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eigons, toldfield, Nev.-Louis Follin; C E. Eureka, Cal.-Call-Chronicle Agency; Eu-PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1907.

THE MONEY SITUATION. The single object of the request of

the bankers of Portland for proclamation of a holiday-that is, a legal suspension of business-was to obtain time for deliberation, and for concert on the conditions, so as to make the situation secure. It was for protection of the country banks also, which, without this action, would have been exposed to the danger of depletion and exhaustion. Different methods of dealing with the difficulties of the situthere is use of clearing-house certificates or cashlers' checks. This, indeed, has become practically universal. The thought of the legal holiday was merely a method to obtain time for of Portland to open today, on the plan outlined in the statement published in the news columns of The Oregonian. The plan is as closely as possible that of the banks of other cities of the United States. As soon as the banks and general business of the country shall have gained a little time in which ments, everything will go on as usual. jar, such as occurs when one great segment of the globe slips past another, to find a new equilibrium. But try, if the credit system, under which pear like the mists of a morning under the rising sun.

ditions that vex the country came about. The situati... is the result of enormous expansion of credit, based tradict the statement and challenge on exploitation. In the wild specula- proof. tion of the past five years all growth of the time and for years to come has been anticipated and discounted. The present crisis is the culmination of the tion, who have had access to life in- to guard the milk supply, yet vigilance surance, reliway and other great funds, and have used them in immense masses for increase of their own gains. Stocks and bonds, not only the such concerns as Standard Oil, United roads have been used to support and six different states. The most strinwas called again and again by Presi- 'cleanliness.' To meet the require dent Roosevelt and by the press of the country to the outrageous methods and general iniquity of the whole its fall there is a natural crisis in the walls and cellings must be clean and revel wrought their undoing. money market, from which, however, light, and the entire interior white- Press is correct in one statement. The tween new states.

cause its strength is in its vast industries and enormous production.

Returns to our local banks on the rops of the country, its wheat, lumber and other products, have been arrested by the action of the Eastern banks. Drafts and bills of lading, rep. resenting very heavy sums advanced at Portland, are denied recognition by Eastern banks, or at best only recognized by issue of clearing-house certificates. But these millions of money must come back to the Northwest. The been paid out stand for actual values. But the readjustment can't be effected in a day; the Eastern money market must first recover its equilibrium.

No unsafe business has been done in of the country, the growth of its industries, its general development, though rapid, has been regular and steady. All business in leading lines has pursued rational and conservative ourses. There has been unusual activity, indeed, but no departure from the very soundest principles. Hence the present interruption cannot be more than temporary. But throughout the country it-will be a warning that uch crises is to be avoided. The root of this trouble is in the excessive specilation, in the extreme greed, in the lawless, prodigious and facinorous operations of a class of men who have found in the conditions of the past few ears an unexampled field to revel in But we are not to look backward now except for warning against former errors, and for guidance against repetition of them, but are to look forward to new creative and conservative offort. Here we are only jostled a little and soon will be all right again, for we

SPECULATIVE STRENGTH MISSED

have all our growing resources to draw

upon.

The important bearing which specu lation has in fixing wheat s disclosed in the present finaldal stringency. In the face of strong foreign situation and daily dvances in the European markets there has been remarkable weak less and heavy declines in Chi ago and other Eastern markets. ally has there been no money available for speculation in futures, but it with extreme difficulty that suffiient funds have been secured to move the actual wheat from producer to The Chicago market has de lined 12 cents per bushel from the nigh point reached on the December ption, and cash wheat nearly nuch. As there has been no change natural conditions to warrant such a heavy decline, much the loss must be due to lack of spec The statistical position both at home and abroad is remarkably strong, the American visible having decreased nearly twenty millions in the past ten weeks, and this week showed a decrease of 371,000 bushels at a period when in past seasons the weekly increases were in excess of

If the Government estimate on the 1907 crop of this country is accurate. we have already exported more one-half of the maximum amount that can be spared from the crop. Shipments from the United States since July 1 have already reached a tot 1 of 61,525,000 bushels, compared with perfect conditions, there is nothing in he natural conditions which seems to warrant a decline in financial situation, however, the market in this country is almost certain consideration. That attained, it has to feel the effect of lack of speculation been resolved by the associated banks and the movement will be restricted accordingly

A PURE MILK SUPPLY.

A clean and wholesome milk supply terested. Milk, next to water, and too frequently in conjunction with water reaches more homes than any other to make settlements and readjust- article of daily use, and, next to water is capable of carrying more germs of There has been a sort of earthquake fifth diseases than any other element or medium that enters our homes. It may truthfully be said that two-thirds of the cows stabled in suburban barns stability is again assured. It should, day on vacant lots or commons, are however, occasion no surprise, in the disjusting to the sight and smell of circumstances, that the disturbance the casual passer. Yet these animals has been great. There is money are clean and wholesome in appear ance and in fact, compared with the stabled cractures of neglected dairy nine-tenths of the business is done, is in different localities tributary to the barns that, in spite of inspection, exist not upset. But when it is upset no milk supply of this city. Assertion and amount of money is money enough. denial have been heard on this topic For money, under a scare, will disap- in recent weeks, a physician and mem ber of the City Council affirming that year in Portland from being fed impure milk drawn by filthy hands from the unclean udders of diseased cows

Now this matter of producing and vending impure milk, if it is done, not done in a corner, nor at any great distance in any direction from the city. is not less necessary when the supply is relatively small, as in a city of a

few thousand inhabitants.
New York City has been wrestling with this problem for years, and has honor even among thieves. now a system of milk inspection that places a guarantee of purity upon each erally in use as they are in the East of the 1,750,000,000 quarts of milk that are delivered daily in that city. This the money," regardless of the meth-enormous sea of milk is gathered from ods deemed necessary, has never more than 35,000 farms and shipped States Steel and the Harriman rail- from about 700 creameries located in in the West. gent regulations are necessary to safe profits to the promoters. As always in guard this supply. As stated by Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commis sioner of New York City, at a recent meeting of the health officers of the state in Buffalo, "the requirements could be carried no further. The necessary to produce and serve pure dupes are "all in"; public attention milk can all be summed up in the word ments of this word is not necessarily impossible or expensive." The rules ever to become "dog-eat-dog" gamblers clean; that stables must have sufficient scheme, and it as fallen at last. With light and ventilation; that the floors,

washed yearly; and that all droppings handling and the storage of milk, thus discouraging the old process of strain- street type is the most reprehensible. ing and keeping milk in the cowbarn, persons thus afflicted, be allowed to carefully washed immediately before buccaneers flew the black flag. milking: commodities for which the money has | care of the utensils used, and that the atively recent date. product be kept entirely free from

adulterations A copy of these rules printed on linen is posted in more than 30,000 cowbarns, so that no dairyman or any employe can, upon occasion, plead igthe Pacific Northwest. The progress norance of them. With rigid inspec tion these rules and regulations have been found adecuate for the protection of the enormous milk supply of the

According to the authority quoted, they have made filthy and unclean dairles the exception in the vast district from which the supply is drawn. It would, of course, be much easier to enforce such rules in a small district than in a large one. The requirements first, the rules and regulations. then serving them in proper form upon more care is needed, if repetition of dairymen and their helpers, and finally a system of inspection vigilantly carried on by men who are faithful to the duties imposed.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

A dozen different states of the Union will enjoy this Fall the mild excitement of an election in an off year. The result of the vote for Governors. Mayors, and so on may throw som light on what will happen next Fall, but not very much. The American people are learning to specialize in their elections, and more and more as political intelligenc, increases the re sult of a given contest may signify litmore than pertains to the issues directly involved.

In Mississippi, where nobody but a Democrat is ever chosen to public office, of course the election is a mere formality without interest to the rest of the country. In Massachusetts where the Democrats are hopelessly divided into factions, there is likely to be much illuminating discussion of the tariff, some of it genuine, some of it mere verbosity. Senator Lodge will offer a fine assortment of the latter style of discussion to his admiring constituents. Mr. Whitney, on the other hand, is a sincere tariff reformer, but he has little chance of being elected

Perhaps the most interesting of all the Fall dectional campaigns is that which will decide who is to be the next Mayor of Cleveland, O. The wellknown Tom Johnson is a candidate to succeed himself. Opposing him is Congressman Burton. Mr. Johnson is a man of eccentric but unblemished character and great ability who has fought a long fight in the interest of the people of Cleveland against a strongly intrenched street railway monopoly. His slogan has been three cent fares. He has won the battle, at least in part, and has a following in the city which cannot easily be divert-

ed, even to such a man as Burton Mr. Burton's decision to exchange his important seat in Congress for the Mayoralty of Cleveland puzzles many observers. It is explained partly by the wish of the Administration to make Cleveland Republican and thus solidify Ohio for Taft, partly fact that if Burton defeats the hitherto but \$2,000,000 bushels for the same unconquerable Johnson he will be well period last year, when the crop was on his way to the United States Senate. ation have been adopted in various citmore than 100,000,000 bushels greater Political reformers regret for the most jes-different in detail but coming to than it is this year. Unless the Arpart that National issues should have been introduced into the Cleveland city election, though respect for Mr. Burton and admiration for his great ability and high character are universal. It time. Pending the adjustment of the is thought by some, however, that he has made an error of judgment in entering the campaign against Tors John-Mr. Roosevelt has not bettered Secretary Taft's prospects in Ohio by urgobservers are not very hopeful for Republican success in Cleveland this Fall The registration of voters is extraordiis a matter in which every city and narily heavy, but both parties claim every citizen is more or less vitally in- the benefit of it and probably on equally good grounds.

THE WALL-STREET GAME. The Philadelphia Press gives cur rency to a prevailing sentiment in the East when it chortles in glee over the downfall of Heinze, using the incident as a text for sermonizing on other Westerners who have gone up against the Wall-street game with disastrous results. The Press mentions the experience of James R. Keene and John W. Gates, and concludes with the following advice to Westerners who may have intentions of making a raid or

Stick to your game and give the other fellow credit for knowing his own game better than you do. The West knows hogs and cattle, wheat and corn. It is a teacher in that his school. But the East knows a thing or two about dealing in problems of pure finance so that when the scholar begins to instruct the teacher, somebody gets "stung" and it is not the teacher.

If there was anything in connection with the "trimming" which Wall stree while others in authority boldly con- gave Heinze that bore any resemblance to "pure" finance or anything else that was "pure," It is not easily discernible through the mists of honesty which sometimes obscure the vision of the Westerners. The West has no great amount of sympathy to waste on gam-The assertion is either true or it is not blers like Keene, Gates, Heinze and true, and, whether true or not, the others of their stripe, but it is evermass of "undigested securities," forced public is entitled to know the truth. lastingly to the credit of these men on the country by lords of exploitaof the Wall-street game as well as the "teachers" whom the Press mentions with questionable pride. Out West where these men grew up and developed their thirst for gambling, there is dice and marked cards are not so genand the Wall-street propensity to reached an acute stage of development

Honor, friendship and life itself still receive recognition in the West, and if the financial blood cannot be squeezed from the victim without the adoption of the killing, flendish methods by which Wall street "trips" its victims, the East will still bear the laurels for excellence in that particular school of 'pure finance" alluded to by the Press. Gates and Heinze may be gamblers but they lived too long in the West of the Wall-street type, and their in ability to sound the hideous depths in which their "trimmers" wallow and

West does know hogs, and of all the must be removed daily. The milk- varied species, both biped and quadru-house must be used exclusively for ped, which have been classed under the general head of "hogs," the Wall-

But why should the Eastern paper where it formerly received its full exhibit special pride in the ability of quota of odors and dust. It is fur- the Wall-street wolves to rend their ther provided that no person having a vectims from the West? By following communicable disease, or caring for a policy less harsh but equally effective one Sir Henry Morgan "trimmed" hunhandle the milk or milk utensils, and dreds and thousands of victims centu-that the hands of the milkers must be ries before the modern Wall-street Rules equally plain and policy is not a new one, although the stringent apply to the cleansing and attempt to legitimatize it is of compar-

FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS.

In the small beginnings, scarcely larger than those of a country blacksmith shop, John Deere, a pioneer plow and implement maker, laid in his day the foundation of an immense fortune. Dying some years ago, he left this business and fortune to his son, Charles H. Deere. The son died but Monday. Having conserved and managed with care and sagacity his large inheritance, he was possessed of great wealth. The name "John Deere & Son" is familiar to every farmer in the land. It has stood for years for what t was worth in the implement business, which is to say, it was a guaran-

tee for excellence in its special line. The Deere fortune, however, stands for more than business energy and sagacity. It stands for opportunity that s not likely to be repeated—the marvelous opportunity of growth that comes with the transition from the old to the new, from the sickle, the grain cradle and the flail to the reaper, the header, the thresher and great combined harvester; and from the plowshare, clumsily fashioned by the vilage blacksmith, to the sulky and the

The inventive genius of the American mind was auxiliary to this growth. was indeed a part of it. The Deeres and the Olivers and the McCormicksnames that stand for the best that is in the agricultural implement trade in an age in which the best of one year cast aside for something better than the best the next-were not inventors, they were manufacturers, merely bringing out in chilled steel and in iron the ideas that were submitted to them by a great army of inventors and experimenters. The country grew, their business grew and great wealth became their portion.

The "great combine," as the modern machine that passes over vast grain fields and leaves rows of sacked wheat in its wake, represents the com bined energy and thought and expert ment and labor of an age, growth like of which the world never before knew. A few colossal fortunes grew out of this combination, but its results are found in the improved conditions of an agricultural community that has widened until it possesses ar entire continent.

A writer in the current number of the Outlook has a highly laudatory article on James J. Hill, in which Hill is given credit for discovery of the Oriental flour trade. The writer asserts that Mr. Hill "went about Seattle and Portland explaining to Chines merchants how bread should be baked He had literature in the native languages scattered in China and Japan to each the use of flour. He talked his friend Chin Gee Hee and a trial shipment of American flour made." All of which reads very well, but is not in accordance with the facts. Nearly ten years before Mr. Hill had any personal knowledge of the Oriental trade, T. B. Wilcox, of this city, had representatives all through China and Japan and Siberia-not teaching them the "use of flour," but seling it to them by the shipload. And about twenty-five years before the appearance of Wilcox on the scene the Orientals had learned "the use of flour" and were importing it from California Mr. Hill is a great man, but he had very little to do with the development

Five hundred entries at the coming horse show indicate that the affair will be something more than a display of fine gowns. Any exhibit that car bring out this amount of ultra-select horseflesh cannot fail to have an im portant bearing on the breeding industry in the state, and for that reason aside from all others, every effort should be made to give the show the generous support to which it is enti-

The director of the Lick Observatory four distinct knots in the rings of Saturn. If Taurus is at all interested with his Wall-street kindred, and there is a telescope sufficiently powerful, a close observation would undoubtedly disclose a number of knots in his constellated tall.

Perhaps the National president of ne Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not too optimistic when she declares that the South will be solid for prohibition in five years, but let no one imagine the people of Kentucky will all be on the water wagon by 1912.

Football men, whether in victory or defeat, are the heroes of the hour. This is the tribute which a strenge age pays to those who strive in the field of endeavor and winning or losing count the battle worth all that it

Secretary Loeb also killed a bear.

In the long evenings the coming Win-

ter, when cares of state weigh heavily, Theodore and William may find surcease in exchanging recollections of the chase. To Seattle: In the name of com mon sense, don't mix local politics and rigid sanitation. The bubonic plague

is an enemy that must be exterminated .. Arrest of a crowd of Socialists in Se attle is precisely the sort of martyrdom they seek, for they know it isn't crime in this country to talk.

Evangelist Hart, at Walla Walla, declares dramatically that he doesn't want to go to hell in an automobile. Well, he can't use a balloon

Children, remember three weeks from now, when the teacher asks you tell her there are forty-six states in Having decorated Caruso with a

medal, will Emperor William also

hang one on von Moltke? Idaho, July 3, 1890; Oklahoma, Norember 16, 1907. It's a long while be-

PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION. AT A NATIONAL CONVENTION Hopeful Tone Comes From Representa tive Eastern Newspapers.

Home banking wisdom for this cooler weather: a good thorough shaking out of the ashes improves the draft and certifies the value of checks.

St. Paul Ploneer Press. Wall street has thrown another fit, but as Wall street's fits are all of the boom-

erang nature, the country at large will only look interested to be polite. Money Is Safe in Banks. Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle

Wall Street's Fits Don't Scare.

Money now on deposit is not only in the best of custody, eliminating fright, but is infinitely safer than it is likely to be after it has left the paying teller's hands. What will become of it then may be lubious. Left where it is, its safety is

Industry's New Lease of Health. Springfield (Mass.) Republican

Values in things of value have not bee mpaired. The speculative business world has been going too fast and far but the great realm of industry is on the whole upon a sound basis, and the purpose to alt tight and do business along legitimate lines conspicuously marks the sit uation in the United States as a whole

Again in Way of Proper Banking. New York Mail.

There were two kinds of business men n this country, and those unworthy to be trusted were a small minority. latter have disappeared almost overnight from the banking community of the metropolis. They have been eliminated sum marily, grimly, almost ruthlessly, by the coluntary and concerted action of the legitimate business of the city. stitutions which they mismanaged have been set again in the way of proper banking.

The Cure Is Progressing.

Chicago Record-Herald. It is a great satisfaction to note again how sound the conditions are throughout the country. Fortunately Chicago's casis typical. Chicago represents the coun try and most of the great cities of the New York, strong like the country. others, has had to nurse a sore spot, and it has done this in a way to prevent a spread of the contamination. sore is not entirely healed, the facts are proving incontestably that the cure is progressing.

Doesn't Show Basic Weakness. Boston Herald.

In the final analysis, the weakness and collapse in which a comparatively small coterie of interests are intimately cerned is purely the result of unwise reckless speculation, and nowhere lead back to any basic weakness in the coun try's business of finance. In fact, the notable feature of the present situation and the great demonstration that is be ing made before the people, is the under lying strength and resource that stores confidence in place of temporar alarm, and affords the guarantee against s general panic. It's a great weeding out of the weak banks that is now going on

Knickerbocker Depositors Safe.

New York Times. It may be doubted that there are in the world many, if any, banking insti tutions which could have succeeded in the ill-advised attempt of the Knickerbocker Trust Company to pay over its counter, in a few hours, with little or no preparation, more than \$50,000,000 of deposits; and it is very easy to exagger ate the mischief resulting from the failure of that attempt. The depositors who were disappointed in cashing their de mands have by no means lost their Their balanced passbooks have a negotiable value near their face today. and will be more valuable as the time of payment approaches.

New York Tribune

Real estate speculation and industrial promotions have absorbed capital which is not now available, and the backers of some such undertakings are losing their ow money and entailing loss on those whos funds they tied up by dublous banking methods. But these questionable com mitments are not in the aggregate se rious enough to upset the banking world The disturbance they cause is temporary, because the condition of the country as whole is eminently sound and its pros perity can be shaken only by some tre mendous and worldwide shock to industry and credit. As a matter of fact, the United States is fortified as it never has een before against a real financia

From a book entitled "Pleasures of Literature," by an English writer, pub-

lished in 1851, and now republished by Putnams, this passage seems specially worth quoting, to wit:

worth quoting to wit:

When Beaucierk's books were sold, Wilkes expressed his autoniahment at finding so large a collection of sermons in the library of a fashionable scholar. Johnson said: "Why, sir, you are to remember that sermons make a considerable branch of English literature." The caution might be widely spread in every Christian land the learned mind has poured its choicest gifted into theology. Chrysosiom warms the fourth century like a sun. The discourses of St. Bernard are shining lights in dark ages. Dante, whom he preceded by more than 100 years, caught no views of Paradise from the mountaintop more fruitful or serme. If we turn our eyes to France Bossuet is her grandest poet and Pascal eclipse Montesquieu.

The gloomy recess of an ecclesiastical library is like a harbor, into which a fartraveling curiosity has sailed with its freight and cast anchor. The penderous tomes are bales of the mind's merchandiss. Odors of distant countries ateal from the red leaves, the swelling ridges of vellum and the titles in tarnished gold. Davenant's description of their covers sprinkled with dust, and long streets of spider's webs, striking as the lesson it gives is significant.

AT THE END.

When the sands in the hourglass falter And the end of it all is nigh; When the signal is made for the curtain And the footlights begin to die t is good to glance back at the duties. We have done in the days gone by.

When the grave in the grass is yawning And we totter, decrept and gray; When the darkness begins to hover And we near the end of the day is good to look back at the flowers. We have planted along the way.

When the candle has burned to the socke And the flame in the wind is bent; When life to the utmost limit Of years is nearly spent, it is good to look back at the kindness Our lives to others have lent.

When the windows begin to darken And we bid farewell to the sun: When the singing is turned to silence And the end of it all is won. It is good to gaze back through the

At the good that we may have done.
WILL REED DUNROY.

Army of Employes Needed to Care for the Delegates and Public.

Baltimore News. A Republican National convention will shortly be put up at auction. It won't exactly be knocked down to the highest bidder, because other things than money will count; but, those other things being equal, the city that offers the most money will likely get it. The prospective bidders include Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, No one has a cinch on the meeting as yet.

Bidders will have to qualify by prov-ing possession of the following things: A hall seating as near 10,000 people

Hotel accommodations for 2000 delegates, 2000 or more officers and employes, and from 10,000 to 20,000 vis-

First-class telegraph facilities. A hundred thousand dollars or so in

If a city has these things, only one vention, and that is a majority of votes in the Republican National Committee. Mr. Harry S. New, of Indiana, is acting hairman of that committee, and in . few days he will issue a call for neeting to select a convention city That meeting will probably be held in Washington early in December. Collector of Customs W. F. Stone, of

this city, is sergeant-at-arms of Republican convention. He held that position last time when Chicago was the meeting place, and was unani-mously re-elected. Talking of the 1904 convention this morning, he told why the big facilities mentioned above are equired.
There were 998 delegates at Chica-

go," he said, "and 998 alternates. There vere about 2000 employes. There was an army of newspaper men and tele-phone and telegraph representatives to e accommodated. Then there was the big public to be looked after.

To the sergeant-at-arms is given the task of preparing the building for the convention and managing it during the convention. It is his business to see that everything runs smoothly, and to insure this he makes all the appoint ments that are made, with the excep-tion of temporary and permanent chairnen, chaplains, the secretary of the

convention, and his assistants. The size of my staff at Chicago will give an idea of the magnitude of the work. I had 1000 assistant sergeantsat-arms, 250 doorkeepers, 400 messen-gers, and 250 ushers. There were seven chief deputies, who were obliged to be in Chicago with me for three weeks sefore the convention-I was more than five weeks-and in all I had out 2000 appointments. These deputies were paid \$5 a day and their rail-road transportation. The doorkespers were paid \$5 a day for four days, the convention being in session three days Then there was a clerical force of 25 men who were paid for their services. sergeant-at-arms himself paid his actual expenses and nothing I had a suite of rooms at the

transportation, but no salary for serv "When the Colfseum building was turned over to me it was little more than four walls and a ceiling. It had just been used for a horse show. provide ample entrances and exits I and two new doorways cut in building and leased a block of ground rear, in order to get an entranc on Michigan avenue. Along this we built a driveway and two walks for pedestrians, and covered the

Auditorium Annex, and was paid my

thing to provide for bad weather. "In addition, we had to build a music gallery and reception and retiring rooms for ladies. It was hard work out when it was all over the contion gave me a rising vote of thanks Chicago guaranteed \$75,000 for the con vention, and the actual exp understand, were about \$69,000

When the National Committee meets in December it will hear arguments from representatives of the various offles which want the big meeting and find out what each has to offer. Then it will go into executive session and decide the matter."

DEMOCRATS AND THE EAST.

Likelihood That They Will Fight the Presidential Battle in This Section.

Presidential Hattle in This Section.

From Willis J. Abbot's Washington Letter in the Columbus (O.) Press-Post.

As to the Democratic committee, it is possible it will be called to meet in Washington about January 10. It will then fix the time and place for the Democratic convention. In all probability the convention will be held in the East if some Eastern city can furnish a hall of sufficentiation. Eastern city can furnish a hall of suffi cient size to accommodate it. New York could do it with Madison Square Garden. and if New York should make an earnest endeavor to get the convention, there is little doubt that it can secure it. There seems to be amongst the most loyal Democrats today no question but what the fight for victory will have to be made in the East. Mr. Roosevelt's strength is greatest in the Middle West, and much of to Taft or to any man whom he may select. The point of his personal popularity can be transferred to Taft or to any man whom he may select. The point of his greatest weakness is in New York, and it is there that the Democratic fight must be contered. Connecticut and New Jersey, taking as they do much of their political sentiment from New York make good fibring-sentiment. New York, make good fighting grounds. Rhode Island, which has now elected wice a Democratic Governor, is a state to be watched and cultivated. The cor-

to be watched and cultivated. The correspondent of a bitterly anti-Bryan newspeper who has spent his Summer in New Hampshire told me that if the Democratic committee would pay some attention to that state, it might be carried. Of that I personally know nothing, though I have much confidence in the judgment of the informant. Indeed the politicians, or such few of them as are now in Washington, believe that if Mr. Bryan shall accept the nomination, or if any other representative of the progressive democracy shall be nominated, the place for the hardest fight to be made is east of Chicago. New York to be made is east of Chicago. New York is the strategic point, and for that reason there seems to be something of an impression that the convention will come East and that the National headquarters during the next campaign will also be in the East. the East.

Longworths Cannot Afford It. From Washington Letter to the Phila-delphia Public Ledger.

Mrs. Longworth has been especially keen to have her husband enter the diplomatic ranks, the life abroad being very attractive to her. It has not been believed here, however, that Mr. Longworth would aspire to one of the most im-portant European embassies, owing, chiefly, to the great expense necessarily devolving upon the incumbents of such

posts.

Mr. Longworth is not a man of great means. His mother inherited from the congressman's father a fortune of about \$2,000,000, the disposal of which is in her hands. One of her daughters married the Viscount de Chambrun, who brought no tarthe family.

fortune to the family.

At the time of his marriage to the At the time of his marriage to the President's daughter Mr. Longworth received an income of about \$5000 a year from his mother. Mrs. Longworth then had about \$2000 from her maternal grandmother, which, it is understood, has since been increased to \$5000. With the pay of the ambassador (\$17.500) this would still he embassador (\$17,500) this would still nake the combined income under \$30,000 a year, a sum entirely inadequate to maintain the Berlin embassy on the scale which would naturally be expected of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

This is the principal reason why Wash-ngton does not believe that Mr. Long-worth will go to Berlin.

BOOKS

UFFE a flutter of interest pervaded choice literary circles in Philadelchoice literary called the manuscript of "The Legs of Sister Ursula," and bearing the name of Rudyard Kipling, was sold by a dealer in curiosttles. The handwriting in the manuscript is decidedly that of Kipling, experts declared, and the story spread that a hitherto unpublished story of Kipling's had at last been unearthed. The truth is that "The Legs of Sister Ursula" is not included in the author's edition of his collected works, but appeared about ten years ago in The Idler, that English magazine which has had the editorial management of both Jerome K. Jerome

and Bobert Barr.

It seems that when Kipling was living with his wife's relatives at Brattleboro. Vt., he was in the habit of insisting that the publishers to whom he had subthe publishers to whom he had sub-mitted his manuscripts should return the same to him after the stories appeared in print, so that he could compare printed accounts with the original of Several of the returned manusc Kipling consigned to the wastepaper basket, and it may be that some thrifty servant cleaning up the room saw the manuscript "The Legs of Sister Ursula" and sold it for a tidy sum to an appreciative bookseller. The manuscript just unearfied bears this message in Kipling's handwriting at the top of the

When the Philadelphians unearthed the Kipling MS., one literary light said to another: "What is The Legs of Sister Ursula?" His friend, who originally Ursula?" His friend, who originally came from Boston, answered: "You most mean,—what are "The Legs of Sister Ursula." The story referred to tells the experience of Sister Ursula, a nurse, who to reach a patient had to climb to his window by means of a fire-escape, as the janitor of the building had gone out, taking his pass keys with him.

To mention Indiana among cultured circles, usually starts the thought of the many sons and daughters of that state who have achieved literary fame by publishers because the authors are not "Hoosier" born, An Indiana novelist began the weary task of going the rounds of New York publishers to see if anyone would publishe his new story, but met with bad luck. He felt very bitter toward New York in consequence, and on going to the nearest depot said to a passing friend: "I'm goin home. Say. I b'lieve I'm the only Indiana author in New York who can't get a poor story published here."

Harrison Fisher's new art book is out and is being well received. It's about girls—and then more girls, of the papa'sgot-money type.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "The Testing of Diana Mallory," begins its cesting of Diana Mallory," begins its ourse as a serial in Harper's Magazine for November. The fiction serial of The Century in 1908 will be a new historical novel by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, to be entitled "The Red City." This new novel by Dr. Mitchell is a con his famous "Hugh Wynne former was a story of the time of Washington the General, the new one is of the time of Washington the President

Austin, England's present poet laureate, is not sensitive, and is utterly different in that respect to Tennyson. "I don't see," Austin recently said, "why literary men great men are not so sensitive. was not. I am not."

Miss Isabel Keith MacDermott is at the head of the Spanish department in one of the large publishing houses in New York. This department practically controls the Spanish-American publishing business, and keeps in touch with every branch of literary production in Latin America. To carry on this business a complete knowledge of Spanish is necessary, as the Spanish correspondence is enormous, and all Spanish visitors must be met and talked with in their own language. Miss MacDermott is English born, of Scottish parentage on both sides and was educated partly in Europe and partly in both Americas. She received the Red Cross medal for ambulance work during the Chilean revolution of 1901, and was thanked officially by the Chilean government for her seed offices.

ment for her good offices. New Boston imprints this week are Miss Heien Leah Reed's "Napoleon's Young Neighbor," and "The American Indian as a Product of Environment," by A. J. Fynn, of Denver, Colo.

The second volume of the Humanists' The second volume of the Humanista-Library, the "Against War" of Erasmus, comes from the Merrymount Press this week, with a preface by J. W. Mackail, the author of "A History of Latin Litera-ture," and the biographer of William

G. K. Chesterton has stirred up a tempest among London's literary set by a recent article of his in which he com-plained of the remarkable absence of Ilterary names for London streets in con-trast to the common Parislan habit of giving topographical namesakes to their literary celebrities. No sooner was Chesterton's article published than from all sides came indignant protests. Wads-worth states haughtlip that it possesses streets named after Dickens, Thackersy, and several other great writers, while East Ham says, more in sorrow than in anger, that there are to be found in its precincts thorough ares that commem-orate at least 13 authors, all the way from Shakespeare to Swinburne

In England, Sir Gilbert Parker's new novel "The Weavers" stands first in a recently issued list of the six most popular stories of the year.

There were 217,715 readers who last year used the New York City Astor Library. The number naturally gives rise to the supposition that the institution is increasingly popular. A different story, however, is gathered from the complaints which drift into newspaper offices as to the conditions which prevail in the library, and from the authorities one gathers that the amelioration of these conditions will come only with the actual completion of the plans for the "New York Public Library," and the obiliteration of the present Astor branch, three years hence.

A Marching Song.

Algernon C. Swinbourne.
With us the fields and rivers.
The grass that summer thrills.
The haze where morning quivers.
The peace at heart of hills.
The sense that kindles nature, and the soul that fills.

With us all natural sights.
All notes of natural scale;
With us the starry lights;
With us the nightingale;
With us the heart and secret of the

The strife of things and beauty, The fire and light adored. Truth and life-lightening duty. Love without crown or sword.

These have we, these are ours,
That no priests give nor kings;
The honey of all these flowers,
The heart of all these springs;
Ours, for where freedom lives not, there
live no good things.

Rise, ere the dawn be risen;
Come, and be all souls red;
From field and street and prison
Come, for the tesat is spread;
Live, for the truth is living; wake, for the
night is dead.