# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1907

THE DELUSION OF PROSPERITY

Who has seen anything of all this in Jury which the President's policies are said to have wrought upon the business and industry of the country? Is there a trace of it visible in Oregon If calamity has befallen the Nation be cause of railroad regulation and the prosecution of the Standard Oil pirates. Oregon ought to feel it in common with after will be November 24, 1968. the other states. Is business at a Meanwhile we have a State Bank standstill here? Is anybody out of Examiner who has devised a seal, in work? Are the mills idje? Has building ceased? Are wages down? Are prices falling? Have crops falled? If ance with section 5. our present condition is calamity, it is | 24, 1908, he may be able to proceed illimarvelously disguised in the habila-

Lumbermen whose orders at top prices even so late as last May. exceed the capacity of their mills are apt to suffer from a delusion of pros perity. When the wheat, fruit and po tato crops surpass all precedents, when dairy products exceed anything ever heaven that It may continue,

country just as dolorously. Everybody timber king. is busy, everybody is making money, the habilaments of wee; for the men to market.

nious theft, is that the millionaire contrary. He has every reason to remakes it an extremely arduous task loons have burst, and with the trust rage ought to move him to tears. He finds it difficult not to smile at them. victed malefactors make sweet music

There is some reason to believe that cry. Briefly stated, their principles The lumber manufacturer who are, first, that every trust magnate has an inherent and unalienable right to steal whatever he can lay his hands on; perity; and third, that to fine or im- its all the way from the forest to the prison a "prominent and wealthy citi- car. zen" for breaking the law is a social

beautiful to look upon? The battle cry banner. The confederated plutocrats, furl to the proud breeze the same leg- of the lumber manufacturing business est rates and on the best terms. Of and Populism,

end with the change of but a single standard "the free colnage of crime." Who would not blithely march to a turer of lumber who was forced to buy bloody death in a cause so noble? his logs in the open market.

THE ANTI-CANTEEN BLUNDER.

"The greatest mistake ever made in the Army management was abolishment of the Army canteen," Is the comment of a prominent officer stationed at Vancouver. Another officer, in criticising the W. C. T. U. for its efforts in abolishing the canteen, expresses the opinion that "They never did or could have made a move wherein they so absolutely played into the hands of the saloon-keepers."

These opinions are the result of official observation of the effects of the anti-canteen law, and they are statenents easily proved by even casual obervation of conditions in any city near which an Army post is located. As is stated by the officials in interviews printed in yesterday's Oregonian, the question as to whether the men are better off with or without liquor does not enter into the canteen controversy. The issue is whether the men shall secure pure liquors in moderate quantities under surveillance of the Government, or whether they shall go outside the barracks to be drugged with vile poisons and robbed of their hardearned money. The saloon-keepers favor the latter plan, and, strange as it may seem, they have the assistance of

#### BANKS AND THE LAW.

There has long been felt in Oregon the need of a sound state banking law. Other states have had such laws for many years. But Oregon was the last, or among the last, to acknowledge that the public had any right to know what became of its savings after they passed the wickets of a private bank. The associated private banks of Oregon, headed by the Portland banking trust, for years prevented the enactment of a good law, or any law, on the subject. If there had been a thorough banking law and searching official examination, such as the public demanded, and was entitled to, there would have been no failure of the Oregon Trust & Savings Company. It is the coming of this girl to his place, plain where a large share of the responsibility for this unnecessary failure must be placed.

But we haven't a state banking law even now, through the activity in the last Legislature of the banking interest and the allied corporation and franchise interests, which ran things at Salem. A law was passed, because the bankers were fearful of the conseuences if something were not done But they managed to insert this provision in section 34 (page 273, General Laws of Oregon, 1907):

Within 18 months after the taking effect of this act, all such banks shall conform to and in all respects compily with all the provisions of this act and he subject to examination by the examinor, and the penalties herein provided.

But eighteen months is not all. The act was filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 25, 1907. The overnor wouldn't approve it, evidentbecause he didn't think well of the whole business. All legislative acts. unless otherwise provided by an emergency clause, shall take effect 90 days after the Legislature adjourns. last legislative session ended February 23, 1907. Ninety days thereafter was May 24, 1907. Eighteen months there-

accordance with section 6 of the act. and is drawing his salary in accord-After Novembe gently in compliance with the 42 other Ments of prosperity.

A workman who receives higher wages than he ever got before is hard able to busy himself with the affairs of to inoculate with the calamity mania. the Oregon Trust & Savings Company to go where business, inclination or

THE NEW LUMBER RATE It is perhaps unfortunate for the lumbermen who are making a fight seen hitherto and prices have reached against the proposed increase in lumwar-time limits, farmers can scarcely ber rates that Mr. McCormick was seescape the heretical belief that they are lected as Ambassador to plead their pretty well off. The railroads are cause with Mr. Hill. While it is true swamped with freight, the local banks that Mr. McCormick's employers, the overflow with money, small savings great Weyerhaeuser lumber and logging accumulate in every household, enter- trust, have for years been quite close develops into new to Mr. Hill in business relations, there fields. If this be calamity, let us pray are other conditions in connection with the demand for the old rates that nulli-The commercial and industrial ruin fy any possible advantage which might that broods with raven wings over Ore- accrue from the existence of such rela gon is brooding over the rest of the tions between the railroad king and the As The Oregonian has frequently stated, the amount of profit everybody is saving more than he ever which the lumbermen and timber dealdid before, and seeking investments for ers are making out of the business a spanking surplus. Still we must not should not be the least consideration in rejoice. We must cast dust and ashes determination of what is a fair and on our heads and clothe ourselves in reasonable rate for hauling the product Such a basis for fixing appointed by Providence to set the rates would be a return to the reprefashlons for us, our first families, our bensible Huntington plan of "all that light-fingered plutocrats, are howling the traffic would bear." But the Weycalamity and we must howl with them. erhaeuser people, the largest holders of What makes the case difficult for the timber in the world, occupy a some mere honest citizen, the man who has what vulnerable position in the present not mastered the fine art of sanctimo- fight for maintenance of the old rates. . It is true that they are engaged in grabber has excellent reason to how! the manufacture of lumber, but their while he has none whatever. Quite the interests as loggers and timber owners are far greater than their interests as joice, in fact. His own prosperity lumber manufacturers. Mr. McComick was selling logs and stumpage a few for him to sympathize properly with years ago at \$4 to \$5 per thousand. As the stock gamblers whose inflated bal- most of the land from which he was securing logs was bought at \$6 per acre, pirates who have fallen on evil days or a few cents per thousand stumpage in the courts. Their shricks of woe and basis, the Weyerhaeuser profits at that time were anything but small. As the demand for lumber improved, prices In his sinful and irreverent heart he is advanced and logs and stumpage kept prone to feel that the howls of con- pace with the advance, until \$9 and \$10 per thousand was being paid. Weyerhaeuser syndicate and other these convicted malefactors, with their manufacturers of lumber who owned hangers-on and parasites, are about to their stumpage and paid no tribute to form a new political party with a novel the loggers, secured the benefit in full set of principles and an inspiring battle of this 100 per cent advance in prices. forced to buy his logs may have received some of the advance, but his increased profits through the big de second, that the God-given right of the mand for lumber were inconsequential syndicated pirate to plunder the plain in comparison with those of the men citizen is the only secure basis of pros- who owned the timber and made prof-

It is presuming too much to think crime. Nay, worse still, it is flippant. that Mr. Hill was unable to meet the These are the political principles of McCormick argument that the prothat Mr. Hill was unable to meet the the projected new party. Are they not posed increase in rates would ruin the business. He would simply remind or slogan, is not quite so original. In the representative of the timber trust fact, it is modeled upon a suggestion that, by lopping off one-half of the from Mr. Bryan. Ten fears ago that 100 per cent advance which had been great statesman heartened the courage made in the price of logs, the proposed of his serried hosts by inscribing "The advance in rates could easily be taken free coinage of silver" on his glorious care of. This of course would not dis pose of the question as to the reasonas they march to the defense of Stand- ableness of the rate, but it would effect ard Oil, and the destruction of Mr. tually block the argument that all of ter's department continued to ship in

should be charged up against the railword. Instead of "the free coinage of roads. For this reason, the case could silver," they will emblazon on their have been presented in a much stronger manner by some actual manufac

The advance in rates will force a readjustment of log and stumpage prices, and, while that readjustment is in progress, the sawmill men who are not holders of stumpage will experience much trouble. The men who will sutfer most by the change will not be those of the Weyerhaeuser type, but the smaller manufacturers, and it would been presented by one of those negatived by his own experience durng the 100 per cent advance in log and good record for fairness. eting a 100 per cent advance on logs and stumpage.

RIGHT VS. EXPEDIENCY. Expulsion by force from a Portland saloon-one of the lowest of a low class -- of a young girl who called there re cently, as was her custom, to solicit money from its patrons for the mercy and rescue work of the Volunteers of america, has caused much comment The saloon-keeper who accompanied his order to the girl to leave his premlacs by force, was arrested for simple assault, haled before Judge Cameron of the Police Court, given a hearing in which he admitted the charge, but justified his action to the satisfaction of the Judge by the plea that he ejected the girl from his saloon to protect her from the insults of men in the placethe patrons of his business. He was upon this showing discharged from custody without penalty.

There is more than one way of 'cokng at this matter. That of the salo n-keeper is outlined above, though there is reason to believe that this was not the true reason why he objected to work of the organization which she represented. It is easy to conceive that it is annoying for a person ome into a disreputable, even if duly licensed, place of business, and work against that business, first by open and conscientious disapproval of its purpose and methods, and again by urning aside into the coffers of charity money for the relief of the misery which the business is largely instrumental in creating. It must be said, however, in this

connection, that as a matter of pru-dence, wamen, and especially young dence. girls, should not go into or about places where evil-minded men congregate to drink and entertain themselves and each other with ribald song and story. There is a theory that any woman in this great and glorious country can go anywhere upon any legitimate quest without danger of insult, providing she carries herself with womanly dignity and modesty. This is fine in theory, but it falls far short of the facts of experience and observation. In point of and especially young girls, should not this time, for since his illness of two go upon any mission short of a dire Little good can result emergency. men congregate.

as a perfect right purpose calls her in this country, providing that in so doing she is not infringing upon the rights of others; but as a matter of expediency and of prudence there are places where woman should not go. Since, however, there are women, zealous, earnest and true, who conceive it to be their duty, in the interest of humanity, to face vice in its pulleus and track it to its dens, they should be accorded such photec tion by the officers of the law as every American citizen has a right to expect and upon occasion to demand.

GOVERNMENTAL INCONSISTENCY. The absurdity of some of our naviation laws is again brought to light by the breaking of one of them by no less important an individual than the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Mr. Straus was at Honolulu ready to depart for this country when the British steamer Asia, owned and operated by Americans, came along. Under the law which Secretary Straus' own department is supposed to enforce rigidly, the Asia was liable to a fine if she accepted him as a passenger. The master of the Asia, with a full knowledge of the situation, demanded a cash deposit of \$1000, and it was paid. Of course, Mr. Straus will not lose anything by the operation if the Collector at San Francisco fines the steamer the amount collected from Mr. Straus, the Secretary, The heads of the Government departments are allowed an expense account. and the item will probably find its way to the United States Treasury under that head. There would be no punishment attached to a fine under such conditions, but It might serve to keep up appearances and enable the Government to "save its face."

If these ridiculous violations of the law by the Government itself were less frequent the imperfections of the inadaptation of the law would not be so noticeable. It seems entirely reasonable that a law that the Government finds it necessary to break is not a very good law for the people to be obliged to obey. The infraction for which the Government will fine the Government \$1000 in the Straus case could happen only in the United States, every other nation if they ever discarded them. But there are a number of other similar rules and regulations which the Government, while insisting on their observance by the public, is continually breaking when it seems advisable for it to do so. Pending enforcement of that iniquitous law which will prevent any but American called the telegraph ships to trade between the Philippines and the United States, the Government passed a law providing for shipment to the Philippines of Government stores in

American bottoms exclusively. As American ships were scarce on the Atlantic seaboard, no attention was paid to the law, and the quartermas-Roosevelt and Judge Landis, will un- the blame for the anticipated rulnation any vessels that were available at low- mention free silver, railroad ownership

ourse the Government saved money by the operation, but it broke the law There was also a law which forbade the purchase of Panama canal supplied in foreign countries, but, when the administration needed steamers and learned that the supply in America was inadequate, and the prices demanded were about double those at which they

could be secured elsewhere, the orders went abroad. A few weeks ago, it became neces sary to ship a large quantity of coal from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific navy-yards. This route was coast have been much better for the case to clearly within the protected coastwise zone, but the Government paid no atmen than by one whose argument was tention to the law that prohibits employment of any but an American ves sel on the coastwise route, and charstumpage rates. The Interstate Com- tered a fleet of British vessels to permerce Commission has established a form the work. Continued violation It can be of these laws by the Government is depended on to grant the Pacific Coast ample evidence that they are obstrucumber industry a fair and reasonable tive and unwarranted, but if there is rate to market. It it doubtful, how- any such thing as consistency it might ever, if it will be any more impressed be well for the Government to practhan was Mr. Hill by predictions of tice it a little. The laws which are ruin to the industry from the representative of a trust, which has been pockbeing violated are of course obnoxious pealed, not broken.

The men who go down to the sea in ships meet with strange experiences and face death in its most awful forms, but rare indeed are the occasions when the grim reaper presents a more threatening or terrible aspect than was reported by the steamer Eureka, which arrived at Seattle Saturday. A deck oad of nitric acid broke loose, setting fire to the ship while she was wallowing in heavy seas. Beneath the burning decks were 250 tons of powder and 200 tons of gasoline, and, as the vessel urched around in a fifty-mile gale with an explosion momentarily expected, the men worked like demons to jettison the Hery deck-cargo and extinguish the flames. It is not to be wondered that when the danger was over "they dropped in their tracks exhausted and unstrung, sobbing for the breath of life which had so nearly been taken from them." The scene must have presented wonderful opportunifor a Kipling, but unfortunately few Kiplings ever go to sea on an explosive carrier.

Four lots in a prominent part of Aloina were sold a short time ago for approximately \$16,000. No mention of the transaction appeared in the newspapers, but the deeds were placed on cord Saturday, and the total amount shown on the records as consideration for the lots was \$2. There was no trade or bond for deed involved, and no 'love and affection" consideration. was simply the transfer of the four lots for \$16,000 in cash, but the world will never know by reference to the records that the lots sold for more than This Portland characteristic of holding real estate transfers and building permits down to the lowest notch is responsible for the surprise that is always expressed when a stranger enters the city and tells us that "it is wonderful to find such activity in real estate and building operations in Purt-

Announcement of the death of Judge Alfred F. Sears, Jr., of the State Circuit Court, at his home in this city yesterday morning came as a sudden and painful shock to this community. fact there are places where women, it was an event wholly unlooked for at years ago he had been apparently in his usual health. Judge Sears has served from effort that brings young wo sen faithfully and conscientiously the interin direct contact with vice and human ests of this county upon the bench for degradation, though the purpose be a number of years. He leaves behind high and courage be brought to the him the record of an intelligent and Notwithstanding the theory to upright judge and a worthy and usewhich reference is above made, there ful citizen. His wife, three sons and is always the menace of vulgarity and one daughter, his aged father and insult about places where degraded mother and numerous friends mourn his sudden passing in the prime of his isefulness

> Salem newspapers are worrying be ause a dispute has ar sen between the city and some bridge contractors, and as a result there may be difficulty in transporting visitors to the State Fair Grounds. Since cireet paving at the Capital is soon to begin it might be well to pro-ure stipulations which will insure passage between the State House and the botels while the Legislature is in session in 1909.

Tacoma is struggling with the problem of keeping smokers off the rear Here in Portland many young and old women endeavor to keep them out of the front end. Some day trolley-cars will have a hurricane deck for users of the weed. Then the fair sex will take possession and mere man will enjoy his pipe below.

"Apple King" White is not the first man who has told Oregonians that they are slow. But Mr. White has had only a brief acquaintance. - The race is not always to the switt. Beavers were never noted for speed but their reputation is a very creditable one neverthe-

It is difficult to unie stand how some of the depositors of the defunct bank could take telephone stock in settlement of their claims. The stock is part of the assets of the bank and the depositors must share pro rata in the When a member of the country press

goes back on the time-honored "wood taken on subscription," Nemesis camps on his trail. The Jefferson Review walls: "Just our luck. We got a check Tuesday on the Oregon Trust & Savings Bank, and the next day it busted. Bryan complains that Taft has n

well-defined policy. Possibly the Ohio statesman has learned from the Nebraska oracle that it is embarrassing to announce policies so well-defined that every one of them must be abandoned before the season closes No small number of our fellow-citi-

gens are entitled to sympathy over repeated exasperating incidents of the telegraphers' strike. They are robbed had such ridiculous laws, long ago which succeeds: "Following is the of the vital details contained in that BCore." When a crowd of bookmakers with-

out question pay out a king's ransom on a false report of a horse race, we get some idea of the universal confidence reposed in that impersonal thing Within five months the big fleet of battleships will split the waters of the

their presence in Portland. Among the feathers Roosevelt is charged with stealing, Bryan does not

Pacific. Let Dan McAllen get busy at

once on a celebration that will demand

WHAT STATE PAPERS ARE SAYING They Know a Good Thing.

Forest Grove News. The most convincing evidence that Washington County is the best in the state is the fact that settlers are com ing here from the highly lauded nity of Hood River, and buying forms No less than three such transactions car be found in other parts of this paper this week, which tells its own tale.

How Kelse Gets on the Map.

The fans are talking about the notoriety this place has received because of the fact that some of our citizens shook \$1000 at McCredie as a challenge that the Portland team could not beat the Tigers. Now, the bet may or may not have been a good one, but McCredie saw fit to pass it up and he is being roundly roasted by the Coast papers for so doing

No Justification for Flogging.

Governor Chamberlain's excuse the escaped hunchback, brecht, is especially weak. It was no legitimate excuse at all. The fellow had escaped without the officers knowing anything about it. He had not only hurt nobody. but had not attempted to. was a case of lack of discipline on the part of the officers, and while at times for flogging of any kind. Punishment by reason of withholding merit marks for such breach of trust, if a trusty, is a proper punishment; but when a prisoner succeeds in outwitting the officers and peaceably escapes, to flog him for it when recaptured is a mere brutal exhibition of force.

slight differentiation of detail as may have seemed necessary to escape the appearance of abject intellectual servility. Is there in all political history so extraordinary an instance of perfect complaisance on the part of the Aaron of a somewhat difficult Moses. this cannot be avoided, the fact remains

What "Loyalty" May Do. Toledo Leader. It is semi-officially-or less-an nounced that Governor Chamberlain will be the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, while Mayor Lane, of Portland, will make the chase for the Governorship on the same tick-The lovalty of the Multhomah Republicans practically insures their election.

#### Fling at Portland Banks.

Dayton Optimist. Portland banks and trust companies have no money to loan in neighboring cities because they "make it a rule to loan on Portland real estate." The credulous sucker in the country will send his money to Portland for deposit rather than put it in the home bank. where it will be used to develop local projects. We rejoice in the prosperity of Portland, but the business men ther are losing sight of the fact that with out a substantial development of the surrounding territory, Portland would be a very weak sister.

#### Small Boys and Billy Goats.

Newberg Graphic. You may envy the occupants of the utomobiles as they go whirling by but in a test for pure and innocent pleasure—the kind that the mind will revert to in after years with glad remembrance-we will bank every time on the small boy who drives along the street with a billy goat hitched to a rickety, little old

#### Other People's Money.

Hillsboro Argus. The State of Oregon cannot throw too many safeguards around the banking system, and The Oregonian is to be commended for its intelligent effort, prior to the last meeting of the Legislature, for a statute covering safety to depositors. Ill-timed speculation has ruined many small holders of speculation money when they had their nest-egs placed in some bank, ostensibly sound and yet rotten, through gross mismanagement, that may, after all is said, have had nothing to do with criminal intent. But it is well, however, to have a law that will not only close a bank when over the safety line, but that will carry punishment for reckless investments. when other people's money is

#### Parts His Hair Wrong. Echo Register.

as a running mate for Bryan, but he con't do for a mate for Bourne in the Senate. We have nothing in the world against "our George," for he has made a good Governor, as Democratic Governors go, but no man who parts his hair with a Democratic comb can make a Senator for Oregon. Our people are not built that way

# Bagging a Good Methodist.

Albany Democrat.

J. W. Baker, of Cottage Grove, came down in a rig from Harrisburg yester-day afternoon. He didn't have to come day afternoon. that way, but being State Game Warden, thought he would see for himself what's doing down this Chinese pheasant belt. He heard only five shots, which he investigated, and found were some boys shooting digger squirrels His experience is that men who violate the game law are just those who should be above it. One of the culprits he captured once was a Methodist. the most religious man in the neighbor-

# A Mother in Israel.

Grandma Elizabeth Perry, of Houlton, now in her 80th year, and who is as spry as the ordinary woman of 60, was out the first of the week, the guest of J. H. Dorland and family, of Shady Brook. Mrs. Perry's husband was one of the pioneer physicians of the Coast, having arrived with Mrs. Perry in 1845. The old lady has probably nursed more sick people in Oregon than any other woman in the state and she says she can yet take care of a person if they are not "too poorly."

Baltimore News. Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, will not attend the dinner of the Brooklyn ocratic Club August 26, on account

of pressing business at home Bears Dine at Grocery Stores Detroit (Mich.) Dispatch. Bears, driven from the forest by fire, invaded Standish, Mich., and terrorized the populace. They dined at grocery

# At Wilson's Mill.

Dayton Optimist. The fire whistle blew a few minutes before 1 o'clock Tuesday and in a few minutes the whole department was carrying water. The fire was soon extin-

Our fire department is well equipped now, having added two oil cans for the fighters of fire.

Summer Letters.

"Dear Husband: Much to my surprise I find expenses mounting; Your last week's check is all used up Despite my best accounting. My health demands I stay away And, therefore, to my sorrow, I'll need a hundred more at once. So please remit tomorrow."

(Explanation: Bridge.)

"Dear Wife: My loneliness is gr
So words cannot express it:
I keep your ploture on my desk
And every hour caress it.
The modest sum for which you ask
Shall not go unheeded,
And so I send two hundred now.
In case more may be needed."

(Explanation: Poker.)

#### SECRETARY TAFT'S SPEECH. Comment of Newspapers on His Re-

marks at Columbus. New York Tribune (Rep.) The Secretary's speech ma makes It clear to all who may have entertained doubts about it that he has not changed his views and has no desire to change them. He accepts and defends the ideas and measures which have given distinctive character to the Roosevelt Administration. Secretary Taft's programme is care-

fully rounded and well balanced. It will appeal, we think, to the party and the country, because it represents in the main the political tendencies of the day and reflects the well-grounder wishes of a great majority of the peo ple.

New York Sun (Rep.). No mystery longer veils the Secretary's purpose. "My policies" are Taft's policles, down even to employers' liability, inheritance tax, graduated income tax, general non-socialistic correction of 'swollen fortunes" and other fragments of the familiar phraseology. cles" are formally reviewed with the admiration of a connoisseur, defended with the zealous ingenuity of a personal coun-sel against the aspersions of radicals like Bryan, and commended and adopted, severally and cellectively, with only such

To the defense, explanation and lauda tion of the policies of the President, Sec-retary Taft devoted practically the whole of his carefully prepared "keynote" speech. Delivered just as he is starting upon a trip about the world as the "tray of the Administration. eling man' ct the platform for his Presidential candidacy.

New York Times (Dem.) The first Presidential "policy" with which Mr. Taft is in disagreement is that of Federal licenses to all inter-state corporations. The Secretary is tactful. says the suggestion of the license first came from Mr. Garfield and Mr. Bryan "adopted it." The country knows very well that Mr. Roosevelt also adopted it. and is still advocating the enactment of a law that will put this extraordinary and dangerous power into the Executive hands. hands. There is further disagreement with the President in what Mr. Taft says about the reduction of "awolle: tunes." It is his belief that the State Legislatures have complete control of what shall be done with a man's property after his death.

New York Herald (Ind.), The speech is said to have been read in advance by the President and Secretary Root and brings him before the people as the inheritor of the Roosevelt mantle and policies. In its treatment of the im mediate and "live" questions, the speech is at once vigorous and temperate, and regarded as a restatement of Mr. Roosevelt's views or as those of a possible suc-cessor should prove reassurring to business interests.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) As Taft is an open candidate for the Presidency, it would be better, perhaps, to consider his remarks as voicing the policies which he would adopt if elected chief executive of the nation

Philadelphia Record (Dem.) Secretary Taft was evidently o go his own gait and at the same time keep step with his chief. He hardly con-ceals his consciousness that their views are not identical, and in defending the President's policies he says frankly that he indicates some details in which he should slightly deviate from the President's course. So long as he is a member of the Cabinet he could not possibly say more than that, but it is open to those who read his speech to infer that Mr. Taft would be much less likely than Mr Roosevelt to increase radically the sphere of Governmental action, and cer tainly the judicious Secretary of War anlike the President and the Attorney "Our George" may do well enough General, would never toss off careless remarks that would inevitably alarm

> Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.) It might fairly be said that the spe was devoted to an exposition of the v difference between the policies of President Roosevelt and those of Bryan; and it need hardly be said that Mr. Taft condemned the doctrines of the Nebraskan as heartily as he upheld and defended those of Mr. Roosevelt.

> Washington Herald (Ind.). We regret that he has altered his former opinion favorable to an immediate revision of the tariff, and now thinks that it would be wise, for reasons which are familiar enough in Republican dis-cussion of the tariff, to postpone revision until after the next Presidential election. Mr. Taft is in the Presidential canvass as a tariff-revision candidate. His whole ssion of this subject is pitched in a moderate key, and there is nothing in it that can be construed as in the least alarming to the business community.

# The Benefits of Irrigation.

Baker City Herald. One Baker City lady has a new of keeping callers and peddlers from her home when she is busy. She sets her lawn sprayer on the sidewalk in front of the gate. No one can pass without getting wet, and as a result no one enters.

DENOUNCES THE WHIPPING-POST. Delaware Officer of Experience Says It Is Wrong.

Wilmington (Del.) Special in New York World.
"I would hang a man for murder rather than lash one at the whipping-post for stealing a chicken, if I had the choice. In the first instance he would have paid the penalty for his crime, while in the latter case no good whatever would be accomplished. The Delaware whipping-post, instead of being a corrective agency, makes its victims revengeful and brings out all that is hateful in their nature. It should certainly be abolished, and the day is

coming when it will be done away with." Warden Asmond S. Meserve, of the New Castle County Workhouse, at Greenbank, near here, who has resigned his position because of his disapproval of this medieval system of corporal punishment and of his dislike to wield the lash, made the above declaration today while seated in his office at the prison. He was so firm in his denunciation of the century-old form of punishment that he frequently brought his fist down upon his desk in order to more forcibly emphasize his remarks. He continued

"Since I became warden of this penal institution in 1901, and beginning in November of that year. I have whipped 235 white and negro men. The number of lashes ranged from five to 60, a negro who attempted to poison a Wilmington family receiving the highest. Of this total 60 men had been whipped before, some of them as many as six times. Does not this prove that the whole system falls far short of being corrective? Of the convicts whom I have lashed 60 per cent were negroes."
Warden Meserve, who is a criminolo-

gist of note, said that nothing was more repugnant to him than to be compelled to whip a man on the bare back with a cat-o'-nine-tails. "If it did any good." he said, "I would not care so much, but the effect is harmful rather than beneficial.

As the warden is a Vermont man and knew nothing of the whipping-post from a practical standpoint before coming to Delaware, he was asked what his feel-ings were when he applied the first lash

to a prisoner.
"I was so overcome," he declared, "that I could hardly stand up. I cannot de-scribe my feelings; words are not suf-ficiently descriptive. I had a sense of abhorrence, not to say pity. Mr first ex-perience, in November, 1901, was to lash eight men. When it was all over I was so weak that I could scarcely was no good, physically, during the re-mainder of the day. The affair so unnerved me that I spent a sleepless

When prisoners whom you were whip ping have appealed to you for mercy, what were your feelings?" the warden

"My feelings have been awful and be youd description. In such cases I simply shut my eyes and wielded the lash. I had to perform my duty. To my mind, as a result of my experience, the whipping-post should be abolished above everything else."

erything else."

Mr. Meserve said he could not understand why Delawareans, as a rule, upheld the whipping-post. "One of the most lovable men in this state is Chief Justice Charles B. Lore," said he. "He is the embodiment of all that is gentle and affectionate. Yet he declares that the whipping-post is a crime deterrent. The Chief Justice sentences all prisoners. Chief Justice sentences all prisoners, or virtually all of them, who are to be whipped. His reasons for upholding the system of lashing is that we are way between Baltimore and Washington on the south and Philadelphia and New York on the north, and but for the existence of the whipping post we would be a stopping-off place for bank burglars

and other classes of criminals "I do not agree with the Chief Jus-ce, despite the fact that Delaware has ot had a bank burglary since 1873, when 'Jimmy' Hope and 'Big' Frank and other cracksmen of note attempted to rob the National Bank of Delaware in Wilmington. They did not succeed and all whipped at the old jail in

# Olallies, Chickamun, Muckamuck.

The Dalles Chronicle. Indian women with "olailies" are num erous about the streets today and as the uckleherry is a favorite fruit their patrons were plentiful. The Indians are not behind the times, and, like everything else, their produce is higher than in any previous year, seventy-five cents a gallon being the price asked by the Siwashes, although berries are a large crop. "Too much chickamun," said one purchaser this morning, to which the squaw promptly responded that she paid

# Two Heads Where One Belongs.

more in the stores for muckamuck.

The Brownsville Times.

A man with two heads on his shoul ders was exhibited on one of the ave nues of Brownsville the other night. Both heads were fully developed and were rather handsome in features. The man is not an ordinary museum freak, as might, be supposed, but is a young man who lives in this city and moves in po-lite society. The other head on his shoul-der was that of his sweetheart and possibly would not have been seen in that deformed position had it not been for the blowing of the window curtain to one side for an instant

# Tide Casts Up Founditag Baby.

Boston Dispatel E. B. Bates of Bass Point, Nahant, found a live 3-month-old baby wedged between rocks on the beach. It is belleved that the little one was thrown off a vessel and was carried ashore by a change of tide.

# COURTING DANGER FOR HIMSELF



-From the Chicago Journal