The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1908.

THE HARRIMAN SUIT.

The issue to be pushed by Attorney-General Bonaparte against the Harriman transportation system is an inquiry into the legality of stock-holding by some common carriers in other common carriers, when the result of the ownership or community of interest is restraint of competition and maintenance of monopoly, with the result of oppression of large sections of the country. Two or three days ago The Oregonian presented an outline showing the vast operations and enormous profits of the U. P.-S. P. combination. Both groups of roads that constitute the system have been wholly built out of the traffic of the country, which, besides, has furnished prodigious sums in profits for operations in the stocks and bonds of distant roads, and for the various private schemes of vast extent, in promotion of which the managers for years have been engaged. Since the combination the profits have been increased by fabulous amounts, at the expense of the people of the vast territory in which the combination operates. The suit now to be pressed by the Attorney-General will go to the fundamental question of ownership by different common carriers in the securities of each other, for the purpose of working a whole vast scheme and all its parts together, thereby making immense regions pay such tribute to the combination as its managers may choose, or find it possible, to exact.

Of course such community of stock-holding is not confined to the so-called Harriman combinations; "but the Government," says the Chicago Record-Herald, "apparently believes that the evidence of restraint and destruction of trade is so strong in the Harriman case that public opinion will construe the suit as an attack on injurious and undesirable combinations rather than on the very principle of railroad combination."

But the most interesting point, says another reviewer, is the law one. Does the fact that the Union Pacific owns the stock of other railroads create the inference that the Union Pacific is seeking to establish a monopoly within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law? Will the Supreme Court hold that such an ownership is a device in restraint of trade such as the Northern Securities Company was held to be? In its essentials this point has never been passed on by the Supreme Court, and he would be a bold person who should attempt to predict what the decision of the court will be. It is by no means impossible, after two or three years' rumination, the court will announce another inconclusive four-to-five decision. Or, by that time, some new device may have been elaborated, by which escape may be effected from an anticipated adverse decision. Our method of government and law is so chained down by division of authority, under an inflexible constitutional system, that a weary time is required for changes demanded by conditions that have arisen since the system was established.

Secretary Root has recommended to Congress that provision be made for "commercial attaches" in foreign countries, whose duties shall be to keep this country fully advised as to business opportunitie in other parts of the world. Trade experts of this kind are maintained in America by a number of foreign countries, and their reports are of great value. The chief difficulty that will be encountered in this country lies in the time-honored practice of distributing such positions more as rewards for political service than with a view to securing the best men. The fact that Cy Prime, of Hohokus, was of invaluable assistance in the election of Congressman Smith-brown does not necessarily qualify him for the position of foreign consul or trade expert abroad, but he generally secures the position, and the men who are really interested in foreign trade send their own employes abroad to do what the Government believes Cy Prime was appointed to attend to.

NEW RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

The Columbia & Great Southern Railroad, which two years ago began in a modest way to build a railroad from The Dalles to the rich wheat country lying to the south of that city, has announced its intention of extending the line from its present terminus at Dufur farther into Central Oregon. Building of the road has resulted in development of new territory that is now producing a large traffic, and it also greatly increased the profits of the old producers who for many years were obliged to spend about all of the profits of their work in getting their crop to market. This new line was financed by local capitalists of Seattle and Portland, and for that reason its resources have never been exploited or pawned for funds with which to buck the Wall-street tiger, or to buy up lines in territory far removed from Oregon. In the actual work completed by the new road to Central Oregon, there is ground for hope that the long-neglected and wonderfully rich regions of Southeastern and Central Oregon are at last to be opened up by transportation facilities which will permit development of the great resources of the country.

Ever since control of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company passed out of the hands of Portland men, it has been impossible to induce its management to open up any new territory until the approach of a possible competitor forced it to act. As there seems to be small hope of any immediate change in this policy, the enterprise of such men as are backing the new road south from The Dalles is all the more commendable. The undeveloped country for which the road is heading can easily produce more wheat than the maximum crop yet produced in the Columbia River counties in Oregon, and it will also supply a big traffic in lumber and other commodities. With the Hill lines on the north bank of the Columbia and easily accessible by a comparatively inexpensive bridge, an independent line into Central Oregon would no longer be at the mercy of the Harriman lines for an outlet to market.

Central Oregon is not the only rich region that is about to be liberated from its commercial bondage by means of an independent system of transportation. A Lewiston dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian announced the probable absorption by the Spokane & Inland Electric Railway Company of the proposed electric line from Lewisotn, Idaho, to Grangeville. This line, which was projected by interests friendly to the O. R. & N., shortly after the Northern Pacific built into the Clearwater country, should have been a natural feeder to the O. R. & N. Co.'s Lewiston-Riparia branch, and it would have tapped a region which for traffic-producing purposes was unsurpassed even by the rich fields invaded by the Northern Pacific. But, here as elsewhere, Harriman has been too slow. The Spokane & Inland has made tremendous inroads in the O. R. & N. business in the Palouse country, turning the traffic over to the Hill lines, and it will probably do likewise with the traffic from the Grangeville country.

Fortunately for Portland, completion of the North Bank road will bring the business from the new field to this city, but it is not at all creditable to Mr. Harriman that his policy of neglect has prevailed until we are dependent solely on private enterprise or the Hill lines to supply facilities for reaching trade fields which should have been opened by the Harriman lines years ago. Conducted on business principles, the Wall-street magnate might find railroading in Oregon more profitable than thimble-rigging elsewhere.

TOPIC OF INCREASING INTEREST.

The temperance question is becoming an issue of importance. So long as it was dependent on the efforts of high-minded but impracticable dreamers who could see only the moral status of the situation, progress was slow except in dead and buried communities, like those in sleepy old Maine, where prohibition established its first stronghold. But now the question has been taken up on a purely business basis and large employers of labor are insisting on total abstinence on the part of their employes. The spread of the temperance movement, thus traceable to strictly economic influences, has encouraged the old-line prohibitionists to come in for some of the credit for bringing about the change, and they are now endeavoring to interest Congress in drastic legislation.

Temperance news in yesterday's Oregonian covered a wide range of country as well as varying phases of the question. At Washington the Anti-Saloon League was urging the adoption of the Littlefield bill, prohibiting shipment of liquor into prohibition territory, and a representative of the California winegrowers was opposing it. At New Orleans Cardinal Gibbons gave out an interview opposing prohibition and favoring local option. A Charleston (W. Va.) dispatch brings a report that the liquor interests have raised $150,000 to be used in defeat of the pending prohibition amendment. Here in Oregon Conrad Krebs, who has been attempting to organize a Hopgrowers' Union, tells a Salem correspondent that he has abandoned the fight and gives as one of the reasons for the unsatisfactory condition of the market the spread of prohibition.

Along with all of this news on the great topic comes a statement from a prominent Milwaukee brewer showing that the "brewers, maltsters and distillers" of the United States annually consume in their products corn, barley, rye, hops, sugar, fuel, lumber, advertising, transportation and other commodities to the amount of $354,851,097. He also says that they pay state and Government licenses to the amount of $68,875,465, and city licenses and other taxes to the amount of $70,000,000. This brewer asserts that "the continued spread of prohibition and the destruction of the brewing and distilling industries will result in the allied trades in all lines of manufacture being made to suffer great losses through the destroyed market for their product." The prohibitionists will, of course, take exception to some of these statements, and will tell the brewer that the business ought to be destroyed.

But neither brewer nor prohibitionist, cardinal or grafter, hopgrower or wine merchant, can do very much for or against the issue. It is at the mercy of hard-headed business interests that desire sober men for no other reason than that there is a saving to be effected as compared with the work of men with brains muddled by alcohol. Much was accomplished along these strictly economic lines while times were good in the country. Even more may be expected if the present dullness continues, for between the drinking man and the teetotaler the employer of labor will not hesitate long, when the labor market is as well supplied as it is now.

MUST MAINTAIN NAVAL PRESTIGE.

The United States is rapidly forging to the front as a world power. Territorial acquisitions of the past decade, together with our increasing prominence in foreign trade fields now being exploited by American capital, have made it imperative that our naval equipment show a corresponding ratio of increase. For this reason it may be questionable economy for Congress to turn down the request of the Secretary of the Navy for four new battleships. Washington dispatches indicate that the appropriations committee is willing to make provision for construction of two battleships, but, on the plea of insufficient funds, will not increase the number. There is no great desire on the part of the American people for a Navy for "show" purposes, but events of the past few months have demonstrated that our ships are hardly sufficient in number to maintain an effective police service in all parts of the world in which we have interests.

We, of course, have no such "far-flung empire" to protect, as Great Britain or Germany, but it is an excellent guarantee for peace if our naval strength is maintained in keeping with that of other countries. The German navy bill for 1908 provides for the laying down of three battleships of the English Dreadnought class, and the burden will fall on a population of not quite 60,000,000 people, compared with about 100,000,000 in the United States. It is needless to say that this country will never attempt any such task as the "two-power standard," under which Great Britain is groaning. It is not even necessary that we have a naval force approaching in strength that of Great Britain, for, with her widespread possessions, that country is even now obliged to spread her naval protection a little thin in spots.

But the importance of our over-sea interests, as well as our possessions which may need guarding at home, is such that there would hardly be any great complaint of extravagance if our Navy maintained its position well in second place with that of Great Britain. The British naval estimates for 1908 called for the building of but one battleship of the Dreadnought class, and when the German programme was announced there was noticeable excitement in England. Even so strenuous an advocate of peace as Mr. Stead so far forgot his disarmament preachings as to insist that "when the Kaiser lays down one keel we lay down two. That is the formula of safety." But, even in that statement, Mr. Stead ignores the time-honored "two-power standard" which has always called for the maintenance of a navy with strength equal to the combined navies of any two powers.

The changing conditions throughout the world have thus destroyed forever Great Britain's pretended monopoly of naval defense, for, with the progress made by both Germany and the United States, the former mistress of the seas will be doing fairly well if she lays one keel while the United States and Germany are laying two. She can no longer maintain a "two-power standard" against the rest of the world, for the simple reason that other countries are gaining sea prestige so rapidly that the limited population of Great Britain will be financially unable to stand the enormous expense involved. A country like ours, which pays more than $140,000,000 a year for pensions, can hardly with a good grace balk at a $38,000,000 appropriation for four battleships which may in the near future be the direct means of preventing a war which will increase the pension list to another $140,000,000 per year.

HOW NOT TO CATCH COLD.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, well known in this city and prominently connected with the establishment of the Open-Air Sanitarium, near Milwaukie, has an article in a late number of the Saturday Evening Post on "Colds and How to Catch Them," which is worthy of careful reading at any season of the year, and especially so in the "between season" that connects Winter with Spring. The author of this article is known as an enthusiast upon this subject—a radical advocate of fresh air and wholesome living, as opposed to the old method of living in superheated rooms, sleeping in rooms from which fresh air—and especially "night air"—is rigorously excluded, and dosing with everything, from calomel and jalap to castor oil, from opium to boneset tea, and from quinine to catnip, in order to counteract the ills thus engendered. Fresh air, cleanliness, exercise and nutritious food are the substitutes provided by the new method of dealing with disease, of which the "common cold" is a symptom. These agents are both preventive and remedial. Furthermore, they are economical, being within the reach of all except the dwellers in crowded tenements in large cities, and do not compel the loathing stomach and the outraged sense of taste to succumb to the dictates of a misguided and arbitrary will.

Dr. Hutchinson submits evidence that is practical proof of the assumption that colds are not caught from exposure in the open air, nor from currents of air known and dreaded as "drafts" in the house. In fact, he asserts that colds are infectious and are not "caught" when infectious materials are absent. He cites that that typical cold of colds, influenza or the grip, is now known to be a pure infection and one of the most contagious diseases. Each of the several epidemics of this malady can be traced in its march across the civilized world—beginning in China and traveling via India or Turkestan to Russia, Berlin, London, New York and Chicago. Whereas the earlier epidemic of this disease required two years to complete its round, the later ones made the trip in forty to sixty days, owing of course to the increased facilities of modern travel.

The "cold" that runs through the family, school and neighborhood is a visitant well known and greatly dreaded. It is not the result of sudden atmospheric change, of exposure in the open air, or of sitting in a draft, but of a dissemination of germs the progress of which should be and could be checked by isolation of those first attacked. Says Dr. Hutchinson:

> If a child comes to school heavy-eyed, hoarse and suffering, he should be sent home at once. He will only waste his time in attempting to study in that time and he may infect a score of others; if your own child develops a cold, if mild, keep him out of doors playing by himself; or if severe keep him in bed in a well-ventilated room three or four days. He will get well twice as quick as if sent to school and the rest of the family will escape. When you wake with a stuffed head and aching bones stay at home a few days if possible, out of regard for your customers, your fellow clerks or your office force, as well as yourself; if one of your employes comes home shivering give him three days' vacation on full pay. If it runs through the force you'll lose five times as much in enforced sick leaves, slowness and mistakes. Above all don't go to any public gatherings when you are snuffling and coughing. You are not exactly a joy to your beholders, even if you don't infect them.

Sensible advice, truly, and in the main easily followed. And there is a great deal more of it in Dr. Hutchinson's article which it would be wise, especially for "flabby, underfed people who are always catching cold," to read and ponder.

Immigrants coming into the United States last year brought money with them amounting to $25,593,893, or nearly $20 for each person. The race or people furnishing the largest number of immigrants in 1907 were the Italians, 294,022 strong. The Southern Italians brought $13.84 a head, the Northern Italians, $24. There came 149,182 Hebrews, bringing $13.18 each. The race ranking next in number of immigrants was the Polish—138,033, with $11.14 per capita; from Germany came 92,928, averaging $36.11 each. French immigrants brought $64.57 each,—but their number was only 9392. Since 1820 the United Kingdom has given us 30 per cent of our immigrants, and Germany 21 per cent. Till recently the immigration from Italy had not been large. Seven per cent of all, since 1820, have come from Scandinavia.

An old man with a comfortable fortune of $60,000 has just been sent to the penitentiary for horse-stealing, and is about to be followed by an accomplice also well along in years and well supplied with this world's goods. There are mitigating circumstances when the horsethief of the plains takes his neighbor's animal for the purpose of making a quick "getaway"; and when a stray equine wanders across the path of a penniless refugee who needs the money, the crime is comparatively easy of explanation. But our local case of horse-stealing wherein the crimes were committed in a systematic manner by men already sufficiently well supplied with money to meet all of their legitimate wants in this world, offers a new study in criminology.

Portland bank clearings for the week ending last Saturday were only about $400,000 smaller than for the corresponding week in 1907. The clearings for Seattle for the same period showed a decrease of $1,424,000 compared with the same week in 1907. Tacoma, with a decrease of $620,000, made a much better showing than Seattle, but was far behind Portland. The figures are an interesting reflection of the pronounced improvement in the financial situation in this part of the country, and with wheat still going forward in record-breaking quantities, and a revival in the demand for lumber, the figures will in the near future show an increase over those which a year ago broke all existing records.

Nova Scotia, with a population about equaling that of Oregon, but with an area less than one-fourth as large, produced last year, according to the Halifax Morning Chronicle, products of the value of $107,235,000. The old "Blue Nose" country is a good country still. It turned out staple manufactures exceeding $50,000,000 in value.

A waiter in a San Francisco French restaurant has just died leaving a fortune of $20,000, which he had accumulated through the tipping evil. From this it would seem that the San Francisco French restaurant was productive property all the way up from the waiters to Schmitz.

All the detectives in England are unable to fathom the mystery connected with the disapearance of crown jewels from Dublin Castle. As was remarked at the time, Sherlock Holmes' retirement from the profession was a colossal mistake.

Students at the University of Oregon have learned to erect a three-story railroad trestle. Which is vastly more important than the modern science of building a three-story bonded debt on a railroad stock foundation.

If J. Ham Lewis hasn't changed character since he deserted Seattle for Chicago, he will welcome the advertisement that comes from such a lampooning as he received at the hands of opposing counsel in the Macdonald case.

While the remainder of the country may properly begin deadly assault on the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago, with its Board of Trade, shouldn't make undue haste to shy the first brick.

Optimistic James J. Hill reflects the buoyant, restless, self-confident spirit of the great Northwest. Wherein he differs from his business associate, Czar J. Pierpont Morgan.

When Uncle Sam pays $55,000 in hard coin for three airships submitted in competition, it don't do to treat aerial navigation as an iridescent dream.

A better investment for the Vanderbilt millions would be stock in Larry Sullivan's Goldfield mines.

Though Mrs. Vanderbilt has taken the count, as the sporting reporter would say, she is not down and out.

VARIED VIEWS ON HENEY-FULTON.

Smith's Word Not Sufficient.
Oakland Owl.

If Senator Fulton is guilty of bribery he is unfit to serve in the Senate, but the people want more proof than the affidavit of J. S. Smith, an acknowledged bribe-taker.

Terrible Accusations.
Silvertonian Appeal.

Senator Fulton is having troubles of his own and if he is successful in his campaign for nomination before the Republican primaries it will be necessary to get considerable outside help while he is defending himself against those terrible accusations.

The Nail Hit on the Head.
Canyon City Eagle.

Senator Fulton, in replying to the sensational charges made against him by one F. J. Heney in Portland recently, says that Heney is a malicious liar, and nine-tenths of the people of Oregon believe that the Senator hit the nail on the head.

Early Retirement Insured.
Gresham Herald.

United States Senator Fulton may not be guilty of all he is accused of, but the fact that he was even cognizant of and did not make known the fact or try to stop the bribery in evidence during the election of Senator Mitchell is sufficient to brand him as a traitor to good government in the eyes of every law-abiding citizen. This fact alone insures his early retirement from public office.

Disgusting Conditions.
Jefferson Review.

In the trial of John Hall is being revealed a condition of rottenness in Oregon politics that lays the wildest howls of the erstwhile political reform cranks a mile in the shade. It can well be a surprise to all that men of such undoubted ability as Mitchell, Fulton and others should allow themselves to be drawn into such a raw web of corruption. Ambition to be in high places regardless of the methods of advance, has wrought disgusting conditions in our State politics, but the lesson has been taught in a way that we will not forget.

A Call for Proofs.
Ione Proclaimer.

This paper is Republican so far as many tenets of the word goes, but not of the kind that gulps down everything masquerading under the name and indorsing every action of so-named Republican officers, and at present we cannot see why it is necessary for Mr. Heney to make a grandstand play against Senator Fulton, nor why the Government at Washington indorses such theatrical performances. If Mr. Fulton has done any wrong and if Mr. Heney has proof of such why does he not, in a dignified manner, present such proofs to the courts and proceed in the manner required under law.

All Comes to Nothing.
Grants Pass Observer.

There are two sides to every story. Mr. Heney has made the most of everything he could produce against Fulton, he has put his case as fiercely as he could find language to state it, and it all comes down to nothing more serious than a bitter political attack. He has terribly disappointed the opponents of Senator Fulton who were anticipating something sensational and who have to be content with an ordinary political campaign speech. All Heney's insinuations and covert threats have failed to materialize and he stands discredited as a maligner.

Why Did Chamberlain "Butt In?"
Woodburn Independent.

Governor Chamberlain is generally an astute politician, but he made a grave error in butting in on the Heney-Fulton controversy. Heney charged Fulton with bribing Representative Smith and Chamberlain has practically corroborated Heney after Fulton refutation. In view of the fact that Chamberlain will be the Democratic Senatorial candidate, he should encourage the nomination of Fulton with the Heney charges hanging over him. As it is, Fulton will now be probably defeated at the primary by an opponent strong enough to defeat Chamberlain in June. Heney, we believe, is a Democrat.

Hard Words for Heney.
Oregon City Enterprise.

Heney, a bird of passage, a hired prosecutor, has brought no credit to Oregon. He has done his best to drag her name in the mire, and has not failed altogether. He blows his own horn, and with a loud blast of his trumpet, he draws up an indictment, tries and convicts his man, hikes to another scene of action, repeats the performance, talks publicly and incessantly on "good citizenship," keeps reputable men under the shadow of indictment for three years, presumably having no evidence to give them a trial, and bathes four men until they are immune in order to convict the fifth, who is no more guilty than the four. Charley Fulton has many friends here in Oregon. He has made a good record in the Senate of the United States. He has played politics, it is true, but how far he has stepped out of the beaten track is for Mr. Heney to prove, and not simply to mouth his utterances from the public platform to win the plaudits of a curiosity-seeking multitude.

THE SEX RELATION IN SOCIALISM

The Family the Great Obstacle to the Propaganda.
London Spectator.

Instinctively most Socialist theorizers have realized that the family is inimical to Socialism, owing to the desire which it creates for the possession of private property, private life and an existence based on individualism. Therefore, the family must be destroyed. But the family cannot be destroyed without also the destruction of marriage, for once let a man and woman bind themselves for life and bring up their children in a home and you have an institution which is bound to shatter the Socialistic ideal. The easy talk about the state being nothing but a great family is based on the falsest of false analogies. But though this instinctive dread of the family as bound to oppose Socialism, if it is allowed scope, may be the chief reason why Socialism has always resulted in the advocacy of some form of promiscuity, open or covert, it is not the only reason why sexual communism has been advocated and is advocated. Though the fact is not admitted or realized by most Socialists, the demand for Socialism is in reality a throwback to primitive ideas and primitive instincts. The organization of the savage tribe is largely socialistic and communistic. It is true that we also find in the primitive community the beginnings of very strong family institutions, but these are the growing instruments destined to emancipate mankind from the savagery of socialism. The family was primitive man's path of escape from communism. When, however, man wearies of the struggle toward the light of true civilization, as he does periodically, the idea surgos up in his mind that he must retrace his steps. Though he gilds it with the name of progress, what he really means and desires is to get back to his old ssvagery in which all things were common and nothing unclean.

Oh, But It Did Hurt!
New York World.

Publication of the President's special message was followed immediately in New York by a call for a mass-meeting to protest against vivisection.

VIEWS OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Automobile in Gilliam.
Condon Times.

A "honk, honk" like this gives Condon quite a metropilitan air, and we expect to see quite a number of our farmers buying machines next Summer now that Cook Brothers have broken the ice.

Do Republicans Want Harmony?
Tillamook Headlight.

A number of Republican newspapers, including The Oregonian, have gone into the independent column because of the factional fights and the knifing of candidates in the Republican party in Oregon. It is discouraging, especially to the Republican press, to see so many Republicans who will not play fair in politics. We are glad to know, however, that in Tillamook County a large number of Republicans want harmony and united effort and loyalty and support of Republican candidates. The only thing that is likely to bring about another factional fight is the action of the candidates who may be defeated in the primary election in working against the candidate who defeated them.

"Reform by Default."
Irrigon Irrigator.

The Oregon Tax Reform Association has sent the Irrigator a circular relating to a bill proposed to be submitted to the voters at the coming election, by the initiative, which will make great changes in the tax laws of the state, and place us far on the way to the single tax position. This is another so-called "reform," and may become a law. Let the good work go on. Let us have a dose of "reform" that will place us on a par with New Zealand, and other highly favored countries, where there are no evils, no inequalities, no irregularities. Oregon is to be plunged into a mass of legislation that will make us all sit up and take notice. There is so much bad in the best of this "reform" legislation, and so little good in the worst of it, that the average voter will probably not try to pick out the good from the bad, and the result will be that many of these "reforms" will carry practically by default.

Rule of the Oregon City Machine.
The Dalles Optimist.

When the voter goes to the polls in June he will find some 18 or 20 bills to vote upon, aside from the various candidates. Of course the average voter will not know about all of the bills, as some of them are pretty long, but that is just what the law factory at Oregon City wants. They do not expect voters generally to know what they are voting for, but expect them to vote as said law factory instructs, and we will see a lot of laws enacted which nobody but these "loyal" Republicans want. Talk about machines! Talk about boss rule! There never was a time when Oregon was dominated so completely by a set of scalawags as at the present day. Never. "The boss is dead; long live the boss!"

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Interesting Statement By an Organ of the Liquor Trade.
Philadelphia Liquor-Dealers' Journal.

Who is responsible?

It does not do to blame the hatred against the liquor trade on the anti-liquor fanatics.

The fanatic crusaders are no stronger than the public sentiment behind them.

Public sentiment is not created by fanatics alone. The liquor trade has something to do with creating public sentiment, and if it goes against the trade, the trade is at least partly to blame.

When the trade permits itself to be represented by men who do not hesitate to attack the highest authorities in the land, it must expect trouble.

When the trade allows itself to be represented by men who attack pure-food laws enacted for the protection of the public, then the trade must not count on popular support.

When the trade tamely submits to unscrupulous traders, who place the entire industry in the faize light of being opposed to good laws, then the trade cannot blame the public for turning against it.

The unwise, indefensible, arrogant and offensive attitude assumed by some wholesalers against the National pure-food laws and decisions will injure the trade throughout the land unless these wholesalers are promptly repudiated by the rest of the trade.

The public will not bestow its favor and patronage on men who set themselves up against purity, honesty and square dealing.

The public will not bestow its favor and confidence on men who dare question the integrity of the most popular President of these United States that ever rendered a decision in behalf of the people.

The people will stand by the President and annihilate those wholesalers who defy the honesty of the President and his Cabinet officials.

It behooves the trade to read the signs of the times.

It behooves the trade to pay less attention to the fanatics, the enemies without the trade, and pay more attention to the enemies within the trade.

When the trade once honestly finds its own answer to the question, "Who is responsible?" then better times may be in store for the trade.

Whosoever is responsible must be disowned by the trade or the trade will suffer annihilation with them at the hands of a wrathful people.

In Time Past.
Chicago Tribune.

Julius Caesar was making a few changes in the calendar.

"I could get along with the old one well enough," he said; "but the life-insurance companies have begun to kick for something new in the way of advertising matter."

Then, ostensibly to please the women, he decreed that every fourth year should be leap year.

A FEW SQUIBS.

In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vt., is a stone, erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."—The Jewish Ledger.

Doris—Mamma, why is your hair turning gray?

Mamma—Because you are such a bad little girl sometimes.

Doris—What a bad child you must have been, mamma. Grandma's hair is almost white.—Judge.

"I am looking for an honest man," said Diogenes, with all the sarcasm at his command.

"Ah," replied an Athenian cut-up, "then that's the reason why you are carrying a lantern instead of a looking-glass."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"What was the worst money panic you ever saw, colonel?" asked the interviewer.

"The worst money panic I ever saw," replied the great financier, "was when a nickel rolled under the seats of a street-car and seven women claimed it."—Chicago Daily News.

The prosecuting witness in the damage suit against the city was giving in his testimony. "Now, then, Mr. Bleedem," said his lawyer, "you will please tell the jury where you were injured." "On my knee, in my feelings and right in front of the city hall," rapidly answered the witness, fearing an objection on the part of the other attorney.—Chicago Tribune.

"Don't cut wages," said Mr. Gompers. Nor the price of stocks, the cost of living, nor the length of after-dinner speeches. This is too big a country to cut anything, even its eye teeth.—New York Mail.

From Washington comes a report of an earthquake 3,800 miles away from the capital." Why not wire Vice-President Fairbanks for details? He is about that far from the White House.—Chicago Post.

POTPOURRI

BY NANCY LEE.

Raisuli the Mighty.

A Tangier cable says that Raisuli, the bandit, is to receive a $100,000 ransom and a guarantee of protection for the safe delivery of Caid Sir Harry MacLean.

Oh the pirates bold, in the days of old
From shore to shore, through seas of gore
Sailed their ships with treasure full.
But Captain Kidd, who most wickedly did,
Wasn't one, two, three with this Raisulee
Who has held up old John Bull.

There was Francis Drake, who for Englands' sake,
Shot many a pain through the heart of Spain
And sailed back home with a good strong pull.
At the hold-up game old Morgan won fame,
But no pirate at sea could out-class Raisulee,
Who has held up old John Bull.

Old Robin Hood, from his home in the wood,
Held up the Squires, and a few fat friars
And never was shorn when he went for wool.
While our Pat Crowe got a little dough,
There's no other band, on sea or land
Who has held up old John Bull.

* * *

With Harvard, Yale, West Point and other institutions of higher education being featured in recent plays an eager public as awaiting expectantly for a dramatization of the International Correspondence School.

* * *

Mr. I. Bustum Trusts—They say its no disgrace to be poor, there was a time when it was no disgrace to be rich.

* * *

Teacher—Johnny, what is the plural of child?

Johnny (with promptness)—Twins.

* * *

The society editor of one of the small burgs gives the following description of a costume in her gush column: "Mrs. John Smith, wife of the prominent milk dealer, was appropriately dressed in watered silk."

* * *

Every ship that leaves our harbors
Sailing for a foreign shore,
Bears a load of missionaries
Filled with Scriptural lore.

Every year a goodly portion
Of our coin and folk we send
To help our heathen brother
His idol ways to mend.

But when emancipation
Does its deadly work begin,
He wants to come to this fair land
Where there's no crime or sin.

He's told no poverty enters;
Prosperity's on every hand;
Do you wonder much that heathen
Want to view our promised land?

Then out comes our little hatchets
"Drive them back," our people roar.
"We must stop this immigration
Of foreigners to our shore."

"Send the missionaries to them,
Give them hymnals, food and cheer;
But let the good work end there,
We don't want them over here."

Here's a maxim, true and terse,
From observing life's great school;
In the matter of men and missions,
Consistency, thou art a mule.

* * *

An old darkey janitor of a colored church in a small town in the South was sweeping the sidewalk one Saturday morning, getting things in shape for the Sunday service, when along rode a young negro on a horse, who said: "What are you doin' thah, Uncle Billy?"

Uncle Billy replied: "Oh, I'm cleanin' up a little bit for Sunday, Nathan; you'd better get down off er dat hoss and help me."

"Who pays, Uncle Billy?" asked Nathan.

"The Lawd'll pay you, Nathan; the Lawd'll pay you."

"Well, you jus go 'long, Uncle Billy, and finish up the job yoself, now you'se begun it; they ain't no use in the Lawd openin' up a new set er books for me."

* * *

Spring is coming and the season for grafting in the horticultural districts is near at hand. Mr. Heney's exposures in Portland and San Francisco would indicate that other kinds of grafting have been in season throughout the entire year.

* * *

Speaking of Bonds, did anyone ever record the fact that for small loans the Vagabond is probably the most successful in the market?

* * *

A couple of slap stick comedians were billed for a small California town, and on the first night of their engagement the patrons, of whom there were very few, were obviously bored over the jokes and the supposedly funny stunts. After the show one of the comedy team addressed the proprietor of the house as follows:

"Say, cull, who played dis burg last?"

"Why?" asked the manager.

"Well, the people don't get our stuff at all. See."

"Let me see," replied the manager, "I think Warde and James played here last week."

"Dat's it," assured the player, "I bet dem guys have swiped our lines."

THE BENCHWARMER.

He sat on the lounge
From morning till night—
Just sat and sat and sat;
He smoked and talked with all his might.
And rested and chewed and spat.

His trousers wore out
In a place they should not.
But he set and set and set;*
The lounge gave down at that particular spot—
He moved, but it made him fret.

To the other end.
Where the lounge was good.
He moved without delay;
He talked and chewed as a sitter could—
That end wore out one day.

Toward the middle then
He started a route.
The tale is sad, but—well,
He found that he, too, had worn out
In a place I cannot tell.

They advised him to walk.
Said the place might knit.
But he said he'd rather die;
As he couldn't chew and spit and sit.
He went to his home in the sky.

DAISY WELLS STEFFNER.

*Grammar bad, but sentiment good.