# The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as Second-Class Matter. SUBSCRIPTION BATES. IF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. TI (By Mail or Express.) DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED. Twelve months.
Six months.
Three months. Ohe month. 75
Delivered by carrier, per year. 6.00
Delivered by carrier, per month 75
Less time, per week. 25
Kunday, one year. 250
Weekly, one year 100
Bloom and Weekly, one year 100
Bl

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency York, rooms 45-50, Tribune building.

HEPT ON SALE. Chicago—Auditorium Annez, Postoffice News Co., 176 Dearborn street.
St. Paul, Minn.—N. St. Marie Commercial Station.
Denver.—Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-212 Seventsenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1814 Fifteenth atcest, I. Weinstein.
Goldfield, Nev.—Gly Maran.
Kanesas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Wainut.
Minneapolis.—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third.
Cleveland. O.—James Pushaw, 307 Superior street.

New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Four-teanth and Franklin streets. Ogden—D. L. Boyle. Omahn-Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam; Mageath Stationery Co., 1808 Yarnam; 246

Fourteenth. Sacramento News Co., Secramento, Cal. Secramento 25 K etreet. Sait Lake Sait Lake News Co. 77 West Sait Lake South; Miss L. Levin, 26 Second street South; Miss L. Levin, 26 Second street South; Los Angeles R. E. Amos, manager seven street wagons: Herl News Co., 2264 South San Diese

Broadway.

San Diego-B. E. Amos.
Santa Barbara, Cal.—B. E. Amos.
Fastilena, Cal.—Berl News Co.
San Francisco-J. K. Coper & Co., 748
Market street: Goldsmith Bros., 238 Sutter
and Hotel St. Francis News Stand; L. E.
Les, Palace Hotel News Stand: Frank Scott,
80 Ellis; N. Whentley Movable News Stand.
corner Market and Kearney streets; Foster
4 Orear, Ferry News Stand.
Washimpton, D. C.—Ebbitt Houss, Pennsylvania avenus. PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1906.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

In a masterly address which is positive and aggressive in its style, Dr. James Withycombe, at Corvallis last evening, opened his campaign as Republican nominee for the office of Govtnor of the State of Oregon. Careful reading of his speech, the full text of which is published elsewhere in this papor, will show that he fearlessly challenges the wisdom of numerous acts of the Democratic Governor, and maps out for himself a policy that promises an administration of which the Republican party will have no cause to be ashamed Though he is a man of spotless private and public life, Dr. Withycombe choose to base this campaign chiefly upon the principles of the two political parties whose candidates are pitted against each other, believing that indorsement of the principles of his party is more important than any preference between Though avoiding any mention of the

name of his Democratic opponent or any direct reference to his official acts. the language employed leaves no doubt in the minds of those familiar with public affairs in Oregon that Dr. Withycombe intends to put George E, Cham-berlain on the defensive in this cam-Indication of this purpose seen in his comment on appropriation bills. He says: "Every appropriation bill should stand or fall upon its own merits. Bills so framed as to preven this call for a prompt veto, and this power fearlessly exercised will speedily correct this long-established abuse of In other words, the legislative power." Republican candidate for Governor calls upon the Democratic candidate to explain why he did not veto the milslow of 1905 and thus avoid the venience of having the appropriations held up by the referendum and save the hundred-thousand-dollar interest account upon warrants not paid for

Another instance of a challenge of the acts of the Democratic Governor is ound in the next paragraph, where Dr Withycombe declares himself in favor of a generous policy in maintenance of a well-regulated patrol system for the protection of the forest wealth. This points in unmistakable terms to the course pursued by Governor Chamberiain in vetoing the forest-patrol bill passed by the session of 1903, and it is up to Chamberlain to explain. somewhat more direct manner the Republican nominee refers to the exercise of the pardoning power, expresses the opinion that this power should be exercised with extreme caution, and declares that in the past pardons have been granted too freely. Upon the subject of the granting and limitation of same, the two Gubernstorial candidates agree, but upon the subject of ownership of public utilities they radically differ. Governor Chamberlain expressed himself in plain terms as in favor of municipal ownership, and Dr. Withycombe is just as plain in opposition, the latter declaring that private owner-

ship gives best administration. Another issue has been presented for consideration of Governor Chamberlain in the recommendation that the office of State Land Agent be abolished. This suggestion was first made by T. Davenport, whose term as State Land Agent ended with the Lord administraon in 1899. The office was continu however. with new duties added. through the Geer and Chamberlain administrations. Chamberlain has kept the office filled by appointment, and it exercised only upon certain men is up to him to show that the incum-bent has earned his salary of \$1800 a year. Upon the subject of convict inbor there is no issue between the two candidates for Governor, for Chamberlain crease employment of convicts upon the public highways, and Withycombe declares for the same policy, basing his views upon the success attained in that direction in Multnomah County

The two candidates are before the have been given the widest possible publicity. One stands for Republican principles and the other for Democratic the other seeks to fill as many offices Democratic candidate wishes this state to wend a Democrat to the United the House of Representatives, put a Democrat upon the Supreme those savage practices which were in-bench and continue Portland and vented as our ancestors emerged from Multnomah County as Democratic their simian state, and we then behold erongholds. The Republican candidate the shameful atavism of the Holy Roll-

upon to support a Republican National ministration in all things. The Republican nominee is the candidate of no faction, for he has been affiliated with no faction in the past. He is a Republican without limitation or qualification, and, if elected, as he will be if he lives until election day, he will lead the work of healing the sores from which the party has suffered in the past.

#### EDMUND CREFFIELD.

Religious outbursts like the one which developed under the influence of Ed-mund Creffield are cases of atavism. When the swine runs wild he loses that marked and useful tendency to put on fat which he displays in the sumptuous environment of the sty. He becomes lank and lean; his bristles elongate; his tusks grow keen and powerful and his legs sinewy. This is atavism, or reverto the ancestral type from which the domestic swine has been gradually produced by human selection. No speanimals is exempt from the atavistic tendency. It shows most strongly when they escape from human care, but no pains in breeding and nurture will always prevent it. The dog which ran wild in Jack London's powerful tale exhibited mental atavism in osing one by one the traits which edun and kindness had implanted in and resuming the ancient feelings and habits of his race, and one of the excellencies of this story is that the auther makes the vigor of his canine here increase in the same ratio with his wildness. Jack London does not confuse reversion with degeneracy. Degenerate animals are on the road to death, while atavism often involves a revival of virility. It is one of Nature's nethods of saving an overcultivated stock from dissolution.

Ellizabeth Stuart Phelps remarks in ne of those heartrending tales which she produced in her earlier and more genial period that God makes new Adams every day. The new Adams, human creatures who are markedly unlike either of their parents, are generally produced by crossing widely different stocks, and they are cases of atavism n which the individual harks back in his mental or physical traits to the pristine vigor of the race, with more or ess of its pristine savagery. Professor James, of Haryard, writing upon mob violence, has pointed out how strong the tendency is in most of us to revert o ancestral savagery in our feelings. Like Jack London's dog, we need only some decided impulse in that direction and away goes the veneer of civilization in an instant and we stand revealed as a band of howling savages, A magazine story published not long ago had for its central idea the atavistic tendency of a pair of civilized negroes, man and wife, in San Do-They were people of wealth and culture and as religious as most of us, but on certain nights of the year when they heard the tom-tom beaten in a valley not far from their home by some degraded blacks of the neighbornood they sloughed off education, culture and religion like a garment and slipped away in the darkness to join

in the licentious orgies of their race. The atavistic tendency is stronger in eligion probably than in any other human institution, because it deals with the deepest qualities of the soul, with hose faculties of our nature which change least from age to age. It is a shallow observation to say that human nature never changes; then men of one century are very different in their feelings, interests and ambitions from those of another, but there are some passions in us which are substantially the same now as they were when our ancestors were naked savages, and there is no reason to expect that they will ever alter a great deal. These passions pertain to the mysteries of death and the generation of life, and with them it is that religion has its chief concern.

The earliest religious rites and cerprime interests of savage man. The mbols which we now revere as m mortals of vicarious sacrifice originated in the obscene orgies of phallic worship Our great ecclesiastical festivals, Christmae, Easter and the like, were celebrated when the world was young to mark the rhythmic recurrence of the triumph of life over death, and the gods were best pleased when the devotees abandoned themselves most completely to their passions. From such ignoble beginnings the lofty institution of religion has developed. To these same beginnings it tends to revert in minds which have broken away from establigious revival shows some more or less pronounced symptoms, of atavism. There are hysterical cries and groans, weird contortions of the muscles. trances, maniacal excitement, in fact a great many of the phenomena which we know the worshipers manifested in the primitive religious orgies of Asia Minor. In the early campmeetings of the Middle West these atavistic tendencies actually went to the point of positive immorality, or at least they occasioned scandal; but in these late times such excesses are observed only in the exceptionally gross atavisms of such men as Brigham Young, Dowie

We account for Edmund Creffield's

baleful influence over his associates by

and Creffield.

the well-known power of suggestion Poe in one of his extraordinary tales explains by suggestion the fact that one suicide induces others. It is sug-gestion that assembles mobs and raises their excitement to the point of frenzy. The same subtle and mysterious influence creates the enthusiasm of political campaigns. If any one should ask why Creffield's power of suggestion could be and women, it might be answered that some persons are sensitive to hypnotic influence while others are not; some experience conviction of sin at revivals and become converted annually, while others are wholly immune to the influence of the evangelist; some individuals can call spirits from the vasty deep, while most of us have no such power. The realm f suggestion is vast, mysterious and dangerous. Of those who venture into people and their campaign addresses it the greater number are wrecked morally if not physically. The whole pur-pose and effect of civilization is to carry us farther and farther away from principles. One desires to make this its boundaries. The tendency of encompletely a Republican state, while lightened religion is to escape from its dire, its demonic, influences and take as possible with Democrats. The refuge in the calm and safe domain of reason. But occasionally an individual or a number of individuals free them-Senate, two Democrats to selves from the restraints of civilization and enlightened religion, revert to those savage practices which were in-

with Republicans, who can be counted tional mind pride and fear in equal degree; pride when we estimate the dissance the race has traveled from its primitive savagery; fear when we contemplate the possible degradation to which it may descend.

#### THE ALLISON AMENDMENT.

The Allison amendment to the rate bill, as it was first proposed, left the power of the Federal Courts to unde the work of the Interstate Commercial Commission by injunctions perfectly unrestricted. The Oregonian has remarked more than once that this ar rangement would defeat the purpose of the bill, and we were astonished when the report came in that the friends of rate regulation had accepted it. It seems now that this report was prema ture. After another conference upon the matter the proposed amendmen has been revised in this vital particular

The power to issue preliminary in-junctions is not to be taken from the inferior Federal Courts, but it is to be hedged about with important restric-For one thing, the inju cannot issue upon an ex parte affidavit but both parties must have notice and a fair hearing. Granting that the courts are impartial, this provision will toward justice. The second restriction is also an excellent one. According to its terms no injunction can issue with out the concurrence of three Judges. and one may believe that such co rence will never be obtained except in cases where an injunction is actually necessary to prevent an irreparable in jury, as the common-law authoritie required. Star-chamber writs will be come a thing of the past, if they have ever existed. The third excellent pro-vision is that an appeal from a restraining order of the inferior court shall lie without delay or circumlocu ion to the Supreme Court.

While one cannot repress a regret that the injunction power against orders of the commission is not to be taken from the inferior courts altogether and lodged solely in the Supreme Court, nevertheless, as a substitute, th amendment in its present form is the best possible. The ideal can rarely be attained in statesmanship. All efforts toward the cure of evils inevitably end in compromises. This should not dishearten anybody. No compromise is final. The bad ones give way to the good and the good yield ultimately to better. Thus we advance by slow and halting steps toward the ideal. So long as every step is forward and none back ward, the friends of justice may be of

#### INTENSIFIED FRANCHISE EXPLOITA-TION.

Franchise exploitation in its me acute form is discussed in the May number of the World's Work with the City of New York as the victim of this most pernicious branch of high finance. Startling in their immensity are the figures on this latest consolidation of the traction facilities of one American As summarized by the writer in the World's Work, "the power to charge 5-cent fare in one city is capitalized for more than any trust except one." The capitalization is \$513,000,000, or more than five times as great is that of

the Standard Oil, more than four time as great as that of the beef trust, and \$8,000,000 greater than the combined capitalization of the following big trusts: Standard Oil, beef, express, window glass, match, watch, hardware, safe, candy, baking powder, screw radiator, thread, type, rubber and woolen, the combined capt tal of these eighteen mammoth trusts peing but \$505,000,000.

The handsome profits of these eighteen big trusts are secured from sale of their products all over the world. The people of all countries on the face of the earth contribute to the funds which pay dividends on this enormous capitalization. But with the traction merger the dividends are all wrung of one city, and, their 5-cent fares, the people of New York are paying dividends on actual equipment which cost less than \$50,000. 100, and on the value of franchises which cost their owners practically nothing, but which are now capitalized for more than \$450,000,000. The World's Work states that "the situation is not confined to New York. To some extent exists in all the large cities. As citles grow the value of their franchises increases with great rapidity."

There is, in fact, a striking resem blance between the New York system of high finance in traction facilities and that which we have witnessed in Portland. It is especially noticeable when the writer mentions that "the greater part of this capitalization was the result of successive stock waterings to conceal the enormous dividends which the companies were earning on their real cost." Then when the era of consolidation set in, "each consolidation meant more bonds and stock. The recipts for the sale of bonds more than paid for the first road and the stock was distributed as the promoters' profits. This stock was afterwards converted by successive consolidations into more bends and the new stock into other bends." With each consolidation came a reduction in operating expenses but all that was saved in this way was needed to pay dividends on the enornous amount of water in the stock

To pay dividends on this enormous capitalization will require \$25,000,000 above the cost of operation, and that there will be no difficulty in paying is apparent when it is stated that the actual cost of transportation per passenger averages 214 cents for each ride, for which the passenger pays 5 cents, and the World's Work writer significantly adds that "until there change in the system of conducting such public utilities as street-car lines all this profit will not go to the people, who in theory own the franchises, but to the few men who control them in fact. The concluding words of this remarkable story of franchise exploitaion have a deep meaning for Portland. They are as follows:

They are as follows:

The Hiegitimate profits from the exploitation of franchises are so enormous that a triffing percentage of them provides a huge fund to corrupt politius, to subsidize politicians, to retain the most powerful members of the bar, to hire members of the Legislature, to influence the nomination of Judges. It is these self-evident public wrongs which have created a cry for the municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities, and which are driving a great section of the population loward a qualified form of socialism. They see a great present svil and in reaction from it they rush together to the other extreme. It is the men who create these great stock-watered corporations who are the chief breeders of socialism. of social discontent, of economic upheaval. Their greed and the inherent lawiescess of their feeds create a general disregard for the deeds create a general disregard for the authority of law.

The remedy for this great evil rests solely with the Legislature, for that advocates the filling of these offices ers. Such exhibitions excite in the ra- which can curb the rapacity of the high the Democratic party.

financiers who have made fortunes of franchise exploitation. That the lasses cannot go on forever confiscating the property of the masses and then demanding of the rightful owners toll for the use of the property confiscated is a certainty. We are nearing "high water slack" locally and nationally on this pernicious system of thievery, and when the ebb tide sets in there will be an undertow that will drag down the great financiers who "pressed the limit" of endurance of the common people.

Now it is rumored that Russia will ask for the extradition of Gorky. Considering the treatment he has received in this country, the Russian idol may feel inclined to go back and face the nusic without the necessity of extradition proceedings. That he is fully enti-tled to all of the humiliation and suffering he has endured since landing in America no one who believes in the first principles of decency and morality will question for a moment. His fate is only one more illustration of the fact that it is more advantageous to the seeker of either money or prestige to lead a moral life than to play the part chosen by Gorky. Had he come to this country alone or accompanied by his legitimate wife, his cause would have awakened a sympathy which would have made it very difficult for Russia to have extradited him. As it is, Americans as a class will now care little whether he escapes the wrath of the Czar or remains in this country to be scorned by all decent people

Richard Scott, the Milwaukie farmer, will light his farm buildings and grounds with electricity generated on the place, the lighting arrangement be-ing perfected so that light can be turned on at any part of the farm from he residence. The "electric-light farm rs" are not new features of the agricultural industry, but they are as ot alarmingly numerous in this field. When it comes to strictly up-to-date farming, however, it is but natural to ook for the newest wrinkles on the farm of a man whose livestock nearly always carries off a good share of the prizes at the fairs and expositions in There are which they are entered. very few farmers of the Puck and Judge type in this vicinity, but the number of scientific farmers of the Scott type is increasing rapidly

In Minnesota it is proposed that apolicants for positions as teachers in the public schools shall be required to pass a physical examination, the chief puroose of which shall be to ascertain whether they have consumption or other disease that might render them mfit to work in rooms in which a large number of children are confined for sev eral hours in the day. The suggestion s a wise one, and it will be but a few years until every state has such a re quirement. The number of persons who vould be shut out of the schools by such a regulation is exceedingly small n comparison with the total number of teachers employed, yet the danger of transfer of the disease is so great and sonable precautions should be taken

It is announced that California wil ship East within the next few months \$12,000,000 worth of green fruits. Several million dollars' worth more will be backed during the season for shipment later. These figures are much smaller than the value of the citrus fruit crop but as every dollar sent in from th East to pay for this fruit percolates ugh a large number of channels and has a purchasing power or a pay ng power many times greater than is indicated by the actual value of the product, the fruit crop will be a very important factor in easing the financial strain in stricken California

Colonel Frank Powell, the famous Indian scout, better known as White Beaver, died on a train near El Paso, Texas, yesterday. Colonel Powell rose to fame on the frontier simultane with "Buffalo Bill" Cody, and in the early part of their spectacular careon the plains their wildest dreams would hardly have pictured so prosaic a death as that which overtook White Beaver, Civilization has moved west so rapidly that all of the wildness of the country was eliminated before the frontiersmen found time to die "with their boots on."

About the most unstable throne or arth just now is that of Servia, and the monarch most apprehensive of losing his job, and incidentally his head, is King Peter. The man who would be a King at the price that the Servian monarch has paid in anxiety ever since he came to the throne, slippery with the blood of Alexander and Draga, has very little conception of a life that is worth living.

A news dispatch from Minneapolia vesterday said that "W. F. Bechtel, exesident of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was placed on trial for grand larceny." Bechtel was president of the Northwestern National Life, a Minnesota concern, and not of the Northwestern Mutual Life, of Wisconsin, which has no ex-presidents on trial, or of whom it need be ashamed.

There is more hope for Crook County United States Court news. Ten promi-nent men of Opal Prairie have formed what they call the Christian Union Threshing Company and bought a large, up-to-date outfit. It will need a Christian to run the straw-stacking end.

The Albany (N. Y.) Journal an ounces that "Jonathan P. Bourde has been elected Senator in Oregon over his Henry McCabe." Consoling for Mr. Cake, but tough on

When Chauncey M. Depew discovered one offense with which industrious rumor had forgotten to connect his name, he rose splendidly to the occasion and voted to expel Smoot from the Senate. "Made in Oregon" has a counterpart

north of the state line in a local cannery that advertises for 2500 tons of tomatoes. It pays the men and town. Let Mitchell move in the King County

Superior Court for a change of venue to Benton County, and his troubles will cease if the court knows herself. It is near high-water mark for farm land up the Valley when \$180 an acre is

paid for river bottom, as was done at

Eugene Monday. solely with the Legislature, for that the O. R. & N. Co. complains of a body alone has the power to pass laws scarcity of laborers in Oregon, so does

MARCH OF GERMAN PROGRESS.

Bradstreet's.

Seenomic Position of Country Grows With Population.

In the last ten years Germany has added \$,160,000 to its population, which in 1905 exceeded 60,303,000. It is well known that a large number of Germans have left their native country to begin life anew in other lands-not-ably the United States-but of late, appears, immigrants have outnum bered emigrants, and the fact that, face of these circumstances, the condi-tion of the people is steadily improv-ing may not unfairly be said to afford strong testimony as to the strength of the economic position of the country. Yet in spite of the great addition to the industrial army resulting from this rapid growth of population, the supply of native labor does not in good years equal the demand, and the scarcity of workmen renders necessary the em-ployment of Bussians, Poles, Italians nd other foreigners in house building farming and the construction of canals and waterways. The higher remune-ration to be secured in industrial pursuits and the attractions of town life, moreover, cause a diminution in the number of workers who devote themto agriculture.

A significant feature of the migration from the country to the town is the circumstance that it is not confined to the East, where it is often attributed to the patriarchial conditions prevailing on the great estates. On the contrary, the same aversion for farm work is reported from Bavaria, where pensant holdings form the great ma-jority of the farms. Some idea of the scarcity of German farm labor at har-vest time may be gathered from the statement that the foreign contingent who come into Germany at this season number about 300,000, comprising 250,-000 Russians and Poles and 50,000 Gal-icians, Ruthenes and Bohemians.

There is a conflict of opinion with regard to the contention that the ma-terial condition of the German work-man has greatly improved in recent years. A fall in the level of wages was experienced during the depression of 1991 and 1992, but a gradual improve-ment has since been experienced, though it is asserted that in many branches the rates paid are still be low those of 1930. This is the more serious, as the prices of many articles of food, as well as rents, have rise not inconsiderably, the prices of mean for example, being so very high as to countervall advances of less than 10 per cent on the wages of 1964. The statistics compiled by the imperial sta-tistical department showed, last year, that the average wholesale prices of most articles of food had risen con-siderably, and this increase was felt sq acutely by the masses that it gave rise to loud complaints against the egarding the importation of foreign

At the same time, those who are familiar with the aspects of Germany ten years ago cannot fail to observe the general improvement and greater prosperity that has taken place, this being shown by the dress of the peo-ple, the better houses in which they reside, the expenditure on sanitation and public buildings, and the returns of the savings banks, income-tax authorities and insurance companies. The returns of the trade unions, moreover, for 1935, show a very small per-

As regards the future, the British Consul-General at Berlin Intimates that some uncertainty and uneasiness have been introduced by the new com-mercial treaties which came into operation at the beginning of last mont ation at the beginning of last month. The effect of these will, in all probability, be to increase the cost of living in Germany, owing to the higher duties imposed on the negessaries of life and on raw materials and partly finished goods required for industrial purposes. On the other hand, German exports will have to face increased duties in some of the most important foreign markets. But the technical and foreign markets. But the technical and tactical efficiency of German manufac-turers and merchants, the skill and discipline of the workmen, and the recognized high standard of technical scientific training of the staff, coupled with the constant atten tion devoted to technical and commun-cial instruction, are a strong guaran-tee that no effort will be spared to maintain and extend Germany's posi-

## Cardinals Break With Tradition.

Rome Cable Dispatch.

For the first time since the fall of the emporal power, members of the College f Cardinals last night attended a funcof Cardinals last night attended a function given by a diplomat accredited to the Quirinal. The occasion was a dinner given by Mr. White, United States Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. White for Archbishop Ireland, and among the guests were Cardinals Vincenzo, Vannutelli. Satolli, Mathieu and Martinelli. Among the other guests was Mrs. Wetmore, wife of the United States Senator from Rhode Island.

This dinner was originally set for last week, but was postponed on account of the San Francisco disaster, and for the same reason the after-dinner reception at the Embassy which had been planned was omitted.

The presence of the four cardinals at

The presence of the four cardinals at Mr. White's table is regarded as an augury of approaching good feeling beaugury of approaching good feeling tween the Vatican and the Quirinal.

## Hair of Six Great Heroes.

New York Tribune.

Displaying a large, old-fashioned sealing, General James Grant Wilson stirred
the West End Woman's Republican Asthe West End Woman's Republican Association to patriotic enthusiasm yesterday at the meeting of the season by telling them that it contained the hair of Washington, Hamilton, Linceln, Grant, Napoleon and Wellington, He had been interrupted by frequent applause in his reminiscences of Lincoln and Grant and the old war days, when he brought out the curious and to many sacred relic. "Washington's hair." he went on to tell the interested women, "was given to me by his stepson. Lincoln's hair was given to me by the martyred President himself. A number of us were with Lincoln one day, when I asked him for a lock of his hair. "Help yourselves, gentlemen!" was his reply.

was his reply.

## Metropolitan Chorus Remembered. New York Tribune.

New York Tribune.

Herr Conried met representatives of the Metropolitan chorus. He paid to every one of the singers two weeks' salary and gave to every man a few suit of ciothes. The women each received \$15 in lieu of a new dress.

A subscriber at the opera who refused to divuige her name sent to each of the women of the chorus a tafformade cioth dress, a shirtwaist and a spring hat that they should not be entirely without wardrobe when they arrived here. The members of the orchestra have lost all their instruments, and will be unable to accept engagements until they get the means to purchase others. This will be difficult, as most of them are penniless.

## Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., on Deck.

Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., on Deck.

Baltimore News.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is back at Harvard to resume his studies. Young Roosevelt recently went to Washington, D. C., and soon afterward an operation was performed on his right eye. He has spent his entire vacation under the care of physicians.

## A Bunch of Earthquake Marriages.

Birmingham (Ala.) News.

The earthquake of San Francisco was followed by an epidemic of marriages.

Maybe it shook the men up to the point of popping the question.

SULU'S SULTAN JILTED.

Princess of Cotaboto Wen by Sultan

of Maguindano. Indianapolis News, These are sad days for the Sultan Sulu. Scarcely recovered from the wound his heart received when the daughter of the President of the United States rejected his offer of marringe, he now sees another, after whom he yearned, led to the sitar as the wife of his rival, the Sultan of Ma-guindano Advices from the Philippines ell of the woolng,

The bride is the Princess of Cota-boto, widow of Datto Uto, the Moro chief who greatly harassed the Span-ish government and who is reputed to be extremely wealthy and of royal blood Hardly 40, she was sought after by the leading Dattos and Sultans of the Moro provinces, and when William J. Bryan visited the islands it was the rincess that sallied forth as the "belle the town."
Despite the fact that many were in

the contest the Sultan of Maguindano was regarded with favor by the Prin-cess from the beginning, and the wed-ding would have taken place some time ago had not a bird flown by the door of the Frincess, going in the wrong direction. When General Wood was in Zamboanga, looking after about 600 Moros in Mount Dajo, he gave in structions that everything be done to state. befitting the high dignity of the con-

tracting parties.

A Government launch will take the Sultan to the large embowered marque of his bride. On one side of the tent will sit the bride, enscended in a pile of cushions, with a cushion in front of her on which will rest her hands. Around her will be seated the ladies of the court, who will fan her and games before her, while the native dance before her, while the nati native The bridegroom will then advance toward the Princess and wave around her head a long white cloth, repeating after the priest a number of words. In order that the bride may not put her feet on the ground for a certain time after her marriage, she must be car-ried most of the way to the home of the Sultan by that individual or his nearest relatives

#### YOUNG MAN: DIG POTATOES,

#### Dollar Making Advice Given by John D. Rockefeller,

Exchange. For the first time since Attorney-General Hadley, of Missouri, attempted to fling a cordon of subpena-servers around John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world attended service in the Fifththe world attended service in the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church yesterday. John D. looked almost young. He left his frome, on West Fifty-fourth street, nearly an hour before services began, and walked down the west side of Fifth avenue in the sunshine. Many friends greeted him.

A young member of the Bible class asked the Croesus if he found his present exercises as wholesome as those he

ent exercises as wholesome as those he ived, when a boy, from digging po-

'You know," said the querist, "you

told us once that kind of exercise was wonderfully effective." "Yes," said Rockefeller," and I meant t, too. At my then age it was the best exercise I could have found. The first dollar I put in a bank came from dig-ging potatoes. I could not dig potatoes now as I dug them then, and, again, there is not the same necessity. I tell you young fellows, however, that if more of you dug potatoes, instead of crouching over office desks, it would be better for

you in the long run.

"My principal outdoor exercises are golf and walking. I rest up with an automobile run. Frequently, in akimming along a country road, I see a robust young chap with his back bent over a potato patch, and I can't help thinking what a marvelous effect upon his health in after years that work will have, and how much more he will get out of life

"Your city gymnasium is good in its way, but the open air, the woods and the fields are the natural mediums for the attainment of a sound mind in a

## Prencher Registers as "Lobbyist."

Albany, N. Y., Dispatch. A minister of the gospel has been the first to comply with the Armstrong law relative to lobbying. Rev. A. S. Gregg last night filed a certificate with the Secretary of State acknowledging himself to be a lobbyist

Dr. Gregg, as field scoretary of the International Reform Bureau, has been "lobbying" for over two months in the interests of the Cassidy-Lansing antiracetrack gambling bill. Half a hundred other lobbyists regularly employed here have so far evaded registering.

## Policeman's 100 Per Cent Rating.

John F. Logan has just passed the civil service examination for policeman in New York City with a rating of 100 per cent, that percentage. Though but 2 years of age, Logan has been soldier, ranchman, circus rider and a member of the Panama police force. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 162 pounds.

# One, Two, Three-and Out.

New York Press.
Mayor McClellan, of New York, has bree fads—walking, smoking and Italian history.

NEW LIGHT ON WILLIAM PENN Simeon Ford Unearths Surprising Sta-

ries About the Grent Quaker. Simeon Ford has been giving to the Philadelphians the results of his studies into the character and habits of the late William Penn. At a dinner of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association he said: "From his portraits I gather that William was in the heavyweight class, and sported a collection of china, resembling in appearance the approach to the Nan appearance the approach to the Na-lonal Capitol, all of which he worked wertime in joshing the untutored sav-

"As an all-around josher he was in a cleas by himself. If he were alive today he could almost sell life insurance. His eloquence was such that the untutored savages fell all over themselves in their Rgn. efforts to underwrite an agreem by they undertook to exchange their broad acres for glass beads preferred and Jamaica rum common. And they wouldn't stand for any water in their common,

"The noble clm under which that treaty
was made stood until quite recently. A
tree which would stand for that treaty must necessarily be hard to de was a slippery eim tree under the shade of which that shady transaction was con-summated. I am the proud possessor of a rosewood cane made from its wood. 'As I have said, Penn was a Quaker in religion if a fakir in the real estate busi-ness. He was a man of peace, and al-ways get the biggest one.

"The Puritans, it is said, extinguished the Indian title by the simple expedient of extinguishing the Indians, but the pious Ponn, instead of shooting them, got them half shot and accomplished the same result. Herea the market and accomplished the same rehalf shot and accomplished the same re-sult. Hence the saying. The Penn is nightier than the sword. (I have seen the wooden model of this fine old colonial joke in the Patent Office.) "To show how smooth Penn was, I will relate an anecdote which is doubtless fa-

relate an ancedote which is doubtiess familiar to all of you.

"The Indians agreed, for a consideration
so small that a microscope went with it,
to grant to Penn as many miles of river
front as a man could traverse in a day.
The Indians, poor, simple souls, thought
Penn would pick out a man with a spavin, or the spring halt, or the heaves.

"But not so! Penn had a ringer in training on the quiet, who covered about 106

ing on the quiet, who covered about 105 miles, and came in under a strong pull. When chided for this seeming sharp practice, Penn remarked: 'Children of the Great White Father, have I not always agreed to give you a run for your money?
You must excuse haste and a haif Penn.'
"When Penn's ship arrived in Philadelphia he anchored off the bar and proceeded at once to a tavern (alled the Blue Anchor Inn, He blew right in and anchored off the bar. This tavern was kept by a man named Guest, who was always sure of at least one patron a modest caravansary, being but 12 feet by 22-hardly room for suspicion—and Penn's party completely filled it, and it reciprocated."

#### Blind Typewritist Can Go Fast.

Bilind Typewritist Can Ge Fast. Terre Haute Tribune.
One of the latest additions to the staff of a large typewriter manufacturer is a bind girl, whose work makes those of the girls who can see look like the traditional 20 cents. She is a very attractive young woman of 18 or thereabouts, with a wealth of auburn hair and large, violet eyes that give no indication to the outward observer that they are sightless. "I think the reason that I can write faster than most girls who can see is that I never was able to see the keys, and had to learn their location by touch alone," she said the other day. "I have and had to learn their location by touch alone," she said the other day. "I have no other way of locating them, and I had to be letter-perfect in my work before the teacher at the institution where I learned would let me try to do anything for any one else. You see," she added, pathetically, "If I make a mistake, I can't see it, and some one else would have to correct it, so I can't afford to make mistakes." ford to make mistakes."

## From Banker to Philanthropist.

New York Times. Spencer Trank & Co., bankers, at 12 Wil-liam street, announce the withdrawal of George Foster Peabody from membership in the firm. Charles J. Peabody, a broth-er of Mr. Peabody, explained that Mr. Peabedy's withdrawal was due entirely to his desire to devote his energies to edu-cational and philanthropic work.

People You Have Heard About, Congressman Dawson of lows wants the American hen substituted for the American eagle. Is he an agent of the incubator trust?

Bont Castellane has evidently. He might have been leading the Paris mob while waiting for a better situation to turn

m .- Washington Star. -Rojestvensky has asked to be permitted to go into retirement. It would be interesting to learn what he calls the condition in which he has been living since he met Togo.

The report that Henry James always weight-each word before writing it probably explains his style. He rejects all that would make his meaning plain.—Rochester Democrat and

Bourke Cockran objects to the statement that rogues and lunatics drift naturally into politics. The records will show that some of them got in by the draft, rather than the drift.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Platt deciles that he ever promised not to be a candidate for the Senate again. Why couldn't he have kept quiet and permitted the people to be happy thinking he had prom-ised, anyway?—Chicago Record-Heraid.

It is now five weeks since Congressman Charley Towne said he was going back to Washington 'to expose Theodore Rosseveit.' and the President is still being admitted to

respectable society.-Los Angeles Times.

