# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10

#### THE SOUTH," ONCE MORE.

Our country still consists of "The North" and "The South." The distinction is political, rather than geograph-There remains nothing but the recollection of old political contentions that should keep them apart. But this recollection, intense in the South, is not likely soon to disappear.

All Northern men of observation and element in the South, that may be or become, in the changes of time, a posttive force of steadiness to the whole country. Yet, stir and tumult of opinlon occur chiefly in the North. The South holds immovably to ancient rectics. A Richmond (Va.) paper says: and the Missouri that the party can. rely upon a veteran corps of support- for himself. statement is that, as the South is the mainstay of the Democratic party, so Northern Democracy further, but take ing, and for more intimate reasons. supreme command or direction of the party. This is interesting, but it has no promise. For it would make sectional politics still more conspicuous than now; it would isolate the Democratic

a journal which as fairly and fully rep- trustees, and that in case of irreconcilow In breadth of judgidea that "the true-blue Democracy," that exists nowhere but in the South, shall's only reply is that Dr. Wise never still shake them off if we make the efment. Then we had a constitutional government in fact as well as in name, and were a happy people. When the dark and damning blight of abolitionism descended on the North it estranged from Democracy many of its best and strongest men, and when a long and bloody war followed as the natural semence of abolitionism, the result put the seal of condemnation on Southern lying, but the rough good sense of the Democrats as leaders. Since then the Democrats of our section have been hewers of wood and drawers of water, accepting the candidates selected for us and voting for whomsoever our Northern allies selected. Shall that pro-

gramme hold good for all time?" It certainly will hold good so long as this view of the past, and projection of this view of the past into the future, shall hold and continue. It was not preach politics" is one of them. wrong to abolish slavery and to mainsuits are no "dark and damning blight" on the scutcheon of our nationality and can lead the country, or be an important factor in its leadership, the South must put all this behind it. Of course the South is not to do this with ostentation or apology. That is neither expected nor desired. But it must let the past bury its past, let history deal with what has been done and finished, and look towards the morning. Till then the South will not furnish the leader-

# THE ENEMY OF THE SOLDIER.

Rev. George D. Rogers, pastor of a Baptist church contiguous to Fort of his particular congregation." Before against the intermeddling of sentiment- let us examine its working in one or alists and reformers in Army regulaobservation of conditions around the big Army post adjacent to Chicago exander Dowie and all become convert-when he deplores the abolition of the ed to his belief. Stranger things have canteen and the springing up in its happened in the religious world. Their place of low-grade saloons just outside old minister is now entirely out of harof the military reserve. It is conceded that the latter follows the former with unerring certainty and uniform perniclousness. As has before been stated pose a man becomes possessed of a sulby The Oregonian, and as is now stated by Dr. Rogers, the difficulty lies in finding the soldler as we think he ought to the horse-pond, does that justify the unlized type is encountered. He ought to go outside the Army post and cause the saloons there stationed to flourish, they but, lacking the accommodations of the him? est canteen, he does do so, and lacking its restraints he drinks more than he

cover the ouestion, and what ought to be constrained to agree with the opinion expressed by Dr. Rogers, that it was due to misguided sentiment that the canteen was abolished, permitting hundreds of the lowest dives on earth to creep up to the very gates of the Army posts and lie in wait for the soldlers.

THE "RAKE-OFF." On November 29, 1905, The Oregonian printed the following editorial para-

The concern of which Bull Laid is figurehead—he is not much himself—has the contract for the cast-iron pipe for water extensions-apparently; but what combination there may be, what rake-off, the Bill Ladd concern may get in the contract? An Eastern concern gets it. But who knows the secrete? In such or similar ways the Ladd estate biggest concern in Oregon, has been built up. It is a very pleas and very hely thing; it operates a newspaper organ to exploit its virtues, and it keeps a church and a pastor for the same purpose. But there is the Barrell estate and the Stephens estate, and no end of other estates, and later the Marquam estate and the Johnson estate, to tell why the Ladd estate is so plethoric and dropsical as it is. It saptres to "run" Portland. A group of little follows, hardly worthy to be named, though The Ore-gonian may name them yet, "grand in." Here

in Portland not under control of this plat cratic garg? We shall see. Now the United States Cast-Iron & Foundry Company, to which was awarded the contract for the cast-iron a minister for fulfilling the ungrateful pipe, is giving a share to the Oregon Iron & Steel Works, which is the Ladd ance of the original agreement, or "whack-up," between the two companies, by which the Ladd concern should get its customary rake-off. The public, cowardly concession to corruption and which has some interest in such matters-not enough, though, or they would not occur-is entitled to know that this agreement exists, just as The Oregonian prediced on November 29; but no doubt we shall be told "it's nobody's business," only "our private business."

#### PULPIT AND PEW AGAIN

Mr. L. Marshall, the New York law yer who seems to do most of the talking against Dr. Wise's views of pulpit liberty, feels no more repugnance than one might naturally expect of him against the discussion by his paster of insurance thieves and swindlers, Mc-Curdylsm, Hydeisen and Mr. Jerome." Mr. Marshall is one of Hyde's attorneys -of the genuine monkey-dinner Hydeand his susceptibilities over the exposition of the eighth commandment are reflection realize and freely concede therefore tender. Just what a minister that there is a strongly conservative might say against stealing without shocking Mr. Marshall's acute sense of propriety it is difficult to guess. There are deacons and elders, of course, who object, on the best of personal grounds, to the bare reading of this command ment. It sounds so much like a direct ollections. This makes sectional poll- reference to themselves. But there is reason to believe that Mr. Marshall's Throughout the Northern and Western dislike to hear his pastor hold forth States men are sometimes Democrats against thieves, which, with the beautiand sometimes Republicans. It is only ful directness of a lawyer, he calls from south of the Potomac, the Ohio "preaching politics," is wholly altruistic. He trembles for his client, not When it comes to the The logical sequence of this ninth commandment, his armor seems a trific less secure. One might believe that Mr. Marshall would relish a homily the South should refuse to follow the upon lying even less than one on steal-Mr. Marshall, with his colleagues,

officially asked Dr. Wise if he would accept a call to Emanu-El Church, Dr. Wise replied, in effect, that he would accept no call unless the pulpit were Mr. Marshall rejoined that their The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser is pulpit was under the control of the ing. It admonishes the American peoesents the spirit of the South as any able difference of opinion the minister must give way or resign. Dr. Wise iniquity will be impossible, because the ment and catholicity of spirit it is a then appealed to public opinion in a representative, usually, of all that one could desire to see. It takes up this forcibly some of the arguments for a death. Mr. Rogers and his kind only free pulpit. To this letter Mr. Mar- seem to be our rulers, as yet we can ought to take party control again. was called to Emanu-El Church. Tech-"How all should rejoice," it says, "to nically, he never was. Between callsee the South come into her own once ing a man and asking him if he will more! As the Democratic constitu- accept a call there is a difference. It is a mere verbal difference, minute, many years furnished the Presidents | meaningless, disingenuous, but it is the and dictated the policy of the Govern- sort of thing that lawyers for Hyde, Rockefeller and the Beef Trust make much of and are compelled to make much of to keep their clients out of jail. It is the sort of difference that avails to bedevil courts and defeat justice in the forum of the law; Mr. Marshall naturally thinks that it will be equally effective to befuddle public opinion. Such an evasion of the issue is not

public, unaccustomed to fine legal distinctions, will never name it truthfulness. The real question at issue between Dr. Wise and Mr. Marshall is this: May a minister properly preach to his congregation upon subjects which they do not wish to hear discussed? Floating in the air there are a number of vague maxims more or less pertinent to this question. "A minister must not minister must preach the gospel, and nothing else," is another. But all such maxims amount merely to the assertion that a minister must preach only what his congregation wishes to hear. Such words as "politics" and "gospel" mean whatever the person may wish who uses them.

Mr. Loring K. Adams, in his letter to The Oregonian of January 5, attacks the real issue with zeal and logic. His premise is that a minister stands to his congregation in the same relation argument follows naturally. No person is under obligations to retain a hired church required by the rule of justice to retain a minister who ceases to voice the general thought and beliefs Sheridan, supports the Army canteen trying to offer any general objections to Mr. Adams' very attractive principle two extreme cases. Suppose a staid congregation of Presbyterians were suddenly to fall under the spell of Almony with his congregation. Is it his duty to resign, or to try, against their cidal mania and his employe persists in displeasing him by dragging him out of be. Dealing with him as he is, sturdy, employer in discharging the hired man? nate a certain congregation are owners not to drink, but the fact remains that of houses of ill repute and gambling he frequently does drink. He ought not hells and their minister displeases them by preaching against such resorts, are they morally justified in discharging

To return now to Mr. Adams' premise, the minister is, under American conditions, undeniably the employe of here disclosed. Sentiment does not of a very special and exceptional sort. activity. For more than a year new

From one point of view he is, as Mr. be cannot be made to stand sponsor for selling aptly remarked to an Oregonian what is. Hence practical people will reporter, a teacher, and as such he must impart, not pleasing truths alone, but harsh and bitter ones. If the church is justified in dismissing its minister for teaching harsh truth, who will dare to undertake this most important duty? Everybody has the courage to impart pleasant doctrine; it is the bitter facts which take courage to utter, and yet it is these facts which are most salutary and wholesome, the very salt of life, which slone keeps it from putrefaction. Hitherto it has been wisely held that men who blamed the teachers of these showed cowardly ingratitude. Have we come to admit that those of and turn them out to starve?

But the minister is more than a Every church holds a body of ethical and religious truth. What is its use? To guide men in their conduct, But life and its demands upon men change constantly, originating new problems of conduct every day. These problems involve politics, business, marriage. The minister's duty is to interpret the church's unchanging truth in its application to these manifold problems. In performing that duty he must often discipline those who employ him, for wrong conduct is frequently agreeable in business and politics, while the right is disagreeable and financially unprofitable. A church has no right to dismiss task of denouncing their sins whether social, political or financial. They ought concern. It is all, of course, in pursu- rather to thank him for it and raise his salary. The notion that the conduct of life in business and politics ought to be exempt from pulpit criticism is a thievery. The man who wants no politics in the pulpit generally wants rotten politics in his ward. The man who wants to have nothing but the "pure gospel" in church often wants to steal outside the church. What America needs more than any "gospel" is simple plain and honest speaking, both in the pulpit and outside of it.

#### WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY.

It is not believed that H. H. Rogers, of Standard Oil notoriety, consciously directed his conduct in the examination before Commissioner Sanborn to the end of hastening the downfall of corporate domination in this country, though such will be its outcome. He doubtless supposed that his impudent defiance of the officers of the law would mpress the public with a sense of the power of the tremendous organization he represents and so it does. He probably supposed that his cynical and shameless perjury would tend to prove to the country that the aegis of Standard Oil is a secure protection for crime, no matter how flagrant. It-has precisely that effect. He supposed, very likely, that a naked exhibition of his contempt for the law, a demonstration of how utterly he despises the courts. would dishearten the prosecution in this case and discourage similar attacks upon the giant monopoly. Such a result is probable. Mr. Rogers' contempt for the law is fully justified.. It has crawled at his bidding like a whining ur. Like a cur it now feels his boo He has every reason to despise the courts. They have been the complacent tools of his iniquity. It is but just for them now to receive the treatment of insubordinate servants.

The spectacle of Mr. Rogers rioting in the plenitude of his power is instructive. The impotence of the law to rebuke or control him's a salutary warnple that a time may come when retripower that slumbers too long falls uitifort; but let the effort be delayed a little longer and the seeming will become an inexorable reality. The more exhibitions we have of the sort he has just been giving, therefore, the better. They demonstrate as no words could just what the position of Standard Oil and its allies is in, our polity. They show exactly what the feeling of these monster corporations is toward democratic government, law and the administra-tion of justice. They hasten the day when the finger will write upon the wall and Mr. Rogers will ask his lawyer what "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin" means.

# THE SLUMP THAT FAILED.

The long-expected "slump after the Fair" seems to be farther away than Real estate has increased in value more rapidly since the Fair than at any corresponding period before that great event, and the demand increases with the price. The leasing of the Dekum and Washington buildings Monday at a 6 per cent remuneration on a valuation of \$1,000,000 is illustrative of the new conditions which have arisen since Portland began its present era of expansion. Property in city or country has no intrinsic value in excess of its actual earning powers. The leasing of the Dekum for a long term of years at a figure which guarantees a 6 per cent return easily fixes the value of the property at \$1,000,000. In the congested money centers of the East 3 and 4 per cent is regarded as an excellent return on safe investments, and there is, accordingly, no speculative element in Mr. Sweeny's latest transaction.

It is the willingness of outside capital to come in and be content with a 6 per cent return that is enhancing the value of real estate. With only limited opportunities for safe investment in any thing paying much more than half this figure in the East, the opportunities in Portland are bound to prove alluring to Eastern capitalists. In the East it requires two dollars to earn 6 per cent in one year. In Portland one dollar is sufficient, and there are many investments where the returns will be still larger. Some increase in rents quite naturally follows increase in real estate values but this increase will not be in keeping with the increase in value of the property, for reason that the capital now coming into Portland for investment will be satisfied with smaller returns than have been considered necessary

in the past. Some of the old guard will, of course endeavor to exact high rents on both new and old buildings, but this policy if adhered to, will only drive tenants into other localities now considered less favorable for business. This will leave some landlords with vacant rooms and buildings, and we shall then quite naturally hear talk of a lull in the upward movement. There can be no luli of consequence, however, so jong as the entire Pacific Northwest is the scene of such tremendous industrial

settlers have been pouring into Oregon Washington and Idaho in steadily in-

creasing numbers. All lines of industrial effort are represented in this influx of new settlers. The farmers, of course, outnumber all others, and it is well for the future of the country that they do; but there are also many lumbermen, manufacturers, capitalists and other craftsmen who are needed in development of our varied resources. These newcomers will aid those already here in creation of a vast amount of new wealth from our forests, farms, mines and other sources of latent wealth. As the country around us grows, Portland is bound to keep pace with it. The future must be us are in the right who rall at them judged by the past. The population of the territory cributary to Portland one year ago, and the wealth created by teacher of truth; he is an interpreter. | that population, warranted the real esate prices then ruling in Portland. Increased population and prosperity in the country today warrant the improvement in conditions in the city, The same conditions will be responsible for further gains a year hence.

> The latest purpose of Bob Fitzsimmons, it is said, is to start a high-class, aristocratic physical culture school in New York City, that will be patronized by the wealthy class-both men and women. Bob has evidently heard of 'Fads and Fancies' and knows what cheap people in one sense and what high-priced in another the "smart set" of the great city is. Of course, his wife and her reputation as an up-todate woman will be a drawing card in this business. She has a passion for the stage, has aired her family difficulties to the world, has clamored for divorce, taken up her residence in Sioux Falls in order to qualify, and has made such a spectacle of herself in "making up" and "becoming reconciled" to her blatant spouse as entitles her to a place among the 400. As to mouthy, fistic Bob, no one can for a moment doubt his ability to give high-class physical culture stunts to the exclusive set. He has musqueraded in tights, delivering knockout blows or receiving them, for some years. He is an allaround sport, and doubtless will be able to put the 400 through their paces in physical culture to his own profit and

> their supreme satisfaction. The big floating drydock Dewey, now out over a week, has covered but 750 miles of the long journey to Manila. She is towed by three tugs, and the daily expense of the fleet is enormous. No more flagrant waste of Government money through the excessive use of red tape has ever occurred than this drydock episode. Because the bids of the. Pacific Coast bidders were slightly higher than those of the Atlantic Coast bidders, the contract was let to a Newport News builder. The Government saved a few thousand dollars in the construction of the vessel, and will lose five times as much in the increased cost of towage and canal dues from the Atlantic Coast. If the Dewey reaches her destination in safety, her expense bills will offer an excellent excuse for an examination of the red-tape methods which admit of such foolish proceedings as this costly 'round-the-world cruise of the big drydock.

> The public will be at a loss to under stand the reason for secrecy about Mr. Hermann's movements. He arrived in Washington last Friday, and has since been at the home of his son-in-law. This same son-in-law, Mr. Gately, deliberately told an Oregonian correspondent and other reporters that Mr. Hermann had not yet arrived. His relatives in Oregon said he had arrived. unpleasant newspaper gossip ensued. It may be hoped that Mr. Gately will have learned from this incident that it is wise always either to tell the truth or to tell nothing.

The deficit in the National Treasury for the present fiscal year was officially estimated at \$8,000,000. Receipts, however, have been steadily increasing ever since the year's accounts were opened. July 1, with the result that at the end of December the deficit, which started at about \$20,000,000, is now down to \$7,673,340. As there is no reason to suppose that the expenses of the Government will materially increase and there is every probability that receipts will continue to grow, it is likely that the actual deficit at the close of the year will fall below the estimate if it is not wiped out entirely.

Development Leagues are in fashion. The last born, that called the Southern Oregon, organized in Grant's Pass, and, representing Medford, Ashland and Gold Hill, as well as Grant's Pass itself, came into being day before yesterday. It is a good sign that the stated policy of all these bodies is to co-operate for the development of Oregon. The districts must, infallibly will, prosper if all Oregon is developed. The action of the Portland Commercial Club in adding largely to funds for develop-

The New York stock and money mar ket seems to have settled back into the groove from which it made a sudden leap a few days ago. Despite the gloomy predictions of Banker Schiff and Lawson's publicly expressed fear that he would be obliged to pay 600 per cent for money to tide him over to affluence, call money closed yesterday at 6 per cent bid. Steel, coal, sugar and many of the railroad stocks showed substantial gains which even extensive profit-taking falled to wipe out.

"It is absurd," says Standard Oll Attorney Hagerman, "to think of a man of the type of Mr. Rogers refusing to answer a question on the ground that it might tend to subject him to criminal prosecution." So it is absurd. But Rogers can have no other motive in refusing to answer-no other motive except to conceal, if he can, the criminal operations of the Standard Oil Company and their officers.

churches shouldn't advertise. Indeed. he thinks they should. "It is just as important to tell about God's business as any other business," he says. It is a mistake to proceed on the old-time theory that salvation is free.

this country who think that every shouting and offensive female that appears at the White House ought to be permitted to see the President.

The Democrats profess profound ignorance as to the operations of the direct primary law. Yet they know as much as anybody. Which is unusualfor a Democrat.

#### THE PESSIMIST.

Herr Gottlieb mistook Captain Bruin for a footpad. Then he got arrested for disorderly conduct. That is what Gottlieb got.

Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons, according to dispatches from Sioux City, will start a physical culture school in New York City. It is said that it will be the most aristocratic institution of the kind in the world. He intends to secure the natronage of the wealthy classes, both men and women. Professor Fitzsimmons is now engaged in calculating how much each of the "good things" of New York will con-

Colonel Mann, of "Town Topics," denies newspaper reports that he had said that he had matter in his safe which, if published, would blow New York society wide open. It would not take much to blow New York society wide open, it is pretty well cracked already.

A New York hotel will experiment with the English custom of leasing private rathskellers to individuals. Each of the private rath-skellers, which will accommodate eight persons, will open on a general rathskeller when the lessee is present. When he is not there the leased rathskeller will be closed by an

they will substitute iron bars for the iron doors, and put up a sign: "Do not feed peanuts to the monkeys." It is expected that they will furnish great amusement for the guests outside.

There is something ominous about Thomas W. Lawson's willingness to testify in the Standard Oil hearing. He says: "I feel like helping in every way that I can."

"What and Where Is Hell?"-Rev. John Bentzein is conducting a series of religious meetings in the University Park Baptist Church every night this week. His subjects for each night are: Last night, "Ingersoil and Moody," Tuesday evening, "A Lost Name." Wednesday, "A Runaway Couple," Thursday, "What and Where Is Saian?" Friday evening, "What and Where is Heaven? Sunday evening, "What and Where is Hell?" The climax of these meetings will be Sun day, and there are many anxious to hear the last question answered in a satisfactory

The people in University Park know aiready.

The division superintendent of a large railroad adopted a system for eliciting information relative to the destruction of farmers' property along the line of the railroad. The superintendent had printed a blank form on which was to be written, among other things, the name of the animal killed and the kind of an animal. A space was reserved at the bottom for a reply to the following question "Disposition of carcass?" A flagman, whose duty it became on one

occasion to report concerning the death of the cow, turned in his written report with the following set oposition the question last referred to: "Kind and gentle.

When is a joke not a joke? When it is a steal. That is what is the matter with the joke about the flagman and the cow.

. . . Not long ago a newspaper told of the distribution of \$150,000,000 in dividends and interest on Wall street. To quote from the article, "the men who received this money are those already known as per-sons of vast wealth. Owing to the pe-off financially than the Governor of this culiar stock market last year the general public refused stubbornly to come in and share the good things that the corporations had to offer."

In the absence of the public which refused to get in and be the "good things." bution upon such monsters of defiant Of course Mr. Gately did not tell the it would be interesting to know where therefore, that the newspaper statement

is false, for su

value of his stock. It must be untrue also

that he has received about \$50,000 for lands sold since he has been Governor, for the

sworn schedule in Polk County says he

hand subject to check or draft. The Bankers' Magazine must also take its

place among the prevaricators, for the Governor swears that neither in Polk nor

Lancaster County has he a single dollar

invested in stock in any banking or other

corporation. It cannot be that he is either

and library, and has no book accounts, no-

bonds, no notes and no mortgages. He would be poorer than a church mouse

found that he owned some land in Polk County. I noticed in an interview a few

days ago that the Governor admitted that fact and stated that it was assessed at

\$80 per acre, and I was glad to see that he

tigation I found that his home farm of

140 acres adjoining Osceola had on it a splendid house worth at least \$5000-the

finest barn in the county, worth \$3000-and

the land cheap at \$12,000, making a total of \$20,000. A friendly Assessor assessed it

my principal competitor has been able to save a pretty penny in that way.

le sympathizing with the Chief Ex-ocutive in his deplorable financial condi-

tion, I am mean enough to rejoice that it

removes him from my path and makes my

caning and election sure as the next Sen-

"Standards of Drunkenness."

A correspondent of one of the Toronts

licensed to sell liquor, there were

there were only 39 arrests. The intention was to prove that the number of license

estimating the sobriety of a city's population than by its convictions for

Waiter Prichard Raton in Pearson's. She shall not know I love her, I will not let her see

How could I ver so fair a maid, So fair and caim and high, When I am shackled to the earth, Bond-brother to a sigh?

My pain shall not be hers to share, My passion sway her not, And high and calm and fair she still Shall count her happy lot.

But does she count it so, nor yearn To hear a lover's call? I cannot longer bear the doubt, I go-to tell her all?

Fat Girls and Thin Ice

The rosy riot in my hear When she is kind to me

ator from Nebruska.

drunkenness.

were it not for the fact that the Assess

The editor of an English magazine, while sitting in his garden one day watching the antics of a squirrel, conceived has no money there, and he swears that the idea that it would not be bad to be a in Lancaster County he has only \$2.29 on squirrel for a little while himself. The thought caused him to write to a number of eminent naturalists asking them what kind of animals they would like to be

They wanted to be various things. One wanted to be an elephant. Another thought a chicken would suit. E. Kay a bank president or a shareholder, for he Robinson, the last one on the list, thought that if he had to be anything he would is certainly much poorer than I am, for he be an anthropoid ape. His reasons were many and various, but let him speak for himself. He says in part:

I believe that from a human point of view the lives of all other animals would mean absolute oblivion, and would be equally un-desirable to all of us who think that life

But were I compelled to make choice of some animal existence, I should choose that of the anthropoid age as nearest in kinetip to man, in the hope that his mind might contain some glimmering of the dawn of consciousness.

It struck me, if he should suddenly be. come an anthropoid ape, he would not experience much of a change.

During the 19th century upward of 14,000,-000 men lost their lives in war. Most of these millions were of the Aryan race, which has the custody of the forward march of the human race. Most of them were young men, in fine physical condition, men of above the average of spirit and energy—for war makes only the best. It wants no diseased, or old, or useless victims for the banquet. Most of those wars were not for liberty or for principle, but for purposes of ambition for principle, but for purposes of ambition-the two Napoleons, Bismarck, the old Ger-man Emperor, the Czars, the Kings of Eng-land, Pitt, Diaraeli, a handful of men who figure in history as great.

Ambition is a cannibal.—Saturday Eve

It is worse than that; it is foolish M. B. WELLS.

### BRITAIN'S AMAZING COMMERCE Now Twice as Large as Ours, but

Growing Less Rapidly. The foreign commerce of Great Britain

is still nearly twice as large as our own, though it is growing much less rapidly. There are three countries, Great Brit-ain, Canada and Germany, to which we export more than \$100,000,000 a year. There are two from which we import as large a quantity, Great Britain and Germany, But Great Britain sells more than \$100,000,000 each to five nations and imports more than that am unt from the ten

Country-874,385,216 177,276,132 72,834,974 165,290,053 168,817,228 134,006,012 248,712,439 100,085,894 112,100,810 114,698,140 177,494,083 580,522,098 95,573,616 105,714,753 59,606,536 56,327,343 96,657,343 tention, but in proportion to their size Great Britain is a better customer of some other countries. She buys E2 worth each from the people of Argentins, 25 each from Canada, more than 30 each from the Hollanders, a little more than 57 each

It is these enormous purchases from foreign countries of goods producible in Brilish celonies which arm the Chamber-lainites in their agitation for a preferen-tial tariff with the colonies.

### RUNNING FOR SENATOR.

(There is a hot Senatorial dontest in Nebranks, nearly as hot as the contest in Oregon which it resembles. Al. Sorenson, formerly a well-known newspaper man of Portland, announces his own candidacy United States Senator in his paper, the Omaha Examiner. It is reprinted as a guide to several gentlemen in Oregon who are candidates for Senator here, and for the benefit of the public generally.)

In my laudable determination to Senator from Nebraska I propose to leave no stone unturned and no stone unthrown that will accomplish my purpose. From the profits that are coming to me by the publication of the ablest journal in the West, I am accumulating a fund for the legitimate expenses of my campaign. my leg pulled from now on to the time of my triumphant election, I do not pr to be an easy mark. It is a part of good generalship to develop the resources of the enemy, and I propose to size up the pile of my adversaries.

I have but little fear of the wealth of Millard, for his cent-per-cent experience as a banker does not give him those broad and generous ideas of liberal expenditure that will characterize my action. His election four years ago did not cost him a cent, and he will expect to repeat the experience, but will fail.

Wattles does not worry me, for he is When the show is ready to begin handicapped by his affiliations with soulless corporations—not with the railroads, however, whose avowed candidate I am, and they are not soulless corporations.\* and they are not souliess corporations, either—and when it comes to the real fight is will be a Kilkenny fight between Wattles and Rosewater, and the carcasses of added nothing to their net earnings by tles and Rosewater, and the carcasses of both will hang over the line. If Rosey should survive the conflict the love that the Fontanelle Club and his numerous other admirers have for him will keep him at home. .

concerns whose establishments are lu-cated on its lines? This is the question raised by the Government in the Chicago Edgar Howard, at Frement, will keep my brother editor. Ross Hammond, so, busy to save the life of his paper that his prosecutions just begun, and there is no doubt where the Federal Government political chances will go glimmering.

Schneider causes no fear, for he is 'hoist by his own petard," as it were, with his elevators that have elevated him so high that he will never come down to a political terra firma.

When, however, I read of the vast land-Discoverer of the Great Salt Lake. ed possessions in Polk County of the Outling Magazine for January. banks, the herds of blooded cattle, and the money of the last candidate who shied Bridger stands forth as the most conspicuous figure in the brief but gle-rious reign of the trapper and trailmaker in the Far West. The greatest fur hunter has castor into the ring, I was affrighted, and determined to measure the weapons of Governor John H. Mickey. Editorials and the greatest pathfinder of them all. in his home paper at Osceola, the Demoand possessing the most intimate knowl-edge of the Indian nature ever vouchcrat, informed me that since 1902 he has afed a white man, Bridger will grow in sold 1500 acres of the finest farm lands in stature as time goes on and accurate his No part of the great Rocky Mountain country held a secret from Jim Bridger.

No part of the great Rocky Mountain country held a secret from Jim Bridger. He was the first white man, after John Coller, to view the wonders of Yellowstone Park, and the first to look on Great Salt Lake Samitaets he nearly \$50,000. I felt sure that he had not expended this great sum in his two cam-paigns for Governor: indeed, the sworn report required to be made as to his expenditures reassured me, for the reported was triffing. This would make a heavy campaign fund in itself, and when I realized from the Bankers' Directory Salt Lake. Seemingly bearing a charmed life, he wandered through the lands of many Indian tribes, sometimes fighting that he was president of the Osceola-Bank, with a capital of \$37,500 and a large the red men, but more often living life and finding the solace of true brothersurplus, and read in the public press that he had lately sold about 47 head of thorhood at the lodge fire. Every mountain Jim Bridger climbed, every stream he crossed, and every game trail he followed, was written down in the most marvelous oughbred cattle at an average price of \$110 per head, and that he was in receipt of a good salary and perquisites, includ memory ever granted a plainsman. ing free house rent, as Governor, I had about concluded to withdraw from the a result, years later, when the white men, bold but blundering, sought the easiest paths over the mountains, Jim Bridger showed them the best trails for their wagons; and, when the chief engineer of the Union Pacific had well-nigh given up home of retting his wills to the Dr. field. On second thought, I made up my mind that the best way to find out the fact was not to trust to the reports of a venal and lying press, but look up the tax assessment of the Governor, realizing that hope of getting his rails across the Di-vide, it was Jim Bridger who showed an no Christian gentleman would attempt to deceive the tax-gatherer. I am delighted available pass which he had traversed and encouraged by the showing, and conexistence of which no other white man linew. A few months ago, this chief engreat and growing commonwealth, and gineer, General Grenville M. Dodge have no cause to fear him as a comhave no cause to fear him as a com-petitor. The 47 blooded cattle are only Bridger's body from a neglected grave and interring it at Kansas City, under an petitor. The 47 blooded catter as worth to pay taxes on in 1965 \$20, or one-fifth of \$2500, at which sum they were re-turned by the Governor in his sworn and interring it at Kansas City, under an appropriate monument—probably the first appropriate wonument probably the first are of gratitude ever performed for the man who had put the whole empire of the turned by the Governor in his sworn schedule in Polk County. It is evident,

# The Story of Santo Domingo.

A CASE OF "CUT" RATE.

Mr. James J. Hill, the head of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington system of railroads, publicly called attention not long since to the fact that, in order to secure for Ameri-

can steel mills an order for \$60,000 worth

can steel mills an order for \$80,000 worth of rails for a Japanese railroad, he had made a special low rate for the transportation of these rails from Chicago to Japan. If he had not done this the order would have gone to European steet makers. This statement furnishes a proper introduction to the following announcement from Chicago:

The Federal grand jury returned an in

dictment on Friday afternoon against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rullroad, Durius Miller, first vice-gresident, and Claude

C. Bornham, a foreign freight agent, on the charge of granting rebates. The story is told in 26 counts, covering more than 100 type-

written pages, each count setting up one

specific offense. The indictment charges that

the relates were all granted to the United States Steel Products Export Company of New York, a subsidiary company to the

United States Steel Corporation: All of the shipments were to Vancouver, B. C. The alleged violations come under the Elkins act. For each of the 20 offenses alleged the

clause being provided. The indictment at-

ing to the tariff, but afterward a rebate of

Did Mr. Hill do right or do wrong in

cutting rates on this steel for Japan? Does he belong in Mr. Roosevelt's cate-

gory of the "good" corporation men, or the "bad" ones? We should like to have the verdict of the business men of the

carrying this steel. It is quite possible that it was carried at a loss.

Is an American railroad company fus

tified under any circumstances in vary-ing its rates in order to help industrial

from Iowa and Minnesota to Seattle, at to a ton, when the growers of Eastern

equal rate for one-fifth of the distance! For whose benefit?

Washington have to pay just about

How, again, about hauling out-

Elkins act provides for a conviction of from \$1000 to \$20,000, no improve

about 38 per cent was paid

Area, 18,045 square miles. Population, 500,000; language, Spanish. Population, mixed race of white, Indian and African blood. Slavery introduced in 1502; abolished in

opulation, 20,000; Puerto Plata, 6000; La ega. 6000; Santiago, 8000; Samana, 1500. Term of president and vice-president (according to the constitution), four

Congress, a single house of 24 members State religion, Roman Catholic, Municipal schools, 39 pupils, 2000; news-papers, 5; debt, \$2,000,000 gold; annual evenues, about \$2,000,000.

Products, sugar, rum, cacao, tobacco, offee, tropical fruits, fine woods.

1492—Island discovered by Columb 1496—Sauto Domingo City founded. 1795-Snaln transferred island to French 1871-French driven out by

L'Ouverture. 1862-French reoccupied island. 1869-French driven out by English and entire island of Santo Domingo given to

1822-Revolt succeeded and the two sland governments united under President Boyer, of Hayti. 1844 Santo Domingo republic separated

for taxation at \$2520 for each of the years 1904 and 1965, and I am pleased to see that from Hayti. 1931-Santo Domingo republic ceded by President Santana to Spain. 185-Spaniards driven out.

1870-Treaty of cession to the United states rejected by the American Senate, 1886-General Ullses Heureaux elected resident

1899-Heareaux assussinated by Ramon Caceras. 1839 to 1996-Presidents Figuero, Jiminez, Vascuez, Wos y GII and Morales.

# A Matter of Titles.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A story is going the rounds of legal circles at the expense of the late General W H. L. Barnes, and it is receiving considerable impetus in its travels through the efforts of William S. Barnes, who considers it one of the best that the same of the same o newspapers points out that on Christmas Day in Toronto, which has 150 places people arrested for drunkenness, while in Buffalo, which has over 2000 barrooms, considers it one of the best that was ever told at the expense of his distinguis places has no effect upon the amount of drunkenness. If cannot be accepted as conclusive evidence, for the police stand-ard of what constitutes drunkenness may

General Barnes was trying a civil sult and persisted in referring to the opposing counsel as "Judge." The opposing counsel was an elderly and dignified Southern

ard of what constitutes drunkenness may differ in the two cities. In Buffalo the citizen who confines bimself to getting drunk is probably allowed to go as soon as he is sober, without a charge being entered against him, while in Toronto he is fined. There is no poorer standard of patienting the sobriety of a city's nonly control to become a Judge, and have no assignment in the sobriety of a city's nonly control to become a Judge, and I hope control to be a little of the control to be come a Judge, and I hope control to be come a Judge, and I hope control to be come a Judge, and I hope control to be come a Judge, and I hope control to be come a Judge, and I hope control to the control to unsel will refrain from referring to

as 'Judge.' "
General Burnes persisted in the use of .

General Earnes persisted in the use of the title, however, and again he politely protested. Once more Barnes caused a chuckle to go around by referring to the opposing counsel as "Judge," and for a third time the latter rose to protest.
"If the court please," he said, "for the third and last time I desire to inform counsel that the title of "Judge" is one that I have never earned and do not pos-sess, and if counsel persists in giving me the title. I shall be prompted to retort by referring to him as "General."

London Express It is estimated that the golf-players of the United Kingdom now number 55,000, of whom 20,000 players are resident in London and find their recreation in links

The past year has seen the opening of more than 200 new golf clubs, and as on the average each clubs ciaims at least a hundred acres, 20,000 acres have been taken up since November last for the purpose of making links. Atchison Globe.
"I can't bear fat people." petulantly exciaimed the thin ice as the 50-pound girl began to put on her skates.