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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1908

REMARKABLE VARIANTS

Between men like Willett, of New York, who on Tuesday last in the denounced the President for having caused the panic by the course he has pursued towards the trusts and the operators in frantic finance, and of South Carolina, who recently denounced him for not having gone further and furned on the handwiffs when he turned on the light there is a chasm deep and wide. lett represents the plungers of New Tillman represents the Socialists and Populists of the country, who would have all the opeculators and simblers and brigands of finance thrown into bastiles, without lall or benefit of Willett and Tillman, are Democrats. We may fear from their ut Roosevelt could please their party whatever he might

"We want cheer," said Mr. Willett. "We do not want our Chief Executive timate. If it is administered wisely going up and down the country and cautiously it may become a knocking with his big stick the men who hold the reins of our great in-dustrial and financial institutions." Why does the President content him self with denouncing the infamies of predatory wealth?" asks Tillman. "After all his talk about these male-factors and their villainies, I do not happen to find a single one of them in prison.

Perhaps Mr. Willett will now take notice that Mr. F. Augustus Heinze. the panic started, and exposure of whose operations in copper was its immediate cause, has been indicted for bank frauds, by over-certification of checks in vant amounts in connection with promotion of certain of hese great industrial interests which It is complained have been hit with the big stick. Perhaps it has by this time been noticed by Mr. Tillman that juries are slow to convict, and do not take orders from the Chief Executive; and, moreover, that even after con viction these malefactors are usually in position to appeal and give ball, Would Mr. Tillman have the Chief Executive order the handcuffs put on, notwithstanding?

It may be remembered that the President in his latest message said that "both the condition of the law and the present temper of juries render it a task of extreme difficulty to get at the real wrongdoer in any such case, especially by imprisonment." This fact men like Mr. Willett rejoice in, while men like Mr. Tillman de-

Every feature of this business was covered by the President in his recent message. "The -overnment," he said, must submit to irksome and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. over, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose apon both the Department of Justice and the courts an impossible burden; t is not fessible to carry on mor than a limited number of such suits." This ought to be a sufficient answer to lose who express dissatisfaction with President because he hasn't promptly ordered the handcufts on other sort, who think it mere persecution to call any of the "operators' to account, and believe they all ought to have a free hand in opportunities for plunder and oppression, never world as they have h rel fore en

retire from office March 1, after re-Office at Washington. His worth as a public official was shown by the Presi- trade. It would be impossible, how- dance while he cracked the whip.

dent's remark that in Ballinger he had a \$20,000 man for a \$5000 salary. Some difficulty will be experienced in replacing . him with another \$20,000 man, although there are plenty \$1000 men who are willing to take the place at a \$5000 salary. If the Government would pay more \$20,000 salaries to men who were worth that figure, quite a saving would be effected in lopping off the dead timber which now absorbs so many salaries ranging from \$2000 up to even more than \$5000 per year.

BUT SUPPOSE HE SHOULD BE ELECTED Dr. Albert Shaw, of the American Review of Reviews, offers some re Here are some of them:

marks. Here are some of them:

If the Chicago convention should declare that in its judgment the Presidential electors in the several states ought to case their bailots for Mr. Roosevelt, and should decline to nominate anybody else, the men nominated as Republican electors in their several states would. If elected, doubtless cast their votes for Mr. Roosevelt and if the Republicans should have a majority in the electoral college Mr. Roosevelt would be declared elected when the votes were counted in due form.

Under those cfroumstances it is not to be supposed that any man could decline to take the oath of office if in possession of his physical and mental powers. Mr. Roosevelt has not said that he would refuse to serve as President if elected. He has merely said that he would not accept a nomination. His platform is contained in his last message to Congress. If the American people choose to

Among the closest personal friends of Mr. Roosevelt is Dr. Albert Shaw.

HEMBREE'S PAROLE. The parole of Hembree illustrates the fact that our authorities are disinclined to treat crime as a serious mat Nobody seems to be responsible for his escape from justice. The cirumstantial evidence against him was little short of demonstrative, yet it did not convince the Prosecuting Attorney that he was guilty. The jury ought to have hanged him unless he was incent, yet they convicted him of manslaughter. According to the verdict the jury did not know whether to pronounce Hembree guilty or innoent; so they split the difference. The judge who sentenced him did not hear the trial, and therefore knew nothing about him. Everybody worked in the dark.

Now comes his parole, which makes him substantially a free man after a year in the penitentiary. The Governor says the statute virtually compels him to grant a parole if the prisoner's conduct in prison has been good, and that he has no right to take anything else into consideration. Yet the very law which the Governor quotes to jus tify himself says in the plainest language that prisoners "may be paroled for good conduct by the Governor"; it nowhere says that they must be paroled. The matter is wholly discretional with Mr. Chamberlain. No law obliged him to parole Hembree. Nor was it necessary for him to grant the parole at the end of Hembree's first year in prison. It could have been granted "at any time after" Hembres had served the minimum period of his indeterminate sentence.

Again, although the only lawful round for granting the parole was Hembree's conduct while in prison. yet the statute declares that the rec ord of the prisoner's conduct "shall not preclude the Governor from obtaining other information in regard to Chamberlain errs when he says the the prisoner's conduct in the penitentiary has been g. od." that it allows him every discretion. Indeed, it is the main intent of the law that the Governor shall exercise a sound discretion in paroling prison-But both these remarkable ers. Nothing is to be done by machine methods, or by routine or in the darle. The parole law is an excellent statute, or a most pernicious one, according to the way it is administered If it is administered blindly and carelessly it may injure society beyond esstanch pillar of justice and prove a great reformatory measure. Here, as verywhere else, we are driven to the conclusion that excellence and vicious ness are not so much inherent in the asks Tillman. laws as in those wh admi...ister them.

RELIEF FOR TILLAMOOK.

The periodical complaint over lack of transportation facilities between this city and Tillamook is again heard this time somewhat louder than usual because the population of the thriving coast port has increased and a greater mount of freight is required. cording to complaint made before the Manufacturers' Association, as well as through communications received by The Oregonian, the trouble is largely due to the fact that Mr. Elmore, controls the steamers plying there, regards the Tillamook business as of condary importance to his cannery trade along the coast. For weeks the docks in Astoria have held large amounts of freight shipped from this ity for Tillamook merchants. Some of this freight was ordered for the Christmas trade, and may not reach its destination before next Spring.

The congestion has become so serious that an embargo has been de- hence their tears. clared by the O. R. & N. Co., which handles the freight between Portland. and Astoria, and no more will be received until the Astoria docks are cleaned up. The trade of Coos Bay was not regarded as worth cultivat-ing until F. P. Baum artner, of this misery, the fields wasted by fire, and city, after a personal canvass of both buyers and sellers at Portland and while bands of peasants frenzied by Coos Bay, convinced the owners of the Alliance that a profitable trade vainly for food. This state of things could be worked up. As a result, two was the result of having no strong are now engaged regular steamers and Portland is doing more business laws. in many lines on Coos Bay than is handled from San Francisco. The Tillamook trade is not as large as that of Coos Bay, but it is worth attention, hands. and with proper transportation facilities would show a large increase. Mr. Elmore's boats have at intervals in the past had opposition on the route, and at such times they gave a frequent and satisfactory service at low here. So it has already here, to a de-

rates until the opposition ceased. What is needed is a larger and speedler craft than the Elmore. It should be one that can get over the Tillamook bar in ordinary weather avert the impending evils. land and avoid the unsatisfactory again, will find this so satisfactory a trans-shipment of freight at Astoria A news item in the papers a few days F. Augustus Heinze. The Federal ago stated that a fleet of fifteen steam grand jury in New York seems to was lying idle at Oakland Land Commissioner Fallinger will Creek, San Francisco, Some of these may be of too deep draft for Tillaorganizing and placing on a business mook except at high tide, but among basis the affairs of the General Land the number there are some which mook except at high tide, but among could be used to advantage in that

ever, to induce the owner of a vessel to place her on the route unless shippers were willing to enter into an agreement to remain loyal to the new line, regardless of what rates or service might be given by the old line. which has so signally failed in giving a satisfactory service

The present service is in most re spects worse than no service, as it falls to give the slightest antisfaction and prevents inauguration of a line which could offer the facilities needed.

WHEN A STRAP IS NOT A WHIP.

Circult judges and District Attorneys, as well as attorneys generally, should give heed to the decision of the State Supreme Court, handed down Tuesday, reversing the judgment of Judge William Smith, of Baker County, in the case of two men who were found guilty of beating a woman with a leather strap. Since the two men were found gutlty by a jury of their peers, twelve men joining in the verdict, it may be assumed that the facts are unquestionable, and that the men did beat the woman with a leather strap, as alleged. The two men were indicted under a statute which makes it a felony to beat another with a cowhide, whip, stick or like thing, charged a beating with a "leathe The indictment faulty because it did not allege that a leather strap is like a cowhide, whip

At first glance it would appear that District Attorney Lomax was neglectful in failing to place in the indictment an allegation that a leather strap is like a cowhide, and that Cir-cuit Judge Smith was careless in permitting the case to go to trial upon such a defective complaint, but upon further consideration it will appear that the fault may have been largely the principal witness in the case. most certainly it was the fault of the woman, for have not all faults, from the time of Eve, been properly attrib utable to woman? Now in this particular case it may be that, in the excitement of being beaten, the woman strap was made of cowhide or not, and, being unwilling to run the risk of liminary examination to any more she knew. If the woman could no swear that the leather strap was a cowhide, and not a piece of horsehide buckskin, pigskin or sheepskin, of course the District Attorney could not put in the indictment the charge that it was a cowhide. very marked difference between a leather strap and a cowhide, he could not be expected to insert an allegation that it was like a cowhide. of the censure that is due should fall upon the circuit fudge, for not dismissing the indictment in the first place and saving the time and trouble and cost of an appeal to the Supreme Court. The extent of the censure that is due is a matter upon which

opinions will differ. The lesson of this case is an important one. In the future when a woman is beaten by two men, who have in their possession a gun with intent to prevent her from defending herself, the victim should take partic-ular notice of the material of which the whip or strap is made, and if, in the course of the beating, any of the frayed ends of the instrument of punishment should fall to the ground, she should get possession of them and carefully preserve them for the ase of the District Attorney in preparing the allegations of the indictment. Dis. trict Attorneys should refuse to indict men under this statute unless the women who are beaten can swear positively as to the kind of whip used

A HISTORIC PARALLEL

The trust organs in New York are in raptures over a "historical parallel" between this country and the Spain of the Evening Post has constructed with great labor. Spain at that time was under "political despotism, religious despotism, commercial despotism; the hands of the government were on every branch of industry," with the result that the country swarmed with The inference drawn by the beggars. jubilant Wall-street press is that Mr. Roosevelt's policy of enforcing the law will produce similar results here.

The above historical parallel is one of those disingenuous tricks to which shallow brains resort in the hope that ignorant people will be misled by them. What semblance of religiou despotism has Mr. Roosevelt tried to impose on the country? Not even his most virulent enemies accuse him of anything of the sort. Yet religious despotism lies at the root of Spain's perennial troubles. As for political despotism, to talk about such a thing in this country proves that a man is either crazy or crafty. Probably Evening Post's correspondent is both. Commercial despotism, again, is th one thing above all others from which Mr. Roosevelt is endeavoring to liberate us. The trusts and syndicates see the chains breaking which they have riveted upon the trade of the Nation

We could cite them to a much more accurate historical parallel, were it We could point to dieval Germany harried and plundered by the robber barons. There industry the cities harried with the sword central government to enforce the Every baron was a law unto himself, just as every trust was in the United States until Mr. Roosevelt intervened and stayed their ravening The condition of Germany under the robber barons bears a gent ine likeness to that of the United States under the rule of the pirate trusts. Just as governmental weakness produced anarchy there, so it will gree; and if we escape the full horrors of such a condition it will be only because Mr. Roosevelt has foreseen the future and taken measures to

A new chapter is about to be added to the spectacular story of the life of The Federal have succeeded where the Standard Oll crowd falled, and a very serious indictment hangs over the head of the Montana plunger who will live in financial history as the only man who ever made Rogers, Bockefeller et al.

Heinze has a very plausible explanachecks which were worthless, but he cannot make it in a Montana court room before a Heinze judge. The en-vironment in which the ex-Napoleon for him, about as healthy as that of wounded wolf that falls in the chase, only to be torn to pieces by the ous pack with which it had been running.

With old Massachusetts proposing purchasing waste lands now in the control of private owners, the residents of this state should realize the importance of conservation of timber resources. Here in Oregon one of the chief ends accomplished by forest reserves is retention of ownership the Government, thereby preventing a monopoly of timber which would have resulted inevitably if the remaining timber lands were placed on sale In Massachusetts the purpose is to buy up waste lands and plant them to forest trees as a practical demonstra ion to lumbermen of the benefits of that system of maintaining a supply If it is profitable to grow forest trees in a state as thickly settled as Massa chusetts, surely it will be profitable to preserve the waste mountain lands of Oregon so that Nature may again clothe them with giant pines, spruce and firs. In Oregon it is unnecessary to plant forest trees. Wherever fire or the ax has denuded the hills, the trees are reproduced by natural pro-The question in Oregon is the timber, when grown, shall belong to Weyerhauser or people.

Of course James Hamilton Lewis, whose reputation for gallantry is not even secondary to his solicitude for his whiskers, did not really mean that all women were liars when they were on the witness stand. The remark with which he is credited, and which is said to have raised a storm in filliols, was undoubtedly meant in Pickwickian sense only. Besides, the adies should remember that so close a student of human nature as Robert Emmet Burke, the big chief of the Illinois Democrats, has expressed fears that the gallant Colonel James Hamilton Lewis would not make 's "would be regarded as a jest. Certainly no one, not even a lady, could take offense at a jest, especially when it was as harmless and daintily perfumed and groomed as the inimita ble Lewis.

Seattle real estate man, testifying at Olympia, before the Railroad Commission, stated that real estate values in tidelands had decreased 25 per cent since June, 1906. If Mr. Harriman would test the market by offering for sale some of the choice tideland gold bricks that were handed him when was seeking terminal facilities at the Queen City, he would regard the expert's estimate of the decrease as exçeedingly mild. In Portland, real estate values are bigher than they were in June, 1906, and no choice property can be purchased at a lower figure prevailed before financial slump. Portland property values were not forced to the unrea nable heights attained in Seattle and there was accordingly less liability of a decline.

confidence that he will win in the fight for control of the Illinois Central. Meanwhile Mr. Harriman, the party of the second part, is following the example of Br'er Rabbit, who "jes kep on sayin' nuffin'." Mr. Fish bases his victory on securing a majority of the stock, exclusive of about one-third of the issue, which is tied up by injunction, because it is owned by the Union Pacific. If Mr. Fish should win in the present controversy, Mr. Harriman would probably sell the stock which is Richard Roe, and they would then vote it as they saw fit. Mr. Fish has much work cut out for him before he the road which he was ejected by Mr. Harri-

George Dixon, colored pugilist, who, during his sporting career, "fought 212 battles and won most of them," died Monday in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital without money and without friends. briefly recorded of him that he went the way, through dissipation and final disappointment of all purilists - and died at the early age of 37 years. Text is given and sermon preached in this brief record. It is the summing to say of a life lived upon the lower levels of humanity - the stereotyped record of men of his class and profession.

Poultry is to be, and is fast becon ing, one of the greatest matters of interest and sources of wealth to the people of Oregon. It is sure to beat many interests and industries that have been more pretentious. This week the finest exhibit of poultry ever seen in Oregon is at East Alder and Grand avenue, in Portland. It is the exhibit of the Oregon State Poultry Association. It is worth your while, city man, country man, to see it. Remainder of the week.

If there is to be an open trial of the Waymire case, the court ought to sit in the Armory. Even then the crowd would lack room. One of the old buildings at the fair grounds might be better still. The people want to know about that dastardly attack upon the Mayor and want to be present at his vindication.

Everybody who goes among the people, out in the country and roundabout, returns with the report that the people are for Roosevelt, and if they can't get him, are for Bryan.

Question now is whether Mr. Bourne, who supported Bryan aforetime, will support Bryan again, if Roosevelt should not be "in it" for the "second elective term."

To save valuable time, let the City

ouncil make a merger of streetcar fender and crematory legislation and do something before next New Year's. All things considered, Mr. Heinze been satisfied with his

victories in Montana. The colony of ex-officers of National banks at Leavenworth is soon to be

EXPANSION CRY FOR DEMOCRACY Party Must Affirm Wisdom of Historic Policies: Retain Philippines.

Brooklyn Eagle, Dem.

There was a matter in the Bryan pla

orm and in the Parker candidacy of 1904 which the Engle would now renew to attention. It relates to the Philippin ituation. The Eagle having accomplished or originated the nomination of Parker, sald what it could for his election, but out of a sense of courtesy and fidelity, kept silence on a subject about which it would not keep slience again. The subject, as said, is the relation of the United States to its Philippine endencies. The Engle believes in retainng and ruling them. It will support no andidate in the future who believe otherwise. The people of the United States have never given up any posses fons they have obtained by war or purchase, and probably never will give up any such possessions. If the Eagle is Democrat, democracy signifies expansion. If democracy signifies anti-expansion, the Eagle is not a Democrat. We might not be so insistent upon more debatable prooskions, but we regard the maintenance by the United States of its dependencies to be vital, and the future debatability of hat proposition we will never concede.

There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of men who regard themselves to be Democrats, and who agree with the Eagle on this head. The Democratic party, under Thomas Jefferson, acquired he vast territory known as the Louisiana purchase. That acquisition was opposed by the Federalists of that day, and the Federalists were overthrown. The Demoeratic party afterward acquired large pieces of territory on the line of the Pacific, and they have been retained. These enlargements came by expansions. One of the expansions came by war. As asid, both have been retained. They made our Republic continental. By other ex-pansions extra continental dependencies have come to us and them we hold in the interest of civilization, as we did

If an anti-Bryan Democrat be selected at Denver for candidate; if he be placed on a truly Democratic platform; if part of that truly Democratic platform; if part of that truly Democratic platform shall affirm the expansion of the last 20 years to be admirable and unchangeable, permanent and benign, the result to be as hallowed as the expansions Jefferson, Madlaon, Jackwon and Polk effected, then the results of the party can be accomthe reunion of the party can be accom-plished. Those who were and still are wrong must give way and away to those who are right on this head. If the error-ists will not do this, the custodians of historic Democratic principles will find room and welcome and vindication in other fields and other forces, and will do so without doubt or misgiving.

A PHASE OF PROHIBITION. Men Who Vote Probibition, Use Liquor

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. President E. J. Curley, of the Distillers Security Company, says that prohibitory aws do not diminish consumption of whisky; their only effect is to change the channels and methods of distribution.

Mr. Curley's company should certainly be in possession of facts throwing light upon the question which he raises. It is an extended owner of whisky distfilling plants, and when the liquor traffic is orced by prohibition to operate below if it operates at all, it quite naturally deals in distilled spirits more than in the bulkler malted intoxicants. Thus the distilling companies might gain through prohibition at the expense of the prewing companies, but in any case they are especially in a position to know certainly of what Mr. Curley speaks. It what he says is true, the public should have the facts in substantiation. There is of course no sort of questi

There is of course no sort of question that prohibition has never yet succeeded in achieving its professed end of complete, or anything like a complete, suppression of the sale and use of alcoholic intoxicants. Many of those who support that policy are more or less moderate drinkers and have no intention of cutting themselves off from the usual supplies. They advocate prohibition either in hypocrisy or an honest desire to abolish the temptation offered by the open saloon and perhaps to force upon others habits which they will not follow themselves. If prohibition were to be made really and completely effective, the vote of this class of its supporters might be interesting to watch. We do not anticipate that much will come from th proposed amendment to the National law making it possible for the authori-ties of a prohibition state to halt and confiscate shipments of liquor at the borders, no matter to whom consigned; for it would be made difficult to pick out easily from the mass of express and freight packages entering the state those which contained intoxicating liquor. But so far as that is possible it is desira-ble to the end that those who in hypoc-risy vote for prohibition may also have what they voted for.

American Girls Buy Titles; Divorce

Chicago Record-Herald.

Eva Bryant Mackay, San Francisco,
to Don Ferdinando Colonna, Prince
Castigliano, divorced. dith L. Collins, New York, to Count Czaykowski, divorced. Curtis. New York, to Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Due de Dino,

divorced. May Caroline Cuyler, Morristown, N. J., to Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, divorced.

Anna Gould, New York, to Count do Castellane, divorced.

Alice Heinze, New Orleans, to reigning prince of Monaco, separated.

Helen Morton, New York, to Count Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord, divorced.

Anne Reid, New York, to Sir Arthur Aylmer, divorced.
Adele Sampson, New York, to Duc de Dino, divorced.
Clara Ward, Detroit, to Prince de

Chimay, divorced.
Consuelo Vanderbilt, New York, to Duke of Mariborough, separated.
Wilhelmina Winans, Baitimore, to Sir Merrik Burrell, divorced, Miss Wheeler, Philadelphia, to Count Poppenheim, divorced.

A FEW SQUIBS.

The Dentist-Now, Johnny, brace up.
It'll be all over in a minute.
Boy-Yes, but-see, think of that minutel-Puck. "Tommie, how do you make a triangle! 'Pull one side out of a square and glue loose ends."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

the

Phil. O. Sopher-Don't worry, old mar Chickens always come home to roost, yo know.
Discouraged Friend-Yes-after they have laid their eggs in some other fellow's barn.—Judge. "Now, then, children," said the teacher,

"what is it we want most in this world to make us perfectly happy?"
"De things we ain't rot!" shouted the bright boy in the back seat."—Philadel-phia Press.

phia Press.
"I met Dunkey today for the first time in years. He hasn't changed much."
"Oh, he hasn't changed at all, but he doesn't seem to realize It."
"How do you mean?"
"Oh, he's forever talking about 'what a fool he used to be."—Philadelphia Press.

The Lady—So you are an old soldler?
How thrilling! Tell me what is the narowest escape you over had.
The Swatty—Well, num, oncet I was
ransferred from a regiment jest two days
sefore it was ordered to the Fillerpeens!—
Heveland Leader.

The Assyrian was scratching some hiero-glyphics on a brick. "What you writing?" asked his chum. "Hansed if I know." re-sponded the engraver. "but I guess some uf those Assyriologists of the twentieth century can translate it all right."—Phila-delphis Public Ledger.

POOR PAY IN UNITED STATES ARMY Private Soldiers Receive Less Money

Today Than 40 Years Ago.

Brooklyn Standard-Union, Interesting facts and figures upon high the officers of the Arms and the War Department base their claims are given in a circular just compiled by Captain Johnson Hagood, of the Coast Artillery Corps, at the direction of the department. Among other things, Cap-tain Hagood shows that the private, Corporals and Sergeants receive less money today than they did 40 years ugo. For the line of the Army it is shown that the base pay for a private s \$13 a month. From 1864 to 1871 the pay of a private was \$16.

pay of a private was \$15.

In the Engineer Corps, however, the private now receives \$17 a month, while a first-class private in the Hospital Corps receives \$18 a month. At the end of the third year the private in the Infantry, Cavalry and Field Ar-tillery receives \$14 a month, and the ompensation increases to \$22, which is somensation increases to \$27, which is given at the end of the 25th year of service. After the 30th, and until the 35th year of service, \$23 is given. Small additional monthly pay is given to the men in the various grades for high qualification in target practice, foreign service, for certificates of merits for distinguished service and for distinguished service and for

extra duty not of a military character What the Government allows the sol-dier in addition to his pay and what the enlisted man must pay for is also hown. The allowance consists of lothing, rations, lodging, medical at-ention and medical supplies. The alowance for clothing, it is stated mounts to an average of \$54.43 a mur nufficient for the average man, and in cludes all the uniform the soldie is stated He is not provided with handkerchiefs, towels or tollet articles, such as soap, brushes and razors. All alterattons to uniforms must be made at the soldier's expense, to be deducted from his monthly pay. It is stated that nearly all uniforms must be altered before used, and no provision is made for repairing, preesing or cleaning clothing or repairing shoes. Rations, furnished to the goldien are valued at bout 20 cents a day, and the purchase of additional food is another source of

xpense to the land fighters. From this statement it would pear that the average private has little or nothing left of his monthly pay when these expenses are deducted, a ituation which can have no other effect than to make Army service unst-tractive to the vast majority of the young men. The Regular Army, whose authorized strength is 61212, should be placed upon a better basis. It should be the best in the world. While the bulk of the fighting done in the event of a war would be done by volunteer forces, yet the nucleus of the Nation's fighters should be a picked body of trained men. Such a force cannot be secured and retained by small pay, such as the law flow provides. In view of the existing situation, it is not sur-prising that the actual strength of the Army is now 20,000 less than its au-thorized. figures. Unless the service be made more attractive by an increase in the rate of pay, it will continue to lack recruits and remain in its present disorganized condition, Congress should not postpone the consideration of the matter. It demands prompt attention

Bank Depositors Not Losers.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. the exception of one bank alifornia whose funds were dishonestly managed, depositors throughout the United States have lost nothing in prin-cipal or interest. A few banks have sus-pended, some of which have resumed. In those that wind up their affairs deposi-tors will probably be paid in full. As far as depositors are concerned, the financial flurry of 1997 has not been disastrous, as was the panic of 1857, in which many lost all the money they had in bank and a large share of the bank notes in their large share of the bank notes in their safes and pockets. As soon as currency payments are fully resumed depositors can check out money as freely as usual, though to draw more than they need would be inadvisable. The banks have protected their depositors successfully, and are entitled to confidence accordingly.

valuable to the banks and ought to be instructive to depositors. Excited runs hereafter will be unlikely, and the irresponsible talk about the credit of banks will be dismissed with other mischlevous gossip. Recent lessons make clear the distinction between financial stringency and blind panic. Money is in varying deit is tight, but that is no reason why de-positors should get scared and make a rush for funds for which they have no immediate use. They will lose nothin in 1907. Their considerate appreciatio of the fact is in order.

Habitual Standard Oll Duplicity.

New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin (Ind.), It is by illegal advantages in transportation of crude petroleum and re fined oil that the Standard Oil monop-oly has been built up and so estab-llahed and intrenched that it can now get along without the discrimination and keep competition down, with its pipe lines, its effective organization and its accumulated capital. It has got beyond the need of some of its crafty, and unscrupulous methods, but it has not overcome the habit of duplicity wiren it comes to facing penalties for past misdoing. The Landis fine, if it should ever be collected, would not be a mere penalty for certain ship ments between a point close to Chicago and a point close to St. Louis over one railroad, but retribution for a consistent course of iniquity in securing spe-cial rates for transportation which en-abled it to slap competition wherever it raised its head.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch to the Philadelphia North American. Twenty thousand people at Washing. ton, D. C., are down with the grip, according to statistics compiled by officials who have been looking into the unprecedented epidemic of this disease that now preavils. The doctors are worked almost to death. Long lines of persons wait for their prescriptions and druggists are reaping a harvest Everybody is liable to fall victim to the syrms, which, supposed to have been imported from Russia, bite the plutocrat and the pauper with demo atic impartiality.
Washington, D. C., is a good town

for grip, but it never knew anything like the present epidemic. Nobody is immune. The estimate of 20,000 cases, well developed, is probably moderate. Offices, stores and shops are semi-The new year came in to greet a bigger proportion of hopeless incompetents than Washington, D. C. has known in two decades.

Preference of Science Over Cash. Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

It will be remembered that the great Agassiz discovered the Calumet & Hecla deposit on the shores of Lake Superior, but said he was too busy to develop it. He has received much credit for this superb illustration of his preference for science over cash. But, as he passed the word along to the control who he are imministration for But, as he passed the word along to his son, who became immensely rich from the hint, it seems as if the direc-tion which his indifference took was also deserving of attention and com-mendation, for evidently, while he pre-ferred science to riches, he also pre-ferred, his son to other folks and put him with at the psychological moment. him wise at the psychological moment. Thus the family has both money and fame, and nobody begrudges it either.

BOOKS &

A NDREW LANG, the poet eminent literary critic, is not al-ways so well dressed as his intimate friends would like, and it is even said that he is indifferent as to what he ought to wear. He usually stuffs his coat pockets with magazines, newspapers, etc., until he resembles a walking newslonable London tailor to make him a sut of clothes and an overveat, and the knight of the needle exerted himself to please so celebrated a customer. A week passed. Then Lang visited the tailor, and it was noticed that the poet's face

had a querulous expression.

"My clothes still seem to be unsuitable," complained Lang, "and my friends. won't believe that this suit is new. What is the matter with it?"

The aristocratic tailor co

surveyed his customer. All of Lang's pockets were filled nearly to the bursting

"What can you expect, sir," asked the tallor, "when you make an express wagon of yourself? That suit was only meant to wear."

Since the publication of "Coniston." nearly two years ago, Winston Churchill has been at work on a new nevel the title or subject of which has not yet, by his request, been divulged. His put ers, the Macmillans, state that the book will possibly appear about April or

Marie Corelli holds the English book market as the "best seller." Her "Tem-poral Power" sold 150,000 copies, and "The Sorrows of Satan" ar mitigated by a sale of 52,000.

Here is a chance for undistinguished writers. Outling offers a prize of \$1,000 for the best novel by one who has never done such a deed before. Address: Outling Publishing Co., Book Dept., Deposit, N. Y., before May \$, 1998.

set (it wouldn't be fair to give his name) not very long ago succumbed to the cir-treaties he received to prepare selections from his shorter stories, to be read at a select gathering of suburbanites in an Indiana town. But, alas! he had not caldiana town. But, alast he had not cel-culated on the fact that Indiana has authors of her own to whom the nativea are somewhat partial, and the young author in question had dared to make in one of his stories what he was pleased to designate as a "fanny illusion" to Booth Tarkington, who, by the way, is an Indianapolis man. This was more than the audience could stand, and the remaining readings were received with emalning readings were received with

e unhappy young author sat in the The unhappy young author sat in the second front seat, looking pale and sad, when he was aroused from his lethargy by a tall, determined woman, who had a decided air about her. "Excuse me, sir," she snapped, "at the opening of the readings, knowing you to be the author of them, I took the liberty of nights were hardlescabled which

of picking up your handkorchief which you dropped intending to keep it as a souvenir. Allow me now, sir, to return your handkerchief to you. Good night."

H. G. Wells has at last come to the slowly arrived conclusion that literature as such is doomed and that what he calls "journalism" or newspaper work is taking its place. "Journalism does not pretend to immortality, and literature does," complains Mr. Wells. "Journalism deals with current reality in terms of cuthought, and it appeals immediate living and acting readers. In my of this is exactly what the novelist What is the typist, the city clerk, or self-educated workingman to make of Ben Jonson or The Faerie Queene? He has not the capacity to deal with these subjects. He asks for intellectual bread, and you give him a fossil; Pre when the working classes come to know what they shall read we them to read journalism, the book of the hour, the day, and the week, then they may get rid of the terrible irony of the present day. Literature or classics are things of the past. We no longer produce them. The industry has died

Upton Sinclair's new novel, "The nences in the current number of the American magazine.

The Century Company has finished its deservedly admired edition of Ibsen's works, prepared by William Archer.

The engagement of Miss Sara Lindsey The engagement of Miss Saria Lindsey Coleman of Asheville to William Sidney Porter of New York, known to literary fame as 0. Henry, is announced. Miss Coleman is a young literary woman and comes from one of the oldest families in the South. She is the daughter of the late Colonel Thaddens Coleman, who served with distinction in the Confederate army and won renown in laving out the army and won renown in laying out the route of the old Western North Carolina Railway, now the Southern, through the Blue Ridge Mountains, which is said to have been one of the greatest engineering feats ever achieved.

An interesting example of the manner in which modern research is contributing to Biblical investigation a mass of material hitherto scarcely regarded as sources for knowledge of the Bible is found in the new work of Dr. Oskar Dahnhardt, of which the first has just been issued by the house of B. G. Tcubner of Leipzig and Berlin, under the title. "Natursagen: Eine Sammlung naturdeutender Sagen, Marchen, Fabeln und Legenden." The present volume is aspecially devoted to "Sagen zum Alten Testsment." The author, who, as is seen by such books as his "Natursgeschichtliche Volksmarchen" and "Deutsches Marchenbuch," is a veteran student of folklore: and in his new publication, he has, with the assistance of a score or more of helpers, of whom 15 are mentioned on the title page, ramsacked the sayings and stories of all peoples for materials illustrative or explanatory of the An interesting example of the manner erials illustrative or explanatory of

terials illustrative or explanatory of the Old Testament.

The Prix Goncourt, of 5000 francs, has fallen this fear to Emile Moselly (Emile Chenin, in real life), a professor at Orleans, and author of "L'Aube fraternelle" and "Jean des brehis ou le livre de la misere".

Miss Mateel Howe, now visiting in this city, is the daughter of Editor Howe, of the Atchison Globe newspaper. Father the Atchison Globe newspaper. Father and daughter recently enjoyed a trip round the world and Mr. Howe has since recorded his impressions in two volumes. In the current number of the Independent, Miss Mateel Howe has a brightly written article entitled "How an American Girl Made up With the English."

. . . . Japan is coming into the limelight just Japan is coming into the limelight just how in literature—no less than four hooks being announced simultaneously on the subject: "Shinto, the Ancient Religion of Japan." by W. G. Aston; "Old and New Japan," by Clive Holland; "Human Bulleta," by T. Sakural, and "Life in Japan," by Masuji Miyakawa.

A medical book that is certain to cause wranging is "The Conquest of Cancor," by Γ. W. Saleeby, M. D. It is described as giving "a pian of campaign—being account of the principles and practice hitherto of the treatment of malignant. growths by specific or cancrotoxis fer-ments."