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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1904.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

J. W. Ivey, calling on President Roosevelt, tells him that Oregon and Washington will each roll up a majority of 30,000 for the Republican ticket. There is some reason to believe this is true; but there are obstacles in the way. In the State of Washington there notable Republican defection on the state ticket. Democrats claim the state and the result for Governor is in doubt. This defection will cost the Republican party some strength in the Legislature and it will cost it some votes on the National ticket. Yet the majority for Roosevelt and Fairbanks will undoubtedly range somewhere be-tween 20,000 and 25,000. It may fall as as 20,000 and it may reach as high ms 35,000.

Mr. Ivey's prediction is of greatest interest, however, for Oregon; for there will be no 30,000 Republican majority. or 25,000, if the election is allowed to take its course without energetic effort to get the vote out. In 1900 the State of Washington cast 107,524 votes and the State of Oregon cast 84,195 The total vote of Oregon in 1902 was 90.698 and of Washington was 91 -561. In Washington this Fall there is an exciting contest over state and local issues, and a full vote will be polled. In Oregon there is no state or county election to interest the people. In 1900 at the Presidential election we cast 84,000 votes, but in the state election eighteen months later the contest on state and local issues brought out 90,000 votes. If there should be some such discrepancy this year, the total of 93,000 87,000.

How will it look if Washington returns a total vote of 125,000, with a Republican majority of 35,000, and Oregon returns a total vote of \$5,000, with a Republican majority of only 20,000? This vote, if we are to make a respectable showing compared with our sister state, must be got out. Left to itself, it will not materialize. This is a matter we would urge upon influential and wide-awake citizens in every part of the state regardless of party. possible plan should be formed to get the vote out. It is important for our material welfare that the total vote is as large as Washington's. It is a metter of dollars and cents. Let every one strive to get voters to the polls November 8, regardless of party. Get out the votes and the Republican majority will take care of itself.

AN EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDE. The pistol has popped, the carbolic acld bottle has been tipped, the strychnine powder has been shaken out and rudely improvised hangman's rope has been stretched upon numerous occasions with deadly effect in various sections of the state within the past few days. This sudden breaking out of the epidemic of suicide is the more remarkable in that ideal Autumn weather has prevailed throughout all of the region visited, thus disproving, or at least throwing doubt upon, the assumption that depressing atmospherical conditions bring about an epidemic of this character. All ages, both sexes and various conditions in life

have been represented by the victims. Among them was an old man of in ventive genius; a young man-scarcely more than a boy-who decided that life was not worth the living because the girlhe loved did not reciprocate his passion; a young girl who grew desperate because neither she nor the boy she perimental stage. It is this: By the loved best were old enough to marry; the son of a wealthy farmer and a ma in dire poverty. Murder and attempted murder were features of some of the cases-jealousy here showing its hand. Love, elder sister of the green-eyed monster, was the moving cause in others, and despondency came in others to nurse the germs implanted by "hard

There is nothing new in this presentment, either in cause or effect. All are but incidents in a story as old as humanity-darkened now by human passion and now brooded over by human weakness or misfortune. It is remarkable only because all things in Nature and in general conditions of living at this time conspire to cheerfulness of spirit to hope and to the promise of generous fruition for earnest endeavor. In the dull and dreary days of Winter, when work stops and poverty pinches, we are told that an epidemic of suicide is likely to break out. But it appears late events that suicide, like death from natural causes, claims all

by employing on the land men laid off by corporations in times of depression. If a system could be devised whereby the suggestion might have practical effect, it would no doubt remove the cause of the depression, but the difficulties in the way of such realization are very great.

LIVING LANGUAGE IN THE MAKING.

How the language is affected by modern mechanical devices is the subject of an essay by Robert Lincoln O'Brien in the Atlantic Monthly. The influence of shorthand, the typewriter and telegraphy upon composition is treated by Mr. O'Brien in an interesting manner, and he concludes with a brief reference to the newspaper "head," which, if does little in forming style, has great influence upon the choice of words. The chief effect of shorthand, as pointed out by Mr. O'Brien, is to bring conventional phrases into even more fre quent use than is the case without me-chanical assistance. Abbreviations for all the commoner words and phrases render them easier of writing than shorter but unusual words. By the use of the typewriter, dictation has come into vogue, and dictation means a diffuse style. The writer says, or should say, all that he means in a sentence; the speaker amends, amplifies and explains his statements so readily that compression and exactness are of much ess consequence in his case.

To telegraphy Mr. O'Brien, devotes the greater part of his essay. His conclusions regarding its effect on style may be summed up by saying that a writer preparing matter for the wire will use long words, separate his sentences so that they punctuate themselves, and will generally prefer conventional phrases to those displaying long words there is less likelihood of error, and the same for the use of time-honored phrases that are familiar to sender and receiver. As regards punctuation, Mr. O'Brien's conclusions are just. No business man would think of so wording an important telegram that the meaning would be in any way dependent upon a comma or a capital letter. A good business tele gram, where a code is not used, should be intelligible were it written without the use of a single capital letter or punctuation mark. Less and less, however, this becomes true of press telegraphy, which is the more important in its effect upon the general public, as style is ultimately dependent upon the vulgar speech.

To the topic of newspaper heads Mr. O'Brien devotes but little space, although they affect every reader, and by reason of their prominence have an especially strong influence upon the less educated. The only result of the head that Mr. O'Brien notes is the retention of some short words that might otherwise die out. Words like "wed" and "sans," he mentions, are very popular with head-writers, and he further says that the head-writer has a sort of poetic ilcense. That is precisely the difficulty. If license is taken without discretion, the language is "jarred," to use one of the short words invaluable in heads. "Slay" is a godsend to the man preparing war telegrams for his paper. The word fits in so readily that it is used of men from Turkestan and men from Manchurla, so that its meaning is likely to expand presently as much as Anglo-Saxon has done since its first use. "Suicides," as a verb, is likely to find its way into headlines eventually, for the harassed editor finds it more graphic than "kills self" or "Smith a suicide." his best substitutes "Jap" for "Japanese" has found its way since the war began into many newspa pers that before regarded it with Swift's dislike for "mob" as an impudent curtallment.

Another poetic feature of the modern head is its inevitable exaggeration. The the wear first named 2875 persons have poet's mistress is as clear as the sun been lynched in the United States. Of in business circles. Speaking on this at noonday, and the head-writer's story these, 376 took place in the Northern must be the most startling ever written. A trade dispute over the price California contributed 23, Washington of bologna is a "sausage war." militant metaphors supply apt heads for almost every competition from chess to politics. It was a poetic mind of this nature that conceived the first "race ders by mobs. We think the figures for with death" head, which is now almost conventional. Nearly every newspaper in the country headed the story of the Leiters' journey to Lady Curson's bedside with this phrase. Another effect of the newspaper head is to give the stamp of print to new words in gen-eral currency. "Graft," for example, attained its present respectable eminence largely through headline advertising. Not that this is a bad quality, for if a word be unworthy it will soon lose its circulation, and will be seen no more in headlines, which at once reflect and influence the mode of the hour. On the whole, it must be admitted that any wrenching given the language by the newspaper heads is more than offset by their services to the busy reader, who has but to glance at a paper like the London Times, for example, to appreciate the full value of the concise and Illuminating captions which he is given in most American papers.

INOCULATING THE GROUND To the Century Magazine for October Gilbert H. Grosvenor contributes an article, setting forth in detail a most remarkable discovery in scientific agriculture. It promises to add untold millions to the wealth of our American farmers. Dr. George T. Moore, in charge of the laboratory of plant physiology, United States Department of Agriculture, following the lead of a German scientist who got on to the wrong road, made the discovery which has now passed far beyond the excultivation of bacteria, there is restored to the soil in extraordinary quantity the essential element of plant food, nitrogen, which all grains require, been lynched for murder. Adding to Drain the soll of its plant food and it comes barren. These bacteria more than restore the loss, and at a cost of and for the double crime of criminal asless than one cent an acre.

Here is the basis of the discovery: Free nitrogen forms seven-tenths of the atmosphere. Tap this sea of nitrogen and use it, and you can fertilize the whole earth and keep it rich. Professor Nobbe, of Germany, captured a tiny germ, invisible to the naked eye, which takes the nitrogen from the air and puts it into the earth, and Dr. Moore developed the germ to do service for markind. The agency which this germ employs is any leguminous plant-peas, ceans, clover, alfalfa, lupin, vetch, etc. These germs have been named nitro-

or clover plant and you will see a numanded buibs, called nodules, or tubercules, on the roots, which look as reasons, while 17 suffered death because seasons for its own.

If diseased or bitten by worms or insects. All legumes have these tuber-books. The victims were found to be innocent when it was too late. The remaining causes concisely stated are:

The remaining causes concisely stated are:

Siander. miscegenation, informing, —Freeldant Bookeett,

ones looked starved and withered, and they concluded that there must be a connection between tubercles and vigorous plant life. Examination of a dissected bulb under the microscope revealed it to be packed with bacteria further investigation showed that these bacteria were incessantly absorbing free nitrogen from the air and converting it into forms suitable for the

plant's digestion.

Professor Nobbe isolated the nitro gen-fixing bacteria, bred and colonized the germs and put them on the market. Overlooking one factor, he failed to de velop a permanent type. Dr. Moore, pursuing the laboratory work in another direction, corrected his predeces sor's error and succeeded in developing a permanent type of bacteria with five or ten times more power to fix free nitrogen than the original germs had ossessed. Legumes inoculated with the bacteria developed great tubercles and grew to great size even in the poorest soil. This remarkable statement is made by the author of the article; "The nlirogen-fixing power of the bacteria developed by Dr. Moore is so extraordinary that seeds soaked in the solution will aprout and produce luxuriant plants in quartz sand, which has been previously ignited to a red heat in order to drive out all nitrates.

Dr. Moore patented his discovery, but deeded the patent to the Department of Agriculture in trust for the American people. He next experimented with plans for distributing the bacteria and found that by using some absorbent, like cotton, a small plece of which will soak up millions of the organisms, and then by allowing these cultures to dry, the bacteria can be sent to any part of the world and yet arrive in perfect condition. The Government mails to applicants the inoculating material free of so simple that a boy could hardly go wrong. A cake sufficient to inoculate seeds for one to four acres costs the department four cents. Different cuitures are sent for different crops.

And the results. They read like the story of "Jack and the Fean Stalk." figures which follow are taken The from crops on a farm in Maryland where in exactly the same soil inoculated seeds of the hairy vetch and seeds not inoculated were planted side by side; patch not inoculated, 581 pounds; inoculated patch, 4501 pounds-an increase of more than eight times. Crimson clover under similar conditions yielded: Uninoculated, 272 pounds; inoculated, 6292 pounds-an increase of

nearly twenty times. But there are even other wonders. The same bacteria that increase the harvest of beans, clover or alfalfa tenfold empower the plant to leave many times more nitrogen in the soil; in other words, make the soil many times more fertile for the next cereal crop in rotation. For example, crimson clover, not inoculated, added to one acre of land 4.3 pounds of nitrogen; the same quantity, inoculated, added to one acre of precisely similar land 143.7 pounds of

nitrogen, an increase of 33% times, The Century's article is well worth universal reading. Its accuracy cannot be questioned. Illustrations of plants cultivated from inoculated seeds furnish competent testimony. If half that is promised shall be realized, the result in dollars to the agriculturists of America can scarcely be computed. If he is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, what designation is high chough for

THE FACTS ABOUT LYNCHING.

George P. Upton, associate editor of the Chicago Tribune, presents in a recent number of the Independent facts and statistics about lynching which cover the years from 1885 to 1903. It is somewhat appalling to note that since Judge Parker will be defeated on the 16 and Oregon 10; Indiana and Kansas broke even with 38 to the discredit of each, as did also Wyoming, Nebraska, and California, each recording 33 mur-Oregon are exaggerated; certainly within the past ten years there has been but one or at most two lynchings in this state. If the statistician has added a few at a hazard, his whole work is called in question.

In the South's tremendous balance of 2499, Mississippi leads off with 298, Texas following closely with 272. The only states in which lynchings have not occurred during this period are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Utah, though Connecticut, Delaware and New Jersey have each furnished a single example. The results as shown by geographical divisions are as follows: South, 2449; West, 302; Pacific Slope, 63; East, 11. Thus it will be seen that, notwithstanding the South has more than six times as many lynchings as the rest of the country, the evil is not local or sectional. The mania for mob murder has manifested itself in every state save five, while in Indiana, Kansas, Illinois and Delaware mobs have en as cruel and savage in their methods as in the most remote and ignorant sections of the black belt. To this extent, says Mr. Upton, lynching is not merely a disgrace of the South. It is a biot upon American civilization-a Na-

tional, not a sectional, evil. Nor has lynching even in a majority of cases resulted from the so-called "usual cause." Research has disclosed seventy-three distinct reasons for the 2499 examples of mob cruelty and fury in the South. Many of these reasons are serious, most of them unjustifiable, some of them grotesque. Criminal assault is not the "usual cause," since of the total number since 1885, 1099 have the former those lynched for attempted, alleged and suspected criminal assault, sault and murder, the total is 702 as compared with 1277 cases in which murder was directly or indirectly charged against the victims. The assertion, therefore, that lynching is the summary punishment for a single crime is not only misleading but dishonest. If any crime is to be called the "usual" crime, it is that of murder. Startling as it may seem, says Mr. Upton, "statistics will show that murder is the National

crime." Prominent among the causes for which men have been lynched are theft, burgiary and robbery, for which ren-fixing bacteria.

Examine the roots of a healthy bean For arson 106 were summarily dealt with; on account of race prejudice, 94; 134 men were lynched for unknown

drunkenness, fraud, voodooism, viola tion of contract, resisting arrest, ment, train-wrecking, poisoning stock refusing to give evidence, political ani nosity, disobedience of quarantine regulations, passing counterfeit money, introducing smallpox, concealing criminals, cutting levees, kidnaping, gam-

bling, testifying against whites, I seduction, and forcing a child to steal. conceded that at the beginning of the lynching period under considera-tion murder and criminal assault were the "usual" causes, for at that time other offenses were in most communities taken into court. The variety of causes that have grown upon this per-nicious root show how insidiously the evil has progressed. Many and indeed most of these offenders would have been properly dealt with by the courts How rapidly this evil, when not opposed, tends to barbarize is further shown by the exceptionally cruel lynchings that have occurred in Northern communities during the last two years

This careful observer notes, however, an encouraging trend of public sentiment against this monstrous evil. He believes that lynching is decreasing and that while, in a country so large as this and with such a heterogeneous population, it may never be possible to stamp the evil out completely, it is possible to make it an exceptional crime. He finds an encouraging note in the fact that 123 persons have been legally executed this year, seventy-eight of them in the South. Five years ago every one of these seventy-eight would have been lynched. This review of facts about lynching concludes with the following significant words: "Wherever the law works promptly and the authorities are energetic and resolute in its enforcement, lynchings decrease and legal executions increase." There charge, with instructions for using it, is a lesson in this presentment that no community, however, staid and law abiding can afford to ignore.

> Oregon's wonderful resources have never before been presented to the world in such an effective manner as during this year. The news of our big crops and big prices has been heralded to the ends of the earth, and vast good is sure to result for the state as a whole. The capture of the first prize at the World's Fair by Mr. Ladd's cattie added another to the long string of has also been a new factor in our greatness. Now comes George A. Dorris, of Eugene, with the final returns on the yield of his hopyard for four consecutive years, and another world's record rests with the Webfoot State. As has been stated, conditions were not altogether favorable for the hop crop this year, but Mr. Dorris secured an average of 2100 pounds per acre, compared with 2800 pounds last year, 2450 pounds in 1902 and 2250 in 1901, an average of 2400 pounds per acre for four consecutive years. This is said to be the best showing ever made by a large hopfield, and as a Eugene paper remarks, "If a better showing is made it will be made in the State of Oregon,"

G. H. Southard, president of the Franklin Trust Company, and C. M. Jesup, president of the Eastern Trust Company, are quoted in the New York Herald as convinced the Republican National ticket will be elected. Mr. Southard thinks David B. Hill's declaration that he will retire from politics January 1 was for use "until after election day only," and that one of the strongest objections to Judge Parker among the business men is the conviction that if Judge Parker be elected Mr. Hill will be his Secretary of State and a controlling factor in his administration. Mr. Jesup bases his belief that idea that he is regarded as "unsafe" point, he said:

Nothing could produce so great unes in business circles as the election of the Demo cratic candidate by a party which denounces protection and displays over its free silver rec-ord only the half-hearted assertion of its candi-date that he regards the gold standard as 'irrevocably established.'

Taken in connection with similar utterances from other leading business men, these expressions must be regarded as significant.

Managers of both big parties, forecasting the result in November, admit that New York is a doubtful state. Except in a great crisis, as in 1896 or its sequel in 1990, New York is always doubtful. Odell carried the state two years ago by less than 10,000. In figuring on the result next month no account seems to have been taken of the probable complexion of the new foreign vote that has been added in the past four years. Immigrants to the number of nearly two and a half millions have come to this country since 1900, as against 1.173,000 from 1896 to 1900. A large percentage have become residents of Greater New York and have taken out their "first papers." It is likely that the multitudes from Southern Europe will incline to the Democratic rather than the Republican party, but fortunately New York State is not indispensable to Republican success.

In sentencing a young man to serve a term of four years in the penitentiary for robbery, Judge McBride said a few days ago that crimes of this kind, committed by young men, are becoming altogether too common. In order to give young men a warning of what they may expect, he gave the convicted man within one year of the full penalty. Judge McBride is right. A little more talk of this kind will do more good than agitation in favor of changing the name of the Reform School to State Industrial School. When a young man of mature judgment deliberately seeks a life of crime in preference to a life of honorable work, it is well to make of him an example that will start other young men a-thinking.

Mr. Bryan advises any laboring man who is satisfied with present conditions to vote the Republican ticket. He de-nounces the St. Louis platform for omitting a money plank. He declares that he stands for every doctrine he has advocated. And yet there are Democrats who believe Mr. Bryan is trying to make votes for Judge Parker.

Private Secretary to the President, Secretary of the Department of Labor and Commerce, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and now to be Postmaster-General, George B. Cortelyou's advancement in public service is without a parallel in recent YEATE.

PROBLEM OF JUVENILE CRIME.

New London, Conn., Telegraph. Some of those who are seeking to solve the problem of the cause and prevention of juvenile crime, may get o valuable hint om the letter of a far northwestern from the letter of a far northwestern ob-server to the Portland Oreganian. He flat-footedly declares that if boys and girls— boys and girls under 21, he puts it—were not allowed on the streets unattended after 5 o'clock juvenile crime and youthful criminals would be practically unknown. The changes have been pretty thor-oughly rung on the practicality and advis-ventilly of the curious resultation, which is ability of the curfew regulation, which is practically what his idea involves. It has been recommended and condemned, ad-opted and repealed, in one community opted and repealed, in one community after another, until the general sentiment is that in itself it is of little value in our present times. But the importance of the Portlander's suggestion is in its reminder of the fact that it is in these hours of darkness that mischief breeds among those who are on the streets. The plain problem is how to keep young people off the streets at these hours. And the difficulty of the problem lies chiefly in the culty of the problem lies chiefly in the need of persuasion rather than force for its solution. Young people must be kept in not because they must, but because

in not because they must, but because they want to stay in.

The key of the solution lies in the home. If home is the best and pleasantest spot in the world, as it may and should be, wild horses will not drag young people away from it in the evening except on special occasions. But if the father goes off to club or lodge or perhaps nowhere in particular except to loaf, he must expect his boys, and very likely his girls, ct his boys, and very likely his girls, to follow his example. It is his business to stay at home and help his wife make it a pleasant place for the children to remain in. Unless he does this his prohibitions against going out in the evening will prove, as through generations past they have done, only keen incentives to young people to break away from restraint in one way or another and go just as far in the wrong direction as possible. This is the secret of the whole matter, and the scorer it is thoroughly appreciated the better off society will be

Senator Hoar's Declaration of Faith. I have no faith in fatalism, in destiny, in blind force. I believe in God, the liv-ing God. I believe in the American people, who do not bow the neck or bend the knee to any other, and who desire no other to bow the neck or bend the knee to them. I believe that the God who created this world has ordained that his children may work out their own saivation, and that his nations may work out their own salvation by obedier his laws, without any dictation or clon from any other. I believe that lib Oregon's agricultural trophies, and the erty good government, free institutions shipment from the state of millions of cannot be given by any one people to bushels of Oregon wheat to the East any other, but must be wrought out for each by itself, slowly, painfully, in the process of years or centuries, as the oak adds ring to ring. I believe that a republic is greater than an empire. lieve that the moral law and the golderule are for nations as well as for indi viduals. I believe in George Washington not in Napoleon Bonaparte; in the Whigh of the Revolutionary day, not in the Tories; in Chatham Burke and Sam Adams not in Dr. Johnson or Lord North. believe that the North star, abiding in it place, is a greater influence in the universe than any comet or meteor. I be-lieve that the United States, when William McKinley was inaugurated, was a greater world power than Rome in the height of her glory, or even England, with her 400,0000 vassals. I believe whatever clouds may darken the horizon that the world is growing better; that to-day is better than yesterday, and tomor-row will be better than today.

Chicago Tribune. George Bernard Shaw's new Don Juan play has aiready started a lot of talk about Byren's "Don Huan." Byren did his best to prevent this. He rhymed Ju'an with "new one" and with "true one." But he has shared the fate of the other English poets, who for years and years, and almost for centuries and centuries, rhymed Cadiz with "ladies." They had annexed Cadiz and had Anglicized it. Their descendants have hauled down the flag. Cadiz again belongs to the foreigner. It is called "Canleeth." Fortunately we do not yet say: "Charge, Munchen, charge, with all thy chivalry."

that a project is "kehotic. for instance, became so completely Angli-cized that in the mouth of the most fas-tidious English scholar it rhymed with pails. To acquire culture, make it rhyme

town, and who will, therefore, talk of tak-ing the train for New Eboracum.

Window Glass a Novelty in Japan.

Harold Boice, in Booklovers. me of the institutions on Japanes Some of the institutions on Japanese trains are peculiar to that country. One of these is a smear of paint across the windows of third-class carriages. This is made necessary because thousands of native travelers in Japan, accustomed only to paper walls for letting in light, have no knowledge of glass. Its utter transparency leads them to believe that the window is simply a hole in the side of the car. With mainful results fiamy native car. With painful results, many native passengers have stupidly attempted to stick their heads through the gians.

For a long time ambulances from re-ceiving hospitals had to meet nearly every train arriving in Japanese cities, and train arriving in Japanese cities, and hence the streak of paint as a warning to the Oriental farmer from the back country that there is something more than atmosphere in the window. The square of paint takes its place with the "Don't-blow-out-the-gas" signs in Anglo-Saxon hotels.

Paternalism in the Army.

Philadelphia Ledger, General Corbin is so much pleased with the reorganisation of the Army upon the German model, which has brought him from the office deak to a higher command, that he would like to extend the German military methods still further and give the War Department paternal charge over the personal affairs of Army men. Particular-ly he advocates the German rule that an officer may not marry without official consent, which is always conditioned upon consent, which is always conditioned upon a satisfactory financial provision. The Army does not, it is true, offer the greatest advantages for matrimony. But when a young officer who wants to marry is obliged to consider the dot which his wife will bring him and to submit his prospects to the consideration of the Secretary of War, the United States Army will not be altered for the better. They are getting very tired of this kind of paternalism in Germany.

A Stolen State Line Mark.

Chicago Tribune.

The Lake Michigan end of the state line between Indiana and Illinois has been lost or stolen, and the police of two states are hunting for it. The mark for years are hunting for it. The mark for years has been a stone at One Hundred and Eighth street and Indianapolis avenue. On one side was cut the word "Indiana" and one the other "Illinois."

The stone was 4 feet long and 2 feet high, 1½ feet projecting above the ground. Not only has it been removed, but the hole from which it was taken has been filled a no one can tell exactly where it.

filled, so no one can tell exactly where it stood. The police believe some house-holder, more thritty than honest, has im-bedded the stone in the foundation of a residence or used it as a base for a lawn

flower pot.

The next boundary stone is five miles inland, and a survey will have to be made from that point before the place for a new Lake Michigan mark can be established.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

Augusta Chronicie The Chronicle the Ministerial Alliance of Augusta has at last come squarely out for high license, as the best solution of the liquor problem for this city. Our only regret is that some such action was not taken a year or more ago, when the Chronicle brought this matter to the attention of our city au thorities. Had the Chronicle received the o-operation of the local ministers and other good citizens at that time, the local liquor license would, in all probability have been already increased, and, instead of 100 saloens running in Augusta during the next 12 months, there would be, per-

haps, not more than 40 or 50. The city might also have been save from the harmful effects of the constant awitation that has been kept up, in certain quarters, since that time. In other words, the high-license system would now be an accomplished fact and many of the evils that have been constantly complained of fully eradicated ere now. But it is better late than never, and we shall not withhold full commenda-tion of Monday's action on the part of

the Ministerial Alliance merely because it was not taken sooner. We are to much gratified to know that these earnes workers for the good of humanity hav now accepted a rational, middle-ground on which to work out certain needed re forms for this city.

The only difference of opinion—there is none at all in our purpose—between the Ministerial Alliance and the Chronicle that now exists is as to the amount at which the license should be fixed. The ministers ask that the license be made \$1000, while the Chronicle believes that it would be better for all concerned to make the license \$500 at the outset, and gradually work it up to the \$1000 basis. We contend that this plan would in-volve less hardships for property-owners and the business interests of the city while at the same time lessening the danger from billed tigers. For it must be borne in mind that a license that is virtually prohibitory means blind ligers—and we frankly consider a \$1000 license at the outset as being practically prohib ftory, though we believe it can be and should be attained in time. The best sen-timent of this community demands the

high-license system and the strictest reg-ulations for the liquor traffic. That being accomplished, we repeat the suggestion made in these columns that the constant agitation that has been carried on in this city against everything and anything that does not happen to meet with the individual ap-probation of this mas or that should cease. For the very good reason that it is doing more to injure Augusta many of the things complained of repeat that Augusta is neither worse no better than other cities of equal size, and there is absolutely no sense in holding her up to the outside world as a unity of loose morals and lax ad-

Parker and Pensions.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says Representative Sulloway, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Com-mittee on Invalid Pensions, and a legis-lative veteran whom the House regards as one of its leading authorities on pension laws, said today, when his attention was called to Judge Parker's criticism of pension order No. 78: The right to issue that pen

The right to issue that pension order is, under the law, as clear and indisputable as is the declaration of the Constitution of the United States. There never was any reason to doubt the right or the propriety of such an executive order, and no man can point to any statue with which it is in conflict. Cleveland issued the same kind of an order, which granted a pension to veterans who had reached the age of seventy-five years, five years after David said in the Pasium, a man had better be dead. President McKinley reduced the

ter be dead. President McKinley reduced the age limit to sixty-five years, and the authority age limit to sixty-five years, and the authority of neither was ever questioned.

President Roosevelt went still further and made the age of 62 the minimum at which a veteran of the Civil War was entitled to a penetion for presumptive disability. It was just 39 years after the Mexican War when Their descendants have hadded down the flag. Cadic again belongs to the foreigner. It is called "Cahdeoth." Fortunately we do not yet say: "Charge, Munchen, charge, with all thy chivalry."

We do, however, say "Don Kehota." And we shall probably go on to saying that a project is "Kehotic."

Which leads to this general rule for culture: "Take all foreign words that have been Anglicized and translate them back into their original languages." Versalles, for instance, became so completely Anglicized that in the mouth of the most fastidious English scholar it rhymed with palls. To acquire culture, make it rhymed with pie.

Then, some day, the exquisitely cultured man will come who will remember that York is simply an Anglicized corruption of the name which the Romans gave the town, and who will, therefore, talk of taking the train for New Eboracum.

Intentions All Right, Anyhow.

Chicago Tribune. "Been away on a vacation, have you?" said Mr. Makinbrakes, shaking him cordially by the hand. "Be George, I'm glad. Not glad you went away, of course, for I hadn't missed you—though certainly I had—but you know how it is when a fellow gets kind o' tired of his home, and thinks almost any change will be a relief—and yet that ien't exactly the idea, either, for a home's a home, be it ever so—so and I can sympathise with you, you know, in—in wanting to get away from—well, I hope you had a good time, anyway, even if you didn't—say, do you know you're getting a boll on the end of your nose?"

Sixty Kinds of Destroying Insects. Philadelphia Record.

Philadelphia Record.

A French woman, who is a lover of books and is willing 80 spend money to see them preserved, offered a prize two years ago for the best work on the insects that injure them and the best way of exterminating the pests.

The prize has just been awarded to C. Whothert whose every it is said is

V. Houlbert, whose essay, it is said, is the best that was ever written on the subject. He finds that there are 60 species of injects that injure books, the worst being the minute specimen called the anobium and its near allies. The so-called "death watch" belongs to this fam-ity. Fumigation is the means that he sug-gests as the best for exterminating them.

Not Likely to Be Humble. London Spectator.

In a short time the Japanese fleet may be made the strongest on the Pacific, and even as it is the current of action of the European powers toward the states of the North Pacific will be abruptly arrested. Who is to seize the eastern archipelago, now the object of so many ambitions, if Japan remarks: "No, that is part of my reversionary heritage"? Who is to dictate to China if Japan antagonizes Frenchmen, who say that Indo-China is in danger from Tokio? Japan, once at peace, with her en-ergetic trading powers, will produce a great merchant feet and regard the Pa-cific, as we think, as her own waterway.

A Common Thought. Henry Timrod.
Somewhere on this earthly planet.
In the dust of flowers that be,
In the dewdrop, in the sunshine,
Sleeps a solemn day for me.

At this wakeful bour of midnight I behold it dawn in mist, And I bear a sound of sobbing Through the darkness—hist! ob, hist!

In a dim and musky chamber, I am breathing life away; tome one draws a curtain softly, And I watch the broadening day.

As it purples in the sensiti,
As it brightens on the lawn.
There's a lush of death about me,
And a whisper: "He is gone!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The pheasant is not usually regarded as a plucky bird, yet it dies game Of course there is a remedy for war just one-and it is to stop fighting and not begin again.

Hold-ups at a dollar a hold-up will never make a robber be hailed as a Napoleon of Finance.

Eggs cost 20 cents apiece in Port Arthur, so they are not likely to be used as missiles against the Japs.

When there are highwaymen about one hears a good deal of a "carnival of crime." Ever hear of a carnival of virtue?

The elderly Brooklyn man who has eaten tothing but grass for five weeks claims to gaining in strength every day—and pre-mably every meal. But what's he going do for rations when the snow ish hide his provender from view?-Albany

Cheaper just now to try old straw

In the Boston Museum is a love-letter written on a brick, which was sent to an Egyptian Princess 3500 years ago. When an engagement was broken off in those days and the young man came to ask for his letters back, what delight the girl must have had in throw ing them in his face.

The treaty between Thibet and England, says the New York Evening Sun, was written on an enormous sheet of paper, as the Thibetans, for superstitious reasons, objected to signing any document that occupied more than one

least-superstitious Thibetan The might be excused for seeing a bad omen in signing the treaty at all.

When the Toledo (Ill.) Argus says that "F. G. Helsapple homed with his wife Sunday," it adds a new signficance to a verb that is now usually applied to carrier pigeons. The wonder is that we have not had it sooner, for it is much easier to say "Mr. Holsapple homed Sunday," than "Mr. Holsapple Sundayed at home." As between two elegant expressions, the shorter is to be preferred.

An advertisement from the London Express:

Sonny-Come home immediately. Father atill unemployed and imbecile. We are trying to get him into the War Office. MOTHER. The "agony columns" of the London papers are frequently patronized by the jocular cockney, but it is very seldom that he manages to be satirical with such success as the writer of the advertisement above.

Redding paid a graceful tribute to Senator Fairbanks by arousing him from sleep with the thunders of a brass band. What could be more delightful than to hear, first thing in the morning, a good strenuous chunk of ragtime snorted out by a big trombone? Senator Fairbanks is not human if he can ever forget the kind attention shown him by Redding citizens, whose greeting, while merely polite upon the surface, probably hinted of Republican harmony.

When things happen to be unusually dull in San Francisco Bay or in Tacoma harbor, along comes a shark"-subsidized in all 'probability by the Chamber of Commerce-and gets a San Francisco or Tacoma date-line in the papers. The latest appearance of the man-eater was in fornia waters, where it became entangled in the net of a fisherman, who probably was ignorant of the shark's official position and tried to kill it. Seattle doesn't need the shark, because she can always send out a notice that she has cleared any steamer from Taopped into Elliott Bat on its way to China.

Nothing is more difficult that to find suitable epitaphs for one's enemies or friends-if swear-words are barred. The following extract from the Pall Mall Gazette show how a woman struggled with the difficulty:

"I cannot awear, I have an ulcerated throat, and I am wearing a mustard plaster. I am far too ill to swear," said Mrs. Watkin, when charged at Slough, yesterday, with using improper language. Mrs. Watkin admitted that she had called her husband a blear eyed Kaffir, a Bashi-Basouk, a Bulgarian atrocity, as ulcer menker, a haboon, and, says the an uigy monkey, a baboon, and, says the reporter, "every other animal in the Zoo."

"Bulgarian atrocity" has a fine, mouth-filling sound, and 'blear-eyed Kaffir" is ingenious, but "baboon" and "ugly monkey" are quite commonplace. What with atrocities, Kaffirs, and Bashi-Bazouks, the London Zoo must have a fine collection of animals.

The bath is exalted in these days, and it is rare to find any person bold enough to decry it. The Augusta Chronicle, however, moved by the story of one McCann, declares that "bathing, like all other things, is excellent in moderation, but not in excess," and quotes sympathetically the Northern editor who ran a paragraph saying. "The first frost of the season today No more bathing for this child until next Summer." But to return to Mc-Cann. Going to visit a friend, he had a hot bath in the hotel at 1:30 A. M. and a cold bath at 8:30. Arriving at his friends a few hours later, he joined the family in a swim in their private baths, and at 5 P. M. was induced to have a dip in the surf. Then, as told by the Baltimore Sun-

by the Baltimore Sun—
There was a lull in diversions and Mr.
McCann had almost forgotten his woos in the
enjoyment of the evening, when at 11:30
o'clock just as he was laying off his coat
there was a tap at his bedroom door and the
valet stepped noiselessily in. "Would the
gentleman be pleased to have his bath prepared before retiring." "Fit he 6—d if Fit
take another bath to please anybody!" returned
the gentleman under his breath and rolled
into bed.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

She I was a fool to marry you. He-I appear so, but I'm not willing that you tould bear all the blame. I asked you a.—Town Topics.

"Going with any particular girl now. Chumpley?" "Yes, too infernally particular. She has refused me on an average of three times a week since January 1."—Detroit Free

"I hope when we are married you won't be towing that poodle along the street," growled the suitor. "Of course not," respond-ed the pretty girl sweetly. "I'm giad to hear it." "No, I'll let you tow it."—Chi-cago News.

"The Sultan is an inquisitive fellow." "On the contrary, I should think." "Well, he's siways doing things to get our Navy to come around where he can rubber at it from the palace windows."—Cincinsati Commercial-Tribune.

Aunt Jane—I wonder why it is that your father always insists upon a front seat at the musical comedy shows at the theater. He tens me his hearing is as good as it over you. Neither-I know, but his baid head would inok out of place anywhere else in the house.—Hoston Transcript.