

DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

BY HOFER BROS.



FAME IS FLEETING.

Oh, where is mighty Kitchener,
The man of grit and gore?
And Ellen Stone, ah, what of her?
We hear her name no more.

And what's "Coin" Harvey doing now
And "Socksless" Jerry, say?
Where's Captain Lemley, anyhow,
Has Funston passed away?

Oh, where is Baden-Powell, and who
Is watching Simon Sam,
Oh, what's become of Paty du
Whose other name was Clam?

Oh, fame's a fleeting thing, alas!
The heroes come and go,
So many things are brought to pass
Within a year or so!

Who, when the snowflakes fly next
fall
May name one Russian chap,
Or still be able to recall
The name of any Jap.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Edward P. Hoyt, for twenty-five years a trusted employee of a New York bank, recently disappeared and it was discovered that the bank's accounts were \$22,000 short. His pecuniations had been going on for three years.

The shrewd detective called into the case did not follow the trail left by Hoyt in his flight. He hesitantly looked up the man's past life. He found that Hoyt, although married, had long been a familiar companion of a Mrs. Clark, upon whom he had lavished money. It was for Mrs. Clark the detective searched, knowing that a woman who can drive a man to drink will also make him forget caution.

And when Mrs. Clark was found Hoyt was found, also. He had deserted his family; he had cut off his whiskers and changed his appearance as much as possible; he had changed his name; he had made himself another man in every respect as well as he could; but there was one thing he could not change, and that was the thralldom of the women who had made him sell his honor, reputation and manhood.

The detective knew human nature well.

Twenty-five years' accumulation of steady business habits are not thrown off without a potent cause. A man does not turn from integrity to thievery except under strong influences.

As no burglar breaks into an unknown house; as no disease takes hold upon a constitution not previously undermined; so no crime is possible to any man without a previous debasement of character.

Home, honor, friends, that have been a man's for years, are sweet to him. He cannot suddenly exchange them for crime, disgrace and flight, and he would not if he could. Jeckyl-Hyde transformations do not take place in everyday fact.

No; there is no mysterious potion or occult power that can suddenly change man's character.

But there are forces that can do it in time. One is hard drink. The other is fast women.

The man who takes to either of these never knows where it may lead him. Only one thing is settled in advance: It can only lead him downward, slowly at first, maybe, and afterwards by leaps and bounds, until theft of a few dollars for a night's pleasure grows into thefts of hundreds and thousands.

It is easy to slide down hill when once started. The devil pushes and he has greased the ways.

Home, honor, friends become smaller in the distance and the momentum grows stronger and stronger.

The force that has pulled a man down—do you think he can break away from it in the instant of his disaster and disgrace?

No; it has mastered him completely. He is its slave, its tool. In most cases when a once straight man goes wrong he is found drunk of with a woman, or both.

The French have a pointed saying, "Look for the woman." It has as much point here as in France. Human nature is much the same the world over.

MOVEMENT NOT POPULAR.

There is little prospect of success

for the proposed movement to settle colored people from the United States in the Republic of Liberia. Similar projects have been launched in the last 80 years, but few of them have brought substantial gain or happiness to those who took part in the migration. It has usually been a story of destitution, disease and disappointment, and many who have undertaken to assist in the establishing of a negro state in the land of their forefathers have been only too glad to return to the United States. The association which has been formed among the colored people of Newark, N. J., to encourage the immigration of families to Liberia hopes to raise a colony of at least 20,000 people in the cotton belt who will make their homes in Africa and engage in farming. Liberia, which lies nearly under the equator, on the west coast of Africa, has a fertile soil that is well watered and highly adapted to the cultivation of tropical products, but the climate is unhealthy, the markets limited, and the people generally far from prosperous. Possibly a colony of intelligent, industrious and provident black people would do well, but the chances are against it, if the experiences of the past teach anything.

PERDICARIS, THE MOROCCO CAPTIVE.

The capture by Morocco bandits of an American citizen, who is held for a ransom, and for whose release the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France are bending their best energies, arouses some curiosity as to the personality of the man who thus becomes a center of interest and attention on the world's stage. Ion Perdicaris is one of the most distinguished residents of Tangier. He has lived in this country, and his father and his family were well known at Trenton, N. J.

Perdicaris, now 70 years of age, is the son of a Greek, George A. Perdicaris, who came to the United States some 50 or 60 years ago as a refugee from his native land, under sentence of death, for some political offense. George A. Perdicaris became an instructor of Greek at Harvard, but resigned and became interested in the formation of gas companies in various cities. He organized the gas company at Trenton, which proved very profitable, a large block of the stock of which is now owned by the captive of the Morocco bandits. During the civil war the elder Perdicaris contributed liberally to the Southern cause.

Ion Perdicaris went abroad many years ago, and was so fascinated with the white city of Tangier, within 35 miles by steamer from Gibraltar, that he decided to take up his residence there with the little colony of Europeans and Americans. Within a short distance of the town he purchased from the sultan a palace, where, with a retinue of servants and attendants and almost unlimited wealth, he lived like an Oriental prince. He cultivated the arts; painted well and has written books on the country and the people. That he should be captured by rebel brigands seems like the irony of fate, as he has always upheld the rights of the natives against the harshness of taxation, on one occasion defying, on their behalf, the United States consul.

THE CONVENTION FAD.

The ruling fad of the age is said to be conventions. Every trade, occupation, calling and business has state and national conventions, even extending to the international bodies.

During the world's fair at St. Louis the conventions will number over 300, and they include every form of commercial, social, fraternal and religious bodies.

The world is better for these meetings perhaps, as they bring together people of all shades and opinions and much knowledge and wisdom is disseminated. We doubt however whether they will be permanent and continue to pursue their missions.

Fads of all kinds are born of honest purposes and fostered by people who are sincere, but the convention fad is nurtured more by the desire to bring large crowds of delegates to certain towns and cities for the purpose of stimulating business. Of course behind every convention are many who are laboring for a specific goal, but in the main the convention fad is the child of ambition, local and selfish.

The spirit of co-operation is responsible for some of the meetings, but does not prevail as a rule. Meetings are usually attended with more or less factional feelings and they become a center of strife between would-be leaders and aspiring members. Many an association has been organized by one or two men as a means to advance themselves in the political or financial world, with little thought of the benefit that would accrue to the ordinary individual. Conventions are the go and as long as they have the upper hand it is well to pamper and nurse them, but a few years will see many changes and one will be the dearth of conventions.

PEACE ARBITRATION.

Among the English friends of the peace and arbitration cause whose purpose to attend the Boston congress in October is most recently advised is Miss Sophia Sturge of Birmingham. Peculiar interest attaches to the intended visit of Miss Sturge to Boston; for it was her father, the eminent English philanthropist, Joseph Sturge the friend of so many of our anti-slavery leaders, the beautiful poetical tributes to whom by both Whittier and his sister will be remembered, who in Boston, in 1841, first proposed an International Peace Congress. That first peace congress met in London in 1843, with many of the Massachusetts men in attendance to whom Sturge had broached his idea. In the great peace congresses which followed during the next few years, Joseph Sturge and Henry Richard were the most efficient English co-workers with our own Elbin Burritt. It is in fond remembrance of her father's relation to Boston and the old peace congresses that Miss Sturge plans to come to the congress here in October; although, always earnest and active herself in the great causes which commanded her father's devotion, she has special schemes of her own for peace work which she wishes to make known to the workers here.

It is hoped that the widow of Henry Richard, the friend of Sturge and Burritt and Sumner, for so long the influential secretary of the English peace society, may also come over to the congress. Mrs. Richard is still most active in the peace cause in England, president of the Peace Union, the leading organization of the women workers. She was present at the Rouen congress last autumn, and her presence here in October would be grateful.

THE WAGE AND LIVING PROBLEM.

The Socialist vote is apparently at a standstill if the partial returns from the recent election are a safe criterion to judge by. Socialism does not flourish very rapidly in the West, for the conditions that create and foster it are not prevalent.

In the great industrial centers Socialism has a strong foothold and may become a factor in politics. The cause is the growing discontent among the factory and mill hands, where the wage and living problems daily confront the toilers.

One of the hard things of modern commercial life is to adjust the scale of wages so that they may meet the needs of the laborer.

These questions are grave ones and have caused more than common thinking for the men who are behind the competitive industries. They will eventually adjust themselves along the lines of justice.

FOLLOWING MARION COUNTY.

Linn county has purchased a new steam road roller and the work on roads in that county will now go forward in earnest. The counties of the Willamette valley are following the lead set by the Marion county court and within a few years the old dirt road will give way to modern beds.

The people are demanding better highways and the officials of this county set the pace. With such stretches of fine crushed rock road as the residents of Liberty enjoy, the good resulting can not be overestimated.

A few years ago the cost would have made it impractical and impossible to construct county roads of solid rock, but with the many recent improvements in crushing machinery and the determination of property owners to construct permanent thoroughfares, the old dirt grades will soon be things of the past.

Japan is a country of hoary antiquity, with temples over a thousand years old, but modern civilization is rapidly transforming it. The first railroad built in Japan dates back only to 1872. It extended from Yokohama to Tokio. Japanese railways are something like toy roads. The cars are small, but comfortable, and travel at considerable less than full speed. A peculiar custom is the serving of tea to travelers free of charge while the train is in motion.

A Washington dispatch credits President Roosevelt with having decided to make a thorough investigation into the conduct of the courts and the territorial executive toward the mining interests of Alaska. He has been influenced to take this action by the numerous complaints which miners have made concerning the indiscriminate appointment of receivers for mining claims. Nearly

every claim in the first judicial district is said to have been thrown into the hands of receivers and heavy costs imposed on their owners. This is doubtless true regarding most of the mining properties in the Nome district not controlled by the Lane syndicate, which has been grabbing everything in sight. So much scandal has been afloat regarding mining affairs in that section since the opening of the district that it is high time a thorough investigation was made and a complete house-cleaning carried out, if the charges freely circulated are proved to be true.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The French government receives a revenue of \$5,000,000 a year from manufacturing matches. Last year 800 tons of sulphur were used in the industry.

When Queen Alexandra heard how the moles were destroying crops in Wales she ordered a mole-skin muff. They became the rage, and the moles are nearly exterminated.

The ancient bridge at Ayr, Scotland, built in 1232 and made famous by Robert Burns, has been ordered to be closed for repairs. It will cost \$25,000 to put it in good condition.

According to the European journals of science, the great storm of red dust which swept up from Africa over Europe some time ago is doing a good service to science in making the strata in the Alpine glaciers so that they can be studied with greater accuracy in the future.

A rare case of longevity is cited in the files of Mrs. Hanna C. Baker, Henry N. Spences, John R. Spences and Mrs. Fanny F. Fowler, brothers and sisters, all living in Noank, in the town of Groton, Conn., whose ages aggregate more than three centuries or, minutely, 329 years.

Prof. W. L. Underwood, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reports that mosquito larvae are a favorite food for gold fish, and that the introduction of gold fish into many small streams of New England where mosquitoes breed would be preferable to the use of kerosene in destroying the pest.

Collector Stratton, of the San Francisco port, has received notification that the Chinese minister has made the following regulations as to the use of the flag; A flag having one dragon rampant in a yellow moon will be reserved for common use; two dragons are to be used only in the case of merchantile joint stock companies.

A national capital real estate dealer offered for sale a farm about three miles from Alexandria, Va., which was once a part of George Washington's estate. His advertisement, at first sight, created a sensation among correspondents, as it read: "Late President Washington's estate for sale; residence, outbuildings; 250 acres; magnificent farm near railroad and river; bargain." But it was no part of Mount Vernon.

X-RADIUMS

The Court street improvement committee has not been heard from for several days.

What about that Fourth of July celebration? Nearly time a committee was appointed to investigate the wishes of the people.

The school election promises to be a very warm affair. Better schools and higher grades will be the slogan of the progressive citizen.

IN EVERY HOME

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THE SENTRY BOX

Our Treatment of Honest Public Servants.

"The pay of all public men is much too small," said Senator Frye, of Maine, today in a brief discussion of the bill recently prepared by the Senate and introduced by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, to increase the salaries of the president and vice-president, of the members of the cabinet and of congress.

"To that generalization," Senator Frye continued, "I should make one exception. The President's salary is large enough. He is paid fifty thousand dollars a year, his house is furnished rent free and he has many perquisites that, in the end, materially increase his annual income. I should make no change in his salary.

"The salaries of members of the cabinet are far below what they should be. The pay is only eight thousand dollars a year and on this salary they are expected to maintain an official position the cost of which greatly exceeds that amount. They must live in good houses and good houses in the best localities here can't be rented for less than five thousand dollars a year. I should say that house rent and carriages would about equal the salary a member of the cabinet draws from the government.

"I have in mind a certain cabinet officer, who gave up a law practice worth thirty thousand dollars a year to accept the portfolio of an important department at Washington. His family were hospitable people who entertained handsomely, and they lived at the rate of forty thousand dollars a year. After two years of service this man resigned, giving as a reason that his private income would not permit so great an excess of expenditure over his official salary. All cabinet officers have many social and official duties that they cannot escape and a salary twice as large as they now receive would be only sufficient to maintain a position in keeping with their official prominence.

"I think that the salaries of representatives and senators should be increased also. I have been in public life many years and have never seen the time when I could afford to keep house and live within my income from the government. I have been able to keep within my income by living at hotels and boarding houses and this is what every public man, without a private fortune must do. Unfortunately the most of my income is my salary from the government and I must accommodate my expenses to it.

"The truth is, the men who have the ability to serve their country and their constituents properly at Washington are underpaid. This is true of members of congress and of many men holding responsible places in the executive departments. I am often surprised to find in the departments men of distinguished ability, drawing salaries of fourteen and sixteen hundred dollars a year whose service to a great corporation or business house would be worth many times that amount.

"Members of congress have many expenses the public knows nothing about. This is particularly true of representatives and senators from the western states whose weekly mail includes many hundreds of letters and who employ additional secretaries to handle it. The government allows each member of congress a secretary

but it is not unusual for congressmen to spend several thousand dollars each congress for extra service. When you remember, as I have previously explained, that the majority of these gentlemen have no private fortunes and keep within their income you will understand that rigid economy is required to make both ends meet and without running in debt.

"The passage of a proper bill to increase the salaries of the public officials mentioned would be manifestly just. The trouble with the last bill increasing the salaries of representatives and senators was that it applied to the congress that passed it and the country resented. Your bill however, under which the salaries do not take effect until a later congress could not be fairly criticized."

It seems manifestly unfair for the people to use the strong executive ability and honest work of great men year after year in public work managing the public interests and sadly under pay them and when worn out in such service push them out, poor and unable to earn a livelihood. Their salaries should be sufficient to enable them to put away a little for the time of need.

THE SENTRY.
Note.—Responsibility for the opinions and utterances of "The Sentry" is assumed by the Sentry Box Bureau, of 825 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

Grand Sire Arrives.

John B. Goodwin, grand sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will arrive in Portland from Seattle today, and will be the guest of honor of the local lodges until Sunday. He will pay a fraternal visit to Halls lodge tonight. Tomorrow he will view the grand scenery along the Columbia river, an excursion to Cascade Locks having been arranged. Tomorrow evening there will be a reception at Arlon hall, followed by a banquet. Sunday Mr. Goodwin will be taken to the Lewis and Clark fair grounds, and other points of interest.

The reception committee consists of:

Grand lodge—W. T. Williamson, J. A. Mills, W. H. Hobson, W. A. Carter, E. E. Sharon, Robert Andrews, Joseph Micelli, George H. Burnett, O. D. Doane, Claud Gatch, W. I. Vawter, Phil Metschan, R. Alexander, J. H. Nelson.

Grand encampment—Thomas F. Ryan, P. W. Stewart, J. J. Walton, Richard Scott, W. M. Green.

Rebekah assembly—Nora W. Barnett, Ella Fraser, Lizzie C. Howell. A large number of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs from various parts of the state are in Portland to welcome him.

The Briefest Signature.

The shortest signature ever written in a Louisville hotel appeared on the Seelbach register last night. Including the name of the town and his signature, William Williams of New York only wrote four letters on the book. It was like this:

"W. Wms.," with ditto mark under the word New York, which appeared on the line above.

Mr. Williams is not a large man and does not believe in the useless waste of energy. He believes in doing things the shortest way.—Louisville Herald.

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