The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908.

THE CONVENTION TO REBUKE CONGRESS.

It is the general belief that "me and my policies" will "go" at Chicago. It is the only line of safety for the Republican party. Theodore Roosevelt will give his party both the candidate and the platform. No ordinary man would be permitted to do such a thing; nor would Roosevelt, in an ordinary time. But the time is extraordinary. New adjustments are taking place between the governors and the governed—in plainer and more accurate speech, between the people and the officials who administer their affairs. Much has been gained through seven years of Roosevelt, and there should be no reaction.

Should the Chicago convention fall under control of the allied reactionaries, there would be mighty hard sledding for the Republican party. It would be just such an opportunity as the followers of Bryan would desire, and might lead to his election.

The President is said to insist that the Republican platform shall contain a demand for modification of the law of injunction, so as to relieve labor unions of the enforced application of it which judges of the lower Federal Courts have often conceded, upon request of employers. Such statute has been urged often heretofore by the President, in his messages, but Congress has failed to act on his recommendations. Taft's position in favor of such change has been stated in numerous speeches, and his nomination will probably carry it into the platform. But there will be a fight over it, as our special reports from day to day indicate. The President virtually is appealing this controversy from Congress to the National Republican Convention, and doubtless will win; for the convention will hardly go on record against a demand on such a subject, made in a manner that will attract the attention of all the working people of the United States.

This matter and the demand for tariff revision will be the most conspicuous features of the platform. Substantially, therefore, the platform (if the supporters of Taft can have their way with it) will be a reproof to Congress for its inaction. This it is to have a forceful man at the head of a party. Cleveland took a similar course with the Congress of his party on monetary questions, and broke its fatuous obstinacy for silver; but his party repudiated him, and the country in turn then repudiated his party. The cases are not quite nor nearly parallel; but Roosevelt's force and fortune hitherto have been equal to every emergency, and the situation now seems to be completely dominated by "me and my policies." There will be many who don't like it. They have the alternative of Bryan.

But a convention of a great party making a platform against the course and policy of a Congress which has long been in control of that party, is a new spectacle in our politics and government. The convention will declare the party in favor of the measures and policies which the President has urged, yet Congress has refused. That at least is a most probable result. As a new phase of National politics it is worth attention, and certainly will get it.

The big trans-Atlantic steamship companies seem to be fully informed regarding the principal sources of the revenues from their fine steamers, and there is every year an increasing desire to cater to the American trade. The Hamburg-American line followed its big steamship Amerika with the President Lincoln and the President Grant, and now the North German Lloyd is completing a new leviathan which is to bear the name George Washington. The Cunarders stick to ancient geographical names for their flyers, and the White Star is partial to similar nomenclature. With the other lines, however, there are plenty of suggestions of the United States in the Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Minneapolis, New York, Pennsylvania and other big liners which find in the American tourist a liberal source of revenue.

CAN WE MAKE IT PLAIN?

The Oregonian receives an anonymous note asking: "Why are you urging Statement No. 1 Republicans to violate their pledge?" The inquirer misreads The Oregonian. It has given no such advice, nor any suggestion or intimation of the kind.

It advised Republicans not to pledge to Statement No. 1; told them there was a trap in it; that it was a silly farce and humbug. It tried to keep them out of the trap, but they walked into it. The Oregonian has no more advice to give.

It was not possible, and The Oregonian knew it, to unite the Republicans of the state on any candidate before the people. One reason was that the Legislature alone has the power to elect, and everybody knew it. Another reason was that while Republicans would unite to elect a Legislature, they wouldn't unite on any candidate for the Legislature to elect. A third reason was, Mr. Cake had not a personality that could bring any approach to unity in the party. He seems to have been almost the only man who didn't know it. Finally, the constitutional method of election is through the Legislature and by the Legislature, and there is no other. And The Oregonian trusts it isn't a fool.

Since all these things are true, The Oregonian, foreseeing disaster to the Republicans through the consequences of such situation, advised them to keep out of the trap. But they didn't. It now has no suggestion to make, no advice to give. Besides, it is useless. There is no Republican party in Oregon. Then "why seek ye the living among the dead"?

LURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Almost simultaneously with the slackening of the demand for high-priced city real estate last Fall came an increased demand for suburban home property and small farms. This demand has continued throughout the entire period of temporary quietude which settled over the market for business property in the city. Since early in the Spring a veritable exodus to the country has been in progress. All along the route of the suburban electric lines now completed, and even along the right of way for projected lines, are hundreds of new settlers who have moved out where they can enjoy the freedom of the country and live more economically and be independent. Life in the country is natural, in the city it is artificial. Panics come and panics go, but the forces of Nature, obedient to the efforts of the tiller of the soil, go on forever.

While the financial troubles were sweeping over the land last Fall, making paupers out of millionaires, and crushing the life out of the city dwellers, who are ever in jeopardy from the upper and the nether millstones of high cost of living and low wages, the country dweller remained calm and unmindful of the life tragedies that were so much in evidence in the cities. The carefully cultivated fields returned crops which were unaffected by financial troubles, there was fruit in the orchards and fat kine in the feeding pens. The bulls and the bears in the wheat pit might juggle prices in their mad struggles for wealth, but the farmer had the grain, and if the price in the markets did not suit him he could eat it, keep it or feed it to his stock. It contained the raw material from which the "staff of life" is made, and it had for the farmer a value which even the market manipulators could not affect.

There are no "hard times" in the generally accepted sense of the term in the country, nor will there ever be so long as air, water, rich soil and the efforts of man combine in the production of crops which are not entirely at the mercy of the influences that cause the financial ruin of thousands and dire distress for millions whenever one of those periodical waves of depression sweep over the land. The country dweller of course enjoys varying degrees of prosperity, for no two seasons are exactly the same, but the changes, no matter how violent, fail to deprive him of the livelihood that the soil will always give him. It is during hard times in the city that the lure of the country becomes the strongest. The city is cold and cruel to the sons of men, the country is warm and kind. It can never be the scene of such life-and-death struggles as are ever going on in the crowded walks of the city. In the city the struggle for existence is between men. In the country it is between man and Nature, and Nature, always kind, yields easily to those who seek her conquest.

That the present movement back to the soil will continue is almost a certainty. Aside from the positive assurance of plenty of the necessities, and at least some of the luxuries of life, which have always been available to the country dweller, the recent establishment of the free delivery, rural telephone and other advantages have brought the country much nearer to the conveniences of the city than was possible to imagine twenty years ago.

JAIL, NOT FINE.

New York's new law against race-track gambling provides for punishment by imprisonment, with no alternative of payment of a fine. That is as it should be. The gambler is a man who cares nothing for a fine. He counts an occasional fine as one of the current expenses of his business. But the gambler does not like the inside of a jail any better than other people do. The fact of the matter is that if there were more jail sentences and fewer fines imposed upon men who deliberately violate the law, there would be less crime. Too frequently the jail penalty falls upon the man who is not a criminal at heart, while the man who deliberately violates law for the few dollars he can gain by it is let off with a fine. The man who forges a check while he is under the influence of liquor, or who steals because he is hungry, or who commits assault and battery while in the heat of passion, may not be a criminal by choice. He does not act in pursuance of premeditated plan. He does not set law at defiance. But the man who engages in gambling, or who systematically embezzles money belonging to another, or who sells liquor in a "dry" county, does so with deliberate intent to violate law, not only once, but day after day. His motive is the lowest—to get by that unlawful practice a few dollars that he could as well earn in some legitimate occupation. Such men should be sent to jail—not fined.

THE TREND AND THE LOGIC.

Oregon's vote in the Presidential election of this year may be of little importance—though it was decisive once. The state now cannot be said to be assuredly Republican, and the chance is not small that it will cast its vote for Bryan. The whole trend and tendency of recent political movement in the state, of the initiative and referendum, of the operation of the primary law and its vermiform appendix, and of the general legislation and constitutional changes effected under the system, is Bryanward. It was the logic of this whole movement that gave Chamberlain his vote the other day. Why will not the logic be equally powerful for support of Bryan?

The only chance that it will not lies in the possibility, likelihood or conjecture, that men who have thought themselves Republicans, but were befooled one way or another into delivery of nearly a mortal blow at their party, may get their eyes open to the mistake and change their attitude and their votes back to conformity with the general line of the action of their party.

Taft and Bryan will be the candidates; and if there are any who think it will be an easy walk-over for Taft in Oregon, they will be disabused of that notion before November. The simple fact that the Republicans of Oregon, by their factional divisions, by their encouragement of irrational and extreme use of "the new system," which they have played directly into the hands of their opponents, and by their advance far upon the line of populistic and socialistic effort, have just about put their party out of business. Instead of using initiative and referendum sparingly and judiciously, and the primary law rationally, they have gone to the last extremes; with result, as always in such cases, of weakening their own position and of giving immense advantage to their opponents.

If these methods are to prevail in Oregon, if the Republican party is to set no check to them, then Oregon is to be permanently a Democratic state. The system, so administered and conducted, suits the Democratic party better than the Republican. It belongs logically to the Democratic party and to that party will come the usufruct and the glory, of which the election of June 1 afforded a foretaste. Perhaps Republicans will call a halt; perhaps some will take the back track. If not, there will be no continuance of the Republican party in Oregon as a real force in affairs. It will not be necessary under the system; and the logic of the situation will control it.

PORTLAND COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The Portland Commercial Club, which last evening celebrated the formal opening of its new building, has become within a few years since its organization one of the most powerful influences at work in the upbuilding of the city and state. No other city in the United States of double or treble the population of Portland has ever succeeded in enlisting under one banner in clubdom a membership of 1300 active, pushing, representative business men, working harmoniously together for the general good of all. No other city of a corresponding size occupies such spacious, elegant quarters in its own building as those in the newly-opened home of the banner publicity organization of the country.

The building of the new home for the club was an undertaking of great proportions. It required a heavy cash outlay, and many months of hard work and careful planning on the part of the men in direct charge. That it was finished on time, within the estimated cost, and elegantly equipped, and also furnished on time and within the estimate, is a high tribute to the executive ability of the members who accomplished such wonderful results. The publicity work of the club has met with such general approval and praise, and has shown such excellent results, that its influence has widened out far beyond the limits indicated by its title. From all over the Pacific Northwest, wherever Portland's commercial interests are involved, there will be found non-resident members of the club or its friends, who while in the city have enjoyed the hospitality of the members.

Portland owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the active members of the club, whose untiring efforts are reflected in the splendid edifice which was formally opened last evening. The results already accomplished have demonstrated that there was a waiting field for such an organization, and as Portland and Oregon and the great Northwest continue to grow, the Commercial Club with its remarkably able management, will be a factor of ever-increasing influence. Portland is proud of its Commercial Club, and of the men who are responsible for the great success the club has achieved. May its shadow never grow less.

TAXES AND THE NEW THOUGHT.

Sundry remedies have been proposed by philosophers to relieve mankind from the woe of paying taxes, but thus far all have failed. We should not be discouraged, however, for there is still hope. In Christian Science and the New Thought there bubbles a wellspring of comfort. Bankers, trust magnates and their fellow-millionaires have long known how to apply these faiths to the problem of reducing taxes, but they have always kept their knowledge secret, to the great disadvantage of the world in general, and it now seems about time to let farmers and others of the oppressed classes understand how the trick is done. It is in this way:

Suppose a plutocrat possesses a stack of bonds a foot high and the Assessor fixes his blighting gaze upon them. This sometimes happens, though not often, for usually the bonds are invisible. But when the calamity occurs, what does the plutocrat do? Does he, like the innocent farmer, answer, "Yea, verily, this pile of bonds is worth a million dollars and I will joyously pay the tax upon them"? Not so; he frames his answer in the language of the New Thought. "All matter is but a vision," says he. "It is but a figment of the imagination. These bonds seem to be here, but in reality they do not exist. Therefore it is wrong to tax them." So they are not taxed. Likewise as to his cash in the bank the millionaire says to the Assessor: "Cash is matter, gross matter, and matter is a delusion of mortal mind. Hence, though I seem to have a hundred thousand dollars in yon deceptive phantasm of a bank, in reality I have nothing." So he, too, goes scathless.

Why should not the farmer also apply Christian Science to the tax problem? Let us suppose he thinks he has five yearling colts. The Assessor appears and if the farmer is still unwashed of his sins, he will say, "Yes, I have five colts," and will pay the tax upon them. But if he is cleansed of mortal delusion he will say, "All is one. I seem to have five colts, but that is a mere figment of sinful fancy. The five are in reality but one, and since matter is a delusion, even that one does not exist." To his wife's hens he will apply the same comfortable doctrine. They will appear to number twenty or thirty, but since all is one, there will be but a single hen, and that one a delusion of mortal mind. Likewise the new fence will be a dream and the clearing back of the barn a hallucination. When we all learn the unsearchable riches of the New Thought, why should anybody pay taxes? By the formula "all is one" we may reduce our possessions to a solitary specimen, and since matter is but a diseased fancy of mortal mind, we may cause that solitary specimen to vanish away. Then, when the Assessor departs, we may lay aside the faith if we wish, just as the up-to-date murderer does with his insanity, and let it repose in desuetude for another year.

Friends of Mr. J. W. Knowles, of La Grande, make mention of the fact, with some pride in it, that, though he was "turned down" when proposed for the position of Register of the Land Office at La Grande, some five years ago, on reports of officious officials of the detective system of the United States, he now is elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Union and Wallowa, by 1015 majority. Mr. Knowles, when he was named for the Land Office, had the united support of the Oregon delegation; but his appointment was denied, on reports from the cheap little creatures of the class who have thrown out a stream of insinuations against Senator Fulton, and who caused the indictment of Binger Hermann, yet now can substantiate nothing against Fulton and will never bring the indictment of Hermann to trial. From instances of this sort, in these days of publicity, you may see how little chance there was for any man who had incurred the displeasure of the informers who hung around the throne of Nero or of Louis XIV.

Peace negotiations between the Yaquis and the Mexican government came to an abrupt end yesterday and the murderous redskins are again on the warpath. About 4000 Mexican troops are in pursuit and are said to have all of the water holes guarded, so that the surrender of the Yaquis is expected very soon. Unfortunately for the public, not very much credence will be placed in the story that all means of access to water are cut off. The Yaquis throughout their long and bloody career have displayed ability to get food and drink at all times, and it does not require a very large band of the murderers to put to flight the greater part of the Mexican army. What is needed in the Yaqui country is a few rough riders of the Western American type.

It is shown by official report that during the last five years the great sum of $9,578,227 has been paid to life insurance companies outside the state, while $2,809,333 is the amount returned in death losses, etc., during the same period. This is a heavy drain; yet life insurance in sound companies is good business. There was some reduction for the year 1907, as compared with former years, of the amount paid to outside companies, due in part, we may suppose, to the activity of the Oregon Life, which has greatly increased its business, and employs its funds in Oregon for Oregon's development.

The great international automobile race is reaching an interesting stage. Latest advices come from Tchita, the capital of Trans-Baikalia, bringing the information that the German car will abandon the Trans-Siberian road at Tsitsihar and take to the wagon road. The Italian car was at Poogranitonaya awaiting a telegraph operator to accompany it along the railroad tracks. A frightful accident would be most certain if any of the machines should meet in collision with some of the names along the route.

The Oregonian has been asked a question which seems to indicate that some persons have forgotten what "Decoration day" is for. "Should the flag float at half-mast or at the masthead?" Since the day is one for commemoration of the dead, the flag should be at half-mast. This is the Government rule and it should be the rule for owners of stores and all private concerns. The fact that it is often violated simply shows that our patriotism lacks proper knowledge sometimes.

The new bond issue of the Union Pacific has been heavily oversubscribed. Will there be any money for extensions in Oregon? Maybe we would as well cut out pessimism for a little, and wait and see.

It is said that California liquor men and their allies will boycott Oregon products. Of course the California fruit packers will not join with them.

Just to show Seattle that Portland has abundance of roses of its own, it may present a quantity of them to the Seattle Exposition.

We shall behold Democrats doffing non-partisanship when Chamberlain and Bryan dole out Federal patronage in Oregon.

NEW REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Essential Features to Be Submitted to Committee on Resolutions.

Chicago Tribune.

Tariff.

The principle of protection has been amply vindicated by the great prosperity the country has enjoyed under the Dingley law, but the time has come for revision, and the Republican party pledges itself to take this action at a special session of Congress to be convened immediately after the next regular session.

Railroads.

As a result of the energetic action of a Republican President in enforcing the law, rebates and discriminations in favor of large shippers have ceased. Realizing the need of greater governmental regulation of these iron ways of communication, the Republican President and Republican Congress enacted the Hepburn law of 1906, under which larger governmental control of railroads was provided, the principle of governmental rate making established, and other means adopted to prevent discrimination. The Republican party pledges itself to continue the policy of reform along lines advocated by the President.

Trusts.

The thorough and effective enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law has been the work of the Republican administration. As long as the law remains as it is it must be observed. Amendments along the line recommended by the President should be enacted, under which combinations both of capital and labor should be permitted, provided they be not harmful to the interests of the people as a whole. Monopoly of business must be prohibited just as boycotts by labor should not be legalized.

Currency.

In view of the financial stringency, caused by lack of currency, the Republican President and Congress have provided temporary relief and organized a commission to investigate and report a definite scheme of permanent currency reform. The Republican party pledges itself to put the currency of the country upon a basis which will prevent a recurrence of such a situation as existed last Winter.

Panama Canal.

The Republican administration has inaugurated this great enterprise, and is carrying it on efficiently and honestly. The continuance of the work should be left in the hands of the party which has shown itself capable of dealing with such a vast problem.

Philippines.

As a result of the steps taken by the Republican administration peace and order have been established and maintained in the Far Eastern islands. Action has been taken to fit people for self-government through their participation, as members of the commission and as members of an elective house, in the conduct of their own affairs.

Labor.

The Republican party has enacted an employers' liability bill, as applied to common carriers, and a Government liability bill under which the principle of compensation for Government employes injured in the line of their work has been established. The passage of an anti-injunction bill should be effected by the Republican party.

Child Labor.

The Republican party, through its representatives, has placed upon the statute books a child labor law for the District of Columbia, which should serve as a model for the states.

Army.

Both by increase of pay and other steps the Republican party has sought to provide the country with an effective land force, able to serve as a nucleus for a vast body of citizen soldiery in case of necessity. The traditional principle of not maintaining a large standing army has been and will be observed.

Navy.

In its fleet the United States has its best defense against foreign aggression. The force in existence is efficient and enables the country to protect its interests in all parts of the world. The proper upbuilding of the Navy is guaranteed.

Natural Resources.

The policy enforced by the Republican administration has saved the public domain from spoliation, insured the development of waterways, and preserved the forests from complete destruction. Further steps must be taken to conserve the resources which remain.

When Bryan Faced the Deadly Camera.

Boston Transcript.

Can the Republican party elect to the Presidency a man without a military record? Not since Abraham Lincoln's time has it done this, and even he had a record of service in the Black Hawk War. All its nominees, from Grant to McKinley, inclusive, were Civil War Veterans, except Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Roosevelt was a Spanish War veteran. Mr. Taft appears to have no record of military service. How much this amounts to is a much-debated question. The observation of an old farmer in St. Lawrence County, when Roosevelt was making his famous tour for Governor in 1898—that the Republican party was always successful with its soldier candidates—contains a certain element of truth. The Democrats have ignored that consideration, as a rule. Hancock and McClellan have been its only soldier candidates of the present period, although Bryan made for himself, between his first and second runs, something of a military record, when, unscathed and unfaltering, he faced the deadly camera.

Gay Old Folks.

Newberg Graphic.

It may be remembered that over a year ago the Graphic made note of the fact that Uncle Jim Rowell had finally succeeded in bringing the "old lady" to town from their home in the wilds of Upper Chehalem, for the first time in seventeen years. The first step on the road to unheeding recklessness had been taken. The second step was noted soon after in announcing that the old people had sold out and moved to town. But their latest achievement renders the former very pale indeed by comparison. Yesterday Uncle Jim and wife recklessly boarded the train for Portland. The audacity of the feat may be better understood when it is known that it was the first time Mrs. Rowell in her experiences of seventy-odd years, had ever ridden on a train. In the face of their evident determination to cut loose from all restraint we tremble to think of their mad career in the giddy metropolis.

Speaking From Experience.

Silver Lake Leader.

One of the most trying as well as unsatisfactory situations a man can get in is trying to carry on a conversation by telephone with a woman at the other end of the line so that his wife, who hears what he has to say, won't get dead wise.

Chamberlain's Non-Partisanship.

Pendleton Tribune.

Chamberlain is going to keep a Republican out of the Governor's office as long as possible—there is where his non-partisanship sheds its overpowering illumination.

Wake Up, Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Times.

Why is it that the Democrats are making no mention of Governor Chamberlain of Oregon as a candidate for the Presidency?

NEW DOWIE TO MAKE MONEY

Asserts That He Is the Reincarnation of Moses, the Lawgiver.

Kansas City Journal.

From Chicago comes the news of the resurrection of that high priest of quackery, John Alexander Dowie. To be sure, the real Dowie is safely moldering in his grave and will trouble the world no longer; but another has arisen in his place who proclaims that he is the only and original John Alexander Dowie and that "Elijah II" was his brother. The new Dowie declares that he is "Moses II" and that all others claiming this title are frauds, imitators and infringers.

According to the reincarnated Moses, he and the late ruler of Zion lived with their parents in Scotland, and both became divine healers. But the present Dowie was so much superior to his brother in the art that the latter stole his name and fled, finally landing in America. The Dowie family trait of extreme modesty and self-abnegation is about as well developed in the new Dowie as in the old. Here is his announcement: "I am the greatest divine healer the world ever knew. All my brother did in Chicago he learned from me. I have a divine commission to carry out the teaching of the seven books of Moses which are not in the Bible. I am the reincarnation of Moses. Where I have healed the multitude I am known as Moses II."

Being so important a personage, the new Dowie naturally got busy as soon as he left the wharf in New York. He started West. Arriving at Chicago he only took time to change his travel-stained clothing for his robes of silk wondrously ornamented with rebus characters, and then gave out an interview in which he unfolded his sublime scheme. He will resurrect Zion, cure people by wholesale of diseases the doctors never even heard of, and generally work the divne healing fraud for all it is worth.

The religious faker seems to have a never-diminishing field of operations. Human nature delights to accept any kind of bizarre scheme of worship and healing, and the more absurd it is the more fanatical do its adherents become. The first Dowie was a rank imposter, but he managed to delude thousands of people and instituted one of the most sensational religious communities the world has known. It is unlikely that the second Dowie will be able to muster as many dupes as his "brother." No doubt he will manage to fleece and deceive some. There are laws against commercial fraud, but there seems no way of getting at the man who so plays upon the superstitions and weaknesses of his fellow-beings as to ruin them morally and financially.

NEW YORK CHILDREN'S CRY

Today's Lesson of the Tenement and Unemployed—Parent Problems.

Washington (D. C.) Herald.

The recent revelations as to the condition of certain school children of New York must come as a distinct shock to the citizens of this rich and powerful country. We had, perhaps, known, in a dim way, that some of the children from the crowded tenements of the poor went to school improperly nourished and cared for, and that if they grew up into strong and sturdy citizens it was more by the grace of God than through any help from man. But we, who, as a people, have waxed indignant over the terrible condition of the unemployed in England; who have deplored the famine-stricken in Ireland, and have come generously to the relief of the starving millions of India, must find it hard to realize that in the public schools of New York there are actually little ones who cry from hunger—for plain bread to keep the souls in their emaciated bodies.

The teachers of the East Side schools in New York have made known the facts, and they attribute the hunger of the children to the inability of parents to get employment. But, whatever the cause, surely there ought to be instant and ready relief for these little ones. One story is told of a boy who had absolutely nothing to eat for two days—two long days without any food. That is hunger! Another sad story, vouched for by a teacher, is that a mother of four little children left home just before the children started to school because she could not bear to see them departing for their lessons while crying with hunger.

It is a shame that these things are so. It would be a greater shame to hide them. American children starving in the midst of plenty! The words must shock every decent American citizen. But that the words are true is not to be doubted for an instant. The evidence is too plain. God grant that this disgrace, which touches nearly our National honor, be soon wiped out.

Limit to Bank Receivers' Salaries.

Boston Transcript.

A wonderful elasticity appears in the compensation of receivers for embarrassed financial institutions. The timid charges made by the gentlemen who have spent less than six months in settling up the affairs of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in New York, perhaps touched the high-water mark in recent experiences. By cutting them down from $75,000 to $20,000 in each case, Judge Gaynor has, according to general standards of service, done no violence to the principle that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." A pleasing contrast is that of a bank in South Brooklyn, which has just been put on its feet after passing through a receivership. A State Examiner detailed for the business spent 42 days on the task and the bill for his services was less than $700. Similar instances of moderation have been reported in other sections. The experiences of the last six months have given us the two extremes, and there is apparent need of at least a maximum limit of charges for such services.

Bourne, Fulton and Editor Bennett.

The Dalles Optimist.

Two years ago this Fall, at the apple fair at Hood River, the editor of this paper showed Senator Fulton an editorial which was about to be published in the Optimist attacking Bourne, and advocating his defeat by the Legislature. The Senator asked us, begged of us, not to publish it and not to attack Bourne in any way, saying that he and Jonathan were friendly and that they were to work in harmony for the return of the Astorian. We told the Senator that Jonathan would knife him when the time came, but Mr. Fulton said he had a square promise from him, and he, Fulton, was sure Jonathan would tote fair. A short time ago, after the knifing of Fulton by Bourne at the primaries, we saw Mr. Fulton and asked him if he remembered the conversation, and he did very well, and said Jonathan had not only done all we predicted but more.

An Editor Examines Himself.

Hyden (Ky.) Thousandsticks.

In the last three years we have done everything we could to make a good paper, and really believe that we have exceeded the average. The county might have produced editors with more intelligence and education than the present one, but, upon the other hand, put everything together that takes to make a country editor and country paper successful, it is our opinion we would class with the few. Not saying that we have outstripped all others, we only have a few of our predecessors to compare ourselves to, but we do know that we have used every energy and faculty to make Thousandsticks a success, and for what little we have done we thank the people for helping us, and congratulate ourselves.

PROPOSAL TO STAMP ALL WIDOWS

Wear Black Patch Over Left Eyebrow, Counsels English Bachelor.

Baltimore Sun.

A proposal that a law be enacted compelling all marriageable widows (and nearly all widows are old enough to be married) to wear some distinctive garb or badge comes from an English sociologist. He believes that the unmarked widow is a menace to all bachelors, and, in consequence, to all free institutions and human liberty. So long as she is in deep mourning, he says, she is innocuous, because every bachelor, no matter how ingenuous he may be, is then able to discern her from afar and to make his escape with due diligence and in due season. But once she emerges into the alluring grays and heliotropes she becomes alarmingly dangerous.

The bachelor, noting the wedding ring upon her finger and observing her gay attire, mistakes her for a flirtatious married woman, and so proceeds to flirt with her recklessly, falsely secure in a vain belief that nothing worse can befall him than a row with her husband. As a result, his conversation becomes daringly sentimental, and nine times out of ten he ends at the hymeneal altar, clad in uncomfortable wedding gauds and with remorse gnawing at his heart.

The English sociologist aforesaid proposes that bachelors be protected from such hazards by a law requiring all widows, however sedate, to be stamped, in some legible and indelible manner, with an adequate danger signal. Says he:

Savage races oblige their widows to proclaim themselves by slitting their ears, or pulling out all of their teeth or painting themselves green or blue. I do not advocate such extreme measures as these, but widows, I think, might be obliged to wear a small black patch over the left eyebrow, or a hat of some distinctive shape. Better still, every widow might be compelled to wear on the little finger of her right hand a silver band. This would be readily distinguishable from other rings, and its color would prettily symbolize the wearer's bereft condition.

The true bachelor doesn't want the law to protect him. He can take care of himself. "The higher man," said a distinguished philosopher, "yearns for the life that is hard. I do not advise you to make peace, but conquer!" The same thought is apparent in Mr. Roosevelt's celebrated treatise on "Strenuous Life." "I wish to preach," he says, "not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach the highest form of success which comes, not to the man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man who does not shrink from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who, out of these, wins the splendid ultimate triumph."

That is the doctrine of all true bachelors. When they set up a halloo it is not for a policeman, but for more enemies!

FARMERS MAKE DRY COUNTY.

Refractory Labor Drives Employers to Prohibit Liquor in Grant.

Grant County News.

The vote so adverse to the liquor men was not the work of prohibitionists. Those who carried the vote for a dry county were not actuated very largely by moral considerations, or it is not likely that such a vote would have been mustered in defense of prohibition. Farmers and stockmen, extensive employers of labor, are the men to whom the anti-saloon vote is readily traced. If they believe that liquor in unstinted doses is responsible for the failure of labor to respond to the exceptionally good demand of the past four years, who can blame them for voting it out? If they are mistaken in the cause, the error will soon be discovered, and the saloon would have little difficulty in getting back a favorable majority.

The only other cause which led to the downfall of the traffic here was the character and influence of saloon men. Time and again they were warned that the sale of liquor to drunkards and minors, for which some of them were responsible, wide open gambling and the habit of butting into politics, must prove their undoing. Many of them believed this and got from under. Others, the simple, passed on and were punished. Among the manifestations of fatal saloon control was the last city election here, when the entire control of city government was taken over by the wide-opens. They congratulated themselves on a complete victory, but they had signed their own death warrant. When the results of the election were announced, the majority of voters in the precinct said then and there, "the saloons must go."

The Grant County News had hitherto upheld the anti-prohibition side, as a matter of principle. It had repeatedly and in the best intention, warned liquor men to deal fairly by the people, and got simply stung for its pains. Had its admonitions been heeded there would be no dry Grant County now. Having disregarded them in anger, the ruin was inevitable.

INEVITABLE END OF DEFALCATION

Jail Reward for Bank Officers' Betting With Depositors' Money.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Reiber and Young, ex-auditor and paying teller of the Farmers Deposit National Bank, received their sentences of ten years in the penitentiary for defalcation in the funds under their custody. The frank confession that their crime was caused by embarking in speculation and trying to make up losses by taking bank funds for fresh ventures carries a lesson that should not be lost.

It is not exaggeration to say that practically the whole mass of bank-wrecking and embezzlement has its cause in one or another sort of speculation, for the common purpose of getting rich quickly without giving value received for the money. These bank officers were able by collusion to keep up their diversion of funds, moderate at first, and then swelling to the aggregate of over a million. But the final discovery was inevitable. In their case it did not mean ruin to the bank, whose capital and surplus are several times the loss; but it brought the offenders to the penitentiary. Certainly this should teach the lesson that has come down from the ages, but is too often forgotten, that honor and honesty are better than the strife for quickly gained wealth, which, failing of its mark, spells loss and ruin.

Another thought is very strongly suggested: It was stated by the prisoners that the peculation began with the Leiter wheat deal ten years ago. There are strong intimations, though there is not yet clear proof that the Allegheny National Bank embezzlement had extended over a term of years. Twenty years ago it was the general belief that such irregularities could not go on under the National bank system more than a year or so without discovery. Certainly there were then few, if any, cases of such prolonged and constant diversion as have been developed of late. There is room for an inquiry whether the examinations and, indeed, the supervision by presidents and directors have not been subject in late years to the charge of slackness.

More Work for Mr. Bryan.

Washington Post.

When Mr. Bryan gets through repaying Mr. Ryan his $20,000, would it not be in order for him to scrutinize the campaign contributions to his silver propaganda of 1896? Tradition has it that there was considerable dirty money in that too—much of it contributed by a Standard Oil magnate.

The Lost Pole.

Chicago Tribune.

"It is now almost a certainty," observes the Cincinnati Enquirer, "that there is no north pole." Has the wood pulp trust carried its rapacity to such an extreme as that?