The Oregonian

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Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

10 to 14 Pages	1 cent
16 to 28 Pages	2 cents
30 to 44 Pages	3 cents
46 to 60 Pages	4 cents

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1907.

THE LANTERN AND JIMMY.

A capitalist whom Portland knows, and who has made in past times considerable investments here, was recently heard denouncing President Roosevelt in the most vehement terms—not classical English, but slangy, not to say profane. The President was accused of being "the wrecker of National prosperity." His course towards the great corporations and the money interests, it was said, "had made it impossible to get money from a bank, except with a lantern and jimmy." And then more "cusses," of most emphatic kind.

But we think this individual, like so many others, owes his difficulties to his own instincts and practices as a plunger; and the kind of plunging he has engaged in is part of the very business that the American people mean to bring under regulation. The purpose is to put a check upon those kinds of speculation and extortion through which vast fortunes are accumulated, at the expense of the American people, by playing on the one hand upon their necessities, and on the other upon the propensity for gambling. The American people merely want a square deal. They intend to put a stop to the accumulation of colossal fortunes through bunco methods.

It is admitted that President Roosevelt has taken the lead in the movement in this direction. He is bringing great capitalistic corporations to account for their methods; he is stopping public robbery, and probably is making it difficult for public robbers and mere plungers or speculators to get money. His efforts afford warning to the people at large not to put their money at the disposal of the jayhawkers of finance and exploitation, with chance of getting left in the outcome. If this is what has made it impossible to get money out of a bank except with lantern and jimmy, the result certainly is all right.

But what need or cause is there of alarm for any legitimate interest? None whatever. Some say the railroads are hard hit by the policy of the President, and will build no more lines. But their regular reports show that the business of the railroads of the country never was so great as now. Moreover, we all know that they are immensely behind the demands of the country for service, and every day they plead congestion of traffic as the excuse for extraordinary delays and non-delivery of goods. There is not a line of business that can get deliveries on time. The roads are choked with traffic. Yet the policy of bringing the railroads to accountability is said to be destroying the railroad business of the country.

Let us see what foreigners say about the railroad situation in America. Here is the London Statist of June 15. In an elaborate article it points out the opportunities for European capital in the United States, and explains why it should be ready to come here. It says that inasmuch as our country still possesses immense undeveloped natural resources, the forces responsible for the vast development and expansion of trade and industry are still responsive and operative. It remarks that the productive resources of the United States are not yet half appropriated and developed; and it believes that this view will be held by European investors. While it is certain that greater governmental control will be exercised, it is equally sure that the authorities will not permit injury to the railway industry; and on the whole the effect of governmental supervision will be to give the railways of the country better standing than ever.

So it will be in all the great lines of legitimate business and industry. Plungers may not find so credulous a people to skin, or to reap harvests from, and money may not be so "easy" for them as heretofore. But there will be less robbery of the public, and less frequent accumulation of illegitimate and colossal fortunes. As for the railroads, since they have more business than they can do, more traffic than they can handle, are making more money than ever before, and more than they can rightly employ—except in the extensions which so many refuse to make—there need be no sympathy with their appeal to the people to "let up" on the determination to bring the operations of the railroads of the country under reasonable supervision and control. Talk of the lantern and jimmy only discloses the quality and intent of the transactions which the Government is censured for interfering with.

THE REFERENDUM.

The referendum was never intended to be made the instrument of revenge or private spleen, or of retaliation. Yet so it is being used, or attempted to be used, by persons directely interested or concerned in acts of the State Legislature.

Two years ago the railroads threatened to employ the referendum club on certain measures which they did not like. But they backed out at the last moment. In this year of grace the County Court of Multnomah County pursues its feud with Sheriff Stevens by having its political machine, made up of a long list of county employes, operate to defeat a statute enacted by the late Legislature placing the custody of prisoners in the Sheriff's hands and fixing the maximum price for jail meals. The County Court took the custody of prisoners away from the Sheriff without warrant and the Sheriff got them back through the Legislature. Then the County Court tried to "get even." It has failed, through a decision rendered at Salem yesterday by Circuit Judge Galloway, who holds to be defective all petitions prepaed for the referendum on four important measures.

Granting that it may have been, or may be, proper and desirable for the people at large to vote upon the proposals contained in these four acts, The Oregonian thinks that the referendum was not the proper remedy for all of them. The immediate effect of its invocation on the State University appropriation would be to embarrass and greatly to injure that institution. The Oregonain some time since suggested that the proper method for adoption by the State Grange, or by any body which desires to regulate the State University, is the initiative. It is not too late now for initiative bills. Let the Grange prepare a measure containing a reasonable university appropriation and submit it to the people. If the County Court of Multnomah County, too, feels that it has yet a just grievance against the Legislature for supporting the Sheriff, let the gentlemen composing that body prepare an initiative bill fixing the status of county prisoners and the maximum charge for meals of prisoners. But let them pay the expense of circulating the petitions out of their own pockets, and not the county's.

We shall get around, after a while, to a situation in Oregon, through legal decisions and the operation of a correct public sentiment, where we shall learn the difference between the initiative and referendum and employ each in its proper functions.

AGAIN THE SALMON PLIGHT.

Canneries on the Columbia River are working short shifts. Once they were busy this time of year. But now they cannot get enough salmon to keep them going.

There might be some consolation if the supply this year would hold up to that of last year and the season before. But it has diminished. And there is scarce hope that it will not fall off still more. While railroad blasting on the north bank and heavy rainfall in Portland Tuesday night (almost a "waterspout") may be piloting many salmon safely past their enemies, Ed Rosenberg, Henry McGowan, Sam Elmore, Frank Seufert and Celilo Taffe, up to Warden Van Dusen's empty hatcheries, that is past believing for a person who continues to have respect for the cleverness of the salmon hunters. Nor will those gentlemen believe that such a miracle has been wrought to save the fish from their clutches. If there ever has been a miracle, on behalf of the salmon, they will not remember it, unless Rogue River Hume shall bring back to memory the last two seasons, when they quit fishing at the end of the August closed season (after the open season was extended by two State Legislatures, through their political influence, just as long as any salmon remained in the river worth catching).

The old fight between salmon gear on the Columbia River continues, the old wholesale grab for fish keeps up, the old failure of the supply to recuperate from the exhausting drain is repeated every year—in short, the supply of early fish is fast nearing destruction, and the late August salmon, evidently maintained by hatcheries, is almost all that remains. Upon this August supply the fisheries are turning the same relentless war, by abolishing practically all of the close-season period that would shut them off from fish worth catching, and, when htey chose, by ignoring closed season completely.

This paper has pointed out the danger many years. It has but echoed the opinion of numerous authorities, including many of the salmon men themselves. But, unable to agree on remedies or have any applied, the salmon men have been striving for the biggest grab of fish, resolved to get all they could while any should be found in the Columbia River. They knew that the day was coming when there would probably be few salmon. But they set themselves to get all in sight and to let the future care for itself.

The salmon plight comes from three main causes. First, there is too much gear. Second, seven days a week fishing is too long and Sunday should be closed. Third, the continuous closed season is too short and does not come at the proper time to protect. Hatcheries alone will not make good the ruin wrought by too much fishing. When one considers that there are more than 2000 gillnets, whose combined length is some 550 miles, and, in addition, 400 traps, 75 seines and 75 wheels, all striving night and day to gather in as many fish as they possibly can; that the gillnets take about 65 per cent of the total catch, the traps 20 per cent, the seines 15 per cent and the wheels 5 per cent, he wonders that even a few salmon escape to the hatcheries or the spawning beds. He also perceives where most of the checks must be applied. It will not appeal to the sober judgment of two states that the cure lies in abolition of wheels. The cure lies in reducing the destruction of salmon by the gears.

The outlook is discouraging. The fisheries are so selfish that they can neither agree among themselves nor let up their greed. Ere long we may expect to see many fishermen unable to find work at their accustomed occupation and much packing capital lying idle. It seems necessary that conditions should become worse before they can become better. Then at last the salmon supply will be restored, after long years of effort on the part of the fish authorities and of idleness on the part of the fishermen.

EFFECT OF A JOINT RATE.

Demand for a joint rate on wheat from non-competitive points on the O. R. & N. Co. to Puget Sound emanated from the Puget Sound millers. These gentlemen have never posed as philanthropists, and it is but fair to presume that they sought a joint rate, not for the purpose of increasing wheat prices, but, on the contrary, to enable them to purchase supplies at lower figures than they are now paying. A few small middlemen and farmers in the interior, by a peculiar line of reasoning, seem to have decided that it is to their interest to aid these millers in their campaign for cheap wheat. We accordingly witness the Puget Sound milling lion and the farmer lamb lying down together and roaring and bleating their woes to the Washington Railroad Commission. The Puget Sound milling trust, with the aid of its farmer friends, has introduced much evidence alleging that wheat sells at higher prices at Tacoma and Seattle than at Portland.

The millers in O. R. & N. territory and buyers for both the Portland and Puget Sound markets have testified that there is no difference in the prices paid at the two ports, if an average is taken throughout the season. Aside from the regular market quotations throughout the year, which bear out the testimony of those opposing the joint rate, there are certain natural conditions which corroborate their testimony. Wheat is a commodity of world-wide production and world-wide consumption. In no other commodity on earth is so much general interest shown or is there such a general knowledge of prices and the conditions which make prices. The Puget Sound millers and exporters and the Portland millers and exporters sell in exactly the same markets. They pay the same freight rates to those markets, and, taking one month with another, they receive the same prices for their products. As remuneration for their work in financing the movement of this wheat, and handling it, they are entitled to a profit. But that profit can never be excessive or unreasonable, for the reason that there are large numbers of buyers ready and willing to do the business at a fair margin of profit.

If, as alleged, the philanthropic Puget Sound millers wish to get over into territory directly tributary to Portland in order to increase the price of wheat, we must assume that Portland buyers are not willing to handle the wheat at as small a margin of profit as the Puget Sound buyers. This is absurd on the face of it, for there are more buyers operating in this territory, in keen competition, than in the Puget Sound territory. These buyers have certain "fixed charges," such as salaries, office and warehouse rent, that must be met whether they are handling wheat or not. Naturally it is to their interest to handle as much wheat as possible, and at the smallest margin consistent with safe, legitimate business principles.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The glorious Fourth is the day when we express our patriotism. The way we express it tells more or less of its nature and value. A patriotism which can be adequately depicted by shooting off firecrackers, yelling and imbibing whisky is doubtless an excellent thing in its way and place, but there is a better kind which cannot be represented by mere uproar. The one kind is boastful, defiant, self-satisfied and not too well informed of what is doing in other countries. The other is eager for the truth, whether the taste be sweet or bitter, and its inspiration comes from knowledge and candid thought.

We do not believe that patriotism of the hilarious, noisy kind is on the wane in America. We hope it is not. There are, and always will be, a great many useful citizens who do not know very much and who cannot think very deeply. Still they love their country, they are proud of its achievements, and it would be a sorry curmudgeon who should deny them the privilege of proving their devotion to the flag by making a noise. Uproarious patriotism may not be fading out, but the patriotism which investigates, thinks and looks into the future is certainly increasing. There is room for both.

The way we celebrate the Fourth of July corresponds to the character of our patriotism. If it is of the hilarious sort, we are satisfied with noise. A boastful oration, the jubilant strains of a steam organ, plenty of firecrackers, compose the sacrifice which we offer to the Goddess of Liberty. If our patriotism is of the reflective sort, we gladly dispense with part of the uproar and think well of an oration which deals intelligently with National problems. Since most Americans are thinking harder today than for many years before, gunpowder and whisky play a more modest part than they once did in our celebrations and rational oratory seems likely to dethrone the steam organ. We welcome the speaker who has something to say and the courage to say it.

In the harmony of our National rejoicing sundry new notes are audible to the attentive ear. We are still proud of our history and love to hear it recounted; but we can acknowledge without resentment that other nations have also achieved greatly during the last hundred years. Liberty, democracy, the rights of man, have advanced in the Eastern Hemisphere as well as in the Western. The noble watchwords which inspire our hearts resound from England to Japan. The ancient populations of the Orient have learned to shout the battle-cry of freedom. We do not lead the world in progressive legislation. Some problems which still perplex us have been sovled elsewhere, and we are learning that political wisdom is no unique possession of America. It is distributed pretty impartially throughout the world.

In our history we find much to be proud of, but some cause also for humility. Through the shoals and breakers we have steered the ship of state without wreck. The noble hopes of the Revolutionary heroes for humanity we have realized in the main, but not all. We have made our failures. Some high resolves we have not kept, some vows before the altar of liberty we have broken. Truly we have subdued the wilderness and made it a habitation for man, but we have also wasted our forests. The desert has blossomed with harvests of fruit and grain, but the tares of greed have blossomed, too, and triumphant crime has extorted tribute from the Nation's heritage. Wonderful has been our triumph over hostile Nature, but on their sandbanks by the North Sea the Dutch wrought greater wonders.

We Americans believed for a generation or two that we had devised a system of government which was self-acting. It required nothing, we thought, except fuel and oil. Now we have learned better, and our Fourth of July orators tell us that there can be no such thing as a self-acting government. The best that human ingenuity can devise requires constant sacrifice of time and thought, and the studious devotion of its citizens.

A perfect government would fail without this, and ours, though better upon the whole than any other nation enjoys, is not perfect. We once believed that it was a divinely inspired machine which would infallibly grind out a grist of human happiness forever. But the grist as it comes from the mill is sadly mingled. With the changing years government must change and grow. It should be a living organism, evolving with the Nation, expanding as population multiplies, developing new power as new needs arise, multiplying its beneficent activities as civilization advances. How to make of the Constitution a guide to a broader National life instead of a jailer who shall imprison heroes and quench ambition may be our greatest problem. We listen gladly to the patriotic orators who help solve it.

Our celebrations look forward rather than backward. The Nation marches toward a future greater than its past. The land of the free shall conquer a higher freedom than it has ever known. The home of the brave shall nurture a race braver than all recorded heroes. Great hearts shall dare to break for their country. Great brains shall have courage to spend themselves in the mighty victories of peace. We shall do deeds worthy of immortal song and poets will be born to sing them. America has yet to bear her Newtons and her Miltons, but one day we shall see them. The art, the science, the religion of the future, must be invented here. Here the old problems that have vexed the ages must be solved. Here there can be no rest, no surcease from perpetual toil of mind and body, till man has broken his last chain and the everlasting hunger for justice has been appeased.

It has been so long since this country enjoyed a protracted era of dollar wheat that the trade is still skeptical about the maintenance of present prices. There are, of course, uncertainties in the future course of the market, but the ease with which it rallies from every slight setback is pretty conclusive evidence that the dollar mark is not very far out of line with actual values. It is a remarkable situation when both America and Europe are troubled with short crops of wheat, and, even making due allowance for the speculative insanity which of course has some effect on Chicago prices, it is this condition at home and abroad that makes the shorts hustle to cover on the slightest rumor of further crop-damage on either side of the Atlantic.

If the managers of yesterday's automobile racing had treated the few thousand patrons to some good racing between the star drivers before the inevitable storm broke, there would be less dissatisfaction over the affair. There was plenty of time after the clouds began to gather for pulling off the event which the big crowd paid $1 per head to see. Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Seibel are not Oregonians, and might be excused for not knowing when a rain squall is coming, but someone in command should have informed them.

The two women in a hack who were dragged through the streets at breakneck speed by a runaway team Tuesday night escaped without a scratch. They are entitled to great credit for their rare presence of mind in refusing to jump and risk life and limb. There are rude persons who might think that the women remained in the hack because they were too frightened to jump, but there is no evidence to warrant such an ungallant inference, and accordingly they are entitled to commendation for their bravery and judgment.

The Harriman system has $700,000 for a tunnel to get into Portland from territory already abundantly supplied with railroads — Puget Sound — and nothing for a railroad from a territory —Central Oregon—which has no railroads and will have none, perhaps, till Harriman gets ready. Has Mr. Harriman no duty to the public dependent on his railroads for transportation that he can be obliged to fulfill? Apparently not. Certainly he has none which he acknowledges and freely discharges.

Can't these Japanese understand that California, though as extensive in area as the Island of Nippon, is only a fractional part of the United States? San Francisco a fraction of California? And the lawless hoodlums only a small fraction of the Bay City population? A few A-B-C lessons in geography will put a stop to a lot of unnecessary perturbation.

Were it granted that all which has been said about the ill treatment of miners in Colorado by mineowners were true, we still are at loss to see how the murder of Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, is to be justified.

It has been about thirteen months since R. L. Stevens was elected Sheriff of Multnomah County, and it now begins to look as though he was to have an opportunity to conduct the office to which he was elected.

Many an impressive spectacle has been witnessed in this country of ours. The latest is that of the richest man in the world hiding from process of law.

Schmitz has announced his candidacy for Mayor of San Francisco. He also announced once upon a time that he was an honest man.

How will Homer Davenport feel when he learns that his native state has extended the open season of torture for man's pleasure?

These sharp, heavy showers will make light work the next two months for the army of Oregon volunteer fire wardens.

Chehalis set an example for other Pacific Northwest cities when it voted $80,000 for street improvements.

No one now can charge that ex-Mayor Schmitz lacks self-esteem or what the boys call "nerve."

Perhaps Mr. Harriman will put on one of his new gasoline motors between Pendelton and Portland.

CONTROLS ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES

Wide Powers Given the New York Commission.

New York World.

The New York State Utilities Commission, which began work Monday, has these powers:

To regulate and control all railroads, street railways, gas and electric lighting companies.

It can compel all transportation corportations to give safe and adequate service at just and reasonable rates.

It can prevent rebates and discrimination in rates between different classes of shippers, or passengers, or kinds of traffic.

It can compel all common carriers to furnish sufficient cars and motive power to meet all the requirements of the public, both as to passengers and freight.

The Utilities Commission law provides against the giving of free passes except in a few limited instances.

No franchise shall be capitalized in excess of the amount actually paid to state for the franchise.

The capital stock of a corporation formed by merger shall not exceed the sum of the capital stock of the consolidated companies.

No corporation shall purchase or hold stock in another common carrier corporation unless authorized by the Commission.

DRINK AND THE UNWRITTEN LAW

They Often Travel Together, Recent Examples Demonstrate.

Chicago Journal.

The unwritten law seems always to be hand-in-hand with drink. In the Thaw case, all the participants were habitually full of liquor. In the Loving case, lately on trial in Virginia, father, daughter and the murdered man all were users of whisky. Whisky caused the crime against the girl, if crime there was, and whisky brought on the murder.

Miss Loving testified that she had had two drinks with Estes, the young man who was killed by her father. Then, she alleges, she took a third, and "thinks it must have been drugged," for everything seemed to go around and after a while she lost consciousness. The next morning, however, she chatted unconcernedly with friends, had breakfast with them and never said a word about the horrible fate she claims had befallen her until she was questioned by her father.

It was brought out in the trial that Judge Loving is a habitual drunkard, accustomed to going on long and violent sprees. He does not appear to have been drunk at the time of the killing, though the probability is that he was under the influence of liquor; but, at any rate, physicians testified that indulgence such as he is used to affects the mind and it is certain that drink had a remote if not an immediate effect upon him in producing the mood that led to the crime.

Drink is the cause of most of the things that compel an appeal to the unwritten law. If Miss Loving had not taken three drinks of whisky she would not have been assaulted, and probably if her father had been a man always in possession of his senses he would not now be on trial for his life. If Estes had not been a drinking man and had not offered drink to Miss Loving, he would be alive today.

All three were victims of whisky, and therefore there does not seem to be any reason why decent people should concern themselves greatly about the woe that has resulted. If a woman drinks she must expect to get into trouble. If a man drinks he must pay the penalty.

Taft Kinsman of Emerson.

Moncure D. Conway, in "Emerson at Home and Abroad."

It is perhaps not generally known that Secretary William H. Taft is a kinsman of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips and Phillips Brooks.

Thomas Emerson emigrated from England to America in 1635. It may have been from York, where a Ralph Emerson was knighted by Henry VIII (1535), or from Durham, where the mathematician of that name lived, whose heraldic arms were the same as those of the knight. The lions from this coat-of-arms are still traceable upon the tomb of Nathaniel (son of Thomas) Emerson at Ipswich, Mass. Thomas became a farmer and baker at Ipswich. He was thrifty and made money. His will, dated May 31, 1653, distributes a large property among his family. He gives to his "loving wife," Elizabeth, the annual rent of his farm and six head of cattle, and if she shall marry again she is to have £6 annually (a considerable sum in that time and place), also "the little feather bed and one bolster and two pairs of sheets and two cows," and half the fruit of the orchard. The loving wife is also appointed sole executrix, while Lieutenant-Governor Symonds and General Denison are to be overseers of the estate. His son John, who married the Lieutenant-Governor's daughter, went to Harvard College after his marriage, and there graduated in 1656, having earned the money to pay for his own education. He became a minister at Gloucester, Mass., and from him descended the anti-slavery orator, Wendell Phillips, the most eloquent American clergyman, Phillips Brooks, and Hon. Alphonso Taft (father of the Secretary), sometime Attorney-General of the United States and American Minister at Vienna.

Takes Rockefeller for Dr. Aked.

New York Herald.

That John D. Rockefeller loves a joke was again demonstrated on a recent Sunday at the close of service in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church. Many members of the church talked about the incident and laughed heartily in recollection of it.

An elderly woman, a stranger, attended the services and wished to congratulate Dr. Aked on his sermon. After the services she walked toward the pulpit, where Mr. Rockefeller was standing chatting with a few friends.

The woman, who is very near-sighted, approached Mr. Rockefeller, grasped his hand, and cried: "My dear Mr. Aked, I am awfully glad to meet you. Let me congratulate you on your splendid sermon. It was worth coming miles to hear."

Mr. Rockefeller, not the least bit embarrassed, smiled most graciously, said he was glad she liked the sermon, and hoped she would come often to hear him preach.

Mr. Rockefeller told Dr. Aked about the incident, laughing heartily over it, and saying he considered he was very much flattered in being taken for the pastor.

Stolen Watch Hidden by Obliging Hen.

New London (Conn.) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

A setting hen innocently served as an accomplice after the fact of Claude Palmer, 20 years old, in the theft of a $50 gold watch. John W. Mizen talked with Palmer on the street, and directly afterward missed his watch. He told the police. They suspected Palmer, and Patrolmen Leary and Jeffers were detailed to find him. They nabbed their man as he was coming out of his henhouse. They were about to leave when a hen stood up, and among the eggs under her they saw the watch. Palmer then confessed.

Cow Swallows Dynamite — and Lives.

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

A cow belonging to Henry Wilson, Willow Wood, Ky., swallowed two sticks of dynamite, and residents of that section are giving her a wide berth pending developments.

THE PET NICKNAMES OF ROYALTY.

Peep Into Private Life of Kings and Princes of History.

Youth's Companion.

Nicknames, complimentary and otherwise, have been freely bestowed upon English soverigns and princes from the earliest times. Any schoolboy can recall such instances as "Richard Coeur-de-Lion," "John Lackland," "Bluff King Hal," "Bloody Mary," "Good Queen Bess," "The Black Prince," and "The Merry Monarch." Even when there is no distinctive epithet to catch the fancy, a nickname has sometimes, in the popular mind, almost supplanted the fuller and statelier form.

It was "Prince Charlie," not Prince Charles, who was Scotland's darling, whom she celebrated in ballads that keep his memory green to our own time. It is "Prince Hal," not Prince Henry, whom we delight still to remember, and it is he even after he had ceased to be the wild prince and become the conquering King, concerning whom Drayton in his "Agincourt" queries proudly, where shall

England see again
Such a King Harry?

Shakespeare, too, depicting the victor of Agincourt at his manliest and kingliest, makes him bid the hesitating French princess, in the famous scene of wooing, to "avouch the thoughts of your heart with the looks of an empress; take me by the hand and say, 'Harry of England, I am thine.'"

With such good excuse in history and literature, we may surely claim a right to be interested in the royal nicknames of our own time.

Forty years ago we learned, on the authority of Queen Victoria herself in her Highland journal, that in the home circle the Prince of Wales, now the King, was always "Bertie"; the Princess Royal, "Vicky"; Prince Alfred, "Affie," and the Princess Helena, "Lenchen." Later, after she became the Empress Frederick, "Vicky" was more often called "Pussette"; and the youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, was, almost to the time of her marriage, simply "Baby."

King Edward, his "Bertie" days over, became to his children, as many other British fathers do, "The Gov'nor." Later, on ascending the throne, he acquired a new and more distinguished nickname, but recently divulged. It is "Edrex"—a convenient condensation of Edward, Rex The Queen has never been nicknamed.

The present Prince of Wales and his brother, the late Duke of Clarence, answered readily, when they were midshipmen, to the names of "Sprat" and "Herring." Their sister, now Queen Maud of Norway, is still "Harry" in the family; and it was she who bestowed upon another sister, the modest and retiring Duchess of Fife, the clever mock title of "Her Royal Shyness."

FIRST GIVE THE LAW A CHANCE.

Practical Tests of Earning Value of Reduced Passenger Rates.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

A report is heard that the western railroads have agreed to accept the 2-cent-a-mile legislation in states where it has been enacted and to forestall it in states where it has not been adopted by adopting that figure as the general basis of rates. Official corroboration of the rumor is not yet furnished. It may be developed from the basis of that experimental arrangement in Missouri, where the railroads have agreed to try it for three months, which is an entirely inadequate length of time to determine the effect on business of that rate.

It would be a judicious course for the railroads to agree to the experiment for the rest of the year, or till the next meeting of the Legislature. By so doing they will avoid such self-impeachments as that which the Pennsylvania Railroad is contemplating, of practically asserting that it has made the ordinary traveling public pay the cost of carrying the commutation and excursion traffic at low rates, thus inflicting an unjust discrimination. This, if true, would be a justification for the law.

But a more important phase is that by giving the rates a fair experiment the railroads will avoid the obnoxious attitude of trying to nullify and defeat legislation. If after a fair test the traffic returns show the effect to be unsatisfactory they will have evidence in their statistics to support an application for amendment. The probability is that the effect of the 2-cent rate on main lines—in this section of the country at least—will be to enhance traffic so as to make up for the reduction. On branch and local lines it is quite possible that experience may show the propriety of changing the law to allow a higher charge. The policy of a fair trial and basing the application for a change on the actual traffic statistics where it results unprofitably will put the railroads in a far stronger position with the people than the resort to retaliatory schedules or court injunctions.

Lockjaw and the Glorious Fourth.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The Health Department has issued its annual bulletin on the subject of lockjaw. Premature accidents are bound to happen and every parent should commit the advice to memory and not forget it till after the Fourth.

The advice is in substance to secure medical attention for every wound, even though seemingly slight. Before the doctor comes—indeed, without waiting a minute—wash the wound thoroughly and keep it open to the air until tetanus antitoxin has been injected.

The germ of the disease that causes lockjaw is inactive in the open air, but as soon as it gets excluded from the air, as is the case in a closed wound, it develops an exceedingly virulent poison. Antitoxin administered in time gives certain safety. Neglect of simple precautions may result in hideous death. It is foolish to take any chance of such a fate.

A Genuine American Bombthrower.

Baltimore News.

The only American bomb-thrower is the small boy, and the period of his greatest activity is July 4.

BUCKET SHOPS ON THE RUN.

Outlawed by Several States—Gamblers Mostly Flee to New York.

Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Several of the rich states have outlawed the bucket-shop, the last to do so being Massachusetts. Preceding it were Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri and Maine. The Bay State joined in the movement only the other day, and there has been an exodus of the gamblers from Boston. Many of them went to Rhode Island, and a prominent citizen of Providence has started a movement to proceed against them in the next Legislature of that state. Connecticut, also, is wrestling with a prohibitive bill, and soon that iniquitous industry will have nowhere to rest outside of New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio. There are no other states where the game will pay, and the bucket-shop gambler will have to confine himself to the "legitimate" operations in Wall street.

And Wall street is bad enough, in all conscience. When the New York stock exchange truckled to the practices which brought Gates into prominence five or six years ago, it shirked an opportunity to declare the legitimacy of its operations, and there are many able writers who have no more respect for its pretensions as a financial institution than the commoner gambling operations which so many of the states have legislated out of existence. To confirm this poor opinion, it may be observed that some of the larger bucket-shop firms have sought to give their business the appearances of regularity by affiliating with one or more of the New York exchanges. Whether this pretense will meet the objections of the statue of course remains to be seen.

It is surprising that this iniquity has so long been tolerated in a country making such high claims to morality as the United States, which has outlawed the lottery, and many of the other forms of gambling which cannot be carried on except in secret. The bucket-shop has been brazen for years. Its victims are numbered by the hundreds in every community of any considerable size. They never have had a chance for winning against the game, any more than the country bumpkin has in the hands of a sharper who can stack the cards against him. New York State is full of such immoral joints, and why our lawmakers do not proceed to put an end to their activities is something incomprehensible. We may hope, however, that the example of Massachusetts will in the end influence New York to do its duty, as it is usually one of the last states in the Union to be influenced in favor of any reform.

CARE TAKEN OF THE INDIVIDUAL

Rev. T. B. Ford Falls Foul of Colonel Wood's Seattle Address.

PORTLAND, July 3.—(To the Editor.)—The following extract from the remarkable address recently delivered before the students of the University of Washington by our distinguished citizen, C. E. S. Wood, politician, corporation attorney and lecturer, is as startling as his assumption in taking advantage of a public occasion to fulminate his individual opinions, religious and scientific:

> In the realization that the individual is nothing and the race is everything, we place ourselves in harmony with nature, who cares nothing for the individual, however great he may be, but ceaseless is the perpetuation and betterment of the race.

The above savors of that "much learning" which doth make men mad, and reminds me of a story told of Julia Ward Howe. She had become interested in a man who had suffered misfortune, and was in distress, and wrote to an eminent United States Senator in his behalf. The reply of the Senator was in harmony with Mr. Wood's position: "I am so much taken up nowadays with plans for the race that I have no time left for individuals." The authoress thought so much of the answer that she pasted it in her album with this significant comment: "When last heard from, our Master had not reached that altitude."

Christ, "our dear, sweet brother," as Mr. Wood designates our Redeemer in terms of repudiation, made his greatest investments in individuals. He came "close" to them, and touched them, and healed their bodies, relieved their distresses, forgave their sins, and none but God could forgive sins. It takes logic to kill, and not sophism. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Father's notice. Our own "dear sweet brother," Christ, said: "The very hairs of your head are numbered." It would seem that there is care for individuals.

T. B. FORD.

ELLEN TERRY TELLS OLD STORY

McClure's Finds It Has Been Buncoed and Stops Autobiography.

New York Times.

The much-advertised Ellen Terry autobiography, of which installments appeared in the June and July numbers of McClure's Magazine, has been discontinued on the ground that a great deal of the matter appearing in the autobiography was contributed by Miss Terry, in exactly the same words, to the New Review, an English monthly, in 1891. There were to have been seven installments, aggregating 75,000 words, in McClure's. The same matter was to have been published in "M. A. P.," an English weekly controlled by the McClure management.

Ellery Sedgwick, managing editor of McClure's Magazine, said that he had found the clue that led to the discovery—and it was a discovery—that a great deal of the autobiography had been published in exactly the same words in the New Review 16 years ago.

"We had received three installments of the work," said Mr. Sedgwick, "before we made that discovery. We had put two installments in type and had had cuts made. These couldn't be stopped. We were getting ready the third installment, which was to be accompanied by many illustrations. After some debate we decided that we couldn't afford to give a lot of dead matter to our readers. In the autobiography we found patches, some of them several paragraphs in length, which were word for word as in 'Stray Memories' by Miss Terry in 1891."

THAT RUDE PERSON AGAIN

—From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS IS ENGAGED IN A DEBATE OVER THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS—CABLE DISPATCH.