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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907

THE PRENCH REVOLUTION.

About the French Revolution opinions vill always differ radically. With the same facts before them sor will continue to pronounce it the most thoroughly pernicious event in history, while others will maintain no le strenuously that modern progress flows from it as from a fountain. In the April number of the Atlantic Monthly Goldwin Smith defends the former opinion with that wealth of learn and cogent logic for which he is famous, "To me," he says, "the French Revolution has always seemed of all events in history the most calamitous." He believes that it originated no advance which was not already well under way, while it retarded many forward movements and blighted others, its whole course being marked by useless cruelty and crime. No defender of the Revolution, however ardent, would think of denying most of the particu-lars of Professor Goldwin Smith's indictment. He would prefer to but his defense in that form which the lawyers call a demurrer. Admitting the facts would maintain that they do not make out a case for the prosecution,

The crime, cruelty and folly of the Revolution are matter of history. It is senseless to deny and impossible to pal-liate them. But, for all that, it did a from the East the suggestion that in work which the world needed and which could not have been accom-plished otherwise. In a word, it eman-boston, within a few miles of the place clpated the human intellect. It overthrew the superstitions of the ages and broke the idols which made tyranny enduring. This was the legacy of the French Revolution to the world, and the boon was so far beyond all price that the evils it wrought appear only trivial in comparison. It was a riot of trivial in comparison. It was a riot of the present dividing process has been iconoclasm, but none of the idols broken carried to its inevitable conclusion. was essentially sacred. It was a conflagration, but the flames consumed plan and re nothing but rubbish. In all that it agriculture. wrecked there was scarcely anything worth saving. Professor Smith enu- in Massachusetts for the purpose of merates among the disasters of the Revolution "mob massacre," forgetting incomparably worse which feudal superstition had instigat ed at Strasburg, in Paris on St. Barthe low countries. The Revolution ended feudal superstition at once and forever. Where its beneficent spirit has netrated there never can be a repetition of the Sicilian vespers nor of the extle of the Spanish Jews.

which foudalism had committed literal ly by the bundred thousand and which ting a precarious living, would find the Terror made forever impossible in their calling more lucrative and less the world. Nor does he mention those uncertain as superintendents, foremen, hunters which made Europe one great swept away the feudal theory, with all cussion in New York. The belief of the its works. What Voltaire included under his famous anathema of "L'Infame" and which he gave his life to fighting deem the acres that are now going to more nor less than judicial murder. What the Parisian mob did in the way of slaughter was concenthe limits of a few months; therefore it strikes the imagination powerfully The crimes of feudalism were scattered man who owned all the farms and emover the entire face of the Christian ployed them at stipulated wages, payworld and continued for a thousand years; hence the imagination fails to grasp their horror. Moreover, the mob cruelties almost always upon the lowly. some one to tell them what ero Throughout his argument Mr. Smith put in, what methods to pursue crime committed against a poor man is course one man could not exercise aulord is something akin to sacrilege.

also made a long list of worse crim flicted suffering upon a few people who did not deserve to suffer, but it cleared the earth of a whole tophet of misery. had raged unrestrained for centuries, living because they have poor business his duties the attention careful super-

cast them into the bottomless pit and set a seal upon them "that they should deceive the nations no more." The whole number of those slain in the Parislan Terror was but a fraction of those who had been tortured and slain by the feudalism which it ended. One uld think from Goldwin Smith's article that there had never been such a thing in Europe as class hatred before the Revolution. It tainted "the movement of political and social progress with violence and class war," he says, ignoring the too-evident truth that violence was perennial in feudal Europe and class war almost continual; only violence was of the strong against the helpless and the war was waged by the embattled mighty against the peas dint.

Nor is there much weight in Mr Smith's remark that a counter-revolution followed the close of the Napo conic wars. All movements of man kind are rhythmic. There is always an ebb as well as a flow in the tide of progress. Luther's reformation was succeeded by a Catholic revival which swept away his work over a large frac-tion of Europe. The Puritan revolution in England was followed by a reaction and a revival of divine right under Charles II. The exalted passion for hu-man freedom which animated the North during our Civil War has been sucseeded by the disfranchisement of the negroes and a dull indifference almos everywhere in the country to the ele mentary rights of the colored race. The belief that there would have been no reaction if the reforms of the French been accomplished peaceably is probably mistaken; while Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksocker
inth and Walnut
Minneapolls N. J. Kavanaugh, 80 South
hird; Eagle News Co., corner Tenth and
lieventh; Yoma News Co.
Cleveland, O.—James Pushaw, 307 Supermitted reforms to be carried out by
quiet and friendly methods, and they
quiet and friendly methods, and they the supposition that they could have never will. They invariably resist until the proposed reform has no choice but Fice: Kemble, A. P., 5735 Lancaster aveue; Penn News Co.
New York City—L. Jones & Co., Astor
fouce; Broadway Theater News Stand.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Walter Proer.
Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Fouresthi and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley;
akkand News Stand; Hale News Co.
Ogden—D. L. Boyle, W. G. Kind, 114

Vanish of the street. either to perish absolutely or fight its

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?

From the editorial sanctum of the New York World, one of the leading Democratic papers of America, come he startling inquiry, "What is a Democrat?" It is an important question, sure enough, on the eve of the com-mencement of a Presidential campaign. It is a problem of National importance, and consequently it requires attention in every state, for the next Democratic convention will be made up of delegates from all the states. "If Mr Bryan is a Democrat, what is Mr. Cleveland?" inquires the World. "If Cleveland is a Democrat, what is Mr. Hearst? If Mr. Hearst is a Den crat, what is Judge Parker? If Judge Parker is a Democrat, what are Mur-phy, Woodrow Wilson, Tom Taggart Morgan, John Sharp Williams and Bel In truth, it is a perplexing question, too intricate for solution by rdinary mortals. Does a Democrat b leve in the gold standard or free silver? Does he believe in states' rights or Federal power sufficient to curb cor-porate rapacity? Does he uphold or op-Rooseveltian prosecution rusts? Does he denounce the progress of socialism or favor the public own rabip of public utilities?

These are timely questions, but they are too deep for us. We pass them up to General Killfeather, Mayor Lane, Pat Powers, George H. Thomas, Governor hamberlain, Alex Sweek, J. B. Ryan Colonel C. E. S. Wood, Colonel hart, John M. Gearin, Fred Holman John Manning, A. King Wilson, R. D. Inman, John Montag and John Van Zante.

BIG FARMS AND LITTLE ONES

In these days, when we of the West are continually urging the policy of dividing up the large farms and placing acre tracts, where 160 to 320 acres ar consolidation of farms lies the secret of successful agriculture. And this from where the Pilgrims landed and where agriculture had its beginnings on this continent nearly 300 years ago. When New England advises the farmers that their best hope lies in joining the farms instead of dividing them, what shall the West think of the future. The Boston Transcript presents the olan and reason for the new idea in A rural conference was recently held

onsidering schemes of agricultural betterment for New England. The Transcript says that one of the most practical suggestions was that more and should be farmed under a single administration. The advantages of such a departure would be two It would be easier to get farm help, now the great problem, because mer could be employed in gangs and they are obtainable in that manner when they are not singly. Furthermore, it Professor Smith charges the Revolu-tion with judicial murder, forgetting cated farmers of business and execujudicial murders of alleged witches tive abilities at the head of each cor bine, while the small farmers, now getjudicial murders in feudal castles and etc. This movement, the Transcript in the torture chambers of the heresy- says, has had practical development to some extent in the West, and it is now slaughter-house before the Revolution attracting attention and arousing dis method and ample capital wo

This view of the subject assumes that the small farmers who are now upon a narrow scene and within making a failure of their operations mits of a few months; therefore could and would work to better advantage the imagination powerfully. able monthly or at other stated periods. In other words, they are good enough grasp their horror. Moreover, the mob workers, but they lack the business slew a few hundreds of the rich and ability to manage a small farm and noble, while feudalism had wreaked its would make the farms pay if they had some one to tell them what crops to makes the pagan assumption that a how and when to sell the product. Of of little or no consequence, while the thority in these particulars unless he hand of a peasant uplifted against his owned the land, and this would mean that the small farmers must sell to him The Terror committed crimes, but it and work for wages. It also assumes that the man who is now making a fallure because he is a little lazy would work better if he had an employer over

him to urge him on, To some extent these assumptions It "let loose hellish passions," as Pro-fessor Smith truly says, but it chained edly many farmers in every state who another horde of hellish passions which are not making more than a scanty

machinery and let it stand out in the sun and rain. But it is doubtful whether some man of the class credited with business ability could take a dozen farms upon which other men another, employ these men at wages satisfactory to them, and make the farms pay. Men employed at wages expect more returns for the work done, and in time would begin the formation of unions for the puroose of compelling the large farmers to wages desired. In prosperous times the farm employer would be at the mercy of laborers and in dull times the laborers would be at the mercy of Whatever the East may year learn to make farming pay bet-

A RAY OF BOYAL FAVOR.

Hall to the rising star. Whom do we nean to designate by this poetlo term? Whom indeed but Mr. Jonathan If to be invited to take a Bourne? walk with the President in old clothes and hobnail shoes does not make a rising star of one, will somebody please tell us what does? The royal father of Frederick the Great was in the habit of manifesting his favor by thwacking the happy courtier with his cane Mr. Roosevelt invites the Senator upon whom he purposes to let the light of his countenance shine to take a walk. Whether the cane or the walk would be the more serious experience to a tenderfoot it is difficult to decide, and, happily, in this case no decision is necessary; for, as the President discovered to his surprise, Mr. Jonathar Bourne is no tenderfoot.

Oregon's junior Senator is of soundly easoned timber all through. Not only can he walk with the best of them, but as divers competitors in this part of the world well know, he can also run To borrow a metaphor from the Salvation Army, there are no flies on Mr His face glows with the ruddy hue of the Oregon apple and his feet are winged with the speed of the gentle but potent chinook wind Mr Bourne has been dining for a series of years on Oregon salmon and slaking his thirst with Bull Run water, two articles of diet which make muscle, as Mr. Roose velt has found to his disco

It is understood that at the foot of a rather steep hill the President, seeing that Mr. Bourne is a thin, not to say cadaverous, individual, who does not seem to have much wind to spare, challenged him to a sprint up to the sum San Juan Hill was nothing to that historic contest. But the result of it was such as to take down the President's athletic pride a peg or two, un less the accounts are incorrect. Mr ourne, in spite of his wan and m aspect, got to the top first and had breath enough left to shout "Hurrah for Oregon" before Mr. Roosevelt came

But Mr. Roosevelt loves to be beater in a fair race. He slapped Mr. Bourne on the shoulder and remarked in a hearty tone, "The man that can beat me sprinting deserves any favor that the Chief Executive of the Nation can grant. What shall I do for Oregon Jonathan?" The answer of the funion lieved that whatever request he made was proffered with discretion and wis-

AGE LIMIT IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

The age limit for men entering the service of railway companies was fixed several years ago at 35 years. Clamor was heard, and much hardship resulted cause of this order, it being claimed that ten of the most effective years of the life of the man of ordinary intelligence and capability were sacrificed to this discrimination. While it is not probable that the managers of rallroads were moved thereto by this pro-test, nor yet by the individual hardship that resulted from this order, it is a fact that it has been within the past ir modified by adding ten years to the age limit, subject to certain conditions. That is to say, the directors of many of the leading railroads in the East, including the New York Central lines and the Pennsylvania, have decided that men may enter the railroad service at 45 years of age, other qualithe employment division. This limit is applied to all classes of employes on Eastern roads: In the West, where an age limit is fixed, it is applied only to train men.

It has been found that an age limit below 35, or even 45, years, arbitrarily enforced, deprives the railway service of many valuable men. In no other em ployment, perhaps, is the fact that there are men and men in the ranks of labor so fully demonstrated as in ratiroad service. The man of natural ability, quick to see and prompt to is a better employment risk at 45 than is the shirk or the dullard at 25. It is nen of the latter class who are resp sible for the accident due to the switch, the failure to set the brakes promptly, the misreading of signals etc. Such men, at any age, are blunderers through carelessness and miscon-ception of or inattention to duty, while the man whose head is clear, mind alert and sense of duty keen is one whose services at 45, or even ten years later the railway traffic can ill afford to lose

DIRECTORS WHO DO NOT DIRECT.

The effort of the directors of a fran chise corporation to throw upon one of their number, who was manager, all responsibility for payment of bribes of Boss Ruef and the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco may be success ful so far as criminal accountability is concerned, but they cannot escape moral responsibility for corrupt methods practiced. Directors of a corporation are not merely figureheads in the concern over whose affairs they are given power. If they did not know that oney was being used illegitimately, it was at least their duty to know, and their fallure in this respect bordered very closely upon the criminal in its effect. While directors of a large bus ness enterprise cannot be expecgive personal attention to all details of management, they should be required to exercise such supervisory power as will control the policy of the

tion and disclose serious violations of law if any exist. It is the duty of directors to direct That is what they are employed for and it is that for which they are paid. This duty rests no more upon the board of directors of a telephone company than of any other. A man who has not the time or the inclination to give to

management. They go into the sheep vision requires should be honest SECRETARY CORTELYOU'S POLICY. industry when sheep are high and sell out when sheep are low. They sow their fields to one crop year after year low. Having accepted a position of until the soil is depleted. They keep such importance, he should make his scrub cows that do not yield milk influence felt in snaping the affairs of enough to pay for the feed. They buy the corporation. When a board of directors says directly or by its general policy that it is asking from the public nothing more than what is right and just, that it has and will have no funds to spend for corruption of public offiporation who resorts to dishonest methods will be discharged, there will be no occasion for going upon the witness stand to throw responsibility upon others. But mere announcement of such a olicy is not enough. Boards of directors should inform themselves of the purposes for which large money are spent. If the nature of the siness of the concern will not permit supervision of expenditures in advance. directors can at least inspect accounts prefer, the West desires a multitude of lafter the expenditures have been made farm-owners who will from year to and require information as to the persons to whom large sums are paid, and for what account. Payment of a small fortune to Boss Ruef, besides the paynent of a regular monthly salary of \$1200, was of too great importance to be passed over without investigation if the directors were doing their duty faithfully. Their plea that they did not know of the transactions shows that were willfully negligent or criminally acquiescent. This, however, does not in the least lessen the guilt of the manager who performed the active part in bribery proceedings.

> John Barrett, our John, has hit upon new scheme for raising funds for charitable projects. He recently atng in charge the raising of funds for e proposed George Washington University at the National Capital, and then ways and means were under disussion he suggested that every person resent be taxed \$2 for every minute he talked. Barrett talked fifty minutes and paid \$100 for the privilege. In the ourse of his remarks Mr. Barrett said that during his official life in foreign countries ne has time and again heard eat surprise expressed that there was o National university at Washington. in all the Latin-American republics the national capital is also the national seat of learning, and he deployed the fact that Washington boasts of no such institution. If Mr. Barrett can general adoption of the plan of imposing a tax of \$2 a minute on talk, there will be no trouble in raising funds for the university he much desires to stablished. He might induce the United States Senate to adopt a rule of that kind at the opening of the session next A talk tax on Senators would be better than a mint.

There is something amazing in the roposal made in Connecticut that the institution of that state be so amendd as to permit trial by jury in damage ases against corporations. There is no ocasion for astonishment that the hange should be desired, but the surprising feature of the situation is that t was not effected years ago. That state alone has such a restriction in ts constitution, based entirely upon the theory that a jury cannot be trusted to give a corporation a square deal in a amage case. The people seem never o have grasped the idea that if jury rial is forbidden because a jury will e favorable to the plaintiff, the preimption may fairly be entertained hat a court will be favorable to the orporation defendant. But they seem at last to have wakened to the realizaon that there is no reason why damage suits against corporations should not be tried before the samé tribunal that hears all other cases.

The announcement that a building ermit was issued to the Commercial Slub for construction work to the value of \$100,000 does not mean that this sum represents the total value of the buildng to be erected. The permit covers only the steel and brick work. The ng will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000, and when contracts are made for other portions of the work additional permits will be issued. Without an explanation of this kind the figures might convey an erroneous im-pression as to the cost of the structure. The same procedure is doubtless folowed in securing permits for other large buildings, so that the amount one permit cannot be specified in any one pern taken as the total cost.

Hill's son ascends the throne at a ignal point in railroad history. as read aright the signs of the tir he may achieve greater fame than has come to his father. Working hand in and business man of the empire trib ary to his railroads, it is within his reach to become the greatest American captain of industry. His task is simple: Let the railroad be the servant of

The depth of a mother's love was ilstrated a few days ago in the case of Washington woman whose infant child had died., She borrowed a neighbor's baby, paying \$1 a day for the opportunity of bestowing her affections upon it. When the mother of the child went to get it, however, the bereaved voman refused to give it up until she was arrested and the baby taken away by force.

The old saying that men who live in glass houses should not throw stones might well be modified to read that men with false noses should not smoke elgarettes. Recently a New York man with a celluloid nose attempted to light cigarette when his nasal appe caught fire and burned so furlously as to put out his eyes,

Even the best of playwriters will make fatal errors. A famous author wrote a play in which the second act took place two years after the first, but oying the same servant girl. How ab-

Climbing to a confiding citizen's window and asking him to gather up and hand over his valuables is a new phase of twentieth-century burglary not destined to be popular with the victim.

All things considered, it is better and heaper to buy a franchise straight from a city than crookedly through purchase of Councilmen or Supervisors Let Mr. Hearst move on to Portland.

He can get here in time to lose another election, if he can find a candidate who will stand for him It can never be said of James J. Hill

that he didn't give his boys a chance. Senator Bourne walked as well in Washington as he ran in Oregon.

Government Finances Are Not to Ad-

vance Private Interests. sington Dispatch to Boston Herald. Probably the day when Government noney can be dumped into Wall street at alarm cry of stockbrokers has passed for a time. Secretary Cortelyou has let it be known in a quiet but emphatic manner that his financial policies are going to be conservative. The departings. Government funds will not be used

to advance private business interests. Neither the Secretary nor his friends are making comparisons with the administrations of other Secretaries. Nevertheless, it is seen already that whatever may be, he intends to steer clear of criticisms that have been leveled against the administration of the office in recent times. It has been charged that there were leaks in important financial news matters. Information was said to each the National City Bank in New York before it was known to any one else outside the department. The channels through which this information was conveyed to New York have been well known

Since he became Secretary, Mr. Cortelyou has directed that news of the department must reach the public through is his office. The free and easy methods of the last few years have been curtailed. quarters.

The Aldrich law, enacted by the recent Congress, will afford considerable relief in financial matters. There will be less necessity for extraordinary methods than 12 M.—The gentlemen of the press will necessity for extraordinary methods than heretofore. Mr. Cortelyou has already exercised his discretion under one clause of the law and directed that National banks be allowed to retire as much as \$9,000,000 of currency a month. He proposes to test this provision for a little

while and escertain how it works. among the banks heretofore the new Secretary will eliminate it. He intends to distribute Government moneys as impartially as possible among National banks It is within his discretion to direct that customs receipts be deposited with National banks, but such deposits will not be made at present.

OPPORTUNITY TO BUST A TRUST Let the Public Cease to West Socks and There'll Be Nothing to It. Washington Post

stablishment ordered that the rank and tle of the French army should not wear cks, and subsequent reports justified be wisdom of the policy in the better the wisdom of the policy in the bett nealth of the army. At an early day the Ohio Valley huntars never wo locks when they went on a deer dri in cold weather. Some years ago Kansa; reported a case of wonderful political success achieved by a statesman who discarded socks as an article of wearing

It may be that a great many of us will be forced to it. The socks trust is after us. It met last Saturday and orum advance of 15 per cent on all lines of hostery. It was as scionable as it was arbitrary-this graband as illogical. The demestic cotton crop of 1905 was less than 11,000,000 bales cotton the cotton crop of 1906 is above 13,000,600 bales. Here is an advance in price on an increase of supply. Like all trusts, this socks trust nullifies the law of supply and demand.

The cotton schedule of the Dingley law was made designedly and outrage was made designedly and outrageously high in the name of the great Republican ex-doctrine of reciprocity. For example, stockings, hose, and half-hose valued at not more than \$1 a dozen are taxed 67.29 per cent; valued at more than \$1 and not more than \$1.50, the tax is 58.66 per cent; valued between \$1.50 and \$2, the tax is \$2.14 per cent, decreasing as the article is more valuable, which must be edifying to men and women who wear cheap socks and stockings. Company here in overalls as a common

Armed with the cotton schedule of the Dingiey law, our commissioner, Mr. John A. Kasson, went to France and negotiated a reciprocity treaty that would have reduced our tariff rates on hosiery considerably, and it was estimated that at the same time it would have increased our sales of cotton seed oil to France by many millions. Mr. McKinley sent the treaty to the Senate and orged its ratifi-cation. Thereupon appeared the socks trust and the treaty was done for. That was six or seven years ago, since when the hoslery trust has had a prac-

tical monopoly of the American market and made millions out of it. It has now conspired to squeeze another 15 per cent-out of the public, though the present cot-ton crop of the South is upward of 2,003. 000 bales in excess of the last crop. We are not without hope that some of our more successful octopus chasers may feel called upon to get on the track of this concern and run it to earth,

REACHING A SERIOUS STAGE. The Growth of Skyscraper Construction in New York.

Engineering News.

With an enormously rapid growth in multiple of tall buildings in all districts of the city, residential, commercial and financial, the downward recession of the streets from the level of free light air is reaching a serious stage. In rope, with vastly less pressing condit is already a distinct recognition of the fact that the welfare of the com free ground area are of somewhat different character, yet related. In some sections New York City is already approximating a state where it has contact with the atmosphere only along the house fronts and the roofs.

ALL ROADS LEA

fronts and the roofs.

The worst feature of this is not the restrictions of light or air, because the buildings must be made attractive to tenants and self-interest therefore watches over these desiderata in a measure. The serious thing is the transit question. Great assemblages of people are massed along parrow, streats with question. Great assemblages of people are massed along narrow streets with usually only one tributary street, a street utterly inadequate to give passage to all in an emergency and badly congested even by the normal distributed traffic. May it not be feasible to secure by the May it not be feasible to secure by the general building regulations such provision of passages, courts and lanes in the skyscraper regions as would give more elbow room in the streets, at the same time insuring a more healthful condition as regards light and air distribution and greater opportunity for esthetic development of the city.

The subject of encroachment of buildings on street and sidewalk space, both

ings on street and sidewalk space, both at the surface and overhead, is a related matter for careful study. The unfortunate, injurious conditions existing in most cities are so patent and have so often forced themselves on the attention of nearly every thinking citizen that no de-tailed reference to them is required here.

Birmingham Age-Herald.
The musher is
A puny heast;
Of living flings
He is the least

He is the least
His brain share
Methinks, must be
No larger than
The smallest pea.
A nulsance ne—
No doubt of that.
What shall we do?
The answer's pat.
One remedy
Has not been tried—
Destroy him with
A sermicide.

FROM A FINANCIER'S DIARY. Market and Press Almost Drive Him To Solitude of a Cell.

Wall-Street Journal

If the financial genius of a great railroad system had time to keep a diary a
day's entry might read like this: doal of what I say in the newspapers is as new to me as to anybody else. I'm still a front-page subject. No cartoons

today, thank Heaven!

\$ A. M-I but my breakfast, hoping
for once to beat them, but fail again.
Three gentlemen of the afternoon press! will I see them? I can't help seeing them. They send word that it's very special. There are eight—all sociably impertinent. They treat me as if I were a public character, but I'm getting used to it. "Mr. ——," says the spokesman, "the president of the Northeastern and Elsewhere says you are coing to retire. Is it. where says you are going to retire. true?" They hold me 20 minutes, help me on with my coat, and escort me true?" familiarly to my carriage.

9 A. M.-More gentlemen of the after

noon press waiting at my office. I to them I have just seen eight of the fraterulty. That doesn't matter. The were assigned to my office, lest the others

10 A. M.-The market oper 11 A. M.-The market is falling all apart. I have done nothing this last hour but answer telephone calls. What is the matter with my stocks? How do I know? What is the matter with other people's stocks? The antercom is full of reporters. My traffic manager is welting. He says I sent for him. Per-haps I did. I can't remember. My bankers are calling for me. What re-

be no longer denied and are shown in.
I haven't any idea how many. Was
thinking more about the interview just
ended with the bankers. There is a rumor abroad, the reporters tell me, that I'm broke, that my bankers have thrown me over and are selling my stocks. The cross-examination lasts nearly a half All retire but one woman hadn't noticed her before. She wanted : very trilling thing—the story of my life. How did I get my money; was it worth while, and what will I do with it? She works for a magazine, I finally unloaded her on a secretary. 1 P. M.—I see my traffic manager.

2 P. M.-There seems no bottom to this

3 P. M.-I receive the gentlemen of the 3 P. M.—I receive the gentlemen of the morning press, who eye me suspiciously. In their wake is another magazine person wanting material on "How to Succeed Though Honest."

4 P. M.—I transact a little railroad

5 P. M.-I reach the club without adenture and meet several friends by revious appointment. II P. M.—Home! If this thing coninues I shall devise means to reach my

se by secret passage.
Midnight-Have had the belis taken out of the telephone. Wonder I never thought of it before. There is a fiction that this is a private number, but though I have had it changed twice the last onth nothing can be kept from the o me on a private matter-and I such of the press calling me up to say a cer-tain somebody said I ought to be in fail. Had I any answer to make? Forget what I said, but sometimes almost wish I were in fail. Getting into bed the called up to make sure there was nothing I cared to say about anything I had or had not said.

A man tried to see me today to act as

my publicity agent!

Baron in Overalls Turns Miner. Joplin (Mo.) Dispatch in the New York Times. Baron Paul von Zglimski, until recently European representative of the banking house of Flint & Co., of New York, whose engagement to Miss Helen Nicholson, a rich young woman of Joplin, was announced two weeks ago, has just entered the mines of the Crown Crest Zine and Lead Mining

shoveler at \$2 per day. The are the property of his final father.

business is to begin at the bot-

Senator Spooner Hasn't Chosen Yet.

New York Times. Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, ac-ording to a friend in this city, has ot yet made any plans for associat himself with a law firm in this. It is understood that the Senator, who has announced his intention to come to New York to practice law proposes to form such alliance, al-though he has not yet taken any steps n this direction.

Senator Spooner has already denied the rumor that he was to become general counsel for the Hill lines. denying this report he took occasion to say that he would not become counsel for any single corporation.

Tenor Bonci Attains Regal State. Washington (D. C.) Post.

Manager Hammerstein's injunction proceedings against Tenor Bonc shows that great singers have quit-regal state. Cabins de luxe and privte compartments must be provided munity requires restrictive measures to for them when they travel, with pay-protect against this. The question of ment of expenses of them and suite, interspacing of buildings and proportion of and in the case of Bonci \$890 gold

WORD PROTEST ON THE DIAMOND Wonderful Language Now Needful to Tell of Busebull Battles.

New York Sun. request of many native philologists foreign students of the ever amaz-By requiand forei waxing English language we present today a new exercise and less Soon every breeze will bring to our et the clash of resounding words. The chestra is tuning up for the prelude. So the melodious burst will fill the world. Our artist today is Mr. Charles Dryden

of the Chicago Tribune. His palette is much richer than the English John's "Within the lurid shadow of Mount Siag." Alabama, was fought this glorious fight. Neither side was in championship form. There was a beautiful array of boots and

A sentence we especially recon-beginners. Also to poets with a enlarge their vocabulary. Now color words and tone words and strange eccents of new broils: One chunk and a boot

Meek's lowly chuck.
Mike and Little Breeches.
He had seen Bill's hoave.
Overall cosed out of a tight grack.
With the bags full Overall smoked Lister way from the plate.
Vaughn's smoke eaters kicked all our Vaughn's smoke eaters kicked runs across the plate and said wel he side.

Poetical and mystical language. The bulletin which recounts the decisive strug-gle within the lurid shadow of Mount Slag has this presumably symbolic in-

In many ways the closing gams with the Barons looked and listened like a world's series conflict. No cuff buttons or anything like that, but the noise, the color and the chow-chow effects were there.

like that, but the chow chow effects were there.

It saddens the heart to know that "Seebaugh was not feeling well and gave way to that gingerly kid, Kahoe"; but it is a satisfaction to be assured that the heart satisfaction is the satisfaction to be assured that the satisfaction to be assured that the satisfaction to be assured that the "gingery kid" "pegged the first one." It will also be noted with contentment that "Chance threatened to give Taylor a quarter if he bumped one on the piccolo." We leave with regret the noise, the color and the chow-chow effects of this grand tongue, of which the ingenious Mr. Dey-den is but one of many masters. Why insist on Esperanto? Why not stick to this gifted and romantic idiom of the 'skintight diamond?'

SOUTH DAKOTA DIVORCE REFORM People Grow Tired of Their Section Being Held Up to Ridicule.

Chicago Tribune.

The most striking and gratifying evidence of the growth of the sentiment against easy divorce is seen in the action of the Legislature in South Dakota, That body has just passed a law requiring a residence of one year in the state and three months in the county before a divorce action can be brought, and providing that all divorce hearings shall be

n open court.
That is a blow at the Sloux Falls diworce colony, and the dispatches indi-cate that the bill was passed for just that purpose. The citizens of South Da-kota have grown tired of being held up before the country as people willing to before the country as people willing to let out the machinery of their courts for farcical divorces, in order to attract men and women who are expected to spend money lawishly during their temporary sojourn in the state. In putting an end to that scandalous condition South Dakota has merely followed the example of other states. Western and Eastern. It is not so long ago that the City of Chi-cago was the Mecca for easy-divorce seekers, and that a stock subject for jokes in the comic papers was the encounter of first, second and third ex-husbands and wives in the fashionable society of that city. South Dakota is growand as it grows in material thing it develops a higher sense morality and of its responsibility the rest of the country. The growth the rest of the country. The growth of that sense will finally put an end to all divorce colonies. If people are to be re-lieved from intolerable marital relations by law, they should at least have reasons so weighty that they are not ashamed to stand up among their neigh-bors and proclaim them.

Says Extreme Age Due to Smoking.

Butler (Pa.) Dispatch.
Mrs. Elizaberth Freeman celebrated
per one hundred and thirteenth birthday in her home at Madison township.

me ad assistant in the office of his ture father-in-law, Frank Nicholn, who is one of the best-known ning engineers in this section.

The believe the only way to learn the best to be an inveterate smoker, and spent to day with her pipe in her mouth most of the time. She says smoking has been the greatest pleasure of her life, and she believes she would not have lived so long had she not had her pipe.

Make a Bluff.

Houston Post.

If there isn't any pleasure
Waits for you beside the way,
If there's not a thing to grin at
In your journey day by day,
If you've got excuse for kleiting
And for stirring up a row,
Don't you do it! Dou't you do it!
Just be happy, anyhow,

Just be happy, just be happy;
Take the fiddle and the bow.
Smusgle it against your shoulder,
Limber up and let her go.
All the world is full of music
And there's joy in every atring.
Till you get all outdoors laughing
And you make the schoes aing.

It's a duty you are owing

To the world to shake your feet.
And to life your voice in single'
Till the music fills the street;
If the world is dark and gloomy
And you haven't got a friend,
It's your duty to disamble,
It's your duty to pretend.

If you meet the world a-grinnin',
Then the world will grin at you,
You can laugh the clouds to flinders
Till the blue sky glimmers through;
If you just pretend you're happy.
With your whole heart in the bluff,
Then almost before you knew it,
You'll be happy sure enough!

