

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

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Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing is to know when to forego an advantage. -Earl Beaconsfield.

JUDGE ARTMAN'S ARGUMENT.

TE IMAGINE that the judges of the supreme court of the United States, if the case ever gets before them, will not have to labor very hard mentally to present reasons satisfactory to themselves that Judge Artman's theory of the unconstitutionality of the liquor traffic is unsound and illogical. Judge Artman presents an argument that appeals quite strongly to the moral populace, but not strongly, we suspect, to the legal mind, though he is a lawyer and a judge. He argues that the constitution, and the civil and criminal laws, must be based on and conform to the moral law, but we foresee two answers to this: first, that he rests his own case on a foundation outside the constitution, which is an unmoral second, that there are no well-defined limitations or full legal conceptions of what the moral law is. Things are considered immoral that the constitution takes no note of whatever: they are entirely outside its purview It had to do with a politico-social organization of the American people, and made no pretension to set up any standard of morals or religion. It trusted to the law-making department of the government which it created to pass such laws as it should be made criminal.

make liquor, or even to drink it, is not immoral or necessarily harmful not be, and we doubt not that the ciations connected with the traffic in it, that are harmful and that lead to immorality. Besides, who shall lay down the lines of the moral law? They vary greatly among law-observing and respected individuals. A court is not a judge of morals, but of statutes. Nothing can be a crime to the man on the bench that the law does not make a crime, however much he may think it ought to be made a crime, because in his judgment it is harmful, immoral or wicked.

We are making no plea for the stuff that does so much harm; only hinting at some of the broad reasons that the higher courts will agree with Judge Artman. It will be interesting, however, if not valuable, to have the highest court in the country pass upon the question, and it shall give, and therefore we hope a case will be carried to that court for determination.

PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE.

slow, but change is going on. It is legislation constitutional amendment. as impossible to arrest evolution as commend itself. It is, in truth, as Federation for People's Rule to vote important and as beneficial for the for the advisory initiative and referworld to legislate as for a nation to endum on eight questions of specific legislate. It is not beyond hope, and policy.

ing importance of cannon and and bosses must retire. colonels. The passing of these is the removal of influences and motives that mostly block progress for a and the abandonment of arts that savagery most loved.

KEEPING UP THE FIGHT.

HE NATIONAL Rivers and Harbors congress will prepare a series of articles for the press setting forth its aims and pur poses, what it has done and especially what it will endeavor to acing. The country, we believe, has much to hope from the work of this organization, and we of the Pacific northwest, and especially of Oregon, eastern Washington and Idaho, are greatly interested in this very important work. In a circular letter the officers of the congress

"The fact that the existing means of transportation are wholly inadequate is a fact needing no demonstration. The very statement of the proposition carries with it the only demonstration needed and even the most earnest and capable of the managers of the great railway systems immoral-instrument; and of the United States freely admit their inability to move the freight of the country and with equal frankness concede that the question can only be answered rightly by the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country."

The congress asks the active aid and support of the press, especially, in Portland, of The Journal, and will few years of its existence in urging deemed fit for the regulation and and aiding the river and harbor imclared nothing either immoral or up the fight constantly, fully realizcriminal, much less declared that ing the vast importance to the whole everything immoral, or harmful, country and especially to this portion of it, of open rivers and sufwork of the Rivers and Harbors conthe misuse of the stuff, and the asso- gress will be productive of great

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

N SPITE of all the contemptuous flings at the initiative and referendum, its principles seem to be making steady progress throughout the country, much the same as lot system did some 20 years ago. Many will remember how that movement was sneered at, just as the initiative and referendum movement is now, but it gradually won its way. saloons, or the liquor traffic, or the on its merits and the manifest necessity for protecting and purifying the ballot, and now nobody proposes to why it is scarcely to be expected go back to the old system of buying votes en bloc.

The gains for the initiative and referendum this year are noticeable and significant. Oklahoma adopted it in its constitution-one reason, to read its reasoning on the decision perhaps, though not the main one. why some Republican leaders are trying to prevent the acceptance of the constitution. The people of Montana last November adopted a constitution providing for direct legislation. A joint resolution has been HOSE WHO insist that the way passed by the Maine legislature subto keep peace is to arm to the mitting the initiative and referendum teeth are wrong. The proof is to a vote of the people at the next souri will vote on the same proposicongress of the world. The process tion next year. The North Dakota is tedious and progress essentially legislature has provided for a direct

sits in the forks of a tree and dines passed the direct primary law, and on nuts, no longer crawls out of his the other will come there before cave in the morning and hunts for long. Some legislatures have given a club with which to kill a snake for cities or counties the initiative and Prayer issued for Scotland. breakfast. The world has moved a referendum on local affairs. The long way since then, and it has a lowa legislature passed a law giving long way to move yet. Its next and cities the right to change their sysmost important mutation is develop- tem of municipal government so as ment of the idea now in embryo at to adopt the Galveston commission mett. The Hague. There the nations are plan, and Des Moines, as noted in learning world legislation, just as these columns recently, has done so. primitive man gradually discovered It is said that over a hundred mema better breakfast food than snakes. hers of the next congress have The advantage of the plan will soon pledged themselves to the National

dearly within the realm of the prob- So the movement for the real rule

able, that the fragile court of per- of the people rather than of the pomanent arbitration now forming at litical bosses is growing and spread-The Hague may in time eventuate ing. It cannot be resisted, because into a real parliament of man. It the people like the idea of regaining would be no more of a marvel than and exercising power, of having a the evolution of the frail grouping of voice in government, in their own colonies by the process of change into affairs. It may be said they are not I fit to exercise that power, and that The opportunity for seizing terri- a large proportion of them take little tory by an armed force is passing or no interest in elections and pubarmament. Constitutional govern to interest them and give them a ment is slowly but surely under- keener sense of their responsibility mining divine right thrones, and and duty as citizens. The people are by the process also is undermin- coming to the front; mere politicians a wrong I would get even with you if

RAILROAD "WATER."

world's parliament, a world's peace PRESIDENT A. B. STICKNEY of the Chicago Great Western rallother big-bugs in the railroad world. He tells too much truth to suit them. or tells it too bluntly and plainly. ome great guns in railroad circles deny, and others defend as necessary, and said that you cannot put a drill down anywhere among the railroads without striking a gushing geyser of an individual. In the case of the latter the water, if any, is squeezed out of his assets, and the receiver realizes what he can from them re duced to their actual market value But a railroad goes into bankruptcy. if at all, for the purpose of being The Northern Pacific, for instance went into bankruptcy in 1895. Morgan reorganized it in 1896. he process each \$1,000 of first mortgage bonds received \$1,350 in prior lien bonds. Each \$1,000 of second ferred stock. Congress found by investigation of the credit mobilier scandal that the Union Pacific had cost its builders \$51,000,000, for cent bonds, \$49,000,000 4 per cent preferred stock and \$70,000,000 common stock, creating "water" to sell to the public to the extent of Besides, it will be answered, to ficient harbors. The efforts of the \$119,000,000. And what Mr. Harrirecent history. These are only a few of many instances of high financier-

> ing, making millions out of "water." Now the railroad financiers and managers cannot reasonably complain if the people are determined to the managers and officers are public trustees, and railroad stocks and bonds ought to have a stable, actual, dependable, honest value, and not be subject to this process of inflation for the benefit of a few high financlers at the expense of the people.

A paper that favors Roosevelt for president, yet would be quite satisfied with Fairbanks, furnishes evidence that it is of the "yellow dog" partisan order. The two men are entirely different in ideas, methods and purposes, yet the Pendleton Tribune would plead and hurrah for as for the other. With many people a party name covers a multitude of

two years at least, according to the decision of Republican leaders not The people's interests can walt, indefinitely

The trouble is that the man who habitually carries a big stick usually wants to whack some weaker fellow

Sudden death at sea is sad and terrible, but not so much so as slow death by roasting in a railroad

This Date in History.

1403-Hotspur (Sir Henry Percy) killed at the battle of Shrewsbury. 1637-Book of Canons and Common 1662-Baron d'Avaugour, governor

New France, resigned. 1785-Saxony, Brandenburg and Hanover formed the Germanic Alliance, 1803-Rising in Ireland under Em-

1828-Sillstria invested by the Rus sians.

1844-Christian Gobrecht, celebrated engraver to the United States mint, died. Born 1784. 1858—Jews relief act passed by the British parliament. 1864—Dr. Livingstone returned from his expendition in Africa. 1865—Great Eastern started to lay the second Atlantic cable between America and Europe. 1873—France and England signed a treaty of commerce. 1885—Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, married to Prince

Henry of Battenbers

Likes and Dislikes

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Copyright, 1907, by American-Journal-Examiner) A woman was boasting in my presnce of her "strong likes and dislikes." wonder how many thousand people have heard use that same expression. It is such a platitude, 'I love and hate with equal inten-

sity," she said. "If you love in real fullness of heart."

and with it a chief influence for lic issues; but this system will tend I ventured, "you will find no room for hate. Love is like the sunlight, and drives out the darkness of hate." "Oh, but I never forget an injury,"

the woman explained. "If you did me it wasn't for ten years. It is my na-

"A poor use of a good memory," I replied. "I would rather forget my siphabet. Revengeful thoughts carry bad luck on their wings. You are cultivating misfortune." bud luck on their w

"But you can't change nature," per sisted the woman. "I am like m mother. She never forgot an injury." "Then I would emulate my father, quoth I. "and forget them." quoth I, "and forget them."
"But you can't change nature," repeated the woman. "You have to be

as you are made."
What nonsense: It is the cry of the mental laggard. But it has no founda-

Look at Dame Nature's face. How man changes its expression and form Out of miasmic marshes he creates ferblooming gardens and unsightly hills are ormed into artistic sites for splendid ities. Tangled forests are turned into seautiful parks and the courses of great rivers are changed for the purposes of

Human nature is just as susceptible improvement, if we are willing to go out the task with the same deter-

Over and over, the gardener who prepares a riece of stony ground for vege-tation or a waste place for flowers is obliged to pluck away rocks and weeds. Over and over he hoes, and harrows, and fertilizes the soil, until it becomes what he requires. Even after the grain r flowers spring into sight the weeds or nowers spring into sight the weeds attempt to choke their progress. But the eve of the gardener is quick to see the mischievous intruders and his hand and hoe are quick to remove them.

and hoe are quick to remove them.
Unlike the gardener, we are prone to call our heart weeds by flowery names and to ignore their viciousness.

This woman of whom I speak believed her revengeful nature to be a virtue. She gloried in it: So many of us call our petty jealousy "an excess of love."

Our ill tampers "an evidence of spirit". our ill-tempers "an evidence of spirit" and our envy of another's good fortune a high sense of justice." And we culand prune these ugly and un-words, instead of pulling them

We straighten crooked limbs, we coruneven teeth, we remove blemishes the cuticle. Why not form the d and heart as well? Pray for d and heart as well? Pray for ight and heart as well? Pray for ight and insight; reason on the of allowing unworthy qualities to your character; sustain your efsets by worthy pride and assert the divine nature within you to be what you

The Play

There was profound admiration on the art of a large audience at the Marquam last night for the artistic efforts of Miss, Nance O'Nell in her portrayal of Magda, the principal character in Sudermann's great play of that name. The inerpretation is undoubtedly the most finished of any during her engagement

The play has probably never been given a more impressively interesting great stars have appeared in this part, but certainly none has interpreted it with more natural adaptability for the with more genuine simplicity, the manifestation of art, than Miss O'Nell last night. In point of int

part of Schwartze, father of the donna, is very close to the donna, is very close to the lit is interpreted by Mr. McKee Rankin, whose portrayal is as flawlessly perfect. The author no handle to the conceived. The author no as could be conceived. The author no doubt intended it to be almost, if not equally absorbing as that of the stellar equally absorbing as that of the stellar part, for it represents the type of citizenship that brought the German empire into greatness. Mr. Rankin's portrayal places it on the same plane with that of the heroine of the play. The play has been seen in Portland n many occasions and the story is well

known. Its problems are also well known, for thy portray the clash between modern thought and hidebound custom and the strict and puritanical ideas of the former generation.

As a representative of these new ideas, revolutionary to the

any one who has essayed the part. His portrayal is delightfully paternal.

Miss O'Nell and Mr. Rankin received

excellent support in this production of "Magda." However, their parts and in-derpretations are of such a character "Magda." However, their parts and in-terpretations are of such a character as to eclipse even unusually good efforts on the part of other members of the comapny. Mr. Franklyn Underwood is sallsfactory in the sympathetic part of the pastor of St. Mary's and gives a onsistent portrayal.
As Dr. Von Kellar, who represents the

hypocrifical possessor of lofty virtues, Mr. Edward Emery rather overacts the Miss Frances Siosson appears to good advantage, though she has not the opportunity for a display of her viva-cious charms that has previously been assigned her. Miss Georgie Woodthorpe appears in an excellent bit of character "Magda" will be the bill at the Mar-

quam during the entire week.

The Diary of a Hero. By Wex Jones,

Monday-Everything lovely. Number of influential workers coming to lunch.
Expect to get in solid with them.
Later—Perfect pandemonium. One of
the workers, a Prohibitionist, and he drank four cocktails without knowing what they were. He fell asleep on the table and when he woke up said he would do his best to defeat me. I the earth. Why not?

Fuesday-Sat on the veranda of the hotel all day and drank a glass of buttermilk every five minutes. Plan works well. Opponents visibly weakening. Wednesday—Drinking buttermilk on the veranda this morning when a girl

pers. Public loves a hero, and that hill increase in Cuba wasn't so very high.

Thursday—Shook hands with the elevator boy today and thanked him for a safe journey. Imagine this goes a cerpostmaster-general under postmaster-general under tain person in Oyster Bay one better.

Drank 27 gallons of buttermilk.

Friday—Dispatch from Oyster Bay says certain person has been pitching hay. Ordered a suit of overalls and will Oyster Bay

spend the day noting approximate the farmers' vote.
Saturday—Unable to move after yesterday's work. Friend insists I mus shoot a bobeat. Told him I think drink ing buttermile makes me more solid with the great mass of the intelligent voters. Besides it's easier. Discovered today that cows do not give buttermilk, and thereby saved myself from making bad break to prominent farmer. Wish 4 1t was 1998.

Letters From the People

Shall Labor and Labor's Products Be

Governed by Same Law? To the Editor of The Journal-I have been very much interested in the subject of anti-trust law as it has been brought before the public recently by the local papers. The interest that has been taken in this matter by the "Federated Trades" of Portland is worthy of

In these times, when everything that man has use for and every man or woman one meets is controlled by some sort of a trust, it is quite natural that the trust of all trusts, the Federated Trades, should want to regulate the trusts."

The writer is down on all trusts, first, last and always, in every shape and last and always, in every shape and or the cigarette smoking cowpuncher form, and believes that when two or lounging on the ground near his saddled more men join together to "regulate" ow pony. As for the words, anything the third party, they have violated the went that had Indian, chaps, somfirst and major proposition of our na-tional constitution and should be pun-ished as no common criminals, but as traitors. Thieves and highway robbers of all ages will sit in judgment on these

modern trust manipulators.
This trust business is like imported vermin, it has spread from plant to plant until the whole landscape is blighted with its withering ravages. The tree of personal liberty has become a sticky, worm-eaten, sickening thing.

Referring to Councilman Belding's rust ordinance as published in the daily papers, there is nothing said about labor trusts. There seems to be plenty of law for the product of labor—"articles," "commodities," "merchandise," "transcommodities," "merchandise," 'trans-ortation." Even the word "trade" with-ut the suffix is used in the first article of this proposed law. But is the word used in the same sense as when it has the word "federated" placed before it and an "s" attached? That is the point. and an "s" attached? That is the point.
Let us come right out in the open with
this thing and have a law that will be
a law to every man alike. If it is not
good for the product of labor to be controlled and manipulated by a trust, why
should it not be equally bad for labor
itself to be thus controlled? Let the

itself to be thus controlled? Let the "Federated Trades" or anyone else who can, answer this question.

If it is right for 1,000 brickmakers employed by 10 brick operators or manufacturers to form a brickmakers' union and fix the price of wages, the number of hours their men should work, and limit the number of bricks each one should handle for a day's work and by their convention say who shall work or not work, regulate the number of apprentices who shall be employed and fix prentices who shall be employed and fi prentices who shall be employed and the time, manner and place for the payment of their wages, which represent a part of the value of the manufactured brick, why, then, is it not right for the 10 operators and employers to also form a union and fix the price of the brick.

"We've had periods when religious "The time time to the property of the price that the price of the brick." nd regulate the number of brick that shall be delivered to any one customer and determine by their convention who shall buy brick and who shall not and who shall manufacture brick and who shall not? And if it is right for the brickmakers, union to declare a strike and cause all its members to simultaneously to quit work in order to enforce a demand, and when this fails, to call on the teamsters, the bricklayers, the carpenters and no end of other trades to quit their work and thereby bring stagquit their work and thereby bring stag-nation of business, disaster and ruin to many, then in the name of common sense why is it not right for the oper-ators—who are no more and no less than co-laborers and co-partners in the ost of the manufactured article-to go into combines and make demands and, when these are not forthcoming, call out the grocer, the butcher and the baker and so on down the line and close up and starve the refractory mem-bers of society into terms?

Does labor enjoy any rights that the

product of labor should not equally en-

Is not a dollar in the bank or invested, yesterday's work and should it not enjoy all the privileges of today's work? Is labor to be exempt from all competition and the man who works with his hands to produce an article for mar-ket to be under one law while on the other hand the product of labor is sub-ject to all kinds of competition and the man who pays the laborer his por-tion and holds the product of his labor for sale, for the purpose of recovering the wages paid out as well as his addi-tional costs, such as taxes, interest, li-cense and personal work and supervision is to be under another law?

Is to be under another law?

Is not the man who has days' labor for sale to be reckoned with and governed by the same law as the man who buys a day's labor and offers it for sale in connection with his own labor? have one law for all or A NATIVE SON. law at all.

Milwaukie's Transportation Problem. Portland, Or., July 22.- To the Editor of The Journal:-The people of Milideas of the former generation.

As a representative of these new ideas, revolutionary to the hearthstone teachings of her childhood, Miss O'Neil, as the prima donna who returns to her native town after achieving greatness upon the stage, shines with a splendor rarely attained by an actress. Her disdainful scorn of custom and rebellion angainst the yoke of parental authority are conceded to be her best efforts.

As a representative of the old school of patriotic devotion, worshiping the lares and penates of his home, and holding duty as the highest of all attributes, Mr. Rankin, as the venerable army officer and father of this modern prima donna, surpasses the efforts of any one who has essayed the part. His waukie want five-cent fares to Portland.

waukie.
The chief beneficiaries of the proposed five-cent fare to Milwaukie would be the owners of vacant land. It would not make buildings cost anv more, nor labor; but the other ingredient in the recipe for home-building is land. And land would quadruble in price 30 days after a five-cent rate was actually established in Milwaukie. Home-builders would be seeking to escape from the lot speculator in Portland via Milwaukie, and the lot speculator would be endeavoring to forestall the home-builder. What a merry race it would be!

What a merry race it would be!

If the land owners in and around Milwaukie want five-cent fares let them form a streetcar corporation and build to the city line from Portland. Then let them run their line for nothing absolutely free, and the expenses would be more than met by the increased val-ue of their real estate. ... would not be long before the O. W. P. would take over their line and pay a good round price for it for fear it might be met at this side of the line with a similar at this side of the line with a simular effort at bringing our local transportation monopoly to time.

"The Lord helps those who help them-

selves," and we all need help, the Lord knows. The advertising a free streetcar line would give to the land owners of would give beautiful worth more than the original cost many times over, for it would be heralded and commented on from Oregon to South America, vea, to the uttermost ends of

FRED C. DENTON.

Duke of Devonshire, who is reported the veranda this morning when a girl got in the way of a sprinkling cart. Dashed out and rescued her from drowning. Tried to keep affair quiet by telegraphing it to two or three papers. Public loves a hero, and that hill left of the ducal title in 1891, having previously become well known by his courtesy title of Marquis of Hartington. First returned to the house of commons in 1857, he was apointed a lord of the admiralty in 1863 and secre-

Duke of Devonshire's Birthday.

Spencer Compton Cavendish, the eighth

Was postmaster-general under Gladstone from 1868 to 1871, and chief secretary for Ireland during the next three years. He was secretary for India from 1880 to 1882 and then came three more years as secretary of state for war. Since 1886 he has been recognized as an active and influential leader of the liberal unionists, and on the formation of a unionist ministry in 1895 accepted the post as lord president of the council. He oposed Chamberlain in his fixed. unionists, and on the formation of a unionist ministry in 1895 accepted the post as lord president of the council. He opposed Chamberlain in his fiscal policy and led the free trade unionists. His wife, who was formerly the Duchess of Manchester, is a recognized leader of Manchester, is a recognized leader in English society, and he himself is one of the largest and wealthlest land-

lowners in Great Britain.

Song Styles Change

From the Kansas City Star. "Song fashions? Of course there are song fashions," a music dealer said recently. "The public is as exacting in demanding changes in the styles of popular songs as it is in hats or cravats.

cerned, are patterned after the popular literature and plays of the hour. For instance, the last year or two has seen a world of books and plays produced with a decided western atmosphere. The song writers quickly caught the public fancy with a flood of Indian and cowboy songs. In the music stores from one end of the country to the other the display windows are filled with these songs. The outside covers picture the Indian maiden peeping from her tepee brero or 'roundup' in every stanza. The titles of this class of songs always tell their nature. 'Idaho,' 'Cheyenne.' their nature. 'Idaho,' 'Chey 'Navajo,' 'The San Antonio Song. Alamo Girl, and 'My Chippewa Maiden, were among the good sellers Man others met with less success.

"Only a few years ago the 'coon songs were all the fashion. 'My Gal's a Highborn Lady, The Georgia Campmeeting, 'All Coons Look Alike to Me, 'Bill Bailey,' and dozens of others were whistled or sung by everyone. Only one of these melodies promises to last a generation. It's A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight. This song was adopted by the volunteers as a Spanish-American war marching song and the military bands still play it. So often have the natives of the orient heard the military bands still have the natives of t tune that many believe it to be tional air. Nearly all of the others have been forgotten.
"Of course the war changed the

style of the popular songs. Battle-field ballads and patriotic airs were demanded. They came by the score. The most of them were the sentimental kind, sung to slow music and moving pictures on the stage. There was a flood of Remember the Maine songs and Remember the Maine songs and Dewey ballads. Already they have dis-appeared and only occasionally they are resurrected even on the kerosene cir

uits.
"Some 10 or 15 years ago there was a great run of the simon pure sentimental ballads saturated with pathos—of a sort Everyone can recall The Picture That Was Turned Towards the Wall.

"We've had periods when religious songs were all the vogue on the stage and quickly caught the popular fancy The public discarded the sentimental ballad and Bowery songs and hummed the 'Holy City' or 'My Rosary.'

There have been times whe paign songs held the attention popular fancy for a short while, but

were soon forgotten.
"As a matter of fact the American people continually ask for a change in the style of their popular songs. Soon after a catchy air 'arrives' it is worn to a frazzle by universal use and then discarded for a newer hit. Even the stirring, old-time patriotic songs and the national anthem would not be long remembered were they not sung reg ularly in the public schools. Man the old popular songs deserved to but it's a very small per cent that lasts through a generation. Several civil war songs have been preserved and three or four 'before the war' southern negro melodies have been saved. of one song of the Revolutionary 'Yankee Doodle' is still popular w children and is much used as a military air. Other airs of that period, such as 'The White Cockade,' have been forwith gotten for a half century.

"Old styles in songs sometimes return, but the old songs almost never The new songs contain the same old sentiment with more or less new airs creameries in the state. and words. For instance one of the early Bowery songs was "The Gal With Golden Hair.' Others similar to it have een sung during a half dozen different periods since and similar words out the original itself has been forgot ten. One verse ran: Oh give me back my daguerrotype,

Oh give me back my rings. Ch give me back all my love letters And all my Christmas things. "It's the same story, too, with sacred ngs. The churches are constantly changing their hymnals and the publish ing houses are continually crying for new hymns. Those old stirring Methonew hymns. Those old stirring Metho-dist hymns such as 'Bringing In the Sheaves.' 'Yield Not to Temptation,' and 'The Lily of the Valley,' which we heard and sang as boys and girls, have been replaced with modern sacred songs with extra 'tra las' for the voices of the trained choirs." trained choirs."

The One Little Girl.

By Wex Jones. good fellows, how time with good flashes by. Borne on the wings of the drink and the song.
"Let us live while we live," is the echoing cry; "When we're dead we'll be dead ones

so terribly long." The day is for dullards; for good fellows night,
When the table is spread and the corks are a-popping. And mirth rises high and wit sparkles And the racket runs loud and there's no one for stopping.

But when morning has dawned and the roysterers fled. Away from the dazzle and out of the Oh, the ashes of folly!—mirth's roses droop dead, And we always come back to the one

little girl. Away and away on the far-leading Away and away o'er the world-circ-Away and goad, away, with adventure the

Strange harbors and cities and countries to view.

Ah! This is the life for the man of red blood— What is home, what is country, what sweetheart or friend,
As onward and on, over mountain and
flood, We follow the rainbow and seek the

By some day we tire of the road and the pack.
The roll of the ocean, the far cities' whirl; Our hearts cease to sing and our long thoughts swing back, And we always return to the one lit-

earth's end!

Beats the Camel. From What to Eat.

Sir Robert Cranston of Edinburgh, Scotland, has the camel beaten. For commons in 1857, he was apointed a 61 years he went without a drink -that is, a drink of anything considered Gladstone in Pittsburg as worth while-but now he is off the water wagon. With others of the distinguished

bartender and remarked:

"A little claret, please.
"I never had a drink of alcoholic liquor in my life until now," he said, mot even a Scotch whiskey, but when the toast to Mr. Carnegie was proposed I broke my 61 gears' thirst."

Small Change

Fate has no favorites in a crowd Who said the president couldn't keep

It can't be dispu.eu that Teddy bears good deal. There is always risk in either by land or sea. "To a certain extent, the song styles, as far as themes and treatment are con-

We mourn with those that mourn though little good it does.

Japan won't lick us yet; she has The more spraying, the more hops-and they might rise in price.

The great wheat harvest east of the mountains is now in full blast.

Bryan acts like a man who thinks that a third time he might win. The ocean is wide, yet in its vant expanse two ships frequently collide.

An exchange extols San Francisco's new mayor, without knowing anything about him. A Chicago infant was "going some" ven at its birth; was born in a

streetcar. Even the tembstone angels that look down mockingly on the unreplying lead are controlled by a trust.

The Haywood jury have lived through the trial, nearly—proving them a tough lot of citizens, physically.

So far as re-orted ex-Mayor Boxton did not graft during his term of a few days; Heney was watching him.

Milwaukee Sentinel: If a grasshopper can jump 200 times his own length, who will be the next president of the United The law presumes a man innecent un-

til he is proven quarty but with a mar-ried woman the presumption is the ther way.

If there is a klichen-cabinet at the White House, the demand of some women that there be a woman cabinet member seems reasonable A French scientist says men would we longer by going about on all-fours, this is correct it is to be hoped he

isn't practising what he preaches Mr. Harriman said he would reply to the interstate commerce commission's

report, but has not done so yet. Per-haps to get his excuses into convincing shape is a harder job than he thought.

Oregon Sidelights

Jacksonville real estate is rising in

Now hopgrowers are spraying, as a Now hope of lice. It is a prosperous year for Coos

county dairymen and cheese makers Hillsboro is filling up more and more every week and needs another hotel.

There were 40 cherries on three inches

of the limb of a Hillsboro Bing cherry

Newberg having secured the promise of a cannery is now going after a milk

Hubbard needs more dwelling houses: says the Herald. Prairie City is the only school district of the second class—over 200 pu-pils—in Grant county.

The railroad to Pilot Rock cannot get into that town and build a terminal because of an injunction.

One dairyman on the Sixes river has over 100 fine cows and one of the best Roseburg's postoffice business indi-

cates a steady gain in the population and business of that city. The Canby Tribune editor left his office open and somebody left some currants for him. They are about as sour as a lemon.

Within the past month four asthma patients have been sent from Portland Pendleton for the benefit of their Through the public spiritedness of Mrs. G. O. Rogers, Forest Grove is given a ready-made park and a beautiful castle-like building for a library.

A man who is opening up a 20-acre tract near Forest Grove has enough wood on the place to pay for it besides saving enough for home use for years

In the northern part of Marion county some of the hopgrwers have been of-fered \$100 to \$125 an acre for the standing hops. One grower has 16 acres which will average about 1,500 pounds

to the acre. All reports show that the yield of wheat will be almost phenomenal but in the quantity produced and in quality of the grain in Grand and valley. This applies to both the fall-sown and the spring grain.

Oakland Owl: A A few days ago a large cougar was seen on the editor's ranch in the edge of the city, headed for McCulloch Brothers' slaughterhouse, perhaps. We don't blame the big cat for leaving our ranch. Neither of us for leaving our ranch. Neither of us could make a living on the place in its present condition.

A Pennsylvania man who owns timber lands in Washington county said to the Hillsboro Argus: "I think I shall come Hillsboro Argus: "I think I shall come to Oregon to reside. I have been in pretty much every state in the union and Oregon beats them all for things on a grand scale. The timber is immense; the prospects of the state are beyond that of any other, and your climate is simply grand."

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