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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1907

## A GREAT CHANGE IN MINNESOTA.

A few months ago the captains of industry were weeping and wailing over the terrible blows that had been struck at the reserved rights of the This was while the rate bill was before Congress. Its passage, they declared, would be the final outrage which would demolish the Constitution. Nothing would be left of those sacred state rights for which the revolutionary fathers bled and died. Congress had indeed some shadowy authority over interstate commerce, but it was too vague and spectral ever to be made of practical account. The real, effective regulation of the railroads was a privflege rigorously reserved to the separate states. Thus Mr. Aldrich argued tearful pathos and Mr. Foraker took the same ground.

A little while afterward, "ere those tears were dried" which Aldrich and Foraker shed over the destruction of the Constitution by the rate bill, the states began to exercise their reserved rights. They began to make practical use of the sacrosanct privilege of regulating the railroads which Washington. Franklin and Jefferson had for-Virginia, Minnesota and other states passed laws which fixed a maximum for passenger and, in some cases, for transformation scene. Like a flock of sheep before the devouring wolf the captains of industry, shepherded by their lawyers, fled to the Federal Courts. Of course they were not scared on their own account, but the pre-clous Constitution was again in dan-Shattered by Congress when it passed the rate bill, that long-suffering cument had now been torn to shreds by the state Legislatures. It was discovered that the reserved rights of the states were quite as unconstitutional as the Interstate Commerce Commission with its power over rates In fact, the final doctrine of the mil-Monaires and their lawyers seems to be that anything whatever is unconsti-tutional which really cuts down the charges of the roads and compels then to treat all their patrons alike.

It is in Minnesota that the change is most startling. Minnesota enacted a law regulating both freight and passenger tariffs. This ought to have set the captains of industry off into fits of joy. It was the "reserved rights," their adored fetich, in practical operation. Foraker ought to have writter a paean and Aldrich should have danced a hornpipe to see their theory of railroad regulation so triumphantly applied. But nothing of the kind hap pened. The captains of industry and their lawyers are beautifully superior They went sorrowfully to the Federal Court and begged for an injunction against the enforcemen of the state law which a short before had looked so tantalizingly levely to them. The ground for the in-junction was that "The sole power to regulate commerce rests in the Na-tional Government." To borrow an expression from the classics, wouldn't that jar you? Not interstate commerce, mind, but all commerce is to be regulated by Congress henceforth if their new theory is adopted by the courts. And it may be adopted, for judges are lawyers and the more intricately unreasonable a proposition looks to the laity the more attractive it is to the legal intellect.

The logic with which the Minnesota lawyers support this novel doctrine would have been a delight to Alice in Wonderland. Here it is, denuded of its logal swathings and perplexities. The total amount of a railroad's earnings is the sum of its earnings in each separate state. Hence every state law fixing rates affects this total and therefollows that every such state law is unconstitutional. Beautiful is it not? It is equal to the schoolmen's calculation of the number of angels who could dance on a needle's point. It is ingenutty run mad. By similar reasoning constitutional right to enact any law us and still startilizity movel to our forced to leave Seattle, Port Town-

whatever to regulate corporate business. For example, a law to tax railroads in Oregon affects their profits here and therefore affects the sum total of their profits throughout the Nation. Hence it pertains to inter-state commerce and is unconstitu-

But any reasoning passes muster with our corporations and their attor-neys which will cover an evasion of the law. What they really want is to escape from legal control. When the Federal Government touches them they states curtail their privileges they flee to the Federal courts. They want the full protection of the law with none of its restraints or burdens. Instead of submitting like good citizens to reasonable control and paying their taxes honestly they wriggle from one court to another in a ceaseless effort to clude all authority. The manifest purpose of the corporation lawyers is to establish the principle that neither the states nor the Nation can constitu-tionally regulate the railroads. Their belief plainly is that, once emancipated from regulation, they can resume the ourse of unrestricted plunder and discrimination which was followed for so many years before Mr. Roosevelt took things in hand. They long for the fleshpots of Egypt. The latest reports of the Government officials show plainly enough that many great corporations have no intention of obeying the interstate commerce act unless forced to do so with a strong hand. But the ultimate outcome of this systematic rebellion against control is not likely to be what the corporation law yers expect. Once convince the people that the great corporations are beyond regulation and we come face to face with public ownership. It cannot be evaded. Perhaps the captains of inustry want public ownership. haps that is what they pay their lawers to promote by the method of in-rection. But whether they want it Hrection. or not, and whatever it is that they pay helr lawyers for, one thing is certain

ownership appreciably nearer.

Every move such as they have just made in Minnesota brings government

SORRY DAYS FOR THE GREEDY. Before the election. The Oregonian offered congratulations to City Attorney, Treasurer, Judge, Engineer and Councilmen, because they seemed to have hypnotized the people into voting ore pay, just as others last Winter-County Auditor, Assessor, Treas-School Superintendent, Justices of the Peace and numerous deputieshypnotized the Legislature into enacting more pay for county officers. ngratulations were premature, for it turns out the people were not hypno-The office-holding patriots will go on serving the public for the old salaries, which they were glad to get. As condelences now seem in order, The Oregonian will substitute them for ongratulations.

'The people's injunction against higher salaries shows that the increased pay for county officers would be enjoined the same way, had the people the opportunity to put the ban upon them. The county office-holders will draw forty per cent more pay. They are lucky that the electors They are lucky of Multnomah did not call the referendum on their more-pay appe-tite. The gentlemen in the soft seats of the courthouse are better favored than their neighbors in the city hall palace. The County Auditor is lifted from \$2000 to \$2400 a year, and his deputies correspondingly; from \$2000 to \$2500; School Superintendent from \$1500 to \$2500; each of two Justices of the Peace from \$2000 to \$2400, and Assessor from \$3000 to \$4500. this increased salary for the Assessor Treasurer and School Superintendent to be paid after the county elections next

All these office-holders, in taking the soney, should give thanks that the people have nothing to say about it and killing the goose that lays the golden can't prevent.

measure of its members and found that \$100 a month exceeds the measure of their statesmanship.

This is a sorry revelation for the methods the falling supply will succeed members of the Council. But they, in preventing the early exhaustion of like most stupid folk, seem to learn more from hard knocks than from ound sense. On many occasions the last two years, their journey along the path of wisdom might have done them good, had they but heeded the knocks. They might have known that they could not "play hoss" with the Mayor in a game of giving away the streets. protecting the Southern Pacific on Fourth street, befriending the gas cor pany, helping the liquor interests, and harkening to the call of numerous "special interests."

The chief lesson of the election is that the people "are on." They pass an They pass an ordinance for a new gas franchise, determined to rebuke the old-time gas graft in Portland, and to seize the first means for doing it, although there was probably a better method further off, of curbing the greed of the present gas. company, by revoking its franchise. And they reject for Mayor the man who was supported by gas greed, franchise greed, corporation greed, liquor greed and vice greed.

These are not successful times for "playing double." The people won't tolerate it. It is a hard knock for the special interests, of various sorts. And next time the public servants seek more pay, they should not all swoop down on the tressury at once. They should give taxpayers a breathing spell between times.

### A POINT OF THEOLOGY.

The Catholic Sentinel kicks up its heels in unseemly antics over a fancled error in The Oregonian's theology. If we were really as benighted as the Sentinel pretends to think, its duty would be to pray for us instead of jeering; but we imagine that our neighbor is more interested to obscure the rays of tisticians and scientists who earn their truth that emanate from The Oregonian than to become itself a source of ll-lumination. The immediate cause of the Sentinel's hilarity is what it calls inconsistency" in our account of the New Theology. The Sentinel dines and sups on inconsistencies. Unlike the old weman "who lived upon nothing but victuals and drink," our neighbor subsists upon verbal quibbles and, the diet being rather windy, the intellectual product which it generates is

essarily a little unsubstantial. The Oregonian said there was nothing It should not be inferred by this refew in "The New Theology." It said also that The New Theology was the precise opposite of what our theologi-ans had been teaching for a thousand years. This is the inconsistency which excites the Sentinel's witty gambols. It forgets that, as a rule, theologians damages have ever been paid, that the are just about a thousand years behind industry under the American flag was the rest of the world. A proposition destroyed forever, and a large amount may be old as the hills to the rest of of capital and hundreds of men were

theological instructors. This is the case with the dogma of the Immanence of God.

The Sentinel is quite correct in say ing that the difference between panneism and immanence, as Dr. Campbell teaches it, and as everybody else In fact there is no difference at all except verbal quibble. Immanence is pantheism sugar-coated for the con sumption of people who are scared at names. The Sentinel seems to accept the New Theology. If it really believes the same thing. The Oregonian congratulates it upon a happy conversion to the doctrine which Spinoza borrowed from the Greeks and which is older than Christianity. There is nothing like keeping up the continuity of history.

A HALT ON WASTEFULNESS. From numerous points in the northvest come reports of sawmills closing or working shorter logging camps also curtailing their output. These reports are always ac ompanied with doleful opinions re the outlook for the lumber Quite naturally the closing down of a sawmill or logging camp with its attendant discharge of a large number of employes, works a hardship on the community affected unless the mill is in a large city where there is a speedy absorption by other lines of industry of the labor thus re-Shipping is also feeling the effect of this weakness in the lumber market, and there has been a material decline in freight rates. But there may be some advantages in connection with this slackening in one of our greatest

A few years ago, when logging camps logs which their operators would have en glad to put on the market at less than one-half of the present prices, and the mills were unable to dispose of the lumber at \$8 per thousand and less, the situation was regarded as serious but eventually proved a blessing as prices were doubled shortly afterward In a degree these weak spots in the umber log market are not dissimilar n their results from the periods of de pression which force a man to hold a piece of real estate which in time ap reciates in value and makes him rich There us today a profligate waste of forest wealth wherever lumbering oper ations are conducted in the West. The scarcity and high prices for stumpage in the "pineries" of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, have reduced this waste to a minimum, but out here in the far West, where there is still an abundance of the raw material, a vast amount of small timber is still sacrificed in logging operations, and there is also a serious waste in the man

Just at present Pacific Coast lumber nanufacturers are encountering competition from a new source, the railroad ie trade with Central American ports, being captured by the Japanese, are sending over a very good grade oak ties, which are sold at prices that shut out the splendid fir ties that in the past have been going down from East in our own country, our milis are encountering the competition of the mills of the South, which seem willing much smaller remuneration than will satisfy timber bolders and millowners in this country.

But the Pacific Northwest in the end will be the gainer by this lull. Cheap timber and cheap lumber are rapidly becoming things of the past, and every lull that has ever happened in the in-dustry, has been followed by a higher level of prices. When our mills began work on the wonderful forests of the West their exhaustion seemed a matter of centuries. Now it is a matter of years, and not many years either. the characteristic American desire fo egg, can be suppressed in no other way, If they failed to appear, not even the best directed efforts of those who to replenish by artificial forestry

### SEIZURE OF A SEALER.

Dispatches from the North announce eizure by the revenue cutter Rush of a British sealing schooner, with sevent skins on board. This is a notable achievement for the sealing division of the revenue service and will prove beyond cavil that these Summer cruises the northern seas, which have been a distinctive feature of life in the revenue cutter service, have not been in vain. To be sure, it has been about a decade since the capture has been made, and throughout the sealing season during all of those ten years, there have been from one to four American cutters spending the holiday season on the Summer seas which lap the icebergs of the North. Of course the presence of this expensively maintained fleet of cutters has not materially affected the catch of the Canadian seal-ers, for the branding iron of the Government long ago scared the fur in Behring Sea, and they are now captured beyond the protected zone.

The details of this last seizure are not fully known, but, if they are similar to those which have been made by the zealous employes of Uncle Sam in the past, it will be only a matter of time until we shall again be called on to pay a good round sum for damages. seizures made by the United States cutters previous to this latest exploit, cost his Government \$400,000 together with the interest which accumulated during the numerous years spent by Congress in seeking a knothole through which we could crawl and escape the penalty of our foolishness. It would be interesting indeed if some of the able sta salaries by telling the world how many seals there would be in the sea today. if the naughty Canadian sealers re mained at home, would do a little figur ing on how much we have lost through the maintenance of a revenue fleet in

Behring Sea for twenty-one years. To the cost of maintaining this fleet would of course have to be added the immense sum which we were forced to pay Great Britain for what the fleet accomplished, and beyond doubt the sum total would reach imposing figures. erence to one of the leading industries, cultivated as it were by the revenue service, that its efforts have been barren of results in other directions It succeeded in illegally seizing so many American sealers, for which me

send. Astoria and other sealer-outfitthe British flag. Under that flag they were immune from persecution by the British cutters and at the same time were assured of liberal damages ase they were fortunate enough to be eized by an American cutter, manner in which the United Government has handled the sealing uestion is nearly as interesting as Dr Jackson's reindeer experiment, rastly more expensive.

Trial marriages have been fully dis ussed and the subject dismissed as not worthy of further consideration. But now comes a California woman with the request that she be granted a trial divorce. This request she made in the utmost sincerity to the judge presiding over the divorce court. She didn't want complete divorce, but would like a emporary divorce, which she could ter nate if she concluded that she would rather endure her husband than live had its origin in the suggestion made some time ago that marriage certificates might be issued with divorce cou ies to break the matrimonial bonds in due legal form without the delay and expense of a divorce suit. By merely tearing off one of the coupons and filing it in the office of the County Cierk, the parties could be legally divorced. trial marriages and trial divorces are to exist in fact, why not have them exist

The irony of fate is seldom more noticeable than in the death of Harry Hamlin, who was thrown from his automobile and instantly killed at Buffalo Monday. The Hamlins, father and opment and improved breeding of fast arness horses than any other men in the United States, and crack roadsters as well as grand circuit stars from the Hamlin horse farm are to be found throughout the country. Had Hamlin remained immune from the automobile craze which is supposed to be so detrimental to the industry which made his family famous, he would probably be alive today.

Raisull, the noted Moorish bandit, is said to be considering a project to go n a tour in vaudeville in Europe and America. The allurements of the footlights in his case are enhanced by an offer of a pardon and a pension if he will leave Morocco. There is undoubtedly a feeling among some of the peo ple who have been abducted and abused by this noted bandit that he ought to be shot. Still there are a good many people behind the footlights who are deserving of the same fate.

Blame should not be laid on the Salem band because the boys refused to play for less than \$40 on Memorial Bands are not organized for fun and glory and it takes more than enthusiasm to keep the members to-gether. What, by the way, is the matter with the people who did not con-tribute the necessary fund? Is default in pairlotism to be charged only to the musicians?

In the municipal court the other day Mr. Khury, under arrest for alleged wifebeating, said the charge was ridic-ulous. "I bring my money home, and then she goes through my pockets while 'm asleep and takes it all away. Which is tough on Mr. Khury. He should try the experiment of giving her half the fund before retiring and see what a difference there would be in the morning.

The conciliatory movement which ome of the peace loving people are attempting to bring about in San Francisco between the striking carmen and their employers, would progress if the promoters could tem-porarilly restrain the strikers from placing bombs under the cars, and from The city Council will now perceive these periodical lulis in the demand for that the electors have taken the lumber and logs, should be welcomed. nocent people who prefer riding to

> Mr. Bryan accuses Roosevelt of stealng his ideas. He should be thankful. providing they were worth stealing, for in the hands of the President they se-cure a circulation and consideration which might not be possible with a man who staggers under a crown of

ing the campaign, was a great deal But we really do not think that is the reason it went overwhelmingly for Devlin.

coming city administration will have \$5,000.000, or a great part of it, to expend under the new bond issues. Naturally Mayor Lane was anxious that his successor be an honest man. Councilman Preston, one of the Solid

tried to beat him and the public had not forgotten. Councilman Belding played in luck. is about 10,000, between elections.

you don't believe it, ask Harry Lane, or George Chamberlain, or John Manning. Tom Word knows, too. Now that the election is over and everything is serene, it may be hoped

that County Judge Webster will find it convenient to return and spend a few days in Portland. Remember, Mr. Devlin, the consoling epitaph inscribed by the Arizona cow-boys on the tomb of a departed com-"He done his damdest; angels

The only way we see now to get Resublicans in important offices is to derise some scheme to have them nom-

could do no more.

Possibly there were some voters, too Monday, who remembered the gas franchise fight in the Legislature last Gentlemen who bet on elections are

There are no bouquets either, for State Senator Bailey and his ready letter writer.

apt to forget that the East Side is

The defense at Boise appears to be disposed to admit that Steunenberg was killed

The "interests" are not wholly with out consolation. Look at that Council.

Is it really going to be a Rowe's

"SQUARE DEAL." CENTRAL NOTE Comment on President Roosevelt's Indianapolis Speech, May 30,

Nebraska State Journal. The greater part of the speech is an ssurance to the railroad men that hey must submit to regulation, and hat if they do, their industry will not be harmed.

Steers n Middle Course.

New York Herald.
Mr. Robsevelt, while iterating his devotion to his plan for regulating the raflways, takes occasion indirectly refute recent statements as to his alleged ultraradical intentions and to disclaim any purpose of injuring the

### Should Not Distress Railroad Men.

Chicago Tribune. There is nothing in his speech which should distress railroad men who are will-ing to obey the law and to accept the President's advice to keep out of politics, of railroads to obtain the money required for necessary improvements.

Speaks for Strict Justice to All.

Chicago Record-Herald. Taken as a whole, the speech regarded as an argument for strict to all. But the emphasis is placed where it belongs in the present stage of the great debate. So, through their chosen spokesman, we have a message from as well as to the people, a message which those who direct the business use of wealth in its corporate form will do well

Justice for Railroads and People. Denver Republican. The President made it clear that his great purpose is to do justice and to se-cure justice for both the people and the railroads. All avoidable discrimination allroads. All avoidable discrimination s condemned, and he will employ his of-ficial power to the fullest extent that regulsite to compel the corporana engaged in interstate business to treat shippers to every class fairly and to give all an equal opportunity accord-ing to the nature of their business.

Safety Lies Along Reform Road.

Chicago Evening Post. There was fairness in the speech and the only warnings it held w warnings intended for the good warnings intended for the good to those who hitherto have refused to pay attention to danger signals. It is apparent that Mr. Roosevelt intends to live up to his promise not to run amuck among the corporations. He believes, and the people believe with him, that the way to safety lies along the road of reform.

Words of Comfort and Reassurance. New York Times (Dem.).

An unwented predigality in words of comfort and reassurance distinguishes the Indianapolis address of President Roosevelt from all his previous homi-ties upon corporation vice and virtue. It marks, evidently, a point of arrest or of turning in policies that recklessly pursued would invite disturbances of which all-sufficient warning has been given, and, we judge, has been heard. Nothing in this speech of reassurance could be more suggestive of the in-trospective view or of the sober sec-ond thought than the President's quo-tation of Lincoin's words, "Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another."

Start on a New Deal.

Springfield, Mass., Republican (Ind. Dem.) Of more immediate interest is the President's proposal and discussion o railroad valuation and National re striction of future capital Clearly no investor in existing railroad saues has anything to fear from a valuation of physical properties as proosed by the President. posed by the Fresident. Whether such a valuation discloses the existence of excessive capitalization or not, Mr. Roosevelt would let bygones be bygones in the way of stock watering and capital inflation. He would close the books in this matter and lay them away. Federal restriction of capital issues he would limit strictly to future operations, and while he would pro-hibit such issues to acquire stock in competing roads, he would admit them for the purpose of consolidating con-

Mr. Roosevelt a True Conservative.

New York Tribune Mr. Roosevelt stands for the exertion of all the powers possessed by the Federal Government to compel fair dealing on the part of the managers of the great railroad corporations—fair dealing toward the stockholders and toward the public. He would invoke National aid to stop the rate discriminations, overcharges, capitalization, dishonest stock manipulations and combinations in restraint of competition. But he would make no war on worthy and efficient railroad management, impose no injurious restraints on operation and seek no curtailment of honest valuations or reasonable dividends. The President is not a dangerous radical, but a true conservative. His Indianapolis speech breathes throughout the spirit of the constitution from Rurka which he used the quotation from Burke which he used at the Jamestown exposition: "If I cannot rm with equity, I will not reform at

State University Greeta President Kerr. Oregon Weekly (University of Oregon). To the new president of the Oregon Agricultural College the Weekly offers a welcome and expresses the wish that relations between the State University and the college at Corvallis may be even more friendly than in the past. Nine, was beaten because some one

The official relations of both institutions have always been generous, though occasionally the rivalry of athletics has been strenuous enough to cause uneasiness between the respective student bodies. Just now the re-lations in baseball and track are par-ticularly pleasant and a general spirit of tolerance seems to actuate both par-ties. There is no reason why there should be any rivalry between the two institutions except in athletics. Their work lies in different parts of the fleid of education and the preparatory student will decide to attend the one or

the other according as his tastes run to agriculture or the arts or literature. The people of Oregon are just awak-ening to the advantages of a college education and both Oregon and Corvallis will need to grow rapidly to keep pace with the increasing demand for college training. President Kerr is happily well qualified to fill the responsible duties of his position and is counted on to bring the Agricultural College to a high degree of efficiency.

Salaries of Governors of States

Washington (D. C.) Herald. By recent act of the Legislature of Illinois that state hereafter will have higher paid officials than any other state government. The salary of the state government. The salary of the Governor was raised from \$6000 to \$12,000, and the compensation of other state officers was correspondingly increased. The next best-paid Governors are those of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, each of whom draws \$10,000 a year. Massachusetts and Indiana pays \$8000. Most of the other states pay \$5000, New Hampshire and Delaware are on a \$2000 basis. South Carolina pays \$3000, Texas and Connecticut pay \$4000, although Texas is nearly fifty times as big as the Nutmeg state. Many of the legislatures this year, following the lead of Congress, increased the pay of their memgress, increased the pay of their mem-

Marrying Season for Actresses.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
Actresses who made enough during the cason to support husbands during the ummer are getting married now.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. O. O. HOWARD FRANCHISES NEVER IRREVOCABLE Admirable Record of Soldier Well Known in the Northwest.

New York Sun. General Howard is the most distinguished survivor of the Union Generais who made history in the years that tried men's souls between April 12. 1861, when Sumter was fired on, and April 9, 1865, when the great civil conflict ended at Appomattox. General Howard, in paying tribute to the memory of General Joseph Wheeler in the early part of last year, said: there is a comfort in thise that so many of them have left a record of integrity and bonor which our present and coming young men will do well to emulate.

Such is the record of Oliver Otis Howard in a long life devoted to his country in the fields of war and peace. The Union Armies contained no soldier who was more respected. Like Have-lock and Stonewall Jackson, he was a

deeply religious man in the camp and on the march, and always offered prayer before joining battle. There is a fine story told of General Howard's rebuke to a profane teamster who was trying to start a balky mule in the Tennessee campaign. "Excuse me, General," said the offender, "I did not know you were present." With great dignity the General replied: "I prefer. sir, that you abstain from swearing from a higher and better motive than because of my presence." On one oc-casion General Sherman wrote to General Grant about Howard: "I find polished and Christian gentleman, ex hibiting the highest and most calval ous traits of character." nappened that the young soldler who had been called "Pious Howard" at Sowdoin and had prayed with sick enlisted men when he was a cadet at West Point could say grace at mess in the stress of war times without pro-voking a show of impatience among men who could not understand his robust plety. Sherman understood it, lowever. He once said: "Howard is different from us; he believes in his

From the day Oliver Otis Howard left the chair of mathematics at West Point, resigning with the exclamation "My country needs me" when leave was refused him, until the last shot of the war, he was constantly at the from he lost an arm at Fair Oaks, always proving his mettle and rendering in-valuable services. From the Colonelcy of the Third Maine Volunteers he rose to the independent command of the Army of the Tennessee. With a calmness which was attributed to fanaticism, he was famous for expesing himself. Tremendously in carnest, he filinched as little from routine work as from danger. He set his staff an ex-ample by never taking stimulants. At Gettysburg, holding the key to the Federal position, Howard stood like a rock. At Antistam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville he handled his troops with uncommon skill and energy. Howard alone survives of the corps commanders who marched with Sherman to the sea. His Indian cam-paigns against the Nez Perces in 1874 and the Bannocks and Piutes in 1878 were conducted with the same zeal and thoroughness that marked his services in the Civil War. He has written ad-mirably about the heroic Caief Joseph. Events have proved so fast in recent

that Ceneral Foward remained in the Army until 1894, and was commanding the Department of the East, with head-quarters at Governor's Island, when he stired. After serving his country as soldier for 44 years he entered upon civic career which has added to his istinction. The keynote of it he retired. sounded at the dinner given him on October 31, 1894, in Brooklyn, at the time of his retirement from the Army, when he sald:

Howard is still doing his duty as a citizen on the active list, and he gets through as much work as most men 10 years his junior. Nothing is more likable about him than his fair judgments and generous estimates of surviving Confederates. With one of them, General Stephen D. Lee, like himself one of the eminent soldiers of the Civil War, he proposed a year ago to collaborate in a history of the conflict. If completed it will doubtless be just to In Oliver Otis Howard we of the North have a type of soldier whom we can-not too much honor on each recurring

Interview in New York Times

The world grows better and not worse, but it does not grow better everywhere all the time. Women of fashion seem to me to have lost in dignity of character to me to have lest in dignity of character and in general tone and culture. On the the other hand, outside this charmed circle of fashion I find the tone of taste and culture much higher than I remember it to have been in my youth. I find women leading nobler and better lives, filling larger and higher places, enjoying the upper air of thought where they used to rest upon the very soil of domestic care and detail. So the community gains, although one class loses—but that, remember, is the class that assumes to give standards to the rest."

Another Clear Statement as to Their

New York World.

The right to do business is neither a franchise nor a contract. Neither is the right to breathe or to work or to eat. Such things are included under the fundamental declaration of the inalienable rights of more than the such that the such than the such that the such than the such than the such that the such than the such that the suc mental declaration of the inalienable rights of man. A public tranchise is no more necessary to the use of a telephone than to the manufacture of gas or the running of a department store. Only when a public section. right of eminent domain, does a franchise become necessary. All such powers are Governmental and their exercise by private corporations is a terminable

A franchise is not and cannot become an inviolable contract, because the state constitution, article 8, section 1, specifically provides that "all general laws and special acts" by virtue of which corporations are created "may be altered from time to time or repealed." Therefore every corporation takes its franchise now any time. Whether this is equitable of fust or expedient, it is the law, and the Legislature under the constitution has the power. It is as much a violation of a lease at will for the landlord to ter-minate the tenancy as for the Legisla-ture to terminate or to regulate a franchise. The constitutional limitation is lature must guarantee its profits by re fraining from any act that would diminish them. Public improvements may compel the removal of a factory or a store to a less profitable location. No court would therefore enjoin a new park or the opening of a new street. All that could be recovered would be damages for the land and buildings taken for public use.

A franchise is a permit, a revocable grant, not a contract or private property. It is not either "irrevocable" or "inviol-

It is not either "irrevocable" or "inviol-able," for the simple reason that the peo-ple in making their constitution pro-hibited that very thing. SERENITY OF SECRETARY TAFT

Undisturbed by Other Responsibilities

He Is Auxious About the Red Cross. W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald. William Howard Taft is the most omplaisant and serene man in Washthe foliage in the parks, and although he has many serious things to think about, he gets more pleasure out of existence than any other man in pub-lic life. While he is always pleased when he hears that somebody is sup-porting him for the presidency and is always sorry when he learns that somebody isn't, he cherishes no resentment and doesn't know what disap-pointment is. He couldn't stir up an unkind thought if he tried, and the controversy in Ohlo over his indorse-ment for the Presidential nomination iety. The heathen may rage and the wicked may imagine valu things, but he isn't saying a word. When anybody asks him concerning the Presidential nomination he smiles that 40-acre smile he is famous for, and says that he is "out of politics" and has matters of greater interest and importance to think and talk about.

in the Civil War. He has written admirably about the heroic Caief Joseph.

Events have racved so fast in recent personal Foundation of the County Parts that most of us have forgotten that Central Foundation in the county of the County President Roosevelt's successor; Porto Rico is blossoming as the rose, and the ters under his jurisdiction have been disposed of in a manner equally satisfactory, and now Secretary Taft has taken up the Red Cross, of which he is president, and is anxious to interest the people of the country in that great international movement for "first all to the injured," because the United States is very far behind in comparison with other great nations.

> Roosevelt No Respecter of Persons. Washington (D. C.) Dispatch.

Among the employes recently dis-missed by Judge Ballinger, the new Commissioner of the General Land Of-fice, was a man who was at Harvard with President Roosevelt. that when the news leaked out that Judge Ballinger was preparing to rid his bureau of "dead timber" it was in-timated to him that should he look both sides and a painstaking work, record he would discover that the President's former classmate was siderably more efficient than the missioner had been led to b Judge Ballinger couldn't see it way, however, and then the luckless employe's friends carried his case to Secretary Garfield, Judge Ballinger's official superior, who, by the way, at-tended college with the Commissioner. tended college with the college friend the whole matter back to Judge Ballinger, and that official stood firm, the result being that the President now has an opportunity to put his college friend in some other department of the Gover ment, should be care further to utilize the latter's services

Milkman's Horse Prefers Parlor,

Philadelphia Record.

A runaway milkman's horse broke over the lawn of John Devoe at Elizabeth, N. J., plunged through a bay window into the parior and took possession.

TONGUE-TIED

THE VOICE IN THE BACKGROUND-"SPEAK TO HER, BILL; SHE'LL HAVE YOU, IF YOU'LL ONLY SPEAK TO HER."