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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1906.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

The political break-up of the solid South, Mr. Taft recently remarked in his speech at Greensboro, N. C., would not necessarily insure wholly to the benefit of the Republican party. He also suggested with equal truth that it would not necessarily injure the Democratic party. The gain of certain Southern States by the Republicans would, in all probability, be offset wholly or in part, by the loss of one or more Northern States; for just as the fear of negro domination makes Democratic voters of men whose natural ways of thinking would rank them with the Republicans, so the menace of the solid South tends to hold Northern voters in the Republican ranks in spite of a preference in some cases for Jeffersonian ideas. This is particularly the case in Northern States where the rural vote predominates heavily. Still Republican victories are desirable, while it should be admitted that excessively large majorities are not to be desired, coming with unvarying monotony in a time of Northern States promise little more for the welfare of the country than a solid Democratic South. The ideal political condition is that of two parties approximately equal in numbers with the chances of victory inclining one way or the other according to the merits of no state so secure to either party that civic morality may be safely neglected. It is to Mr. Taft's credit that he advocated the break-up of the solid South, although he discerned clearly that its effect would not be to the advantage of his own party. There is a kind of politics which rises above partisanship, and Mr. Taft proved his mastery of it in Greensboro, as he also did in the late election in Ohio.

Of course if the negroes were not unlawfully deprived of the right to vote there would be no reason for the Republican League, which recently met in Philadelphia, adopted a resolution to punish the states which unconstitutionally disfranchised the negroes by diminishing their representation in Congress proportionately. But, however laudable the intention, the league would certainly not promote the growth of the Republican party in the South. It would tend, on the contrary, to stimulate a dogged persistence in maintaining white Democratic rule at all costs. There is nothing in Mr. Taft's speech to indicate that he agrees with the opinion of the Republicans in their demand of the suffrage to be withheld from the negro. Much as he deplores the illegality of negro disfranchisement, he expects to see it crushed through economic processes rather than by a rigid enforcement of constitutional penalties. Make no mistake, however, as to the man the South has produced since the war and one of the greatest of his generation. Booker Washington believes and teaches that the political rights of the negro will flow necessarily and smoothly from his economic independence. Make no mistake as to the man the South has produced since the war and one of the greatest of his generation. Booker Washington believes and teaches that the political rights of the negro will flow necessarily and smoothly from his economic independence.

Mr. Taft agrees with him. As the negro acquires a stake in civilization, his claims cease to be a menace, and the dread of black rule passes away with the reason for it; or, as Mr. Taft puts it, "the effect of the changes in industrial conditions which is eliminating the cry of negro domination from the politics of the former slave-owning states has manifested itself in a new attitude toward the negro." He hopes with reason to see others follow the good example, and believes that the distribution of the white voters of the Southern States between the two great parties will enhance "their political importance as communities and the significance of their views upon measures and men." As a simple matter of fact, the educational and economic development of the blacks will of itself nullify those laws which now exclude them from the right to vote by educational and economic tests. Mr. Taft's strong argument for the break-up of the solid South had direct relation to the condition of affairs in North Carolina, for there is good hope, it is said, that the state may give a Republican majority at the Fall election. His citation of the fact that West Virginia, Maryland and Missouri have ventured into the Republican column without disaster to civilization was notably apt and would probably win votes where threat of the Republican League would drive them away. Certainly in the points which he made there was a powerful appeal to the intelligence of his hearers. The division of the solid South between the parties would probably leave their relative strength in the country unaltered; it would increase the political influence of the South; it would induce the habit of political thought instead of blind servitude to tradition; it would bring back the evils of reconstruction days—

these were his principal arguments of a "threat" of reconstruction days reinforced them with a temperate statement of what the Republican party may be expected to stand for in the future.

The Republican party, he said in effect, may be expected to continue the work which it has so well begun under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt. In the future as in the past, it will pursue the two-fold purpose of enacting just laws and seeing to their fair and equal enforcement. On both heads the Democrats have only promises to offer instead of achievements, and even their promises are made to be desired. Mr. Parker had elected President, we should have had no rate bill, for, as Mr. Taft recalls, he believed that all the evils of rebates, discriminations and so on, could be remedied by the common law. Mr. Bryan again says that the tariff should be destroyed, but he is not to be taken literally. Mr. Taft holds the Republican doctrine to be that the advantages of combination ought to be distributed among all the people by judicious regulation. Practically, it is idle to think of destroying the corporations. Theoretically, their perpetuation and development is a part of the progress of the age, and the deepest tendencies of the age, and will probably work out automatically, almost, those ameliorations of the human lot for which all parties seem to be striving.

MORAL STANDARDS.

They have some strange moral standards up at Eugene. Says the Eugene Guard: "So Judge Tanner has been re-elected to the position of trustee of his lifelong friend and business associate, the late Senator Mitchell. A man made of the right stuff would have gone to prison himself rather than secure immunity by sending his oldest friend there. Though the Guard makes a false statement, it shows the idea of what is right. In the first place, it is not true that Tanner betrayed Mitchell. On the contrary, he stood by him as long as possible, even to the extreme of committing perjury to save his friend. Tanner confessed only after the perjury had been discovered, and when he would be folly to persist in false swearing. The Guard also says what is untrue when it implies that Tanner confessed to save himself. The fact is that he confessed to save his son, who had as much claim upon his consideration. It would seem, as Senator Mitchell said, another falsehood is contained in the assertion that Tanner was sending his old friend to prison. It is not possible in this land of justice for one man to send another to prison. If any man goes to prison he sends himself there. His friends are not to be blamed for his crime, but a right respect his friends to commit perjury to save him. But the falsity of the assertions made by the Guard are of minor importance. The more noteworthy feature of the Guard's comment is the standard of morals held up before the young people of Eugene and Lane County who read that paper. Virtually the Guard says to the young men and women whom it addresses: "If a friend of yours commits a crime and thus renders himself liable to imprisonment, it is your duty to send him to prison until you go to prison yourself. This must be your code of honor. It is a disgrace to uphold the law and to aid the courts in the execution of justice. Your first duty is to your friend who has committed a crime, in order to save him you must overthrow the laws of your country. To do otherwise is dishonor. You must be a liar to save your friend, and in turn your friends must perjure themselves to save you, and your friends' friends in turn must commit perjury to save them."

PROSPERITY'S FLOOD TIDE.

Evidence accumulates that the hysteria of Thomas W. Lawson offered his predictions of dire disaster a year or two earlier than was good for his reputation as a prophet. Commercial and financial history in recent years is replete with examples of the evils of over-speculation and extravagance. Time has repeatedly demonstrated that at intervals the pendulum of prosperity is checked on its upward swing, and that the result is a period of depression, which is replete with examples of the evils of over-speculation and extravagance. Time has repeatedly demonstrated that at intervals the pendulum of prosperity is checked on its upward swing, and that the result is a period of depression, which is replete with examples of the evils of over-speculation and extravagance.

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that we find the reflection of a plentiful supply of money. The amount of money at the port of New York for the fiscal year just ended reached the enormous total of \$200,688,000, an increase of more than \$20,000,000 over the previous year. The July dividend account of the principal Wall Street securities amounted to \$18,900,000, and in all lines of business there is much evidence of abundance of money. It is especially fortunate for the West that the East is enjoying so much prosperity just at this time, as it has admitted of the financing of a great many large projects in that country.

More millions have been secured for railroad work in the West than in any previous period in the history of the country. These new railroads and extensions are being closely followed by capital seeking investment in other industries. The amount of money available for any legitimate undertaking that shows promise of gaining profit to the investors. This tide of prosperity will, of course, cease flooding some time, and when the ebb sets in there will be ironical, but there is nothing in the present commercial and financial situation that indicates immediate danger, and if the people heed the experience of the past they will have good, strong anchors out in readiness for the ebb when it begins running.

PROTECT THE TOILER'S SAVINGS.

A man is not permitted to open a dentist's office without a license, nor a physician's office. There is a law even for inspectors and plumbers. The work of such persons concerns vitally the health of the community. Almost equally important as the care of the people's health is the care of the people's savings. The money which a man saves by his own labor is like the honey store of the bee; both toilers depend on their hoard to save them from starvation when they cannot work. The little hoards of the thousands of humble workers in Oregon are almost as precious as life itself, for without them life is hunger and cold and misery. Bankers are the custodians of these savings. They may speculate with them to make sudden riches, or lend them out on precarious security under temptation of high interest. They may play with the sacred trust as carelessly as a Thackeray hero with his millions, unmindful of the sweat shed by toilers in gathering together the little mites of wealth. Many a man wastes his life and health collecting a little store of money to keep him alive in his workless days of age. His lawnmowers pretend to have made statutes to protect his health from medical quacks, and unsanitary barbers; but they have done nothing in Oregon or Washington to protect his life fund from reckless or rascally bankers.

PROTECT THE TOILER'S SAVINGS.

A correspondent of The Oregonian, several days ago, wrote of this evil as follows: "These banks may speculate in many kinds of doubtful securities and thereby jeopardize the interests of their depositors, and such depositors, or any other person, have no means of obtaining any knowledge of the business of the banks is conducted. These banks may speculate in flour, wheat or in any other commodity, and they may show such a glad hand to obtain new business that one would almost suppose that they were not engaged in the business of banking. It is quite possible that some of the banks are now lending money on mortgages in the suburbs or in outlying sections of the city, and they are not doing so with any regard to the security of the money on loan could not be converted into cash soon enough to relieve the bank. The Legislature should act promptly in the matter. Bills for bank laws undoubtedly will come up before the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington next winter. The demand for a rigorous act in each state is so strong that it can be thwarted with difficulty. These prosperous days of lively business and money plenty give wide license to banks. The many depositories use the people's savings lavishly and recklessly is not denied. Their cash reserve often runs dangerously low and they frequently lend money on property that could not be readily converted into cash in case of stringency. Of their transactions and their solvency, depositors have no means of learning, unless they make voluntary statements, and even in the latter case depositors do not know that the reports are true and correct. The Bankers' Association of each state has urged the enactment of a law. That of Washington presented a bill to the Legislature of that state last session, but it was marred and defeated by hostile influences. A committee of the Oregon Legislature, which assembled in Portland three weeks ago, is drafting a similar bill. These bills, if enacted, will compel publicity of the finances of state banks and of the companies and put limits on their loans. The banks will be just what banks are safe. Banks will find it unlawful to speculate in precarious securities with the funds of depositors. Bank quacks, like medicine quacks, will find it impossible to prey on the public. A get-rich-quick scheme, in which money is loaned on property that cannot be readily converted into cash, will not be able to invade a town, hypnotize it with his pretensions, establish a bank with gilt doors, gather in deposits of trusting toilers and flee with the accumulated sweets of their labor. The need of bank laws in Oregon and Washington is a threat that all the words of Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla, in his address before the Oregon Bankers' Association in Portland last month: "Both states are now an inviting field for the operation of unscrupulous adventurers. A safe, a counter, the money, the bank, painted on a window, a display, the newspaper explaining how a deposit of a dollar a month, drawing 4 per cent per annum, will make the depositor suddenly rich, and the enterprise is fully launched. A cunning public is easily persuaded that it is good policy to assist in breaking the trust." Disaster ensues. The bank takes charge of the empty vault and the borrowing depositors line up in mournful procession. Banks have a common interest in good banking laws and in preserving high standards to the end that they may enjoy and deserve the confidence of the communities they serve. Incapacity and dishonesty both lead to disaster; one is as fatal as the other, and how to prevent them is the problem of state regulation, or, rather, our total lack of adequate banking law, for a depositor determines whether a given bank is a safe custodian of his funds. Public statements and the frequent examination required of National banks afford some degree of protection. The failure of one or more unscrupulous concerns often precipitates a panic that involves in the general ruin the good and the bad.

PROTECT THE TOILER'S SAVINGS.

Unrequited love has been the cause of many of the most pitiful tragedies that the annals of crime have recorded. The saddest feature in connection with these terrible affairs lies in the fact that the victims in many cases are innocent persons. The Seattle tragedy in which a love-crazed youth murdered the uncle of the girl with whom he was infatuated, differs but little from hundreds of similar crimes. The life of Judge Emory was a sacrifice which undoubtedly saved the girl whom young Thompson, crazed with love and blind with rage, was seeking. Sympathy for the unfortunate families of the murderer and his victim will be sincere and widespread. The prominence of all the parties was such that the public will express an equal degree of sorrow for the family of the murdered jurist and that of the young murderer who has cast a long shadow in two homes. Will Thompson's poems and his wonderful oratory reveal a kindly, sympathetic nature which will with difficulty bear up under this crushing blow dealt by his own flesh and blood. The mental agony which Mrs. Emory is now suffering over the loss of her husband may be great, but it cannot exceed that which is tearing the heart-strings of the murderer's parents. There is absolutely no crime committed from year's end to year's end in Labrador. A lonely people in a lonely land, where there is no incentive to do anything but get enough to eat, it would seem, these people live at peace with themselves and each other and are as non-progressive as were the Boers in South Africa before the time of Cecil Rhodes. They are said, however, to be contented. If they have miseries they do not know how to express them beyond their line of vision they have neither desire nor curiosity. Let us not waste pity upon these people, but congratulate them rather in that they are far removed from the strenuous life, except as it applies to an effort to keep their bodies from the gripes of the year. Simple, unadorned, contented, it would be a pity to precipitate them into the strife known as civilization and to add 10,000 more to the surging, discontented throng of laborers in a country where "enough" is an unknown quantity, where haste makes waste and waste periodically turns to want. Great Britain is guarding the construction secrets of her famous battleship Dreadnaught so carefully that the officers of the American Navy are unable to secure any of the details regarding the big fighting machine. A Vancouver dispatch says that "such information as the United States Navy possesses of the Dreadnaught is of no service in designing the new ship provided in the last appropriation act." This is not so serious a matter as might be supposed. American designers and builders have in the past built all kinds of sailing craft, from the smallest cutter, outboard and outfitting outfit, to the John Bull ever launched. It is hardly probable that the Yankees have lost their cunning in this direction, and, without any of the specifications of the Dreadnaught, we can build a fighting machine that, if the emergency arises, can make scrap out of some of the Dreadnaughts, Powerful, Terribles and other "skeerful"-named British craft. The Dreyfus case is still occupying the attention of the French Supreme Court. A Paris dispatch says that the court is divided upon the question of granting a new trial to the defendant, a Paris dispatch says that the court is divided upon the question of granting a new trial to the defendant, a Paris dispatch says that the court is divided upon the question of granting a new trial to the defendant.

POOR LOSERS AT INSURANCE.

Spokane Chronicle. The insurance companies are poor losers. They have been playing what looked to be a pretty sure game, and lost. Now they are trying to get a game a little bit surer, so they can make up their losses. If fire insurance business is gambling, the insurance companies are short sports. If it is a business proposition, they may be classed as poor mathematicians. They want to get rich a little faster than is good for the common people. The people of Spokane, of the State of Washington and of the entire country, for that matter, paid these insurance companies for protection from fire. They paid the companies all that was asked—paid it because they could not get out of paying—and then expected the protection they paid for. A big fire came along and devastated San Francisco. Some of the insurance companies try to settle with the fire sufferers—or what they can make them take, and then ask the policyholders to dig down and pay for the loss. Is this an ordinary business, or is it brigandage?

Life Saved by a Tail Hold.

Prineville Journal. Charles Caswell, Prineville stage driver, arrived at Bridge Creek just as the advancing high water was coming down, and attempted to cross despite the efforts of Miss Emma, a passenger, who wanted to get out of the stage. This act he came very near paying for with his life, as well as that of his passenger. He quickly cut a deep channel next the bank in the sandy soil and that the stage could not get out. One of his horses, by persistent struggling got out on the bank, which was the means of Miss Specht escaping from the water. She held the horse by the tail and assisted herself to safety. By this time the water had risen rapidly and was coming with such force that the rig horses and driver were quickly carried down stream by the mucky current. The stage driver was carried down stream about a quarter of a mile before he succeeded in reaching safety. The horses were drowned, the rig smashed to pieces and the mail sack was observed floating away in the swift current, but could not be rescued.

A Souther for Warm Weather.

Washington Corr. New York World. It has been reasonably hot, even for Washington, since last Thursday. That is to say, the thermometer on the street has been ranging along between 85 and 90, and once or twice has hopped above 90 for a short time. The town has laughed the heat to scorn, however, and all through the inventive genius of Quartermaster-General G. C. Crum, of Jamaica, has been a master-gunner does not like to see people suffer. He is a specialist in the amelioration of woes and troubles, and he has perfected an ameliorator, which is known as the "Humphrey Souther." This is how: Take a long glass and squeeze a whole lime into it. Put in a chunk of ice, pour in a hooker of rum—Bourbon or Jamaica, as you prefer. Then fill the glass with the best ginger ale obtainable, and after it is mixed and cold, drink and be soothed.

Kicked by a Hen.

Athena Press. We have heard of men being kicked by horses, mules and cows, but seldom if ever does a newspaper have the opportunity to chronicle the event when a man is kicked by a hen. However, there is an instance. P. E. Colburn, of this city, has a refractory hen, and this morning she was so provoked by an egg from the nest, the hen actually rose up in wrath and kicked him on the hand. The hand became seriously swollen and the attention of a physician prevented a case of blood poison.

CURRENT COMMENT CLIPPINGS.

If we could only get Roosevelt to go after the smoke makers, the nuisance would be ended quickly. Later developments seem to indicate that the heavy trans-Atlantic travel this year is not due so much to foreign attractions as to home attractions—Indianapolis News. Even while President Roosevelt was advising the public to keep their eyes on the stars he was preparing to make some other people see the event which was to be chronicled in the Washington Post. Airships, it is now promised, will soon be on the market at \$1000 each. Why fritter away money on chronicles of the event when you can get an even more dangerous machine for the same price—Indianapolis News. The fastest train in the country at the end of the last year reports that it made time, with few exceptions, in its run between New York and Chicago. It has also demonstrated that swift travel over a good track is as safe as a feather—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. President Roosevelt has earned his Summer vacation and should be allowed as much privacy as he desires at his Oyster Bay home; but it is fairly discreet gambling that he will keep in touch with important public affairs—Boston Herald and Chronicle. The President is represented as being well pleased by the strike of work in the West and Spring. He has earned the right to go down to Oyster Bay and do nothing all Summer long except fight mosquitoes and talk cross to the neighbors—Syracuse Herald. The concealing considerations to Argentine opinion relative to the Calvo doctrine, and then by making his voyage of observation and intercourse around the Horn, notable as a compliment to Latin America, Mr. Root may find the government's position in Pan-American relations—Springfield Republican. The Populists are opposed to "delegating the governmental prerogative to issue money, which means that they are opposed to a bank currency, and as they insist on more currency they are in effect demanding that the government issue paper money—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

A COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF ENERGY, ETC., EXPENDED TO OBTAIN A SANE FOURTH.



RAILROAD LAWS RESULTS.

More in What it Prevents Than in What it Corrects. Charles A. Frooty, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews. The benefit of the new railroad law will consist more in what it prevents than in what it corrects. Assuming that the courts sustain its main provisions, and that its enforcement is reasonably effective, it may be expected to have the following results: For the last few years railway rates have been advancing; from now on the tendency will be the other way. This will be due not to any extensive or sweeping reductions ordered by the commission, but rather to the fact that the railways themselves, having knowledge that the reasonableness of their action may be advanced, will hesitate to make the changes which they otherwise would, and will grant the demands of shippers for reductions, which they otherwise would not. The payment of rebate and the granting of similar concessions from the rate-making tariff will, in the main, cease. Rebates will never entirely stop so long as competition continues, but they will become rapidly less, and in ten years from now that sort of discriminating favor will be a thing of the past. Discriminations between localities will largely continue and this will be in time to come. It is difficult to see, however, how much discriminations can be altogether avoided. The waterways will be shut up and the benefit of geographical position entirely ignored. This bill is more significant in its passage than in its provisions. While President Roosevelt deserves the entire credit for initiating the movement, he would have been powerless to carry it through had it not been for the declaration of the rate bill is the people's declaration that railways must submit to governmental control, and that certain abuses must stop. If the rate bill recognize this, if they cooperate, as there is every reason to believe they will, to obtain a compliance with the public interest, the bill will be fairly satisfactory; otherwise, there will be renewed agitation, followed by more drastic legislation.

Way to Fame Via Trolley Car.

Chicago Record Herald. James Hamilton Lewis was waiting on a downtown corner the other day for a cab. When he hailed one, the driver drove up in a singularly uninterested way and stopped. "I jumped into his cab," said Mr. Lewis, "and told him my address. The driver called on my name, and he started off at a pretty lively gait and recklessly cut across right in front of an electric car going at full speed. It came within a few inches of hitting the fellow. 'O, my good man,' I said, 'that won't do at all, you know. You must be more careful. I might be killed.' 'Aw,' he said, 'what if it is your run over by a street car and killed you two columns in the newspapers, but if you just die, you don't get nothing.'"

Seventy-Seven Years Old on Retired List.

London Tribune. By the recent death in Tasmania of Captain Edward Dumaresq, late Eighth Bombay Native Infantry, the oldest officer in the British army passed away. He was born in 1802, and was consequently 104 years of age at the time of his death. He joined the army as a Lieutenant in 1818, and was promoted to Captain in 1826, and retired on half pay in 1829.

Where Baby Girls Are Scarce.

Hazleton Cor. Philadelphia Press. The arrival of a girl baby in what is known as the "Good Block" in this city, almost caused a riot. Jubilant were the people. For 12 years every arrival in the block has been a boy. The youngster has already been overwhelmed with presents, and a day will be set apart for a general celebration. The new arrival is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Honny White.

Poser for President Roosevelt.

(Exchange). A farmer in Hungary named Szekely recently became a candidate for the presidency. As 4 children had already been born to him and there is no room in his home for any more, he is at a loss what to do. The London Globe suggests that he write to President Roosevelt about it.

With the Meaning Twisted.

(London Tribune). A shop in the East End of London has lately been turned into a kind of wax-work shop. The showman was heard at the entrance the other evening shouting: "Step in, gentles; step in! Take my word for it, you will be highly delighted when you come out!"

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"I, sir," began Bagg, "am a self-made man." "Yes," replied Wise, "but why apologize?" "That's what I don't know," Philadelphia Record. "That boy of mine was born to rule," Buggins—"Think he'll make a statesman?" "Muggins—"Yes, or a janitor," Philadelphia Record. "I hear you went swimming this morning." "Yes," replied Bagg, "and I came out with a cold." "Why, you can't swim, my boy! Go north till you strike the lake," Cleveland Leader. "I believe you are ready to marry the first girl who comes along." "She—"You have no money, and she has a very strong accent on the 'you,'" Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Mrs. Pitt—"Have just been talking to a specialist, and he says my brain vitality has all gone to my nose hair. Do you believe that?" "I don't know—I know I have gone!" Detroit Free Press. "In the struggle for liberty," shouted the long-haired abolitionist, "you will always be my brothers, in the van." "Sure," said the bald-headed politician, "I will join the patrol."—Baltimore American. Green—"I can't understand why Dr. Short wants a divorce. His wife had nearly half a million when he married her." Brown—"Yes, but she had a very high IQ."—The Tribune. —Chicago Daily News.

RECIPROcity THE NEXT ISSUE.

Congress Will Be Asked to Enlarge President's Powers. WASHINGTON, July 9.—Tariff reciprocity as the beginning of tariff revision may be made the chief issue of the short session of the 59th Congress, if it is more than likely that after the election in November steps will be taken in the direction of the passage of a general reciprocity law. Whatever reciprocity there is must be by a new law, because the reciprocity feature of the Dingley act expired two years after its passage, and none of the treaties negotiated under its provisions succeeded in securing ratification by the Senate. The reciprocity of the future must be statutory, that is to say, the President must be authorized in some way either by the separation of a maximum and minimum tariff or by a horizontal reduction, to promote trade relations with other countries. It is probable that a more revision of the tariff if reciprocity could be accomplished on a percentage basis, that is to say, by the application of a more general principle of the present tariff without disturbing the rates themselves, thus providing a general tariff discussion. It is to be noted that a joint committee of the 59th Congress, if it is appointed to draft something in the way of a reciprocity law which will meet the demand.

STOP CITIZENSHIP ABUSES.

Inquiry Begins Into Case of Foreigners Who Cause Trouble. WASHINGTON, July 9.—Carrying out a suggestion made by the House committee on foreign affairs, a board assembled at the State Department today to inquire into the laws and practices regarding citizenship of the United States, expatriation and protection abroad, and to report recommendations for legislation to be laid before Congress next session. The primary purpose is to devise means of checking the abuses of American nationality laws, which were promulgated in 1902, and to report recommendations for legislation to be laid before Congress next session. The primary purpose is to devise means of checking the abuses of American nationality laws, which were promulgated in 1902, and to report recommendations for legislation to be laid before Congress next session.

PROUD OF HAVING CHANGED.

Joseph Chamberlain Speaks to Admirers, Quoting Gladstone. BIRMINGHAM, England, July 9.—The celebration in honor of Joseph Chamberlain's attainment of 60 years of age was continued tonight, when 10,000 persons assembled in Bingley Hall to witness the presentation of 120 addresses. The branch of the public service in Chamberlain's political services. The addresses came from various parts of the United Kingdom. This evening's speeches of presentation, Mr. Chamberlain entered a political retrospect. Alluding to the charge that he had often changed his opinion, Mr. Chamberlain declared that William Gladstone, who once said that change was a sign of life, and that it was only the dead who remained the same.

EXTEND CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Commission May Recommend Inclusion of Internal Revenue Service. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Civil Service Commission has decided to recommend that the Internal Revenue Service be included in the classified service, and it is expected that an order carrying the plan into effect will be issued within the next few weeks. This branch of the public service is one of the few remaining in which the civil service regulations do not apply. If the change is made it will affect several thousand persons.

King Edward Receives Minister After Three Years' Boycott.

LONDON, July 9.—Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Serbia, which were terminated by Great Britain three years ago following the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, were renewed when King Edward received in audience Michael Millochevitch, the Serbian Minister.

Plans of Dreadnaught Secret.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The constructing officers of the Navy will not be allowed to start preparing plans for the monster ton battleship Dreadnaught, so far the British Admiralty has been absolutely certain. This branch of the public service in Chamberlain's political services. The addresses came from various parts of the United Kingdom. This evening's speeches of presentation, Mr. Chamberlain entered a political retrospect. Alluding to the charge that he had often changed his opinion, Mr. Chamberlain declared that William Gladstone, who once said that change was a sign of life, and that it was only the dead who remained the same.

Earle to Succeed Simms.

OYSTER BAY, July 9.—President Roosevelt today appointed Charles Earle as acting secretary for the Department of Commerce and Labor, to succeed Edwin W. Simms, recently appointed United States District Attorney in Chicago. Mr. Earle was at one time collector of the Bureau of Corporations and is now an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. It was also announced that Charles Earle, collector of the Bureau of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor, had been made chief of the Bureau of Naturalization in that department.

Great Demand for Small Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Shaw has issued an appeal to National banks to assist the Government in supplying a pressing demand for notes of small denominations. He has sent to all banks a letter requesting them to issue as much of the aggregate of their circulating notes in \$5 bills as is possible, indicating that the demand for the notes is such that the issuance of such notes than in putting out notes of larger denomination.

Atlantic Squadron at Azores.

HORTA, Azores Islands, July 9.—The United States cruisers Minneapolis (Flagship), Des Moines, and Colorado, commanding the Atlantic Squadron, arrived here from Funchal, Madeira, July 4, and reports all well on board.

Roosevelt Body Guard Fined.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 9.—J. B. Sloan, Jr., chief of the President's Secret Service corps, pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 today on a charge of assault in the third degree, preferred by Clarence Le Centre, a New York photographer. Sloan paid the fine. The trouble occurred at the time of the President's arrival in Oyster Bay a week ago. The photographer charged that after his picture had been taken, Sloan struck him.

—From the Chicago Record-Herald.