## The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ET INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, TI

Sunday included, one year ... \$8.00
Sunday included, one year ... \$8.00
Sunday included, aix months ... \$2.25
Sunday included, three months ... 2.25
Sunday included, one month ... 5.0
Without Sunday, one year ... 6.00
Without Sunday, six months ... 5.25
Without Sunday, three months ... 1.75
Without Sunday, one month ... 1.75
Without Sunday, one month ... 6.00
One year ... 2.50
Y, one year (legred Thursday) kly, one year (Issued Thursday) ... day and Weekly, one year BY CARRIER.

Dally, Sunday included, one year .... 2.0 Daily, Sunday included, one month .... ... HOW TO REMIT—Send peacefiles mone order, express order or personal cacek of Four local bank. Stamps, coin or current are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice at dress in full, including county and state.

POSTAGE RATES. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, ... I cent satge, double rates. Foreign Posatge, double rates, IMPORTANT—The postal laws are strict Newspapers on which postage is not fully prepaid are not forwarded to destination.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE, The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-Tork, rooms 43-30, Tribune building, cage, rooms 510-512 -- as building. KEPT ON SALE. Chicago Auditorium Annex, Postoffice St. Paul, Minn.-N. St. Marie, Commercial Station. Colorado Springs, Colo.-Western News Denver-Hamilton & Hendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth atreet; Pratt Book Store, 1214 Pifteenth street; L Weinstein; H. P. Han-

Kansas City, Mo.-Ricksecker Cigar Co., inth and Walnut. Minneapolis-M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Cleveland, O .- James Pushaw, 307 Su Atlantic City. N. J.—Eit Taylor.

New York City-L. Jones & Co., buse; Broadway Theater News Stand Oakland, Cal.-W. H. Johnson, For Four Ogden-D. L. Boyle; W. G. Kind, 114 25th street. Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam, Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam; 240

Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co. Salt Lake—Salt Lake News Co., 77 Wes Second street South; Rosenfeld & Hansen Los Angeles-B. E. Ames, manager seven

San Diego-B. E. Amos. Long Beach, Cal,—B. E. Amos. Pasadena, Cal.—A. F. Horning, San Francisco-Foster & Orear, Ferriews Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand Washington, D. C .- Ebbitt House, Penn Philadelphia, Pa.-Ryan's Theater Ticket

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1906.

## HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Usually it is found that the way not to get a thing done is to appoint a commission to investigate the subject proposed and to report to the Legislature upon it. The Legislature is very sure to table the report, and either do nothing or legislate without regard to the recommendations of the commit sion, Indeed this may probably be taken as a rule without exceptions, for we recall no case in which it has not pre

About twenty years ago the Legislature of Oregon appointed a commission to inquire into the subject of taxation. with instructions to make such recommendations to the Legislature in their report as in their judgment would sim- of wrongdoing on the part of the Senpility and equalize the processes and results of taxation within the state. Among the members of this commission | him. Investigation has exonerated him late Judge Strahan, both of whom gave saying so. a great deal of time to the subject; and the report that followed was mainly their work. It was comprehensive and able; but the Legislature gave it no consideration, and no action on the reulated by another co printed for presentation to the Legislature in January next. Only we shall say that this is fact, namely, that Legislatures are not fond of putting their own powers out of their hands.

With the greater legislative body of the United States it is the same Ancointment of tariff commissions has seen a favorite expedient with that body; and several very able reports have been presented to it from such commissions. But no such report, or the recommendations it may contain, can satisfy or suit local interests here and there in various parts of the United States. Members object to particular provisions and will not have All such band together and table the whole thing.

Now again, as an expedient of avoiding the tariff question during the coming and last session of the present Congress, and the eessions of the next one. Sixtieth Congress, it is suggested that a tariff commission be appointed by the new Congress, to consider the subject of tariff changes and readjust-As a way of getting nothing done, this would be as excellent as preceding experiments, or expedients in the same line. It would merely stave off the whole matter till after the Presidential election; and this, doubtless, is the sole object of the proposition. Con gress either would turn the report flown or would legislate without the slightest regard for it. Like all forms of tax or fiscal questions, the tariff is necessary compromise of various interests; some of which, of course, get an advantage in the shuffle, which they are loth to give up. Hence the standpatter, and standpatism.

We believe that when our tax laws of Oregon are revised it will be either by the Legislature acting directly, or through an initiative bill, by a vote of the people. Also, that when tariff revision is had, it will come directly from Congress, without the intervention of a No legislative body is willing to be governed by so-called experts, who offer a general plan, but will always allow a hearing to particular interests and claims. This conclusion is certainly verified by large experlence.

AGAINST PLUTOCRATIC DESPOTISM. Correspondente at Washington are, as usual, attempting to forecast the leading points of the forthcoming message of the President, Owing to the strenuosity of the fight against plutorracy, and President Roosevelt's course corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and a uniform divorce law. What would the Fathers of the Re-

of centralization? ton is not alive and Madison and Monroe are gone. They had positive opinions about government-Hamilton, es-

say beyond it. He has become a mere given when he came into it. Otherwise, ovice by comparison. By and by we shall have at Washington the 'main office' of every large corporation in the country, which office will be under a governmental roof."

This might be better than to allow the great trust corportions to "work" he American people, as they have been doing during the last twenty years. When the states are found too feeble to correct great and intolerable abuses, the people, rather than allow the abuse o continue, and continue as they would with an ever-increasing momentum would have the National Government step in. But the states will still have great deal to do; and a great deal ore than they will have authority and lower to do well. That the central government would swallow up all local ights and liberties was, in the olden ime, one of the bugbears. Since the ise of an all-devouring plutocracy, it is coming to be understood that it is the central government, mainly, that the people must look for redress of evils and control of the rapacious and predaory exploitation that threatens the existence of government of the people, for the people and by the people.

IN JUSTICE TO SENATOR FULTON.

The Oregonian printed on Monday November 12, an article in its news col unms under the heading "Suspects Ful-ton of Land Frauds." in which it was stated that the Government Land Department through its agents in Oregon was endeavoring in some way to connect Senator Fulton with the alleged fraudulent purchase of lands in the Umatilla reservation. Senator Fulton se complained to The Oregonian that the publication was an injustice to him, and has requested the source of The Oregonian's information. The request has led The Oregonian to make a new nvestigation of the facts, with the result that it cannot ascertain that the Government agents are endeavoring to nvolve Senator Fulton in the Umatilla transactions, or in any land frauds. On the contrary, the Government here, brough its special agents, distinctly epudiates any suggestion or intimation that it purposes to attack the record or haracter of Senator Fulton. The Oregonian is therefore constrained to as sume that it was imposed upon in the publication of November 12, by a re porter who himself made unwarranted eductions from insufficient information, or no information. The sole basis for hle conclusions appears to have been a stenographic report of statements by Mr. Fulton before the Senate subcom mittee on Indian affairs, wherein the lenator was urging the passage of an act for the protection of settlers who had bought lands in the Umatilla In dian reservation. In this matter, the Senator was obviously doing his duty as a Senator; and if the lands were ac quired, or sought to be acquired, in an irregular or improper manner, it was clain that no information to that effect vas possessed by the Senator, It is easy for The Oregonian to ex-

culpate Senator Fulton from any possile complicity with the Umatilla transactions, because it has not at any time believed that he has falled in doing his whole duty toward the Umatilla setllers and to his constituents. At the time of the publication The Oregonian distinctly said that it did not and could not credit any suggestion or intimation ator; for it was satisfied that full investigation would entirely exonerate the late Henry Falling and the and The Oregonian takes pleasure in

## "A PLEA FOR THE BOYS."

Whatever opinion people of the oldfashioned sort may entertain concerning woman's clubs and clubwomen gen-erally—and it is well known that many crowd of boys starts out to have fun port was ever taken. We shall predict nothing as to the report recently formwith disapproval-no one can doubt the and usually keep going until some power for good of the home-training lube and the mothers' and teachers' lubs as organized and working in varius sections of this city. The proceedngs of one of each of these clubs were reported in The Oregonian Sunday and Monday. A careful reading is commended to parents, as suggestive of nelps along the way in lines designated by the names of these organizations.

Special attention was called at on f these meetings to the pernicious and dangerous practice of allowing boys and girls to go, unattended by their parents or older members of the family, to cheap theaters and other places of amusement in which the seductive ten-cent admission" plays a prominent part. Many of these shows are not harmful, perhaps, but it is for the parent, and not the child, to decide this point. Govern the young people ac-cordingly, and above all take them home when the entertainment-whatever it is-is over. This is a matter of prudence of such palpable wisdom that its mere presentment should appeal conclusively and without argument to the mind of all responsible, upright students. He should held to the principarents.

Another presentment made before on of these clube, however, is not backed up by actual fact in a majority of homes. Reference is here made to a paper read before the Mount Tabor Home Training Club in which a strong, earnest, womanly plea was made for the boys in the home. This plea was based upon the assumption that "the boy is out of place in the home everywhere; that he is found fault with, no matter what he does or does not do: that he is rarely commended; le scolded if he comes home with a rent in his clothes or mud on his feet, and is generally made to feel uncomfortable." this picture is drawn from life-the socalled home life of a majority of hoys, or of a relatively small number of them-it is no wonder that the Juvenile Court has come to be a family insti-

It may be well worth while for parents, especially for mothers, to consider which this false sense of honor and loy other child in the family. And the the young man who has permitted himpleasure thus chronicled almost surely self to fall under the delusion. follows the birth of a man child. This Lying is a first step in crime, and it's in it, his messages are looked for with being true, is it possible, mothers; fath- an easy step. The Har has no respect more than common interest. The ers, is it possible, that there is a little for himself and soon loses the respect Brooklyn Eagle's report from Washing-ton is that the message, a fortnight hence, will advocate a tax upon inheri-were you glad when this boy—scolded. tances, Government supervision of all jostled, blamed for what he does or by detection. So long as the lies sucdoes not do, systematically made "un- ceed there is little likelihood of his comfortable" in the home, was born into changing his code of honor. Detection, it? If this gladness did not carry with punishment, humiliation and disgrace public have though of such measures it an awakened responsibility, then in- will bring him to his senses and instill deed it was but the expression of fool- new and higher ideals of true manhood. Editorially the Eagle says: "Hamil- ish glee over an ordinary event to The more vigorously, therefore, the war which no individual credit is due.

a boy in the home, it is high time that fluences be checked. pecially. As a centralizer, he was al- a place was there made for him in ac- verdict of men who have etudied the ways prepared to go to the limit, not to cordance with the welcome that he was subject is against the fraternities, and the line at canned orthodoxy.

since he is here and must occupy space omewhere wifile he remains, he will stroy them. shiftily make a place for himself out side of the home, separate and apar from the home life, until society is constrained to take note of his mis chievous wanderings and appeal to the law to provide a place for him fromwhich he must look out upon the world through bars.

THE PUGET SOUND DISASTER. The crowning disaster of the year in Pacific waters was the collision on Puget Sound Sunday night between the steamer Jeanie and the little propeller Dix, with the loss of the latter vessel and upwards of forty of her seventy passengers. From such accounts of the disaster as are obtainable, the collisi was due solely to careless, even reckless, navigation.

Withwaters as smooth as glass, under a clear sky and with plenty of room in which to maneuver a small fleet of way vessels, these two carriers—the one of freight, the other of human life-came together and in a few minutes one dis appeared in 100 fathome of water. The tragedy of the Valencia, due also to reckless navigation, was repeated in the loss of human life, though mercifully the agony of the shipwrecked passen gers and crew was in this last instance much cooner ended.

The master of the eunken propeller freely admits that he does not know how it happened; his mate, who was at the wheel-if the fault were his-paid for it with his life. The master of the Jeanle saw with dismay and amazement the coming of the collision after it became inevitable. How it happened he knows not. The story as told is eimply that of the coming together, upon a broad, emooth waterway, of two vessels, the sinking of one in a fet minutes, carrying down with her "like rats in a trap" more than two-score passengers, and the heroic rescue of half as many more.

A thing like this does not "happen" In the abstract sense of that overworked term. It is a preventable occurrence, and can only result when igbrance or carelessness is at the helm of at least one of the vessels. The dis-aster is most appalling. If it has an explanation outside of that offered by ignorant or careless navigation, let us hope that it will be given, since such an explanation makes a most dishonorable showing in the maritime history of the Pacific Coast of a year already sadly discredited in this line

SCHOOL "FRATS" AND LYING. The Chicago investigating committee, which spent three years gathering in formation regarding the effect of col-lege and high school secret societies, came to the conclusion that they develop a propensity for lying. One high ol principal declared that the secret societies had made professional liars of the pupils in his school for the boys would go to any extremity in what they were pleased to call loyalty to their fraternity. Through their fraternity they engaged in mischief and then loyalty demanded that they lie out of To be caught prevaricating was onsidered an honor so long as the falsification was in defense of a member of the fraternity. To lie in defense of a brother "frat" was proof that the boy had the right kind of "etuff" in him and that he could be depended upon in

any emergency. That school secret societies will have such an effect must be apparent to any one who stops to think of the purpos for which they are formed, and of the spirit in which many of the college enterprises are conducted. Perhaps the announced purpose of a secret society is "mutual improvement," but the real thing happens to bring them up with a short turn. If the fun-seeking movement is conducted under sworn secrecy the limits to which it will go are all the more extended, for the boys feel a cecurity that could not otherwise exist United in a compact to stand or fall together, they stop at nothing their busy imaginations can suggest. When trouble comes and investigations are begun by lawfully constituted authorities, a great majority of the boys willingly lie about the facts and those wh would tell the truth dare not for fear

of punishment from their fellows. But the evil of this feature of the school secret societies is not so much that it breeds lying, but that it establishes false ideas of honor and loyalty. When a boy enters school his chief aim in that connection should be to promote the highest interests of his school A school society, whether secret or not should be of lesser importance to hir and his first allegiance should be to the ool as a whole. Above all else he should be true to himself, holding his own integrity above any duty to fellowple that anything that requires dishonesty is dishonorable. But school secret societies inculcate no such ideas. They encourage the view that dishoneety is honorable, even in defense of

dishonorable deeds. Parents should see what this inevitably leads to. The boy who places loyalty to his school fraternity above his loyalty to his school and above his own integrity will soon place it above his loyalty to his parents. With this misconception of honor woven into his character, he will, on entering upon the active duties of citizenship, place loyalty to friends above hoyalty to his country and his country's laws. Following out the rules of conduct adopted in his school days, he will go the length of falsehood and perjury to protect his friends from the just consequences of their evil acts. The people of Oregon have no need to reflect long in order to remember an instance in this charge and ask themselves if it is alty brought to grief a highly respected true. There is usually great joy in the member of the Oregon bar who thought home whon a boy is born into it. "The that duty to his friend, a United best-pleased couple in the world be- States Senator, required him to give cause the child is a boy," is the stereo- false testimony. This conception of typed announcement of a physician in bonor is fostered by school secret soci-Washington County when noting the eties and sooner or later it is quite cerarrival, under his "attendance," of an- tain to leave its stain upon the life of

is waged against the school secret soci-If it is true that there is no place for eties, the sooner will their baneful in The universal

it will be well for parents and school authorities to unite in the effort to de

The second convention of the Nalonal Rivers and Harbors Congress will be held in Washington, December 6 and 7. This body was organized in January of the present year. The purpose of the convention is to demonstrate to Congress that a sentiment has arisen in favor of increased and regular appropriations for rivers and harbors, It is backed by business men, by rep resentative commercial bodies, river mprovement associations, maritime exchanges, Chambers of Commerce and other organized bodies. Delegates from every large city of the Union are expected to be present, and Congress will be asked to attend in a body. Resplutions asking that \$50,000,000 be appropriated annually for the improvement of our waterways will be pre sented. A body of this magnitude may set its mark high without appearing in the role of extravagance.

Indians, according to Commissioner Leupp, are poor critters like the rest of us. That is to say, their ranks are nade up of good, bad and indifferent. in the varying degrees of these terms, very much as are the ranks of the whites. This is a charitable estimate of "poor Lo," to which Western folk who have known him at close range subscribe with emphasis upon 'had," and which those of the East who have made his acquaintance through Cooper's novels will accept after placing emphasis upon "good." Every man to his business, and the special business of Commissioner Leupp is to study the Indian and report his It is only fair, therefore, to accept his presentment as correct.

The Southern Cotton Company has been formed for the purpose of buying and storing cotton, in order that the prices of the great stable may be regulated, or, as stated in the prospectue to "maintain a profitable price for cotton against the conspiracies of Wall street." Something of this kind was proposed by the American Society of Equity which last Summer announced its Intention of forcing the price of wheat to \$1 per bushel. The price of the cereal steadily declined from the date of the appearance of the ultimatum of the Society of Equity. Let us hope that the Southern Cotton Company will have better success in regu ating prices.

The man who "straddles the fence on every political issue and awaits the opportunity to jump to the winning side merits the contempt he invariably receives. He may flatter himself that he "won out," but he fools nobody else. The man who has positive opinions and who is ready to take sides in a fight and let his position be known, even though he stands a chance of losing, is the man who merits and secures respect. If the whole world were made up of "straddlers," what sorry progrees would be accomplished in any human undertaking. The "straddler lacks either intelligence or courage, and in either case he is of little use in an active world.

The people of Eugene have for some days been in the plight of the "ancient nariner," as expressed in the plaint, "Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink," The main under the river has been clogged or the intake from the river choked, or some other disaster equally irremediable, until the waters of the raging Willamette subside, is responsible for this menacing ondition of affairs. The inconvenience suffered by students would be sufficien to justify the closing of the university until after Thankegiving but for the fact that most of them would be ma-rooned in the town.

It may be that gospel songs are as mered issuing from the born of a phonograph as from the lips of paid singers; yet the innovation introduced by the Sellwood Methodist Church is not destined to become popular. Hymns are a part of church cervice, and it grates on the sensibilities of genuinely religious people to listen to the worship of God with an automatic musicbox.

Old-timers begin to recall with gloomy wagging of the beard the Fall of 1893 which was followed by the "'94 water' of fearful memory. That Fall was too much like this one for pleasant com parison. The rain began earlier, but it was no more persistent and much less violent than what we are now enjoying. Shall we see Fifth street under water again next May?

In December, 1861, there was a Wilamette flood, higher than ever known before or since. Our plain old farmer Jovernor, John Whiteaker, referred to It in his next message to the Legisla-ture, saying that there had been heavy rains, that the valley had been flooded, and that if rain had continued longer the water would have been higher still.

The postal clerks of the Government are said to be the only wage-earners that are not enjoying the benefits of prosperity. How about the employes of the lifesaving service? They are gen erally supposed to be the most poorly paid servants upon Uncle Sam's great payroll, and withal at times the hardest worked of all.

"To reach Portland," says a dispatch from Seattle, "It is only necessary to go to Tacoma by boat, take the North ern Pacific to Olequa, going from that point by boat to Kalama, take the ferry to Goble, and thence by rail to Port land." No trouble. That's all.

November is paying his respects imcountry. A stormy attendant is this last of the Autumn months. Let us hope he has borrowed heavily from December and that the latter will not exact payment of the debt.

For the first time in more than forty years there will not be a single Demo cratic Senator in Congress from any state North of the Ohio River. Even during the Civil War there were always Northern Democratic Senators.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, of Eugene have given a most desirable answer to the question as to what to do with unoccupied property within a city's limits by presenting forty-seven acres to the corporation for a public park. Mr. Hearst will find that his purpose

enthusiastic approval of everybody that opposed him in the recent election. Now it's canned music at Sellwood: but we suppose the congregation draws

not to be a candidate again meets the

VERY PROPER ANSWER. Jonathan Bourne and the United States

Sennte.

Arlington Reco

The Dailes Optimist says, in its issue of November 8, that "not a newspaper in Oregon makes an attempt to defend him," meaning Jonathan Bourne. A person reading The Optimist's tirades against Bourne would suppose he was on trial of roads that will enable the farmers to for some helious offense, with Bennett as prosecuting attorney. When Mr. their wheat and other products to the Bourne was before the people for the office of United States Senator at the primary election last June every charge that was possible to be brought against him, whether true or false, fair or unfair. was studiously made and displayed in hig headlines in the opposition papers of the state. The canvass for Senator was a free and open fight, and quite a num-ber of the prominent men of the state were candidates besides Mr. Bourne. The election was fair and open. Every candidate was pledged to support the one who received the greatest number of votes. The primary law was adopted by the voters of the state by a very large najority, and, whether we like it or not, t is the supreme law of the state, and a accordance with the terms of that law the voters of the state designated Jonathan Bourne, Jr., as their choice for United States Senator. The Optimist is the only newspaper in the state that is openly opposing Mr. Bourne. It is only natural to suppose that he is doing it for what there is in it. Surely a newspaper would not set liself in direct opposition to the wishes of the people, fairly expressed in the most sacred manner men can make their preference known, unless some paramount inducement was offered. So far as The Optimist's assertion that So far as The Optimist's assertion that "not a newspaper in Oregon makes an attempt to defend him" is concerned, there is nothing to defend. Mr. Bourne is not on trial. He fought a good fight and finished his cause ahead of all competitors in June, and henceforth the Legislature of Oregon will commission him to be one of its United States Senators for the term to begin March 4 next, notwithstanding the frantic effors of The Optimist.

Kniser Sizes Up Revolutionists. North American

Optimist.

The Kaiser recalled that he had pre-dicted to Waldeck-Rousseau the Russo-Japanese war and spoke of the marvelous secret service which the Japanese have established all over the

When you meet one of those fel-"When you meet one of those lef-lows," said the Emperor, "you never know whether you are talking to a trader, an artisan or an officer in dis-guise. Why, in one of our barber's shops frequented by military attacaes I have learned that one of the fellows who whisked the razors around their chins was a colonel on the Japanese general staff. We'll see in a little hile in Asia-and elsewhere-what price the white man will have to pay for this opening triumph of the yellows." After thus touching on the yellov peril the Emperor switched off on the

red one which hourly menaces the head of every state. It was all the nead of every state. It was all the same, he remarked, whether it was a same, he remarked, whether it was a despotism, a constitutional monarchy or a republic. He said:

"M. Fallieres runs the same dangers as the Czar, and Mr. Roosevelt is no more exempt than the King of Spain. There is in the army of revolutionarie

"Carmen Sylva's" Blind Colony.

resent order and authority.

an understanding which unhappily does not exist among those who rep-

unbappily

Washington (D. C.) Despatch. Mrs. Frances Fearn, widow of a former American diplomat, will come to this county early in January as an emissary from Queen Elizabeth, Roumania, "Carmen Sylva," with whom she has spent the Summer. Mrs. Fearn will bring plans of the

Roumanian Queen's "blind city," the little colony she has formed for the benefit of the blind of her country. Her emissary is conversant with the smallest details of the unique plan, that is apparently not designed to do away institutions for the blind, but to dace the unfortunates where they will have companionship, mutual interests occupations, amusements and higher educational advantages. Just what the Queen's plans are for

g an American b probably not be thoroughly understood intil the arrival of Mrs. Fearn, who will bring pictures, plans and stereop-ticon views of what has been done in

Mrs. Fearn spent many years abroad during the career of her late husband in the diplomatic service of the United States.

Roosevelt, the Master of Congress.

Springfield Republican The final reflection we must come to, in view of these facts, is that the President of the United States has now stained a ower, political and moral, over the gen eral government of the country which has not been equaled by any chief magistrate since Andrew Jackson, save pos-sibly Lincoln alone, whose power was largely due to the conditions of civil All things, all events, continue to exait Theodore Roosevelt in the minds of his countrymen and to make him the master of Congress and all political par-He promises to be even more in fluential in the next Congress than in the present one, since nothing has hap-pened in this week's elections to shatter his personal prestige. He not only dom-inates parties with imperious will, but he rises above them so far, in the confidence and affection of the majority of the penple, that Republican losses and Demo ratic gains, whether in state or Nationa contests, alike seem to add to his allitude in the eyes of his contemporaries. the one towering fact observable in this year's elections

No Eight-Hours-Per for Him.

Philadelphia Press, Representative Sereno Payne, the busy chairman of the ways and means ommittee, when Congress is in se works 15 out of the 24 hours. He is a close friend of Speaker Cannon, and the two usually leave the Capitol arm-inarm, and stroll down Pennsylvania nue when the day's work is done.

No News of Importance.

Adams (Ga.) Enterprise, We are sorry to record that an un-eeling sawmill cut off the left leg of one of our leading citizens last week. The accident was caused by his losing his head from getting tangled in the machinery, after which he lost his leg. There is no news to speak of.

He Shows the Way to Millions. Montreal Star.

One of the first acts of a millionaire on returning to his old home in Ohio was to search for a dime that he lost when he was 5 years old. Do you won der that he became a millionaire?

The Enigmn.

"I see why milk should please," Said the cow.
"And butter, toe, and cheese." And butter, too, and cheese.
Said the cow,
"But why beefsteaks should be
Constructed out of me
Is what I fail to see,"
Said the cow.

"I see why men take trips,"
Said the fish.
"In steam and sailing ships,"
Said the fish.
"But why they make me bite.
On hooks hid out of sight
Is what gets me, all right,"
Said the fish.

"I see why people beg."
Said the hen.
"At breakfast for an egg."
Said the hen.
"But why a butcher lout
Should send me up the spout.
Is what I can't dope out."
Said the hen.

Better to Put Convicts to Work on the

Roads. Post-Intelligencer, In view of the well-considered project to employ on state road construction the surplus convict labor at the penitentiary the specious agitation for an enlarg of the jute mill should be silenced use of convict labor in the construction of roads that will enable the farmers to reduce permanently the cost of freighting their wheat and other products to the railroad shipping points will be of greater benefit to them than the trifling competitive effect upon the grain sack market made by the products of the mill.

According to the estimate of the Board of Control for the two years pust, the sum of the difference between the market price and the penitentiary price for the

grain sack output was little more than Adopting an estimate of 20,000,000 bushels a year of wheat product—without con-sidering other cereals—to determine the profit per bashel, if the saving were equally distributed for the benefit of all the wheatgrowers, would smatter problem in infinitesmal calculus. The re-sult would show an annual increase of value of about .0045, or forty-five thou sandths of a cent a bushel, The fact is that the especial beneficiary of the jute mill enterprise is Walla Walla

and the immediate adjacent country

price and the penitentiary price for

Most of the sacks, at that, profitably filter through the hands of brokers. In the larger wheat-producing sections at the north of Walla Walla the farmers would like to see the penitentiary sacks sold at the full market price, so that as taxpayers they might share in the reduc-tion of taxation consequent upon turning the profits of the jute mill into the revenues for state government. Professor Bryan, president of the Agri-cultural College, who is in close com-munication with the farmers of the Palouse, makes this avowal in a letter to Governor Mead, in which he urges that the penitentlary grain sacks be appor-tioned to the several wheat-producing counties on the relative basis of output. Why promote the interests of the wheatraiser above those of the potato-raiser, of any other sack-using farmer? It is not apparent that the Eastern Washington farmers stand in need of any paternalistic aid from the state go

bank accounts. The proper thing to do would be to make the jute mill a factor in relieving the taxpayers of the state.

Sugar From Porto Rico.

ent. They are prosperous and have fat

New York Sun. Though Porto Rican coffee has not yet "caught on" in the United States, the su-gar of the island has. Prior to annexaon Porto Rico's shipments of sugar to this country seldom reached as much as 100,000,000 pounds a year. Since annexa-tion there has been a steady increase in uch shipments. Here are the yearly fig-

906 (calendar nine months) ...

Compared with 1901 nine months, the money gain to Porto Rico in the 1906 nine months' shipment was \$5,000,000, or just \$1,000,000 a month increase. The money values were \$5,000,000 and \$14,000,000 respectively. Compared with Spanish days, Porto Rico's gain by sugar shipments to the United States is practically fivefold. This gain of \$1,000,000 a month is equal to \$1 a month for each man, woman and child in the island.

A Misused Word.

London Chronicle As to that other Americanism, the misuse of the word "claim," Mr. Roose-yelt ought to do something about it. For ne years it has seemed to be slight error—a little going aside the ancient and appropriate custom. n the November Harper's Magazine an American accustomed to write good Eng-lish assails us with this extraordinary phrase: "He claimed to have lost his appetite."

From Butterflies to Worth Gowns.

Hartford (Conn.) Times. From the cabinets of Naturalist R. W. enton, of Wellesley, Mass., go suggestions for Worth gowns, La Farge wir dows and many other results of artistic excellence. Mr. Denton is a collector and dispenser of butterflies-of the wondered beauties of the trop has one of the finest collections of butter flies in the world.

Mixed Up in Maine.

Machias (Me.) Union. Elbert Hubbard announces that he is Pericles, Sanford claims to be Elljah, the New York World says that Mrs. Eddy is Mrs. Leonard, and the Hon. Joseph P. Bass of Bangor, calls himself a Den rat. We are certainly getting all mixed

The Original "Village Blacksmith." London Sunday Strand Dunchurch, near Rugby, claims that its mithy is the original forge which in-bired the famous verses on "The Village lacksmith." It is a picturesque old Blacksmith. place, and the "spreading chestnut tree still flourishes in front of it.

Ancient Graft. Rudyard Kipling. Who can doubt the secret hid Under Cheop's pyramid
Was that the contractor did
Cheops out of several millions
Or that Joseph's sudden rise To controller of supplies

On King Pharaoh's awart civilians?

Was a fraud of monstrous size

JUTE MILL OF TRIFLING BENEFIT ONE MORE YOUTHFUL PRODICY Remarkable Accomplishments of Boston Eight-Year-Old.

Boston Special to New York American. If little Willie Sidis, the eight-yearold son of a Brookline physician, keeps on absorbing knowledge at the rate he has been going since the tender age of two there will be nothing left for him to learn by the time he reaches the age at which most boys enter col-lege. At eight this youthful prodigy has the following accomplishments to his credit:

He speaks four languages with case. freshman in high school takes sophomore physics with

pupils twice his age.

He is proficient in higher mathemat-He has devised a new system of

garithms.

He is writing an advanced grammar.

He makes astronomical calculations.
He instructs pupils in classes in advance of his own.
He is a puzzle even to Boston and o famous Harvard educators.
From the cradle Willie Sidis has been a wonderful seeker after knowledge. deen a wonderful seeker after knowledge. He mastered the rudiments before his parents knew what he was about. They soon had to hide books to keep him within reasonable bounds.

He rushed through ordinary arithme-tic, hurdled fractions and was seen manufacturing problems for his own Two years ago, at the age of six, he was put in school. To reach the black-board he had to have a stool, yet at times he was able to stagger the

Now that he is in high school, with pupils twice his age and more than twice his size, he is still ahead of his class. His classmates do not know what to make of him, and he is not exactly popular, as his unusual ability shows normal youths up badly in reci-

There are some trawbacks to being such an educated wonder. Already his eyes are falling, and he has to wear double lens glasses. His pl health is causing his father, Dr.

health is causing his father, Dr. Boris Sidis, of No. 41 University road, Brookline, some anxiety.

Among the educators whose attention he has attracted is Professor James, of Harvard, who declares him the most wonderful pupit of his years that he has ever seen.

Willia is 4 for 1 for the latter of the professor will be a sever seen.

Willie is 4 feet 6 inches in height and very slight in build. He is not pro-He is not proficient on the athletic field.

A Great Railronder's Queries.

James J. Hill.

Are men going to invest their money in allroads as long as rallroads are consid-red outlaws? Two great political parties reach the doctrine of the operation of he railroads by the Government. The Federal Government is to run the main lines—they are the only ones that make any money nowadays—and the private in-vestors can have the branch lines—there being no profit in them. Is that the way to get men to put more money into the country's railroads? Is this the way to get more railroad mileage, so that the country's freight can be moved?

Pennsylvania Setting a Hot Pace.

Wall-Street Journal.
The Pennsylvania Railroad is certainly setting a hot pace for the other railroads of the United States. It is spending \$100,000,000 on new terminals in New York City. It has expended millions in other improvements of its system. It has just advanced its dividend from a 6 to a 7 per cent basis, thus increasing the income of its 40,000 stockholders. It has now an-nounced an increase in wages to 185,000 employees, thus involving an increased outlay of \$12,000,000. And its enormous traffle and profits enable it to perform these wonders.

Earns All the Money He Gets.

Farber (Mo.) Forum.

There is one satisfaction in being a satisfaction in being a satisfaction in the "wins" whatever fortune he geis; he earns every dollar of it; he does not take a cent of it from some other man. It comes to him first hand out of the soil and his money is the cleanest in all the world.

Settled by Arbitration. Leesville (Colo.) Light.

Martin Gray, of Hedges, came into our office to whip us today. The trouble was amicably settled by him buying us a drink. Yes, Thanks, Turkey for Ours.

New York Press, Now for the turkey. Some of the fel-ows are eating their political crow, but we will have a bit of the National bird

A Chap Named Tatt.

Louisville Courier-Journal,
A man in Maine gets in a hole and Taft is
sent to yank him out.
A New York chap can't reach the goal unless Taft lends assistance stout.
On! Taft is always right off hand to talk
and labor with a will.
But, askes alive! Likewise, good land! Why
not speak for yourself, Bill? Taft does a Jersey man a turn, then boards a train for Arkansaw,

A train for Arkansaw.

Makes speeches there that fairly burn; and wags a brisk and able jaw.

No matter what may be the task. Taft is propared the date to fill.

And that is why I rise to ask. "Why not speak for yourself, Bill?"

Taft is a great and willing chap, cacck full
of saws and timely lokes.
He travels clear across the map unlocaing
talk for other folk.
But, William, think of Alden's joit; on
earth there he Priscillas still.
We know that you are not a dolt. Why not
speak for yourself, Bill?

COMPETITION. BULLETIN. MRS. SAGE WILL GIVE AWAY \$80,000,000.

"This looks like competition, ch. Andrew?" -From the New York Press, "Ay, ay, John. Perhaps we'd better see the widow Sage, and try if we can't form a Philanthropy Trust."