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(By Carrier.)

PORTLAND, TRUBSDAY, NOV. 4, 1999

THE LIQUOR WAR IN INDIANA. The State of Indiana presents a curious and instructive illustration of the ffect of the agitation and effort to force prohibition among people who while alive to the abuses that attend

an unregulated liquor traffic, yet have

no intention of suppressing it entirely. Last year Governor Hanly, a short time before the general election, called together a Legislature elected nearly two years before, for the single purpose of passing a stringent and practically prohibitive liquor law. The Re-publican party was in control of the egislature, and in the circumstances was forced to assume the responsibilof the act and its consequences: yet many Republican members of the Legislature protested and declined to vote according to the dictation of the Governor and the Prohibitionists. But their places were supplied by Democratic members, who helped to put the measures through. These, how-ever, voted that way simply "to put the Republicans in a hole." There-after they immediately acted with their party, in the effort to defeat opponents who were to be held respon ble for the legislation.

This proceeding completely shifted the center of political gravity in Indiana last year. It caused the election of a Democratic Legislature, the loss to the Republicans of a United States Senator, the election of Democratic Representatives to Congress in eleven districts out of thirteen, and the elecother leading Democratic officials. Perhaps the reversal of the polit ical attitude of Indiana on National questions is of little consequence. But the liquor question in Indiana remains as unsettled as before; and Indiana will, worry with it yet *hese many years, till finally reasonable regulation and restriction, such as have been established in other great states, will prevail in Indiana.

The varied experience of other states in this business ought to be of use to Oregon. It ought to afford lessons to our people, but probably it will not. Each state will have to thresh out the contention for liself, as ome have done already. Massachusetts and Iowa and Connecticut are conspicuous examples. Regulation, and local restriction, is the method; not general prohibition, which always

SECTIONAL WASHINGTON.

Any plan that might be proposed for divorcing from the State of Washington a narrow strip of territory ly-ing along the Columbia River in the counties of Benton, Klickitat, Skama-nia, Clark, Cowlitz, Wahklakum and Pacific, would meet with the most vigorous opposition from the Puget ties. Yet, from far back In territorial days, the Columbia River and adjacent counties in the State of Washington have been continually antagonized and opposed by the Puget are rich in natural resources, and have added much to the fame and prestige of Washington. The Repubican majorities they have returned have more than once saved the day in flerce contests which were all but lost by factional fighting elsewhere in the state.

The latest and perhaps most striking example of Puget Sound jealousy of the Columbia River is shown in the election returns for the Western Wash ington Congressional fight. The best efforts of the astute political leaders of Pierce County, aided by the votes of hundreds of others who believe in fair play and party principle, were insufficient to prevent Judge McCredie from being defeated in a county where his majority should have run into the Nor did the anti-Colum bia River sentiment spend its force in Pierce County. The same impulse that led to the merciless knifing McCredie in Pierce County was felt in greater or less degree through all Puget Sound countles interested in the contest. Clallam, Kitsap, Jefferson and Mason, all safely Republifor the Democratic candidate.

reached its sheight in Pierce County throughout the Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor country a normal Repub lican majority was given the Clark candidate. The river countie responded nobly. mbia, Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor districts alone that McCredie was saved from defeat. The intensity of this factional feeling is best shown in the vote of Tuesday, compared with that of a year ago. In November 1908, the late Francis W. Cushman, of Pierce County, received a majority of more than 1500 in Clark County, the home of Judge McCredie, this, in pro- of the commodities imported portion to the voting strength, being the largest majority given Cushman anywhere outside of Pierce County. This year Pierce County reciprocated for the great majority given its candi-date a year ago by defeating McCredle

Last year the Puget Sound district with the loyal support of the Columbia River and other southwest counties, elected the Pierce County can date by a majority of nearly 18,000 votes. This year the Puget Sound ounties fought the southwest candiwill fall from 10,000 to 12,000 votes below that given his predecessor, al though the increased population, with proper recognition of party principles, should have given McCredie as large a vote as that given the lamented Cush-

the southwest will not go unheeded. The river counties, and especially Clark Portland, and vice versa, can handle that a good many thousand American

County, the home of Representative elect McCredie, are increasing in wealth and population more rapidly than any other portion of the state. Gray's Harbor and Willapa Bay, which have usually been turned down by Puget Sound political influence, and have always had fair treatment from the Columbia River counties, have always worked in harmony with these ties, and can be depended on to do so in the future.

The members of the old "southwest combine," which was a power Washington politics twenty years ago, are still on the best of terms, and the voting strength of the new combine, thus forced by Pierce County, is many usands greater than that of the old Pierce County leading, and Claione. am and some of the smaller counti following, have marked out a sectional The southwest may hew to line in the coming Senatorial fight in the Evergreen State, and if it should de so, the knifing McCredle received in Pierce County will rise to plague the men responsible for it.

RATS AND BAT-TRAPS.

A paper at Pendleton-it is not necessary to name it, since it bears a

necessary to name H. Since it dears a false name—says:

This much is certain, the Supreme Yourt will not suffer through the attacks of The Oregonian. That paper's record is too well known.

The attempt of The Oregonian to Induce legislators to break the solemn pledges made their constituents regarding the Senatorahip is also well remembered. A paper that has deliberately advised public men to break their caths is well qualified, indeed, to pose as a censor for the Supreme Court of this state.

These are mere lies. If the source

These are mere lies. If the source of them were important The Oregonian would wall them lies open, palpable, gross as a mountain. Never has The Oregonian advised men to "break their oaths," nor even to break fool "break ish promises, that they had no right to make. As to promises about the Senatorship, foolish men permitted themselves to be caught in a trap Didn't you hear them squeal wher they realized the position they were in, like rats in a corner?

The Oregonian has made no attack on the Supreme Court. It will make none. It realizes fully the embarrassment of the position in which the court has been placed by Governor-Senator Chamberlain, and by the Legislature that had been hoodooed to elect him. The Supreme Court is no responsible for the presence of the nto it, by methods which were a part of the work of "a great political reform," forced over the emphatic vote, repeatedly delivered, by the people of

AS TO CERTAIN ANIMALS.

It seems incredible that two families in a civilized city like Portland ould have a series of lawsuits and fisticuffs over a rooster, but the court ecords declare that the thing has happened, and we must believe them, Hatter-Bowman lawsuits began with a difficulty over one lone, solitary Plymouth Rock rooster. What they will end with remains to be seen Murder has been done for less.

Whenever an incident of this kind cours, it renews the insistent question of how much animal life what kinds ought to be tolerated in a city. Horses, of course, cannot be eliminated just yet. The automobile is neither cheap enough nor sufficientmanageable to replace them tirely, but every improvement in that admirable invention brings the doom of the horse a little nearer. Within a few years the dirt he makes and his crazy freaks will become unendurable to urban nerves, and he will disappear from the streets. His exit from the farm will follow.

Dogs present a more difficult problem. They are useless nuisances, and many of those kept in town suffer from disease. They also communi-cate disease to their human idolators. But they are invested with all the sanctity of fetiches, and, in spite of the harbors numberless dogs of all desea for multitude, but it also derives a bucolic charm from its cows, hens, ducks and geese. The man who can afford to keep a cow in his backyard is probably prudent to do so, all things considered, even if his neighbors suf-fer for it. Nor, in a young city like ours, do the meek eyes of a gentle bossy appear much amiss. But e are, it looks odd to see a flock of ducks waddling and quacking through the streets, while the nocturnal songs of geese are anything but soothing to the slumberer's drear

MORE SHIPPING PACILITIES.

Establishment of direct steamship ommunication between this port and the world should anybody outside Antwerp is of exceptional importance to Portland and the territory served from here. Frequent additions to the tariff burdens which the consumers of the country are carrying and the perfection of the trust system have resulted in such high prices for many commodities that there is a satisfac-tory margin of profit in importing them from Europe. With a frequent steamship service from Antwerp and other Old World ports, business of this they cultivate and exalt are val character could be worked up to large proportions. There is nothing experi-mental about the project, for Portland is already receiving large quantities of merchandise from Antwerp by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. By this route the freight is carried from Europe to the Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad, thence by rail across the isthmus to Salinas Cruz, on the Pacific, where it is loaded on steamers for North Pacific ports. Even by this unsatisfactory system, a great saving is effected in the cost of many

Not all of the advantages of the new line are confined to the business in European ports, for the steamer enter-ing with merchandise needed by the Pacific Coast consumers becomes available for a return cargo of Pacific Coast products. Since the start of the grain, salmon and lumber industry on the Pacific Coast, this region has had to bear the burden of bringing here in ballast the greater portion of the tonnage required for carrying our prod-ucts to market. The shipowner, re-ceiving nothing for the inward voyage of the vessel, was obliged to make the outward cargo bear the burden of the round trip. All this will be changed, with regular liners carrying cargo both ways, and the producer and consumer, who in this territory are to a large exthe same, will profit by the

change. Regular line steamers loading full cargoes at Autwerp and discharging at

freight much more ec is now handled by the Tehuanteper route, which has proved such a vast improvement over the old round-the-Horn sailing vessel route. The Te-huantepec route, however, is working well up to its capacity with freight between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and, as coast merchants and shippers are using this route to a steadily increasing extent, there is plenty of business for the American-Hawalian liners, saide from the foreign business, which would properly belong to regular lines running direct from the European The Pacific Coast will not participate to the fullest extent in the advantage steam communication with Old World ports until completion of the Panama Canal, but the advance from sail to steam in the round-the-Horn trade is of great significance, and every shipper in this territory should make a special effort to patronize the line.

BUT HE WILL "STAY."

A few days before the election in New York, Candidate Gaynor, pleading for the election of the entire Tammany ticket, said in a speech at Sta-

Just think of electing me, if you will, and en surrounding me with a hostile Board Estimate. Why, you would fret me to ath. I could son stay there, and I would not star_there.

This surely would seem to have been premature. Gaynor is elected, and Tammany's Board of Estimate has been defeated throughout; also Tam-many's District Attorney and Sheriff. In the presence of this "hostile'

Board of Estimate, will Gaynor "stay there"? You may be sure he will. The Board of Estimate has control of the immense disbursements of the But the Mayor, as executive ficer, has control of the police, and the people are unwilling that their "peronal liberty" should be interfered with.

New York, San Francisco and Buffalo this idea was specially fest and uppermost. The people want to do as they please, and not be woried and harried by law, in matters that relate to their personal and prirate conduct.

A SYSTEMATIZED PARK PLAN. The project of adopting a systematic plan to be followed in laying out parks and houlevards for Portland comnends itself to the common sense the public. No European city would dream of spending money for improvements without first adopting a prearranged scheme which could be followed year after year, so that every piece of work completed would fall

narmoniously into its appointed place. Unless parks and other public are laid out according to an artistic concept, they are apt to be neither peautiful nor useful. The money spent upon them is simply wasted. taken some American cities a long time to learn this lesson, but apparently it has begun to sink in at last,

After squandering \$100,000,000 on erratic efforts to create a park system without a plan. Chicago finally saw Competent artists were employed to apply their intelligence to the problem, and the result was a series of parks connected by boule vards which everybody admires. Better still, they are accessible to the people of the city. The first aim of a city is, not to be admired by outsiders, but to be a comfortable home for its residents, and this Chicago has attained. Portland can attain it by following the same method.

Other cities in this country have done the same thing, some of even better than Chicago. As much as twenty years ago Baltimore began great boulevard through the heart of the city, to connect Patterson Druid Hill parks, with a connected series of encircling driveways. did better yet. Experts agree that the capital of Massachusetts has the fin park system in the world. It includes, sanctity of fetiches, and, in spite of the noise they make and their filthy habstretch of sea beach, which is free to the get rid of them. Portland not only land enjoys natural gifts of hill, woodland and river front which few grees, and cats-like the sands of the cities can rival, but an intelligent plan is needed to bring out and preserve

THE GREAT PRIZEFIGHT.

The editorial hysteria which the prospective fight between Johnson and Jeffries excites in some newspaper offices is an entertaining phenomenon. One paper declares with wild-eyed fervor that this meeting of two stupid and beefy brutes to pommel each other in the presence of a bloodthirsty crowd "takes rank over the North Pole controversy, the Chinese loan, the Ferrer incident in Spain," and so on through a formidable list. This shows how silly some people b under frenzied excitement. an asylum for imbeciles think the Johnson-Jeffries prizefight important? The writer we have quoted thinks so because, in his opinion, it will "settle the question of physical supremacy" between the black and white races. Johnson, the reader may chance to re-

call, is a negro Prizefights decide no questions of physical supremacy which are worth deciding, and the bodily traits which in the struggle for existence. A farmer who can work all day in the field without excessive exhaustion exhibits physical prowess far superior to a prizefighter's, and of a kind which is incomparably more important to the human race. Over-muscled creatures like Jeffries and Johnson are abnormal specimens. They may not be victims of the disease called acromegaly, but they have escaped it only by a hair's breadth. All they have gained in muscular hugeness they have lost in efficiency, and, what is vastly worse, in intelligence. The human race has mastered the earth, not by muscular superiority over other species, but by superior brain power. The instant we push the culture of the body beyond the point where it ministers to the intelligence, we recede from the human plane and revert toward the status of brutes. We fall out of the evolutionary march and become degenerate. Prizefights are to be condemned, not because they are inhuman, but because they are unhuman.

Four men who attacked a non-union bakery wagon driver during a strike in Chicago last Spring were convicted in Chicago yesterday and sentenced to twenty-five years each in prison. few sentences of this character ought to have the effect of checking the somewhat common Chicago practic assaulting or killing men who attempt to work without the union label.

citizens have to sell, and when they are prevented from selling it at a price and in a manner that is satisfactory themselves, they are inclined to ques-

tion the bellef that this is a free try. The next time there is a strike in Chicago there will probably be less difficulty experienced in securing men to take the places of the strikers. The right of a man to quit work has never been questioned, but when this country reaches a state of chaos where it is unsafe for a citizen to accept a tion that has been abandoned by a striker, our boasted freedom becomes a byword.

Republicans of Nebraska steadily asserted that the vote of their sinte, cast last year for Bryan, was no indication that the politics of the state had shifted, but that Nebraska had voted for Bryan simply to secure for the state the henor of the Presi-Several of the more impor tant counties, as Douglas, containing the City of Omaha, and Lancaster, containing the City of Lincoln (the latter the home of Bryan), reversed their customary vote for this reason It is noted now that they hav gone Republican again. Out of a total ote of about 270,000, Bryan's plural ity in the state was but 4102. peal to Nebraskans that it would prob ably be the last chance they would have to get the Presidency for their state took thousands of Republican votes to Bryan; yet at the same time a Republican Legislature was elected, and nearly all other officials

Now science has undertaken to dem onstrate that the oldest injunction given to our forefathers for the preservation of health, namely, not to drink water with meals, is all wrong. Experiments conducted by the physio-logical chemistry department of the University of Illinois are held by the professors to prove the digesting value of conlous draughts of water taker while eating. One quart of water per meal was the prescription, and the subject thrived on it. The theory is that water, by diluting the saliva The theory is causes the digestive fluid to assume greater digestive activity. An anxious world will now awalt a scientific test of the food value of mince pie and dill pickles, together with further light on the disputed question whether hearty meals before retiring are conducive to

The Oregon Trunk Railway has filed articles of incorporation at Vancouver, Wash., for a railroad from a point opposite Celilo to a point at or near Klamath Falls. It will be forty-nine cars next month since the Oregon Steam Navigation Company filed original articles of incorporation at Vancouver. That company, twenty years following its incorporation, was a tremendous factor in the development of Oregon and Washington, and from a small beginning as steamboat line developed into the greatest transportation enterprise in the Pacific Northwest. Let us hope that this latest Vancouver incorpora tion will enjoy an expansion equal to that of the original company from which grew the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.

You may depend, if Charles Fairbanks shall go to China as Min-ister for the United States, he will not set roaring war between two hem-ispheres by talk, idle talk, and indis He does make speeches, sometimes; but they are kept in cold stor age such a while before delivery, and come forth in such an icy manner, that you may depend they will not dis-turb the serenity of the world, much less shake the earth, crack the zenith and knock the poles over. Brothe Fairbanks is the very man to succeed the warmly loquacious Crane.

Mr. W. E. Critchlow, secretary o the Oregon Prohibition Committee, in a communication to The Oregonia corrects statements made by Rose, of Milwankee, and then declare that arrests in Atlanta, Ga., for drun enness decreased in one year 350 pe cent: As a mathematician, Mr. Critchis entitled to the world's gold medal.

One argument against Judge Mc Credie's candidacy for Congress was that he "owned two baseball teams in One of them was a very good team, too. But the other was even worse than the Seattle, Tacoma and Aberdeen nines. Would it have ed the Judge out over there if it had been better?

The late election appeared to show that those cities which had been suffering from a long spell of reform wanted the other thing; and some of the cities that had never been "reformed" were loud for it. The voter has a great aptitude for getting what

Vancouver votes wet, and Clark County dry. In Washington the local-option law does not permit the county to enforce, or attempt to enforce, pro-hibition on the incorporated towns gainst their will. The result is that law will be obeyed in both city and

You can fool some of the people ome of the time; but there are some farmers about Pendleton who have not been deceived by the specious ar of the Merchant Marine See their anti-ship-subsidy League.

eached a total of \$736,461,549. This will necessitate the enlargement some of the checks which make frequent trips through the Seattle clear-Where did the Rev. Dr. L. R. Dyott get his information that Elsie Sige

York police had admitted it? Admit-In proportion to the vote cast, the majority for McCredie in the western district of Washington seems to be quite as large as the vote cast hitherto in the district for Cushman.

had not been murdered by a China-

Columbia County again votes wet Would state-wide prohibition make Columbia dry against local sentiment and desire? And how?

There are mothers-in-law and moth ers-in-law, of course; but so are there Mr. Heney has at least found

labor of the hands or brain is about all graceful way of letting go of the bear's tall.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Position in Which It Has Beet Placed by Political Jugglers.

Polk County Observer To the average American natter how rabidly partisan his politi cal belief, the court of justice and the public school are two of his country's institutions which he would protect as far as possible from political influence and control. It is a high testimonial to American citizenship that this desire for absolutely clean and uncorrupted courts and schools rises superior to all personal ambitions and desires for partisan supremacy. Even in the most heated and bitter campaigns in Oregon seldom has any effort been made to drag the candidates for judicial office into the midst of the battle. On the contrary, the opposing elements have as if by common consent, been prone to protect the dignity and sanctity courts of justice to the greatest possible degree, and the voters have chosen their Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys without undue influence, persuasion or intimidation. remained for a Direct Primary

suit, chatting gayly with Folks and his accords.

On the word being given, Chevassu fired a shot which passed over Bernstein's head. Bernstein, instead of firing, placed his pistol behind his back. His weapon was taken from him by one of his seconds and discharged. On being asked why he did not fire, Bernstein shrugged his shoulders and replied: "I forgot."

Henri Bernstein seems to have resented the views of the French dramatic crities since the presentation of his latest play, "Israel," in Paris in October of last year. When this drama was first produced the Paris papers expressed widely diverse Statement No. 1 Legislature and an as piring politician in the Governor's office to cast dignity and decency the winds and use the courts as trad-ing stock with which to carry out their personal schemes. In the recent session of that body, the state courts were played with like pawns on a chessboard. Circuit Judgeships were created or shamelessly bartered and traded to make places for the Governor's political pets, or to reward the friends of those Republican members who were willing to "stand in" on the game. Even the Supreme Court, itself, was not immune from the machinations of these political pirates. Acting in open and direct violation of the constitution, the membership of that tribunal was increased from three to five Judges, and the Governor at once appointed two of his favorite partisans to fill the newly-created positions. It was a discreditable piece of business and one which will yet arise to plague these political buccaneers and scuttlers, who while sanctimoniously pretending to uphold the will of the people, were in reality setting the will of the people as expressed in two elections, at

It will be recalled that in two different elections attempts were made so to amend the constitution as to permit the number of Supreme Judges to be increased from three to five, and it will also be remembered that each attempt was defeated by a decisive vote. It remained for an initiative and referendum, direct primary, Statement No. 1 Legislature boldly to set aside will of the people and, in and direct violation of the constitularged tribunal. And it was done principally at the instigation of a scheming and ambitious politician, who well knew that it was unconstitutional, but who cared for nothing else than his own seifish ends.

The Observer has long believed that Oregen has reached a stage in its business and commercial growth where nore than three Supreme Judges are needed, but it also believes that the constitution of the state forbids any increase in the number of members of that tribunal. It is our belief that the recent appointment of two Judges was illegal; that the increase was accomplished by those who sought to serve their own selfish ends, and who, knowing full well that their action was not in accord with the constitution, resort ed to the sophistry and claptrap of the demagogue and political trickster in their effort to deceive the into acquiescence. It is the further be lief of this newspaper that eventually these two additional Judges will be declared to have been unconstitutionally and illegally elected, and that the way will thus be cleared for a right ful method of procedure in inthe membership of the Oregon court.

LINCOLN'S STRANGE DREAM.

Some Great War Event From the Diary of Gideon Welles, in the

From the Diffry of Gideon Welles, in the November Atlantic.

Inquiry had been made as to Army news on the first meeting of the Cabinet, and especially if any information had been received from Sherman. None of the members had heard anything, and Stanton, who makes it a point to be late Stanton, who makes it a point to be late and who has the telegraph in his department, had not arrived. General Grant, who was present, said he' was hourly expecting word. The President remarked it would, he had no doubt, come soon, and come favorable, for he had last night the usual dream which he had prenight the usual dream which he had pre-ceding nearly every great and important event of the war. Generally the news had been favorable which aucceeded this dream, and the dream itself was always the same. I inquired what this remark-able dream could be. He said it related to your (my) element—the water—that he seemed to be in some singular inde-scribable vessel, and that he was moving with great rapidity toward an indefinite scribable vessel, and that he was moving with great rapidity toward an indefinite shore. That he had this dream preceding Sumter, Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Stone River, Vicksburg, Wilmington, etc. General Grant said Stone River was certainly no victory, and he knew of no great results which followed from it. The President said (that) however that might be, his dream preceded that fight.

that fight.
"I had," the President remarked, "this strange dream again last night, and we strange dream again hat high, an we shall, judging from the past, have great news very soon. I think it must be from Sherman. My thoughts are in that direction as are most of yours."

I write this conversation three days

I write this conversation three days
after it occurred in consequence of what
took place Friday night, and but for
which the mention of this dream would
probably have never been noted. Great
events did indeed foligw, for within a
few hours the good and gentle as well as
truly great man who narrated his dream,
closed forever his earthly career.

Uncle Joe Quotes Saint Paul.

Boston Globe.

Just before the Taft party started down the Mississippl. "Uncle Joe" Cannon dictated to a reporter the following answer to a question as to what he thought of the fight the insurgents are making against him: "Old Paul, you will recollect, if you refer to his journey, finally struck an attitude and said. I have been imprisoned, punished with stripes, met with robbers on land and have met the beast of Ephesus, but none of all these could discourage me." That is all."

However, as the old saying implies, ability to quote Scripture isn't certain proof of virtue.

Boston Transcript.

"I regret to announce," said the substitute preacher, "that your beloved pastor, Dr. Pounder, is indisposed and will be unable to occupy this pulpit for soveral weeks. Our text this morning is from Hebrews Ivi2: "There remainests therefore a rest for the people of God."

Indianapolis News.

Anyhow, the tariff can't be blamed for the kind of hats women insist on wear-And he could not think why some of ongregation smiled.

HERE'S A REAL FRENCH DUEL. Nobody Hart and Honor Is Fully Satis-Paris Cable to New York Times, Octo-ber 27. Challenged by M. Chevasau, a critic

Paris and London before coming to the country last senson; "Samson," which ran all of last senson in this city; "Apres-Moi," "Le Barcail," "Le Detour," "Frere Jacques," "La Rafale" and "Aprys le Deluge," which was recently produced in

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast Domain, Most of Which Is Unfit

for Cultivation.

Bonds and Mortgages.
Seven hundred and fifty million acressems like an enormous quantity of land and it is. It is really more than the hu

and it is. It is really more than the man mind can appreciate. But much of this land is of a character that absolutely unfits it for human habitation, as it is in the desert and far away from any water supply, while other portions are mountainous and incapable of cultivation A great part of this land lies in Alaska and the agricultural possibilities of this

and the agricultural possibilities of this region have yet to be accurately determined. What little is known about it, however, would seem to preclude any hope of its ever becoming a great agricultural region, but its mineral riches are

calculable, and so far have only been

territories, with the amount of land which each contains still open to the

Osage Indian as a Financier.

Oklahoma News.

Oklahoma News.

An Osage Indian made a 10-cent purchase in one of Bartlesville's dry goods stores, according to the Bartlesville Enterprise, tendering a \$10 bill in payment. When \$5.50 in change was handed to him, he said he had given the merchant a \$50 bill. The merchant found no \$10 bill.

bill. The merchant found no 20 bill is the money drawer, but that didn't con-vince the Indian, who went out and re-appeared with all the Osages he could assemble. They held a war dance, but

assemble. They held a war dance, but that didn't work. The Indian then tried to employ an attorney, who insisted that the Osage check his expenditures since coming to Bartlesville. He did so reluc-

coming to Bartiesville. He and ab fractantly. Then his face underwent a look of abject humiliation. He recalled that he had purchased a \$10 blanket, had given his \$30 bill in payment and received the \$10 bill in change. He apologized to the merchant and offered to "sot 'em up."

Southern State Funds in Bad Shape

Nashville American.

Alabama is said to be facing a deficit of \$1,000,000 in its treasury. Georgia came so close to bankruptcy that it had to resort to a near-beer tax. Tennessee has no deficit as yet, but it is far from

having as plethoric a treasury as it had a year ago. In the case of the latter state it would surprise no one if the funding board should soon be posting off to New York to borrow money. This condition is not encouraging, espe-

This condition is not encouraging, cape-cially as there is a debt of approximate-ly \$12,006,000 which must be funded within the next firee years. The bor-rowing of money, if it has to be re-sorted to, will not help the price of state bonds, and this will have its ef-

fect when the funding time comes

The Law's Delay.

Bpringfield (Mass.) Republican.

It has taken IS years for the courts to decide that Chicago must pay for care burned in the riots of 1894, whether or not they were owned by the company on whose tracks they stood. A Supreme Court, having the last word, is not apt

show unseemly haste in saying it.

Mrs. Harriman's New Offices.

Chicago Record-Heraid.

Mr. Harriman has opened an elaborate suite of offices in Fifth avenue, New York. In view of the fact that she might have secured cheap desk-room somewhere, Mrs. Harriman is likely to be considered by Mrs. H. Green to be fool-

In Politics 28 Years; Loses \$50,000.

New York Sun. An ex-Tammany man who is running as an independent in New York says:
"I have been in politics 28 years, and I am \$50,000 poorer than when I cutered."
Is it any wonder that Tammany has

abandoned so unbusinesslike a person?

In Great Britain, 31 Idle Per 1000.

Tariff Guiltless This Time.

ishly extravagant.

tate or Territory

Utah Washington

following table gives the states and

No. Acre

BT. 145.30

Sentiment Out West Strong for Governs

ment Institution.

"Raymond" in Chicago Telbune.

In spite of the edier that has gone forth from the controlling powers in Congress that there is to be no postal savings bank legislation at the coming session of Congress, and possibly not until after the report of the Monetary Commission on the central bank, there is every evidence that this phase of the financial problem is to be extensively agitated this Winter.

At the same time those who have studied the subject are aware of the fact that the postal savings bank system cannot be adopted in this country without some radical changes in the National bank act, and such changes Challenged by M. Chevassii, a critic whom he had attacked in a published article, Henri Bernstein, the dramatist, fought a duel at Prince Park today. Neither combatant was injured. It was raining so hard that the seconds had to load the pistols under umbrellas, and they walked about examining the ground with umbrellas raised and trousers turned up well over the ankles. Umbrellas were used to mark the measured 30 paces. Umbrellas were used to mark too me-ured 30 paces.

When for a moment one of the com-batants—M. Bernstein—closed his umbrel-la and walked about in the rain, Pro-fessor Pozzi, the eminent surgeon, who was assisting him, was afraid his poten-tial patient might catch cold and strongly advised him to hoist his umbrella again and not to run more risks than neces

PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF POSTAL BANK

National bank act, and such changes in the National bank act, and such changes should hardly be made while the process of reforming the whole banking and currency system is going on. In going into these financial questions I have found more really popular layer for the poats! savings hard-theadvised him to hoist his umbrella signin and not to run more risks than necessary. On arriving, the other principal-Chevasan—in a tall hat and frock coat, stopped for a moment to turn up his trousers as he conversed with his doctor and seconds. A little distance off, also sheltered under dripping umbrellas, stood Bernstein in a soft felt hat and lounge sult, chatting sayly with Pozzi and his seconds.

favor for the postal savings bank than for anything else. Part of this favor-able sentiment arises from pure ignor-ance. Part of it is honestly the result of public observation of the banks themselves in time of atress. Some part, unfortunately, is due to the unfair feeling that the postal bank is opposed the bankers and capitalists. a ence that it must be a good thing for

By far the most popular element in the demand for postal banks comes either from personal experiences or from tradition of the calamities which have overtaken poor people from un-safe savings banks.

and a savings banks of Massachusetts, New York and other Eastern states have for years been conducted on con-servative lines and fallures have been rare. One finds, therefore, as I did in New England, that the demand for pos-When this drama was first produced the Paris papers expressed widely diverse opinions of it, some finding it diffuse and tiresome, while others praised it.

Henri Bernstein was born in Paris in 1875. His mother was an American, and when he became of age he was sent to Cambridge University, in England, to be educated. He has produced more than a dozen plays in the last two years, most of which have been successful. "Israel" is now being presented in this city.

Among Bernstein's most noted plays are "The Thief," which had a long run in Paris and London before coming to this country last season; "Samson," which New England, that the demand for pos-tal savings banks in that section is a

tal savings banks in that section is a mild one, the only veciferous shouters belonging to that class of people who never have and never will have any savings to worry about.

As one goes westward, however, the situation changes. In the first place, the country is sparsely settled. Banking facilities have been supplied to meet most commercial needs, but distance, instead of lending enchantment to the view of a savings bank account, tends rather to spending the money on mail order stock, or hiding the surplus in the ginger jar in a dark corner of the gupboard. the cupboard.

Furthermore, many of the states in the central and farther west have been more than lax in the regulation of savings banks, and the record of disastrous failures is unpleasantly large. If the state west of the Alleghanies and south of the Potomac had as good savings bank laws as New York and Massachusetts the demand for postal banks would diminish about one-haif. Bankers and financial theorists are apt to misunderstand the indirect results of a single failure. In getting up spit to misunaers and the minute of a single failure. In getting up-statistics of losses, they ignore almost entirely the element of delay. If a failed bank ultimately pays its de-positors in full it is assumed so one was hurt. The contrary is generally

Then there is the farmer class, which is undeniably behind the demand for the postal bank scheme. There are thousands of little villages from Maine thousands of little villages from Maine to California where the Government has found it profitable enough to establish a money order and registry office. Few of these villages are large enough to sustain a bank of any kind. The village merchants can afford to send their surplus funds to the nearest bank, but the farmers wives who make a little also money on their butter and bank, but the farmers were water and a little pin money on their butter and eggs, or the "hired man" of a prudent turn and an eye on a farm of his own, do not find it convenient to send their pennies and silver miles away across the country to be handled by some

Postal savings banks, however desirable, could not be established in this country without a serious disturbance of existing commercial conditions.

Here is a little table I have compiled from the last report of the Controller of the Currency, showing the actual banking business of the country on or about July 17 1908:

Banks

Number. Deposits.

Savings State Trust companies

Trust companies 842 1,856,844,314
These deposits are ipdividual. That
is, the figures exclude deposits from
the Government and the surplus reserves of other banks. These figures
show that in proportion to their number the savings banks have a stronger
line of deposits than all the other
banks put together. Manifestly, the
field of the savings bank is so important that it should not be disturbed by ant that it should not be disturbed by Government competition unless there are strong reasons for such a depart-

are strong reasons for such a coputer.

It is generally admitted that the creation of postal savings banks would increase these deposits enormously. Bringing a savings bank home to the inhabitants of the village sections would undoubtedly stimulate the habit of saving. The increased security afforded by the Government would also attract depositors. Careful investigators say that the postal savings bank would probably pring increased deposits of a billion or so, part being money now hidden and the rest use result of increased thrift due to the facility of making deposits in the local postofice. naking deposits in the local postoffice

Sheald Set a Good Example.

New York Evening Post.

When it comes, however, to Mrs. Pankhurst's justifying militant ways because men have used force—the answer must promptly be that two wrongs make no right. Because men have torn down the palings of Hyde Park and broken every window in the main street of Winchester to obtain this right or that privilege, it does not follow that women ought to do likewise. We look to them to set a political example to men, as they do in most other conditions of life. If they do not, they are bound to find themselves gravely criticised. We are glad to note that Mrs. Pankhurst refused to suggest or hint that her methods were advisable in this country; they certainly are entirely uncalled for, and could, in our epinion, be productive only of harm.

Bringing Up the City Boy.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
A city boy is not doomed to failure or condemned by birth to pursue a difnor condemned by birth to pursue a difficult path through life. He minst inerely be handled with some knowledge of conditions and some consideration of the fact that what might apply to a country boy does not apply to him. The difficulty too often is that an attempt is made to bring up the one after the manner of the other. The parents perhaps were themselves country bred and they fall to differentiate, between their own childhood surroundings and those of their children. The city is a poor place to bring up children, particularly boys. But it should not be, need not be, and the future ought to see the correction of the present abnormal conditions. normal conditions.

General Howard's Empty Sleeve.

General Howard's Empty Sleeve.

Springfleid (Mass.) Republican.

The late General Howard will be remembered by the younger generation of Americans as an interesting and forcible speaker, charmingly unconventional in his style and picturesque in bis personality. His empty sleeve was always eloquent in its remainder of those "iron days," now almost half a century gone in the fading perspective of time. General Howard, on account of his popularity as a speaker before branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and other Christian bodies, was probably a more familiar figure in the last decade of his tie to the general public than any of the surviving Civil War Generals. Topeka Journal.

Great Britain's army of the unemployed is growing larger all the time and now averages 31 persons to every 1800 of population. Just suppose similar conditions prevailed in the United States. War Generals.