The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1907.

MR. TAFT ON RAILROAD PROBLEMS. In his speech at Columbus Mr. Taft declared in most positive terms his opposition to ownership of the railroads by the Government. He summed up objections in these three statements, to wit:

ments, to wit:

First, because existing Government railways are not managed with either the efficisncy or economy of privately managed
roads and the rates charged are not as low
and thegfore not beneficial to the public;
Second, because it would involve an expenditure or estiainty \$12,000,000,000 to acquire the interstate railways and the creation of an enormous National debt.

Third, because it would place in the hands
of a reckless executive a power of control
over business and politics that the imagination can hardly conceive, and would expose
our popular institutions to danger.

These are sound objections. Yet it is

e are sound objections. Yet it is conceivable that the evils arising fro private ownership may appear so grave as to induce the country some time to accept Government ownership as remedy; especially if the abuses which have become so notoriously flagrant shall not be soon and effectually checked by control of law.

But a beginning has been made for such control; and it will depend on the determination and fidelity of the representatives of the people to make it increasingly effective. law enough now, additional statutes will be enacted. The country will not run headlong into Government ownership, but will first employ all possible means to secure effective regula-

With one part of Mr. Taft's remarks we cannot agree. He withholds assent from the argument that the present physical value of all the railroads of the country should be the basis of rates-allowing only a fair profit on such valuation. Mr. Taft says that 'land for terminals and right of way and the cost of construction have in creased so enormously that the total of their securities upon which they pay dividends and interest is not much if any in excess of present physical value." This is merely an opinion, with which most will be unable to agree. Overcapitalization, in innumerable stances, is a very patent fact. But if it isn't true, inquiry for ascertainment of the real truth will not hurt the railroads and will satisfy the country Closest scrutiny, under direction of law, every issue of bonds, and there should be no issue, unless under conditions expressly specified by law. The griev ance of the country, or the grievance it thinks it has, lies in the inflation of stocks and bonds, on which the traffic is expected and required to pay dividends. Enormous issue of new stocks and bonds, to cover operations in Wall street, increases the burden of the people, as they fully believe; and they object to taxation of their industry through manipulation of traffic rates, to support these operations. But if the people are shown that everything is fair and the profits only moderate, they will not be unreasonable in their treatment of the raffroads.

LET THEM TRY THE INITIATIVE. The Oregonian has no expectation that the people of Oregon will veto the legislative bill appropriating to the University of Oregon the sum of \$125,-100 per year, now submitted to the refstate institution for the ensuing year or dangerous proportions without some more. The university will get on somesubject to just such periodical attacks as disgraced San Francisco on Labor

The Oregonian has heretofore sug-

vote by the people on the \$125,000 appropriation and nobody will be satisfied under the initiative would stand a good the subject. There will be no referendum on an initiative bill.

A PORT OF COLUMBIA YET.

The effect of defeat in the State Suoreme Court of the Port of Columbia bill will not be seriously felt by Columbia River shipping interests this sea-son, as the O. R. & N. Co. has agreed to bear the burden of bar pilotage for another year and will also continue to operate a tug service at the river enrance. But it will have the effect of placing our commerce at the mercy of the pilot ring for at least another year. Farrell, the Pilot Commissioner who Mr. brought the suit, will continue to seil beans and bacon in Portland and disclaim all knowledge of bars or bar pilots, and the latter, secure in their Astoria retreat, will go out if the weather suits them and remain inside if it does not. They have had things their own way so long that, as soon as the nervousness occasioned by the hanging over their heads of the Port of Columbia bill has worn off, they will resume their former attitude of doing as they please regardless of the interests and desires of the port that is paying the bills.

Meanwhile the remedy is entirely in the hands of the people of Multnomah County. The Supreme Court has said that the Legislature under the amended constitution had no business to create special corporation. But this same mended constitution provides a way by which the people themselves may do that very thing. There is time before the next regular election to prepare ar initiative bill creating the Port of Co iumbia and endowing it with all the powers sought to be conferred by the legislative act.

THE REFERENDUM CLUB

The ease with which the referendum can be diverted from its intended function and made to serve the purposes of a revengeful political machine is shown in the fight which the Multnomah County Commissioners are mak-ing on Sheriff Stevens. The County Court, which had permitted a Democratic Sheriff to have full control of he county prisoners, including their eeding, enforced an old and almost forgotten law and took the prisoners out of the control of Stevens. In order ustodian of the prisoners, the last Legislature passed a law giving him control of them, including their feeding, at a rate more than 30 per cent permitted his Democratic predecessor o charge. The County Court, not to be thus defeated in its attempt to strengthen its political machine, invoked the aid of the referendum.

Every employe at the mercy of the County Commissioners was required to ecure signatures to the referendum petition, which was to serve as a stay of proceedings, so that Stevens would be deprived of control of his office for the remainder of his term. One aged bridgetender who refused to circulate a petition was promptly discharged from the service of the county, and others who were somewhat slow in filling their lists were threatened. By the aid of such powerful pressure from the political machine the County Court by ical machine the County Court by a narrow margin secured the number of names required by law and the petition city block in which 250 persons live

question involved was whether the including their feeding, whether this power should be given the by the Legislature was so low that there was no opportunity for a profit in the transaction, although the County Court, by careful mathematical calculations, pretends to feed the prisoners at a lower cost than that which the new law allowed. The opinion of the people regarding the merits of the referendum will not be improved by the use to which it has been put in this The County Court, which has made use of its patronage, for which the taxpayers are footing the bills, to arry on a ssytem of petty private persecution against as good a Sheriff as Multnomah County has had, may yet learn that they have erred in using the referendum for such a purpose.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

o the world that neither labor nor capital is safe within its borders. The labor as he sees fit is denied, and the attempt to exercise that right is met with assault from a mob. No other city in the world's history ever struggled to its feet so quickly after going down befre such an awful cataclysm as overwhelmed San Francisco. But while the stricken city is pulling itself together and trembling from the physical shock and injury inflicted on it by the earthquake, it is being subjected to blow after blow from organized grafters and the peculiar brand of or-ganized labor found there. In every other city on the Pacific Coast capital can find openings where it will not be placed in jeopardy from the assaults of professional labor agitation, and labor will find opportunities where it will not

be in peril of brickbats and firearms. Under such conditions it is but natural that both capital and labor should give a wide berth to San Francisco, and that city must accordingly struggle on under the present fearful handicap, which will never be lifted until every law-abiding man in the city is permitted to sell his labor at a wage satisfacto himself. In placing the blame for this latest outrage, President Calhoun, of the United Railroads, correctly states that there will be no peace until public sentiment condemns the practices of the mob which seems have control of the police and other de- the forest reserve idea. At the same partments of justice in San Francisco. erendum. The Linn County Grange has But a public sentiment which approves so far had its way in opposition to the the use of firearms and the throwing of tered when the Northern Pacific and university; but the only result of its brickbats to prevent men from earning obstructive tactics will be, probably, to an honest living could not come into embarrass the work of an important existence and spread to its present

strong underlying cause. Nothing can justify such lawlessness if a method shall not be devised for day, but the provocation for the senti-determining definitely and finally the ment which caused it can be found in proper amount of the state appropria-tion for the university. the acts of such men as Mr. Calhoun and other members of the "indicted" club in San Francisco. gested the initiative as a means of de- graft have run riot in San Francisco, termining the university appropriation | not only since the earthquake, but be-

Capitalists bribed the city and county officials and the police grafted from bill appropriating a reasonable sum Capitalists secured pay for their bribtative expression of the public will on them, there was a strong incentive before the laboring men to try and force wages to a higher level by artificial means.

boycott were invoked. had there been no grafting and bribery. but there would have been less cause for a grievance. Organized labor simlawmakers they also must have money for paying higher wages. As they could not, even had they so desired, enforce a division by the means employed by the grafters, the only means at their be a busy week for the delegates. ommand was the strike and boycott This might not have been right and Calhoun and his fellow-bribers are more to blame for the public sentiment which is now making so much trouble San Francisco than are the union

laborers. The moral responsibility of the capitalist is always greater than that of the laborer, for his example is more certain to be followed than is that of the man who has no capital other than his cisco needs purifying, and the convicwhirlwind, with the barometer still in an unsettled state.

AT SACRAMENTO.

In the course of his comment upon enforcement of the land laws at the Irrigation Congress at Sacramento Monday, Governor Chamberlain proposed a new plan for the purpose of breaking up large holdings of land. His scheme is not aimed particularly at owners of land "grabbed" from th Government, nor, indeed, at men who have secured land by questionable methods. He-proposes that a graduated acreage tax be imposed, the rate rising rapidly as the acreage increases hus placing a heavy burden upon the holder of large tracts and practically relieving of any tax burden the man tho has but the few acres necessary for the support of himself and family. that the Sheriff should still remain the The Governor disclaims any intention to advocate a system of confiscation. but asserts that men who hold land for speculative purposes should be com pelled to pay a license tax for the privower than that which the court had liege. In its practical operation his scheme would result in reduction of the large holdings by sales in tracts of such an area that the tax would not be

The question that immediately arises is that of constitutionality. The Governor meets this in advance by men toning the inheritance tax, which is a graduated tax, bearing most heavily ipon the larger inheritances and enfirely exempting inheritances of small amounts. This is probably a co answer to the question of constitution ality, so far as the matter of a gradu ated tax is concerned, but it may be doubted whether the similarity to the nheritance tax continues, even in printiple, when the tax is made to vary ac cording to acreage rather than value For example, if one man may own a and which has a value of \$500,000, why of similar value and capable of afford Sheriff should have control of the pris- ing homes for a similar number of persons? There is a difference in condiwhether this power should be given the County Court. The remuneration fixed of principles of law, but attorneys for orporate owners of large tracts of land are great sticklers for equality when the constitution may possibly

ideas in legislation. If the constitution can be satisfied there is little doubt that legislation of the kind proposed by Governor Cham of a graduated acreage tax would make landholding unprofitable to those large concerns, numerous in Oregon, which retain ownership of land desired by nomeseekers.

Noteworthy among Governor Chamberlain's remarks is his apparent re versal of his attitude toward the for est reserve policy of the Admiinstra-The expression "apparent re versal" may seem out of place when REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

San Francisco continues to advertise has changed his views, and yet it is probable that his opinions have not un dergone as much change as he intiright of the American citizen to sell his mates. Like many other residents and public men in Oregon, the Governo protested most strenuously against that reserves of territory embracing worthless lands which railroad companies the Government, taking valuable timber lands instead. It was against the combined operation of the lieu-land law lands. and the forest reserve practice that Oregon protested, and it is scarcely probable that Governor Chamberlain has changed his ideas of that feature policy of the Administration in the creation and management of forest reserves the Governor warmly commends asserting that through this system the people are protected from the complete onopolization of timber lands. extremely generous commendation which Governor Chamberlain voices when speaking of Chief Forester Pinchot leaves no doubt that the Administration will have a firm friend in the seat of the presiding officer at the Irrigation Congress at Sacramento this week. And this is of no small consequence at a meeting in which the on ponents of the Administration are likely to try to secure adoption of adverse resolutions. Governor Chamberlain expresses no more than the views of the ople of this state when he commends time this state has no apologies to make for the criticisms that were utother corporate holders of "scrip" were permitted to come here and take the best timber lands, unsurveyed as well as surveyed, in exchange for worthless

lands elsewhere. Attention has been called frequently to the fact that corporate interests are seizing the water powers of the country, under existing laws or lack of laws, and the title they are acquiring is such as will give them a claim of "vested in terest" at the time in the near future when the people wake up to the value of this portion of Nature's boun-

problem. We are to have a yes and no fore that epoch in the city's history. tiful gifts to the Pacific Coast. Governor Chamberlain repeats the warning that has been heard in the past, and with the result, whatever it is. But a those whom they should have arrested. urges upon the Irrigation Congress the adoption of some means by which legery investments in the form of valua- isiation may be secured in each of the chance, in The Oregonian's opinion, of bie franchises and other privileges. states, or in the Congress of the United removing the menace, for a number of The men who sold these privileges States, for the protection of the peo years at least, that now shadows the waxed rich on the proceeds, and the ple against a water power monopoly. university and will be over it con-stantly until there shall be an authori-the scale. With this example before ing comes too late and the recourse of ing comes too late and the recourse of the people must be to the power of regulation and taxation

The need of legislation governing use Bribery and graft could not of water for irrigation, particularly help them even had they chosen to from streams that flow through the make use of them, so the strike and jurisdiction of two or more states, the importance of the enforcement of the It is possible that the strike and boy- | conditions of Congressional land grants ott might have been inaugurated even and recovery of lands that have been acquired from the Government through fraud, are touched upon by Governor Chamberlain and presented to the Irriply reasoned that if the capitalists gation Congress for consideration. could have money with which to bribe These topics will very likely be handled more in detail by various speakers. If the congress gives to each topic suggested by its president the thorough attention the subjects require, this will

According to reports, many of the just, but it was human nature, and hopgrowers who are renters are having difficulty in securing picking money. It is to be hoped that where picking money is not to be had the growers will not issue hop tickets which they cannot afterward redeem. Such a practice was indulged in quite extensively a few years ago, and the men, women and children who picked the hops lost all or part of the money for which they had toiled. If there must abor. The atmosphere in San Fran- be a loss, which perhaps there need not be, it should fall upon the growers tion of one man in the higher walks of who have set out an excessive acreage life will be more beneficial than that of in spite of warnings of over-production. a thousand throwers of brickbats. Calhoun, Glass and their friends sowed the knowing that he has not the means of wind and they are now reaping the paying them is on a level with the banker who receives deposits when he knows or should know that his bank is Insolvent.

The five-year close period for elk ends September 15, and a very few minutes after the expiration of that long season of protection there will plenty of hunters in the forests in search of the biggest game to be found in Oregon. Fortunately for perpetuation of the species, the law permits the killing of but one elk by a hunter in a season, and in the future there will be no such indiscriminate slaughter of these noble animals as was so noticeable before the law was passed. The encroachments of the settlers are gradually restricting the feeding grounds of the elk, but with rigid enforcement of the laws it will be many years before the antiered monarchs will follow the buffalo over the great divide into the happy hunting grounds of the here-

The news of the defeat of the Port of columbia bill reached Astoria while the regatta was at its height, thus affording the people of the city by the sea plenty of grounds for additional follification. It is needless to say that the pleasure over the defeat of the measure was less pronounced at Rainier, Stella, Westport, Linnton, St. John, Vancouver and a number of other ports which were perfectly willing that Portland should be given the opportunity to spend its own money in the improvement of a tug and pilot service that is needed by every port on the river. Some day Astoria will have an awakening, and will be heartly ashamed of the attitude a few of her people have taken on a subject of such great importance for the entire Columbia basin.

The leviathans disport themselves in nystifying how any kind of an attracion got by Seattle and reached Taoma, but, as the feat seems to have een accomplished, the only thing Seattle can do to even up matters to have a live sea serpent lashing the waters of Elliott Bay. Considering the stories gathered by some of the able seamen on the Seattle ewspapers, this should not be difficult to secure.

A Georgia scientist predicts that the world is going to dry up. The tempo ary fulfillment of this prophecy would be welcomed by the wheatraisers of the Palouse and the hopgrowers of the Willamette Valley, while the farmers of he wheat belt of the great Middle West and Northwest, whose grain fields and stacks have been drenched by rain off and on for the past month, would rejoice with their brethren of the Far West at some indication of a dry time

Mr. Harriman announces that the ratiroad company will sell its agricultural lands to actual settlers, but will retain its timber lands for its own use. The announcement will hardly affect forest reserve practice which created the thrifty gentlemen who have collected elaborate locating fees from hundreds of clients who were led to believe thereby were enabled to surrender to that they, and not the Harriman system, were to have a voice in the ultimate disposal of these fine timber

Tompkins, the Mount Hood woodsman, who predicts a hard Winter, of forest reserve achievements. The shadow of suspicion creeps in that he may be press agent of the Portland The name Ketchel, borne by the new

star that has arisen in welter-weight

After reading the forecast of Jim

lends itself admirably pugilism, unning if you put the accent on the last syllable. Making the estimate from published fally reports, it seems that the State Railway Commission has now received

Can't Governor Hughes find some pretext for a Western trip? Even if he got no farther than Chicago, it would

mough complaints to keep it busy until

Oregon Editorial Association serve notice on all candidates at the coming primaries. When a pickpocket "lifted" a Portland detective's watch in broad day-

What a low opinion of Portland deectives pickpockers must have when a sleuth may be robbed with impunity.

light, he added contempt to insult and

Hop crops may come and hop crops may go, but somehow there seems always to be enough beer to go round.

PHYSICIANS AND ADVERTISING. Medical Man Stamps Newspapers Best Means of Publicity

E. E. Munger, M. D., of Spencer, Iowa, in the Journal of the American Medical Association. There has always been a wide ference of opinion between physicians and newspaper men as to the propriety of advertising. There has been occasional newspaper comment relative to the much talked of, but little un-derstood, Principles of Ethics. It has been assumed that it militates against the advertising function of the newspaper. The true physician has noth-ing to advertise except that which is paper. found in the simple card which anunces his presence and location in the community.

Physicians are the guardians of the h and physical welfare of it; newspapers are the m often the creators of on. The medical profession sonally, and the newspaper fraternity, through the press, come into closer outh with the community than any other profession or calling. No other two societies of men have so keen an understanding of human nature, and its desires, passions, virtues, weak-nesses and faults. The relations of the physician and the newspaper to the public, embody great reciprocal obligations and rights.

Let medical men continue to guard the public health, but let them puraway their petty jealousies and frivolous contentions that open the gaps through which pretenders enter to mystify and cajole some of the most intelligent. Let honorable physicians ear down the walls that separate hem; let them enlist the newspapers n a righteous cause and be coadjutors in the emancipation of suffering hu-manity from a thraldom which has already enslaved too large a part of the

uman family. Living as we do in a nation of newspapers and magazine readers, are we discharging our duty to society when we fail to make use of these large and powerful educational institutions? Instead of being chary about newspapers, might it not be advisable to use a little of their space for the education of the people—for the exposure of fraud and the teaching of the plain a b, c's of health, free from technical phraseology—and thereby counteract, for the present, and ultimately wipe entirely out, the columns of rot with which so many papers are filled, setting forth the great efficiency of some nostrum? It is one of the crimes of the ages that any of the great dis-coveries made by men of science, who have labored unselfishly, without hope of reward, and given the fruits of their labors to humanity, should be prostituted, as they are, by mendaci

ous charlatans.

There is but one medium through which the people can be taught; it i the same medium that has furnished the instruction for present intolerable conditions; it is the greatest educational medium for the masses extant it is the medium most eagerly sought and perused; it is the cheerful com-panion and indisputable criterion of alnost every fireside-the newspaper.

How shall we make use of this Certainly not by abusing it for it has not been shown that eve the great wisdom of the newspape fraternity is sufficient to enable to detect the cunning cupidity of some of their advertisers. Let the American Medical Association establish a Bureau of Education for the dissement-nation of such knowledge and advice as will enable the people of this country to act intelligently in matters pertaining to their own health and lives, thereby making it possible for them to assist the medical profe-sion in their efforts to prevent disease, re-lieve suffering and prolong human life. Organized as this powerful association now is, this bureau would be in affilia-tion with each state and county sotion with each state and county so clety and there could be such a divisio and subdivision of the labor incident to the writing, editing and distribut-ing of sultable articles for publicaas would make a systematic cam Tacoma newspapers announce the paign of education practicable. Or-presence in the harbor of two whales. The levisible of two whales. The levisible of two whales are the paign of education practicable. Or-ganizations like the Austin Flint-Cedar Valley Society should also be affiliated

It is, of course, somewhat United States would co-operate work by giving space in its columns to be filled with true information re-garding health and everything affecting it. News of this kind would be of surprising and surpassing interest to readers. With the friendly aid rather than the opposition of the press more could be accomplished in a short time in the way of creating public sentiment in favor of certain reforms and in matters of legislation than can be accomplished by medical journals in the next 25 years.

Would Blow in a Million. Irrigon Irrigator

This telegraph strike has shown us that a whole lot of stuff sent over the wires daily to the newspapers and published as "news" is not wanted by the public, and the dally papers have been more readable without all of this rot than with it. We sometimes wish we had about a million dollars. We would go to Portland and start a real "newspaper" along our own fool, crank lines. It would be about one-fourth the size of The Oregonian, and would contain the real news of the world would contain the real news of the world contein the new of the world eschew sensationalism of every sort. It could be read in an hour, and the headlines would give the gist of the articles so succinctly that the busy reader could get all he wanted or needed to know in five minwanted or needed to know in five min-utes. Would such a paper pay? asks the reader. Does the Postoffice Department pay? Does Dr. Broughers church pay a dividend? We would go "bust." but we would set a pace that others would eventually follow, and will follow, for newspapers will come back to first prin-ciples after the death of a few men of the Hearst and Pulitzer stripe.

Army and Navy Pay. New York Tim

Assistant Secretary Newberry, repre-senting the Navy; Assistant Secretary Wentworth, representing the Treasury, and General Ainsworth, of the War De and General Ainsworth, of the War Department, got their heads together the other day and approved a bill drawn by Representative Capron raising the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates 20 per cent of Captains and Lieutenants 25 per cent and of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors 20 per cent. Senator Hale, Speaker Cannon and Chairman Hall, of the House Committee on Foreign Hull, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, have all agreed not to oppose this Capron bill. The President is for it, the people are not against it. The long-suffering Army and Navy must submit to congratulations in advance.

London Daily News.

A learned correspondent writes: "I was examining a witness, an elderly woman last Thursday. On my inquiring her name she said it was Mrs. Bardell, and that she came from Gravesend. I asked:
'Did you know Charles Dickens?' She
replied: 'Do you mean the undertaker?'
Such is fame." Advertising pays. Thus does the

Can It Be Indifference?

Minneapolis Journal, Minneapolis Journal.

Governor Vardeman says he concerns himself very little with President Rocsevelt, and, come to think of it, have you heard the President springing any nature fakes about Gov-

A Horse With Business Sense.

Hartford (Conn.) Despatch.

A horse in Stamford Conn., broke op a letter box and ate five notes, but letter box and ate five notes, but letter box and ate five notes. business letters unmolested

SUPERSTITION IS WIDESPREAD. California Professor Says Educated People Believe in "Spooks." Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Does revealed to the control of the University of educated people? Professor Fietcher Bascom Dresslar, of the University of California, has just issued a book on "Superstition and Education" based on inquiries extending over a period of

f California.

Some startling figures are given as a resuit of this research, the conclusion being that education is by no means a sure cure for superstition. As expressing the attitude of many educated people Profesor Dresslar quotes the remark of a rench writer: "I do not believe in ghosts, but I am afraid of them." Professor Dresslar made inquiries of 875 pupils, mostly young women, the majority of whom stated frankly their belief or dishells in

disbellef in one or more particular super-stitions. The total number of separate "confessions" made by the 875 was 1176. Of these 3051 were expressions of disbelief, 2132 of partial belief, and 1093 of full beilef. This, combining the last two groups, gives 4.9 per cent of the number who admitted being influenced to some extent by superstitions and 55.1 per cent who were not, figures that are somewhat surprising when it is remembered that all those examined were normal school pu-pils preparing themselves to become

A list was prepared including what are called the 'most common superstitions,' and the following table shows the number of pupils expressing full belief, partial be-lief, and disbelief in each: If you drop the dish rag you will

48 49 16 52 24 21 brings bad luck 61 21

If you see the new moon over your
right shoulder it is good luck 43 38

Sever begin a piece of work on
Friday, for you will have bed
luck if you do 44 20

I a rocater crown before the front
door you will have company 46 27

See a pin and pick it up.
All the day you'll have good luck;
See a pin and let it lay.
You'll have bad luck all the day, 42

I thirisen sit together at table one
of the number will die before the
year suds 525 15

81 15 if your nose itches you will have a 31 18

WHERE SPEED MEANS LIFE.

Thompson Discourses on Wild Animals' Running Abilities.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Ernest Seton Thompson has making investigations into the com-parative speed of certain American wild animals, and publishes in the August Success an interesting analysis of he results.

unthinking reader might suppose this analysis to be rather esting than scientifically valuable. On the contrary, speed is a vital factor of survival with many of the wild creaures. Since the law of the wild eat and be eaten, it follows that those eat and be esten, it follows that those wild creatures who cannot protect themselves by force against their natural elemies must seek safety in flight. Thus on the ability of the pursued to escape the pursuer by superior speed

depends its very existence.

Mr. Thompson collected data of various kinds. Some of these are based upon actual records, as in the case of the horse and the greyhound. are estimates based on comparisons. He attempts a scale of comparative speeds, thus:

horoughbred horse, one mile, about...1:40 In connection with this scale of speeds he says:

"Many hunters would set the kit fox or swift above the greyhound, espe-cially for a short race, but I have had no personal experience with the species in a chase. The little prairie cot-tontail can, I believe, get away from the swift in a 100-yard dash; they can-not keep it up for long, but their in-itial velocity is incredible, and baffles the eye. Not a leg, not a rabbit, is to be seen; nothing but a white streak across the prairie, till it promptly disappears in some burrow.

Watterson on Bryan. Louisville Courier-Journa

Mr. Bryan is not the choice of the best Mr. Bryan is not the choice of the best intelligence among leading Democrats of a single Southern state. The whisper goes around among the timid, time-serving politicians of the South that "we can't elect him, be we'll have to nominate him." Can Mr. Bryan believe that he will him. Can are by an other defeat? Can be selve to survive another defeat? Can be believe the party may? Yet he holds the destiny alike of his party and himself in his own hands, and, by realising this, might save the future of both. The Courier-Journal has no other idea than that the surveying the ticket, but that that of supporting the ticket; but that united States Army, in which he uses support and the support of all the leading Democratic newspapers in the country— a part of his telegraph circuit. By especially in the debatable states—can be system it is possible for a cavalry only by broken-winded and one-legged, the editors, like the file-leaders, every— with a scouting party on a gallop, respect to the states of some unlooked calling them or changing the orders the editors. like the file-leaders, every- with a scouting party on a gallop, re-where, feeling it-short of some unlooked- calling them or changing the orders

PROVES MARS IS INHABITED. New Observations Show That Planet Is

the Abode of Life.

London Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune In answer to a request from the editor of Nature for an authoritative statem of his observations of Mars made during the 1997 opposition, Professor Percival Lowell communicates to that publication years among the normal school pupils what he believes are the most important results obtained

Professor Lowell declares the planet is at present the abode of intelligent, con-structive life. "The results obtained," he writes "exceeds" writes, "exceed what seemed likely in view of the unfavorable declination of the planet to a position so southern as to render it practically unobservable in England, France, or the northern part of the United States. The first of these relates to the polar caps. From the fact that the observations were begun in March, three months and a half before opposition, it was possible to catch both caps at an interesting phase of their careers, the southern one at its maximum and the northern at the minimum extent. "The southern cap at this epoch stretched across \$5 degrees latitude, count-

ing from one side of it to the other, the northern only over eight. Since that date the dwindling of the southern cap and the making of the northern has been carefully watched to the complete confirmation of he curious manner in which the latter is formed, as witnessed here at two previous oppositions.
"The next observed was the develop-

ment of the canal system in the antarctic and south temperate zones. After the melting of the south polar cap had got well under way the canals began to make their appearance about it, running thence down the disk. Then the canals left its edge and joined the rest of the system in the lower latitudes.

"Those on the south, such as Ambrosia and Bathys, were darker and more pronounced than those running north. Tithonius, for example, which showed evidence of being in its dead or skeleton condition. condition while the former were in the full tide of development.

"Meanwhile the equatorial canals were steadily fading out. The process of evolu-tion was in keeping with the method of development found here for the northern canals in 1903. In fact, it is of the nature of prophecy fulfilled and not only sup-ports previous observations but proves the theory deduced from them to have been correct. It is direct sequitur from this that the planet is at present the abode of intelligent and constructive life. "I may say in this connection that the

theory of such life upon Mars was in no way on a priori hypothesis on my part, but deduced as the outcome of observation and that my observations since have fully confirmed it. No other supposition is consonant with all the facts observed.

"Another result of this opposition has been the success of the photographs taken of the planer. I have already counted

of the planet. I have already counted 56 canals on my plates. The twin Gihon have been photogrophed double and such delicate markings as Fons Juveniae and the little canals leading to it appear unmistakably in the prints. Such greater markings as the dwindling of the southern snowcap show beautifully, and it looks as if the result of positioning the points of Martian topography by measures of the photographs was in process of realiza-

CAUSE OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. Revenue and Dividends First and

Safety Appliances Afterwards. Chicago Journal The trouble with the railroad business in the United States is made clear by statistics of railroad accidents.

During the last six years and seven months rallroads in the United States killed 27,744 persons and injured 405,248, and of these nearly 25,000 of the dead and 345,000 of the injured were their own em-ployes. The accidents which caused these fatalities were also the cause of a loss of at least \$75,000,000 to the railroads through the destruction or damage sus-tained by their equipment.

If the railroads were managed properly, they would have invested that sum of \$75,000,000 in the development and use of \$75,000,000 in the development and use of safety appliances and today would be in much better condition than they are, and besides, nearly 20,000 human lives and besides, nearly 20,000 human lives would have been saved and more than 400,000 persons would have been kept

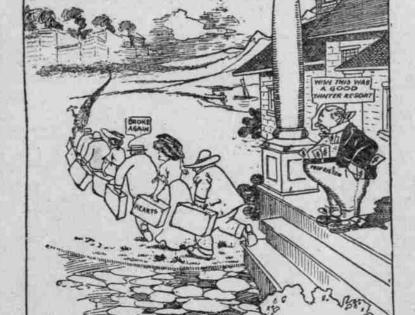
from injury and mutilation.

But railroads are managed as aduncts to Wall-street gambling, and their anagers are more interested in paying dividends on watered stock and sell bonds at a profit than in improving their service, making travel safer and saving the lives of their employes and of the public. Consequently safety appliances are not in use, except on a comparatively few lines in the United States, and the cost of accidents is paid as they instead of investing a lump sum to pre-

That is why accidents are so mu more frequent in the United States they are abroad, because railroads in country are purely money-making affairs and are not regarded by their owners as public utilities. The safety of human lives is not regarded, because it is heaper to kill people than it is to protect them.

New Thing in Electricity.

Popular Mechanics, Startling as some of the recent de-velopments in the field of communication by means of electricity have been, none is more unique and unex-pected than that recently perfected by First Lieutenant A. C. Knowles, of the as expedient.



BACK TO THE JOBS

-From the Denver Republican.

THE ANNUAL LEAVE-TAKING OF THE SUMMER RESORT PROPRIETOR IS NOW ON.