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CENTRAL BANK AND BRANCHES.

Among the authorities on financial of the present day, none stands higher than Signer Luzzati, of Italy, formerly Minister of Finance of that country, whose administration effected more than any other agency in bringing order out of the chaos of Italian finance. When therefore, Signor Luzzati says that the great need of the United States, to give control and steadiness to its financial affairs and currency system is a central bank similar to those in Europe and that "this would do more than anything to purify the financial atmosphere of America, and check the immoral speculation that is staining the greatest democracy in the world," he utters words which we perhaps have not wisdom enough vet to heed, but which by hard experience we shall yet be taught to heed.

The main obstacle now is the ignorant prejudice of our politicians, which has been handed down as a heritage who, instead of allowing the Bank of the United States to become what it ought to have been, in a fit of partisan fury destroyed it. The crass studidity of that act left the country in finanall; and at the outbreak of the Civil War issues of treasury notes, with no came an only resource, followed by the present National bank system, socalled, which is but a piece of rude patchwork—the whole constituting such a travesty of banking, finance and currency as the world never be-

The Bank of the United States was everywhere attacked by state sovereignty demagogues. The states had never delegated the power or authority, they asserted; the duty of a good government was to destroy not to charter monopolies; a moneyed class would be given privileges and benefits that could not be enjoyed by all; the states would be deprived of their right to enact banking laws, and concentration of money power would create an aristocracy of wealth and bring down upon the Government the just and heavy hatred of the great mass of the people for whose good

fore has seen.

the Constitution had been framed. Jefferson had opposed the first bank, and that was enough; though first one had been wound up, Madison had been compelled to sign the second, on the pressing need of finding a remedy for the disorders that were besetting the currency. Madison had a much fairer and more open mind Hamilton was such that he was ready at any time to sacrifice the interests of the country to it; yet every pronecessity, the lines marked out by This financial genius has, indeed, dictated the laws of banking and currency to both hemispheres.

Jackson, of course, knew nothing about banking, finance or currency Passionate ignorance was the guide of all his actions. And the Bank of the United States, instead of being continued, and adapted as it might have been to the various and changing needs of the country, was attacked and destroyed. Many of the states taxed its branches, stock and issues, and were urged by the party in power to persist in doing so, in violation of the law and Constitution as interpreted by the luminous de cisions of Chief Justice Marshall. Attacked so furiously, the bank made various efforts at explanation and defense, but these created political entanglements, which still further infuriated its assailants. Principles of finance, of banking and of credit currency were wholly lost in the din and fray and uproar of partisanship and ignorance. Thus the central bank under right treatment, would have been the financial stay of the country, providing it, moreover, with a sound, flexible and stable credit

shall exist.

branches; for the partisan prejudice of the former time still persists and trust would act. seems well-nigh immortal. Some It is to the int schemes of banking formerly authorized by the various states, which of note issues and every degree or phenomenon, of failure.

out the state sovereignty notion out of this business; yet the flat notion as widely, and many still demand to know why the Government should not issue direct from the treasury all the 'money" wanted by the people. Why they ask, should notes be issued through banks? Necessity of maintenance of conditions for redemption of notes, so that their nominal value may be their real value, is a lesson yet beyond the teaching of this school though one would think there had been experience enough, even in our history, to impress it on every mind.

No one of the central bank systems of foreign countries would quite suit our own, for they all vary from each other, to meet special conditions of their own countries, and so ours would vary from them. But the general principles and features would be the same. A bank currency, under a Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Penn-yivania avenue. Philadelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket its security is the gold reserves and ifee; Penn News Co.

New York City.—L. Jones & Co., Astor New York City.—L. Jones & Co., Astor New York City.—L. Jones & Co., Astor Hotaling Wagons; Empire News Stand; Arter Hotaling Wagons; Empire News Stand; Ogden.—D. L. Boyle; Lows Bros., 114 Penty-fifth street.

Omabis—Barkalow Bros., Union Station; Omabis—Barkalow Bros., Union Station; perfect. But a bond-secured currency perseath Stationary Co. mercantile bills based on staple comder right management, in which Gov- profit. Magasin Stationery Co.

Bes Moines, Ia.—Mose Jacobs.
Bes Moines, Ia.—Mose Jacobs.
Sacramenio, Cal.—Sacramento News Co.,
830 K street; Ames News Co.
Salt Lake—Moon Book & Stationery Co.;
Salt Lake—Moon Book & Stationery Co.;
Rosenfeld & Hansen; G. W. Jewett, P. O.

Bosenfeld & Hansen; G. W. Jewett, P. O. both a cause and effect of panics. On the other hand a credit currency, bank currency, based mercantile bills representing commodities all the time in movementfor the demand in the world's markets keeps the commodities always moving-is an active currency. It must move, because the commodities move for necessary consumption; and gold comes, when the wheat and cotton and other products represented by the merchants' bills are

sold in the foreign markets. Our Clearing-House certificates, issued at Portland on wheat, are illustrations on a small scale. But the whole business ought to be transacted through a central bank and its branches, under close regulation by the Government.

LINCOLN AND HIS ENEMIES.

There was very general observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The observance will be still more general next year, for that will be the first centenary of Lincoln's birth.

The most gratifying thing of all is that Abraham Lincoln has conquered his enemies. He was nearest to our universal humanity of any of our men; the mildest, the most catholic, yet the firmest; unequalled in sagacity and in devotion to highest ideals, yet most vilified and maligned. One reason why a great many men and women don't like the Democratic party, or even its name, is their memory of the bitter and terrible abuse which that party heaped upon Abraham Lincoln. And it was the whole party that did it, not merely the spokesmen of the party. In the agony of the great war they came near beating Lincoln, even in the state of New York. His majority in that state in 1864 was only 6749. In Oregon it was but 1431.

No man was ever fought by any party so venemously as Lincoln was fought by the Democratic party, that now pretends to revere him. The speeches and newspapers and general fury of the Democratic party of that time were simply horrible. No supporter of Lincoln, then, and of the cause for which Lincoln stood, would even speak to a Democrat in those days, if he could avoid it. There were politics then,

Hatred of Lincoln in the South was but natural. But why should it have been so venemous in the North? It pervaded the Democratic party of the North, through and through. There never has been anything like it. To read the debates and proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, held at Chicago in 1864, with the denunciations of Lincoln there on everybody's lips, will, even at this distance of time, start a thrill of horror,

A MOVE TOWARD MONOPOLY. In a tentative manner the Produce Merchant's Association seems to have taken up the problem of preventing farmers from peddling their potatoes, veal and cabbages on the city streets. This practice of the farmers is distaught by bitter experience, after the liked by the association, one gathers, partly because it demoralizes prices, partly because it interferes with the retail grocery trade. Both these reasons are worth examining, not only from the point of view of the dealer, but also from that of the consumer. Jefferson, whose hatred of It is undeniable that both the farmer and the consumer have rights in this pay exorbitant prices for the trust matter of street peddling. The merchants are not the only parties who posal for a bank must follow, through | are interested in it; nor are they the only ones whom the Council should consult in case it proposes to legislate upon the subject.

What are we to understand by "de- are using lack of American tonnage moralizing prices," It means that the as a club with which to beat a subfarmers sell their produce cheaper on the street than the combination persame class of goods in their stores. As long as the farmers are permitted o peddle potatoes and cabbages from their wagons, no trust can fix an exortionate price upon such goods. The the consumer from robbery. Forbid for the Filipinos, but it has not commmediately the purchaser of vegewhere the purchaser of wood now is. He is at the mercy of a combination, which will push prices as high as they vill go. Prices are "demoralized" in the opinion of the combinations when they are fixed with reference to the onsumer's rights. Anything which revents the combination from agreeng upon an extortionate price and of the trusts which now wax great ompelling the consumer to pay it is from the efforts of both.

The purpose of the Produce Assocition to ask restrictive legislation from the Council is certainly couragecurrency, which would have enabled lous. For many months the Council

seems well-nigh immortal. Some It is to the interest of the consumer hotel, and the sheriff would never get that prices should be "demoralized" it." New York may perhaps be surnobody now advocates return to the as much as possible. It is to his interest to prevent the establishment of ber of people in this country ized by the various states, which monopoly prices in produce as in whom the English language, sung or offered examples of nearly every form everything else. It is well enough to spoken, has a very pleasing sound, regulate farmers' peddling. They but it is a fact, and it may be dem-should not be permitted to obstruct onstrated, even in grand opera. Progress of the National idea has the streets or to annoy householders by importunity. It is not a bad idea to have a public market where all to money or currency still prevails produce from the country may be exposed for sale during certain hours of the day. This is done in many fitles and it is a good plan. In the market ought not to be held at prices which are prohibitive to farmers and only within the reach of the trust.

If Portland is to have a genuine public market the stalls ought to be rented at a figure which will protectooth the farmer and the consumer. The market should be conducted pripublic and only incidentally for the market conducted in the interest of be sorry that it escaped him. the consumer may well pay a money

The people of Portland have the right to buy their table vegetables anywhere and of anybody they please, They have the right to buy in the cheapest available market; and it would be intolerable for the Council middlemen's profits where one will suffice. In this era of high prices and difficult subsistence the Council would not be wise to impose new burdens upon householders. The home is quite as important as the retall grocery store. While we value both, if one must be sacrificed it should not be the home. We should never forget that all these efforts to place the public at the mercy of monopolies are direct blows at the welfare of the home and family.

NEEDS OF THE PHILIPPINES. Secretary Taft is still lifting up his voice in behalf of the Phillipines and to his consistent attitude and earnest endeavors, to secure fair play for our trans-Pacific dependencies, is due the patience with which our new wards do what is right toward them. of the chaos, which resulted when the Spain," the Filipines have emerged with surprising rapidity, when the handleaps they endure are considered. In their National Assembly, they have, as stated by Secretary Taft, "a government that is largely a government of Phillipine people under the final guidance, however, of an American executive, and one branch of the legislature." But while the Phillipines have come into our family circle as signally failed in extending to them the rights and privileges that are granted other members of the family.

vote in Congress, and no place on the committees, and aside from their possession of official credentials from the Phillipine Assembly, they are but litcommissioners were instructed by their Assembly to make on Congress the same demands that have for years been put forth by Mr. Taft and other exponents of the doctrine of a square deal. The most important concession, "if it be proper to term an act of simple justice a concession," demanded by these commissioners will be the revision or abolition of the Dingley tariff rates on sugar, tobacco, hemp and other staple products which are particularly adapted to Phillipine territory. In a spirit much fairer than that which opposes them, the Fillpinos express a willingness to have free entry of sugar limited to 250,000 per annum, and of tobacco to 3,000,000 pounds per annum.

When it is considered that this sugar must be shipped 8000 miles by water, and 2000 miles by rail, to reach most of the American consumers who are now at the mercy of the sugar trust, it is easy to understand the fallacy of the argument put forth by the trust representatives, that their business would be ruined by this competition. And there are other interests to be considered. When the arrogant sugar trust publicly announces at Washington that no relief will be given the Philliplne sugar producers at this session of Congress, it not only increases the hatred of the Filipinos for the country that is hampering its industrial growth, but it is forcing millions of American consumers to

The commissioners will also ask the repeal of the law requiring all shipments to the United States to be made in American bottoms. This of course will be fought by the interests who sidy bill through Congress. The American flag is a glorious banner of mits the retail grocers to sell the freedom, but when the unsophisticated Filipino is made to suffer monstrous injustice by the country that has forced his allegiance to that flag, it is small wonder that his reverence for the flag is not on the increase. lberty of the farmer to sell protects The Republican party won freedom the farmer to peddle his produce and pleted its mission in their territory, and unless it rejects the pleas of the tables for the table is placed exactly sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the shipping trust and all other iniquitious organizations for the restraint of trade, the prestige for making true and loyal American subjects out of the island men, will rest with the Democrats, for sooner or later, the interests of the producer and consumer, will be given precedence over those

> Grand opera sung in English is one of the innovations promised with the change in the management of Metropolitan Opera House in

it to stand the strain of the Civil War has been considering more or less | York. This radical change is sugand to meet or avert panic conditions seriously how to relieve the public gestive of the remarks of the rural since, fell; and we have the present from the extortions of the wood, coal, gentleman who attempted to order a crazy-quilt as a substitute, which will ice and divers other trusts. It is meal at a high-toned restaurant in continue to plague us, so long as it somewhat bold to come forward at Gotham. "I believe," said he, "that this Juncture and ask the city fathers if a man were to go down into New It is not probable that even yet to deliver the people over to the York City and start a hotel with the Congress can be induced to consider tender mercies of another combina- bill of fare printed in English so that any plan of a central bank, with tion which may not be a trust, but folks could read it, he would make a which acts in many respects just as a fortune. It would get rumored around the country that there was such a

> The following special came yesterday from Washington (February 18), to the Evening Telegram:

Senator Bourne has issued a circular latter addressed to the Regublican voters of Design in support of the primary election has and Statement No. 1. In support of his views Senator Bourne quoted from

his views Senator Bourne quoted from Washington's farewell address, Lincoln's Gettysburg address and Roosevelt on the party. In conclusion he says:

"I advise my friends and constituents in the interest of true Resublicanism and ideal American citizenship to vete for Statement No. I nominees for the Legislature in the April primaries and vote only for Statement. The market should be conducted pri-marily in the interest of the great and their party nomines for Senator."

All this could have been made more enefit of the produce merchants. If impressive, if, in support of his views, a public market pays expenses, that Senator Bourne had added to his is all the city need require from it. quotations from Washington's Fare-The general benefit of clean, cheap, well Address, to Lincoln's Gettysburg fresh and abundant farm produce, on Oration, and to Roosevelt's recent sale where everybody could get it, message, Bryan's electrical metaphor would be so great that the idea of on the Crown of Thorns and Cross of profit from the investment need not Gold. And Senator Bourne was just be considered at all; though a public the man to do it. All Oregon must

Commercial bodies of the Pacific Coast are already agitating the retention on the Pacific Coast of a fleet of at least six modern battleships. There will naturally be strenuous opposition from the same sources that to try to compel them to pay two the fleet to this Coast, but among have been criticising the sending of loyal deep-thinking Americans, regard the Navy as an agency for the preservation of peace, the proposition will be warmly welcomed. The Pacific will be the scene of the greatest commercial and political activity that the New World has ever known. Atlantic with shores crowded with a people on whom the restraining hand f civilization has rested for more than a century, will never again be the scenes of such trouble as is possible on the Pacific so long as we are confronted with the ambitious, recently civilized and in some cases almost uncivilized races across the Pacific.

The financial condition of Japan is an excellent guarantee against any very wide breach of international peace at this time. The discussion of have walted for this Government to the financial budget at Tokio almost Out precipitated a riot on the floor of the House of Representatives, and the United States "broke the bar of principal speakers for the Government argued that it was both unwise and dangerous to discuss the nation's finances from a pessimistic standpoint. The success of Japan in concealing its true condition from Russia was the greatest factor in forcing the surrender of its antagonist during the recent war, but should the men of Nippon get into trouble with a nation like the United States, that is peran adopted child, we have as yet, greater difficulty would be experi-

and success (?) that disappointed clamorous thousands of men women are in that city stranded, begging for work which is not to be tle above the grade of lobbyists. These dole of charity. Tis is a heavy price to pay for the name of being a phenomenally busy wide awake city of unlimited Industrial opportunities, but it is a legitimate one. It is to the credit of Scattle that it is doing all it can to liquidate its obligation to the multitude of men and women that sweetly. bonstful boomers have lured to the city.

The Oregonian has had something to say hitherto in notes somewhat loud, about the condition of railroads in Oregon and danger of travel upon It doesn't wish now to say, "Told you so," but it would like to urge anew the necessity, and the duty, of a more liberal management and service, so that the people may have He got it promptly better assurance of safety.

Senator Bourne is out with a statement advising Republicans to vote only for Statement No. 1 nominees at the June election. Some Republicans may take the advice, if they feel like t; others will not, because they don't feel like it. They feel, somehow, they say, that the results of Statement No. hitherto have not been all that

A writer in the Albany Democrat, not liking Brother Hofer of the Capital Journal, calls him "this pitiable editor." Isn't this too con-temptuous? "Take any shape but that.

There will be no need to vote for any Republican nominee for the Legislature who pledges to Statement Any Democratic nomines will do as well. La Follette, his intimates say, does

country for 1912. A far look and dim An inexpensive way to improve the city streets would be to make the obstructing banana wagons and peanut vendors move on.

Patrolman Henner hadn't served ong enough on the Portland police force to be a coward or to flee in the face of danger.

Investors who are looking for real

estate that has slumped should try Seattle or Los Angeles. There's none in Portland. While the married letter-carrier patiently bears the burden of Christmas loads, he rebels at being a pack-

"The Roosevelt panic" is what they call it. It alludes, we may suppose to the panic among the plutocrats.

The Initiative and Referendam Sized Up as an "Iridescent Humbug."

Washington (D. C.) Post (Ind.). The voters of Oregon are entitled to ommiseration, in spite of the fact that they have brought most of their troubles upon themselves. In a spirit of revolt against graft and grafters, the people have attempted to run their government at first hand. In a few months they will be confronted with the first fruits of their new initiative and referendum scheme, in the shape of a ballot containing at least 20 impor of a ballot containing at least 20 impor-tant and complicated measures pro-posed for adoption. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker will be called upon to drop their tools long enough to make a cross on the ballot and thereby enact this legislation. One of the proposed laws deals with Sun-day observance; another makes a new system of representation in lawmaking bodies; another establishes a new and untried system of taxation; another re-models the grand jury laws; another provides for recalling from office men who are unsatisfactory; all these and other proposals being difficult ques-tions, requiring deliberation and dis-

But there is no time for deliberation on the part of a man working for his living. He must vote and get back to work. So the fishers and choppers and plowmen of Oregon will take a day next June and try their hands at law-making. It will be interesting to note the effect of laws enacted without de-liberation and discussion. How soon will it be before the voters will use their power of initiative to kill off the laws they are now asked to enact? What will they do when they are asked to patch up the laws, striking out the bad and keeping the good? How will they manage to escape confusion and disaster?

One of the notable features of the in-Itiative scheme in Oregon is the fact that practically any foolish proposal can be placed before the voters of the whole state. The initiative is selzed upon first, of course, by cranks who mave wild notions of reforming the they flourish like the green bay tree. They are joined by cunning and un-scrupulous manipulators, who endeavor, by indirection and concealment, t secure legislation that could not stand an hour of honest public And this hodgepodge of freakish and crooked legislation proposed by these undesirable classes is placed before the voters for their offhand decision! It is wonder that The Portland Oregonfan, bewildered but with honest incincts, calls upon the voters to vote "No" right down the line, in order to be on the safe side. The initiative and referendum, one of Mr. Bryan's pet policies, is an irides-

Bride Has Ten Children.

cent humbug.

Philadelphia North American. William Maguire was before Magis-trate Scott, accused by his bride, who was Mrs. Clark, with neglecting to sup-port his family. In his defense Maguire said all his trouble was due to miscal culations he made before the marriage as to just how he would support the widow and her ten children. She had told him, he said, that three of her children working, and that all he would have to do was to provide money to pay the rent of their home. Maguire consequently calculated that it would be comparatively easy sailing for him in looking after the family. after the family. "But. judge," said Maguire, "I no

sooner got married than these three sons like the United States, that is perfectly familiar with conditions, much greater difficulty would be experienced in putting out a bluff that would be duly respected.

Sooner got married that these these soner got married that these soner got married that these soner got married that these the soner

onth," commented the magistrate,
"Yes; and, by gosh! here I am," said

A Story on Senutor Lodge. Washington (D. C.) Dispatch in New York Sun.

They are telling this story on Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts: Mr. Lodge went to a dinner party and at its conclusion asked for permission to use his host's telephone to summon his "Give me Senator Lodge's house," said

Mr. Lodge when central answered. 'Number, please?" inquired central, have forgotten the number," said Mr. Lodge.

"That is an unlisted number, and we have strict orders not to give it to any-one," central explained. Mr. Lodge told who he was and insisted that he was entitled to be con-nected with his own telephone, but no amount of persuasion could induce cen-tral to disobey orders. Then Mr. Lodge had an inspiration. He called up the White House, explained his predicament and asked for his own telephone address.

> Joke Unhinges Woman's Jaws. Philadelphia Inquirer

With her mouth stretched wide open, Mrs. Etta Holmes, 37 years old, of 1887 Charles street, was admitted to the Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J. For some time it was impossible to learn what troubled the woman, but after a thorough examination it was found thorough examination it was found that her jaws were dislocated. After they had been put back into place by the physician she said that she was talking with friends at her home when one of them made a funny remark. was while enjoying a hearty laugh that her jaws suddenly became rigidly open. Then the trip to the hospital was made. Mrs. Holmes said she had a similar experience about a year ago, and now she declares she will be careful how she laughs in the future.

Here Is Sarkasm New York Sun (Plute). Shakespeare was told his works were by

Bacon. "That's nothing." he reterted. "Doesn't Roosevelt hog Bryan?" Lightly dismissing the matter, he turned to not expect the Presidency now, but the job on hand. wants to keep his name before the

> Caryle Smith, in Harper's.
> "What is the Navy salling for?" quoth I to
> Captain Binks.
> "I do not know," the Sea Dog said. "But
> this is what I thinks: Bob Evans wants to teach the Jape the game of Tiddledywinks."

I put the question next unto our goughty
Admirell.
"I do not know," said he, "and if I did I
wouldn't tell."
I thought he muttered something else that
hade me go to thunder.

The Secretary next I sought. "O Mister
Sec.," said I,
"Why is the Navy sailing West?" He
straightway made reply;
"Because it isn't sailing East."—And shock
my hand good-by.

I went to Losb. "O, William Losb, pray can you tell to me
Just why the Navy's going West to the Pacific Scal"
"Why, is the Navy going West? Who teld you so?" said he.

At last I asked the President, "Please tell me why you risk
The Navy salling round the Horn?" He answered sharp and brisk;
"Because the salling is so had from Omaha
to Frisk."

RAPS OREGON HOME-MADE LAWS DISTRUSTS MR. BRYAN'S SINCERITY neeratic Authority Concedes That He Looks Small to Mr. Taft.

New York Times. (Dem.) New York Times. (Dem.)
The Roosevelt policies were mine, are his, and shall be mine again, said Mr. Bryan to the Democratic Senators who dfued with him at the home of Senator Newlands. This is probably the first time in political history that a chieftain of the opposition has sought to establish his title to eligibility by planting himself firmly upon the principles of the party in power. In fairness, of course, it must be ad-In fairness, of course, it must be admitted that this singular situation is somewhat modified by Mr. Bryan's ciaim to a prior use of the principles ciaim to a prior use of the principles in question. That claim is so well established in fact, so thoroughly buttressed by historical circumstance, and so generally admitted that if Mr. Bryan had had the forethought to copyright his policies he could establish his rights to them as intellectual property in our Federal Court where infringement suits are prosecuted.

Indeed, a moralist so asture as Mr
Roosevelt ought to admit that the pol-leies called his are not of his origin as Mr ating, and their transfer to their law-ful owner should be effected, not by recapture but by voluntary reconveyance on the expiration of the ter-minable interest. If Mr. Taft has in his makeup a shred of respect for property rights he will, of course, take himself out of the way in order that Mr. Bryan may come into his own, and, as Mr. Curtis said of President

and, as Mr. Curtis said of Fresident Hays, "pass unchallenged to his chair."
This ingenious and subtle plea of Mr. Bryan quite eliminates from the campaign the issue of principle. The fight now becomes altogether a matter of men, reversing the old axiom. And there's the rub. If the voters all thought alike we should probably have Mr. Bryan unanimously, but they won't being identical, there will be a measur ing and comparing of men. If the com-parison were between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, we should be alarmed for the Nebraskan. The American people admire ability, and follow after

ably the superior of Mr. Bryan in that have wild notions of reforming the world by means of new laws. The respect that he would enter the race cranks who swarm about Congress are nowerless, and those who infest State Legislatures are nearly so; but in Oregon, with the initiative in full blast, they flourish like the green bay tree. dent. This is a moral people. The people believe William H. Taft to be an absolutely sincere man, and a very large part of the people distrust the sincerity of Mr. Bryan. He is too facile. He has too many principles He lays aside the old and takes up the new with such readiness as to beget and continually confirm the be-lief that expediency, not conviction is the motive of his action. The people, moreover, know Mr. Taft to be an efficient man. The efficiency of Mr. Bryan is altogether untested. In Mr. Bryan is altogether untested. In the two great endeavors of his life he has disastrously falled, and appears to have succeeded in nothing save in accumulating a fortune while pursuing his profession of perpetual candidate. Put against his barren record the achievements of Mr. Taft in the Phillippines, in Cuba, in Panama, and in his daily tasks of administration. The comparison makes Mr. Bryan look small indeed, and on election day we are entirely confident he would diswe are entirely confident he would dis-

> NO THIRD TERM ABOUT IT. Observations on the Recent Message and on Oregon's Third-Term Senator. Harper's Weekly.

The suggestion that the recent message s a bid for a third term is rubbish, Senator Bourne, who grabs at it for one, has his reasons, which are obvious enough, for twisting any event or any enough, for twisting any event or any utterance that comes along into a third term portent. Senator Bourne came from Oregon last Winter, a new Senator and unknown except in his own state. By fastening at once on the third term idea, and identifying himself with it, and talking about and promoting it all the time, he has gained himself a great deal of notoriety, so that his name is familiar The newly established Assembly has sent to Washington as representatives of the islands, two commissioners who are said to be able men, well qualified are said to be able men, well qualified by the results of the readers of the newspapers. Every the promoters to have the census of that city taken. The bill-board cambrates and he was sorry for Maguire, and he released him upon his are said to be able men, well qualified by the results of the newspapers. Every the readers of the newspapers. Every the results of the readers of the rea chance has been neglected so far, and it is not likely that any chance will be neglected. Mr. Bourne has only four short months more in which to use Mr. Roosevelt's popularity as a torch to make onsplouous the outlines of his own igure. The sole idea he stands for is the third term for Roosevelt. He will stand for that for all he is worth as long as there is anything to stand on. But there is no warrant in the message for the suggestion that the President feels differently about a third term than he did two months ago, when he reiterated his declaration that his present term should be his last. That he wants his policies to survive his administration has never been a secret; that he should use all the influence he can command to impose them on the country is entirely natiral and characteristic, as it also is that he should consider that that purpose is furthered by expounding them anew from time to time. The message does not need any third term yearning to account for it. It is fully accounted for by the explanation that the President loves the the voters will love them more and more the better they know them. Also, it irritates him to have any of them disparaged or assatied, and he likes to defy their assailants. One other thing counts— that the writer's passion is very strong in him, and he likes to see himself in THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

Detroit Free Press.

This is the way an Englishman recounts his experiences with his mother tongue as "whe is spoke" in the "States": "I was a stranger in Boston and found some difficulty in understanding the lan-guage of the street.
"I stood on the curb and listened to the "I stood on the curb and listened to the conversation of two teamsters, who were wrangling about the right of way.

"One said to the other: 'Aw, close yur trap, or I'll get off and fracture your relinforced concretes!"

"To this the one addressed replied: Stop everworking the hot-air pump or I'll pull you of your chariot and swab the Belgian blocks with you."

"What are those chaps talking about?" I asked, turning to a bystander, who was also listening to the conversation.

"Don't you cotton to the gab?" he asked

"Don't you cotton to the gab?" he asked

"Don't you cotton to the gab?" he asked me, in surprise.
"Don't I which? I retorted.
"Don't you fall for the diction? he continued. Why, them two rein-pushers meets head-on right here in the scrouge where there ain't no room to let—both of 'em tries to pass on the pole side—then they conjunct and loosen up their valves—you heard the spiel—one gets kippy and calls the other a bifurcrated bajazno—then tother threatens to put a crimp in No. Cother threatens to put a crimp in No. Cother threatens to put a crimp in No. its ling cage. Then long comes a pair of pinchers from headquarters and tells 'em to uncork the congestion and move tords their destinations or fhey'll get a transfer to the refrigerator. This claps the iid on the incident. Say, are you a furriner that you can't dope United States lingo without blue-prints?'

Shutting Oplum From Filipines. Baltimore American

In the endeavor to enforce the law pro-hibiting the importation of opium into the Philippines, the United States is facing an the strenuous and stealthy attempt which will be made to evade that law all the in-genuity of the representatives of the Gov-ernment will be required. There is no There is no doubt that this law, which aims at the protection of the natives from this Chinese importation, is needed, and it is to be hoped that it will prove effective.

SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE, IFE is so short at best that it seems a pity we must spend most of it trying to be pleasant to people we don't like.

At the Opry.

The City Relative took his country cousin to the theater and they sat in a box. "I don't like the acoustics of this theater a bit." growled the City Relative during the performance.

"I don't, nuther," responded Country Cousin, "By Jacks, I'm most breakin' my neck tryin' to see the acters from

Revised Definitions-No. 1-Adventuress -(noun-fem.)-A weman who knows you but doesn't know your wife.

Almost every day something happens that makes me hope there is a hell.

A woman dropped dead in a bargaincounter rush in an Eastern city recently. She was trying to get some silk stockings marked down from \$3 to \$1.97, but couldn't for the life of her.

At the Beauty Shop.

Her face got onto her nerves one day, So she went to the beauty shop over the

And timidly asked of the Marcelled miss "Can you do anything for a map like

"Of gourse," smiled the maid, "and before we get through, Your face will be even better than new." The patient sighed, as she felt for her Durse: "Til take a chance, for it can't be worse."

When one does a good deed, he usually dulls the edge of benefaction by talking about it.

The only disagreeable feature about neaven, so far as I can learn, is that St. Peter doesn't issue pass checks.

The average woman who sues for breach of promise is perfectly willing to dismiss her action after she has broken into the papers as "a striking beauty with rare charms of face and figure."

One of the really enjoyable spectacies

that the American people have been

privileged recently is the petering out of

that noisy nulsance, Thomas W. Law-It will soon be time for the prospective June bride to collect her trousseau prep-

aratory to becoming a November divorces. The combination of a woman and a telephone is responsible for the loss of more valuable time than any other agency, not even excepting theatrical performances.

According to the President, the Republioan party is entitled to its opinions so long as they are acceptable to Theodore Roosevelt. . . .

If Councilmen Driscoll and Vaughn don't subside pretty soon they should be tied together and thrown over a clothesline.

Wisdom and Folly have conflicting franchises and frequently get their wires

Home View of Mr. Bryan,

Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal, Rep. man's neighbors, let it be set that Mr. Bryan should be credited with purity of life as well as personal charm; that he is sincerely devoted to the inare more willing to give of their ings to public causes in which he feels

The failure of a community that cheerfully and virtually unanimously offers testimony to all of these things to support Mr. Bryan for the Presidency It arises from a lack of faith in the Democratic party and its principles and a distrust of Mr. Bryan's ability to accomplish anything with such a following; rather than a lack of belief in the sincerity of Mr. Bryan

Enoch Arden Is Outdone. Raleigh (N. C.) Dispatch in New York

The Legislature has passed almost unanimously a bill validating the mar-riage of Joseph Ridenhour to Mrs. H. C. Doris, two years ago, in Rowen County The woman's husband, Doris, left North Carolina more than four years ago. When he had been absent three years reports came to her that he had been drowned in the Far East. Some time after she narried Ridenhour. Now there is child several months old. Doris recently returned without notice, went to his old home and found his wife married, real-ized the circumstances and left the state without troubling her. Senator Redwin, opposing the bill, said he thought it would contravene the Constitution and be granting a divorce.

A FEW SQUIBS.

Patience—Lessons are given now, thow, by means of the phonograph. Trice—Is that the way your sister lesson sing?—Yonkers Statesman. "I've never had any great luck," declared the pessimist. "Neither have i," admitted the optimist. "Made my money by hard work and advertising.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Tom (at the musicale)—Don't you think liss Screecher sings with considerable caling? Jacky—Not so I can notice it f she had any feeling for the rest of us he wouldn't sing at all,—Chicago Daily levs.

"How did you like the sermen today?"
"Fairly well, but didn't you think the mine ster struck a rather pessimistic note;"
'I hadn't observed it. The choir struck so many that I overlooked the minister's."—

"Is my son getting well grounded in the classics?" asked the anxious millionairs. "I would put it even stronger than that "replied the private tutor. "I may say that he is actually stranded on them."—Unloago Record-Hersid.

Becord-Hernid.

Dennia—Goin' t' shpend th' wake-end at Callahan's are yes? An phwat do yaz call th' wake-end? Teresce—Shure, thous Sathurday noight frum th' toime yez dhraw yure pay till th' saloons close—Judge

Small Boy—Do your glasses magnify things, grannie? Grannie—Oh, yes, dear. Small Boy—Then if wish you wouldn't wear them when you help me to jum. I don't axually get as much as you think.—Punch.

Journator (coming out of his palath.)

axually get as much as you think.—Punch
Contractor (coming out of his paintial
residence)—Coune boy! No loading! You
ought to have had that snow off half an
hour age. Boy—Oh. I wim just waitin
for it to rain, same as you do when you has
a snow-removal contract.—Puck.
"My daughter," said Mrs. Nexdore, "is
positively delighted with her new piano.
She's quite familiar, you know, with all
the classical composers—"Familiar,
exclaimed Mrs. Pepprey, "Nay, she's positively fippant".—Philiadephia Press.
"Bluffer is such a boaster you never
know when he's telling the truth. He
says he has been presented at cent; do
you think he is. "Who do you suppose presented him." "I guess it was the grand
jury."—Baltimore American.