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The only faith that wears well and holds its color in all weathers, is that which is woven of conviction and set with the sharp mordant of experience.
—James Russell Lowell.

VOTERS MUST BE ON GUARD

OF ALL the rights which the voters of Oregon have won for themselves through the initiative, none is more vital than the right to elect United States senator by popular vote. Statement No. 1 is the bulwark of this right. In the coming session of the legislature an attempt will be made to eliminate Statement No. 1 from the direct primary law and to strip the people of the power which it confers upon them. No man with eyes in his head and with brains in his cranium can fail to perceive that this plot is on foot and that it will be consummated next winter at Salem unless the conspirators are forestalled by the people.

In one way and one way only can the people insure the preservation of this all-important right. That way lies in the nomination and election of legislative candidates who are pledged uncompromisingly to the maintenance of the principle embodied in Statement No. 1.

Advocates of the assembly cunningly argue that Statement No. 1 is not an issue in this campaign because no senator is to be elected at the coming session of the legislature. The argument is false and misleading, contrived for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the voters and deluding them into a mistaken sense of security. The one prime object of the campaign is to "stick the knife in Statement No. 1," as was bluntly declared many months ago by the assembly's chief newspaper advocate and organ. It was with this end in view that the assembly leaders and their allies, the public service corporations, put forward their legislative ticket in Multnomah county. For precisely the same purpose assembly candidates are being placed in nomination all over the state. These men must be defeated and the opportunity to accomplish their defeat will be presented in the primaries on September 24. But they cannot be defeated then unless Statement No. 1 candidates are in the field against them.

There is still time enough to bring forward Statement No. 1 candidates for the legislature, and it is the duty of every voter who believes in the principle to see that this is done in his own county. Nominating petitions for joint legislative candidates—that is for candidates whose districts comprise more than one county—must be filed with the secretary of state not later than Saturday, September 3. Nominating petitions for legislative candidates who are to be voted for in one county only are filed with the county clerk and the latest date of filing is September 8. Full information as to the form of the petition or as to the number of signatures required can be obtained from any county clerk or by reference to the provisions of the direct primary law.

The machinery is simple. The provisions of the law are clear. To put good candidates in the field is easy. The duty of the individual voter is plain and unmistakable. If this duty is neglected, the reckoning that must follow will be heavy.

MOVING PICTURES

THE MOVING picture industry is being subjected to the supervision of volunteer moralists and others and much comment is heard pro and con. The extremists demand that pictures fit for publicity must not reproduce elopements or even kissing other than by relatives. Some demand absolute prohibition of the moving picture houses. Others complain that the moving picture houses are the rendezvous of young boys and girls, and that the exhibitions of criminal exploits arouse in immature minds the spirit of emulation and the darkened condition of the theatre leads to immorality.

A member of the New York board of censors of picture films in New York said recently to the New York Sun: "The picture show is the poor man's theatre and to forbid the production of all scenes of violence, crime or suicide would be to forbid the chief motives of drama and literature. To do so would be to forbid dramatic pictures; and exciting, interesting and dramatic pictures are necessary and desirable. It would be impossible to undertake to eliminate everything which might fire the juvenile imagination." But the board does condemn, it was explained, "all details unnecessary, brutal or harrowing, or such as are believed to suggest similar (that is, criminal) acts to the audience; also, pictures of wanton cruelty to animals and unnecessarily brutal treatment of human beings, and all pictures whose chief appeal is to morbid appetites."

To prohibit the moving picture show merely because the cheap entrance fees ensnare the young is absurd. It would be equally sane to prohibit the maintenance of soda fountains at the corner drug store because boys and girls form undesirable acquaintances there under the influence of a "pineapple flip" or a "coca-cola." The moving picture show today plays a similar part in youthful diversions to the Bertha M. Clay and Frank Merriwell novels of a few years ago. The country survived the one without prohibition, and will undoubtedly emerge from the other more or less unscathed.

On the other hand, there is no question as to the advisability of censorship of all films and the consequent elimination of dangerous features. The moving picture manager should be required to regulate the nature of his exhibits and the conduct of his youthful patrons. Crime should be kept off the moving picture screen. But a national board can hardly be expected to regulate very stringently. As admirable as is their contention about their splendid activities, it is to be remembered that few large business enterprises can be depended upon to chasten their own morals. The brewers in some states have taken it upon themselves to regulate saloons.

Meantime, while the warfare wages, it would be well if the parents of these much-mentioned children would appoint themselves "censors" of their children's amusements and inform themselves as to the character of the moving picture films by actual inspection.

POINDEXTER LOOMS BIG

THE PEOPLE of the state of Washington must be asserting their right to rule when conditions warrant three candidates for United States senator in making a combination for purposes of defense. It is announced from Seattle that plans are under way for an "amalgamation," so to speak, of the standpat candidates for the senate in an effort to defeat Poindexter, who seems to have sprung into a dangerous rival in a very short time. A few years ago Poindexter was a struggling lawyer, fighting to keep the wolf from the door, while at least some of the candidates now opposing him were controlling millions of dollars. Yet, when the people get opportunity to speak in matters political, a common man may take the honors usually reserved for the millionaire. The condition in Washington politics is peculiar. Arrayed against Poindexter is the owner of one of Washington's great newspapers, the owner of several of Seattle's big buildings, and a lumberman of great wealth. All three candidates hail from the west side of the state, while Poindexter comes from the "cow country," as that great belt of grain producing land is familiarly, if not lightly, called. Now these three captains of finance are to get together and agree which one is to defeat the insurgent candidate who seems to have the people behind him. It is said that large numbers of letters have been sent to prominent business men of the state asking them to say which man of the three is likely to carry the most votes in the particular section of the state being thus tested by a straw ballot.

THE ANTIBILLBOARD CAMPAIGN

"SLOWLY but surely," remarks the Spokane Spokesman-Review, "the fight against the billboard gains ground." There is some foundation for this statement in reports from various places. Massachusetts has taken some steps toward strict regulation of billboards. Chicago and San Francisco are not noted as centers of civic virture, but both, as well as many other cities, have declared war to some extent on the billboards. In San Francisco, and probably in other places, the real estate dealers have formally denounced billboards as an injury to property. Even Seattle is moving for repression of the "nuisance." Washington, D. C., grants no more billboard permits. In some cities, it is reported, leading merchants have abandoned billboard advertising.

While all this and more along the same line that might be stated is true, we suppose it will be a long time yet before the big billboards will disappear. They fill to some extent a demand that seems entitled to some degree of recognition, but most people will agree that the movement for the City Beautiful will operate everywhere toward their suppression or restriction in size and character.

WHEN MONEY WAS NOT NEEDED

ENEMIES of the direct primary in this and other states frequently urge that the cost to candidates for such an office as United States senator is prohibitive to any except men of large wealth. It is refreshing to read the words of Judge John D. Works, who won the nomination for senator in California.

"I have made my campaign for less than $1000," he says, "by confining my expenses to legitimate and necessary expenses, thus demonstrating that an American citizen need not be a millionaire to run for the United States senate from California. I had no organization and no paid workers anywhere in the state. I have neither expected nor received any financial help of any kind."

This is the kind of man who received the indorsement of the Republican voters of the state the first time they were given an opportunity to express their choice by direct vote. He is indorsed for the seat now occupied by Frank P. Flint, whose previous occupation was that of attorney for the Southern Pacific. It was the same Frank P. Flint who announced he would not be a candidate to succeed himself because of the excessive cost of a direct primary campaign.

No doubt Flint was right, so far as he was concerned. It would have required a capacious barrel to purchase for him the indorsement at the primaries. But for a man like Works, making an appeal direct to the people on a people's platform, the money was not required.

ASSEMBLYITE EFFORTS

IT IS REPORTED in the morning paper that by "a vigorous campaign of education the assembly Republicans of Oregon will offset the misrepresentations that have been put out by Democrats and irregular Republicans." The assemblyites, it is further stated, are going to send out large quantities of literature to the voters. This is well; voters not as ignorant as imagined by some assemblyites, will be on their guard against "misrepresentations." If there is any trick in the line of "misrepresentation" that some of the assemblyites don't know and won't employ, it will be a surprise for anybody who can discover it.

"Democrats and irregular Republicans" should be closely watched, no doubt; yet they might occasionally tell some truths, and take a notion to do about right. By the way, there are so many "irregular Republicans" these days that the "regulars" appear to be becoming few and scattering.

And why should the assemblyites send out "literature" and "arguments" to the illiterate and incompetent voters? Chairman George and other assemblyite leaders argue that the common people, the voters generally, are ignorant, unfit to select candidates, incompetent to vote on laws, and are only capable of voting a "straight ticket," selected by some self-constituted leaders. Then why should these people be sent stuff to be read, or thought about? There is a waste of corporation or other funds here; all that is necessary to send out to the cattle people is a cheap leaflet, saying: "Vote 'er straight. Hurrah for us."

But the assemblyites are realizing that they have a difficult proposition on their hands. They are appealing to the very people who they say are not fit for self-government. Their game of fooling the masses cannot be forced through as it used to be. There may not be many Democrats, but the political woods and prairies and streets are alive with "irregular Republicans."

PURE FOOD

ALARMING manifestations of the reckless disregard of human health engendered by commercial greed are shown in the results of prosecutions for food and drug adulteration by the department of agriculture of the United States during the last year. Chicago has been found the center of unlawful activity among manufacturers and firms of national reputation have fallen into the net.

For instance, one great packing company was fined for purveying a preparation of cotton seed oil for "imported Italian olive oil." Tomato catsup of another large concern was found to contain decomposed substance and to be unfit for consumption. Counterfeit cider vinegar and fruit extracts, highly adulterated and discolored, were numerous. The same was true of maple sirup and even of Neufchatel cheese. Several "dandruff cures" and "complexion beautifiers" were found to have no more potency than chalk.

Government chemists have condemned some of the most widely advertised "soothing sirups" and "infant's friends" as baby killers. There seems no limit to which some manufacturers will go to glean the dollars of distressed mothers, who read the extravagant "ads" of bogus preparations and expect to gain relief for their babies from "remedies" which are actually tinctured with the germs of death.

It is a deplorable state of affairs when the careful housekeeper, when she goes shopping, must arm herself with a list of dangerous foods and drugs. While in some sources there is criticism of the work of Dr. Wiley's experts, there remains the fact that foods may be prepared without suspicion of poison and without adulteration. Those are the safe foods to buy and except for the work of the national health guardians, the market would be flooded with disease bearing concoctions.

ESPERANTO

REMAINING open to any argument yet to be advanced in behalf of the Esperanto movement, we are so far unable to see any practical or even any artistic or moral merit in it. The announced purpose of it is to provide and put into use a common world-wide language. This sounds fine, but it is about as impracticable as a common, world-wide climate, one equal, say, to that of Rogue River valley.

One point of criticism that might be made against these linguistic enthusiasts is that they cannot agree among themselves on the exact form of language to be used, any more than the advocates of simplified spelling could agree on the orthography of many words. Mr. Brander Matthews, for example, had a different list of reformed words from that worked out by Andrew Carnegie—and so it was all along the line. One fervent local advocate of reformed spelling insisted, for instance, in spelling "the" "dhe,"—and there were all sorts of differences among the orthographical reformers.

So it is with the Esperantoists. They agree on the grand idea that there should be a common language, one spoken by a Philadelphia lawyer, an Oxford professor, a Hindu savant, a Digger Indian, a society belle and a hobo asking for a substantial handout; but they differ as to just what this language should be. If it could be left solely to Esperanto President John Barrett, all would be well; he could not doubt devise and use a language suitable for all decent people, at least; but nobody else would entirely agree with him and submit to his decision.

Considered more seriously, the Esperanto scheme seems entirely impractical. No literature of value can be thus manufactured. Language is a thing of slow evolution, and depends on myriads of varying ideas, emotions, thoughts, impulses and conceptions. It cannot be forced upon differing people any more, even less, than one form or concept of religion could be, through a Society of Promoters of Universal Religion.

The use of the English language will doubtless increase in the world, but not until many evoluting generations have passed, if ever, will a large portion of the people of Europe cease to speak French, other portions Spanish, others German, and so on. And the world will be a good deal older before the Chinaman will conform in common speech to the Esperanto concept of our friend Mr. Barrett.

SIX ACRES AND RICHES

A WOMAN, Mrs. Allison, living near Prosser, Wash., owns and cultivates six acres of land. How she happened to be possessed of only this rather irregular, if even number of acres in that wide country is not explained, but according to a supposedly veracious local story, this is what she has. Nor does the story detail whether she is a widow, or has a husband who has learned to live on the principle that everybody works but father.

But the fact of interest to the general public is that on this six acres Mrs. Allison raised last year 6000 boxes of apples that she sold at a price that netted her over $7000. Very likely she raised some other things also—vegetables, chickens, and possibly children, but the apples alone brought in $7000 above the year's expense of raising them.

To many eastern people this true story will be incredible, but out here in the Pacific northwest it is scarcely remarkable. It is thus mentioned here more as a typical than as a wonderful incident.

There is a helpful lesson in the announcement from Payette, Idaho, that the demand for the cantaloupes produced in the valley surrounding that busy town has overwhelmed the producers, leaving orders from a number of cities unfilled. In connection with this must be taken another significant fact, that the price being paid for Payette cantaloupes is nearly double that offered for the product of any other section of the northwest. It is well to remember that but a few years ago the Payette country was considered worthless except as sheep and cattle range. Men pushed across the valley in an effort to reach land farther west, and for many years refused to consider the possibility of home building in a section so uninviting. But with the development of irrigation in the intermountain country, men discovered that the light sandy soil was wonderfully productive, and that the most highly flavored fruits and vegetables would grow to perfection. It was not long until the apparently worthless land was selling at $500 to $1000 per acre—and the end is not yet.

The call for help comes from the fruitgrowers of the Milton-Freewater district. While fruit is ripening rapidly it is said that men and women cannot be had to gather and pack it, and thousands of dollars' worth of early varieties are sure to be lost. While in the cities hundreds of men remain in self-inflicted idleness, the grain fields and the orchards call them to labor—but they heed not. The loss of ripened fruit is unpleasant to consider, when one thinks of the high cost of living, for the cold days of winter will soon come, when the dish of choice fruit will be passed sparingly because of short supply. And yet some people complain that there are too many people in this country already!

All Oregon is interested in the efforts of 'Gene Simpson of Corvallis to establish the Chinese pheasant as the game bird of the northwest. Introduced in this country a quarter century ago, the pheasant had a hard time of it for a number of years before men could understand its value to the state and to the country. Sportsmen with broad views saw the opportunity to build up bird shooting in Oregon and spent good money in encouraging propagation of the birds. To men like Mr. Simpson, whose love of the beautiful, as well as enthusiasm for true sport impel them to take advanced positions in any matter of common good, the state will always owe a debt of gratitude.

A millionaire New Yorker who, riding 50 miles an hour in an automobile, crashed into a carriage and killed a girl, has been held in $25,000 bonds on a charge of murder or manslaughter, and if the evidence shows carelessness on his part it is to be hoped that the punishment will be severe. An example needs to be made of some of the millionaire speed maniacs who are reckless and regardless of poorer people's lives. Not that a person should be punished for a wrong act because he is rich, but the law should show a rich man in such a case no favor because of his wealth.

The Los Angeles Times, an extremely "regular" and "conservative" organ, is naturally greatly disgruntled at the result of the recent primary election in California. In fact, it does not believe in primaries or people's government at all, and rails lengthily at the "reformers" of Oregon, whom it says the California "reformers" have copied after. "Reformers," it says, "are a funny bunch." They are; they are having oodles of fun just now, with more in prospect, at the expense of the regulars and standpatters.

Within a month, America's greatest army, that which attacks education, will again fall in line at the call of the school bell. What a tremendous institution the schools are, what a force for good, what a blessing to youth and old age! Few people stop to think of the wonderful force of 20,000,000 little heads all bent on one object, all busy with one purpose. And that is what the school army really means.

The mayor of Ottumwa, Iowa, has been ousted from his position for permitting gambling in the town, by a decision of a court. This is a warning that other executive officials may do well to heed. They are sworn to enforce the laws against crime, if they don't do so a just judge may turn them out of office.

Tramps should be made to work, argues and urges an exchange. This may be unconstitutional. Many other persons than tramps decline to work. But at this season of the year at least people who do work would do well not to feed tramps. There is no excuse in this region for a man to be a bum.

There is something wrong with the poultry business in Oregon when dealers are compelled to ship a carload of live chickens from Nebraska to Portland during the hot weather of August. It looks like carrying coals to Newcastle to ship poultry to one of the best poultry sections of the country.

It is not only the far western cities that are growing rapidly. Detroit shows up, according to a census bulletin, with a population of 465,766, a gain in 10 years of 180,062, or 63 per cent. This is a record of which the big Michigan town may well be proud.

The pig iron production of the United States, according to the Iron Age, was 25,795,471 tons in 1909, and 15,012,392 tons for the first ..... of 1910 as against some 9,000,000 tons in 1895 and in 1896. The supply of ore is practically inexhaustible.

Why don't Brothers Ellis and Hawley now come openly and valiantly to the defense of standpatism and Cannonism? Are they going to play insurgent?

It's nearly time for a wheat blockade.

Fine Collection of Jonahs.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Republicans are daily adding to their fine collection of Jonahs. Senator Crane of Massachusetts, appears now to have become the expert authority for the administration on the subject of who is to be heaved overboard, and has been traveling from place to place to indicate who is next to be cast into the angry political waters. Speaker Cannon was long ago marked as the chief victim to be thrown to the "great fish" of the Bible narrative, popularly supposed to be very like a whale, but possibly a prehistoric submarine with excellent accommodations for politicians temporarily in retirement. Secretary Ballinger is also pretty generally agreed upon as bound for the same destination. And now it appears that Aldrichism, if not Aldrich himself, must, in Senator Crane's judgment, be similarly unloaded.

At any rate, after the recent conferences with the Rhode Island senator, it is announced that he is firm in his intention not to seek another election, and also that he will soon make a public statement explaining or refuting the charges brought against him by a brother Republican, Senator Bristow of Kansas. As this will break Mr. Aldrich's consistent habit of 30 years in not replying to calumnies, we see how strong the feeling has become that in him his party has a burden grievous to be borne.

We notice that in the west the Jonah figure of speech is less in use than that of the scapegoat. The latter is, in fact, more expressive and more pertinent to what is actually going on. To pounce upon a Jonah and fling him into the stormy sea is to imply a very strong conviction of his personal guilt; whereas to single out a man as a scapegoat, and send him off into the wilderness, may simply mean that he, though possibly a very good fellow, has to be made a sacrifice of for the sake of the party. The terse and epigrammatic west calls this "making a goat" of a politician, or, still more picturesquely, "making an Angora" of him. We observe that this is what Mr. Ballinger's pastor, who is now in New York, fears will be done with the secretary. Knowing his parishioner to be "pure and above reproach," the Rev. Mr. Matthews naturally resents the evident purpose of the Republican party to "make a scapegoat of him." "If it does," adds the clergyman, "you will hear a roar of protest coming out of the Rocky mountains that will make the noisiest volcano in the world bury its head in shame."

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A Cannon or Ballinger or Aldrich has, innocently or otherwise, become the embodiment of tendencies in the party which the people strongly object to, and so, in order to placate the voters, a movement is started to disown and displace the men who have given the offense. But note the inevitable result. The step is felt to be a tacit confession that the worst which has been charged is true. Thus whether the offending members of the party are clung to or thrown over, a bad impression has been created and is certain to do political damage to the party. If nothing is done, people will say: "You confess that you have unfit leaders, yet you are either unable or unwilling to depose them." On the other hand, if those who the public says "must go" are made to go, the cry will be raised: "Well, you kept them over only because you were frightened. How do we know that you will not speedily take them back again, or that you have not still with you many others as rascally?"

In all seriousness, it is very difficult for a party setting out to remove handicaps in a campaign to do so with any assurance that, politically, a bad matter will not be made worse. Today, for example, the real mischief has already been done. Whatever cloud Cannon and Ballinger and Aldrich could cast upon their party prospects this year, is already lowering and black, and it is doubtful if anything can now be done to remove it.

All this is not to say that parties are not bound to try to tone themselves up by sending men under suspicion to the rear. Be the immediate political effect good or bad, the thing must be done. Ships that have sprung a leak have no option about jettisoning a part of their cargo. They may sink if they do, but they certainly will if they do not. Yet when all is said there does remain something comic in the idea that a party which has obviously become unpopular may at once recover popularity by disowning unpopular men. It is too much like the futility of the butcher who sought to reassure a customer about some questionable meat by telling him that it was not it but the butcher himself that smelled bad.

Pertinent Political Paragraphs.

From the Woodburn Independent (Rep.).

We may be in error—and one is liable to err—but we are of the opinion that Wallace McCamant, assembly candidate for supreme judge, will be the lowest man on the minority ticket.

Permit us to observe during vacation period that when the political ball begins to roll it will be very palpable that the assembly ticket is not near so strong as it used to be.

We have particularly inquired of those who travel over the state what the feeling is generally in regard to the assembly. Invariably the answer is that for every one of the assembly there are 12 against it, but the dozen say little. It is this quiet, determined faction that will decide the day at the direct primary. Their minds are made up.

Dr. Calvin S. White, secretary of the state board of health, who has been investigating typhoid cases in Roseburg, says that the disease was not caused by the city water, but from water drunk from private wells. Dr. White said that he found no indications of typhoid germs in the city water, but upon analyzing samples taken from several wells had found symptons of the dreaded affliction, which shows that people of towns should avoid the use of well water. It is the water that is in motion that is pure and safe.

August 21 in History—Death of Richard III

On the death of Edward IV, in 1483, his crafty and unscrupulous brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, gathered quickly into his hands the reins of power, proceeding with consummate audacity and ruthlessness to sweep every strong rival out of his path. Contenting himself for a few weeks only with the title of Protector, he soon disputed the validity of his brother Edward's marriage, caused an obsequious parliament to set aside the young sons whom the latter had left, declaring them to be illegitimate, and placed the crown on his own head.

The little princes (King Edward V and Richard, Duke of York), immured in the tower, were murdered at their uncle's command, and Richard III appeared, for the time, to have triumphed in his ambitious villainy. But, popular as he made himself in many cunning ways, his deeds excited a horror which united Lancastrians with the party of York in a common detestation.

Friends of Henry, Earl of Richmond, then in exile, were not slow to take advantage of this feeling. Henry could claim descent from the same John of Gaunt, son of Edward III, to whom the house of Lancaster traced its lineage; but his family—the Beauforts—sprang from the mistress, not the wife of the great Duke of Lancaster, and had only been legitimated by act of parliament. The Lancastrians, however, were satisfied with the royalty of his blood, and the Yorkists were made content by his promise to marry a daughter of Edward IV. On this understanding being arranged, Henry came over from Brittany to England, landing at Milford Haven on the 8th of August, 1485, and advancing through Wales, he was joined by great numbers as he moved.

Richard, who had no lack of courage, marched quickly to meet him, and the two forces joined battle on Bosworth Field on Sunday, August 21. At the outset of the fighting Richard was deserted by a large division of his army and he saw that his fate was sealed. He plunged, with despairing rage, into the thickest of the struggle and was slain. His crowned helmet, which he had worn, was found by Sir Reginald Bray, battered and broken, under a hawthorne bush, and placed on the head of his rival, who soon attained a more solemn coronation as Henry VII.

Both the character and personal appearance of Richard III have furnished matter of controversy. He was regarded as a tyrant by his subjects, but at the same time he was not destitute of some good qualities. As king he seems really to have studied his country's welfare, passed good laws, endeavored to put an end to extortion, declined the free gifts offered to him by several towns, and declared he would rather have the hearts of his subjects than their money.

Tradition is divided as to Richard's personal appearance, and the story of his deformity is possibly derived from Lancastrian malignity and from a misunderstanding of his nickname, "Crouchback." The face in all the portraits extant of Richard is a remarkable one, full of energy and decision, yet gentle and sad-looking, suggesting the idea not so much of a tyrant as of a mind accustomed to unpleasant thoughts. Nowhere do we find depicted the warlike, hard-favored visage attributed to him by Sir Thomas More. With such a one did the long reign of the Plantagenets terminate. The fierce spirit and the valor of the race never showed more strongly than at the close. The middle ages, too, as far as England was concerned, may be said to have passed away with Richard III.

August 21, 1808, occurred the battle of Vimerio, Portugal, between the English and French; the first of the joint meetings between Lincoln and Douglass took place in 1858 and the Charter Oak at Hartford, Conn., blew down in 1856. It is the birthday of St. Frances de Sales, the celebrated Catholic divine (1567); King William IV. of England (1765); Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie (1785); Jules Michelet, the French historian (1798); and William D. Gallagher, poet and journalist (1808). It is the date of the death of Sir John Leake, English rear admiral (1720), and Lady Mary M. Wortley Montague (1762).

News Forecast of Coming Week

Washington, Aug. 20.—Politicians of all parties and all factions will follow with keen interest the western trip of Colonel Roosevelt. The ex-president will leave his home at Oyster Bay Tuesday and after a day's stop in Chicago, where he will address a meeting of farmers, he will proceed direct to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he is to speak at the Frontier day celebration. He is scheduled to remain in Cheyenne from Saturday until Monday, when he will depart for Denver.

An important primary election will be held Tuesday in Georgia, when the Democrats will choose their candidates for governor and other state officers, the judiciary, representatives in congress and county and local officials. The nominees will be elected at the state election in October. The chief contest is for the renomination of Governor Joseph Brown. His opponent is Hoke Smith, whom Mr. Brown succeeded in the governorship two years ago.

Cardinal Vannutelli, accompanied by a numerous suite, is booked to sail from England Friday for Montreal, where he is to be the personal representative of the pope at the great Eucharistic congress to be held in that city next month.

The first of the big state fairs in the middle west this year will be held at Des Moines, where the Iowa State Fair will open Monday to continue until September 2.

An unusually large number of important conventions and conferences are on the calendar for the week. Included among the number are the 12th annual national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, to be held at St. Louis; the annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities, at St. Paul; the 17th annual convention of the National Hay association, at Cedar Point, Ohio; the 20th annual conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, which will be held in Chattanooga preliminary to the annual meeting of the American Bar association; the annual convention of the United States Harness association, at Bethlehem, N. H., and the annual meetings of the International Association of Factory Inspectors and the International association of Labor Commissioners, the sessions of which will be divided between Hendersonville and Columbia, S. C.

Power of the Steel Trust.

By John Moody in Moody's Magazine.

The real strength of the Steel trust is to be found, and only found, in its steadily increasing hold on the natural resources which it requires for the building up of its business and the maintenance of its position in the industrial world. Today it holds as assets of far reaching importance not only a claim to the old Lake Superior iron-ore deposits (which it acquired at the time of the consolidation) but the tremendously valuable lease on the Great Northern ore lands, which contain 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 tons of iron ore; it owns practically in fee simple, the Tennessee deposits, which contain nearly as much ore as the Great Northern fields, and in addition about 2,000,000,000 tons of coal; it owns over 3000 miles of railroad lines, including an immensely valuable system of belt lines in the Chicago district, important and extremely profitable railroads in Minnesota; roads of vast carrying capacity connecting Lake Erie with the Pittsburg district; relatively valuable lines in the Tennessee district; extensive and practically exclusive deposits of coking coal in Pennsylvania; steamship lines on the great lakes, with vastly greater carrying capacity than those owned at the time of the consolidation. These assets are entirely outside its numerous new steel mills and blast furnaces which have been built during the last half dozen years in many parts of the country, and of the remarkable industrial city of Gary, erected entirely out of surplus earnings.

From an Outsider.

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.

"We're bigger 'an you by 20,000 cries Portland.

Heavens, can it be? Has that awful, blood-curdling, soul-paralyzing contingency been realized? Is it possible that the ancient and honorable fishing village down by the Columbia has really surpassed that municipal merriment to the Alaskan nugget, Seattle?

Wait. "What is your proof?" is the belated inquiry from the shores of Puget sound.

"The official announcement has not been made, but—— * * *—And so the merry neighborhood quarrel goes on. There is a great deal of noise and fury and it all rests upon the question as to whether there are more human souls in Portland or Seattle.

Until the matter of Seattle's vacant houses—10,284—was explained, the man up a tree favored the Oregon city. But this was not taking into account the fact, clearly explained by the Seattle Times, that the domicile vacancy was merely due to the summer hegira to the lakes and mountains.

It seems some 20,000 residents—just the advantage claimed by Portland, by the way—move regularly each summer to escape sunshine. Probably some of them go as far as Alaska. In the fall, so says the Seattle Times, they come back to enjoy the winter climate and Seattle is her full self again.

No More Monte Carlos.

From the Boston Globe.

Belgium is showing itself in earnest in the work of suppressing the long fashionable and prosperous public gambling halls in the little kingdom when its police descend upon the Kursaal at Ostend in the thick of the play and raid it like a vulgar dive.

Time was when Paris licensed gambling, and until Bismarck came to power in united Germany the princes there were in open partnership with gamblers. Now Monte Carlo, in its wretched little principality, is the one refuge of the players in all Europe. It can be only a question of a short time when some particularly outrageous climax to this continuous scandal will stir France to suppress the Monte Carlo casino, its suicides' park and its sordid princeling with one sweep of moral indignation.

While we never have legalized the green cloth in this country, there was a period when gambling was condoned as the necessary attachment to a successful watering place such as Saratoga and Long Branch. One house of the recent Cuban congress amused itself with the favorable considertaion of a project to set up a new world Monte Carlo in that island. If the little republic should ever venture upon this anachronistic folly we might find ourselves involved in the complications which always threaten France from Monte Carlo.

The Albany Democrat thus endeavors to be funny: This contest between Albany and Corvallis continues to be funny. The Gazette-Times is willing to admit that Albany can raise cabbage heads on human shoulders, but declares the soil of Corvallis so rich and the water so perfect that it is possible to water a boulder and grow a brown stone front and the sprinkling of a buffalo chip will develop a Jersey heifer. And we are a happy contented people. Long ago have we learned how to hitch the woodshed to the cellar and go out in our dustless carriage for a joyless spin or ride with fineless court session on the morrow.