EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning, at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TELEPHONE—MAIN 7173.

All departments reached by this number. Tell the operator the department you want.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

Vreeland-Benjamin Special Advertising Agency, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; Tribune Building, Chicago.

Subscription Terms by mail to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

DAILY.

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY.

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

CHILD VICTIM OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

IF ITS friends seek explanation of why there is a movement all over the country against the liquor traffic, let them read the news from Canby. A 13-year-old boy dead from drinking, and drinking because a saloonkeeper violated the law, is an indictment of the business for which there is no defense. It embodies the ingredients of a crime for which there is no forgiveness, nor forgetfulness. There is no single mitigating circumstance to lessen its horror.

The liquor that killed this boy was sold by a Canby saloon man to either this or other minors. Most of them were under 16. It was a sale distinctly and carefully prohibited by law. The sale must have been, as is nearly always true of such cases, knowingly and therefore wilfully made. A dead child of 13, murdered by violation of the sovereign law, is the melancholy consequence.

Can liquor dealers stand face to face with this Canby indictment and longer wonder that sentiment for abolishment of saloons and keepers of saloons is sweeping forward with a gathering force all over the country? A tragedy at Corvallis a few years ago, in which two were killed and a third dangerously shot as a result of liquor sold by a saloon man to a boy of 18, is still remembered in Oregon. It happened in the midst of the campaign in which the local option law was first voted on in Oregon, and to it and the wide attention it attracted is ascribed by many the fact that local option swept the state a few weeks later. One incident like either makes more votes for reform along temperance lines than all the literature and all the speeches of a hundred temperance orators. It is an argument that cannot be answered, and that is as impossible as the roar of the ocean to silence. When a mere child like this is fed whiskey until he lies down on his back and dies an outrage is committed before which humanity staggers. It is a character of horror that tempts retaliation, and that is sure to invoke remedy, if not reprisal.

All over the south a movement for temperance reform is rolling like a vast, uncheckable storm, and its thunder peals are penetrating to every state. One or two more tragedies like that at Canby and Oregon will muster into the march. Cannot those in the business see the omens on the horizon? Can they not see the maelstrom into which their foolish disregard of law and decency is irresistibly drawing them? Can they not see the face of the dead child at Canby?

THE NEW CHINA.

CHINA WILL be a very interesting country for the student of current events to watch for an indefinite period to come. For while nothing very definite in the nature of a revolutionizing movement may be distinctly in sight as yet, old things in China are beginning to pass away. All things there will not suddenly or rapidly become new, but new things there will be, are already beginning to appear—a strange change for China, that for thousands of years has remained essentially the same.

The proclamation by the dowager empress the first of this month declaring a constitutional monarchy and announcing the design of a future parliamentary system, is itself significant of the movement that has begun. To what extent she acts independently and voluntarily is hard to determine, but evidently the powers behind the throne, if they are the moving force, are determined upon a revolutionized China. But they are not going about this business hot-headedly or haphazardly. Though they have been inert, the Chinese are no fools. They know that if there is to be popular government the people must be educated, and so, following the example of the Japanese, they will establish compulsory universal education, to include principles of constitutional government. Already schoolhouses and textbooks are being prepared.

When this work is under way it is proposed to establish local self-government in the 18 provinces, each to have elective provincial parliaments, subject to governors appointed by the emperor. Already a council of administration has been established, that is to carry on the work of gradually providing the constitutional government.

But there will be other very important changes and developments along with these. Railroads will be built and rivers and harbors improved, and great progress will be made industrially and commercially. And while this is going on it may be expected that China, following the example of the civilized nations but again of Japan in particular, will organize and train a great army and build a navy. These, it will be supposed, will be needed, whether as an ally or a foe of Japan. Surely if the Japanese, now scarcely 40,000,000 people, within their little archipelago, could in half a century make themselves a great world power, why cannot the Chinese, ten times as numerous and with an immense country, do the same?

STATE CHARTERS TO CORPORATIONS.

IT WOULD seem that some limitation should be placed on the power of a railroad or other corporation chartered in one state to do whatever it pleased in all the other states under that charter. The Southern Pacific company, it will be remembered, tyrannized over California for years under a charter granted by the legislature of Kentucky, in which state the Southern Pacific did not have a rod of railway nor any other property. New Jersey granted charters ad libitum to corporations and trusts of all kinds, to any one that had the price, and under these charters they could operate without let or hindrance throughout the United States; and later rotten little Delaware went into the charter-granting industry.

The Union Pacific in 1897 obtained a charter from the new state of Utah giving it the right and power to "acquire by lease, purchase, consolidation, ownership of capital stock or otherwise, branches, extensions and connecting or auxiliary lines within or without this state." It is under this provision that Harriman pleads his right to obtain control of the Illinois Central and other roads necessary to his monopolistic purposes, although such acquirement may be exceedingly harmful to the stockholders and patrons of these roads.

Manifestly, this is a wrong exercise of power on the part of a state legislature. And each state should have the power to nullify and render inoperative, within its borders, such a power granted by another and a distant state.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THOUGH GOVERNMENT statistics on many subjects are not as accurate as is generally assumed, they are all we have to go by, and so are taken as correct, and thus we consider its figures on the relative illiteracy of different states. In the official meaning, an illiterate person is one 10 years old or more who cannot write in any language. Reading is not made a test, for it is presumed that if a person can write he can read, and though he can read he is "illiterate" if he cannot write.

The proportion of illiterates is gradually decreasing. In 1870 there were 200 illiterates to every 1,000 of population; in 1880, 170; in 1890, 133; in 1900, 103; at this rate the number is now probably only about 75 or 80. The latest official figures we have to rely upon, however, are those of 1900.

In that year the states showing the least illiteracy were Iowa and Nebraska, 23 per 1,000. Following these came Kansas with 29, Utah and Washington with 31 and Oregon with 33. The next lowest were Ohio and Wyoming with 40, Minnesota with 41, and Illinois, Michigan and Colorado with 42. Other states below the average of 103 were, in order: Indiana, Idaho, Wisconsin, California, South Dakota, Maine, New York, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Montana, New Hampshire, Missouri and Rhode Island, the latter 84. Then the number jumped to 111 in Maryland, and ran up to 385 in Louisiana.

There are some curiosities in this table. The illiteracy of the southern states may be accounted for by their negro population, but why should Arizona be among them with 290 illiterates per 1,000, and New Mexico with 332? Or why should Nevada have 132, while Wyoming has but 40? Or why should Idaho and Montana, though showing up well, be behind Washington and Oregon?

It is further disclosed that we have in this country one full grown man who cannot read or write in every nine voters, but we suppose this must include the blacks. Aside from them about four fifths of our illiterates, or their parents, were born in the more illiterate countries abroad. It will surprise some to learn that there is more illiteracy in the country than in the cities. There is also less illiteracy in cities of over 25,000 than in those under that figure.

The United States spends more money for popular education than any other country, yet has much more illiteracy than England, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden or Norway, or Japan. Of recruits in the German army but 1 in 2,500 was found illiterate; in Sweden and Norway, 1 in 1,250; in Denmark, 1 in 500, while in France 1 out of every 16 was illiterate.

One reason for illiteracy in this country is that we are receiving so many immigrants from countries where illiteracy is prevalent—Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Another reason is that we have not made an elementary education really compulsory, as some foreign countries have. There the compulsory education laws are rigidly enforced. Here we try to teach children too much, but are not sure enough to compel all to learn the elements. It is not important to a nation that a very large proportion of its people should have an advanced education, but it is important that all should be elementarily educated.

A WISE YOUNG MAN.

THE DALLES Optimist publishes the following advertisement: "Wanted, by young man of 20, at present employed in clerical capacity in Portland, job on ranch. Has had no experience, but is quick learner and in fairly good physical condition. Wishes to get out in the open. Provided grub is good and surroundings fairly pleasant, wages at present are of no object."

If this young man is quite in earnest, it is very likely that he is making a good move for himself. He need not worry about the grub, if he does good, faithful work; it will taste mighty good to him, if it be not of the finest quality, and it would be a rare farmer these days who would not feed him enough. And, again providing he means business, he need not fear that he can earn no wages, even at this time of year. And by spring, when he gets toughened to it, he can earn about as much as the average clerk.

"But think how much harder the work is," the average clerk may say, "and think of the lack of opportunities to improve his condition." O, we don't know. We know a man here who is not much better off now, except in not altogether pleasant experiences, than he was 30 years ago, when, applying for congenial work, he was advised to go to eastern Oregon and begin by herding sheep. He felt insulted, but if he had taken the advice he might have been a sheep king or a wheat king long ago.

A young man doesn't want to start out intending to be a farm hand always, of course, but the saved wages of a year or two will get him a tract of cheap land, the beginning of a comfortable and valuable home. And to the strong, healthy young man it would be the clerk's job and not the varied outdoor work that would be hard, trying, disagreeable.

Every one must act according to his taste and capacity and inclination and promptings, but we think the chances are that this young man has a good idea, and that it would be well for others like him to follow his example.

TWO HOMES.

THE PICTURE is the sitting room of a family home in the evening. If in winter, there is a blazing fire and the lights are bright. With the parents, in that room, is every child in the home, whether one or a dozen. There is joy for the parents in the children, and for the children in the parents. The parents learn from the children of the day's doings, enter into their pastimes, aid in their lessons and maintain a close and complete touch with their young lives. By the association the children learn of the ambitions and purposes of their elders, and mutual respect, mutual confidence and mutual love are the consequence. Subtly and unconsciously this family circle influence is woven into the child character, appropriating the best out of the wisdom and experience of the parent. It is primal influence in building child character, uncontaminated by evil, a character rounded and blessed by the love and hopes of devoted parents. No scene in life is more fruitful of good, more propitious for the republic, more auspicious with promise for the future.

There is another picture. It is nightfall at Canby. A dozen boys from as many homes roam the vicinity. Though 16 years of age and under, they repair to the back door of a saloon and with a sum contributed by all, purchase two quarts of whiskey. In their homes there are vacant chairs, and the parents are oblivious to the whereabouts of those absent. The boys drink until one is stupefied and left by the wayside, while the remainder, rendered reckless by drink, engage in acts of hoodlumism. At midnight the stupefied boy is thrown into a hay mow and left alone. In the morning he is dead—though only a child of 13, murdered by drink.

Looking at the first home and then at the others, what of the children in the one, what of the children in the other? If all homes were as the latter, what of society and whither would we drift?

SMALL'S SURRENDER.

MR SMALL, the deposed president of the telegraphers' national union, says he will not try to retain his place, but will step down and out and will later make a statement explaining his surrender. He may have better reasons to offer than he has so far disclosed, but if not, he will not convince anybody that he has displayed the right qualities for a man in his position.

His excuse for surrender is that the officers of the telegraph companies refused to negotiate, so he gave up. We don't say that it was unwise to give up, but the telegraph operators don't look at it that way, and almost unanimously condemn Small for his action. Small helped to bring on the strike, and if it was unwise and ill-timed he is largely responsible for it. And having brought it on, and assumed its leadership, he had no right to give it up except at the request or with the approbation of the strikers.

Perhaps the telegraph companies' managers would not negotiate because they perceived that Small would soon give up if they gave him no encouragement. They probably saw through him and sized him up correctly for a weak man. Perhaps the strike would have been a failure in any event, but the average American doesn't like a "quitter," which Small seems to be.

That the strike has not been as successful as was hoped does not prove that it was not justified, and right. It still remains true that the telegraph operators of the country were overworked and underpaid, while their employers were pocketing immense dividends on watered stock. The failure of the strike doesn't make this right, and Small can have no just cause of complaint if he is suspected of having betrayed his trust and sold out.

REVELATIONS OF THE KINGS' CONFIDENCES.

THE PRESS of both continents became interested in the visit of King Edward VII to his newly related majesty of Spain during the early summer of the year, but failed to discover any special political result of their friendly hobnobbing though all considered it of unusual importance, while the interested courts preserved a prudent reserve on the subject.

Now, however, comes that gossipy sheet of Madrid "La Correspondencia de Espana" and raises the rather transparent veil, with the statement that it has diplomatic authority for its declarations, which, after due time, have not been denied by the government, while London papers announce emphatically that the reunion of the sovereigns resulted in important understanding concerning the ends of peace and war.

In the language of modern diplomacy the title of "alliance" has been avoided and the more reserved name of "entente cordiale" is given to the agreement, which is declared to be at bottom a real alliance and the resulting documents will demonstrate that the interviews at Carthagena have opened a new era for Spain under the tutelage of her powerful neighbor and friend.

To the Press of Madrid, the agreement touching Morocco seems to be of the greatest importance, since the position of the kingdom is promised support. According to the Correspondencia the negotiations began in 1905 and the development of the defenses of Cadiz, Ceuta and Melilla, marked the steps in their progress. Great Britain manifested that if Spain would permit the use of her naval ports by the British navy, she would aid Spain in the conversion of her public debt, and the British squadrons would guarantee the security of the Spanish coasts and the land forces of Spain would act with those of Great Britain, which would be at the disposition of Spain in case of necessity. The obligation of Spain consists in putting its arsenals in order and fortifying its ports. The right of action of Spain in Morocco is fully recognized and if opposed by any European nation Spain is to find Great Britain at her back.

The Correspondencia adds that Spain is to build six battleships, six cruisers, and 12 torpedo destroyers, all costing $100,000,000, for which she is to pay cash. The class of battleships described is of the "Nelson" type, in which velocity and radius of action are sacrificed to power of armament and steel in the hull. Three of these vessels will be built in Ferroll, where a new dry dock has been constructed. In Cadiz will be installed shops for the repairs of ships and in each of the ports will be built dry docks for receiving vessels of 20,000 tons. The factory for cannons in Cadiz is to be provided with everything necessary to enable Spain to make all her armament at home.

It is apparent that King Edward VII means to transform Spain into a modern nation with elements powerful enough to make it useful in time of need, as an ally.

The German newspaper "Kolnische," published in Cologne, says that its Madrid correspondent assures it of the truth of the statements in the Correspondencia but declares that the new fleet will be made with English money and in English shipyards, and that 400,000,000 pesetas will be their price, to be paid by an appropriation of the Spanish Cortes. The press generally of Germany gives credence to the revelations of the Spanish paper.

It seems that even the clerk of the municipal court was in doubt whether Judge Cameron had decided for or against the notorious north end resort conducted by Fritz. The court record first showed that the decision was in favor of the dive-keeper, but 24 hours later the record was changed by judicious interlineation so as to exactly reverse its effect. There are two explanations of the change—one that Clerk Hennessy made the original entry in advance of the decision and on the justifiable assumption that the learned magistrate would follow his usual custom in such cases and allow the offender to go free; the other, that Judge Cameron himself took a new view of the case after learning how it was regarded by the press.

During the week The Journal received an anti-woman suffrage publication from Boston, containing some of the usual arguments against woman suffrage, and a review of the situation showing that the antis need not be discouraged or alarmed. Meanwhile preparations are being made in Oregon to submit the woman suffrage amendment again next June, through initiative petitions, and the venerable leader of the suffragists in Oregon, Mrs. Duniway, and her coadjutors, are apparently as hopeful of success as ever. If the women could but all agree that they wanted to vote the matter would be settled in their favor at once; but since they are disagreed, what is poor mere man to do?

On his trip down the Mississippi President Roosevelt said: "I want the governor of the territory that has become a state and the governor of the territory that is to be a state to ride with me." The latter territory alluded to is New Mexico, from which it is inferred that the president will approve a bill for the admission of that territory, if congress should pass one next year. Only Arizona and New Mexico are now left out of the union of states. The latter had in 1876 a population of 91,874, and in 1900 of 195,310, but has grown considerably since. It and Arizona will make as creditable states as Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Delaware and Rhode Island.

With Hill and Harriman both securing large tracts of strategic and possible terminal grounds near Astoria, the people of that pre-eminently seaport city are more than ever convinced that it is destined very soon to become a great railroad terminus as well. However this may be, it is going to grow rapidly in importance and commerce.

It is very unfortunate that the terminal situation in Portland is not cleared up. Many months ago the public was assured that mutually satisfactory arrangements had been made whereby all interests would be cared for in the one great terminal. But the Kilkenny fight keeps up as usual at the cost and discomfort of the public. Justice, however, requires us to say that the Harriman officials have always contended publicly for one large terminal to accommodate all roads entering the city. It is fortunate they take this position, for holding a majority of the stock of the Terminal company they can, at any rate accommodate other roads. The United Railways will soon finish their Front street section and with terminal connections they will give the long looked for relief to the industries located in the southern portion of the city.

Copper stocks have shrunk in marked value in the New York stock market $600,000,000 since the first of the year, which shows what enormous inflations of values and fictitious and only nominal values had been pumped into those stocks. Now the mine owners are cutting down production and discharging thousands of men in order to bring up the price of copper and so send the price of copper stocks up again. And that this can be done is what places the public at the mercy of the copper kings of frenzied finance. Public ownership of copper mines might also be a good thing.

It was by a very large and a fairly overwhelming majority that the people of Eugene decided to build and own its new waterworks, so the question may be considered settled so far as that city is concerned. The Journal believes they decided wisely, and that municipal ownership will prove of much advantage to the town.

Hymns to Know

Your Own Work.

By Ellen Huntington Gates.

[Mrs. Ellen Huntington Gates, the author of a number of popular songs, wrote this when she was quite young, in 1860. It came to the attention of President Lincoln, who expressed a great admiration for it, and this led to the hymn or song becoming popular for a long time. It is still sung frequently in the churches to the tune, "Mission Song," by P. P. Van Arsdale.]

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet,
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay;
You can lend a hand to help them
As they launch their boat away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain steep and high,
You can stand within the valley
While the multitude go by;
You can chant in happy measure,
As they slowly pass along;
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver
Ever ready to command;
If you cannot toward the needy
Reach an ever-open hand,
You can visit the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep;
You can be a true disciple
Sitting at the Savior's feet.

If you cannot in the harvest
Garner up the richest sheaf,
Many a grain both ripe and golden
Will the careless reapers leave;
Go and glean among the briers,
Growing rank against the wall,
For it may be that the shadow
Hides the heaviest wheat of all.

Sentence Sermons

By Henry F. Cope.

Truth makes a better cement than taffy.

• •

Most of our difficulties are neglected duties.

• •

When ambition weds avarice, aspiration dies.

• •

The angry man always lashes himself for another's fault.

• •

The evil we remember is surpassed by the good we forget.

• •

Inclination always furnishes the most convincing argument.

• •

Watch your works and your wings will take care of themselves.

• •

The church with a head for gold usually has a heart of wood.

• •

The world will never be driven to God by advertising the devil.

• •

Some men hope that a golden crown will give them a golden mind.

• •

Fashion leads many to starve the inmates in order to paint the house.

• •

No man ever succeeded in walking one way when he was looking another.

• •

Where the sermon is only a work of art the saints are usually artificial.

• •

If you sell your soul you will never be able to make enough to buy it back.

• •

The preacher who trembles before the great has great cause to tremble for himself.

• •

You can always get fine feathers with money, but a fine face you cannot buy.

• •

Many a man mistakes a stock of pious quotations for riches of religious character.

• •

Men of business will be in the church when the church gives them some business there.

• •

The ideal that is only a dream and never a deed is always a detriment to the character.

• •

Many who think they are defending the faith are only barricading truth out of their lives.

• •

The power of a truth depends less on the brilliancy of the setting than on the character of the source.

Very Fishy.

From the Missouri Mercury.

Floyd Ewackhamme, a youth of Urich, stepped on the head of a dead fish last summer. He felt some pain in the foot at the time, but the wound soon healed. Last week the fin of the fish, half an inch in length, was taken from the top of the foot, having swam clear through.

Heroic.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Said she, "I shall marry a hero.
No other need ever apply.
He must flinch not, whatever the danger,
Be ready to dare and to die."
Now, she was not young, she was ugly,
Cross looking—so everyone knows.
She'll marry the first one who asks her,
For a hero he'd be to propose.

A Sermon for Today

Worry.

By Henry F. Cope.

"Fret not thyself; it tendeth only to evil doing."—Ps., xxxvii:8 (R. V.)

WORRY is wicked because it causes weakness. It robs the life of its powers; it thwarts our possibilities. Anxiety is wrong, not because it indicates infidelity as to the wise and loving providence overruling life, but because it is a criminal waste of life's forces, it prevents our doing our own work, and it irritates and hinders others.

What a great cloud would be lifted from our world if all the needless fears and frowns were chased away. One scowling man, going to his work worrying over it, will spread the contagion of apprehension and cowardly fretfulness through almost every group with which he mingles. Our mental health has as much to do with our success and happiness as any other thing.

The fog that bothers us most of all is that we carry on our faces, that which rises from our heart fears. Once savage man lived in perpetual fear of innumerable malignant spirits; civilized man lives in fear of invisible and imaginary accidents. For every real foe that has to be faced we fight out hypothetical battles with a dozen shadows.

Worry is a matter of outlook and health. It depends, first of all, on whether you are going to take all the facts into account and look on life as a whole, or see only the dismal possibilities. Then it depends on whether you will yield continually to the blue moods that may arise from apprehension or from indigestion until you have become color blind to all but the blue things.

How trivial are the things over which we worry, by means of which we cultivate the enslaving habit of worry, whether we will catch the approaching car or the one that will come two minutes later, whether it will rain when we want it to shine, or shine when we want it to rain.

How ineffective it all is. Whoever by worrying all night succeeded in bringing about the kind of weather he wanted? More than that, it is fatal to successfully accomplishing those things that do lie within our power. The worry over catching a train or doing a piece of work so agitates the mind and unsettles the will that it reduces the chances of efficiency.

But there are larger causes of worry than these, sickness, loss, impending disasters. Yet how futile to help and how potent to increase these ills is worry. The darkest days and the deepest sorrows need that we should be at our best to meet them. To yield to fear and fretting is to turn the powers of heart and brain from allies to enemies.

No occasion is so great or so small that we can afford to meet it either with fear or without forethought. The imperative obligation to make the most of our lives is not met by apprehending the worst, but by doing the best we can. We have no right to give to forebodings the time and force we need for preparing for and actually meeting our duties.

The best cure for worry is work. In the larger number of instances if we but do our work well we shall have no need to worry over the results. Much of our fearful fretting is but a confession of work ill done and the apprehension of deserved consequences.

Then faithful work by absorbing the thought and energies cures the habit of worry. It is the empty mind that falls first prey to foreboding, and is most easily filled with the specters of woe. Do your work with all your might; let it go at that, knowing that no amount of further thought can affect the issue of it.

No matter how dark the way, how empty the scrip, the cheerful heart has sunshine and feasting. And this not by a blind indifference, a childish optimism, but by the blessed faculty of finding the riches that are by every wayside, of catching at all the good there is in living. If you would dispel your gloom and depreciate your burdens, begin to appreciate your blessings. Do your best, seek out the best, believe in the best, and the best shall be.

This Date in History.

1587—Henry IV victorious at Coutras.

1677—Stanislaus Leczinski, king of Poland, born.

1781—Mohawk valley, in New York, invaded by Indians.

1783—Virginia ceded to congress its claims to territory north of the Ohio river.

1813—Jerome of Westphalia abdicated.

1818—Fisheries and other disputes between Great Britain and United States settled by the treaty of London.

1820—Spain ratified the treaty ceding Florida to the United States.

1827—Battle of Navarino.

1869—The Red River insurrection in Canada began.

1870—Michael W. Balfe, composer of "The Bohemian Girl" and other operas, died. Born 1808.

1880—Lydia Maria Child, author of the first anti-slavery book printed in America, died. Born in Massachusetts, February 11, 1802.

Archbishop Bruchesi's Birthday.

His Grace Louis Joseph Napoleon Bruchesi, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, was born in that city October 20, 1855. His earlier classical studies were carried on at the Montreal seminary, after which he studied philosophy at Issy, in France, and followed the theological course of the Roman college. In 1878 he was ordained in Rome and while in the holy city he attended the enthronization of Pope Leo XIII, and later he carried off with distinction the degree of doctor of divinity. On his return to Montreal he became professor of dogmatic theology at Laval university. When in 1887 the Montreal branch of the Laval university was established Abbe Bruchesi was called to the chair of Christian apologetics. On the death of Mgr. Fabre in 1897 he was called to the see of Montreal, and during the 10 years of his episcopate the archdiocese has made great progress.

A Corvallis boy of 12 repeatedly stole a small sum of money from the till of a business concern.

"An East Side Bank for East Side People."

The Banking Habit

Is a good one to form early in life. It tends to thrift, economy, discipline and a general understanding of business principles, all of which are essential to success.

THE

Commercial Savings Bank

KNOTT AND WILLIAMS AVE.,

Invites accounts, large and small, checking and savings, and pays interest at 4% on SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, compounded semi-annually.

George W. Bates.....President
J. S. Birrel.....Cashier