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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1906

THIRD-TERM CASUISTRY.

The North American Review for September contains an article by some body who signs himself "Q" which ought to delight the souls of those readers who love to divide a hair 'twixt north and northwest elde." It is an attempt to show that Mr. Roosevelt might with a good conscience the ordinance? break his explicit and reiterated promlse not to seek or accept a nomination for a third term. The logic of the article is of that peculiar kind which gained the epithet "Jesuitical," and the morality is borrowed from Machiavelli. Indeed the writer quotes a page or two from the famous Italian apologist for hypocrisy and deceit in high places to fortify his own conclusions. The editor of the Review stands aside with the remark that, while "Q's" reasoning is very delicate, he does not himself find Front street. it convincing; and most readers of the article will agree with him. It is usually difficult to convince an Anglo-Saxon constituency that lying is not lying.

Still, the writer addresses himself to his task with a good deal of courage and not without skill, though all the time the reader half suspects that he is poking fun. Take, for example, the first reason assigned to convince us that Mr. Roosevelt may break his street. word without sin. Men in high places, such as Presidents and Kings, the writer argues, never have been bound by "the trammels of conventional exactitude" in their statements. In plain English, they have assumed the privilege of falsehood when it suited their purposes. This is only too true, but they have usually deplored the neces sity for doing so and repented of the practice on their deathbeds. They always deny that they are llars except when driven into a corner, and then

things. "Q's" final argument caps the climax. stringency Because Mr. Roosevelt declined to be nominated for Vice-President and afterward accepted it, therefore he may warning with a good conscience break his pledge not to accept the Presidency for a third term. This needs no comment. The cases are too unlike to admit of comparison. He shrank from the Vice-Presidency in his own apparent inter-He pledged himself against a est. third term in the interest of his cour try. A man may sacrifice himself with credit; he may not sacrifice his country to his ambition without reproach. used in this way."

conclusive of the opposite of all these

FOURTH-STREET FRANCHISE.

The ordinance to terminate the Southern Pacific permit, or franchise, on Fourth street should have passed the Council yesterday, even though it was introduced by Councilman Vaughn. The other Councilmen should have taken this step toward compelling the railroad to make proper return to the city for the use of the street, despite the possibility that Mr. Vaughn would

have got a little glory out of it. The Southern Pacific plans to hold ers, who secure the Treasury gold free of interest, but it is fraught with a assession of the street even after it certain degree of risk, and is hardly shall have built another route into the to be commended. If the Secretary city by way of Oswego; Mr. Fenton, atwere really desirous of checking wild torney for the road, said this plainly to the Council. And the road insists that speculation and obviating the need gold imports, except in exchange for goods, he might ease up on his Subits hold of the street is perpetual and cannot be revoked by the Council, Mr. reasury liberality. Fenton said this also,

The sooner this question shall be settled in the courts the better for the people of Portland; they will then regain control of what is their own-the use of one of their main streets. The franchise is not perpetual, cannot be so; the Southern Pacific knows better, and so ought the Council. The people know better already. They will not be turned down by the Council, either; they have the power to revoke the franchise under the initiative and doubtless will avail themselves of it, just as when they granted a new tele-

The state of Washington is as much inter-ested in one side of the Columbia River as the State of Oregon is in the other, especially as Vancouver and other points on the north bank give promise of rivaling any Oregon scaports. The interests of the whole State of Washing-ton call for the increasement of the month phone franchise more than a year ago, after the Council had turned one down. If the Southern Pacific is ever to be compelled to surrender its present ton call for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River with as much warmth franchise on Fourth street, it will never do so until after a fight in the courts. perhaps, as the people of Oregon do, allhough perhaps the people of this state are not so noisy or so unreasonable in their efforts. Then why should the Council wish to shun a fight in the courts, as was declared by members of that body yester-Admission from a Puget Sound paper day, in explaining their opposition to that the State of Waehington is as The city has everynuch interested in one side of the Cothing to gain and nothing to lose from lumbia River as Oregon is in the other the contest; it has a City Attorney who

side is a noteworthy departure from receives regular salary for his service any previous comment from Puget in representing the city in court. Sound sources. It is accordingly the plain duty of Washington to get in It is absurd for members to argue, as they did yesterday, that passage of the and do as much for her side of the Coordinance would oust the railroad and lumbia River as Oregon has done. That the P.-L is in ignorance of the deprive South Portland of rail connect

attle paper says:

WASHINGTON'S COLUMBIA RIVER.

exceptional fairness on the Lower Co-

was marred only by an imperfect un-

in the advice that Portland would "bet-

The State of Washington is as much inte

derstanding of the situation, this

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer

tions. That was not the purpose of extent of Portland's and Oregon's efthe ordinance; it was, instead, to put forte in this direction is shown in the the railroad use of the thoroughfare suggestion that "If the Oregonians would do more for themselves and under restrictions similar to those imposed on the United Railways' use of holler less for Uncle Sam to come to their assistance, they would probably The vote of 10 to 4 against the ordi-

accomplish results of greater benefit to nance represents the sentiment of the their community." It may interest the Post-Intelligence Council, but does not represent the sentiment of the people, and its memto learn that Portland-not Oregon bers will find this out if they go before just Portland-has already expended the people on the issue. The franchise, nearly \$2,000,000 in improving the Lower granted in 1869, is out of date, and the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and city has outgrown it. Yet the company of this great sum nearly four-fifths plans to use it for electric cars and to was expended on the Washington side perpetuate indefinitely its hold on the of the river, the obstructions removed from Willow Bar. St. Helens, Martin's

This is a valuable franchise-too val-Island, Walker's Island and Pillar Rock uable for the people to allow in the possession of the railroad under the being far more expensive than those from any other part of the channel present easy conditions. This fact is Portland has for years borne all this self-evident, and no member of the heavy expense uncomplainingly, and Council can defend himself successfully will continue to keep the channel open the expenditure of oratory. It is taken for granted that the

asking anything unreasonable when we Southern Pacific intends to take its solicit some assistance from the state steam locomotives off the street; this is which is sharing with us in the benefits what it is said to have promised, but of the open river. the only guarantee is that Mr. Fenton It is not alone on the Lower Colum-

the safe and sane Democratic pres uable possession, especially in a money vould be were Bryan and Hearst both Perhaps the most amusing incident emoved to a better world. Democratic in connection with this peculiar finan-cial policy of Secretary Shaw was a principles are so good: Democratic candidates so bad; and the Democratic which he issued to the voters so perverse. The World will not admit that Hearst owes a particle of bankers, in which he stated that, while his strength to the municipal ownerhe acknowledged "the legal right of ship idea. It all comes, says that illuany bank to loan money at appropriate rates of interest at home or abroad, on minated newspaper, from his opposition ample security, even with the knowlto the bosses and the trusts. Perhaps does. At any rate, it would not do edge that it is being used for speculative purposes," he is not willing that to admit that municipal ownership theories could strengthen Hearst; because, "Government money shall be enticed away from the locality where it has if they could, one must admit that they been deposited for the purpose of being will also strengthen Bryan, and that would be inconceivable. Nothing can strengthen Bryan in the eyes of the The banks, of course, obeyed the

safe and sane Democracy. mandate of the Secretary to the letter, If the World and its Democratic conbut the manner in which their reserves temporaries are preparing their souls for a flop to Hearst, it is not difficult to were depleted and call money rates vent soaring would indicate that, while they loaned the Government gold for guess the reason. Anything to diminstrictly legitimate purposes, they passed the remainder of their slender ish the overgrown prestige of the peridious and unmanageable Nebraskan, reserves over the counter to the 40-per-Hearst can never be President, but once Governor of New York he may be cent call-money speculators, who were desirous of taking advantage of the able to split the party and put Bryan's election out of the question. rampant etock market. The system is an admirable one for the favored bank-

Mr. Lytle finds about the same numer of roads heading for Tillamook that he found heading for Central Oregon when he began building the Columbia Southern a good many years ago. In the case of Central Oregon his was the of only road that became enough of an actuality to enable the people of the isolated region it tapped to ship their With the products to market. nook road Mr. Lytle has made sufficient progress to have nearly twenty miles in operation and abundant funds Tuesday editorially commented with at his disposal for completing the remainder. Some of the other projects umbia improvements. The editorial which are mapped out for Tillamook possess real merit, but if the past is a good criterion for the future, it would norance of the subject being reflected ot be an unsafe prediction that the first road into the rich Tillamook counter get in and dig the jetty as Seattle is try will be that which is being pushed getting in to dig the canal." The Seby the Central Oregon railroad-builder, who does not believe in paper rail-

> roads There is no offense against the public

nore grave than that of polluting the waters of its rivers and harbors. Recognizing this fact, municipal bodies and states authorities combine in warfare upon offenders of this class, applying upon occasion such penalties for the offense as the law provides. It has been found that the Portland Gas Company is a grievous offender in this line. the river bed and bank at the foot of Flanders street being polluted for some distance up and down with 'the foul pipes into the river. The skipper who causes foul-smelling bilge-water to be pumped from the hold of his vessel into the river is very properly haled before the court and fined. Let us see what will be done with this resident offender whose offense is incomparably greater

The new distance tariff, which the Washington Railroad Commission will attempt to enforce, makes an average

reduction of about 20 per cent in freight rates. The commission fixed all of the new rates under the tariff at the maximum, and considerately gives the railroads the right to make the rates as much lower as they choose. The railroads have not yet anounced their intention regarding the new rates, but, as they are questioning the legality of the commission's act in ordering in a joint freight rate, they will hardly acknowledge the right of the commission to make such a drastic reduction. The principal contention of the railroads in the commission matter against it; none did so yesterday in all the expenditure of oratory. If the the commission in fixing rates the expenditure of oratory. is that the commission in fixing rates ture.

> The Seattle Post-Intelligencer criticises the compiler of the Government daily consular reports because that

The Czar is being subjected to con-

which prevented the ruler of the Rus-

elas from being present, his absence

ing in the doors of the House of Repre-

will be excused by unblased people liv-

DOING IT IN THE OHIO WAY.

the Two Senators

a circle, but could make two rigid parbureau men. allel straight lines meet, cross and intertwine themselves like the strands of a wire cable. These experts proved of in-

convention, which wanted to cover a multitude of opinions with the blanket of charity and to distribute a grist of compliments where they would do the greatest good to the greatest number.

The issue before the convention was mple. Something had to be said in the platform on National questions, and it appened that on two important measone or other of the Ohio Senators had been conspicuously at variance with President Roosevelt. Senator For aker stoutly opposed the President's railroad rate regulation programme and was the only Republican Senator to vote against the Hepburn bill. His vote was given, too, in disregard of a formal request to support it sent him by the Ohio Legislature. Senator Dick's vote helped to strangle the Philippines tariff bill in mmittee, preventing action on it at the last session in response to the urgent representations of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. It was evident that the Ohio Republicans could not logically indorse in the same breath the administration's legislative programme and the

votes by which the Ohio Senators had thwarted that programme, or attempted to thwart it. Representative Theodore E. Burton raised this issue a month ago. when it was proposed to pass an omni-

bus resolution of indorsement, and Ohio has been actively debating the question ever since.

The two Senators were naturally averse to the idea of the convention's expressing any preference which might be interpreted as a rebuke to them, and, joining forces, they eventually succeeded in preventing a direct test of party opinion on rate regulation and the Philippine tariff. They did not challenge in terms any of the President's acts or policies. But after indorsing him in the strongest terms and declaring explicitly that him belongs the principal credit for th long list of beneficent laws enacted at the last session of Congress, and we are proud of his leadership and pledge him our loyal support in the future as in the esidue of crude petroleum that is al- | past," and the platform-makers added owed to exude through the company's this postcript: "We most heartily and without reserve approve and indorse our distinguished Senators, Joseph Benson Foraker and Charles Dick." Just how much this means, no one knows, but it eems equivalent to pledging to the Pres-

ident Ohio's loyal support in the Senate and then commending the two Sena tors for withholding that support when ever and to whatever extent they saw fit.

Probable Loss of Ohio. New York Press (Rep.)

There could be no more impressiv example of the dire consequences to paries of the politican system by which bosses are maintained than the situation in Ohio. The Ohio that gave Mc Kinley 49,000 plurality in 1896 and 60,000 in 1900, and that gave Roosevelt 255,000 in 1904, is as good as gone to the Democratic party. For this the Republicant of Ohio and of the country have to thank Senators Foraker and Dick, the bosses of the state machine.

Those able servants of the corporations have defied the public opinion not only of the Nation, but of their own statesomething far more serious from the point of view of practical politics, for the voters of the Nation cannot get at a Foraker or a Dick, while those of Ohio

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD MAY VISIT FRENCH ARE THRIFTY SAVERS. Her Famous Uncle's American Lecture Have Eighteen Billion Dollars invested

Tour Was a Frost. London Cable Disptach in New York Alfred Neymarck, a French statistician,

in Securities,

He calculates that from 1885 to 1905 the

\$152,400,000, counting five francs to the dol-

lar, to 2,887,000,000 france, or \$573,400,000. The deposits in the Bank of France dur-ing the same period increased from 338.

by the French colonies and protectorates,

948,000,000 francs (\$189,600,000) of City (Paris bonds, and \$25,000,000 francs (\$185

000,000) of local communal and in mort-

"Ownership" Bryan for 1912.

New York Sun. It is all very well for W. J. B., mounted on the swayback Democratic Ass. to flay that faiturul beast into a gallop and call

back to those who have given him a leg up that he is going where he listeth, but has he thought of Colonel Mose Wetmore

While paying tribute to his friend

Bryan as "the keenest thinker, the most

forceful individuality and altogether the grandest type of American manhood in

the world today," the Colonel rejects the

Overlooking the means provided by Con-gress in the Hepburn law to regulate-the

his friend Bryan indulgently, Colonel Mose calls thunderously for the election of a Democratic President and Congress

If Mr. Bryan thinks that he can get a

restraining and corrective influence of the St. Louis tobacco statesman. When the

leading question was asked of Colonel Mose, "Do you think Government owner-ship will be a plank in the platform?" he

replied, heatedly: 'No, I don't! We must see that it is kept out, and I don't be-

As W. J. B.'s Grand Vizier, Colonel

lieve Mr. Bryan will press the matter.

"'break" of

railroads, and regarding the

(\$14,800,000,000) in 1890.

and his lasso?

person

has recently made a computation of the World. Mrs. Humphrey Ward is making plans amount of the savings of the people of for her long-expected visit to the United France that have been invested in differ-States this Autumn or Winter. But she ent values in the shape of bonds. has not made up her mind to accept any deposits in the great banks of France in-reased from \$12,000,000 francs, equal to of the offers made to her by the lecture-

Her uncle, Matthew Arnold, looked upon his American lecture tour as the stupendous blunder of his career. He onsidered that his literary reputation lost prestige by the disgraceful and be-littling tone the newspapers adopted toward him.

ing the same period increased from 338,-000,000 francs, or \$71,600,000, to \$23,000,000 francs, or \$166,500,000. The value of bonds deposited in the banks increased from 3.113,000,000 to 5.330,000,000 francs (\$622,000,-000 to \$1,385,000,000). The six great rail-road companies of France sold 9,482,465 francs (\$1,895,493) bends out of a capital of Trancs (31,856,433) bonds out of a capital of 4.016.303,000 francs,\$533,200,00) and can-celed on their old and new loans 2,164,000,-600 francs (3432,800,000). From 1889 to 1905 the depositors in the savings banks have subscribed and paid for 4.200,000,000 frances (3840,000,000) govern-ment bonds. The limit that each person porters poked fun at his monocle, he

ment bonds. The limit that each can deposit in the savings banks in France is \$390. The interest on this sum, In great disgust. Mrs. Ward is probably the most painsif not drawn, is invested by the bank in government bonds. From 1891 to 1903 the same class subscribed for and held 520. 000,000 francs (\$104,000,000) of bonds issued

ful thought and judgment given by great operatic stars, who know that if they sing half a dozen times out of tune it may condemn them for a infetime.

gage and loan companies. From 1885 to 1905 the deposits in the peoples' savings banks increased from 2.211,000,000 to 3,210,000,000 france (\$442,300,-000 to \$542,000,000), that is to say, an in-crease of 1 milliard (\$200,000,000), counting Matthew Arnold five francs to the dollar. During the same period the number of depositors increased istic powers.

vel," I," he was in the habit of say-"Why doesn't she stick to the esing.

best literature and the personality of \$17,400,000,0003 in 1900, and 74,000,000,000 france

dinner parties and teas one almost never meets an American, unless it be Henry James or Sargent and men like them, who already are lions in arrstocratic cir cles. It would be hard to find a seasoned reporter in all London who would have the

Advice for the County Fair Season.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Express. Don't urge the other visitors to the fair to patronize the shell game. They may not know enough to refuse.

Government railroad notion explosively and with undisguised scorn. "I can't see," he says, "why in the name of all Don't make sport of the blue ribdamnation the Government needs to own the railroads in order to regulate them."

on. folks Don't wink when you call for a lem-

onade. Ask boldly for what you want. Don't look pained when some one at the track makes a remark about the human race. This is an old and honored feature of the fair.

to smash the trusts. "By the great horn spoon," he says. "I know a man like Bryan could do the work." Don't get gay with the Constable if you meet one of the stage variety. He may not be able to see the joke. Don't try to evade the politician. No Government-ownership plank into his own platform he reckons without the Governme

Don't ask the exhibitor if the incuhator can cluck like a hen. He has heard the question before. Don't throw refuse on the grass.

Be different from the other people. Don't ask the farmers if farming pays. None of them will admit it.

Don't serve as a judge in the baby show. The insurance companies will cancel your policies. Don't plan to go home on the last car. It is sure to be overloaded of annulled. Mose ought to know what he is talking about. about. Perhaps "the keenest thinker" may consent to hold Government own-Don't lift the fruit exhibits. If you ership in reserve until he m fourth run for President in 1912.

ate hungry, go buy. Don't expect to get a good clgar when you throw the ball at the kinky head in the hole in the curtain. You may not hit it. Former Mill Girl Now Factory Owner.

Boston Herald.

gineers, has bequeathed over \$500,000 to be used in the prevention of consump-

Voters Will Attend to Willyum.

New York Herald.

What will Upton Sinclair do if Will

Jennings Bryan copyrights

A Spoiled Story. J. D. Benedict in St. Nicholas

J. D. Henchict in St. Nicholas. Young Tommy was a reckless chap As ever you did spy: He crept into the pantry once And ate a pot of lye-No, no! I mean a lot of pie.

The pie did not agree with Tom, So very large a piece. He felt so ill he hastened off To find a pot of greace. Dear me! I mean a grot of peace.

He wept with pain and doubled up As tight as any clam. "Oh dear! I feel as bad as when I ate that jot of lamb-

This story gets so mixed at times

Under my very eyes, I'll stop. So far what I have said Seems like a lack of ples-

No, no! I mean that lot of jam."

tion.

Bungle"?

Don't compel the children to trainse

Boston Herald. Miss Elizabeth E. Boit, of Wakefield. along with you all the time. Perhaps they can have more fun alone. Mass., who was once a mill girl, started a factory on a small scale and now em-ploys over 400 men and women, who turn Don't fail to carry your luncheon in a shoe box. It makes the day so much pleasanter for the men who sell sand-

out about 600 dozen pairs of stockings daily.

tailed nag.

The "Indorsement" of the President and

New York Tribune (Rep.)

Out in Ohio they still believe that Eulld was wrong when he said that it was impossible to square a circle. There were geometricians in evidence at Columbus on Wednesday who could not only square

valuable service to the Republican state

Arnold went over in rather a high and nighty way, and acted as if it were a ondescension to allow the American people to pay their good money to look at him. When the local managers raved at his inarticulate delivery, and the re-

said some said some foolish things about the un-cultured Americans who didn't know enough to appreciate the profession of poetry at Oxford University, and came

aris, ward is probably the most pains-taking and hard-working novelist to be found. She won her present pre-eminent place in the world of letters by concen-tration and patient labor, which are stupendous. No prima donna guards her reputation more passionately than Mrs. Ward does hers. Every public ap-pearance is planned with the same care-

Strangely enough, ever had any faith in his niece's novel-

"Poor Mary, she can never write a rom 4,900,000 to 7,000,000, and the posses sion of the mutual relief societies in-ereased from 56,000,000 to 100,000,000 frances

(\$11,200,000 to \$32,000,000). The aggregate value of the stocks, bonds, and similar securities belonging to French capitalists But in spite of this lack of faith, he

the best writers of England. At Mrs. Ward's extremely exclusive

the temerity to ring her door-bell and ask for an interview offhand.

Don't risk all your wad on the bob-ailed nag. The bay may have a

It's a serious matter with some

row. Nobody ever heard of a statesman in this part of the world boasting that he employed falsehood or justify ing it when detected. "Q" goes on to say that high dignitaries in Europe openly permit themselves to associate with concubines, and nobody blames them for it. Their duties, he adds, are so onerous that they are rather expectto even up matters by vicious indulgence; and from this he strangely concludes that Mr. Roosevelt, if he does not keep a mistress in the White House, may at least solace himself by

breaking his word. It would never do for the American President to be wholly out of the fashion set by European Princes.

Thus "Q" proves to his own satisfac tion that Mr. Roosevelt might ignore his pledge not to seek another nomination and still sit in the seat of the righteous. Sin is not sin when the sin ner is sufficiently rich or great. But, continues the ingenious writer, it would not be an actual breach of his word if Mr. Roosevelt should accept another nomination because he pledged himself in the heat of generous enthusiasm. A man ought not to be bound by prom ises made in such a glow as one experiences on inauguration day. We ought to give him time to think it all over and take it back in cold blood. A cynic might remark that this looks a good deal like what the vulgar call "playing the baby act." A man of honor wil keep his word to his own harm and in the vaults at Washington the larg though reflection proves the promise unwise; but in Mr. Roosevelt's case the plea of undue enthusiasm is inadmissible. He pledged himself originally, to be sure, in the heat of a great triumph when all the gods seemed to have vied gency by sending out a few millions to with one another to show him favor but he has since reiterated it in cold blood, when it may be presumed that he was complete master of his reason and his emotions. To withdraw a promise made in great excitement is permissible repentance, perhaps; but to epeculation which always follows or acgnore the same promise after repeating it deliberately merits a harsher term than repentance. An uncompromising moralist would call it perfidy.

But our amazing casulst is not yet ione. He has two other arguments. The first is commonly used by bad boys on the playground when they want to left for legitimate operations. The ten "welch" on an agreement. "I didn't sion was tightened at this time on ac say I'd do it." is the classic formula. Mr. Roosevelt did not say when he would not again be a candidate. He certain ly did not mean it for 1912 or 1916; concludes, he did not mean it for 1908. If this is fooling it is admirable; if it is meant seriously, it is to import gold from Europe, and, pend-Machiavellianism run mad. Mr. Roose velt plainly meant that he would never be a candidate for a third term, and he of the Treasury for the loan of a few gave his reason. He said that the wholesome and unalterable custom of the American people forbade it, and he ing in. told the truth. Were he to stand for a third term, the ineradicable conservatism of the country would be against 2 per cent Panama Canal bonds was eo him and would contribute to his defeat. active. A 2 per cent income from a His pledge was universally received as bond is not attractive, especially when an indication of his moderation, sound statesmanship and love of his country. but when it can be put up as collateral American. It is sad to see a great A breach of that pledge would be re- for gold which is tendered free of in-

and his associates "hope" and "expect the railroad to have this done-not that the railroad has ordered it done. This is a very indefinite promise. It has been made before, often. It may be made again, just as often as propo shall come up for the city's ousting the omotives. The franchise should be revoked. The

council has the opportunity to do what the people want. It refuses. Yet the people can do for themselves under the initiative next June what the Council has refused to do for them.

CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE. Ten millions in gold will reach Ney York today on the Cunard liner Car mania, due from Europe, and the tight noney market which New York has en experiencing is expected to relax. The New York dispatch announcing the

coming of the Carmania, with her vast mount of treasure, states that gold was imported by the banks in view of the recent money stringency in New York, and that "the transaction were facilitated by the Treasury De partment, which advanced most of the cash used, so that the banks would not lose interest on their money while the gold was en route." It is this prac tice by the Treasury Department of advancing money to the New York banks when they run short that is causing no end of criticism in different parts of the country. There is stored away est individual supply of gold that can be found anywhere on earth, and the Secretary of the Treasury, as custodian of this vast sum, frequently engages in the pastime of relieving a money strinbanks which are unwilling to lose the

interest on supplies which they are victory forced to import from Europe, as in the case of the Carmania shipment. The present money stringency in New have it if he desires, but his chance for York was caused by an epidemic of ompanies such extraordinary "coups" as Harriman has just "pulled off." The Wall-street gamblers were so anxious to plunge on the market that they paid exorbitant rates of interest for call money and drew out reserves to such an extent that there was not enough

count of the banks in the Middle West and Northwest, which usualy have large sums lying idle in the New York banks, drawing them out for crop-mov-ing purposes. This required the banks which had been staking the gamblers ing the arrival of that gold, the custhe masses of the party are not safe and same. The World admits with tomary call was made on the Secretary some reluctance that Hearst is likely to millions to tide over the emérgency retain much of "the great strength which he developed last Fall," that he until the European gold began flowwill make a strong campaign, make a

The present situation offers a telling appeal to the electorate and re illustration as to why the bidding on ceive a heavy vote. The World does not like to confess

hates Hearst, and it hates Bryan worse a high premium is paid for that bond. than the untrainmeled editor of the newspaper in such a tragic dilemma.

bla that the Orego ians have spent publication fathered the statement that their money in an effort to cheapen Portland is the greatest lumber shipping port in the world. The inference and facilitate the movement of Washington as well as Oregon products; for drawn from the P.-I. criticism is that only about a year ago we completed a portage railroad on the Upper Colum- than Portland. If the Seattle paper bia at a cost of about \$300,000, not one will kindly state the location of the dollar of which was contributed by port which cuts and ships more lum Washington or by the Government, ber than is cut and shipped at Port-This road is now moving considerable wheat, and every bushel of the wheat land, it will present a matter of real news. Before beginning its research it coming out of the State of Washwould be well for the Seattle authority to bear in mind that there are no two ington. The Columbia for a long distance skirts a portion of the State of ports on Puget Sound which ship as Washington, which prior to the buildmuch lumber as is shipped from Porting of the Oregon portage road had no land. other access to market except by way

of a long haul to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The wheat of this region is n ing down to the bank of the Columbia

River by an economical wagon haul, and thence into Portland at a much lower rate than was obtainable before the portage road was completed. The Oregon wheatgrowers, having railroad ing at long range from the scene. facilities superior to those enjoyed by the farmers on the north bank of the Columbia River, have as yet made no use of the portage railroad, but have

contributed taxes for supplying the Washington farmers with an openriver route to market. It is pleasing indeed, even at this late day, to find that the importance of the Columbi River as a commercial asset to the State of Washington is beginning to be

appreciated by the people of that state. MR. HEARST'S BRIGHT PROSPECTS. The primary elections in New York County have thrown the control of the

Republican State Convention to the Higgins faction. Among the Democrats the followers of Murphy wrested McClellan. from those Whether Higgins will demand a remination seems uncertain. He can

re-election is not the best and he may take counsel of discretion and retire before the storm breaks. The New York World calls him a jellyfish and the Saturday Evening Post had a witty description of him not long ago which left much the same impression with the reader. It is common talk that his renomination would throw thousands of

rural Republican votes to Hearst. Hearst not only has the loyal support of the Independence League, but Murphy's triumph makes him a promising candidate before the Democratic con-vention also. The New York World and other safe and sane Democratic papers, like the Brooklyn Eagle, prefer Jerome or anybody else to Hearst, but

wasn't silver, he said, but his views on arbitration of labor troubles. "But he never blamed the booze.

Having given up East Third street, the Harriman management might go this, but it loves truth more than it itself one better by surrendering West Fourth.

Several American veesels are again in Havana harbor on a peaceful errand ceived as an indication more or less terest charge, it becomes a highly val- One cannot help fancying how happy But we remember the Maine.

coals of fire.

less he had a "hunch."

the intervention was loaded.

breakfast tea will induce.

wasn't born to be drowned in water.

President Roosevelt desires the Cu-

have peace in Cuba If he has to fight

Three Shamrocks have been beater

another to the collection. Which show

what queer delusions a long course of

The Cubans didn't know that

wiches and coffee They have acted as if the can crease of Ohio's 49,000 plurality for Mc-Half Million to Wing Consumption.

Kinley to 255,000 for Roosevelt had been a vote of confidence in the Senators. Of course, they did not fool themselves They knew that the stupendous plurality was in favor of the Roosevelt programme. But in the Senate the Ohio Dromios did all that was in their power to defeat the Roosevelt programme; did everything that the corporations could wish to con firm their restraint of trade.

Old-Time Chattery Visit No More. Brooklyn Eagle.

Here, for instance, is a thing that would be regarded as curious by our siderable criticism because he failed to attend the funeral of Trepoff. As it grandmothers, if they were alive know it; calling and visiting are goin out of "fashion." Ministers and do out of "fashion." Ministers and doc-tors make calls, but of a professional character, and when a foreign ship arrives in our harbor its captain must exchange calls with the commandant of the Navy-Yard, but that is profes-sional, too. The old habit of running into a neighbor's house and chattering about the weather, and the neighbor's clothes, and the doings of the Smiths and the iniquity of the Jones chil-dren, whenever there was a hull in the washing and dress-making is in de-cline, however, and it is no longer proper to go and live on our cousins in the country for more than a month, in the supposition that this visitation is a visit. was a wise precaution against providing the subject for another funeral Mr. Bailey, of Texas, first attracted the attention of the country by kicksentatives. From the present trend of

One Smith Tired of Being Smith. Milwaukee Dispatch in New York Time Because he thought that there were al ready too many persons bearing the name of Smith, Ernest Bradford Smith, a pro-fessor in the University of Pennsylvania, had his name changed to Ernest Smith Bradford just before his marriage to Miss Florence B. Mott, daughter of Judge A. B. Mott, of Neenah, Wis. Both bride and are delighted with their change of names. too late for a few bright and glowing

John L. Sullivan luckily escaped an untimely end at the Cimarron disaster because he wasn't on the train. Doubt-Mr. Sullivan

bans to understand that he is going to

and Sir Thomas Lipton is going to add

As his thoughts with maledictions ually tells-

usily tells, tells, Tells, tells, tells, And again he rings the bells, some fellow at the other end clined to go. So once more he instils Mr. Bryan continues to find new rea sons why he was defeated in 1896. It

So once more he instill Some hyph-sned syl-in-bles, Like a jackdaw in a panic. And with vigor quite satanic. It is wrong to faar your hair, And worse, they say, to swear this or that or here or there other where; But that was said Before were made

By

Before were ma Those palpitating, fast-vibrating telephoni

bells, Bells, bells, bells, And the yells, yells, yells, Of the speakers and the hearers at those bells.

"Teddy" Leads in New York Dogs, Boston Post.

Of all the names given to male dogs in New York City, "Teddy" now leads the list in point of numbers. M. Monteflore Levi, of Brussels, for-merly a member of the Belgian Senate and president of the Association for En-

If You Were a Boy,

Catholic Standard. If you were a boy this morning I wonder what you would do? Was ever a day more berfect. Was ever the sky more blue? The speaking to you, grave schlor, I noticed you as you went Hot-footing it into the city, To add to your cent, per cent. I noticed your sober manner, Tour wery important looks, And I noticed your boy bends you, The schoolboy with his books. I saw-and you saw-awhere the river Sweeps down to the "awimmin" hol Another boy playing "hooksy".--A how with a fabrics cole A boy with a fishing pole.

If you were a boy this morning, I wonder what you would do? I new you stooping to whineer A word to the boy with you. It seemed to me then you told him That the trunnt boy was a fool, That nothing ripens manhood Like the moments spent in school. With the freak blue sky above you And the green fields under it. With the freah olde any above you And the green fields under it. How dare you utter such nonsensef Oht Har and hypocrite! If you were a boy this morning, A hoy with a heart and soul, You'd be, in spite of a licking. The boy with the "fishing-pole



events there is a reasonable possibility that he will lose that attention by be ing kicked out of the Democratic party. Having consulted the well-informed newspaper oracles in advance, the pe ple of Havana were fully prepared for the visit of a large dark man with an expansive smile, a strong will and an

overwhelming desire to grab a Cuban or two and knock their heads together Dr. Hill complains that during his eleven strenuous years in Portland the newspapers had no kind words for him Not even when he is going. Yet it isn't