demands of the Socialist National party platform. It is found in no other. It is to be presumed that largely the theories concerning the uselessness or evil of the Federal Senate are the same that pervade the minds of those who would abolish the state Senate in yet the movement toward that end is by no means confined to Socialists. Mr. U'Ren, who, while Socialist in thought, is Republican by registration and Prohibitionist by candidacy, is one of the leading advocates of abolishment of the Senate, and he also would dispense with the veto power. If U'Renism is successful in the reduction of the Legislature to the uni-cameral system it is to be expected that the Socialistic opposition to the veto will follow in its wake as

an Issue in Oregon. Some emphasis is here given to Socialism's connection with abolishment of the Senate and the veto power because Socialism does not as rule take recognition of either human nature or practical experience. rests solely on theory. Socialists will cling to Socialist tenets regardless of what experience may have been had with them in the past. But those who are not naturally Socialstic in thought, but have been carrled away with the one-house legislative idea, may possibly not be beyoud conversion to a different opinion on the one subject if they will but reflect upon the early history of their Some who are favoring the amend-

ment to abolish the Oregon Senate may fancy that they are clinging to something novel and revolutionary, but they are not. The Continental Congress had but one house, After the Declaration of Independence the Federal Congress was uni-cameral for eight years under the inglorious Articles of Confederation. The Charter of Pennsylvania from 1701 to 1776 vided for but one house in the Legislature and the State Constitution the American negro his equal politicarried on the plan until 1790. Vermont originally the Pennsylvania Constitution and its plauding fellow-citizens will go with and never did any man inflict Legislature from 1776 to 1836 was uni-cameral. Georgia originally had the one-house system, which it abandoned in 1789, after 11 years' experience with it,

For the comfort of some others who are occasionally broaching another "new idea" it may also be said that Georgia, during the first 11 years of its statehood, had a constitutional provision imposing a fine of five pounds on every elector who did vote, provided he had not a reasonable excuse. It did not last.

The veto power was also absent in early governments in the United States. In Colonial days the Govern ors had possessed the absolute veto over legislation, and their acts were subject to the veto of the crown. So grave were the abuses of the abusveto that they figured in the Declaration of Independence and led the original states to go to the opportunity of the original states or (Massachusetts) had even the quali-a neighbor in politics. We said all Emperor in prison. Grant me one power conferred by the Articles of

The idea that the constitutional convention established a Senate merely in mimicry of the English Parliament is fallacious. The system as finally adopted was in fact a compromise between the larger states and smaller states in population. Several plans were presented, one, the "Jersey plan," being in effect an uitimatum from the smaller states against the effort of the larger states to establish a two-house Congress with membership of both houses based on population. The Jersey plan provided for a uni-cameral Congress with equal representation given each One of the main questions at issue thus was whether the new gov ernment should be one in which each state's influence should be propor tioned to its population or one in each state, however small should have equal influence with any other state. The system which gives each state equal representation in the Senate and proportionate representation in the House was a compromise that ensued.

The wisdom of the plan is one that ought to be apparent without argument in the light of historical events Pennsylvania copied the bi-camera system after 90 years of experience with the uni-cameral system. Vermont gave up the one-house system for the National plan after trying i for nearly 60 years. Georgia seems a once to have recognized the advantages of two chambers and two years after the meeting of the constitutions convention abandoned the one-house

Likewise the necessity of the qualified executive veto did not long re main in the dark. State after state quickly adopted it. Why Oregon should now conceive a virtue in system that has been given trial ! this country only to be unanimously discarded by all the states that had adopted it is difficult to conceive.

WILSON SEEKS MORE TROUBLE. Not content with the trouble it has got itself into about Mexico and canal tolls, the Wilson Administration is laying up more trouble for itself b indorsing a new Philippine bil by Representative Jones. That gentleman intends to press his bill in the House at this session, but has little chance of action unles the conservation programme is again

to be thrown overboard. This bill proposes to abolish th

independence. When that time comes, the United States undertakes to se-225 cure from the great powers a guaranty of independence and neutrality.

Judging by the progress the Fili-

pinos have made in demonstrating their capacity for self-government with the enlarged power given them Wilson Administration, that time is very remote, although Mr. Wilson doubtless would if he had the power, overlook some serious shortcomings in his haste to satisfy the Filipino politicians' longings, Legislature has been most careless in preparing supply bills, and defalcans among minor officials have been discovered. That body has every in centive to demonstrate its capacity, in order that it may be given more power, but it exploits the Government for the benefit of the ruling class.

To hand over the islands to this class at this time would be to hand over the ignorant, helpless mass, ren dered timid by centuries of oppression, to be robbed and ground down by the educated few, who have no conception of genuine democracy or of common honesty. Study of the operations of the Philippine government raises the bellef that, even before Governor Harrison Filiphnized the commission and the executive ofintrusting the local administration to natives. Governors and other provinfor the protection of the people against extortion and peoples and winked at acts of oppression, and the Legislature refused to pass laws necessary to good government. To nand over the millions to the mercy of a class composed of such men would be crime against humanity committed in the name of liberty.

WHEN NOTE.

with a marked article entitled. Barbarism?" It is a calm and search- tery. ing inquiry into the real Mexican sitnation and a keen analysis of the notives of the American Government in precipitating the present crisis. tention from the admirers and suporters of the President's policy, and is reproduced for their delectation There are three states of the American nian in which the negroes outnumber the hites. Under the American Constitution e all know their political rights just as ell as we know how minry offices they hold

break the grip of the landed aristoc-

THE WORLD'S EIGHTH WONDER.

A friend of Dr. C. J. Smith, Demopleased to call insinuations by The final catastrophe upon Napoleon. Oregonian in a recent article that the

veto that. We say it again.

lo it again, undoubtedly,

We are sure that if the interested will find that the annals of Pendleto and of Portland contain many similar \$500 between friends, when the cor-rupt practices act will permit a candidate for Governor to expend only \$750 on his own account, but puts no limit on the sums others may expend? Take the item of postage alone, Dr. Smith's campaign statement (in-

cluding the report of that kindwhich makes the following showing:
 Postage
 \$150

 Posting cards
 60

 Posting cards
 50

 Stamped envelopes
 200

great showing through the mails draw upon for men and money. the Smith bureau is, of course, ersixth citizen, owing to the adroit man-

Great work; wonderful management. A whole state and its 250,000 end of February, 1815. every individual therein had heard from Elba and by March 1 he was in several times from a Democratic can- France again. didate for Governor. Can you beat it 3 gaze of a pleased populace. What recogn more can a man do for his friend? were

The Reformed Presbyterians return gans, pianos, and the like vanities. St.

an American Governor, who is to have call the violin "the devil's whistle" in that they could see his uniform, "Soi-

WHY WE TIP THE PORTER.

Both truth and inaccuracy are contained in the statement by Manager Dean, of the Pullman Company, that 'you can't stop tipping when the pubcan get better service by tips. It's human mature to bid for good ser-It is probably impossible to cradicate tipping, yet vice. wholly doubtless what the California Railroad Commission is trying to impress on the Pullman Company is not that tipping is unnecessary in order to get but that it can be minimized if it is made unnecessary o tip in order to get ordinary service. Disposition to tip cannot be called wholly a traft of human nature and ove of the feeling of superiority that freehandedness and servitude by others give them. But in America the majority tip from mixed but entirely different motives. Custom and fear of being considered a "tightwad" are elements, but the main factor is either compulsion or sympathy for an underpaid workman.

The patron of the Pullman Company is compelled, as a general rule, to tip in order to secure routine service. In the exceptional when a more than ordinarily dutiful cial officers neglected to enforce laws porter willingly and quickly performs all the work that is expected of him by the company, one tips anyway but with an inward feeling of contempt for the wealthy corporation that pays its employes less than a prison reform and render other con-Hving wage.

The public would be pretty well satisfied if the Pullman Company would pay the porter a living wage and see that he does not neglect his routine work to provide extraordinary service for those who demand it and When I have been away from Salem I have been just as busy as one could be. Other officials around here take a month off for a vacation, and it is about time I was taking a rest. The Oregonian has received from a are willing to pay for it. Eliminate correspondent at Vera Cruz a copy compulsion and charity and tipping of a recent issue of the Mexican Her- as a general custom will cease. It will then be indulged in only by the small 'American Regeneration; or Back to percentage to whom servitude is flat-

armies ever assembled, numbering months afterward the highways has he now. of Germany were beset by Napoleon's When President Wilson sets out to dispersed soldiers making their way vacation. But he ought to be fair to as they could back to France. Such the other state officers. We suspect racy on the solid South, and restore was the price of glory to the great that the real object of his present worshiping cal rights, guaranteed by the Consti- Never in the histors of the world was pose in the spotlight. copied largely from tution, we wonder how far his ap- a man more idolized than Napoleon misery upon mankind. The Jewish post Heine depicted the psychology of his veterans in "The Two Grena The poor fellows were paindiers." fully traveling across Germany home alle candidate for Governor, writes to France from their Russian captivo protest against what he (or she) ity, after Waterloo had brought the

In Germany they heard the sorcontributions to the Smith-for-Gov- rowful news that the pride of France ernor fund, made by sundry generous was fallen, the noble army defeated persons, "were not all they ought to and lost and "the Emperor, the Emperor, a prisoner." The two grenavidual subscriptions (\$500 each from over. I, too, would be ready to die, renerous admirers to whom a \$500 but I have a wife and child at home gift is not an everyday matter) were who must starve without me." Then splendld testimonials from his unselfish friends as to the esteem in that lament which only Heine, the which they hold the favorite son of poet of despair, could have put into the man who has not \$500 handy at woe. Let them go begging if they favor, brother. If I die here by the That expense account is an imperichable record of the munificence body back to France with you and of Will Moore, W. D. Chamberlain, bury me in French soil. Lay on my Will M. Peterson, G. A. Hartman, heart the cross of the Legion with its William Wheelan and Charles Morris, red ribbon, put my rifle in my hand who chipped in \$500 apiece for the and girt my sword around me. And Smith-for-Governor Club, and would ril lie in my grave and listen still like a sentinel waiting, waiting, till I hear again the cannon's roar and the inquirer will look up the personal neigh of trampfing horses. And when histories of these noble gentlemen, he my Emperor rides over my grave and my Emperor rides over my grave and swords are clanging and clashing, I accounts of the whole-hearted liberal-for the fight and save him for France ity of the philanthropic six. What is and glory." Schumann, as everybody will break from the tomb full armed knows, set Heine's words to immortal music. The last, two verses are set to the tune of the "Marseillaise,

the song of revolution. After the retreat from Moscow he tile Europe hovered over Napoleon like ravens over a dying soldier. The next Fall he was defeated in "th hearted Smith-for-Governor Club), Battle of the Nations" at Leipsic Dangerous in disaster, he destroyed the Bavarian army on his way back to France, but he was now on the deallied monarchs pursued him across the Rhine. In the first months of the year he routed them in one of the most brilliant campaigns ever fought, Total 8565 but his resources were falling, while Dr. Smith and that busy club made they had unlimited populations to on \$565. To be sure, there are several second defensive campaign followed a nundred thousand legal voters in the few weeks later in which Napoleo state and it would cost about \$4000 to was driven back upon Paris, taken send each of them a letter and it is prisoner and compelled to abdicate quite out of the question, therefore, It was as if an army of pigmies had or a candidate alone to do it and ensuared Jove. At a loss what to do keep within the law. The impression with their terrible cantive, the tremthat some citizens have that they re- bling Kings exiled him to the island ceived at least six letters each from of Eiba, where they hoped he would consent to pass the rest of his life coneous - purely psychological, in remembering what he had been. But deed. Somehow one letter to every memory was torture to Napoleon, "Sorrow's crown of sorrow is remem agement of the bureau, conveyed the bering happier days." From the first dea to each citizen that he had six he intrigued to form the nucleus of an army and effect his escape. time he had longed for came at the fore became for him an almost inment. A whole state and its 250,000 end of February, 1815. With 700 desuperable task. But he persevered voters hypnotized with the belief that voted men and a little fleet he fled and finally made his way into Blue

Once more we bow to the free with astonishment and fear. Marchgivers of Pendleton and Portland, and ing toward Paris with his little band, hold up their names to the admiring be passed town after town without sissippi, where he took another de-What recognition. But finally some troops sent by the lethargic Louis XVIII to intercept him and shoot him and economics. American history down on sight. When he came up to an old, if not very respectable, with the soldiers of the imbecile practice in anathematizing pipe oradvanced alone until he was eye to in these subjects that his career has Philippine Commission and to intrust Cecilia invented the organ but that eye with the hostile ranks. They the government of the islands to a does not sanctify it in their eyes. A were veterans of his and he knew native Legislature of two houses and certain class of devout people used to them. Throwing back his cloak so

the veto power. The Legislature is to allusion to the obvious fact that he diers," he said, "shoot your Emperer POBTLAND, OBEGON.

At Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as class matter.

Ion Rates—invariably in Advance:

Invariable in him. On the invariable in him. have no power to make treaties or to lures souls to perdition with it as a if you will. I come to offer myself them, the man who had led them to The blind English statesman, Henry victory against the united Kings of Fawcett, who became Postmaster-Europe. "Again Marengo's field was won, and Jena's bloody battle. Again the world was overrun, made pale by his cannon's rattle." France, invaded, terror-stricken, rescued, triumphant, rose in the hearts of her children. The soldiers broke ranks and with tears and sobs clasped the knees of the man they had been sent to kill. The wave of their devotion penetrated the, whole country and from that day Napoleon's journey to Paris was a victorious march.

The puny Bourbon monarch fled and the Emperor was seated again on his throne at the head of a worshiping nation. The atted monarchs were engaged in dividing the peoples keep within the exact bounds of the news reached them that their of Europe among themselves when prisoner had escaped from Elba and regained his throne. At once measures were concerted to dispose of him finally. Wellington led a British army into the Netherlands. mans and Russians marched upon the Rhine. Napoleon resolved to take his enemies one after the other, begin-ning with Wellington. The French and British armies met at Waterloo June 18, 1815, and Napoleon's star went down never to rise again to mortal sight, but in the heart of France it burns with a brighter radiance every year.

HIS LATEST VACATION.

Explaining his purpose to go East again and make a few addresses on spicuous services for the state, Governor. West also says:

Why this buncome excuse for his newest divagation into the lecture or political field, or whatever it is? The Governor of Oregon is away from went on the Governors' excursion two grass," with plenty of moist air from years ago and was absent several the sea. THE CENTENARY OF NAPOLEON'S FALL weeks; he took a horseback trip Napoleon's decline began with his across the state to Boise, lasting don University in 1848, winning disastrous invasion of Russia. He nearly three weeks; a spent last great distinction in the academic his retreat toward the end of October while he was gone; he made a sudden army remained. The rest had been reform, or on some such errand. He slain in battle, taken prisoners or pretended he had business for the had wandered from the ranks. Many state, but he had no real state busihad perished of cold and hardship, ness requiring his presence there. Nor

No one begrudges the Governor troops. journey is some new and sensational

THE REAL BERTHA M. CLAY.

Readers of The Oregonian will eadily remember the story published few months ago that the prolific literary moderately novelist Bertha M. Clay, was a man. Now, as might have been expected, comes its contradiction. The story was too good to be true. It seems that the mysterious Bertha was really a wornan, but, as an Irishman would say, she was not herself but another Her true name was Charwoman. The Oregonian did not say that they wept together over the tragic diers wept together over the tragic years ago. The tale was a sloppy one. Its appeal to cooks and lazy

women Not only "Dora Thorne," but all of Mrs. Braeme's other novels, enjoyed of course he was correspondingly caucausing oceans of tears to flow both in this country and England. But her American publishers made up their minds that "Mrs. Braeme" was a name that sounded a little too aristocratic for this democratic land. It echoed of Dukes and baronial halls. Therefore they erased it from the title pages of her novels and put

This is said to have boomed the sale of the books immensely. "Bertha" is in itself pathetic. It is full of tears and sobs. A moist harmony was in this way established between the title pages and the contents of the novels and readers were able to luxuriate in tepld rivulets from the ok store to the last page. The deplorable hoax which we have taken all this trouble to confute had it that the real Bertha M. Clay was a man, Thomas W. Hanshew. We always thought it rather unifkely that a mere novelist should have produced as many and as tearful tales as Bertha did and we are glad to have our critical judgment confirmed.

Hanshew actually wrote a good many novels and some of them were very bad, but in neither of these claims upon fame did he rival Mrs. Braeme, who was the real Bertha It is a comfort to realize that this important controversy is settled in our day and will not be left to drag along through the ages like that be tween Shakespeare and Bacon. Think how distressing it would have been had critics 500 years from now still continued to assign Mrs. Braeme's glory to Hanshew.

David Edgar Guyton, the blind man who has just received his degree from scholarly distinction which many persons with all their natural advantages might envy. He is now 34 years old and has spent the greater part of his life in the pursuit of The approved modern practice in

knowledge. For a blind man this is difficult Guyton was born poor and it there-But he persevered Mountain College, where he graduat-The country was at first paralyzed then chose teaching for his vocation and, after following it for several years, went to the University of Mis gree in 1911. After that he returned to teaching, specializing in history was his major subject at Columbia with economics and sociology for his two minors. He won such distinction attracted the attention of the Eastern newspapers.
With Guyton's life and the still

Helen Keller before us, it seems as if General in 1886, served in that capacity with distinguished success With the helps which modern ingenuity has made accessible there is no good reason why a blind person should remain uneducated and he may reasonably expect to enjoy most of the common blessings of life, Fame and fortune are not beyond his grasp which would win eminence for

if he has more than common ability.

It is likely that the same talents with all his senses perfect will do the same for a blind man if he improves his opportunities. Those who sneeringly ask what science has done for human happiness may well study the condition of the blind in our days and compare it with their hapless lot in former ages of the world.

of the most distinguished literary Englishmen of the last century, no complete edition of his works has appeared in his own country. It has been left for the United States to do that honor to his memory. The Life of Bagehot which accompanies this edition of his works was prepared by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Russell Bar-rington. It contains not only her own account of the distinguished essayist and publicist, but also tributes from a number of eminent contemporaries of whom Lord Bryce is one. acterization of Bagehot by President Woodrow Wilson is also quoted in the book, partly for the purpose of correction, Mr. Wilson describes Bagehot as a man of a "ruddy" complexion. Mrs. Russell Barrington assures her readers that "ruddy" is not the right word to use. He was a blonde, the usual English type, and the high color which undeniably showed in his face was concentrated over his cheek bones, where it ought to have been, since he was born in the West of Salem on his own business more than any other state officer—far more. He orchards and the very green, wet

entered that country in the Fall of Summer nearly three seks at his world with some injury to his health 1812 at the head of one of the finest seaside home, and complained that from hard work. During his student the other members of the Desert Land life he learned to dislike London, and, more than 400,000 men. He began Board had transacted its business although admitted to the bar, he never practiced law. He preferred to from Moscow, which had been burned excursion to the seashore during the enter his father's bank in the country the Russians at his approach and recent session of the Legislature at a by the Russians at his approach and the Russians at his approach and time when after a succession of ruinous time when he was much needed at battles he recrossed the Niemen into Salem; he went East three months lical founded by his father-in-law. James Wilson. This engagement brought him into close connection with city business and the wide influence of his magazine made him an important figure in politics. He never succeeded in entering Parliament, although he tried several times, from his intimacy with men of place and trust he was a silent partner for years in most of the great events that went forward. In course of time he became the London agent of his father's bank, lending its money in Lombard street. From these various occupations Walter Bagehot acquired a profound knowledge of practical affairs with which he united an alert intelligence, wonderfully reliable judgment and an exquisitely expreswonderfully sive literary style.

He wrote on economics, politics and the evolution of human society. Dry as these subjects may thought, he managed to make them attractive by the charm and vigor of his treatment. His manner was when he needed them, but he was no slave to their deceptive allurements. was therefore tremendous. He said once outright that figures alone never could prove a case, and tious in drawing conclusions from them. The old maxim that "figures cannot lie" is probably true, but those a hard one. who use them in debate are often capable of the most egregious mendac-ity, which is the same, for all common purposes, as if the figures them

selves departed from the truth. Bagehot's first book was an analysis of the English constitution. Former treatises on that subject had been somewhat like our school text- throughout the East. As usual when in many communities to this day. books on "Civics." They gave the outlines of a lovely theory without a ray of light upon its practical work-Everybody knows, of course that the academic skeleton of government is a totally different thing from the living There is nothing in the United States Constitution about political parties bosses, conventions, primaries and gerrymanders, but all these things play an essential part in our political life. Bagehot described the English constitution as it appeared in fact disregarding what the books had been saying about it for generations. this way he treated the science of politics almost as freshly as Adam Smith had treated political economy It is incorrect to say, as some en thusiasts do, that Walter Bagehol founded the science of politics. That was done long before his time by the great Italian great Italian genius, Machiavelli. What the English publicist actually

did was to bring politics down from the realm of airy abstractions and show men in intelligible language what sort of a governmental machine they really had. This was done so clearly and delightfully that his book on the English constitution is num bered among the literary classics. His next work was entitled "Lombard Street." It did for banking what hi Columbia University, has reached a former volume had done for the science of government. Naturally much of this work is recondite and diffi cult to read, but it exercised a power ful influence upon the monied classes. manipulating banking reserves dates back to Bagehot's book on Lombard even when his means are ample, but street. His treatise on the evolution of human society was entitled "Physics and Politics." He describes in language easily understood the development of communities of men. Mountain College, where he graduat- Appearing in 1869, only ten years ed eleven years ago. Naturally he after the "Origin of Species" was published, it affected the opinions of the world profoundly. It was accepted by scientific men as an extension and confirmation of Darwin's views and was rapidly translated into the principal European languages. Be-fore his death Bagehot had the satisfaction of receiving a copy in the language of Russia, a country not espe-cially hospitable to evolutionary ideas. to obtain their first marked literary

Herbert Spencer's books were popular

here before they found any sale at home. Thomas Carlyle owed his initial success to Emerson's friendship. anything remarkable in him. On the other hand, some of our own geniuses have found their first appreciation in England. This was to a certain extent true of Washington Irving. Longfellow never lacked popularity at home, but he was probably more read in England than in the United States and his poems are remembered there quite as fondly as in Boston. need not be surprised therefore that the first complete edition of Walter Bagehot has been published under the Stars and Stripes.

RESTRICTION GUARDS LIBERTY. Undoubtedly, as President Nichoas Murray Butler told the students of Columbia University in his commencement address, the watchwords of today are regulation and restriction, not liberty, as was the case a century and a quarter ago; but there is a good reason. As political liberty has grown, industrialism has grown Although Walter Bagehot was one also, and by making one man or a group of men practically overlords of one or more thousands of men has Of a life where Niagara daintily dreps, nullified in fact the larger liberty A rooms in the home of some coy boiler nullified in fact the larger liberty which the thousands had gained at the ballot box. The masses have naturally used their votes to place restrictions on the power of their em-ployers over them. They have thus voluntarily surrendered a part of blure, their individual liberty in order to Than the tones they mix up in that studie

preserve the rest. Without regulation and restriction of the exercise of liberty, there would soon have been practically no liberty under modern conditions. We have seen this partially demonstrated in the abuses growing out of unregulated railroad operation by private corporations. The power exercised by baron over his vassals was little greater than that exercised by a railroad over its employes and its shippers before the era of regulation. In practice individual liberty enabled the big shipper to obtain rates whereby the small shipper was crushed Employes, for the protection of their liberty, organized unions and enforced their demands by means of strikes which impaired the rights of the general public. The only remedy was to protect the rights the small pipe—and a section of it lit on her shipper by restricting the liberty of the railroad and of the large shipper. The coller that said "Birds of a feathin fact of all shippers. We are fast or flock together" never seen the in-coming to the point where we shall side of a prairie dog's hole, nor I protect the rights of the public by re- reckon he never sized up the bunch of stricting the liberty of a railroad and people that wedges together on the its employes to carry a quarrel to the extreme of a strike.

This is only carrying out one of the principles Dr. Butler laid down-that the limits of liberty are the rights of others, Improved means of communication and industrial development points at which each man's liberty touches the rights of others that greater restriction of liberty is necesto protection of those rights. We still adhere to the principle, but changed conditions have forced change in its application.

Senator Poindexter's resolution to give the thanks of Congress to Dr. Cook for discovering the North Pole speaks better for his heart than his head. The evidence shows clearly that Dr. Cook did not discover the Pole but in the face of fact and reason so that he can be next to the latest Mr. Poindexter insists that he did. and most up-to-date methods and thus The Senator from Washington is not protect himself. Yours truly, the only human being who prefers a cherished belief to the verdict of

A Sacramento woman who has or what got by his blue pencil. wants to change her name by mar-

War correspondents are not being day.) permitted outside of Vera Cruz by General Funston. The new censorship arrangement gives the Army the complete upper hand and the poor correspondent's lot henceforward will be

You Lind he ban candidate for Governor of Minnesota. Evidently the Administration has finally concluded that You is not quite equal to the task of talking Mexico into peaceful ways. the departing couple and tying signs

Withering heat is now general tently been regarded as a rare jest extremes of climate are making the rest of the country wretched, Port- P. T. Barnum and lays the foundation land enjoys complete exemption.

Evidently Carranza was trying to taken Mexico City.

Going up in a balloon seems tame get chesty about it? nough. But getting back to town after the landing appears to be where the hitch comes. We trust that with the President

mediators will not get out of bounds Huerta's end is now said to be a typewriter into insensibility in an ef-

could have been said a year ago. General Miles wants to go to the

front for war with Mexico. He must you need them," said the C. O. B. expect to live to be 150 years old. Looking calmly back upon it there's

nothing could have been better

olgger in that Rose Festival. The California volcano is developing. No doubt it will be in full blo-

for the Fair next year. It is likely we shall hear nothing more of Kermit, now, until papa goes on another hunting trip.

Incidentally what has become of all those tests of the income tax we once heard so much about?

Barring something unexpected, the ball game will now return to the

The bands and joyful Festival sounds are still ringing in our ears. By the way, isn't Felix Diaz to be represented at Niagara? And Zapata?

Anyway the weather man redeemed himself during the Festival. Portland, as usual, did herself proud.

Today for a much needed rest. Greatest show ever.

Everybody satisfied.

duck out, leaving some one else to the goat, if the colyum is shy of stuff.

Gleams Through the Mist By Dean Collins.

Over the Studio.

My eyes may be wild and my countenance sad. But nix, I am not-in the nutty sense-mad; My nerves are unstrung, my digestion amuck, My tormented brain has ceased working and

struck; And every day it is clearer to me I am not mad yet, but I darned soon will be If I listen all day as they hammer and beem In the musical studio under my reem

Throughout the whole week, with their jangle and blather. Five healthy planes are banging together; Or rather all going at once, I should say, For they don't get together at all, through But one the sonatas of Hayden assails,

Another beginner is practicing scales, Another perhaps may be getting up wrist To maul for a while the productions of List And others with Beethoven gambol and frelic. Or a vocalist walls as though smitten with

Ah, fain would I his from that motley of noise Away, to indulge in the simpler joys

shops. Or a nice quiet boarding-house tucked out Where the cars tip-toe by at all hours of the

there.

Oh sweeter the for home that bellow and

If I listen much more to that cacephony-Five healthy planes, all beeming away From eight in the morn till the close of the day: Sweet peace from my spirit forever has flown,

Distracted all day by the vocalist's mean. I am not mad yet, but I soon will be so If I can't drop a brick on those people below In the studio there. In a little while—well, it's me for the place with a nice padded cell,

Reflections of Nescius Nitts.

Open and before the grandchildren, my daughter don't approve of profan ity, but I seen her look at me plumb admirin' the other day when I fell off the stepladder a-takin' down the stove-

er flock together" never seen the inseat in a streetcar or shares the benches at the baseball park.

Educational Uplift. Sir-In case the movement to estab-

lish a school of piracy in the educahave so increased the number of tional system of Portland is still on, I desire to commend it. If I had been given an elementary course in that activity I would have known what to do with the guy that sold me a seat in the grandstand that wasn't his, during the Rose Festival. I last saw him disappearing in the crowd and it was only through the courtesy of the gate tender that I got into the stand, for he said: 'That ticket you've got ain't worth -, but I guess I'll let you in, anyhow." (See note.)

Every one needs training in piracy, so that he can be next to the latest

(Note-The remark of the gate tender has been consored by the editor. We publish herewith only the residue. been nominated for political office trust, however, that our friend, Gen. Pub., for whom this colyum is written, did say to the correspondent. The gate tender was a bit peevish on that . . .

> Solemn Thought. The Festival at last is done With all its frolic, sport and fun-The Christmas and Thanksgiving day.

Approximate History. 28,000 B. C .- Elvira Wolfskin mar-

ries James Flintspear. Friends initiate the custom of throwing things at on their luggage-which has persis-3500 B. C.-Noah sets the example for

of fortune for German and Swiss toy makers. 1666 A. D .- Great fire in London

daily along over the question of repre- which Chicago says wasn't a marker to sentation at Niagara Falls until he had its fire. And San Francisco bets London didn't have as much to show half a dozen years after as she has-se why

"Sir," said the Courteous Office Bey, "why are you writing a beb-tailed colyum this week?" "Because, my son," I replied sadly,

and Bryan both off the job today the "at the time I should have been doping out this pillar of unparalleled wheezes matter of hours. The same thing fort to describe some of the features of the late Rose Festival." "I can give you several good little jests to help fill out your colyum if

> "Make haste," I cried, clutching at him as a camel clutches at the last straw. (Note-Similies are frequently served in this scrambled style nowa days, with rather striking effect, don't you think?)

> "Well," said the dramatic and C. O. B., "I found a woman crying in a corner because she had lost her little girl in the Rose Festival crowd, and she was afraid to go out and look for her."

"Yes, yes! Go on!" I breathed. "You see she had a horrible premonition that if she went out to look for the little girl, she might find a Eugene Radiator," and the C. O. B. giggled at his own inimitable wit. (See

note.) "I have another one," he began-"No, my son," I interrupted, "it might be like that one, and in that case it were far, far better to let the colyum run a few feet shy." And then

I took him out and dropped him down the freight elevator shaft. (Note-Radiator; pronounced "Radiate-her! Ho! Ho!" and then you hit your friend on the shoulder blade. This is a bush league form of humor which has been abandoned almost entirely even by the vaudeville performers, and I can't imagine where the C. O. B. dug

Having got this far without serious mishap, we ring for a quick curtain and