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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1901

"SECOND ELECTIVE TERM."

Senator Bourne is carnest always in that he undertakes. He had set his heart on the renomination of President Roosevelt. In his effort in this direction he has gone much further than any less intense man would have gone. It never has been the belief, or suppo-sition, of The Oregonian that Mr. Roosevelt could be a candidate in 1908. He cut himself off from the candidacy by his declaration on the night of the election, in 1904. sides, he is an advocate of the nomination of Mr. Taft. In this direction he has gone further than he ought,-as many have thought; but it has been part of his purpose, that he might show and prove that he was not playing a game, to be a candidate himself. Possibly there may be such demand for Mr. Roosevelt in 1912 as will call him out as a candidate then; yet that is but merest conjecture. No one can question his sincerity in his advocacy of the nomination of Mr. Taft now,

Of course Mr. Bourne does not stion it. Yet Mr. Bourne has be lieved there would arise a condition nder which the Republican Convention, unable to agree on Mr. Taft, or on Mr. Hughes, or on Mr. Cannon, or on any other person in the list of candidates, would abandon all of them, and with one voice and universal acclaim call on Mr. Roosevelt; and that called upon in this manner, he would might happen; but it is unlikely. Members of a convention are not likely to nominate a man who persistently deand supports another, to whom his faith is pledged. Besides, Mr. imputation

Every one who knows Mr. Bourne gives him credit for earnestness and for singleness of purpose. When he for singleness of purpose. engages in an enterprise he "stays with It was this purpose or quality that carried him to the Senate. But The Oregonian has always thought he might come about, but only through | thereon contain much unconscious huspontaneous call. But when a call "worked up" it is not spontaneous. The Oregonian would support Presihas felt itself shut off from advocacy of it by his repeated declarations. has taken him at the plain meaning facts and common sense. and intent of his words.

Of course we do not know what destatement that Mr. Bourne has been notified in some positive manner that the President is displeased by the Senator's insistency-in other words, that Senator has been "called down." Yet we can see how the President, as time approaches for the election of delegates to the National Republican Convention, should feel obliged to make it clear that he stands by his declaration that he will not be a candidate, nor accept a nomination, again, One cannot juggle with the people where so fierce a light blazes on the transaction. Besides, Mr. Roosevelt has encouraged the candidacy of Mr. He cannot be playing a game with Mr. Taft as one of his pawns. Glving all credit to Mr. Bourne for his devotion to an idea (which is characimpracticable.

In the first statements made in the

these was locked against the frantic throng of children that surged toward it, only to meet death. Both of these reports are emphatically denied by the grief-stricken janitor of the building, who, in addition to suffering the censure of a frantic host of parents, was himself bereft by the death of three children. It is scarcely conceivable that the fire was due to the inattenion to duty of the man whose own children risked and shared the flery fate that befell their companions. It will be necessary to look elsewhere before fixing the blame for this wholesale slaughter of the innocents. he meantime the hapless janitor is under police protection.

THE OLD MONETARY ERRORS. Mr. Bryan came into notice and National fame as an advocate of free inage of silver. It was his impasoned speech in which he declared You shall not press down this crown of thorns on the brow of labor, you hall not crucify mankind on the cross f gold," that carried the convention off its feet, gave him the nomination for the Presidency, and opened the gateway to fame and fortune. But for the stupid economic error that de manded free coinage of silver he would still be unknown.

It is almost distressing, however, to bserve that nowhere in his long dec larations of principles, as set forth in he platform he has written for his party in Nebraska, does he refer to he one great principle through which he came into the limelight of publicity and celebrity. Yet labor is still wear ing that crown of thorns; mankind is still suffering crucifixion on that cross

of gold.

But in lieu of this "great principle," low abandoned, another error, almost equally fatuous-perhaps more so proposed. This is the demand that all urrency shall be issued directly by he Federal Government. It simply means that when "more is wanted more greenbacks shall be printed; and more money is wanted all the time.

More greenbacks would simply mean increase and perpetuation of the evils of the present currency system, with increasing danger of the loss of parity, redemption and the gold standard. The basis of all our errors and distresses in finance is the "long green." It leads up to the next error, -bond-secured bank notes, greenbacks instead of gold as bank reserves. The system "goes off its base frequently, and always will. But Congress hasn't knowledge enough to forsake this miserable system for a sound principle; and the Bryan party, that was so utterly irrational about silver, can't be expected to have any real knowledge of banking and currency and use of substitutes for money. It always thinks the substitute money itself, and never bothers about standard or parity or redemption.

A PLAIN MATTER OF BIGHT AND

The saloon-keeper who sells liquor to minors or allows minors to visit his saloon is justly under the ban of the law. There can be, as the law now stands, no exception made in such cases, even though the boy, who is under 21 but in appearance is a year or two older, lies outright when questioned by the saloon-Reeper in regard to his age. The vendor of liquor is manifestly at disadvantage in such a case: the law having been violated. the penalty must follow.

But should the boy who is, in apcarance and self-conceit, a man, and who holdly and deliberately deceives the vendor in order to get and drink liquor, go unpunished? As the law now stands, he goes free, and the prov ince of the courts is to administer the law as it is. But in the interest of simple justice and for the boy's own benefit, should he not be held acountable for the mean deception by which he has induced another to violate the law in order that he may pander to his own depraved appetite?

sponsibility, if not developed in a young man, before he is 21 years old, will probably be a minus quantity in his character through life. If a youth has no regard for his word of honor at 20, or even four years earlier, he is not likely to develop that necessary trait of good citizenship a few years later.

THE AMERICAN HUMORIST.

Like a hungry starfish clinging to a barnacle-covered piling, long after the tide has run seaward, and left it exposed to the sunlight, our old friend Roosevelt knows he would be taxed the American Economist still sticks to with insincerity, and of course would the standpat doctrine of the tariffnot willingly subject himself to such protected trust barnacles. Not all the gods of ancient mythology or modern paganism excited in their worshipers such reverence as the Economist dis-plays for the sacred tariff. In the In the mind of the Economist editor no greater calamity could befall the American people than to have them lay profane hands on this sacred idol was pursuing a mistaken idea, in push- | The German tariff agreement has filled ing Mr. Roosevelt for another term. It the Economist with dire forebodings has been admitted, indeed, that this for the future, and its comments mor; at least the comment is humorous to those who have long since discovered that the tariff idol was made dent Roosevelt for another term, but of a grade of clay so common that it was mostly dried mud and easily shattered by any argument containing

The Economist has made the startling discovery that the desire of the gree of truth there may be in the Germans "to cultivate amicable tariff relations is simply the desire to capture the largest possible share of this great consuming market." Hoch der Kaiser! You are discovered, Germany. thought you wanted "amicable tariff relations" for the purpose of decreasing your trade with this country, or to file away in a pigeonhole for future reference; but, alas and alack, you simply wanted to do business with us. But cheer up, the worst is yet to ome, for the Economist gravely con-"They will take from us wha they must have, and only that, and they will not give us in return a single advantage that conflicts with their

How unkind and unjust in Germany to take from us only "what they must have" instead of everything we might teristic of him), The Oregonian thinks want to sell them. The Economist it, and has thought it, injudicious and should call the referendum on our Teutonic friends and make them take only "what they must have," but whatever we want them to have. The presence of an awful disaster, and greater part of the stuff that we are tion as will make private mone when excitement runs high and no two selling them is foodstuffs. Now, if the impossible in the United States." There witnesses see things the same way, ex- Kaiser really believes in fair play, let aggerated and contradictory reports him get the Reichstag together and are inevitable. Thus in the first report pass a law compelling his people to the Collinwood disaster it was said increase the consumption of these that the doors to the two exits of the American products. Let 'em sit up by reason and experience, and every

mething more than "what they must The dreadful tariff agreement, have. which has set the Economist eye in "a fine frenzy rolling," has been in operation since July 1, 1907. Statistics are at hand for the first seven months of that period, and, in view of the discusshow imports from Germany of f a value of \$184,607,983.

The figures for the same period, be-fore we entered into "amicable tariff relations," were: Imports, \$96,533 .-535, and exports \$162,296,410. In other words, the Germans bought \$21,000,-000 worth more goods than they did before the agreement became effective. and for the same period our purchases were more than \$2,000,000 less than a This ratio of increase and lecrease may not continue in evidence very year, but the showing shatters the Economist's pet theory that we are suffering because we extended to a friendly nation fair and honorable

MR. BRYAN AND HIS PLATFORM.

The Nebraska Democrats had a magnificent day at Omaha last Thursday. From morning till night Mr. Bryan walked about m a blaze of glory belauded by rapturous thousands and enjoying to the full the privilege so precious to him of making speeches without end, to say nothing of platforms. If frantic enthusiasm make a President of the United States we should all sit down in the certainty that Mr. Bryan is to be the next one, for it is inconcelvable that enthusiasm can ever be more abundant or more furious than that of the Nebraska Democrats. Probably Mr. Bryan's delight in the occasion omplete. If it was marred at all it nust have been by the reflection that in Nebraska Democratic votes are as scarce as enthusiasm is plentiful, but even this chilling thought may have een eluded by an agile imagination such as Mr. Bryan posses

The platform which he vouchsafed to his shouting worshipers reads a good deal as if it had been copied from that of the Ohio Republicans; though perish the suspicion that we could accuse the peerless one of pla-We fancy rather that ideas which both parties are trying to seize upon and exclusively appropriate are floating about in the air and belong as a matter of fact to the spirit of the times and the American people as a whole. Mr. Bryan claims them by right of discovery and Mr. Roose-velt by right of use. The plain citizen velt by right of use. is content to concede that both are correct and desires nothing better than to see the two parties engaged in generous rivalry to put down special privilege and exalt the rights of the common to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If the time has really come when politicians of all classes and colors find it to their profit to stand for civilized ideas, the country will rejoice without caring much who

first discovered them. Overlooking some idle talk about Thomas Jefferson and his trite maxims, it takes close study to discriminate between Republicanism in Ohio and Democracy in Nebraska. Both parties desire tariff reduction. The ollowers of Bryan would remove all duties from articles controlled by the trusts; those of Taft would like to see duties cut down to a figure that would equalize the cost of production at home and abroad. There is little difference between the two demands. Students of economics are aware that n America the actual cost of production of most goods is less than it is in Europe, or it would be if the duties on raw materials were removed. Hence the Taft tariff plank comes to about the same thing as Bryan's. It is the same way with the injunction issue. The Ohlo platform asks for such a limitation of the court authority will prevent abuses; the Nebraska demand is more specific. It would permit no injunction in labor cases to without notice and argument and would grant a jury trial when breach of the injunction has not occurred in the judge's actual presence. The only difference abuses while the other speaks of them

in general terms. Thus one might go through the two platforms item by item and easily convince himself that there is little essential difference between them. Substantially they declare for the same things and the voter in choosing must look to the men and historic impulses behind the platforms rather than to the documents themselves. In other words the choice lies between the personalities of Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan and between the respective desires and abilities of the rival parties to make good their promises. Mr. Bryan is in error, of course, when he asserts that his own party is united upon these subjects while the Republicans are di-The fact is that both parties are divided. In both of them an internal struggle is going on between the democratic and plutocratic impulses. and it is no less violent in Mr. Bryan's party than in Mr. Taft's. If the Re-publicans have been dominated by olutocratic forces in recent years, their subservience is but a temporary aberration from the historical trend of the party, while on the other hand the Democratic party was allied with the slaveholding plutocracy at the birth of Republicanism, and, with the sole ex-ception of Mr. Bryan, its most promint figures belong today to the Every strong Democratic paper faith. east of the Alleghanies is in close alliance with the pirate syndicates and eevry one of them is bitterly hostile to Mr. Bryan. In such circumstances it takes some resolution to say that the party is united. The last Democratic President was wholly in with the oligarchy of wealth, and he is today a paid employe of the worst exponent of criminal finance in the But we have no wish to press the subject so far as to appear impolite. If Mr. Bryan can believe that his party is united upon the issue of overthrowing privilege and destroy ing the trusts, we congratulate him upon his vigorous imagination and add our regret that he did not select the

As to the destruction of the trusts Mr. Bryan is still wedded to his idol His platform demands "such legislais one way to destroy private monopo building swung inward and that one of nights if necessary, to get away with | well-informed man knows that all talk | the arrival of March in Oregon.

higher literature for his vocation in-

stead of politics.

of annihilating trusts or combinations quarter century the structure of society has been reorganized on the foundation of co-operative industry and trade. Today, in spite of all opposition, the tide sets in the same direcsion it has provoked, the figures are interesting. They are supplied by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department if they could, to do so would be criminated. of Commerce and Labor, and for the inal folly. It would be as foolish as seven months ending January 31, to destroy our steam engines and dynames. The trusts cannot be destroyed \$94,223,835, and exports to Germany but they can be regulated, perhaps At any rate, regulation is the only expedient that stands between owning the Nation and the Nation owning the trusts.

> Our local educational authorities are onscientious and painstaking in the discharge of the duties that have been delegated to them by the taxpayers of the district. The area of their jurisdiction is large, the school buildings keeping those in repair that are already built and in meeting the con-stantly increasing demand for new buildings are carefully but not parsimoniously supervised. It is believed that the school buildings generally are as safe as such structures can be made. The janitors employed are steady, reliable men, and the fire drills that take place once in two weeks, with an oc-casional "extra," are conducted acording to established rules and with promptness and good discipline. The always possible but wholly unexpected fire is thus provided against with comprehensive intelligence. Most of the buildings are necessarily dry as tinder, but with the vigilance that becomes second nature to the teacher-a sort of sixth sense, ever on the alert—and the strict rules of the Board which govern the schools down to the smallest details, it may be taken for granted that provision for the welfare the children who attend the public chools in this city is carefully made

> Second Assistant Postmaster-General McCleary has joined the ranks of the subsidy-seekers. At a dinner New York Thursday night he fairly rembled for the safety of the Amer ican fleet passing through the Straits of Magellan, because the auxiliary fleet carrying coal was under a for-"It is a matter of duty, of high, imperative duty, to change all this," said he. The latter statement is of course correct, but McCleary, like the rest of the subsidy-hunters, would not change it by the logical businesslike method that would be followed by any other nation on earth. If he would, and his companions in graft would consent, the United States could buy an auxiliary fleet ample for all requirements at one-half what it would ost to build and subsidize in this country, and it would be ready long before there might be any danger of war.

> The American people are patient and long-suffering. Were they not, that female jawsmith, Emma Goldman, would long ere this have been deported to the land which profited by her emigration to the United States. The woman is apparently morally responsible to a certain degree for the death of the addle-pated degenerate who was removed by Chief Shippy in The anarchistic mouthings Chicago. of this creature have been heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the aggregate amount of trouble that she has stirred up probably exceeds that of that other unwashed Old World ruffian, Herr Most. It is noticeable that this country, in spite of the ravings of the offscourings of Europe, is so attractive to them that they fight any attempt to drive them out. treatment of certain individuals it is possible that Russia shows superior Intelligence

> Forty thousand signatures have been secured to a petition asking President Roosevelt to pardon Captain Van Schaick, who has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for criminal negligence in connection with the burning of the excursion steamer General Slocum. It seems hardly right cent victims of that tragedy should go unavenged, but as Captain Schalck was made a scapegoat for the owners and the venal inspectors who "passed" the steamer and her equipment, objection to his pardon will be less pronounced than it would have been had he alone been responsible for the terrible disaster.

A fire in a Japanese city inevitably assumes the status of a conflagration in a short time. Flimsily constructed. of light and inflammable materials, the iwellings of an entire village are often consumed while the chattering inhabiants are forming a bucket brigade for the extinguishment of the flames.

An auto-maniae at Ormond Beach lrove his machine 300 miles at the rate of seventy-seven miles per hour. The only tangible result that is no ticeable in the performance is the demonstration that the fool-killer was busy in other localities when the feat

We have explored in vain the varied sources of Statement No. 1, the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the recall, and we can find nothing that quite covers the sulphuretted hydrogen outrage. To arms!

In limiting by ordinance the height of shade trees to thirty feet, McMinnville has taken a step backward. When electric wires interfere with follage put them underground. The trees

ental tourists must feel when they

hear of another foreigner making seventy-seven miles an hour with his auomobile. Milt Miller tells Bryan that the Oreon Democrats are for him to a man.

They are. But that comes a long way from making Oregon unanimous From the start it was clear that trouble between Japan and China is nevitable. Seizing a ship is as bad as

Now the Clackamas County Democrats come out strong for Statement No. 1. Certainly. It's their pudding After the action of the Nebraska

calling a man a liar.

for Bryan to conceal his candidacy. Not even the chronic kicker may offer protest against the manner of

THE STEFFENS TALE. And the Jolts It Gets on Its Way to

New York Sur That most emotional and fallacious of thical professors, Mr. Lincoln Steffens, has an article in the current number of the American Magazine in which, under the pretext of extolling a citizen of Oregon, to his seat by duty, took revenge on he gets his somewhat doubtful rake into the Senator from Oregon. As a rethe rich political soil of that sovereign sult he broke up the Fulton fish dinner. state. He draws a curious picture of dishonesty and corruption in the midst of the chamber today, when he began which his hero, William D. U'Ren, pur- tiptoeing from seat to seat. sues his calling as the lawgiver of Ore-This Mr. U'Ren is certainly under the most equivocal obligations to Mr. Steffens, who not only makes him known to us for the first time, but pictures him as the most unmitigated scoundrel in the

He is a literary subject after Steffens' own heart, because Steffens is never so strong or so felicitous as when he is depleting a here whose mouth is full of moral aspirations and edifying senti-ments and whose practices are those of a rogue and a demagogue. There is no knavery or duplicity in politics of which this U Ren is not a passed master; at least, that is what Steffens sets him forth to be, and Steffens ought to know a rogue by this time, if any man in the ountry knows one.

ti is proper to admit that in accepting Mr. Steffens' portrait of his friend U Ren one runs a certain danger. Steffens' judgment is not to be implicitly trusted. Any man who knows Dr. Watts' hymns by heart and who can combine active quotation with entire absence of con-cience can get the netter of Steffens. J'Ren, therefore, may be nothing more than a vulgar and commonplace hanger-on of Oregon politics instead of the im-mense and minatory figure of immorality that Steffens draws. There is the more this reservation when we ote how grievously he stumbles when dealing with the leading moral force and article of virtue in all Oregon, Harvey W. Scott, Esq., editor of The Oregonian. He narrates how during the contest for the United States Senatorship in 1963, on the last night of the legislative session. Scott, being by way of being a candidate, wrote the agreement below, which was telegraphed from Portland to Salem by William M. Ladd, Portland's leading banker (Here follows the eretofore published.) follows the bogus statement

Steffens' credulity is discreditable. Scott is a man absolutely incapable of such a thing. For 40 years, more or less, he has proclaimed the implacability of ils own immaculacy. Pay Bourne \$25,000 for goods of such tenulty! Not on your

HIGH EXPENSES AT COLLEGE. Comparison of Average Outlay at Yale and Wellesley. Yale Alumni Weekly, patient investigator has compiled

the expenses of the young women who graduated from Wellesley in the class of 1206, and has computed the average Wellesley expense at from \$390 to \$1000 a year; practically the same result that has been found at result that has been found at The lowest and the highest average budgets are, however, in each case higher than at Yale. Wellesley girls spend \$500 as an average lowest cost of living for a year, as compared with \$472 for Yale men. The highest Wellesiev average is \$1547, as compared with \$1465 for Yale. On the other hand, Yale carries greater indiother hand. Yale carries greater indi-vidual extremes than does Wellesley. An economical Yale man can live for a year on a cash outlay of \$339. A laytsh Yale man can spend \$2000 and more. No Wellesley girl goes as far in either direction as these antipodal Yale men. The average neorest Wel-Yale men. The average poorest Wellesley girls spend \$175 for tuition, \$125 for room and board, \$95 for clothes, \$5 for isundry, \$36 for traveling, \$22 for books and \$40 for pleasure and incipooks and \$40 for pleasure poorest Yale dentals. The average poorest Yale student will spend \$90 for tuition, \$186 for room and board, \$51 for clothes, \$15 for laundry, \$20 for traveling, \$22 for textbooks and \$74 for amusements. The poor Yale man pays more for board, about half as much for clothes, three times as much for lan ce as much for amusement as does equally restricted Wellesley cousin.

In the same computation the cost of living of the average wealthiest Wel-lesley and Yale students is worked out. The Wellesley girl who is in the most expensive class spends \$275 for room his books over twice as and his expenses half as much again.

Europe's Way of Using Carfenders.

Technical World Magazine.
Projecting carfenders have met with
little favor in Europe, either from companies or from public authorities, because they have been found to do more narm than good by tripping people up and injuring them. The best protec-tion appears to be afforded by cover-ing the dasher with some flexible guard, which will cover up sharp corers and afford something to grasp, as in Berlin, and, if one is knocke to depend on the Liverpool plow-wheel guard to push the person to one side off the rails. This Liverpool fender is an unpatented device, adopted six years ago by the late tramway man-ager. Mr. Bellamy, and since its introduction 415 persons have been pushed off the track without a single failure and seldom with any injury. It con-sists eimply of boards completely box-ing in the truck, with beiting below the bottom edge, and rubber hose on the rounded ends of the long plows.

Young Gutes Buys Texus Ranch

New York Press. Charles Gates, son of John W. Gates, has bought a ranch of 61,000 acres in Texas for \$610,000. Canned Excitement,

Nashville American.
Like to see a melodrama.
Something doing all the time.
Lost and plunder, blood and thunder
And a mediev of crime;
There's the hero in distraction,
With his fortunes running slow.
And the killing of the villain
To the music soft and low.

Out the heroine steps lightly
To the center of the stage.
Sweet sixteen, or the demeanor
Of a maiden of that age.
Then the plot begins to thicken
As the villain salis in view.
Under cover of her lover
He begins the girl to woo.

Nothing doing for the here
At this section of the plot.
His intentions have dimensions,
But they do not take the pot.
For the villain does a murder,
Burns a will be doesn't need,
And he nearly proves it clearly
That the hero did the deed.

Ah, but right turns up triumphant.
And the wrong is put to rout,
flust as certain as the curtain.
And the willain loses out.
And the hero takes the lady
By the dainty little mitt.
And the audience in rapture
Blees up and throws a fit.

BREAKING IN ON FULTON'S DINNER Senator Clapp Scatters Diners at Ore-

gentan's Salmon Repost. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-Senator Fulton came near to breaking up the session of the United States Senate today. He gave his annual dinner of Oregon salmon. Senator Clapp, chained

Senator Fulton had scarcely entered whispered here and there, and almost breathed his confidences brig perceptibly. He was inviting to the annual salmon dinner. even then was spread in the Senate restaurant.

There were two exceptions. One was Senator Clapp, the other was Senator Teller, whose devotion to duty no salmon could shake

Down in the restaurant all was merriment. Senator Depew was hold-ing out his plate for a second helping and at the same time telling one of his jokes to Senator Aldrich. The latter way of a change from the Currency dashed in.

"Pardon me," he gasped, "but Sena tor Cispp has raised the point of 'no quorum.' A roll call is about to be or-dered."

An was confusion. It would never do to have their constituents learn it at Senators could so unblusningly substi-tute dinner for duty. Senator Guggenhelm rose so hastily that he over his chair, and collided with Sena-

tor Heyburn.

The race was on. Down the corridors the dignified members raced, scattering exclamations and napkins as they went. It was nip and tuck to the private elevator, where the crowd

When the roll was announced it was found that 46 Senators were present. This was one more than a quorum, there being 32 seats in the Senate, with one vacancy, caused by the reent death of Senator Latimer the few unabashed spirits returned to the fish feast the dishes were cold. Clapp is not nearly so popular as he

VARIETY OF VIEWS ON ROOSEVELT Those Who Like Him, Like Him; Those Who Don't, Don't.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Up to the hour of going to press today.

President Roosevelt, in the opinion of all Republicans, was doing "as well as could be expected." By those Republicans who worship him that was perfectly well. By those Republicans who hate him, that was infernally ili. By those Republicans who hate him, that was infernally ili. By those Republicans who now fear him that was about halfand half. By those Republicans who just analyze him, that was a still con-jectural quantity, the scale being evenly swayed between goodness of intent and

irritability of temperament.
The alienated Republicans, who are ab velt, not because they like or trust Mr. Bryan, but because they believe that a Republican Senate would hopple him or hamstring him for four years—and Mr. Roosevelt would be down and out, any

We state these points of view indorse any of them, but only to note the variety of conclusions with which the President inspires-or afflicts-his wildered party. He may or may not be versatile man. He is certainly the cau of versatility of feeling among oth Republicans. We sometimes think that Mr. Roosevelt has a great deal of fun, in contemplating the effect of himself on his fellow-Republicans. The effect of some of them on him is not disguised. of those brief and pithy messages, 23 columns long. The type is minion. The commies are always minions—or even

WATTERSON OFFERS TO BET.

Has Confidence in Bryan's Ability to Beat Taft in Presidential Race. Louisville Courier-Journal, promises to be a hard year. If

Mr. Taft be the Republican non it seems likely that in this the President will have his way-we believe Mr. Bryan

will beat him.

The Foraker schlam makes Ohio a debatable state. The colored vote of the and board, as against \$344 for the average wealthiest Yale man; \$447 for clothes, as compared with the Yale man; \$425; \$173 for traveling to \$112 for the Yale man; \$47 for books, as against \$63; and \$341 for pleasure, as compared with \$511 for the Yale man. Uron two equally expensive offspring who come into the highest class—his daughter at Wellesley and his son at Yale—the fond parent will spend \$1547 on the girl and \$1465 on the boy (the averages). The boy's room and board will cost a fourth more than the girl's, his clothes will cost about half as much, his traveling will be a third less, his books over twice as much, and the success of any of the averages helf. nd board, as against \$344 for the av- | North which lost to the Republicans. a Republican Sciante, listing in its co-calcitrancy, to stand a stone wall be-tween Bryan and the success of any of the Bryanized Roosevelt policies. At most and worst, they will rightly conceive that they only take chances with Bryan. With Taft, triumphant and backed by Roose Taft, triumphant and backed by fro-velt, they will have no chance at all. The Courier-Journal, therefore, creases that bet of half a dellar to dellar and a half that Bryan will be next President of the United States.

Western Oregon (Cottage Grove.) Mayor Lane, of Portland, has been vindicated. The outcome of the case is certainly a warning to those brutal wom en who are going about the country making criminal attack upon delicate and unprotected men. The idea that in the City of Portland, the city of reform. under a reform administration, the very head and front of the reform administra-tion should be attacked by one of those cruel, designing women! For days and days, no doubt, this monstrous, base, de-signing woman had deliberately plotted the gentle Mayor's undoing and the the gentle Mayor's undoing and the filching of his virtue. Think of it. None of us know what moment some instful female may dash into our office, where female may dash into our other, where we have retired all by our lone, for a moment's rest, being worn with the cares of atrenuous reform life, turn the key in the door, throw it out of the window, and then, in flendish and brutal gies molest our person. Alas, "nothing can we call our own, but death."

No Privileges.

Chicago Tribune. The business agent stuck his head inside the shop door. A solitary man "What are you doing here?" he de-

manded. "Not for me," answered the solitary man, without looking up from his work. "I'm the boss."

"Don't you know this is a

Popular Appeal. Washington Star.

"Isn't your speech a little ungrammat-ical here and there?"
"Perhaps," answered Senator Sorghum;
"but, you see, I've got to keep it from being too severely grammatical. Some of my constituents might think I was trying to put on airs."

There's Many a Slip, Etc.

Woodburn Independent. Marshal Riddle relieved two men Sun-day of a full bottle of whisky just as they were about to place it to their parched lips. An arrest will probably be

SILHOUETTES

BY NANCY LEE Mother Goose Modernized, Little Miss Muffet Went to a buffet

And ordered a cafe air lait; A lobster espled her And sat down beside her. So she changed to a champagne frappe,

Don't censure the lettercarrier for his delay in delivering the mail. Remem low many interesting postal cards he has to look at and read.

Of all sad words of tongue or per The saddest are these, "I'm stung again,"

The baseball season is approaching and we may shortly expect to hear of frightful mortality among office boys' grand-

More Mother Goose to Date. A diller, a dollar,

A scream and a holler. Oh! what can be amiss? A dear little maid Is sorely afraid, For she's getting her very first kiss-

Nearly.

Imitation. Mother-What are you doing to that pretty doll, my dear?

Child-I'm just going to put her to bed. mamma. I've taken off her hair, but I can't get her teeth out.

Love's Hybla. My thoughts fly to thee, as the bees, To find their favorite flower Then home with honeyed memories Of many a fragrant hour. For with thee is the place apart,

Where sunshine ever dwells. The Hybia where my hoarding heart

Would fill its Wintry cells. At the railroad station of an Oregon town, on a brilliant sunshiny day, sat a dog howling vociferously. As a westbound train steamed up, the howling still continued as a number of passengers alighted. Annoyed by the barking, an Eastern woman inquired of an old farmer, "What in the world is that dog howling about?" "Oh," repiled the Oregon tiller, of the soll, "it's the first time he the sun; he's only three months old.'

Centeparians are by no means rare, and We frequently hear of Oregonians reachng the age of 110 and 120 years. obituary announcements are invariably accompanied by eulogistic mention of the exemplary Hyes they have led. But, onsidering the longevity, one is forced to suspect they have lived a double life.

Mr. Bogus-Have a cigar, old man? They're good ones; two for a quarter. Friend (after having smoked for a ute)-Sorry, Bogus, that I didn't draw the twenty-cent one.

A love letter is a legal document you efuse to identify when you are placed on a witness stand.

These are days of ideal weather, reinding one of mid-Spring. Let us hope that meters for the gas heaters are not failing to take cognizance of the fact.

. . .

Ex-President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, was always a most exact man in matters of detail connected with his road, but he also found time to be a practical farmer and liked to talk farming with his friends from the country who came to call. One day the talk drifted to the relative merits of wet and dry mash food for pigs, his friend conending that the best results were tained by feeding dry mash, but that it took the pigs a longer time to eat it than the wet mash. Mr. Hill thought for minute and then asked, pertinently, 'What's the pig's time worth?'

"Do you believe it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of

Heaven? "Why not? My wife is an unusually large woman, but every night she goes through

OUR FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

my pockets."

And Their Possible Influence In the Republican National Convention From Washington Letter to the Boston Herald.

Some Washington politicians of the leisure class are speculating whether Hawaii or the Philippines or Porto Rico or all of them together will make the next President of the United States. As these insular accessions to the flag have nary a vote at the November elections, prospect, at first blush, might seem in-founded. However, there is another way to look at the proposition, which is he angle the leisure politicians are tak-

ing.
With a legion of contesting delegations from the South, the nearly evenly-matched Taft and anti-Taft factions of the Republican National committee would come very close to deciding whether the Secretary of War or some other shall be nominated. For if the anti-Taft members control the committee, the contesting Taft delegates from the South will have treat-ment hardly less soothing than a swift kick and vice-versa. Hawali has Na kick and vice-versa. Hawaii has National committeeman, with just as much voting power as has New York or Massachusetts. Ditto the Philippines and Porto Rico. No three votes are apt to be despised when a cotterle of very eminent Government officials and likewise a cotterle of eminent anti-Tatters are gumshoeing around attentibening their now. shoeing around strengthening their positions with that committee. It could easily happen that the insular committeemen would turn the balance of power one way or the other, which might mean Taft or some other, or which might result in the nomination of a Republican, whether it be Taft or a rival, who could not be

elected.

The Democracy was subjected to a somewhat similar predicament at Kansas City in 1900 when Prince David, of the royal Hawailan line of dusky kings and queens, held the balance in the resolutions committee and committed the party to a reiteration of the Bryanite allver plank.

Then and Now.

Then and Now.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

I might have been a "bard sublime."
Cake-walking down the halls of time,
If I had lived in that great age
When poets took to write a page
At least a year; another apen!
Correcting proofs—got what they meant
'Set up' and spelled as they intended,
So that their thoughts sublime and splendid
Were not marred by that modern terror—
The bane of poets—printer's error,
No wonder those old poets whame us,
No wonder they are great and famous!
They had the talent and the time
To polish every bit of rhyme;
Perfect it, send it down the ages
As it should be. But then their wages?
Alas! They'd cents where we have dollars.
Wore rags and went without their collars
Perhaps we're better of than they—
At least we do get better pay.
Our verse may limp on crippied feet,
But then we get enough to eat.
Let printers spell our chance for fame,
We get the money, just the same!