The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1908.

DRIFTING,-WHITHER?

The contest between Fulton and Cake is a useless one. The wrath raised in the primary fight will not be composed, and in the June election the friends of the defeated candidate, or large numbers of them, will not vote the successful one. Truth is, that one-half those who say they are Republicans have cut loose, or stand ready to cut loose, from party.

This is the reason why Democrats have been elected again and again to the leading offices in Oregon. Party, in the judgment of this class of Republicans, signifies nothing. The history of parties doesn't appeal to them, is no guide to them. To them, in fact, one party is the same as another. Personal likes and dislikes control their

Of course, however, all men are judges for themselves, and will act as think fit. But there can be no party where there is no attachment to This is the reason why there has ceased to be a Republican party in Oregon, that will unite on any candidate for a leading office. Faction has done its work—though not quite. Other things of like kind are still in

Good judges hold the opinion that there is at least an even chance that Bryan will carry Oregon against Taft. The Oregonian inclines very much to the same opinion. There is no Republican party in Oregon.

But the Democratic party isn't much, either. It is a mere congeries of opposition elements, without other bond of unity than that of opposition. But there are times when such force becomes a cohesive power, and often for a single effort a very aggressive and powerful one. Realization of this fact will be witnessed in all the elections of the present year. won under such circumstances, course, are no real victories; for in their consequences they speedily disunite the forces, having no common principle, that have united to produce

Democrafic success this year, which is among things very probable, would simply be an incident of the dissolu-tion of old ideas and of severance of the present from the principles of action in past times. The departure is as marked upon other lines of thought and action as in politics. Theological dogma is all but gone; the profound trust in ecclesiastical creeds, once so general, now scarcely exists; ideas as to social statics, industrial conditions, raxation and use of public revenues, sre undergoing revolutionary change;
---whether for the better or worse

time will show us all. Meantime The Oregonian feels disinclined to support party, or to try to effect anything through party,-in the midst of the general debacle. It is useless for any one to attempt it. ter a while, doubtless, in the general confusion, or out of it, some nucle will begin to form, which will afford rallying points around which definite action may begin, for some sure purpose. But the dissolution, though far advanced, is not yet complete enough After the agitation has gone a further length it will be found that the reins of authority will begin to tighten, which will increase the disturbance and confusion; new aggression will provoke still severer exercise of authority, and we shall have the materlals of internecine war, familiar to all who have acquainted themselves with human history during past ages. But since it is inevitable we can only await termittent; and the country will be carried through many vicisaltudes be-

bases that will enforce authority and conserve property, without which there can be neither society nor government.

PARTIES AND PANICS.

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Mr. Bryan at Wheeling on Sa

talked about panics. He refer the panic of 1893, which he said called a Democratic panic, becaut the period the period of the period Mr. Bryan at Wheeling on Saturday talked about panics. He referred to the panic of 1893, which he said was called a Democratic panic, because the Democrats then, were in power. "If," said he, "It was logic then, why should not be logic now to call the present good-taken as a hit in a stump speech. But it was "smart," rather han profound.

It never has been just to call the panic of 1893 a Democratic panic, for was produced by the juggle of both parties with silver,-partly ignorance and partly through dema-gogic strife for partisan advantage. But more Democrats than Republic About two-thirds of the Democratic party was "off" on that subject, and about one-quarter to one-third of the These formed a combi nation that controlled Congress for cars each party trying to bid higher for the silver vote than the other. The legislation that resulted from this alternate alliance and competition of partisanship, of ignorance and of folly, oined silver for many years on a false atle at the rate of 54,000,000 dollars (so-called) per annum. In the course of fifteen years this output of pot metal expelled nearly all the gold from the country, threatened the of the money standard, from gold to he market value of silver, threw verything into confusion, and was the chief means of bringing on the finanfal panie of 1893.

The difficulties were aggravated to an extent by the success of the Demo-cratic party in the Presidential elecion of 1892, since that party had been he chief prop and support of the siler craze. But Mr. Cleveland prompttook the situation in hand, called Congress together in special session, and forced repeal of the silver purchase act, for which his party has exerated him ever since.

The agitation for silver was vigorously continued, and in 1896 Mr. Bryan became the candidate of his party for the Presidency, on a platform which demanded unconditional and immediate free coinage of silver at 16 to 1; which protracted the panic and prolonged the hardest of hard times till after his defeat. But the gold standard assured, the country quickly righted itself, and the panic caused by the silver craze was at an

But, after all, it was not quite fair to call the panic of 1893 a Democratic panic, since a section of the Repub-lican party had for years been supporting the fallacies and follies of the silver propaganda-Oregon contributing all the time through her represen-tation both in Senate and House. But finally the Republican party took a decisive stand for gold and the Democratic party went over bodily to silver. A considerable number, however, of the former adherents of either party shifted places, from one side of the party line to the other.

Of the causes of the panic of 1307 it useless now to write or speak; for the causes are so recent that every one easily recalls them. They were simply the consequences of desperate financial plunging in New York. their origin they had no relation to party or politics; but in their effects they may bear heavily on the Repubwho, when hard financial and indusrial conditions appear, vote against the party in power-if not with expectation of redress, at least to ease their feelings by throwing the blame on somebody; and an election affords the readiest way. Don't blame Mr. Bryan for trying to make the most he can out of an opportunity of this kind. Few politicians are above it

AN EFFORT TO PRESERVE THE BISON. The American Bison Society, of which Mr. Roosevelt is president, has formally called upon Congress, through a bill introduced by Senator Dixon, to establish a National herd of bison on the Fiathead Indian Reservation in Northwestern Montana. nucleus of a herd now owned by the Society will be made a gift to the Government, conditioned

providing land for a range and enclos-

ing it with a fence.

The proposed plan has been very

carefully considered by a competent board of managers—men withal who see in the threatened extermination of the North American bison a calamity of natural history—a wasteful and un appreciative attitude of the American people toward the wild life of the conment that is a matter of deep regret. But now, as it seems, the great table lands of the interior literally swarmed with bison. Ponderous shaggy, formidable looking, gregarious beasts, they grazed over a wide range, and though the chief source of food supply for the Indian tribes that were joint possessors with them, without the formality of title deeds of vast areas of grazing and mountain lands, their numbers were not decimated by the chase. The natural increase of the animals was a guarantee against extinction by such instruments of destruction as the Indians could bring to bear upon them. They were, moreover, sagaclous and alert in their own

Less than fifty years, however, under the occupancy of the white man have sufficed to clear the great ranges of buffalo. The bison census, an interesting feature of the last annual report of the Society, shows the existence at present of 1722 pureblood American bison in captivity throughout the world and 325 head (estimated) running wild. Of the latter, 25 are in Yellowstone Park and 300 in the regions of the Great Slave Lake, Canada. The net increase in captivity since 1903 has been 603 head. This shows a degree of thriving under such restraint as it is necessary to impose upon these erring creatures that promises a perpetuation of the species, providing the Government can be induced to provide and enclose the

range. an ideal one for the purpose. It contains twenty square miles-12,800 acres-of ridges and hills, unsuited to agriculture and of no value except for grazing lands. There is an abundance of water and sufficient timber to afford shelter for the animals in the severest storms. One thousand bison can be pastured the year round upon the grounds without feeding them.

will not be like the old, but still on such lands as belong to the Indians and fencing the entire tract. If this measure becomes a law, the American Society will at once engage the effort to secure and present to the Government a small herd of from 15 to 20 bison for the new natural range. It may be hoped that the effort will prove successful to the end that the son may not within a few years be added to the list of extinct animals of North America, the record of whose existence is found only in fossil beds

WHY PORTLAND GROWS.

It is a dull day in Seattle when the umor that Swift & Co. will establish large plant on the tidelands of the Sound city is not given ample public ity. Seattle, having for years enjoyed monopoly of the Alaska busines which brought with it phenomenal growth and prestige, has never made a deep study of other factors in comercial growth. Swift & Co. will not build a large plant in Seattle. They are building in Portland the greates packing plant west of the Rocky Mountains, and will make this city the headquarters for their Pacific Coast titions of what Swift & Co. themselves have declared, but they are unnecessary to convince any close student of mic conditions in Portland and seattle at which of the two points the should and would be Any good railroad map of the Pacific Northwest will show that the newly completed North Bank road and its onnections in the Inland Empire have made tributary to Portland practically all of the territory that is now tributary to Puget Sound.

In other words, Portland and Puget Sound are on practically even terms in nearly all, the territory reached by the Hill lines. Traffic can be drawn out for Portland and sent in from Portland through as great an area as reached by Seattle or Tacoma. But after Portland has annexed her portion of this business from the Hill territory (and the downhill haul will eventually bring us the lion's share), here still remains tributary to this port, and not to Puget Sound, that garden spot of Oregon, the great Willamette Valley, a territory capable of such development that it will some day alone be great enough to support a city of 500,000 people. Swift & Co and all of the other investors who are starting enterprises large and small in this city, can reach all of this great valley from Portland. They could reach none of it from Seattle.

The same is true of that magnificent undeveloped empire in Central Oregon which will some day sustain a population as large as the Willamette Valley will sustain. Then there is the great coast region stretching south from the Columbia River for more than 250 miles and containing more standing merchantable (imber than can be found in any similar area in the world, and having also large numbers of little valleys of marvelous richness All of this is tributary to Portland, and t is not tributary to Puget Sound. These are some of the influences which brought Swift & Co. to Portland, and they are also bringing to this city nore residents and more investors than are today coming into any other city on the Pacific Coast. Dilatory tactics in improving our river, undue omplacency regarding excessive charges levied against our shipping ogether with other self-imposed handicaps, have delayed Portland in comng into its own, but the hour has arrived, and recognition of our impreg nable position is no longer withheld by the railroads or the capitalists who in glare of Alaska gold in Scattle.

NOT A HELPLESS NAVY.

An effort is to be made to secure the presence in Portland of one or more of the battleships now headed for San Francisco. The usual objections will, of course, be offered by interests which make a specialty of "knocking" the Columbia River; but there is no logical reason that can be offered why these ships should not come here. We should like to have me or two of these ships brought to Portland. Our people, who assist in paying taxes to the Government and tribute to the steel trust, would like to see what they are getting for their money. We should also like to have opportunity of demonstrating to the Government that this port has een maliciously misrepresented by men who, by asserting that there is an insufficient depth of water on the bar or in the river, in the past have preented such vessels from coming to Portland.

The largest of these battleships are 400 feet long and have a maximum draft of about twenty-six feet; but in the "trim" in which they would cruise along the coast, would not draw to exceed 23 feet 6 inches to 24 feet. The absurdity of a contention that it would be unsafe for vessels of such length and draft to enter the river is proved by the shipping records of the port, which show that within the past six months more than a dozen vessels ranging in length from 400 to 460 feet and drawing from 24 feet to 26 feet have departed from Portland and made the run to sea without delay Santa Maria, 430 feet in length and seidom drawing less than 24 feet, cross into the river at all stages of the tide and never encounter the slightest diffi-. But few of these deep-draft freighters, some of them fifty feet longer than the largest battleship, are as well equipped with steering gear and handle as easily as the bar tleships, and there is not a pilot on the river or bar who would not regard the task of bringing the largest of these battleships to Portland as much easier than taking some of the largest tramp steamers over the same route

Yet the deeper draft and less easily handled freighters, come and go with-out the slightest detention throughout the year, and the battleships they come here, would reach Portland when the rivers are ten to fifteen feet above low water. This carefully fostered idea that our Navy is composed of weak, unmanageable, helpless vessels, which excite wonder if they make a cruise without mishap, is all wrong, It is the outgrowth of too much stress having been made on performances which were not at all out of the ordinary. Too much wenderment is expressed over the feat just performed by our battleships in steaming from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Weeks and months were spent in preparation Supply ships, repair ships and hospital ships accompanied the fleet, and numerous stops were made en route.

would have been incomparably more remarkable if the fleet had failed to reach the Pacific in as good condition American people to get over thinking that our Navy is so perilously near to being unfit for sea that it cannot safely make a cruise over a route which is continually traversed wheezy tramp steamers with cracked shafts, soft patches on boilers, ill manned and otherwise boorly fitted for the voyage. But the tramps make the trip, and so do the battleships, and the largest battleship in the squadron can come to Portland without taking the peaceful cruise through two oceans. Ours is not a toy Navy, and the ships should not be regarded as helpless playthings.

April 16 has been designated as Arbor day. Observance of the custom west of the Cascades would at first glance seem like giving sweets to the sweet; yet there are many spots now bare that would be beautified if the advice of the late J. Sterling Morton were followed to "Plant a tree." There s a sentiment to the advice and its practice that appeals to mankind. Mr Morton made it his lifework to enourage forest growth in his prairie In season and out of season, he talked to dwellers on the treeless plains. So well did he succeed that the custom has crossed rivers and mountains with the migration of youth grown to manhood, and it is more than a monument to his memory. Every owner of a piece of land should at least "plant a tree" on the chosen me one in years to come will be benefited, whether in fruit or grateful shade it matters not, and hold a kind regard for the memory of the

Boston Transcript recently spoke of Harvard as "our oldest uni-versity." A correspondent of that pa-A correspondent of that paor "ventures to remind it that Willlam and Mary, in Williamsburg, Va. was founded some years before Har-vard." To this the Transcript answers, with the following interesting

details:

In the matter of dates mistakes are easy and our correspondent is not the first to make one. The first building for Harvard College was created in 1637 and the first class was graduated in 1647. This was clast class was graduated in 1647. This was clast years before William III. of England, for whom and his queen the Williamsburg College was named, was boyn. It is true that as far buck as 1619 grants of land had been obtained for the stabilishment of a collegiate institution near Richmond, and such a school was established at Churles City two years later, but Indian troublem ended the enterprise for the time being, and it was nearly forty years later when the grants were renewed. It was not until 1693 that a charter was secured from King Wilthat a charter was secured from King-lam and Queen Mary by the Rev. Je Blair, its first president. This makes liam and Mary College only seven or e-care older than Yale.

Cheap labor on British ships has attracted attention of the House of Commons, and a protest is being made at the action of British shipowners in replacing British sailors with Lascars and Chinese. This is dreadful, and seems beyond repair. The popular American argument for ship subsidies s that they are needed to make up the difference between the cost of American labor and foreign labor Now we learn that even with a ship subsidy there is still "furrin" labor to contend with. Close inspection of the ubject leads to the belief that in the usiness of carrying the world's prodicts by water, as in every other line of ndustrial effort, it is a survival of the fittest; and if in the end the Lascar r the Chinaman proves as satisfactory a sailor as he is a "hewer of wood and drawer of water," he will probably swab the decks and feed the furnaces on the ships of the world.

Hopgrowers are now getting the best of the fight in the courts. buyers, who determined the wording of the contracts, had things pretty much their own way for many years, but a slight modification in the con tracts and a number of adverse decisions from the courts have given the growers a fair chance. As said a number of times in these columns, one of the most effective things an organization of producers can do is to secure right to take part in the making of the contracts between grower and The one-sided contract never in the interest of the producer.

A reader of The Oregonian, noting ts remarks on the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the railroad cases, writes that he wishes to call the attention of the paper to the fact that there is nothing in the decision which stops a state from prescribing railrates. Very true, if the rates prescribed are high enough to pleas he railroad. But if the railroad isn't satisfied it may obtain injunction, and take its case to the Supreme Court; which amounts to virtual estoppel of

Superintendent O'Malley. United States Bureau of Fisheries, announces that he has just received 100,000 rainbow trout eggs which will be hatched and liberated at Clackamas station. He also says that about 2,000,000 steelhead eggs will be seured at the Rogue River station. The figures are disproportionate. hundred thousand rainbow trout would eat 2,000,000 steelhead fry before breakfast.

Yon Yonson would make a stir, in deed, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He has the right dea, too, that a man shouldn't be an ective seeker of a great office. But he'll not get the honor away from the Peerless and Perennial in that manner.

A son of President Jordan, of Stan ford, was in the parade which brought suspension to forty-one students. that fact did not prevent the father from maintaining a firm stand for discipline. Perhaps it helped.

Among astronomers violent dispute still going on about the atmosphere and supposed canals of the planet Why don't they settle it by call of the Oregon referendum on it? Trust the people. Perhaps that earthquake in Mexico

the splendid marksmanship exhibited the gunners of the American battleships off the coast of that country Whether he likes it or not, Admiral Evans must serve the next few weeks as a high-class advertisement for a

vas an effort of the earth to applaud

rheumatism cure. Whatever may be the result in European countries, dynamite never fore it can rettle down to such rest as Senator Dixon's bill carries an approit once knew,—and then the new rest printion of \$30,000 for the purchase of performance was remarkable, but it United States; and it never will. It sounds patriotic to say that the served the cause of liberty in the

IN SWITZERLAND.

sents With Initiative and Referendum in That Country.

Francis B. James, of Cincinnati, presi ient of the Ohio State Board of Uniform the University of Cincinnati, in Washinglowing statement, which is reported by

The argument has been made that lawmaking by the initiative and referendum would be especially successful in small communities. There is not a single canton in Switzerland with more than 500.000 inhabitants, and yet not a single measure has ever received the approval of a majority in any one canton. ority in any one canton

The referendum in Switzerland has resulted in the making of law by organized, aggressive minorities, which enforce their measures upon the majority. An attempt was made to secure popular approval of a law making it a crime for an elector to fall to yote. This avitation in elector to fail to vote. This agitation forced a much larger percentage of elec-tors to go to the polls, but when they went there under threat of criminal pun-

shment they put in blank ballots.

They are now attempting to get out popular vote by providing for a payment by the state to each elector who marks and casts his ballot, just an we pay for jury duty. The experiment in Oregon likewise is worth nothing. At the coming election 19 separate propositions will be submitted to popular vote, and it is obvious that it will be impossible to obvious that will be impossible to obvious that it will be impossible to obvious that the obvious that will be impossible to obvious that the obvious that will be impossible to obvious that the obvious that will be impossible to obvious that the obvious that will be impossible to obvious that the obvious that the obvious and it is obvious that it will be impossible to obtain popular expression on so many questions. The referendum tends to paralyze the independence of legislative bodies, because members of legislatures know that no measure is free from the attack of 5 per cent of disgruntled members of society.

The men really back of the referendum desire it merely a gar instrument.

desire it merely as an instrument ugh which they hope to force upor public Henry George's fallacies—so and government ownership of railroads.

THIS IS SARCASTIC.

But There Is a Lot of Truth in It, Just the Same.

the Same.

Springåeld (Mass.) Republican.
Enforce the anti-trust law, indeed?
Really, gentlemen, something depends upon whose ox is gored. How curlous that you should have forgotten it. If labor is to be given a special status under the conspiracy laws affecting "the restraint of trade," why be shocked? Labor airieady has a special status. What are atrikes? Once a strike was in itself criminal because of the palpable conspiracy in it. But a strike is no longer criminal in this country. Wage carners were given in this country. Wage carners were given the right to strike in order that they might protect their collective interests by waging industrial war. In England very recently labor unions were granted by law special immunities from damage suits, and thus their many their contents. and thus they were made under and thus they were made under English laws a privileged class. The Taff Vale decision aroused to political action every trade unionist in the United Kingdom, and not even the House of Lords dated to reject the trade disputes bill, which was driven through the House of Commons out of fear of the labor vote.

With President Recognition of the labor vote.

With President Roosevelt following rapidly in the footsteps of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and seeking to counteract judicial decisions against labor by legislation designed to appease the wrath of unionism, the notion that he would en-force an old law that a Supreme Confri-decision had lately sharpened against unionist methods of warfare is a droll conceit of the hopelessly reactionary

His Long Reach.

Puck. "Yassah!" pridefully said the venerable "Tassah!" pridefully said the venerable colored falsifier. "I's a hund'ed and twenty-fi' yeahs old dis Fall—dis yuh comin' Fall, if I kéeps muh hea'th. Tanky, sah, for dis seegyah; it sho' smokes fine, and the band around it is monst'ous purty." "A hundred and twenty-five years old, eh?" returned the facetlously inclined tourist from the North. "Then, I suppose, you knew George Washington?" "Well-uh, nussah; not mo' dan desa to howdy wide him—nev' was one, sah, to

well-in, hussah; not mo' dan dess to howdy wid him-nev' was one, sah, to take up wid newcomers. But I knowed Christ'fur ('lumbons consid'able; yassah, knowed him right well, comin' and gwine. Yo' isn't got a vial in dem swell elegant pants dat fits yo' so fine, is yo'

Case for an Expert.

Youths' Companion.
"Have you fixed up my will just the
way I told you?" asked the sick man,
who was the possessor of many needy
relatives and some well-to-do but grasping ones.

"I have," asserted the lawyer, "Just as strong and tight as you can ake it, ch?" asked his client. The lawyer nodded.
"All right," said the sick man. "Now

want to ask you one thing-not professionally—who do you think stands the best chance of getting the prop-erty when I'm gone?"

Wins Thousands of Dollars on a Joke Boston Transcript

Several years ago the superintendent of the Rockaway Hunt Club on Long island, N. Y., bought, as a joke, a tract of swamp in Jamaica Bay for \$75. He of swamp in Jamaica Bay for \$48. He has since sold the salt hay on it for \$300 annually, and the other day refused an offer of \$25.000 for his purchase from a dock company. Who says that real estate as an investment does not pay?

He Felt Hart.

Chleago Tribune.

"No. I haven't anything for you," said the hard-featured woman of the house.
"Instead of apending your time in loafing around the saloons and begging, why on't you try to follow some useful or

cupation?" said Wareham Long, lifting his laded remnant of a hat forward and syeing her with a frown, "do I look like one o' de idle rich?"

Hard Question.

Washington Post.
Everybody knows that as the head of
the Democratic ticket Governor Johnson
can get every vote in the Electoral Col-lege Mr. Bryan can get. Everybody knows that he can get votes in that college Mr. Bryan eannot get. Then the question ob-trudes—is the Democratic party mentally responsible enough to be at large?

Congress as a Talking Machine. Topeka State Journal. Congress can keep just about as busy doing nothing as the average farm hand.

He (learning to waits)—Is it very hard to reverse She—Oh, no: just take your foot off mine, and put it on the other.—Life.

Boggs—I'd like to have my face on all the ten-dellar bills. Coggs—I'd prefer to have my hands on them—Harvard Lam-

"Sir, I have come to ask for your daugh-ter's hand." "Take her, dear boy. As I have just falled, your proposition is a very handy one."—Baltimore American. Actress—Mercy! This paper says I am inclined to be stout. Do you think I am? Manager—I should say not. You are stout. all right, but very much against your incidnation—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Crimson-beak—You were pretty late getting in the house last night, weren't you Mr. Crimsonbeak—Yes, dear, it was very slippery. "What was slippery?" The keyhole, dear, "Yonkers Statesman. "Humph!" ejaculated the Japanese offi-cial, "we could land an army in California within twenty days!" "True" replied an other dignitary; "but could we keep it there-long." The read that living expenses there averaged twenty dollars a day." Judge.

Old ingn (whose thoughts have been turned by whisky to conversational topical—Can, 's tell me, squelic, the difference between 'contracts out' and non-provided schools.' Squire—Go away home, me man, and come to me again when you're soher Cld Man—Soher! Nobody cares for them sort o' things when 'e's sober!—Punch.



A S WAS to have been expected, the recont and entirely unexpected action of Congress in tacking a paragraph into the Army appropria tion bill ruling commissioned officers out of the National rifle and pisto matches is meeting with a sweeping opposition. The War Department has taken up the objection, as have military experts on every hand, branding the amendment as a piece of crase foolishness based on a narrow under standing of military affairs, tunately the measure is not b the remedy of reconsideration, and it hoped to have the paragraph stricken out, according to an official report secrived dring the week from Washington, D. C.

In the first place the amendment would serve to exclude from a third to a half of the best riflemen in the service, for officers have long taken the most active interest in marksman-ship and the great advantage of having them do so is not hard to understand War Department announces itself as looking with great favor on the interest taken by the officers, pointing out that no officer can properly instruct his men in that most essential feature of a soldier's work unless he is familiar with the exact science marksmanship in its practical work-ings. Thus the enthusiasm aroused among commissioned officers at Na-tional competitions is no less valuable than the increased ability to shoot straight imparted to the enlisted man does the actual shooting in

An inconsistency in the amendment lies in the fact that it excludes officers from the National pistol matches. This shows very clearly that the author of the amendment did not devote any too much thought to his document, for the revolver is the officer's weapon in

A table lately sent out by the publicity bureau of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and just released for publication, indicates that in the matches at Camp Perry last Summer there were 303 enlisted men and 261 officers on the range. The table, arranged in the order of political standards. der of relative standing of each team of 12 riflemen, shows officers from the various states, territories and branches of the service as follows: Navy. 7: Massachusetts, none: Ohio, United States Cavalry, 10; Washing-7: United States Cavalry, 10; Washington, 5: United States Navai Academy, 12; Pennsylvania, 5; United States Infantry, 7; New York, 4; New Jersey, 4: Minnesota, 5; Illinois, 8: Wisconsin, 2; United States Marine Corps, 2: District of Columbia, 9; Michigan, 6; Oregon, 5; Maryland, 6; Georgia, 6; New Hampshire, 8; Iowa, 6; Connecticut, 3; Colorado, 6; California, 5; Montana, 7; Mathe, 5; Florida, 5; Kansas, 9; Indian, 5; Florida, 5; Kansas, 9; Indian, 7; Colorado, 6; California, 5; Montana, 7; Melne, 5; Florida, 5; Kansas, 9; Indiana, 6; Texas, 7; Missouri, 7; Oklahoms, 7; Kentucky, 10; Hawaii, 7; Wyoming, 5; West Virginia, 5; New Mexico, 5; Arzona, 4; Mississippi, 6; South Carolina, 4; Nebraska, 2; Alabama, 7; Tennessee, 7; North Dakota, 4; Louislana, none: Vermont, 6; North Carolina, 1; Virginia, 6.

Appended to this table is a statement by a member of the National

by a member of the National, whose name is not given, or Board. his views upon the amendment. The statement follows: "In my opinion it would have a very injurious effect upon were the officers pre-vented from competing at the National matches. The officers shoot alongside the men elsewhere and work with them in practice, and should be permitted to do so in these matches. There is no other way for the average of the rifle shooting were the officers pre other way for the average officer to get to the National matches except as member of a team, the piace on which he wins by superior skill. The good he wins by superior skill. The good which comes of their mingling there with the best shots in the world is in-calculated and it is felt throughout all branches of the service. The War Department and the National Board have always regarded their presence there as highly beneficial to the cause of marksmanship and it will be deeply regretted if they are no longer per-mitted to participate in these contests."

National legislation is just now keeping the Guardsmen in the anxious seat, particularly members of the Ore-gon Guard. The National appropria-tion bill has been tampered with in seat, particularly members of the Oregon Guard. The National appropriation bill has been tampered with in
many different ways since it was first
submitted to the House. For example
the appropriation for maneuvers was
culled out. This aroused a storm, and
it was undertaken to have it reinstated.
Since then nothing definite has been
heard. This leaves the Coast Guardsman in doubt as to whether he is destined for joint maneuvers in the Summer or for only a ten days' trip to
a camp of instruction somewhere within the boundaries of the state. Then,
too, the work of organizing two companies of Coast Defense Artillery and
several additional companies of Infantry is held up. The bill provided equipment and cloiding for all state troops
and its final passage would make the ment and clothing for all state troops and its final passage would make the way for many new organizations of all branches of the service. Settlement of these matters, one way or the other, will be a distinct relief.

The review and inspection Friday night for Governor Chamberlain was a brilliant military spectacle in every way. The Third Oregon made an en-viable showing and Colonel McDonell merited the congratulations he ceived on the appearance made by the troops. The battery and Signal Corps were spic and span and the turnout throughout was the best of any quar-terly inspection of the past year.

The campaign for a favorable vote on the Armory appropriation bill of \$100,000, held up under the initiative and referendum, is to be taken up this week. Adjutant-General Finzer has issued a call for a meeting of the committee on procedure, which will as semble today and discuss a moduoperandi.

The last part of the first shipment of new Springfield rifles has been dispatched to company stations. Every company in the state should have its allotment of five guns by this time. General Finzer has received word that a shipment of 1400 of the new rifles may be looked for shortly. That will enable equipment of both Oregon regiments with the Springfield. The row obsolete Krag rifles will be returned to the War Department in exchange for the better guns. for the better guns.

Leslie's Weekly.

Within a few years Japan must raise \$1.00,000,000 to pay off or convert her loans and to continue the improvements already begun, and on which the prosperity of the country depends. Until the great war debt is paid, that alone will compel the tax collectors to wring from every subject of the Emperor about 161 a year. The other day the diet added to the taxes on a half-dozen of the most used articles in the country. The end has been reached. The people of Japan are carrying a burden which is almost too heavy for them now, and a burden that cannot be increased. There is where the political danger lies. ger lies.

Fine for Playing "Hookey," \$5.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
In Chicago they fine the parents of children who play "hookey" is and costs. A good lieking, for children, is much cheaper and more effective.

Advertising Talks No. 3.

THE PASS OF THERMOPYLAE

By Herbert Kaufman.

ERXES once led a million soldiers out of Persia in an effort to capture Greece, but his invasion failed utterly because a Spartan General had entrenched a hundred men in a narrow mountain pass which controlled the road into Lacedaemon. The man who was first on the ground had the advantage. Advertising is full of opportunities

for men who are first on the ground. There are hundreds of advertising passes waiting for some one to occupy them. The first man who realizes that his line will be helped by publicity has a tremendous opportunity. He can gain an advantage over his competitors that they can never possess. Those who follow him must spend more money to equal his returns. They must not only invest as much to get as much, but they must as well spend an extra sum to counteract the influence that he has al-

ready established in the community. Whatever men sell, whether it is actual merchandise or brain vibrations, can be more easily sold with the aid of advertising. Not one-half of the businesses which should be exploited are appearing in the newspapers. Trade grows as reputation grows, and advertising spreads reputation

If you are engaged in a line which is waiting for a newspaper pioneer, realize what a wonderful chance you have of being the first of your kind to appeal directly to the public. You stand a better chance of leadership than those who have handicapped their strength by permitting you to get on the ground before they could outstrip vou. You gain a prestige that those who follow you must spend more money to counteract.

If your particular business is similar to some other trade or business which has already been introduced to the reading public, it's up to you to start in right now and join your competitors in contesting for the attenion of the community. The longer you delay the more you decrease your chances of surviving. Every man who outstrips you is another opponent who must be met and grappled with for the right of way.

(Copyright, 1908.)

LIQUOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA. A Picture of the Farmer Follower of Tillman.

Will Irwin in Collier's.
"Tillmanism." the revolt of the massas sgainst the old "aristocratic" rule, was the great South Carolina baue in the early 80's. Ben Tillman, the magnetic, shrewd, intemperate-mouthed tribute of the plebelans, was the man of the hour. Feeling ran so high that South Carollnians marvel now at the things they did and believed in those days. and believed in those days. In the wake

of that radical movement ran all kinds of extreme ideas.

Especially was there a pronounced pro-hibition feeling in the country districts.

The farmer follower of Tillman, known contemptuously to the opposition as the "wool hat and one gailus boy," has his own peculiar attitude on the liquor question. He is an ardent and violent churchtion. He is an ardent and violent church-man; the crossroads meeting-house is his social diversion as well as spiritual guids, His church and his pastor are violently opposed to strong drink; in his own mind run parellel a purely theological lostning for the Demon Rum and a purely personal liking for liquor. A vote for prohibition places the onus on his sin upon the liquor dealer who sold him "the suff." His wife is even more violently opposed. His wife is even more violently opposed to the public sale of liquor.

Locomotive in a Thimble.

Kansas City Journal.

The smallest locomotive engine in the world weighs 12 grains, and three drops of water fills its boiler. This ministure marvel was constructed by an ingenious American. Despite the fact that it could be placed inside a thimble, it is composed of 140 distinct pieces and is held together by 52 screws. The stroke of the piston is one-twelfth of an inch, and its diameter is one-ninth of an inch, yet when it gets in motion it works as though it were the strongest and biggest locomotive that ever ran on raile.

Oklahoma Asserts One Right.

Terre Haute Star.

When you are counting up Presidential candidates don't forget Jacobs. Jatial candidates don't forget Jacobs. Jacobs: Obs' Why, to be sure—F. W. Jacobs, of Kingfisher, Okia, whom the Populists have nominated. It is the privilege of every state to have a candidate for the highest office, and Oklahoma does not mean to overlook any of its rights.

The Poor Boy Can Do It.

New York Bun. The poor boy has no chance unless he can rouse the people by using his tongue -- Mr.

Mr. Bryan is rich but generous. Thus frankly does he lay bure the cause of his prosperity. But isn't his profession getting crowded?

Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorree.

Charias Linguist.

Charies Kingsiet.

Are you ready for the sterple-chase. Lorraine. Lorraine. Lorres?

Barum. Tou're booked to ride your capping race today at Coulteriee.

You're broked to ride Vindictive for all the world to see.

To keep him straight, to keep him first, and win the run from me.

Barum. Barum. Barum. Barum. Barum. Barum. Barum.

the clasped her new-born bahy, peor Lor-raine, Lorraine, Lorree, "I cannot ride Vindictive, as any man might "I cannot ride vindictive, as any man might see,
And I will not ride Vindictive, with inju-baby on my knee;
He's Rilled a boy, he's killed a man, and why must be kill me?"
"Unless you ride Vindictive, Lorraine, Lor-raine, Lorree.
Unless you ride Vindictive today at Coul-ieriee. leries.
And him safe across the brook, and win the blank for me.
It's you may keep your baby, for you'll get no keep from me."

"That husbands could be cruel," said Lor. "That husbands could be crue!, said Lorraine, Lorraine, Lorrice,
"That husbands could be crue!, I have
known for reasons three;
But oh! to ride Vindictive while a beby
cries for me.
And be killed across a fence at last for s!!
the world to see!"

She mastered young Vindletive—Oh? the gallant lass was she.

And kept him straight and won the race as near as near could be;

But he killed her at the brook against a pollard willow tree.

Oh! he killed her at the brook, the brute, for all the world to see.

And no one but the baby cried for poor Lorraine, Lorree.