

## THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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For every grain of wit there is a grain of folly. For everything you have missed you have gained something else.—Emerson.

### THE PRESIDENT'S INCONGRUOUS AIDS

WHAT THE COUNTRY cannot understand about the president is that while attacking "interests" and men that have enormously plundered the people, and defied the laws, he has at the same time made cabinet ministers and favored confidants of some of these men who stand for these very "interests." He seems to think he can fight the had trusts, railroads and other corporations by attacking to himself their own attorneys and managers, which is, to say the least, a policy of doubtful expediency.

It is reported that one man whom the "interests" regard favorably as a candidate for president next year is Senator Knox, and it is certain that they are not at all mistaken in their man. Yet the president kept Mr. Knox for a long time as his attorney-general, taking occasion to praise him highly, and was much pleased to see him elected to the senate to succeed Quay.

The president hastened on the death of Mr. Hay to make Mr. Root secretary of State, yet Mr. Root has for many years been a leading and very useful attorney for the very trusts and corporations that the president is attacking. Mr. Harriman is entitled to express a bit of sarcasm in saying that Root has been the brains of the Ryan and other such combinations; to devise ways and means for trusts and combines to beat the law and plunder the public has been Mr. Root's life work; and yet he is retained as the trusted premier of the administration.

Paul Morton was at the business head of a railroad system that flagrantly and persistently violated the law, and that injured thousands of people to benefit a few who were its large patrons and business friends; and yet the president would not allow Morton to be prosecuted, and took him into his cabinet.

The president is not slow to interfere in state politics, even sending a cabinet minister away out to Idaho last fall to tell the people of that state how they must vote, yet we have never heard of a word of protest on his part against the election of those notorious trust-tools, Platt and Dewey, to the senate from his own state.

It seems that Mr. Harriman himself, at whom the president is now angered, has been one of his trusted and confidential advisers, as to carrying elections in New York, and methods of carrying on the government.

All this does not prove the president's insincerity, possibly does not positively show inconsistency; the people believe he is trying to do right; but it is difficult to understand his program of trusting his cause so largely to its known enemies. There is scripture warrant for making friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, but before doing so the righteous leader must be sure that they will not "do" him instead of the enemy.

### INDUSTRIAL WAR AVERTED.

IT IS TO BE PEACE, not war, between the railroad employers and employees, and it is well. War would have meant the play of passion, and the imminence of violence. Fifty thousand men on such an errand would have meant frenzy in 50,000 minds and a period of deep anxiety in many thousand homes. It would have meant prolonged feudism between forces drawing sustenance from the same source, and in the end probable compromise on terms little different from those now established. It would have meant millions of loss to all the interests involved, and infinite embarrassment to the public. But it is all averted, and the country is heartily glad. Like a phantom, the tragic scenes of Homestead will fit in memory along the ho-

risson. So do the scenes of the great railroad strike of 1893 with its troops, bayonets and human frenzy. Both are nightmares of the past with none to wish for a recurrence. While the late threatened strike might not have brought violence, yet with so many men and such tremendous forces involved, the worst of consequence is always imminent, and a sigh of relief involuntarily goes up with the announcement that peace is declared.

The result has its moral in the advanced wages for the men which is an unquestioned victory. It is the consequence of thorough organization, backed by brains. Once, railway operatives were undisciplined units. Now they are an organized mass, presenting a united front. The railway employers were always organized. Once it was unity against division; now both sides are a compact and intelligently directed body, officered and generalized. The very compactness of the employees was the secret of their late success, and in it there is a lesson to all labor organizations when matters of moment to their interests are pending. A new era in the determination of industrial questions should be the consequence of this settlement. It has demonstrated the virtue of official arbitration. The hand of the federal arbitrators counted heavily in the agreement, and demonstrated the practicability of such agencies in industrial conflicts. To these agencies, both parties to the controversy paid heed because the arbitrators stood at their posts by warrant of law and typical of the sovereign majesty of the nation.

### ROOSEVELT AND BOURNE.

SENATOR BOURNE is reported to be a favorite already at the White House, and to have won the president's affusive and schoolboyish esteem. The president's affections are in this instance not misplaced, for Senator Bourne, like himself, is in a party sense a dubious character, and it would not be at all surprising to see him joining Roosevelt in wrecking the Republican party for the country's good.

Senator Bourne is quoted as saying, in effect, that he thinks Roosevelt will have to be nominated, and will have to accept, in order to save the country, which, if true, is a severe commentary on the Republican party, that out of all the cabinet members, and senators, and representatives, and governors, and multimillionaires, and other eminent or prominent men, hasn't one that can be trusted to carry on Roosevelt's work. But Senator Bourne has a keen and correct apprehension of the character and purposes of parties and public men, and as he has been known to engage in machine smashing himself, it is quite probable that the farther the president goes in his party insurgency, the greater admirer and more cordial adviser he will have in the junior senator from Oregon.

Senator Bourne is also credited with saying: On the other side of the house, the nomination of Colonel Bryan seems assured. He is far and away the strongest man in his party, and everywhere in the west he numbers his admirers by the thousands. But Colonel Bryan, with all his good qualities, could hardly be expected to carry forward the policies of Roosevelt to any such satisfactory degree as the man who originated them. The best that can be said of him is the prospect of a finish to it.

There is no doubt that Senator Bourne is himself one of Colonel Bryan's admirers, and perhaps would not pine away with grief if Bryan should be elected. Mr. Bourne was a leading and potent supporter of Mr. Bryan for the presidency in 1896, and has never apologized for this exhibition of rank party recusancy. As to Mr. Bryan not being able to carry out Roosevelt's policies satisfactorily, the senator probably was indulging in a bit of dry humor when he made this remark, as everybody knows that Bryan would out-Roosevelt Roosevelt in carrying out these much-vaunted policies. Nor, as Bryan has often pointed out, did Roosevelt "originate" these policies. Bryan had been advocating them for years, and they had been written down large in the platforms of 1896 and 1900, which nobody knows better than Senator Bourne.

But we are glad to see the president making a Fides Achates of Oregon's new senator. If the president is bound to beat the Republican leaders next year, as seems probable, he will find an able and experienced counsellor in Senator Bourne, who was elected by the people of Oregon and doesn't owe anything to any political machine.

We think there is some hope of President Roosevelt and Senator Bourne saving the country, but fear that the Republican party will be badly smashed and wrecked in the operation. But the senator is not a man who in a crisis would sacrifice the welfare of the country to that of

party. And if the party cuts loose from the "interests" that Roosevelt professes to be attacking so valiantly, what will be left of it? Won't it be essentially a democratic party? But if so, what does Senator Bourne care? It might suit him very well.

### MAYOR LANE AND THE PARTY.

THAT HARRY LANE is not a good enough Democrat for George H. Thomas, that on a thorough inspection the Harry Lane brand of Democracy does not come up to the George H. Thomas standard, and that therefore Mr. Thomas should decide that Mr. Lane is not a fit Democratic candidate for mayor—all this on but even slight consideration takes on a ludicrous aspect. We suppose this is the first time since General Joe Lane, Harry Lane's grandfather, who ran for vice-president in 1880, came to Oregon as territorial governor, that anybody ever impugned the Democracy of any member of the Lane family. And for any hidebound, peanut politician to sit in judgment on Harry Lane's Democracy is about like a magpie protesting that a thrush was not qualified to enter a bird songfest.

But it happens that along with his Democracy Harry Lane has a lot of common sense, which homely but useful quality seems to have been denied to a few would-be Democratic leaders; and more than that he is animated and impelled, as it is not in the nature of his censors to be, by the principle that the people's interests are paramount to a party's, and that, as he has said, an official serves his party best who serves the people best. If this be not true, then the party isn't fit to exist, and no candidate of it should ever be elected.

Governor Hughes of New York has recently taken the same position, that an official's first and indeed his sole duty is to the people, and if this doesn't please and advance his party then it is the party's and not the official's fault. There are a lot of Republican Thomases in New York now who are criticizing and denouncing Governor Hughes, because he makes party service a minor consideration. President Roosevelt has endeared himself to the people and gained their confidence principally by defying or coercing the leaders of his party, and the more he does this the stronger he will become with the people, who are pretty tired of party for party's sake.

If Mayor Lane had followed the advice of and entirely pleased Mr. Thomas and a little cabal of hidebound partisans, he could not come within 5,000 votes of being reelected mayor, and he would have deserved no more votes than he received. But he was too broad, capable and honest a man, and too appreciative of his duties to the public, to shape his course in accordance with the views of the Thomases. Their disapproval is a distinct if rather insignificant compliment to his judgment, his capability and his patriotism—aye, to his Democracy.

For be it observed that Mr. Thomas does not charge the mayor with inefficiency, with any form of dishonesty, with any neglect of duty, with any wrong whatever done to the people—only that in a few cases he has not appointed Democrats to some little jobs, only one of them having, when he might have done so. He has been faithful in all things to 200,000 people, but a Democrat has not been appointed chief of police and a few other little positions scarcely worth mentioning have not been given to Democrats. What a paltry, pitiful accusation this is to make against a man who has worked loyally and faithfully to serve the whole people.

Mr. Thomas' little cabal will do Mayor Lane no harm or disfavor if they defeat him for reelection, for he would lay down the burden of the mayoralty with unfeigned pleasure, but they may do the city an injury, which perhaps is a matter of no consequence to them. And if they can help elect a Republican mayor in Lane's place, only they can see how that will benefit the Democratic party.

### TWO WATER PROPOSITIONS.

IT SEEMS that Mr. Wagoner's proposed amendment, intended to secure "free" water, should be defeated, independently of the merits of that proposition, for it in effect repeals the provision of the charter providing for the levying of a tax for construction of bridges across gulches within the city. That is, the Wagoner amendment to the charter, whether it would secure "free" water or not, would prevent the levying of a two-mill tax, as is now done, for the building of bridges across Sullivan's, Marquam and lesser gulches. This is so because the Wagoner amendment goes back to an original section of the charter, and overlooks an amendment to that

section passed by the legislature in 1905 providing for this tax. Hence people who would not wish to have the means of constructing such bridges taken away for the next two years will be obliged to vote against the free water proposition, even if they favor it. But the more people look into the subject the less support it will receive, for "free" water is necessarily a delusion, and insofar as it is not it would be an injustice.

The proposal to be submitted by the council is far preferable, and is in the main what is needed. It provides for taxing the cost of water main extensions to abutting property, for the payment by the city and county for water used for public purposes, and for the meter system. The adoption of this amendment to the charter will put the water system on a correct or at least a very greatly improved basis.

### SOUGHT TO TRICK THE VOTERS.

WHEN Mr. Wagoner asserts that his free water amendment to the city charter was purposely framed so as to repeal the provision for the two-mill bridge tax, he virtually acknowledges that he has been sailing under false colors and that the measure of popular support that has been accorded to the amendment was procured by false representations. He says that 2,700 voters signed the petition for the submission of the amendment and we venture to say that not one in a hundred of them was aware that the object of the measure was not only to give "free" water, but also to do away with the tax for the erection of bridges. This latter fact was carefully concealed, and doubtless for the very good reason that had it been generally known, popular opposition to the measure would have been overwhelming. Mr. Wagoner asserts, in a communication to The Journal, that Colonel C. E. S. Wood was responsible for this covert attempt to knock out the bridge tax, but we certainly shall not accept this statement without verification from Colonel Wood himself. It is not his habit to proceed by such devious ways nor to resort to trickery or deception to carry out his purposes. Colonel Wood happens to be temporarily absent from the city, so that it was impossible to obtain any expression from him.

### MORE COWS NEEDED.

AN URGENT NEED of the Willamette Valley and perhaps of other parts of Oregon also, is more good dairy cows. Not only are creameries multiplying, but there is room for more milk condensing factories, which absorb great quantities of milk, and so decrease the supply of butter. Many people who formerly used milk for every-day table use now use cream, which further depletes the butter supply, and renders that article always high, if not scarce. Western Oregon has been pronounced by expert judges to be the best dairy region in the world, and it should produce not only enough dairy products of all kinds fully to supply the home market, but to afford a large volume of exports. There is an unlimited market for such products, nearer to Oregon than to Iowa, and Illinois, or even Nebraska, and there is no danger of over-production to the extent of rendering the business unprofitable.

The dairy business in Oregon is expanding nicely, but is scarcely growing to the extent which the situation warrants. Everything conspires to mark western Oregon an ideal dairying region. All conditions are exceptionally favorable, either for the large or the small dairyman, though the latter, the man with from 12 to 20 good cows, and who carries on diversified farming, will have the greater success in proportion to investment and labor expended. Oregon's dairy herds are increasing in number and are becoming gradually better in quality, year by year, but an even more rapid pace could well be sustained here. Every additional good dairy cow will be a source of profit to her owner and a benefit to the state.

### RAILROAD UP THE DESCHUTES.

THE announcement that the government reclamation service will allow the Oregon Trunk railroad to be built up the Deschutes river, and into the broad table lands of Crook county, will be exceeding good news to the rapidly increasing number of settlers in that region. It seems there is but one practical route for a railway to enter that isolated country from the north, and that this route must cross land reserved by the reclamation service for the construction of a power dam in the Deschutes river, but it has been decided on further investigation

tion that the railroad could be built without interfering seriously with the reclamation project. Now if the company will go ahead and extend its road from the mouth of the Deschutes and on through perhaps to Bend, thousands of settlers in that region will be happy, and encouraged to put forth greater efforts, and many other thousands will go into that country to acquire the comparatively cheap lands that may be secured there.

Large areas of that large region tributary to the projected railroad are already under irrigation, and more will be; but aside from these many settlers are proving that they can do fairly well by dry-land farming by the Campbell method, raising good crops without irrigation. As this non-irrigated land is to be had cheaply, and there is a vast area of it, a great number of homeseekers of small means, who cannot afford to buy improved farms of richer soil, will be attracted to that region, and will do well there. But at least one railroad, that will move their surplus products out and bring their merchandise in at reasonable rates, is an absolute necessity to success. Hence if this railroad, now that the government's opposition is withdrawn, should be built, we may look for even a far greater development in that region than has taken place during the past few years. The great central Oregon country will ere long have more than one railroad outlet, and then its growth will be of the healthy boom order.

Mr. Thomas hints at a Bourne machine in course of construction in Oregon, and intimates that a Thomas machine should be provided in opposition. We don't know whether Senator Bourne is going to build a machine or not, but if he does we fear a Thomas machine would be about like a toy wagon in the track of an automobile. It will take a People's machine to do up Bourne's, if he should turn political machinist.

The president seems to assume that it is a species of high treason for any one to oppose his "policies" or his candidate for president next year. No wonder Bill Hohensohn considers Roosevelt as a man after his own heart.

Get ready to vote for the million dollar expenditure for parks and driveways—if you think it will pay—and we believe it will. Portland must progress, and this is one important way in which progress must be shown.

The Thaw case, that under a sensible judicial system would have been concluded within a week, will be wound up in a few days, and in all probability Thaw will then be free to make various kinds of a fool of himself.

At the usual rate of judicial procedure in criminal trials, Mr. Heney now has enough indictments secured to last a trial court for about 700 years.

Mrs. Futer has been to plead with Heney for her husband's pardon. So far as heard from, Mrs. Watson has not put in a similar petition.

It perhaps might be well for Mr. Thomas to run for mayor if the number of votes he would receive would teach him anything.

Again it is reported that the czar is to abdicate. Perhaps he has had another spell of bomb-ague.

### The Sale of Disipation.

In the April McClure's there is a study of the commercial disipation in American cities. Chicago is the city under study. It was chosen simply because it is a typical American city, and one known by millions of people. The paralyzing of government, the ruin and despair, that the sale of disipation has brought upon the city's civilization is startlingly delineated by George Kibbe Turner's article, "The City of Chicago." It is the story of the business organization of vice and of the tremendous forces which are working to destroy our social organization in cities. The great, bare, menacing facts of the operation of this business organization are shown with candor and conservatism exactly as they exist. The facts in themselves constitute one of the most startling arraignments of American life ever brought to public notice.

Mr. Turner will be remembered as the author of the article, "Gavelston," a Business Corporation," that appeared in McClure's of last October. Far and wide this article has been discussed by civic organizations of many leading cities in the country. Mr. Turner's new study will doubtless create as much discussion. The problem as Mr. Turner shows it to us is not a moral one alone and primarily, but rather a business or commercial proposition, and his investigation of Chicago proves conclusively that the waves of crime which have swept over it, as they have swept over other American cities during recent years, are the results of cold calculating commercial activity of the manufacturers and merchants of the elements of disipation.

It Didn't Annoy Her. "Della," began Mrs. Newell, timidly, "I don't suppose—er—that you would—er—object to my getting an alarm clock." "Not at all, ma'am," replied the sleepy cook; "them things never disturb me at all."

## Hymns to Know.

The Soul's Summer.

By John Newton.

[You will not find this hymn in many of the great hymnals used by congregations in the northern states, yet it is one we ought to know, for it still is among the most popular of the religious songs sung by the southern people. To the older people of that region it is rich with memories and one has but to hear it sung in a congregation there to realize the place it holds in their hearts. Its author was the writer of many hymns, some of which are familiar everywhere.]

How tedious and tasteless the hours  
When Jesus no longer I see;  
Sweet-souped, sweet-souped, sweet birds and sweet flowers

Have lost all their sweetness to me.  
The midsummer sun shines but dim;  
The fields strive in vain to look gay;  
But when I am happy in him,  
December's as pleasant as May.

His name yields the richest perfume,  
And sweeter than music his voice;  
His presence dispenses my joy;  
And makes all within me rejoice;  
I should, were he always thus high,  
Have nothing to wish or to fear;  
No mortal as happy as I,  
My summer would last all the year.

Content with beholding his face,  
My all to his pleasure resigned,  
No change of season or place  
Would make any change in my mind;  
While blest with a sense of his love,  
A palace a toy would appear;  
And prisons would palaces prove,  
If Jesus would dwell with me there.

Dear Lord, if indeed I am thine,  
If thou art my sun and my song,  
Say, why do I languish and pine?  
And why are my winters so long?  
O drive these dark clouds from my sky,  
Thy soul-cheating presence restore;  
Or take me to thee up on high,  
Where winter and clouds are no more.

## Sentence Sermons.

Henry F. Cope.

Honest methods wait for honest men.

Trials are to build us, not to break us.

The truly strong never ignore the weak.

The man who dare not fail is sure to do it.

Heaven sees our gifts in the light of our gains.

The full hand often goes with the empty heart.

It is not far from winking at sin to working for it.

The flame of lust quenches the pure light of love.

Faith for the future is the undying hope of man.

If this world is not God's world no other world will be.

The best way to talk of love to God is by labor for man.

He has no power with men who has no patience with children.

He possesses nothing to whom his possessions are everything.

The best aspiration for heaven is perspiration in making earth heavenly.

Take care of your secret life and the surface life will take care of itself.

They never need fear sin's contagion who walk its ways in charity's errand.

They who think only of themselves waste a great deal of thought on a small subject.

It is easy to understand man's loathing for religion when it spells loss to his business.

There are too many saints showing their devotion to God by their indifference to men.

The heavenly mind is not the one that is in a hurry to get into heaven, but that labors to bring heaven to earth.

If you really have the light of the world in your heart every one will get some of your sunshine.

The Last Congress.

From the Commonwealth.

At its short session recently closed the Republican congress broke all records of extravagance and subservience to special interests.

It appropriated nearly \$1,000,000 of the public money.

It increased the salary of senators and representatives 50 per cent.

It passed the Aldrich currency bill which takes a step in the direction of asset currency by increasing the \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 the amount of national bank notes which may be retired during any one month and gives to the national banks the use of government funds without interest.

It tried to fasten upon the people the ship subsidy, which steal, having passed the house by Republican votes, was defeated in the senate by Democratic filibustering.

Here are some of the things which the Republican senate either directly ignored or deliberately defeated:

Tariff revision.

Popular election of senators.

Income tax.

Copyright law revision.

Philippine tariff revision.

Citizenship for Porto Ricans.

Child labor bill.

Beveridge's effort to require the date upon meat products.

LaFollette's valuation bill, or anti-stock watering measure.

LaFollette's efforts to obtain for the people justice in the matter of the mails carried by the railroads.

It was a great congress—great in its waste of public money and great in its willingness to serve the special interests.

## Today in History.

1613—Gerard Dow, celebrated Flemish painter, born. Died 1680.

1776—William Wordsworth, English poet, born. Died April 23, 1850.

1788—Town of Marietta, Ohio, oldest in the state settled by New Englanders.

1798—Mississippi Territory established.

1831—Pedro I abdicated throne of Brazil.

1853—Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, born.

1858—Fort Sumter attacked by the federals in unsuccessful attempt to take Charleston.

1859—Livingstone began his third and last journey into the interior of Africa.

## A Sermon for Today

Life's Springtide.

By Henry F. Cope.

Who satisfied thy mouth with good things so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle.—Ps. ciii.

EVERYWHERE the leaves break forth in obedience to the call of spring. Everywhere the bird song starts again; everywhere the flowers come out into the sunshine. There is no rebelling, no searching here. All nature is in tune. Out of the depths of the past springs the life of the present. Slowly, imperceptibly, all nature develops, because there is life. Springtide means the life a little higher than the one before.

Is there anything in man's higher moral life that corresponds to this? Can it be that while all nature is in tune with the infinite, singing his praises, and finding new life, man alone is out of harmony? As truly as there is a tide when life springs upward in the woods and fields, so truly is there a tide that reaches the depths of a man's life. The years of youth return to none; the elasticity goes forever from the step; and yet man may renew his youth; his finer self may come under the power of the returning tide of life. There is a springtide for the heart. So long as hope and faith remain there is always the possibility of new beginnings, the shedding of old leaves, the breaking into new beauties of soul and of deed.

If there were no new beginnings how drear the prospect of life! Though we may have long ago given up the possibility of finding the fountain of eternal youth, that hope was but the outer evidence of an eternal inner fact. There is a fountain of eternal youth for the heart. The heart may become frosty, but the sun shines warm once again, new hope springs up, new and better ideals are born, wherever there is a heart turning toward love and light. In these days of doubt and gloom, the life that seems to have settled down to perpetual winter? With some it comes before the days of youth are ended. The cynical spirit, the world-worn attitude, or the heart crushed by moral failure and seeming dead to all hope, lie buried beneath the snows of despair.

Yet there may come, through the wonderful awakening to the fact of the everlasting, all inclusive love, through the vision of the brooding hope and longing for new life that beats in the heart of the most high for us all, there may come the beginning of new life, the bursting of the buds of the old lethargy and the dawn of a new year for even the dreariest lives.

Hope is the only measure of age. Your heart may be as young as desire and aspirations are. The forward, upward look, the anticipation of better things farther on, the determination, despite past failures and wanderings, to find the best, to begin again, give promise of life. Let us keep our hearts free. To have fallen once is not, must not be, the end. Begin again. Infinite love is on your side.

Sitting in the days of gloom, never believe that there are no hopes. Know that the love that makes a world so fair never meant that our hearts should be forever desolate. Life's winter may be long; but in the wonder of the spring the snow melts, all its wrongs shall be forgotten. Joy waits for all who look up and go forward. God is over all; he who brings again the glory to nature will restore your life.

## \$10,000 a Day for Y. M. C. A.

A recent 15-day building campaign at Indianapolis, Indiana, resulted in a \$375,000 building to that city. Business men say that it has put a new spirit into the city, which has been changed from pessimism to optimism. Anything today that is possible, all its citizens. In the seven days following the completion of this campaign the Young Women's Christian Association raised \$140,000. Butler college has entered the field to raise \$70,000 to complete an endowment fund of \$250,000. The fact that this campaign has been encouraged by the Y. M. C. A. success to line up their forces and are in the midst of building campaigns, following the association's general plan of campaign. At Omaha, Nebraska, the Young Women's Christian Association, immediately after the association's campaign, secured \$120,000 for a building. The leading pastor of this city said that that campaign brought about the most wholesome revival of social, civic and religious consciousness the city had known. In Camden, New Jersey, at the opening of the campaign, 450 men, "company men" mostly from the new baby to millionaire, are together, sang together and enthused together as the unlimited importance and possibilities of the Y. M. C. A. are pictured to them, and then the 450 agents went out to advocate a Christian cause. They are now raising \$200,000. F. Wayland Ayer, head of the large advertising concern, is president of this association.

It is significant that, with the help of men of all faiths and no faith, the building fund at Buenos Ayres, South America, has been swung up to nearly \$200,000, at the City of Mexico to \$250,000, at Manila to \$150,000. At Panama, the new building, erected by the government, are placed under the direction of the association's secretaries. In Australia building campaigns are in swinging force in the great cities, while at London the Y. M. C. A. is anxious to raise for a great million-dollar memorial building to Sir George Williams, and in America the building campaigns are rolling in more than \$100,000 a day, with thousands of citizens engaged in the work of soliciting contributions.

## Too Loquacious.

From Bon Vivant.

The inhabitants of the Canary Isles, finding themselves oppressed by famine, sent to the governor of Galicia one of their head men as an ambassador. They advised him not to lose himself in long-winded talk. He promised and kept his word. He took with him a large number