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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1965

BEHOLD, ROW GREAT A MATTER!

If the "operators" in public lands, now under prosecution, hadn't fallen out among themselves, they probably never would have got into trouble with the Government. This whole thing began with the refusal of Benson, of San-Francisco, to meet the demands of a certain factorum who had been doing his work in California and Arizona. A few thousand dollars would have satisfied this gentleman, but, Benson refused to pay the sum, and the man began to 'peach." A report, based on his statements, was pigeon-holed at Washingon, and this led to investigation of the General Land Office and to Secretary Hitchcock's call for Commissioner Hermann's resignation. Other inquiries led to enlargement of the field of investigation, which was extended to Oregon chiefly because Hermann was of this state, and it was thought business might be found in Oregon that would reward the search; which proceeded on the assumption that individuals had probably found special favor in the Commissioner's own state.

It is yet to be developed whether, or how far. Hermann knew or suspected what was going on. Certain it is, however, that it was because he had been Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the inquiries were pushed, state, thus fur, the chief scene, of the at cash value. prosecutions.

Mr. Benson is now under indictment at Washington City, and will be compelled soon to stand trial there. In all these cases there is danger to the defendants, as results thus far have shown; but there is believed to be a peculiar peril in attendance on trials at Washington, for, although all people there live upon the Government way or another, and rake off all they can, yet they are jealous of their rights, make a virtue of parasitism, and don't like intruders or poachers upon their demesnes. It is bad, therefore, for outsiders to be tried by local juries of the District of Columbia, on charges involving dishonesty or irregularity in transaction of the business of the Govern-

A modest sum-a few thousand dollars-paid by Mr. Benson opportunely. would have protected him and probably would have kept the inquiry out of Oregon. Very greedy was Mr. Benson; but human greed is one of the passions or vices which often furnish society with means for its own protec tion. Men never do evil that good may come; but if good did not come out of evil-if evil did not very generally supply means for its own correction-hu-man society would perish, through its own iniquities. In fact, it never could have existed. It was because Alexander and Hyde fell out that the developments began which have led to exposure of the unparalleled mismanagement and corruption of certain of the great life insurance companies of the

A NEW "WHISKY INSURRECTION."

We confess to some surprise at the resolutions adopted by the National Temperance (Prohibition) Congress, which has just now finished its seasions at Portland. It attributes the existence of the traffic in liquors to an ords show, Walt Whitman has never illiance" between this traffic and the National Government. To explain, let. us may that the National Government lays a tax of \$200,000,000 a year on the liquor trade. The tax is enforced under heavy penalties. It constitutes almost one-third of the revenues of the United States. Our prohibition friends call the enforcement of this tax support of the liquor traffic; and they appeal to President Roosevelt to use his influence and power to cut it off.

Il is strange reasoning-or would be strange, but for the known peculiarity of the reasoning of our prohibition friends. They imagine that if they could free the trade in liquors from tax they would cut it off altogether. In fact they would simply deprive government of revenue and of power of control. For liquors are to be made and sold as long as there is a demand for them; and that demand has existed for thousands of it makes no difference whether his done; and that therein lies the secret of years, and it may be taken for certain name is ever inscribed upon those walls the stability of our institutions.

Another somewhat surprising thing tions involved in this matter which tremes is often exceedingly beneficial for every man.

n the proceedings of our prohibition friends is their assumption that this policy of taxing the manufacture and sale of liquors, and the alleged "alliance" of the Government with the liquor business in 1862, were things unthe outbreak of the Civil War, led to taxation of liquors, which has been continued ever since. But the policy was not a new one. It was simply revival of an old system. Did our good friends ever hear of the "Whisky Rebellion" of Washington's Administration?

The very same policy that now is called "criminal complicity of the Government with legalized liquor traffic" was adopted in 1794, as a revenue measure, and the act was approved by Pres ident Washington. But the people then wanted untaxed liquors, absolute freedom of manufacture and sale; and the Insurgent spirit prevailed. The act was repealed, and liquors were left untaxed (by the General Government) till 1862. From study of our history we do not learn that there was no liquor traffic during that period.

Taxation of the liquor trade does not support the trade, is not "criminal com-plicity with it." is no defense of it, es not legalize it-for it already existed-but is a regulation of it and a burden upon it. Because the Government in 1794 did not leave it free there was rebellion. Now, because Government taxes it. Government is called an infamous partner in the trade; and it assumed that the policy is new. Of urse President Roosevelt, being a man of judgment, will not ask Congress to repeal the liquor taxes.

CHICAGO'S STREET RAILWAY PROBLEM Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, has been empelled to abandon his plan of bringing the street railways of the city unter municipal ownership; but it is said he has a substitute which he believes

will be successful. His first plan was crude enough. It us a proposal to form a corporation of five citizens, who should build or buy the rallways and hold them for the city, and extend or enlarge the system as rapidly as practicable. It was thus intended to avoid the difficulties of pressing direct municipal ownership of present lines, against which long-time franchises oppose an insuperable barrier. What new plan the Mayor has to offer he has not yet stated.

Meantime the railway companies of the city are offering a proposition which shows great advance upon their old attitude toward the public. The proposition is that the companies shall give the people of Chicago an adequate and modern street railway service, rehabilitating the street rallway system at a cost of from \$25,000,000 to \$45,000,000, running through cars on the dual system of the Chicago City Rallway and the Union Traction Company for a single fare, instead of the two fares now paid, pave the streets between tracks, keep them swept and sprinkled, and install an electric service in place of the old cable lines, in every respect giving the City of Chicago an adequate and modern street railway service.

It is clear that the street railway business of Chicago must be profitable, when the companies can afford to make such terms as these. Agitation of the subject certainly has been serviceable to Chicago.

Besides, the companies propose a plan of permanent settlement through public ownership. The companies have claimed that they had franchises for ninetynine years, and the city has claimed, and acted under the claim, that the frunchises of the companies have expired. The companies were willing to take the matter into the courts, but now offer to compromise by walving specially, in Oregon. Hermann was all their claims to a ninety-nine-year censured for not following up the lead franchise, and giving up all their presoffered through the developments re- ent rights in exchange for a new twenported in California and Arizona, where ty-year franchise, the city to reserve the "operators" had fallen out. It was the right to purchase the system after this that caused extension of the in- a stated time, probably ten or twelve quiry to Oregon, and has made this years, paying for the physical property

It may be that this settlement offered by the railways is the new plan-subject to further modifications-that the Mayor has in view. In any event, it clearly is a great step towards conditions of ultimate public ownership.

THE ETHICS OF THE HALL OF FAME

The University of the City of New York has devised a method of settling conflicting claims among the dead for the immortality of fame. A hall has been erected where the names of nativeborn Americans found worthy of such distinction are to be inscribed on mural tablets. Who is worthy and who not is decided by the votes of 100 college presidents, editors, professors of history, judges and scientists. The first election was held in 1900 and twenty-nine among our eminent dead were admitted to this great honor, among the fortunate ones being Longfellow, Hawthorne, Irving and Emerson. In accordance with the law of the Hall of Fame, which requires an election once in five years, another has just been conducted. The results are curious. Edgar Allen Poe, with the exception of Wait Whitman our one poet of great international fame, was a candidate and was defeated. James Russell Lowell was elected. Whittier was also

Whittier had a respectable gift in a limited field of pastoral poetry, to use the word pastoral in a sense which Johnson authorizes; and he was not without lyric power. He sung for human freedom with real passion, and often approaches passion the field of ethics; but too often he is insipid, though less so than Longfellow. Both Whittier and Longfellow were greater poets than Lowell, but none of the three ranks with Bryant, who was defeated as well as Poe. So far as the available rec even been a candidate for the Hall of The exclusion of our three greatest poets from a Pantheon designed especially to commemorate literary merit emphasizes the absurdity of these elections. No single university, however elaborate the machinery it uses, is competent to award fame in just proportions among our dead. Not all the universities in the country acting together would be competent. The judgment of universities can neither be stow fame nor take it away. Their highest honors and loudest plaudits are never heard of beyond a narrow circle, and the briefest and vainest of all hu-

man glory is the glory of academic Few persons take the Hall of Fame seriously. Most men are inclined to to the genius and practice of Anglosmile when it is mentioned. So far as Saxon government to carry matters to Poe's rank among poets is concerned, their logical extreme; that it is never left. Now watch Tacoma swell up. or not. But there are two ethical ques- measure which would be ruinous in ex-

cannot be entirely ignored. For one in moderation, just as some articles of thing, it is viciously wrong for any in- food, wholesome in small quantities, be sity, to adopt the notion that literary or any other kind of merit can be deided by majority votes. To hold such heard of before that date. It is true a belief may be merely ridiculous; to that the demand for revenue, following teach it to a body of students is a cateach it to a body of students is a calamity. Again, any university has the right to place any set of names it, deserving fame, so long as it makes no attempt to give the choice a false validity. The decision of the University of New York City, however reached, is the decision of that university, and nothing more. It has no National validity, and any attempt to make it pass for a National decision is an attempt to substitute humbug for fact.

BATTLING BAILROAD GIANTS.

In these times of centralization of power and consolidation of vast industrial interests under one harmonious management, we hear much to the effect that the day is approaching when all competition will be eliminated. In some lines there are times when the prediction seems to carry great weight. but there are also times when the industrial giants throw profits to the winds and give battle with all of the energy and vigor and apparent lack of ense that we may suppose were exerdised by the cave-bear and other prehistoric animals when others of their kind sought to evict them from certain Wall street and all the country reached by the financial nerves which radiate from that home of high finance will not soon forget the Titanic struggle between E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill for control of the Northern Pacific.

That was a fair illustration of the predominant spirit in the nature of the men who in most cases make and manage monopolies. It served to show that, so long as it is possible for men to get together more of this world's goods than are possessed by their neighbors, there will surely be some of the more ambitious of the neighbors who, will endeavor to secure a division, peaceful if possible, but otherwise if necessary, The wealth of this country is too great, and is increasing too rapidly, to admit of its being controlled by one man or one faction of men. The same is true of the big industrial and railroad combinations. There are so many rich men who are unable to find satisfactory employment for their money and talents n the monopolies now in existence that they are continually massing their mental and financial strength in attacks on those who will divide only when forced to do so.

Something similar to the fight for ontrol of the Northern Pacific Railroad is that which is now raging over the Wabash system. There has been no such spectacular bidding for stock with which to control the road, but, aside from this, the struggle has been nost bitter and there is practically unmited wealth behind each of the contesting factions. Mr. Gould inherited a number of his father's railroads, and all of his father's desires for other people's railroads. The Wabash, while nominally a Gould property, has always been in charge of men who were not always in sympathy with the Gould policies, and t is for the purpose of getting rid of the opposing faction that Mr. Gould is making a hard fight,

President Ramsey, of the Wabash, is not a railroad man by inheritance, but he is backed up by a number of large capitalists who do not care to train under the banner of George Gould. In view of the great fight for control of the road, it is hardly probable that the faction which will be defeated will perrolt its capital to remain longer in the road under management which it would seem is distasteful to them. This will make available for opposition to Gould In other localities a large sum of money and the fight will go merrily on.

So much new wealth is constantly being created in this country that it mutters only a little whether it is a millionaire or a billionaire who attempts to set up a monopoly, for he will soon have opposition. Mr. Gould may defeat Mr. Ramsey for control of the Wabash, but if he does it will be with the aid of allies who later may turn and rend him if the division of the spoils is unsatisfactory. Even should they dwell with him peace forever after, there are Mr. Ramsey and his millionaire friends to be reckoned with.

A SENATORIAL FALLACY. There is a feeling throughout the ountry that any argument made by a United States Senator against the regulation of rallroad rates is likely to be sophistical. This feeling is wholesome and well grounded. So many Senators owe their elections to the railroads or to trusts allied with the railroads in schemes of extortion that there is little bope of illuminating discussion from that quarter upon any-issue between predatory organizations of capital and the general welfare. An argument apparently sound made by a Senator known to be in the service of the trusts should be scrutinized with grave suspicion. The professions of such Senators that they are in substantial agree ment with the President must not be taken at their face value. Their concord is purely strategic. It is meant only to betray and ruin his plan to es tablish just relations between the rallroads and the people. Mr. Foraker is a good example of those Senators who profess to sympathize with the President's proposal to regulate rates while at the same time they argue against it in their public addresses. It is probably worth while to analyze his reasoning and try to estimate its force

Give the Interstate Commerce Commission the authority to decide controversies about rates, he contends, and forthwith every shipper will demand such a decision. The immediate result will be to throw the whole business of ratemaking upon the commission. But the control of rates amounts to the control of the income of the railroads, and therefore also of their expenditures. Hence the President's plan really volves complete management of the railroads by the Government. This is the argument. If has been set out by Mr Elliott as well as by Senator For aker, and it has been repeated with approval in Harper's Weekly and elsewhere The fallacy involved is the very common one of assuming that every oposed administrative measure will of necessity be carried out to its logical extreme. If we permit the fallacy to be used, it is fatal to every scheme that has ever been proposed, no matter what or by whom. Macaulay has observed with great wisdom that it is contrary

stitution, and especially for a univer- come poisonous in excess. Sait, for ex-

ample, which we eat in everything to our great-benefit, is a violent poison if we take too much of it. In certain diseases minute quantities of arsenic work marvelous curative effects, while larger doses cause death. It will never do to argue from the results of a measure chooses upon its walls as those best pushed to extremes what its effects will be in moderation, any more than one can argue that sait is always a pol because it is poison in doses of half a pound.

The reason why the Anglo-Saxon race

is so much better qualified for selfgovernment than any other is just this fact that it does not and will not push measures to their logical extreme; but always stops short of the danger mark, To show the folly of Mr. Foraker's argument, let us apply it to the authority given the people to amend the Consti-tution of the United States. Since the people have such authority, so runs this brilliant argument, they will go on amending and amending the Constitution until its original structure is destroyed and our Government becomes an indeterminate confusion. Now the people might have done this, and they may still do it. There is nothing in the world to hinder them except their own character. But they never have done it and everybody knows that they never will do it. As a matter of truth, it is almost impossible to amend the Constitution of the United States, and the continued power of those very Senators who work so vigorously against the people and for the corporations depends upon this fact, as they well know.

One point more. The contention is that every shipper will rush to law over his rates as soon as the commission has authority to settle such cases. Side by side with this the Senator puts the contention that almost everybody is well satisfied with his rates as they now are, If a shipper is, satisfied, why should he go to law? And if he is not satisfied he ought to have the privilege of going to law with the certainty of a speedy and just decision of his case. That is all the President recommends. Let everybody remember that the authority to settle rates now rests in the Federal Courts just as fully as it would in the commission were Mr. Roosevelt's plan adopted. No new power is to be created. A transfer of power is the only thing contemplated. The power to adjust rates equitably is to be transferred from the Federal Courts, where the dilly-dallying and delay amount to a denial of justice. It is to be placed where justice can be rendered promptly and enforced at once. That is all there is to it. To state the matter in its simplest terms, the men who are afraid of the President's plan to regulate rates are afraid of a fair law impartially enforced. The same may be said of all grafters.

The Harriman system has a stanch and unbranded friend in Baker City, a newspaper by the name of Maverick. Browsing around on the range of current events for a suitable topic, the Maverick hit upon a theme that is of greatest interest to Portland at this lime, and in a two-column essay on "Jim" Hill it proceeds to warn this city "that Portland will make a grave blunder if it listens to his siren song and turns a cold shoulder to the Harriman line, a friend tried and true, with all of its Pacific Coast Interests centered there, while the Great Northern's is

Continuing, the Maverick says: Portland is what it is today because the D. R. & N. Co. has always played it for a prime favorite against the rest of the state.

The ghost of a buried past:
Covered and aside from its being foot policy
That has haunted me ever
to discard an old and constant friend to lavish
its affections on a stranger of evil repute, it would be rank ingratitude.

We think it was Dan Quinn's "Old an who, in res derfoot's query, described a "maverick" as "a durn fool calf that strays from the herd and belongs to the first man

The rich have their troubles, never so many as now. The law somehow seems to be seeking them out, just to make them uncomfortable. W. W. Brown, of Crook County, who jumped into prominence during the recent Williamson trial, as the advocate of the downtrodden rich, said something more than the truth when he declared: "The Government is going after the rich and letting the poor go. It ought to get after the poor, and let the rich go." That fearless speech brought forth many a sympathetic throb, in more than one Portland breast. The rich have been getting the worst of it. They are to be held accountable to vulgar laws just like the every-day plebeian. Now the state has got at it. It is going to look into the tax business. It doesn't exactly propose to inquire "Where did you get 127" but "How much have you, and where is it?" If the rich don't answer truthfully, they are to be prosecuted like ordinary perjurers. Gracious!

The financial adventures of Mr. Dougherty ought to give a great opportunity for discussion of the benefits of a college education. Knowing nothing about the banking business, Mr. Dougherty became a swindler to the tune of several hundred thousand dollars, Chances are, however, that if Professor Dougherty had not learned to write, he would have taken a graduate's course in the use of dynamite and the Jimmy. Which proves the dangers of education whether in a school of literature or burgiary.

While we are discussing the subject of taxation, it is quite interesting to recall that perjury, or something very like it, is the thing that has started a number of land-fraud defendants on

Contemporaneous with an editorial article in the Chicago Tribune inquiring 'Why is Chicago slow?" is the an councement that John W. Gates has decided to become a citizen of New A Pennsylvania Judge holds that "a

theater proprietor is a private individual under no obligation to serve the public." We are not sure whether this is a decision or a hint. Having pencefully settled the Japanse-Russian war, the President now

proposes to reform the football code

The Big Stick was made for business, not for pleasure. The Milwaukee road has bought a nillion dollars' worth of Tacoma water front. And Tacoma has water front

What the President really meant by his favorite motto was a square meal

SILHOUETTES.

By some oversight, the names of Albert Ross and Archibald Clavering Gunter were omitted from the list of authors voted tablets in the Hall of Fame at New York. That a couple of real liter'y gents should be overlooked and a pair of "dead ones" like Whittier and Lowell selected simply illustrates the woeful lack of appreciation a republic has for yellow-backed cul-

Some commentators maintain that it was not a serpent but a bottle and a bird that tempted Eve.

I never knew of a platonic friend-ship, nor a so-called "friendly contest" in politics, that didn't end in a scundal.

Another man has declined the Republican nomination for Mayor Greater New York. It may be neces-

sary to resort to a draft. In Hungary, it seems to be a case

are cautioned against leaving their doors unlocked on that date.

of over-dieting.

Portland's younger smart set gave sock-shower yesterday for Launcelot Dub, who leaves this week to take pole-vaulting at Harvard.

Yesterday was the kind of day which old-fashioned pessimists call a weather-breeder.

The plumbers are complaining that business is gull. The Lord seems to be taking care of his people.

The only objectionable feature about Heaven so far as I can learn is the fact that Saint Peter don't Issue pass-

This is a world of shams. Many a pair of 16 shoes cover two-bit socks. There really isn't much enjoyment

n holding gloved hands.

working off their "marked down" silverware. Revised Definitions-Kiss (noun, neut.) the act of transmitting microbes without the use of wires. At one time much in

evidence at lodge dances and club socials. Now becoming obsolete. When one does a good deed he usually

dulls the edge of benefaction by talking about it. Hero worship is the worst form of pag

gan idolatry. Life is a brace game and the cards are usually dealt from the bottom of the

deck. Isn't it about time to sing the doxology and turn out the lights on the Shaw Presidential boom?

of its impending doom. "The fact of I have noticed that most people wear the business is," says the Maverick, their rosemary as well as their rue I have noticed that most people wear

with a difference. Those who believe that the world is getting better should read the patent

nedicine advertisements. scattered between half a dozen ports." To a Daisy Found Between the Leaves of an Old Book.

You're but a faded marguerite, You were too spotless and sweet to last, Dear Marguerite.

Not a gibbering ghoul, In cassoc': and cowl; Returned for a dark deed done But the wraith of a queen Left lonely, I ween, In a sepuicher old and grey. A touch of love's memories Smiles and of Joy That we made for you, She and I, You have long lost the sheen Of your scraph-like mien And like the rest must die-

Sweet Marguerite. She was supreme In the old regime In the kingdom of laugh and song, But time has grown weary, And days-ah, so long Since we lived for Her, you and I,

Dead Marguerite. Of marguerites there were many s And of idle dreamers, the same; But she passed them all by And beeding our sigh, Looked at us, you and I. With your cerie smile, You are like to beguile Me to hope for the bye-and-bye. For that aweet sometime day Let us fervently pray, My Marguerite,

You and I. -ARTHUR A. GREEN.

Married Men and Strikes.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Citizen Professor Goldwin Smith, who has begiving much study to strikes, thinks that for the present at least they cannot be eliminated; but he would surround then with every restriction. He thinks that the married man has much more at stake in a "strike" than the single man. The latter has only himself to consider, and is unhapered by the impediments of a home and family. He can pull up stakes whenever he chooses. The married man, on the other hand, has many mouths to feed, probably a small property to conserve naturally tend to make him a conserva-tive. The chief burden and the sacri-noes entailed by a "strike" are borne by the married man, and hence there is nothing unreasonable in Professor Smith's recommendation that he should have two otes to the single man's one. It's easy to foresee, if the protessor's recommenda-tions are accepted, that the number of "strikes" would be considerably diminish-ed and that a more conservative spirit would permeate the trade union councils than is the case at present,

He Weighed the Earth Boston Transcript.

Cavendish house, on Clapham Common, London, which has lately been sold, was the home of the famous English scientist. Henry Cavendish, who, under its roof, weighed the earth and first analyzed the air. He was the cidest son of the third son of the second Duke of Devonshire, and had a large income, which he allowed to accumulate, while he lived a simple and studious life. He was so shy that he ordered his dinner daily of his housekeeper by a letter which he left on the hall table, and Lord Brougham once declared that he probably had once declared that he probably spoken fever words than any other who ever lived to be 80. The 11 a surrounding the house will be cut up building lots. The II acres

LOCAL OPTION FIGHT IN OHIO

Advantage of Minor Issue.

Columbus, O., Special to New York Sun. Since the political campaign in Ohia opened the incongruous situation of the Democratic candidate for Governor has become more and more apparent. His nomination was largely brought about by the Anti-Saloon League in the hope that he would attract the vote of temperance Republicans who were dissatisfied with the action of Governor Herrick in regard to the Brannock local option law. He re-lies mainly on this element for election. The incongruity of attempting to lead

the Democratic party as the temperance candidate is shown by a review of the record of that party on temperance legislation. The truth is that the effective temperance legislation in Ohlo has been placed on the statute books by the Republican party against the positive and continued opposition of the Demicratic party.

The leading measures adopted in recent years for the regulation and control of the liquor traffic in Ohio are what are known as the "Downlaw," levying an annual tax of \$250 on every saloonkeeper of over-dieting.

The Republican state love-feast commences on Thursday. Householders are cautioned against leaving their doors unlocked on that date.

and liquor desier; the "Beatty law" of 1888, providing for local option in townships outside of municipalities; the "Beat law" of 1991, providing for local options in cities, towns and villages, and the "Brannock law" of 1994, providing for local options in residence positions of cities and tion in residence portions of cities and

towns.

There was a long struggle over the Dow law. The constitution of Ohlo provides that "no license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state, but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils resulting the from."

It was asserted by the Democrats that a tax was a license and in violation o constitutional provision, and in their op-position to such proposed legislation they were practically united; not a Democratic vote was cast in its favor. The legislation was sustained by a Republican Supreme Court in 1881, the only Democratic Judge dissenting. At the January term, 1884, the majority of the court having become Democratic, the legislation was declared unconstitutional, the two Republican Judges dissenting. At the January term, 1886, the Supreme Court, having become Republican again, the legislation was sus-tained, the two Democratic judges dissenting.

There was a long, hard struggle for the principle of taxation of the liquor traffic There is to be a big society wedding and it was won by the Republicans town soon, and the jewelers are against the united opposition of the Democration of their "marked down" silpreme bench.

In the judicial controversy the Republians were greatly aided by Justice Cooley of the Michigan Supreme Court. The pro-vision of the Constitution of Michigan on the liquor traffic is similar to Ohio's, and Justice Cooley's clear statement of the es-sential difference between a license and a tax practically settled the controversy. The Ohio law taxing saloons stands in spite of the long-continued opposition of the Democratic party, and its effectiveness has been demonstrated by experi-

In the struggle over the Beatty township local option law, the Republicans were its advocates and the Democrats were practically a unit in opposition to it, the vote in its favor being 73 Republicans and only seven Democrats. The same was true of the Beal local option law. It was passed by a Republican Legislature and the great majority of the rotes in its favor ware cast by the Re-

These facts are being brought to the attention of, the Republican temperance voters and the question is presented to them what they expect to gain for the cause of temperance reform by turning the state over to the control of the Democratic party.

Mr. Pattison, the Democratic candillate of Covernment of the present of the Dingley tariff or pining for reciprocity. Naturally he was sadden-

with the legislative department by threatening to use his veto to prevent the honest and lowful expression of the General Assembly and the wishes great majority of the people of the state." But the plutform on which he stands is silent on the temperance leged interference is said to have weak-

front entirely on the temperance question the friends of temperance will gain nothing by Democratic success. It is not likely that the Democratic party will depart from its record and the traditions of its past. It has always been against so-called sumptuary legislation and in favor of personal liberty.
The presentation of the facts in regard to the Brannock local-option law made by Judge Dow, who presided at the opening meeting of the Republicans at Bellefontaine, is being circulated widely and read by temperance people. and is having considerable influence. Judge Dow was the author of the Dow The fact is that the law in its present form, as approved and signed by Governor Herrick, is one of the most effective temperance measures ever enacted. Under its operation it is said that 268 saloons in 47 residence districts were voted out in 1904, and that many more have been voted out since. When the real changes in the law for which Governor Herrick is held responsible are examined, the savage attacks made upon him by the Anti-Saloon League and the religious organizations seem unjust. Many able lawvers declared that these strengthened rather than weakened toe that the Anti-Saloon League leaders in their violent opposition to the Governor and the Republican organization are actuated more by personal pique in not getting their own way than by a high to minister to the public welfare.

This impression and the violent and n some cases unjustifiable attacks on the Governor by league speakers and some of the clergy are causing a re action in his favor, even among the clergy themselves. At the recent Meth-odist conference in Columbus, after a member had delivered himself of speech denouncing Governor Herrick and declaring in favor of Pattison, another member dryly remarked that the speaker's name should at once be sent to the chairman of the Democratic committee "for enrollment as a Democratic spellbinder."

The Democratic candidate for Governor raties mainly for his chance of election on the disaffection of the tem-perance element in the Republican ranks. While this is true, he and the other Democratic speakers, the Demo-cratic committee and the Anti-Saloon League leaders in their campaign lit-erature are making an attack on the Republicans for their alleged subservency to political bosses,

New Yorker Defined. Catholic Standard and Times.

"He has a bad habit of calling every "Yes, he's a New Yorker, you know."

"Well, a New Yorker's idea of a 'dub' is any one who doesn't live in New York."

DEMOCRATS AND ROOSEVELT.

How the Democrats Seek to Take Full Text of the Resolution Adopted by Tammany.

> New York Sun, October 6 There was one happening at the Democratic City Convention which was not on the programme outlined by the leaders. The platform, of course, had been prepared in advance, and when the committee on resolutions retired, according to custom, it was supposed that they were going out for a perfunctor; duty. Walle the committee was away from the convention a recess of 15 minutes was taken, but it was nearly three-quarters of an hour before the committee returned, and their long ab-

nce led to some speculation The explanation came when Senato-Thomas F. Grady, chairman of the com-mittee, mounted the platform and stated that he had been asked to read this rewhich had been adopted by the committee:

Resolved. That the successful labors of resident Roosevelt in the initiation, conducand settlement of the peace negotiations be-ineen the governments of Russia and Japan present such a pre-eminently petriotic and imane service as to merit grateful recog nifilon from every element of and we, who have been and are now his de-termined political opponents, unhestratingly accord to him our hearty praise for the surrising courage, remarkable tact. guished ability and commanding influen played by him as the central figure scentest peace triumph of the age.

When this resolution was read the convention for a few seconds sat in silence. It didn't seem quite to under-stand. But as the meaning of it flashed on the crowd there was an outburst of cheering which was continued for two or three minutes. It was realized that the Democrats had taken the wind out of the salls of the Republicans,

NORTHWESTERN BLASPHEMY.

New York Sun. The opinions, political and other-wise, of our learned and preterinde-pendent old friend and truepenny the Portland Oregonian are its own business ordinarily. But when it lays its ruthless and sacrilegious hand upon a reasured institution of Massachu etts, it violates interstate comivites rebuke. Read these wild and wicked words:

Senator Lodge's recent speech in favor of ship subsidies is one of those utterances which seem to indicate that many of our poli-on of idiote, . . . Whatever our Na-onal disease may be, severe or trivial, fever er anemia, quacks of the Lodge school have

or aremia, quacus of the Lodge school have one sovereign panaces." "Bleed the patients" Mr. Lodge holds a full hand of diplo-mas. He is A. B. LL. B., Ph. D. LL. D. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a Pellow of the American Academy. He is not practicing politics and lecturing on political economy without a license. To litical economy without a license. To call him a "quack," then, is to make an assertion not only regrettably in-urbane, but technically incorrect.

It is not merely inurbane, but shock-ing, to say of any saying of this ac-complished statesman, so loved and trusted in Massachusetts, that it indites a belief on his part that the Amer lean people are idiots. Mr. Lodge rests always upon the bosom of the people. For him no manipulation of primaries or conventions, no mean interest in the distribution of the offices, no doc toring of platforms, no suppression The record of the two parties on the Brannock local-option law, which is now so much discussed here, shows the two parties relatively in the same positions. On its final passage in the Legislature only one Democratic vote was precorded in its favor. sophistication of the popular will. These facts are being brought to the

Mr. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has said publicly that the Brannock bill, before it was amended at the suggestion of Governor Herrick, was "a fair measure." and he denounces the Governor for "interfering with the legislative denortment by couraged and patronized the Atlantic Ocean. Much has been lost to Massa-chusetts, mainly by the unfeeling and wicked conduct of her tariff revising Republicans. Much more may yet be lost. Mount Tom may be leveled to the ground. The cranberry interest question, and he has not declared in of Cape Cod may fall for want of irri-favor of amending the law in the res-pects in which Governor Herrick's al-members of the Ancient and Honorabla Artillery Company have bee erate tectotalers, temporarily at least Unless the Democratic party changes form may be rejected by the Democratic hosses. Medford rum is gone cratic bosses. Medford rum is gone from Medford. The Sacred Codfish may be shredded into breakfast balls, but all is not lost. Standing on the mar-row neck of land which is Nahant Mr.

Lodge gages seaward and cries: The ocean, on which we founded our pros-perity, is still there. The coast is ours, a natural monopoly that cannot be taken from

The tariff reformers can't steal the ocean, the coast or the Senator ocean, the coast or the Senator. The ocean hugs the coast. The coast hugs the ocean. The Senator gathers both in his all-enfolding arms. Massachusetts hugs herself for pride and joy in such a piece of wafer, such land, a little rocky, and such a son.

Even uttermost Oregon should venerate Mr. Lodge. He protects the ocean. Nobody knows what a confounded tariff tearer like Governor Durches would do to the ocean if Mr.

Douglas would do to the ocean if Mr. Lodge were not on guard, Greatest Newspaper Readers.

Technical World Magazine. The per capita value of the paper con-umed in the United States yearly is the greatest in the world, and amounted durdeclared that these changes give last year to about \$1.55. News paper githened rather than weakened the and the impression is growing the Anti-Saloon League leaders in the world, and amounts quite find the world, and the impression is growing the Anti-Saloon League leaders in the total product, with a record for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the impression is growing the Anti-Saloon League leaders in the total product, with a record for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the impression is growing the Anti-Saloon League leaders in the total product, with a record for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the impression is growing the anti-Saloon League leaders in the total product, with a record for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product should be a second for the product should be a second for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product should be a second for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product should be a second for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product should be a second for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product should be a second for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product should be a second for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product should be a second for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product should be a second for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product should be a second for 1904 of about \$1.55. News paper and the product meet the demand. We were noted as the greatest newspaper-reading people on earth in 1890, but in 1994 we read about three times more, or, at any rate, had three times as much offered us to read. It is interesting to note that in 1890 the cost of news paper was about double what it is at present, namely, \$67 a ten, as compared with about \$35 now.

Beer for a Cosset Lamb.

World Today.
Millate little made with the rabbit Orphans," is a general favorite "Orphans," is a general favorite at the picture exhibitions in the London slums.

"I do towe that child," said a workingman, "she just talks to me as if she was my own." Another picture with the same title by Waterlow represents lambabeing brought up by hand in a biossoming orchard. Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., the well-known labor leader, was taking some children round the exhibition.

"Now children," he said, after telling . children," he said, after telling "Now, children, he said, after tening them about the country in the Spring, "what do you think she is giving the little lambs to drink out of that bottle." "Eeer," shouted every one, with con-

Both the Same.

viction.

"He isn't as black as he's painted." "No, and his wife isn't as white as she's

The Next Hour.

George Klingle. Days change so many things-yes, hours-We see so differently in sums and showers,