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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1908.

NAVAL DEFENSE.

It is a universal lesson, taught through all time, that there can be no secure national greatness without power at sea. It is now a more impressive fact than at any former period of the world's history; since the new forces of electricity and steam, with development of enormously high power in gunnery, have wrought revolutionary changes in the conditions of warfare. A nation like ours, accessible to enemies by sea, its shores and ports without means of naval defense, would be all the weaker as a consequence of its greatness. The maritime country, unable to meet and beat off an attack by sea, is easy of conquest, no matter what its natural resources. We must maintain a navy.

The argument that a country maintaining a naval force for defense resembles a bully going armed with a revolver—both inviting and provoking attack—is one of those forced analogies that are no analogies at all. Wars come about through the competitions of nations; through clash of feelings and interests and purposes, on a vast scale. They inevitably attend the progress of national life, and are likely at any time to be forced on peoples who would willingly avert them. Great Britain forced war on us in 1812. We forced war on Mexico in 1846, and on Spain in 1898. There was good ground for fear that Japan might force war on us in 1907; yet we had no preparation in the Pacific. It is idle to expect peace to be kept by insistence that the doctrine, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," shall be the basic principle of international law. The nation that loves its neighbor as itself has not yet been born into the world; and if it ever should be, it would not be troubled with greatness or with length of days.

The country that has an extent of seaboard must be prepared to meet an enemy at sea. Not so prepared, it cannot be sure that it will be able to forbid an enemy to land. Be sure that consideration of the probability whether he may be able to attack your ports, or not, and whether he will be able to land a military force on your territory, or not, will always be a motive in leading him to or withholding him from a declaration of war. If he knows you are prepared he will be little inclined to attack you. But, in the competition of nations, don't depend on brotherly love. Nations that are in actual competition with each other, actual rivals in power, can rely only on their readiness and preparation to defend themselves. Naval preparation, for a seaboard nation, is surest of all.

Upon the approach of Xerxes the Athenians were in panic, and talked about building walls for their protection. But Themistocles told them their best and only sure defense was their wooden walls;—that is, the Persians were to be met at sea. The naval battle of Salamis was the key to the history of the ancient world. Two thousand years later the naval activity of the English beat off the great Armada of Spain; and all history since the year 1588 has been determined by that event. It was England's force at sea that withstood the colossal power of Napoleon. Rome's power at sea enabled her to withstand Carthage, forced Hannibal to march over the Alps and cut off his succors from Africa, threw Macedonia out of the war, and finally gave Rome the empire of the Eastern world. Her legions did their work after the sea was wholly her own. All this is not to be imitated, of course. But its lessons teach every nation that has an extensive seaboard what its true means and policy of defense must be. The sea is the world's great common. It may bring a distant enemy to your door.

Discontinuance of the rivalry of nations is impossible. So is the suppression of national ambitions. One might suppose that Germany and England, whose largest element is German, and from whose reigning family the head of the German Empire is directly descended, would cultivate the most cordial relations with each other. On the contrary, they glare at each other across the North Sea; they have the instinct of enmity that rivalry creates; an English administration is all but upset by a rumor of an agreement between one of its heads and the German court; and the Germans on their side show a like jealous hostility. It finds expression even in the scientific literature of the two countries. Of the precept delivered by Jesus—"Love your enemies," etc.—Haeckel, in his "Riddle of the Universe," says: "It is a very ideal precept, but as useless in practice as it is unnatural." Translated into the terms of modern life, he continues, that means, "When the pious English take from you simple Germans one after another of your colonies in Africa, let them have all the rest of your colonies also—or, best of all, give them Germany itself." Further, "While we touch on the marvelous world politics of modern England, we may note in passing its direct contradiction of every precept of Christian charity, which is more frequently on the lips of that great nation than of any other in the world." The reply of England is by building more battleships. Is the Temple of Peace at The Hague more than a thing to smile at?

To King James Lord Bacon wrote: "The greatness of kingdoms and dominions in bulk doth fall under measure and demonstration that cannot err; but the just estimate and power of an estate is a matter than the which there is nothing among civil affairs more subject to error, nor that error more subject to perilous consequence." So he proceeds to say that there may be "too much ascribed to largeness of territory; too much to treasure or riches; too much to fullness of soil or affluence of commodities." But true greatness, he continues, "consists in the population or breed of men, in the temper of the government, whether it keep the people in heart and courage and not in the condition of servile vassals; and finally it consists in commandment of the sea." This expression of wisdom, just three centuries old, is not likely to be superseded for many centuries to come.

MAKING GREAT SEAPORTS.

London is the greatest seaport on earth, a port that was doing a large ocean traffic a thousand years ago, a port in which the fleets of Julius Caesar dropped anchor before Jesus came on earth, a port which annually sends to the "uttermost ends of the earth" the largest fleet that sails the seas. London is still the big port of the world, but ports which were unknown until hundreds of years after the London ships were carrying a world's tribute to the London docks, are annexing some of the prestige which was formerly London's alone. The Liverpool docks for years have been famous as the finest in the world, and ships that are much too large for the London docks are handled with ease at Liverpool. The latter port, however, is taking no chances on what the future may have in store. The Mersey Docks Board at a heavy expense dredged the harbor into shape for handling the world's greatest steamers, the Mauretania and Lusitania, but there are now looming up on the maritime horizon, still greater ships, and Liverpool is taking time by the forelock.

Provision has been made by the board to carry out, at a cost of more than $16,000,000, a plan by which it will be possible to handle in the docks a steamer 1100 feet long and several feet deeper draft than any afloat today. This sum is, of course, small in comparison with that which has been expended in converting a narrow tenfoot channel into one ample for the largest ships afloat, but it shows the interest that the people feel in the maintenance of their maritime prestige. And Liverpool is not alone in such undertakings. During the past twenty years Hamburg has expended for river and harbor improvements $75,000,000. In the same period Rotterdam has spent on its harbor $50,000,000, and Antwerp's expenditures have exceeded $40,000,000. Meanwhile the growth of these rival ports has warranted the expenditure, and London, which formerly enjoyed the prestige of a business vastly greater than that of all other ports combined, no longer has a business as great as that handled in the aggregate by two of its rivals.

This economic change, brought about by the enterprise of the people in the rival ports, has at last awakened the fears of London, and there is now before Parliament a bill creating the Port of London. When the bill was up for second reading, Mr. Kearley, in speaking for it, made a number of statements which, without the change of a word, could be used in support of the Port of Portland bill. The main principle of the bill, he asserted, was that the organization "would be in the main a commercial body comprised of individuals who had a direct interest in the trade of the port. They wanted men imbued with the idea that it was their duty to contribute what they could in the way of management to the development of the port for the common good of all."

The bill, he further explained, was intended "to set up a single representative authority to control both the river and the docks," and to have charge of "deepening, dredging and general improvement of the river." The speaker warned the people that, "in view of the extraordinary expenditure abroad and the fact that developments were continuously going on to encourage trade, it was obvious that something must be done at the earliest possible moment if the port of London was to hold its own."

The natural facilities for making a great port at Portland are vastly superior to those of either London or Liverpool, but they must be improved to meet the ever-changing requirements of the trade. An enlargement of the powers of the Port of Portland, as provided for in the bill which comes before the voters for ratification next Monday, will enable Portland to protect its interests so far as towage and pilotage are concerned. Beyond that, an earnest effort must be made to keep the channel to the sea in the best possible shape. An open river above Portland will be of small advantage if we neglect the improvement of the river below this city.

CONSERVING OUR RESOURCES.

The United States of America is a great Nation for preaching what it does not always practice. Only last week a White House conference, attended by nearly all of the Governors in the country, decided that it is exhausting its natural resources at a rate that is alarming. A stricter degree of conservation of resources was demanded, and the demand met with universal approval. We were told by the eminent speakers that the date when the last ton of coal would be mined, the last ton of iron ore smelted, and the last tree cut, was near at hand. The speakers painted such a strong picture of this coming distress that people and press from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, were frightened at the treeless, coalless and ironless specter that arose before them.

But did we take warning? Not so you could notice it. A Washington dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian stated "the estimate of the cost of coal necessary to move the fleet from San Francisco to Hampton Roads by way of Honolulu, Manila and the Suez Canal has been reported by the chief of the Bureau of Equipment as amounting to $2,039,000." It was further stated that "arrangements have been made to use American coal for the entire cruise." Of course this American coal must be transported at very heavy cost many thousands of miles to reach stations where it will be necessary to place it on board the ships. Naturally, with foreign coal barred, the cost price will be advanced to meet the circumstances, and by the time the coal is in the bunkers of the fleet it will probably cost at least 50 per cent more than the foreign coal would have cost.

It was agreed at the White House conference, and affirmed by the press and people, that the amount of coal still remaining in America was sufficient to last but a few years. But when foreigners offered to help us out with a supply at an enormous saving and convenience to ourselves, did we hastily grab the opportunity? Not yet, but soon perhaps. Instead of conserving our coal resources and incidentally our Government funds, we actually paid some grasping American coal baron a premium still further to deplete our supplies. And coal is only one of the many commodities which we are paying a premium to exhaust.

We mined last year more than 50,000,000 tons of iron ore, and imported only about 1,000,000 tons. We were so anxious to conserve our iron ore that we actually paid the owners a premium in the way of a protective tariff, which shut out the foreign article. The White House conference has, in a measure, settled one vexed question. It has made it possible to predict the time when the standpatters will be willing to revise the tariff on coal and iron. They will have no objection to revision after the supplies of these two great staples are exhausted.

THE UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. C. H. Walker, who has long sought prominence as a first-born native son of Oregon (he having been born, presumably, without plan or premeditated purpose of his own, of missionary parents, about 1837, at Walker's Prairie, near Spokane), comes forward again claiming the "right" upon the basis of the above bit of personal history to protest against what he believes to be an error that is likely to influence the vote on the referendum called for the purpose of crippling, through lack of adequate support, the work of the University of Oregon. Now in point of fact Mr. Walker has just as much right to protest against this or any other measure, as any other competent and decently behaved citizen of Oregon—and no more. The time and place of his birth is not of the smallest possible concern to the public in this connection. These are interesting facts to his descendants, probably, and no doubt are duly recorded in the family Bible—perhaps the very one that his good mother brought across the continent in a carpetbag, swung from the horn of her saddle on a journey the events of which are a part of the history of the missionary era of the Pacific Northwest. Let that suffice to satisfy the pride of her son, born a few months after her arrival at her mission station. The event was one of great moment to him, personally, but for him to assume any special right or privilege because of it to express his opinion concerning a matter of public interest, is an absurdity that from frequent repetition has come to vex the spirit of friendly tolerance with which the conceits of an old man are generally regarded.

So much for Mr. Walker as a "first-born native son." What he says about the multiplicity of our colleges of sectarian basis and bias, and of our several "universities," unfortunately so-called, since neither their equipment nor scope entitles them to be thus named, is true. There are a number of these schools in the state—all too many for the cause of what is known as "higher education," since they stand for scattered educational resources and effort where there should be, if the best results are to be realized, concentration of both. Their tendency, moreover, is to keep alive a sectarian spirit which, to say the least, is a clog upon an educational effort whose aim is thorough scholarship.

That the schools he names have done excellent work in the past, according to their several capacities, and to the requirements of the time, is true. That men and women have gone out from each and all of them with an equipment for further endeavor is also a fact. But that we have in the state an institution which measures up to the standard of a "university" no man pretends to believe whose knowledge upon this point qualifies him to judge.

If Oregon is to have a university, called by its name and supported by its citizens, let the funds necessary to give such an institution a standing among the universities of other states be adequate for this purpose. If the state is not to have a university thoroughly equipped and ungrudgingly supported, there is nothing more to be said beyond sounding the requiem of a futile and discredited attempt in this direction. If Oregon is to be known as a state of small colleges and sectarian schools that are always hovering upon the brink of collapse and are saved therefrom from time to time only by strenuous appeal to sectarian spirit and civic pride, let us accept the situation, quit talking about a state university and keep on sending our sons and daughters to other states to be educated.

This, stripped of all compliment and pretense, is the question that the voters of the state will be called upon to decide on the first Monday in June by voting "yes" or "no" upon the appropriation allowed by the Oregon Legislature at its last session, for the betterment of the State University. It is a question upon which every voter in the state, without regard to the time and place of his birth, has an unquestioned right to record his opinion and wish by marking his ballot in accordance therewith. It is scarcely conceivable, in the present stage of our educational development and the needs of the immediate future, that this appropriation will be voted down.

The extreme courtesy of the famous Alphonse and Gaston will be outdone today when President Fallieres, of France, arrives in London to return the visit of King Edward. The distance between London and Paris is but little greater than between Portland and Seattle, but that little affair between Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington widened out the gulf to such an extent that it has required a great lapse of time to bring the two capitals very close together. London's Lord Mayor paid a visit to Paris about eighteen months ago, and met with such a royal reception that King Edward followed suit, and he also was received like a long-lost brother. If this affection continues to increase, it will probably cause a re-establishment of "the watch on the Rhine."

England has served an ultimatum on Liberia requiring the diminutive black republic to maintain a better government. In despair, a delegation from the West Coast of Africa has journeyed to Washington for advice. If this delegation should pay strict attention to Emma Goldman and our own and only "Ces" Wood, it would soon realize that its journey was hopeless, and that it had come to the worst-governed country on earth. The visit at this time suggests the thought that Liberia might offer a field in which Emma and "Ces" could practice with those strange theories of government for which they are famous. It might be rather severe on Liberia, but it would help matters some in our own misgoverned land.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that Harry Thaw is as crazy as he used to be, which, according to the testimony whereby he escaped conviction for the murder of Stanford White, is very crazy indeed. In accordance with this decision he will be returned to the Matteawan asylum for confinement and such treatment as the malady that makes him dangerous to his fellow-men requires. Even his best friend—his mother—should find relief in the sane and safe edict. The opinion rendered in this case is that the safety of the community is more important than the freedom of the individual—a statement sound in equity and approved by common sense.

In Idaho the Democratic party has abandoned the demagogic war on the Mormons, which for years has been the political stock in trade of Fred Dubois, Senator from Idaho during the prevalence of the silver craze. Dubois, played out utterly by the collapse of that craze, took up his crusade against the Mormons of Idaho, as a last expedient. He held the Democratic party to it for a time; but that "great issue" has now in its turn gone to the rubbish heap, and the party abandons Dubois, who seems finally to have piped his last brassy tune.

Circulars against Sheriff Stevens are being scattered over the city and county by his political opponents. Every official must expect this kind of thing. It remains to be said, however, that under Sheriff Stevens the business of the office has been conducted with efficiency and fidelity; the laws have been enforced, and the revenues collected and accounted for, without waste or extravagance. It is easy, always, for political opponents to berate an official whom they wish to supplant, but their hysterics are usually estimated at their value.

Indecent and unlawful association and disregard for marital obligations have again borne fruit in murder and suicide in this city. The proprietor of a rooming-house, who must of necessity clean up the room wherein such a climax of ungoverned human passion is reached, is the chief sufferer in an event of this kind. As for the rest—the children of the parties and the community are fortunate in that the end came suddenly and the release from further apprehension and expense is complete.

When a socialist with a heavy list toward anarchism talks of the "illiberal and bigoted ignorance" of the public that is not in accord with his views, his indulgent fellow-citizens, knowing him to be a ranter of the harmless sort, dismiss him and his idiosyncrasies with a smile. Why, indeed, should they take him seriously whom they have known so long as a man in whom theory and practice are at variance?

They have dug up in Pennsylvania a stone of unknown origin, covered with hieroglyphs, apparently of great antiquity, which all the learned men are trying to decipher. It will probably be found to be that ancient promise of the Republican leaders to revise the tariff.

You are a Republican, or profess to be; yet you are supporting a fad or vagary that may compel your representative in the Legislature to do what you wouldn't do yourself. Call you that doing as you would be done by?

In a single block in Chicago the census-taker finds 217 children under the age of 2 years. Needless to say this block is not in any one of the fashionable centers of the city. It isn't far from the stockyards.

There have been many bank failures heretofore in Portland, entailing great losses; but District Attorney Manning is the only public official who has got back from such failures the money of depositors.

Has Emma Goldman come here at this time because Oregon has lost its constitution and possesses none of the old means of suppressing cranks?

"VOTE NO," URGES BURNETT.

Marion Magistrate Opposes Bill to Increase Justices of Supreme Court.

SALEM, May 25.—(To the Editor.)—Since the advent of the Iniative and referendum, attempts to amend the State Constitution seem to have increased in geometrical progression, so that at every successive election, we have thrust upon us a greater number of such propositions than ever before. When is the disintegration of constitutional government to cease?

Among numerous others there will be on the ballot at the coming election proposition 304-305, commonly known as a measure to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court. But as usual, the label does not give one a full conception of the results that would follow the adoption of the measure. It may be that the number of judges of the Supreme Court ought to be increased. That view is no doubt entertained by many of those who have been hitherto unable to secure a seat on the bench of that tribunal; but, after all, is it a safe policy to adopt the pending measure with all the consequences that will ensue? Will not the other results be too dear a price to pay for the questionable benefit of having a larger Supreme Court?

Under the Constitution as it is, the judicial power of the state is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts and County Courts, whose jurisdiction must be defined, limited and regulated by law, in accordance with the Constitution. The pending amendment omits County Courts from the category but does not directly provide anything in their place. It is left to the caprice of the Legislative Assembly whether the duties hitherto performed by County Courts shall be imposed upon the Circuit Courts or not.

While at present the jurisdiction of all courts is regulated by law, subject to the Constitution, in the new measure the words "in accordance with this Constitution" are omitted and there will be no restraint upon the Legislature in the enactment of laws affecting the courts. If it shall be deemed expedient to reward some defeated party standard-bearer or to provide patronage in the interest of some political adventurer, there will be the tempting opportunity to make room on the bench under the specious plea of a non-partisan court. The amendment provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of five judges until otherwise provided by law, hence: The Legislature may at will increase or diminish the number of Supreme or Circuit Judges. The stability of the judicial fabric is threatened. The result will be to make the courts an asset in political bargaining. Instead of preserving the independence of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, as designed by article III of the Constitution, the Judicial Department will be absolutely subservient to the other two.

When this measure was before the Legislative Assembly, the design was supposed to be the installation in Oregon of something like the judicial systems of California and Washington. There are arguments both for and against them; but the amendment goes only part way toward that result. It makes it possible, but leaves the completion of the work to the whim of the Legislature. It will be difficult for that body to turn out of office all the county judges and county commissioners in the state and impose their duties on other officials. It has been exceedingly rare in the history of the state that the Legislative Assembly has abolished an office. When it has happened, the office has usually returned in a more virulent form. The result of giving the Legislature complete control of the courts, as this amendment does, will be great confusion in a very important branch of the government which hitherto has been remarkably free from political entanglements.

Again: Only two years ago the people adopted an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the Legislative Assembly to enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality, city or town and lodging that power in the legal voters of the cities and towns exclusively. The pending amendment goes a long way to annul the amendment of 1906, by providing anew, as in the original Constitution, that municipal courts may be created to administer the regulations of incorporated towns and cities. Under such provisions there is no telling how many charter contests will be foisted upon the Legislature to interfere with matters of general importance.

Some relief for the Supreme Court would be had if the multiplication of Circuit Courts were stopped. True it is that speedy trials of both civil and criminal cases are desirable. The information law is a help to that end in criminal actions. As to civil cases, if litigation were more difficult there would be less of it and people generally would get along quite as well. Those who throng the courts with their disputes are but a small part of the population. The very great majority of citizens go through life to its end and never appear in court, yet they pay most of the expenses of the courts. Legislation about the courts should not be wholly in the interest of the contentious litigant who will keep up his fight as long as there is a court to fight in or a dollar to fight for. The ordinary peaceable taxpayer is entitled to some consideration as against the rapid increase of official places.

There may be at present too much work for three judges; but rather than incur the results that will follow the adoption of the pending amendment, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, we had better get along for a while with the present anomalous makeshift of deputy judges, alias commissioners.

Finally and generally: We will do well and safely if we vote down every proposed amendment to our Constitution until the Supreme Court of the United States has determined the validity of the already overworked initiative and referendum system which has made this confusion possible.

GEORGE H. BURNETT.

Negro Mammy Kisses Senator Frazier.

Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Senator Frazier, of Tennessee, is a regular attendant at the sessions of the Senate. The Senator has always been a consistent performer in his official life. When he was elected Governor of the state the first time, he made it a rule to admit every one who called, no matter what the nature of the visit was—a custom he regretted more than once during his term. A young negro had been arrested for stealing a pair of shoes and been tried and sentenced to jail. His mother, an old negro mammy, called on the Governor and pleaded for his pardon, saying her son had not stolen the shoes, and that he was led astray by an older boy. The culprit was pardoned. Two days after this, the negro mammy again called on the Governor and making a rush for him, without warning, she threw her arms around his neck. Giving the surprised Governor an old-fashioned hug, the happy old woman, with tears in her eyes, cried: "Bless yer, honey, yer is de best man on dis earth for pard'ning my boy!"

The dignified Governor was embarrassed, and breaking away from his admirer, he retreated to his private office amid the laughter of his visitors.

Cork Leg Keeps Him Afloat.

Philadelphia Record.

William Schrader tried to drown himself in the Delaware River at Philadelphia, but his cork leg kept him afloat until a policeman arrived.

HUNTING THE MASTODON.

Recovery of a Carcass Buried for Ages in the Ice of Siberia.

New York Sun.

Few persons will envy the Russian men of science who have hurried across Siberia to the frozen ocean in order to secure the remains of the mastodon that was found last year near the mouth of the Jana River. The travelers were speeded on their way under the auspices of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences and the Government is footing all the bills. But even money without stint cannot provide comfort on such a journey of 3470 miles from Irkutsk through the wilds where the dead of Winter still reigns; and it was to be a day and night journey till the party should reach the prize, for reindeer and dog teams were collected along the route and no cessation of travel was anticipated till they should stand beside the animal, still two-thirds buried in the earth that overwhelmed it thousands of years ago.

If the fond desires of the travelers are realized they will have a month's hard work right on the spot. The body must be dug out of the frozen mass that has conserved it for centuries. If a bit of the skin or skeleton is missing the precious particle must be sought for as carefully as though it were gold. And then the relics must be divided into sledge loads, for no one sledge could carry even the hide, which will be cut up so that it may be pieced together without sign of patchwork. Then the procession will start for Bulun, hundreds of miles to the west on the Lena River, over the tundra snows, which are expected to supply good sledging till nearly June. The hard work will then be over, for a steamer will carry the animal up the Lena to Irkutsk and wagons will transfer it to the train for St. Petersburg.

In the frozen clays that have preserved these animals for ages have also been found the alders, willows and birches, with perfect leaves and even cones, which formed a large part of the food of these great elephants; so that we know that in the age of the mammoth the northern limit of these trees was at least three degrees of latitude further north than is now the case. Our Alaskans are still digging up fragmentary mammoth remains on the Pribylof group of islands, on Unalaska of the Aleutian chain and in some other parts of the territory, but always in the flat, unglaciated areas. This localization of the distribution of these fossils in Alaska certainly points to the past land connection of Asia and America, which a change of level of only 300 feet might have brought about.

A Cardinal's Wardrobe Costs $1000.

New York World.

The pope recently stepped on his beautiful white cassock and had to get another made, because it was badly torn. The pope deals with a special firm of tailors here who do not make anything but ecclesiastical clothes.

Every month the pope is furnished with a new cassock, which is either of white satin or silk. His tailors, the Giomini Brothers, have his measure and can serve him at a minute's notice. The cost of a papal white cassock is $50.

Most of the bishops of the world have their measure at Giomini's, because of the difficulty they find in getting rubrical ecclesiastical cloths in their own countries. About 40 bishops from America order their clothes in Rome. All they have to do is to send an order to the papal tailors and they will receive their cassocks and mantles by express. It costs $800 to furnish a bishop with his full wardrobe and in the case of a cardinal the cost is about $1000. The papal wardrobe is much more costly, as it comprises a set of silk undergarments which are not easily obtained. This is besides the ecclesiastical vestments the pope wears, which are always furnished by the church in which he officiates.

Milk Looter Trapped By a Thread.

New York World.

Henry Wolf, who says he is 23, was walking serenely along Second avenue at the breakfast hour with a secret joy in his heart and a secret (as he supposed) bottle of milk in the tail pocket of his morning coat, when Policeman Nelson tapped him on the shoulder.

"I want you, my man."

Wolf surveyed the officer's brass buttons and natty blue.

"You're stringing me."

"No," replied Nelson, "but Mr. Kantrowitz has been. I am but his humble instrument."

Wolf looked at Kantrowitz, who stood smiling, holding in his hand a spool of shoemaker's thread. Thread was unwound from the spool and led in a thick black trail along the sidewalk to the recess of Wolf's pocket, where the milk was. The eye of Kantrowitz was bright with the pride that only successful inventors know. Wolf's cheek paled. Later in the Harlem court, Wolf hung his head while the magistrate imposed a fine of $—.

Married in "House of Seven Gables."

Boston Post.

In the famous house of seven gables at the foot of Turner street, Salem, where old Hepzibah kept her old-time shop of sweets, and in the very room where Hawthorne and his friend Horace Ingersoll were wont to while the leisure hours away the wedding has just taken place of Edward J. Macilroy, of Dorchester and Miss Helen E. Arey, daughter of Mrs. Sarah M. Arey and grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Upton, of Salem.

The ceremony came as a climax to a pretty romance. The young couple first met two Summers ago while both were spending the Summer at the same hotel in East Newfields, Me.

Ever since she was a child Miss Arey has romped and played about the wide-beamed curious old rooms of the famous house immortalized by Hawthorne, and so it seemed but fitting that she should become a bride there.

England's Most Daring Motorist.

London Letter.

Lord Vernon, whose mother is a daughter of F. C. Lawrence, of New York, has earned for himself the reputation of being the most reckless young motorist in England. He is only a lad of 19, but he has been fined so often for exceeding the speed limit and driving to the public danger and had so many hair-breadth escapes in his cars, that his own trustees have succeeded in having his motoring license cancelled. The young man in the future is absolutely prohibited from driving.

Sudbury Hall, Lord Vernon's seat in Derbyshire, is a picturesque red brick house, which was built by Lady Alice Vernon in the reign of James I, and was for several years the country residence of Queen Adelaide, the widow of William IV.

English Village's Income From Golf.

London Standard.

The village of Brancaster has made an arrangement with the Royal West Norfolk Golf Club, under which it receives 4 per cent on the club's gross income, with a guarantee of not less than £50 in any year, for the use of the land which has been converted into links. Each year the money is distributed equally among householders of not less than 12 months' residence. This year's distribution has just been made, and the club paid over £63 16s, an increase of £8 12s upon last year's contribution. The amount sufficed to give every householder in Brancaster 5s and leave a balance in hand.

Note Is Due After Donor's Death.

Des Moines (Ia.) Dispatch.

P. M. Hubbell, said to be the wealthiest man in Iowa, has signed a note for $20,000 in favor of the Iowa Home for the Aged, payable "10 days after my death." Hubbell at the age of 70 is in excellent health.

Initiative and Referendum Measures

For the information of voters there will be published on this page from day to day brief summaries of the initiative and referendum measures to be submitted to the people at the June election, together with a short statement of the arguments for and against each.

NUMBER 18.

Indictments by Grand Juries.

For the purpose of depriving district attorneys of the power to file informations which have the same effect as indictments, a constitutional amendment has been proposed under the initiative and it will be voted upon by the people at the election next Monday. The amendment applies to Section 18 of Article 7 of the state constitution, which at present provides for grand juries but authorizes the Legislature to modify or abolish grand juries. Under that section the Legislature passed an act which authorized district attorneys to file informations and also provided that grand juries should be called only upon the order of the circuit court. For several years it has been the practice to file informations instead of calling grand juries to find indictments. The proposed amendment provides: "No person shall be charged in any circuit court with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor defined or made punishable by any of the laws of the state, except upon indictment found by a grand jury. Provided, however, that any district attorney may file an amended indictment whenever an indictment has, by ruling of the court, been held defective in form. This amendment was proposed by Charles H. Carey, W. S. U'Ren, C. S. Jackson, J. N. Teal, C. E. S. Wood, John Bain, L. A. McNary, Ben Selling, Emanuel Sichel and H. J. Parkinson, the latter, it is understood, being the moving spirit in proposing the measure.

The argument in behalf of the amendment is that the present system places too much power in the hands of the district attorney. "Under the present law any district attorney can file an information against any man for any crime, from murder down. The accused is not entitled of right to any preliminary hearing and the first he knows of the matter may be his arrest. He may never be tried at all, the information or indictment may be dismissed, and yet his record is blackened. It may be be that it is not intended from the start that he ever should be tried, but the information is issued to serve some political purpose, private revenge or the scheme of a ring hostile to the victim." The advocates of the amendment do not say that the power of the district attorney has ever been misused in the manner indicated.

Against this amendment, and in favor of a continuance of the present constitutional provisions, it is argued that to wait for the convening of a grand jury involves delay; that if a district attorney is disposed to use his power for evil purposes he can do so by exercising his influence with a grand jury and thereby accomplish his purpose without shouldering the responsibility; that the objection to the present system can be met by merely requiring that a grand jury shall be called at least once a year; that if district attorneys should misuse their power as it is asserted they might do, they would themselves be subject to indictment for malfeasance in office; that no court would countenance such exercise of power and no district attorney would dare to do what the friends of this amendment say he might do. The element of expense is also a minor consideration in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Students Live on $1.25 a Week.

Kansas City Journal.

The problem of how to live on $1.25 a week and still keep in fine physical condition is being solved by an economy diet club at the International Young Men's Christian Association training school in Springfield, Mass. The club was organized at the suggestion of Harry O McGuire, of Toronto, Canada, and has been in existence nearly three months. The students in Mr. McGuire's club have certainly reduced eating and cooking to a science. A room over the gymnasium is rented by them for $1 a week. The gas for cooking costs from 25 to 50 cents a week, and this leaves only $1 a week from each student for food. In other words, 21 meals are furnished for $1—less than 5 cents a meal. The heaviest expense each week is for butter and lard, with meat a close second. Six or seven pounds of meat are purchased weekly, and most of it is used in stews, as they are found to be most nourishing. Cornmeal mush and cornmeal fried can always be relied upon, and rice is cooked in every form. Puddings are generally eaten for dessert, and these are of rice, bread or custard.

Kaiser Alters Cut of His Mustache.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

The Kaiser has decided to do away with the familiar, bristling, upward-pointing effect which has so long given his countenance an aspect of fierceness, and will henceforth wear his mustache with the ends long drawn out and with only the remotest suggestion of perpendicularity.

It is related that while his majesty recently was lighting a cigarette the left end of his mustache was singed and half burnt off. This necessitated the cutting off of the other end to make the mustache again symmetrical. The barber, Herr Haby, who is given the credit in contemporary German history for designing the Kaiser's perpendicular mustache, became wealthy and famous in consequence of it. Herr Haby placed an invention upon the market called the "Kaiser band," to be worn across the mouth for a certain period each day, until the mustache became trained to bristle upward at an angle of 45 degrees, exactly like the Kaiser's. Millions of "Kaiser bands" are in daily use in Germany and are among the proudest possessions of many a budding youth.

Finds Facsimile of Rosetta Stone.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Two years of patient excavation by M. Clermont Ganneau on Elephantine Island, situated in the middle of the Nile, at Assouan, have brought a rich and unhoped for reward in the finding of a facsimile of the famous Rosetta stone, which, discovered in 1799 at Rosetta, is now preserved in the British museum.

The Rosetta stone contains inscriptions in three different languages, hierarchic and cursive Egyptian and uncial Greek. It is the basis of the whole method of deciphering the ancient Egyptian inscriptions and hieroglyphics.

The stone now found at Assouan is a third of the whole block, and it is hoped that the remaining portion will soon be discovered.

Kaiser Wastes His Modern Greek.

Paris Matin.

The Kaiser recently learned some modern Greek in order to talk to the inhabitants of Corfu, but when he reached the island he found the natives spoke Italian.

Reflections of Mike Fogarty.

Did you ever notice thim lads who write a fist like a Chinaman, are always kicking about a bum pen?