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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1908.

A SUMMARY, THUS FAR.

The testimony developed thus far in the prosecution of Hall and Mays by Heney has this meaning, viz.; Hall, Fulton and Brownell were playing for advantages in politics. and Steiwer, Mays and others were playing for protection of themselves consequences of their unlawful transactions in public lands.

In this secons side of it Brownell was concerned also. Steiwer's testimony is very direct, as far as it goes. He had a vote in the Legislature to be angled for; and over him was the shadow of prosecution, which might be either civil or criminal. Naturally he would use his position as a member of the Legisature, having a vote for United States Senator, to protect himself as far as he could. Brownell also was member of the Legislature, under similar shadow, and likewise, was to be District Attorney, in place of Hall; but Hall held the cudgel

playing for protection. Also, of these accusations over him, on the one hand, and on the other a promise of friendship and protection, if he ould yield. But Fulton was pledged to Brownell, and it had to be "ar-

ranged.

Many letters passed between the various parties, some of which have been brought forth, and it is believed others will be. Steiwer testified that Fulton had endeavored to induce Hall to bring a civil suit instead of a criminal prosecution, and that Fulton had written to him (Steiwer) a letter to this effect; which letter Fulton subsequently asked Stelwer to return to him, which he did. Following these between the parties, Hall filed a civil suit, which,

lowever, never was concluded. This is a simple, though analytical summary of the testimony thus far presented. It is a tangled skein, difficult to follow: but The Oregonian will offer no comment till the whole shall have been concluded. It is supposed there will be much more documentary evidence submitted; for, if s case is to be made out it must be said it is by no means yet complete.

Much of the testimony relates to political operations conducted by the parties, but the charge against the defendants is that they falled in their official duty in that they did not prosecute men who had unlawfully enclosed public land. The testimony as to political matters is introduced for the purpose of showwhy they did not conspiracy lies in all these circum-

ROSES IN THE PARK BLOCKS.

Of course, to plant the park blocks to roses, in a burst of enthusiasm, to care for them one year and then neglect them forever afterward, be regrettable. If roses are planted in park blocks, or anywhere else, they must be watered, fertilized, pruned and plucked: and these tasks unceasing diligence or the bushes bement. The number of bushes planted of a river and harbor bill. in the park blocks should consequently be accurately proportioned to the means, the permanent means, of caring for them. Whether more than three blocks which the park board has set aside for this purpos could be satisfactorily looked after next year is a question for the experts to answer.

One thing is certain. The people there are numerous opportunities living by the parks will not take care where the waste of Government One thing is certain. The p They might do so spasof the roses. not as a daily, inexorable task. If the roses are cared for it must be by people who are paid for it. Hence partments of the Government. They they will be neglected unless funds travel round the world collecting in-

are provided. opinion of The Oregonian these funds could be secured without pointed officials who in most cases are Raff recognized MacDowell's genius to be solved: A fender that will serious difficulty. No more beautiful like the special agent—holding the and advanced his interests in every fend and a crematory that won't

blocks than hedges and beds of roses properly looked after. Nothing could be imagined more attractive to tous-To be sure the primary purpose of these blocks is to secure breathing private sources. places for adults and especially for should be permitted to interfere. The larger part of the area in every block should be planted to grass and kept in healthy turf. But we apprehend that long rose hedges with here and one may see in the State park at Salem, would not spoil the blocks as breathing places and playgrounds. It seems more likely that they would

be an improvement. Park blocks become ugly places to look upon unless they are treated somewhat formally and kept with a certain neatness. They are not/so suitable for playgrounds as other areas, especially reserved for the purpose, may be made. The best practice is to purchase tracts which not part of the street and open them freely to the children. The gonian hopes that the authorities may see their way to encourage the planting of abundant roses in most of the park blocks,

TOWING THROUGH THE STRAITS.

The Straits of Magellan, for which the Pacific squadron is now heading. were discovered in 1520, and although the distance through the straits from cean to ocean is but 300 miles and there is an immense saving of time over that lost by the route around Cape Horn, very few sailing vessels attempt the passage. In the centuries since Magellan sailed through to the Pacific the sea in the vicinity of Cape Horn has levied a fearful toll on shipping and on human life, but, strange as it may seem, not until the present age of steam on the ocean, as there been any definite plan for aiding sailing vessels to make use of the straits. It was announced in Monday's Oregonian that a company had been formed in Denmark to place a number of tug boats in the straits and tow salling vessels through from cean to ocean in about 38 hours.

As it now requires from two weeks

to two months for a vessel to beat around the Horn it is apparent that great saving can be effected. It is not only the saving in time that will be considered, but there will also be great saving in the cost of insurance, for it is stated that an average of ten ships and approximately 300 men are lost every year in attempting to round the Horn. The project is one of more than passing interest to Portland and other North Pacific ports, for the North Pacific grain trade now gives employment to a larger fleet of sailing vessels round the Horn than from any other port on earth. These vessels quite na ally at times encounter heavy weather in other parts of the ocean, but good weather in that storm-haunted region is so rare that it is the exception and not the rule. By towing through the passage the average time of the voyage to European ports would be materially shortened, the insurance risk yould be smaller and in consequence there would be a saving through

In connection with the coming passage of Admiral Evans' fleet through the straits, it is interesting to note that Magellan, after his discovery, oushed on to the far east and discovered the Philippines, now an Ameri can outpost that may be visited by the white squadron which is steaming down the Atlantic. Magellan was killed by Filipinos, but one of his ves sels continued the voyage and finally reached Europe by way of Cape of Good Hope, completing the first voyage around the world.

WASTEFUL ECONOMY.

Chairman Tawney of the appro-priation committee is predicting a great deficit in the next fiscal year unless rigid economy is practiced in making appropriations. While he does not specify where the pruning knife ought to be applied, it seems quite clear that there will be no river and harbor appropriations this ses-From the standpoint of econ omy, the failure to pass a river and harbor bill providing for the projects of unquestioned merit, would be a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. There are a great many river improvements already under way which would be materially damaged by the fallure to provide funds sufficlent to prevent the stoppage of work Two years ago we had a good illustration of the expensive folly of halting a partly completed project for want of funds with which to continue work on the Columbia river fetty

Prior to the work being placed on

continuing contract basis funds had been doled out in insufficient amounts to warrant expeditious and econthe appropriation was exhausted the loved. work already performed was damaged to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. The natural and presumably correct assumption regarding river and harbor appropriations is that they are made as an investment on which millions of people transportation facilities. It of course follows that with millions tied up in these investments, pending their completion there is a heavy interest loss n addition to the depreciation in the unfinished work. The Government, according to Mr. Tawney, is so hard up financially that there will be no money available for continuing many river and harbor improvements. The recent financial stringency many private individuals and corporations in much the same predicament, but the prevalence of cold hard business rules prevented any stoppage of work on projects as far along most of the Government work that will be affected by the non-passage

If the Covernment would only ex ercise a little more business sense in many of its transactions there would be less need of retrenchment on projects of unquestioned merit. It is per haps difficult to determine where this reform should begin in order to eliminate these periodical deficits without working injury to the service, but money is so glaring and inexcusable modically, in fits of enthusiasm; but that it cannot be overlooked. Notable among these is the employment of an army of special agents in all deformation which should be supplied by regular consuls and regularly ap-

and who rarely succeed in discovering anything of value until months

Everything that Mr. Bristow, who children. With this purpose nothing has just returned from Panama, has reported was known to the business world six months ago, and his recommendation that the Government tablish a steamship line to Panama would cost millions if carried out there a great bed of bloom such as with no return for the investment Our Government builds at Atlantic yards drydocks and lightships for the Pacific because there is a saving of 5 per cent, and then expends nearly as much as the original cost in get ting them out where they are needed and where the Pacific yards would deliver them free. The agricultural department is clogged with theorists and faddists who, at enormous expense, "discover" durum wheat and similar experimental cylls. Last year this department, at great expense "discovered" that a certain species of red wheat could be grown in Kansas and recommended that it be sowed, only to learn when the expensive booklet conveying the information had appeared, that the Kansas farmers had made a specialty of that par-ticular kind of wheat for more than ten years.

culling out of this departmental dead timber and the interment of a portion of the army of special agents and foreign consuls who have not yes learned that they are dead, would result in a great saving and an improve ment in the service.

PUBLIC SCHOOL HERESY. The National Society for the Pro notion of Industrial Education has adopted a programme which can suc ceed only in part with the American people. Most thoughtful citizens will agree that trade and academic, or literary education ought to be combined from the age of four up seventeen. It would be well also to limit of compulsory the schooling to eighteen years. But the American people will never consent to permit school teachers "to sor children according to their destination," nor "to abolish the idea of absolute democracy in the public schools.'

This astonishing scheme seems to have the approval of President Eliot Mr. Henry L. Pritchett and President James W. Van Cleve of the National Manufacturers' Association; but, influential as they are in educational circles, they will find that a public hostility exists to any project of this character which they can never over

come. The crowning merit of the public schools is their absolute democracy They have many defects and faults but this single transcendent virtue outweighs them all. It is the democracy of the schools that has founded them in the affections of the people It is the one argument for their istence and support which is unas satlable. Destroy the absolute democ racy of the schools and you destroy the schools. The United States will not tolerate a system of schools where class distinctions are the basis of instruction, where the child of the rich man receives education of one sort and the child of the poor man something different, each according to the station in life where the Lord

has placed him If industrial teaching is good for the poor boy and girl if is also good for the rich ones. If it is not good for all it is good for none. child in the public schools should receive the same instruction as every other child until the time come when nature indicates clearly the parting of the ways. When that time comes then the children should be grouped according to their aptitudes not according to the wealth and social standing of their parents. moment the class, or caste, idea is ndustrial advention suffered its death blow. President Ellot and Mr. Van Cleve can serve the propaganda best by letting it alone.

EDWARD ALEXANDER MACDOWELL The last hope that Edward Alexander MacDowell might recover use of his fine faculties and add to the noble list of his artistic achievements is finally extinguished by his death. Still a young man, only years old, he expired last Thursday night in New York, where he was born, after living for the last three years under the cloud of a nervous disease. The period of his productiv career was comparatively brief; but was long enough for him to at tain secure recognition as the first of American musical composers, and a fame which is not limited to his native land. He is accepted in Europe as the peer of Grieg, and his works omical rushing of the work, and when are played wherever good music is

MacDowell was born on Decembe 18, 1861. It is not recorded by his blographers that he showed anything of that precocity which has marked many youthful composers. Mozart was an artist while he was still a baby. Hoffman, one of the bes will profit in the way of improved planists of our day, was a youthful prodigy. Most distinguished musicians, perhaps, have given early signs of genius. Except great mathematical power there is no gift which manifests itself earlier or more decisively while of all the capacities of the human intellect none seems to pass so readily by heredity as musical ability. Almost all the famous composers have come from families where music was cultivated for generations. Of no other species eminence can the same be said. fact most men of genius are either sterile or their progeny is apt to be both intellectually and morally de

We know little of MacDowell's ancestry except that, like Grieg, he was of Scotch descent. It remains for more complete biographies than have vet been published to tell of his par ents and earliest education, but his family must have perceived what he was born for because they put him to the study of music with the best teachers in New York while he was still a boy. Madame Teresa Carreno was among them, and to her Mac-Dowell, in recognition of his intellectual debt, dedicated his second plano concerto. When he was fifteen he went to Paris to study in the con servatory, where he remained three years, going then to Germany. Here he studied first at Wiesbaden, then at Frankfort. At the latter place Raff was his teacher in composition.

ornament could be placed in the park job as payment for political services, way. It was from him that Mac- offend.

Dowell's art took its decided turn romanticism, forsaking after the people interested therein forms and technique of the classic have secured the information from masters. In 1881 Raff was able to masters. In 1881 Raff was able to have his pupil appointed teacher at the conservatory of Darm stadt, and a year later he introduced MacDowell to the distinguished Liszt. who was charmed with his art and cured him an opportunity to his first plano suite before the German Musical Union. The perform ance was received with enthusiasm established MacDowell' standing in the world of music. He gave concerts in Europe for the three years and then settled in Wieswhere he taught and posed until his return to America in

> He lived first in Boston, but later went to New York. His musical preeminence was everywhere acknowlhis countrymen, various honors were conferred him. Princeton upon Univer sity made him a Doctor of Music, a distinction better worth having since the degree had never been granted before by that institu-In 1896 MacDowell was antion. pointed professor of music at Columbla University. A gift of \$150,000 had been received by the university A gift of \$150,000 to found the chair, with the under standing that MacDowell should its first occupant; but he was ill at ease in academic fetters and resigned in 1904, not long before he stricken down by the nervous attack from which he never recovered.

As a concert planist, MacDowell was always pleasing to the public This was fortunate for him in more than one way. It not only replen-ished his pocket, never too well filled, but, what was more important, it en abled him to make his own works known to a wide audience. works rank among the greatest musical productions of our time. They include piano concertos, sonatas, musical poems and some of the finest ongs extant. Much of his music is descriptive: some of it develops themes indigenous to America; but they are taken from Indian, not negro melodies. MacDowell said that saw little worth in the artistic products of slavery.

Portland has two pure food labora tories, maintained by the State, and the Department of Agriculture is giving it a third. There are also two fine private laboratories, for chemical and bacteriological examinations in this city. With all this supply of pure food apparatus there seems Wittle use of the City Council's spending \$5000 to establish another laboratory Why not employ the examining machinery of the State Board of Health or of the State Dalry and Food Commissioner, for each of which the State—and this means Portland-has spent and is spending blg sums of money? This new scheme for a \$5000 city laboratory will faster perpetual graft on taxpayers for e benefit of more officeholders. What Portland needs at present, more than anything else, is the matter of pure food, is a ban on filthy markets, rigorously enforced. Most impurities in food come from dirty shops and dirty dealers. 'A resolute market inspector will do more for the food supply than two or three more chemists. The Council would better save the

The Oregon City Enterprise offers this gentle insinuation;

Why is The Oregonian so bitter against the appointment of Chris Schuebel? Is his known honesty likely to stand in the way of the acquittal of some land-grabbing friend in or around The Oregonian office? Well, now! Have you heard of any one in or about The Oregonian office who has ever had anything to do with land-grabbing? Anybody in or about The Oregonian office who has even made a filing on any tract of land, under any one of the land commingled with the propaganda of acts? But haven't you, and every The Oregonian for its exposures of Hermann, Williamson, Mitchell. Brownell, et id omne genus, and declared that its course was simply one of malevolence towards the honored men of Oregon? Go to - and here missing words. Chris Schuebel, he is nothing. A populist, silverite and supporter Bryan-one of the bitter enemies of the Republican party in every trying time.

The timber of the remaining forest districts in our Southern States is going fast. A circular from the Bureau of Forestry says that the Southern Appalachian mountains have nearly stripped-not more than 15 per cent of the original timber remaining. The bulletin adds: "The lumbermen are going over the land for the third time. First they took only the prime oak and poplar saw First they took Next they took the oaks that were suited for barrel staves. Now they are after whatever merchant-able trees are left, such as birch, chestnut and gum." It is clear that all the timber of Oregon and of the whole West will be wanted before the lapse of many years.

A Royal Commission has recently reported on the state of Ireland. It finds that the number of natives wh have left the country-mostly for America-since 1851 has been 4,028,-589. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,175,124. It is now 4,386,-035. Seventy-five per cent of the emigrants were between 15 and 35 -the flower of the people. Ireland is one of the most attractive countries of the world and the causes of the emigration have been almost -excessive rents and absentee landlordism.

Even a receptive candidate like Governor Hughes may, without vio-lating the amenities of National politics, take an active interest in the

The Japanese yen, of which we hear so much in telegraphic accounts of the financial condition of Japan, is worth about 49 cents of our money. Interest in the Denver convention

ie man with the bar'l who shall be selected as running mate. Received and read here in balms nidwinter, the reports of the Eastern

blizzard sound like news from an-

is necessarily limited to the name of

other world. Two Portland problems that refuse

DECLINE IN MILITIA STRENGTH. Indifference of Lawmakers to the Value of Citizen Soldiers.

Boston Transcript.

A German military specialist thinks that barring the high professional training of our Regular Army officers the United States has not much to boast of in the way of military organization. He particularly condemns the militia as likely to be found a broken and the particularly condemns the militia as likely to be found a broken and the particular of translate. the militia as likely to be found a broken reed in time of trouble, and doubts if it would yield more than 25,000 men fit for service on a sudden call. This is doubtless an absurd underestimate of the condition of our 106,000 National Guardsmen, but nevertheless we should not blind ourselves to the fact that it is becoming difficult to keep the militia of the United States as a whole up to its exceedingly moderate aggregate. The House committee on the militia recently made committee on the militla recently made a report which bears very impressively on the subject. The tables accompany-ing it demonstrate that the militia of the United States has undergone a loss of 10 per cent in numbers in the last four years. In 1993 its aggregate was 118,547 officers and men; in 1997, 195,

A part of this loss may be attributed to the dishards to the disbandment or reformation of organizations pronounced inefficient by the inspecting officers, but other causes must have been at work, for the diminution in some states indicates either a disinclination to militia service areas their nacre or indifference. either a disinclination to militia service among their people or indifference to the force among their lawmakera. Alabama, for example, in four years suffered a loss of 1122, Georgia 1939, Mississippi 1068, South Carolina 1922 and Texas 1097. Altogether thirty-four states and territories reported their militia smaller in 1207 than in 1903. Only one state, Pennsylvania, added more than five hundred men to its millitia curing that period. But four states—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Idalio and South Dakota—have brought their militia into complete accord with their militia into complete accord with the requirements of the Dick law. The others are either working or waiting. When we realize that some states appropriate so little for the support of

militia that the officers and practically carry on the service at their own expense, we have more evidence of the indifference of lawmakers to the value of citizen soldiers. In only cleven states so far as the Congressional committee can ascertain was the latest militia appropriation in excess of \$100,000. Even a state of the population and resources of Alabama deemed \$20,000 enough; Texas gave \$32,000; and Mississippi but \$10,000. Massachusetts and New York together appropriated almost one-third of the \$4,941,899, which apparently was the total of the sums spent by the states of-the Union in support of their military establishments. Here are some facts and figures to which the National guard Congress may well address itself as ind-cating that many of the states must make larger contribusional committee can ascertain was th the states must make larger contribu the states must make larger contrac-tions than at present to justify in-creased Federal aid. It would seem that the cultivation of the civic spirit which is reflected in a well organized militia is a function which this Con-gress should take upon itself as a matter of the first importance.

Sheriff Ends Co-operative Scheme.

Topeka Journal. Another socialistic dream maintenance of the practical equality of man in material things has been shattered—this time at Coaldale in Pennsylvania, a small mining town where a co-operative experiment has been in progress for a few years. After the miners' strike of 1902 socialistic ideas obtained considerable vogue in the mining regions. In this particular town, it seems, the Socialists came into complete power, both political and other, and social and economic life was duly rearranged on the socialistic plan, with a co-operative newspaper, a co-operative store and all the rest of that sort of thing. For a time, as is usual in all such cases, all went well. This little corner of the world seemedreally made over into ideal form. But now, as is also usual in such cases, the pretty bubble burst and a sheriff is in pos-session of the joint property. The trouble was, of course, in the dissensions that are e from the unwilling-ness of the more ambitious members of the community to submit to the conditions of equality. They could not si still and see the indolent enjoying the fruits of their labors. There is no need to point out a moral. There is only one and it is self-evident.

Woodburn Independent.

The initiative is a good thing in so far as it secures the enactment of some good laws that seemingly cannot b cured through the Legislature, yet it must be admitted that many who vote on initiative bills do so regardless of the fitness of the act. It is the duty of every voter to read carefully, over and over again, any bill or proposed constitutional amendment before rendering his opinion at the polls. He must first learn the fact that he is one of a large legislative body impowered to enact laws and amend the Constitution, then to be as painstaking and as honest as he expects and demands a member of the State Legislature should be.

Statement No. 1 is but a side issue Statement No. 1 is but a side issue. The main object of the direct primary was the nomination, by the people, of candidates for office, who are, if popular enough, elected by the people. Statement No. 1 refers to United States Senators, No. 1 refers to United States Senators, who are chosen at the primary or state election, but elected by the Legislature. We believe in the Legislature, if it be Republican, heeding the voice of the majority of Republicans at the direct primary. Those who have a contrary opin-ion are working in the interest of George PA. Chamberlain's candidacy for the E. Chamberlain's c United States Senate. candidacy for

He "Followed Copy."

Portchester Record.

Mrs. Marble, after the death of her husband, went to Mr. Stone (a dealer in headstones), and consulted him in reference to an inseription. She said: "Put on it: "To my dearest husband," and if there be any room left, "we shall meet in heaven."

heaven."

Entering the cemetery and going to her husband's grave, she noticed the headstone, and quickly rushed to see how he had engraved it. The poor old widow's heart beat with pain when she read the following on the headstone: "To my dearest husband, and if there be any seem left, we shall meet in heaven." room left, we shall meet in heaven.

Ole Oleson Perplexed.

Detroit Free Press.

Bay Yimini, Ay'm glad to hear
Yon Yonson's in the race;
A son of Svaden, gude an' dear.
Ay bat he'll vin the place.
Ay'd lak to see heem mak' a win.
An' at the White House visit;
The Svades will put Yon Yonson in,
But which Yon Yonson is it?

Ay know Yon Yonson yumping logs, Yon Yonson milking cows; Ay know Yon Yonson training dogs, Yon Yonson making house. Ay know Yon Yonson, railroad yack, On heem ay mak wan visit; Of Yonsons ay know wan big pack, O, which Yon Yonson is it?

In Stockholm, Copenhagen, too,
Are Yomsons bay the score;
Bay Yiminy, Ay tell you true,
In Minnesota more.
Yon Yomsons, coppers on the heat,
Svade servant girls they visit;
So many Yomsons Ay have meet,
O, which Yon Yomson is it?

You but You Yousen gut ma vote,
Ay know heem guide an' true:
You Yousen deckhand on the boat,
Or capting of the crew.
You Yousen, milking cows, maybe,
Ay don't care: Ay won't miss it;
It makes no deeference to me,
Which Youny Yousen is it.

THRIFT OF ITALIAN LABORERS Save More Money Than Other Indus-

Omaha Bee. Statistics just published by the Burea of Labor at Washington, D. C., furnish a striking illustration of the thrift of Italian laborers in this country and also an effective refutation of the stories recently ent from Rome to the effect that the distress among the poor in that city and in other parts of Italy is due largely to

the return of so many empty-handed workingmen from the United States. The bulletin shows that the Italians who seek employment in this country are the seek employment in this country are the most saving of all workmen and send back to their homes in money orders alone, something H&c \$32,000,000 a year, or about \$1\$ per capita for the population of Italy. This amount is largely increased by the money carried in person by the returning workingmen, so that the Italians returning to Italy after a season or two in this country are a marked source of revenue to that country, rather than a burden.

In preparing its data the Bureau of Labor made extensive inquiry into the wages, cost of living and other expenses of Italians in this country. The result shows that the average Italian workman. shows that the average Italian workman, in railroad or other construction work, earned, in 1906, about \$40 a month, while he confined his coat of living, including rent, fuel, food, clothing and sundries to less than \$10 a month, leaving a net saving each month of about \$20.

According to records of the Postoffice Department for 1906, the total amount of money orders sent to foreign countries.

money orders sent to foreign countries was in excess of \$62,000.000, and of this more than \$32,000,000 went to Italy. Statistics show that the Italian laborers save more money at the same wage rate than any other class of laborers.

PUSHING THE CANDIDATE. The Administration's Work for Taft and Against Hughes, New York Evening Post.

We are now getting daily lessons in civil-service reform from the White House, which ought to attract National attention. The appointment of Taft workers to Postoffices in Ohio, and of the totally unfit George W. Wan-maker as appraiser of this port, is now followed by the President's refusal to reappoint a good Hughes man as Col-lector of Customs at Platisburg. I would be the easiest thing in the world to pick out of Mr. Roosevelt; reform writings passages of eager de nunciation of the man who could do things like that; but of what use would it be? The President is de-termined to have his way, and his characteristic belief that everything he does is proper and from the best of motives makes it impossible for him to recognize any inconsistency in any of his actions. Time was when "Lou" Payn was held by Mr. Roosevelt to be unworthy of the regard of an hones Governor in any respect. Hence "Lou Payn was removed from office as In-surance Commissioner. Yesterday he explained his second appearance at the White House in two days on the ground that he "came to get some-thing and was successful," landing a harmless enough; but Mr. Roosevelt's instantly gives color to rumors that he is even willing to stoop to use "Lou" Payn to defeat Hughes' nomination. best friends ought to regret it, for it

Literary Knock in Missouri. Springfield (Mo.) Leader, Thomas M. Johnson, of Osceola, has picked out ten poems which he says are the noblest in the English language. He flatters the vanity of the "intellectuals" by making a list of poems that are angel's food. The last man who read Milton's "Comus" because he liked it was killed by Georgia crackers at the first battle of Bull's Run. The men who have gone crazy from trying to understand Emerson's "Brahma" are now costing the citizens of New England clearing-house checks that they can ill afford to send to the treasurer of the foolish house. Placing Shelley's "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty" on the list was nothing but a foxy attempt to stand in with the young lady teachers, a piece of Platonic af-fection for a bunch of good-lookers.

"New Construction" Is Probable. Baltimore Sun, Dem.

At Cooper Union last Friday Secretary Taft spoke of the inability of Congress to enact an income tax under the Constitution as construed at present. Government, he said, might be place serious disadvantage because of inability serious disadvantage because of mainty to obtain revenue from this source. But the Secretary suggested a way out of the difficulty. He said: "In such a case I think there would be either an amendment of the Constitution or a new construction of the Constitution." These are startling words, and they might almost be characterized as "sinister." for st be characterized as "sinister," Secretary Taft does not speak as a mere politician, but with the weight of one who retired only a few years ago from the Federal bench.

A Tale of the Flood.

From Puck. Hearing of a rising river at the head-waters of the Euphrates, with a falling barometer and indications of a flood in the valley, the Pithecanthropus changed Noah. His manner was that of a chas-tened and softened person. "You monkeyed too long," said the "We gave you a chance to

come in with us, and you wouldn't take
it. Now we have arranged for all the
stock we care about trying to float."
The general liquidation which followed
had the usual effect upon all but the in-

Housing American Embassies.

Boston Herald. The effort to be made by Congress The effort to be made by Congressman Perkins to secure an appropriation to provide proper homes for American embassies in European capitals is deserving of better treatment than it is likely to get at the hands of the present Congress. Federal buildings in unheard-of villages given in barter for Congressional popularity might well be withheld until the Nation's Ambassadors to foreign governments have some relation to the dignity of their missions. their missions.

A FEW SQUIBS.

"Can she take high C?" "Not without knocking off some of the bars."-Life. "Is Jim seifish?" "Well, they say he has never given his ego cause for a moment's jealousy."—Puck. Mrs. Knicker—Does Bridget know her place? Mrs. Bocker—Yes, she knows one that pays a dollar more—Harper's Bazar.

Mother—George, I don't hear you men-tion daddy in your prayers. Teddy (from the bed)—It's all right, mother, I'll see to that .- Punch "So you think you could buy me and sell me?" "Well, I don't know about the latter part of the proposition." Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Say, Tommy, you want to get a pice sewed on to these pants. They're too short. "Short, nothin! I got into them too farthat's what's the matter."—Judge.

"I received your Majesty's message." said the new missionary. "Did I understand you would do me the honor to call upon me and dine tomorrow?" "Almost correct." replied the cannibal chief, "I said I would call and dine upon you tomorrow."—Philadelphia Press.

"Do you think it would be advisable for you to make speaches in your own be-

you to make speeches in your own behalf?" "No." answered Senator Sorghum. "It is better to have some one else do your talking for you. Then if something is said which displaces, you can join the popular disapproval."—Washington Star.

BOOKS &

A certain rich citizen in St. Louis, Mo. who has made his money by purchasing weak railroads, judiclously "watering" the stock and selling it at a profit of a least 100 per cent, likes to be referred to as a collector of rare books and portraits. He also pretends to be on familiar terms with the more prominent authors, and habitually speaks of them by their firs

One evening this plutocrat gave a dim ner to soveral of his newly-rich male friends, and after cafe noir and cigars the company adjourned to the library where the host passed around several of his literary treasures for inspection. One of the books was Caesar's "Comtaries of the Gallie War." thought he heard smothered laughter, bu wasn't sure. But the men were too rich to quarrel with. When Caesar's book came back to him, he was astonished to find this inscription neatly written in pencil on the fly leaf;

"To Mr. Blank. From his old chum and schoolmate, Julius Caesar."

Not very far from New York City is a sanitarium famous au a rest cure, and some literary people make it a local Meoca. One evening a colony of book writers at least they said they were arrived in a body and it was said that they all seemed to belong to the followers of Booth Tarkington. They began to own the place and loudly discussed with each other plots for short stories, worried over rhymes, and wondered about the most telling ideas calculated to touch the hearts of publishers. The regular guests of the sanitarium began to get tired of so much book talk, but there was no cen-sation. One ordinary American at last announced that he could stand it no

longer.
"I'm goin' away," said be, struggling with his overcoat, "to mingle again with some plain folks who haven't."
"Haven't what?" asked one author, in-

"Haven't written books or stories all ready to send away to an anxiously walting publisher!"

Apropos of discount in buying books, A. S. Swanson, representative of one of the big publishing houses, told this ex-perience to friends at Washington, D. C.: "Mark Twain recently stated to me that he went into the sales department of the publishing house I represent, and being attracted by a particular book asked the

"'Four dollars,' said the clerk.
"'Well, now,' said Mr. Clemens, 'I am

a newspaper writer. Don't I get a dis-count for that?" "Certainly," replied the obliging clerk,
"I am also a magazine writer. Do I
get something off for that?"
"Yes," said the clerk, you get a discount for that 'I am also an author. Don't I come

in on the author's discount? 'Yes, sir, you get the author's discount "'In addition,' said Mr. Clemens, am a stockholder in this house. Do that entitle me to something off?"

'Yes, sir,' the clerk returned. "Now," continued Mr. Clemens, 'I would like to state that I am Samuel Clemens. Does that fact entitle me to another rake-off

"'It does,' said the clerk after a mo-ment's hesitation.
"'That's good,' replied the author; 'now how much do I owe you?"
"'We owe you 80 cents,' said the cierk.

When writing, Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, lives in an old stone cottage once used by John O'Gaunt as a huntinglodge. It has low ceilings and latticed windows, and the arms of O'Gaunt still decorate the hearth as in the days of the Black Prince. Sir Gilbert contributes a notable article to the North American Review on "Fletion, its Place in the Na-tional Life." In it he says: "A book is a personality, though the author may

Joseph Vance's new novel, "Somehow Good," will be published next month. In it, the author no longer writes of London in the '50s, but has an up-to-date setting for his story.

Paul Elmore More will publish a new volume of Shelburne Essays, including studies of Dickens, Mrs. Gsskell, Phillip Freneau and the Longfellow Centenary.

Percy Mackage is lecturing this month on "The Drama of _emocracy," at Co-lumbia, Harvard, Yale and Chicago Universities.

Jack London is nothing it not sensational and keenly alive to the possibilities of free advertising. The publishers who are now awalting "copy" from him have just issued a statement in which they fear that London and his party are lost somewhere on the Pacific ocean. The sea-roamers are now more than a month overdue at Tabiti of the Seciety Islands, for which place they sailed from Hilo. Hawali, October 27. It now appears that the gas engine of the Snark was not working very well when the party left Hawaii. But trust London. He will turn up soon, with a new novel written during Jack London is nothing is not sensaup soon, with a new novel written during his enforced rest.

Lord Cromer has chosen for his book, "Modern Egypt," three mottoes. The first "Modern Egypt," three mottoes. The first is Napoleon's well-known dictum, "Egypt is the most important country in the world;" the second a quotation from Aulus Gellius concerning the man of action as his own historian; Thucydides aupplies the third and longest. It is the majestic description of his own historical methods; "I determined to write the history of what was actually done in the war not by casual information or my own imagination, but on the evidence of what I saw myself, and in other matters after the most accurate inquiry into each de-

Recent necrology includes James Rydal Randall, whose title to fame is that he wrote the song. "Maryland. My Maryland," and William Livingston Aldenone of the distinguished American journalists of his generation. Mr. Randall also was a journalist, his chief connection having been with the Augusta Chronicle. Mr. Alden wrote leaders for the New York Times and for the World, and was the author of a dozen books popular in their day. During the latter part of his life Mr. Alden lived chiefly abroad.

. . As part of the programme for the cele-bration of the tercentenary of the birth of Milton, the British Academy suggests that "Comus," written by the poet for production at Ludlow Castle by the chil-dren of the Earl of Bridgewater, be again 7 . 7 . 7 . . .

In various American newspapers, serial publication has begun in their Sunday editions, simultaneously, of one novel by a distinguished American writer, Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman, and another novel by a distinguished English writer, Max Pemberton. Readers are asked to record their decisions as to which novel record their decisions as to which novel is the better of the two, and of course the necessary coupons are provided for votes. The prize money, it is said, will be equally divided between the two authors named