EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—Net York, rooms 43-50, Tribune hullding. Chi cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune hullding. KEPT ON SALE.

Chicago Auditorium Annex, Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn atreet. St. Paul, Minn.—N. St. Marie, Commercial Station.

Denver—Hamilton & Kendrick, 006-912 feventeenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214 Fifteenth street; I. Weinstein.
Goldfield, Nev.—Frank Sandstrom.
Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut.
Minneapolis—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third. eland, O.-James Pushaw, 307 Su-York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor House.

Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, Fourteenth and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley.
Ogder—D. L. Boyle.
Omaha-Harkatow Bros., 1612 Farnam;
Magwath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam; 246
Bouth Fourteenth.
Factamento, Cal.—Bacramento News Co.,
438 K street.
Sait Lake—Bait Lake News Co., 77 West
Fecond street South; Miss L. Levin, 26
Church street.

Angeles—B. E. Amos, manager seven wagons; Herl News Co., 326 % South roadway. San Diego—B. E. Amos. Pasadena, Cal.—Berl News Co. Fran Francisco—Foster & Orear, Ferry

ews Stand. Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Penn-vivania avenue. PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1906.

## PELF IN POLITICS.

This year the Republican party of Oregon is not under control of the plutocrats of Portland. Their agent of two years ago, Jack Matthews, is no in command. Besides, just now, there is no franchise loot in sight. Moreover, the Republican party repudiates the whole gang. The looters, therefore, are mocratic ticket. They haven't Mills up for the Legislature now, nor Linthicum, nor any of the agents of factorums of the "first families"; so they resolve to be Democrats, and they tell their organ to support Chamberlain and Gearin and Word, and the whole Democratic ticket. It is a rare and notable farce; the more entertaining because the authors imagine the public do not see through it.

Yet it is more than a farce. It is a shameless piece of business. A group of Republican plutocrats, who, by methods of secrecy and stealth, working through the Republican party in former years, have gotten away pretty much everything in sight, how pretend to an exalted virtue, pose for 'reform," turn to the Democratic party lovely agent or instrumen through which they are to secure it, and eir organ shout for Chamber lain and Gearin, and for the Democratic legislative and county tickets. The cople, however, are awake; no more franchise loot is to be had-certainly not through the Republican party, and the plutocrats and their organ declare the Democratic party and fix their hopes for redemption of the country upon that virtuous organization

No one will make mistake as to the principles and purposes that inspire this effort. It is the very same that has looted the franchise properties of the City of Portland, and turned millions of public values into private

These people pose as the refined essence of political, private and public virtue. They make their organ sing their song of non-partisanship and selfrighteousness every day in the year But while they continually thank God that they are not as other men are. other men must devoutly thank God they are not like unto these. There is cant in politics as well as in religion. Some are adept in both kinds.

## IF THIS BE TREASON!

With mingled emotions we have perused a document coming from the office of Governor Chamberlain which gives a complete resume of the reasons why he should be re-elected to fill the exalted position which he now so conspicuously occupies and which, in his own opinion, he so highly adorns. It is to be feared that the Governor lacks a sense of humor or he never would have included the following among his rea

It is notoriously true that it is better for the Governor and Legislature of a state to be of different political parties. Why? Be-cause if the Geography he is Democrat and the

The natural conclusion to be drawn from this is that Mr. Chamberlain wishes to see a Republican Legislature lected in June, with a Democratic Governor whom modesty forbids him to name more explicitly.

This is cheering news for the unhappy Democratic candidates scattered here and there over the state, a forlorn hopat best, who are, or imagine that they are, running for the Legislature. What loyal enthusiasm it must stir in the breast of "Josephine" Smith; what zeal for our great and good Governor's suc must awaken in the bosom of Milt Miller. There is nothing so noble as self-sacrifice. Mr. Chamberlain calls upon all Democratic candidates for the Legislature to come forward and sacrifice themselves in his cause. Doubtless they will hasten to respond with foyous lege work from the time of their gradu-

desires a Republican Legislature and is working to elect one will also warm the heart and stimulate the gratitude of Mr. Gearin. One can see in the mind's eye the grateful glow upon the Senator's cheek as he peruses this invitation to lay himself upon the altar for the Governor's benefit, though it is possible after all, that he may take a different of the case. It may occur to Mr. Gearly that a Democratic Legislature with a Republican Governor would present all the advantages of Mr. Cham berlain's scheme without its more polgnant effects. Why not? What it seems, is a bi-partisan state administration and a Republican Govwith a Democratic Legislature that would effect that desirable cor summation just as well as a Democratic Governor with a Republican Legisla-ture, Mr. Gearin might probably hold that it would effect it a good deal bet-

We have no wish to call Mr. Cham despairing band who have entered upon

plates their political slaughter with a heerful resignation which might seem to his traducers to hover on the verge of treason. What does he expect them to say to it when they read it? Or does he think they are too stupid to see what it means? If this is his opinion of his fellow-candidates' intelligence, we shall not contest it, but we may venture to doubt its correctness in all cases. We ire of the opinion that there are Democratic candidates shrewd enough to understand the purport of the Governor's circular and malignant enough to pay im in his own coin. Almost anybody can use a knife.

SEATTLE'S NEWEST GRIEVANCE. If there has ever been a lingering doubt that the Alaskans had a just grievance against Seattle for excessive charges and unfair treatment, that ubt has been dispelled by the protest being made over the new tariff adopted by the Northern Pacific on Portland shipments for Alaska. This tariff of \$1.50 per ton from Portland to Seattle is paid by the Portland shipper. It is not absorbed by the steamship companies, and it is not paid by the pur-chaser. And yet the Seattle Trade Rogister hysterically denounces it as "un fust and unnecessary," and in the sambreath assures us that "Seattle shippers are prepared to give the best mar ket in variety, in prices and delivery of goods, and must and will have a lower rate on shipments to the north than ore distant and poorly-equipped mar-

The action of the Northern Pacific in establishing the rate did not deprive Seattle of a "lower rate" than Portland is favored with. The \$1.50 per ton which is paid by the Portland merchants themselves stands today as a differentlal in favor of Seattle. The amount ordinary business conditions under would be regarded as a very fair margin of profit on many commodities. But, ording to the testimony of the Alaskans, as well as that now offered by the Trade Register, a margin of \$1.50 per ton is insufficient to protect the Seattle merchants against the aggressions of the Portlanders. The latter through long years of fair dealing and close competition, can pay the \$1.50 per tor freight differential and still undersell the Seattle men. These are the condiin Puget Sound trade circles. Trade Register concludes its philippic against Portland with the calming statement that "Seattle is and will re main the natural and best market for Alaska, and our jobbers can be depended upon to hold it against any efforts of Portland to break in at this late day

Accepting this statement of the Register as the truth, what is the grievance of Seattle? Why all of this uproar? The Alaskan buyers are not all idiots and will not avoid the "natural and best market" for the purpose of doing business with one that is "more distant and poorly equipped." Such assertions are the sillest kind of "rot" when coupled with the statement that the rate on which the trade hinges is "unjust and unnecessary." If Seattle has not been robbing the Alaskan buyers by excessive prices, she has nothing to fear from Portland, which has a distance handicap of \$1.50 per ton. This is a self-adjusting proposition so plain and easy that there is but one side to the argument. Another foolish statement made by the Trade Register is as follows:

Seattle jobbers state that if the Northern Pacific can carry goods from Kalama to Sound ports at the rates given in the new tariff, then it affords a basis of reduced rates all over the State of Washington to our mannfacturers and jobbers through the Railroad

That queer piece of political patchork, the Washington Railway Commission law, is slightly vague on a good many points which it sought to cover, but it is unmistakably plain in providing that there shall be no changing of rates or infliction of penalties unless an injury can be shown. It will, of course, be impossible for Scattle to rove that she has been injured by this ate except through her own rapacity in exacting such large profits from the Alaskans that they have placed their orders elsewhere. This is a matter in which the Railroad Commission has no concern and over which it has no con-At various times in the past the Northern Pacific has placed in effect a rate of \$1.50 per ton on flour from Portland for shipment from Seattle and Ta-coma to the Orient, and special rates have also been made at various times on oats and other Government supplies for reshipment from Puget Sound. needless to state that no violent pro tests followed the institution of the \$1.50 rate on such occasions.

If the Northern Pacific had placed\_in effect an abnormally low rate, or arranged for its entire absorption by the steamship companies, the Seattle job-bers would have had a legitimate complaint and could undoubtedly have se cured redress from the railroad com-The rate complained of, howpany. ever, is not abnormally low, and it is all absorbed by the Portland shippers. To enter a protest against such co tions is the plainest kind of confession of weakness on the part of Seattle, and is confirmatory of the frequent charges made by the Alaskans of unfair treat ment and excessive prices at the hands of the Seattle jobbers.

AGE LIMIT FOR COLLEGE PROFESSORS The interest of the college world has been aroused in the Cornell decision that professors must retire at the age of 65. If this limit is applied to college professors everywhere, it will add new dread to the teacher's calling, unless the rule is accompanied by a systematic and adequate pension system

Very few men who give of themselves studiously and conscientiously to col-The knowledge that Mr. Chamberlain | 65 years are able to retire at that time with enough to keep them the rest of their natural lives. Yet they have generally lived frugally and been charitable, just and kind.

The writer has in mind one of these en, now well advanced in years, who has been a conscientious teacher of the classics in a college for perhaps forty years. He is amiable, just, indefatigable, a scholar and a gentleman. has brought up a family, has met the common lot in sickness, death and disappointment, but through all has been cheerful, hopeful and helpful-a factor in the higher life of the college town His salary has never been large, and, though frugal in his mode of life, he has not accumulated means whereby to live, should his sturdy New England blood carry him on to three-score and ten or four-score years. He is still a thorough and competent teacher of languages, and to displace him now by means of an arbitrary age limit would be to force him and his gentle wife to to the tattered and eat the bitter bread of dependence.

despairing band who have entered upon this hopeless campaign under his ban- has its parallel in every college com-

cases are painfully frequent. It is plain that suitable allowance in the way o pensions must be made for cases of this kind, or the college professor, devoted to his work and pursuing its tasks with singleness of purpose, will in another generation be but a memory. No man can afford to work all of his effective years for little more than a frugal maintenance, with the certainty before nim of being displaced by a young man while yet ten years of such usefulness only a well-furnished brain and richly endowed experience give remain to him. If such a man is to be set aside by an aribtrary rule at 65, this rule should carry an appropriate clause that will insure him a modest living, un-

harassed by doubt and dread. Sensitive, accustomed to run in a speoffic groove, without knowledge of the world, the college professor ieprived of his accustomed line of work ough shrinking from pity, is its le gitimate object, and though revolting from the thought of charity, is likely to become the recipient of its dole. Hence t is that the vocation should either pay man who pursues it conscientiously that will enable him to accumulate a modest competence for the winter life, or it should carry a pension that, after the line of effective endeavor has been passed, will insure such competence.

AN INJUNCTION FOR THE GAS TRUST. In "The Scarlet Empire," a recent and interesting novel with a purpose, the hero, speaking for the plutocracy, says that the state is their servant, not their master. The author meant this for praise, not reproach, and beyond all question it is true. All the forms, machinery and institutions of government and society are at the disposal of the plutocracy to effect their purposes. They buy the considere of many churches; they bribe the colleges to form an active alliance with them; they control a certain part of the pres As The Oregonian has said, they have no politics. Here they are for party, there for another, as their inerest dictates. Without principle, con science or scruple, they rob under the mask of plety and plunder under the forms of law. Not a few of their recent exploits have raised the disquieting question whether the Federal courts have wholly escaped some of the more subtle and insidious forms of their influence. Senator Bailey boldly intimat-ed in the course of the historic debate upon the rate bill that he could name Judges who were susceptible to plutocratic persuasiveness. Such transactions as the issuance of the injunction by Judge Lacombe in New York suspending the 80-cent gas law seems to ook in the same direction. Mysterious, savoring of monarchical tyranny, sinister of aspect, the exercise by one man of powers so vast, so far from the ideal of the authors of the Constitution, excites the inquiry in many thoughtful minds whether, under a more or less rigid respect for its outward forms, the essential nature of our government is

not changing. The law in question, passed by the New York Legislature, fixed the price of gas in New York City at 80 cents per thousand feet. As usual in such cases, the gas trust refused to obey the law appealed to the Federal court and obtained an injunction forbidding the state officers to execute the act of the Legislature. Judge Lacombe is about to try whether or not the law conflicts the Constitution of the United States. Pending his investigation, he assumes that it does so conflict, and, temporarily at least, he nullifies it. It is possible that he may finally decide that the law is constitutional, or the Supreme Court may so decide even if ne does not. Such things sometime happen, even against the interest and influence of a trust. In that case Judge Lacombe would find himself in an extraordinary position. He would have exercised an authority which few absolute monarchs dare to claim in this age an act regularly passed by the State Legislature and in full agreement with the Constitution. The Constitution confers this terrible power upon no man and no body of men. The President would not dare to exercise it. Congress would not think of claiming it. And yet it is freely, almost lightly, claimed and exercised by inferior Judges who have no power whatever, except what Congress and the President confer. It was exercised in this case, according to the New York World, after a star-chamber hearing where only the trust was rep-

Our Federal Judges, by these so called interlocutory injunctions, exer-cise a prerogative which was claimed by the tyrannical Stuart Kings of England and was wrested from them only by a long and bitter struggle. It goes in history by the name of Nonobstante and was an assumption of authority to suspend an act of Parliament. The Kings of England make no claim to this prerogative now, but our Federal Judges are gradually asserting and

making good their title to it. It is an open question whether a court ought to assume to forbid the officers to enforce a law, even if it is clearly un constitutional. A method far more in harmony with Anglo-Saxon history and institutions would be to let injured per is seek their remedy by an action for damages against the officials. This with the writ of habeas corpus where personal liberty was involved, would cover every case and would save the courts from that apparent taint usurpation which is slowly but surely undermining their exalted position in American polity. Nobody denies to the courts the authority to declare an act constitutional, and after such a dec laration it clearly has no validity; but this is a very different thing from treating a law as if it had no validity before its constitutionality has been Why, in cases of this passed upon. sort, should the Judges always assum that the Legislature is wrong and the trust right? The presumption ought to be on the side of the law, not on that of the lawbreaker.

The interlocutory injunction throws upon the state the burden of proving that its laws are constitutional. That burden ought to lie on the other side. The man who attacks the constitution ality of a legislative act should be com pelled to make good his case in a so mn and public proceeding, where the state can also have a hearing; and an order should never be made to suspend the act until no possibility of doubt re mains that it is invalid. When courts treat the law as a light and trivial af fair to be set aside without ceremony and held in scant respect, they set at example which the public will not be slow, to follow. Every such injunction as that which Judge Lacombe has issued tends to relax the sense of obliga tion to obey the law, which is the fun damental safeguard of society. It tends to bring law and lawmakers into conthis hopeless campaign under his ban- has its parallel in every college com-ner. Still, in this circular he contem- munity, and in the larger of these such of obedfines in America is not the leg-

islative will, but the arbitrary will of ertain individuals; to loosen the conds of the social order and turn the

urse of the Nation toward anarchy. Strangest of all is the fact that the plutocrats, who, more than any other class, are dependent for their safety nd privileges upon the law, should instigate these assaults upon it. How much will the franchises of the New York gas trust, or those of any other trust, be worth when the people have once thoroughly learned the lesson that legislative acts are chimeras with no eal force and validity? One would suppose that within the precincts of a rtroom the most sacred thing on earth would be the law. It sometimes seems, on the contrary, that statutes are looked upon there as paltry affairs comparison with the special privileges of a pampered plutocracy.

The opening of the San Francisco banks, unattended by any excitement or "runs" such as were in a measur expected, demonstrates what a valuable possession public confidence becomes in ich emergencies. San Francisco's immediate needs for money in large quan tities are comparatively small. The era of rebuilding has not yet progressed to s point where large sums are required, and the destruction was so complete that there was not much except the bare necessities of life to be purchased. Had the depositors lacked con fidence in the institutions and with-drawn all of the money in the banks, they would have had no immediate use for it. The result would have crippled and perhaps wrecked banks, while the hasty depositors would have gained nothing by their action. When San Francisco begins in earnest to rebuild will need large sums of money, but if her people retain their present confidence in the banks they can easily be strengthened to meet any demand within reason that can be made on them. The reopening of these financial institutions has been highly successful.

How could Mr. M. J. Jones bring him self to commit an act so atroclous? It for him to protest his innocence, for he has been caught in the act, flagrante delicto. What was this fearful deed? We shudder to recount it. We dread est its horrid details may keep the readers of The Oregonian awake nights or haunt them with frightful nightmares. Still the truth ought to be told. no matter what it costs. Perchance it were better upon the whole to let the cat out of the bag once for all and close the fearful record forever. Mr. Jones, then, who is a butcher, has been seen o purchase lambs from a farmer who brought the carcasses to the Fourthstreet market in his own wagon! All good butchers buy their lambs of the meat trust. None who shirk this sared duty can ever go to heaven. If they escape hanging on earth they may be thankful. It is to be hoped that Mr. Jones will see the error of his ways and open rebellion against our legitimate trust masters is becoming far too common. There ought to be a law against it.

The State of Idaho is to be congratulated on securing for its School for De fective Youth so competent an intructor and manager as Mr. Watson for so many years at the head of the Washington school at Vancouver. Durng his administration at Vancouver Watson had under his care a great many children from Idaho, and the character of his work is proven by the confidence which the Idaho people have shown in' him. Mr. Watson was removed from the Vancouver school for political reasons which reflected no the lack of recognition or consideration shown for his many years of faithful services reflect no credit on the administration which displaced him. are a few things in this world which iould be kept clear from the contaminating touch of politics, and one of hem is the care and education of unfortunate children to whom Nature has

Not the least of the many important ndustries struggling for a foothold in this state is that of flaxgrowing and inen manufacture. This is an industry for which certain localities in the Wil lamette Valley are admirably adapted and, in spite of the unfortunate ex perience of the persons who started it and were repeatedly burned out, it seems certain of success. Conditions for the growts of the plant are excellent, and there is an unlimited market for the manufactured product. This is a branch of diversified farming first exploited in a business-like manner by C. H. Markham, formerly with the South ern Pacific, and which has been fostered and nursed along by his successors. A good idea of the possibilities for the industry can be gained by viewng the exhibit now being made at Phird and Morrison.

Seattle and Tacoma howl because Portland is given a railroad and steamship rate within \$1.50 per ton of the rate they enjoy. They can't keep the business unless Portland is handicapped more than \$1.50 per ton. Meanwhile the people of Alaska are finding out a few hings for themselves about the exorbitant profits they have been paying the Puget Sound cities.

The pluto-demo organ says that "Dr. Withycombe ought to stay at Corvallis and attend to his Agricultural College work or resign." Why wouldn't it be as good a rule for Governor Chamber Why shouldn't he stay at Salem, doing his little stunt as Governor, or resign; instead of galloping over the begging the people to re-elect him? Brethren, let us be consistent.

Everybody will be glad that the Elder has been raised. We expect to see her restored to the San Francisco run, We expect to see her where she belongs, and where no doubt our children's children will be able to ravel up and down the coast just as their forefathers did.

Judge Sears will not send wifebeating husbands to the whipping-post, because he doesn't believe in it. It is a coincidence only that the husbands are alike skeptical about its wisdom or efficacy.

It may be hoped that the objecting Cumberland Presbyterians will find consolation in the reflection that union with the Presbyterians was pre-des The man who habitually saves his

noney may have a pinched look, but he

Some railroad officials, we firmly beeve, are almost as good and pure as Mr. Baer says the Reading officials are.

the pinching.

BILL HELD UP BY REFERENDUM Mensure to Be Voted on at the State Election June 4.

The first measure upon which the people of Oregon will vote at the June slection is the appropriation bill passes by the Legislature of 1905 and submit ted to a vote of the people by exercise of the referendum power. This bill car ried appropriations aggregating \$1,934,-439.90, the largest item being that for maintenance of the insane asylum, amounting to \$400,000. This bill was passed by the Legislature in the usual manner and was filed by the Governor in the office of the Secretary of State. Before expiration of 90 days a referendum petition was filed and thus the act was prevented from becoming effective. It cannot now become effective unless it receives a majority vote in its favor. The vote required is a majority of all the votes cast upon that subject, and not a majority of all the otes cast at the election. Should a ma jority of the votes be in the affirmative, the bill will at once become a law and the appropriations will at once be available for payment of the expenses specified. If the majority should be in the negative, the bill will be dead and the next Legislature will be called upon to make appropriations to cover the expenses of those institutions which have been conducted without funds owing to the appropriations being held up.

Many people supposed that the filing

of the referendum petition and the sus-

pension of the appropriation bill, would prevent the expenditure of the money, but this was true only in part. The asylum, penitentiary, reform school, mute school, blind school and three of the four normal schools have been running just the same as though the appropriation bill had not been held up. except that the normal schools have not received any acknowledgment of indebtedness from the state, as the other institutions have. All persons who have furnished labor or provisions or material for the asylum, penis useless for him to deny it. It is vain itentiary or other institutions have been given certificates of indebtedness which are valld claims against the state and which the Legislature must appropriate money to pay. Though the normal schools have not been given anything claim against the state, the schools at Monmouth, Drain and Ashland have been running and will expect the next Legislature to appropriate money to pay past indebtedness. Some of the expenditures authorized by the appropriation bill have not been made, such as those for new buildings at the asylum, University of Oregon, Agricultural College, etc., where there was no existing law on the subject. Just how much of the \$1,000,000 will be expended regardless of the vote upon the appropriation bill, cannot be definitely stated, but it is probable that \$600,000 will be, not including the amounts expended by the normal schools. The interest claims due to the suspension of the appropriation bill will probably amount to \$40,000, and increased charges for supplies will add, it is es timated, about \$20,000 to the cost of maintaining the institutions.

The items of the appropriation bill are as follows: 

53,600.00 New buildings and improvements at Reform School 3,600.00 15,500.00 32,500.00 Agricultural Experiment Station at 15,000,00 There Dermitory and drillshed at Agri-which cultural College

Expenses and per diem of President electrical electrical electrical Expenses and per diem of Presidential electrical Expenses of the Irrigation Commis-335.50

524.40

Pussengers Had Better Take Notice.

Hartford, Conn., Courant.
The request to "step lively"—with or without the "please"—is given new significance by a decision of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, A woman who had won her suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for days to the Action of the New York Supreme Court, A woman who had won her suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for days to the New York Supreme To the New York way Company for damages sustained in a fall from a car has seen the ver-dict in her favor set aside, apparently because she did not heed the conductor's familiar injunction. In asking for a new trial, the Metropolitan's counsel said that had she obeyed the "step lively" she would not have been hurt. The court in ordering a new trial, said that her conduct was quite unusual for a young and active person. "She remained seated until the car came to a full stop," the Judge continued, "and she evidently took it leisurely after that. If passengers make no preparations while cars are slowing down, to alight, but wait until the momentum has ceased altogether, the long-dis-tance speed of a street car will not equal that of a pedestrian." With this ruling by the court, and distinct recolections of kindly warnings to "wait until the car stops," the woman in the case may be pardoned for letting her thoughts wander to some place bethoughts ween the devil and the deep sea.

Season for Blushing Brides. Chicago Inter Ocean. Bishop Olmsted of Colorado was talking

a dinner party in Denver about June "June is a lovely month," he said, "and that it should be the month of all me

that it should be the month of all months for weddings is a fact easily understood.
"I was amused by the remark a jeweler made the other day.
"The jeweler said that at this season it is a very common thing to see a well-dressed, handsome, intelligent looking young man come into his shop and say, in a painfully nervous way:

"Um, ah, er-er-ah, er-ha, um—"
"In this contingency the jeweler simply calls to his clerk:

calls to his clerk; "'Get out that tray of engagement rings, Jackson."

Under the Three-Minute Rule.

Washington, D. C., dispatch,
"Uncle Joe" Cannon and about half the
members of the House went down the
river to a planked-shad party given by
the local Board of Trade. They organized the local Board of Trade. They organized a ball game and put "Uncle Joe" in as umpire. He was as spry as a cut and made some marvelous decisions. His star performance was when General George Harries, having made a home run, started around the bases a second time. "You're out" shouted "Uncle Joe." "Why!" demanded Harries. "I am entitled to run until they can find the as the satisfaction that no one else did

titled to run until they can find the ball."
"Not at all," the umpire said firmly:
"your time has expired."

BABY ASTOR OFF FOR EUROPE.

Excitement Over Small Aristocrat's

First Trip Abroad. N. Y. dispatch in Kansas City Star. There was a flutter of nurses and serants all day Monday at 840 Fifth avenue, he home of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. It was not so much that Mrs. Astor was goeven the departure of its mistress for a four abroad disturbs its routine very much. The commotion was caused solely by the preparation for the departure of little Alice Astor, three and a half years old, the pet and darling and queen of the Astor, bousehold.

stor household. One would have thought that there was a wedding or a christening inside—so many flowers came in the course of the afternoon. The servants were all broad smiles, for never was a little princess nore popular with her retinue than this

same Baby Alice
Formerly Mrs. Astor has left the baby
at home during her Summer trips abroad.
It is hardly an exaggeration to speak of ner as a princess, for not only will she be one of the greatest heiresses in the world, but if she returns to her haby looks as most women do she will be one of the real belies in New York society of the 1920's. She has heretofore passed the Summers, while her mother was abroad, at the fam-ily country seat, Ferncliff, at Rhinebeck-en-the-Hudson in care of the nurses, but she will be a big girl, four years old to the Fall, and it behooves her to have a trip abroad on her record. Haby Alice held quite a levee on the

steamer Tuesday merning, for this finish-ing tour of a four-year-older is quite an innovation among the conservative fami-lies of the Four Hundred.

nursery, her food and her general hy-

fact, Alice Astor might almost be called an antiseptic haby, so carefully have microbes been scared off by this Gorgon. Besides that, she has had her regular nursery maid to attend to her personal needs. The nursery maid will be dispensed with on this trip, however, and the trained nurse will go along so that Mrs. Astor may feel safe in leaving the baby in London while she runs over to Paris to do her Summer shopping.

Boston Cor. Kaness City Star. The rapid rise of Mrs. Cora B. Ayling

rom a small salaried advertising agent o a \$10,000 managership of two big pub-ication enterprised in this city is un-qualed, it is thought, by any other voman in New England.

Six years ago Mrs. Ayiing came to Massachusetts from the West to settle an estate of a relative who died here. Massachusetts from the West to settle an estate of a relative who died here. She was born and reared in Chicago, and prior to coming to this city was a flour drummer for a wholesale flour house in Minneapolis. She was one of most successful agents the concer had on the road, and her business car ried her all over the country. She liked Boston, and made up mind that she would settle here. A six years ago she went to work for her present business associates at \$15 a week. Mrs. Ayling says that she did not find it

difficult to sell advertising than to sell flour. "Selling any commodity is about the same." said Mrs. Ayling. "If you have something that the public wants, and it has merit in it, you can sell it. But it is not easy to sell things nowadays, with the keen competition that there is in every business enterprise. In selling magnitude of the selling magnitud trine advertising I found that if you could show a merchant results you could sell than the space, and once that was demonstrated, it was comparatively easy to

build up a business."

Mrs. Ayling is about 55 years old, is a prepossessing widow, has many traits of the breezy West, and is a thorough busi-

Tears Barred in This Court,

Kansas City Star.

Because Etta Perdue cried in courtroom while telling the jury of injuries
she received from a street-car, Judge
Brumback, at Kansas City, Mo., discharged the jury in her case and called for another panel.
"Tears tend to prejudice a jury," Judge
Brumback said.

The young woman dried her tears while a new jury was drawn. Judge Brumback discharged a jury a few days ago because a y

while showing his hand that had been injured in a car accident.

Well, Inquisitor Hughes Earned It. Albany (N. Y.) Dispatch. The cost of the investigation made by

the Armstrong insurance committee has been fixed at \$160,000. The appropriation was put in the annual supply printed.

It is understood that Inquisitor Hughes' share of this sum is \$15,000.

The bill states that the appropriation is made to cover counsel fees, witness fees, services of stenographers, clerks and other employes and for the printing of 17,009 copies of the report.

Believes in Men Over 50 Years.

Exchange.
An Englishman who is a large employer of labor has been investigating the argu-ments of those who say that a working-man under modern conditions becomes at an early age valueless. He has kept a record of all accidents that have incapa itater his men for three days and u ward, and he asserts that more acciden ur to men under 30 than to those over 50. He says: "I would much rather in trust an exceptionally dangerous job to a man over 50 than to one of 30 years of

Father of American Shorthand.

Exchange.
"Ben" Pitman, whose system of short-hand is used more than any other in the United States, is still living in Cincinnati.

LIVING YOUNG ENGLISH.

Queer Mixture of Slang and Extraordinary Dislect Talk.

New York Sun. Foreigners in this country sometimes ask us from what authors or sources. aside from conversation with natives, they can acquire the best command of ng abroad, for Mrs. Astor's house is one colloquial English. It bas, been our of the best ordered in the world, and not habit to recommend them to the later wen the departure of its mistress for a works of Henry James; but these are no milk for babes. Good, genuine nour ishment may be found in the baseball language, to which we again invite the thoughtful student of contempo-rary English. Indeed, Mr. James himself might add

to his masterly Jacobean some of these able expressions. Thus an artist of the Cleveland Leader tells how "Nops Tie the Socks." Take home an idiom It moved hix ous that we didn't win

and it wouldn't have moved much if we had lost. A contest that made me rise up on my southwest rear leg. Altrock walked in the pinth

The southpaw was equal to the emer-Meeting one of Townsend's straight

ones right to the nose.
Only to have Altrock stop the chances by fanning Flick.
O'Neill did a little highway robbery.
Excellent practice this Fortunately, the Cleveland Plain Dealer interviews the Cleveland Plain Dealer interviews "an authority on slang from coast to coast." This professor displays an assortment of figurative, poetical and peculiar speech, by the side of which the diamond dialect looks stilted. These are precious words:

Of source, slang's an art. Ain't it artistic to say, "Get into your canoe and paddle fast—you're drifting!" But most folks are something.

Innovation among the control of the second s thing impolite, ain't it the proper thing to sing out. "Whistle! You're at a thing imposite, and it is proper that to sing out. "Whistle! You're at a crossing." Then, if he don't sidestepteil him to hold fast—he's goin' round a curve. Of course, you might say. "Ring off, you've got de wrong number." But it all means the same, an'he'll know he's under de bamboo—under de bamboo.

under de hamboo.

What do I say to a bore? Easy, I tell him to take two trips on a merry-go-round. Get the brass ring an' ride! If he ain't on. I put it plainer an' say. "Aw, go float a stone-go float a stone:" Then he knows I got him beat from cowcatcher to caboose, an' he'll silds away an' won't come back till silds away an' won't come back till under de bamboo. slide away an' won't come back till

herries are ripe.
So don't let the wise boys tell you slang ain't art. Ask 'em to hang up the receiver—th' line's busy. Then you'll have 'em bundlin' up, 'cause they're

How little do the dictionaries, for all their picthora of words, know of the living speech!

Vassar Girls Vault Like Horrid Men.

Kansas City Times, Two records were broken at the 12th innual field day at Vassar College Saturday. In the standing broad jump the former record of 7 feet 7 inches, which has stood defiantly for four years to the credit of Dora E. Merrill, 1902, of Brooklyn, was raised an inch by Alice Belding, '07, of Poughkeepsis, who has held the baseball throwing championship for two years. Miss Beiding Jumped 7 feet 8 inches. She tried very hard to throw tife haseball farther than her record of 195 feet 2 inches, but the best she could do was 188 feet II inches.

188 feet II inches.

The other new record established was in the 100-yard hurdle race, in which Martha Gardner, '07, of Hartford, made 16 3-10. The former record was II 1-10 seconds, made last year by C. Barnes, of Chicago. In the absence of any intercollegiate athletics between women's collegea there is the keenest rivairy between the four classes at Vassar, and every girl in the contest was keyed up to the most exciting earnestness. So intense was the tension that in the first event, the 100-yard dash, \*Miss Pauline Angell' fainted vard dash & Miss Pauline Angell fainted and was carried into the infirmary. She

Spanish King Loves to Eat.

Kansas City Post.

King Alfonso of Spain is devoted to the pleasures of the table, and keeps a cook on duty until 4 in the morning so that he can have supper up to that hour. Five meals are served daily in the Escurial Palace, Here is the King's cating schedule for the day; At S A. M., breakfast, tea, coffee, chocolate, milk. rolls and cold meat; 11 A. M., luncheon with the Ministers of State, soup, two entreer, joint, vegetables, sweets and fruit; 4 P. M., tea or Spanish wine, cakes and sandwiches; 7 P. M., dinner, two soups, two entrees two Join vegetables, ices, sweets, fruits, Spa-ish wines, champagne: 9:30 P. M., to wines, cold meat, cakes and dessert.

Their Figures Run Into One,

New York Sun.
There was a fire in a Bronx junk shop the other night, and after it was all over a cop was telling the reporters about it. "Sure, they was two wax figgers in the window was all melted and they run into one. They was figgers of two promment persons.

you get their names?" asked one reporter.
"Sure," answered the cop. "One was Venus de Milo and the other was Apollo

Are American Women Extravagant?

C. D. L., in the New York Sun. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: American women wickedly extravagant? I ask for this reason: I read daily that this one and that one are sued by modistes or milliners for enormous bills. I failed to find in a long residence in London, Paris, Vienna and other European cities any such litigation.

That American women are beautiful, charming, goes without saying, but are they wickedly extravagant?

