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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1908.

WHERE BRYAN STANDS.

Those numerous supporters of Bryan who justify their course by asserting that the Bryan of today is a materially different man from the Bryan of 1896 or 1900 cannot find any justification for their assertion in the addresses in which the Democratic nominee has declared his attitude upon public questions. Those who have been deceived in this regard have deceived themselves, for Mr. Bryan has been plain in the statement of his position. He intends that, if he shall be elected, the election shall include an unqualified indorsement of all the principles for which he stood in the two previous campaigns, and in which he was the candidate of his party. He so proclaims in unmistakable terms, and all who fail to weigh his words will have no occasion to say hereafter that they were misled. In the opening sentences of his address of acceptance of the nomination Mr. Bryan said:

> Having twice before been a candidate for the Presidency, in campaigns which ended in defeat, a third nomination, the result of the free and voluntary act of the voters of the party, can only be explained by a substantial and undisputed growth in the principles and policies for which I, with a multitude of others, have contended. As these principles and policies have given me whatever strength I possess, the action of the convention not only renews my faith in them, but strengthens my attachment to them.

Could anything be clearer than that? So far is Mr. Bryan from yielding to his political opponents that he hurls defiance at them at the very outset of the contest. He wants it understood, and upon his authority, that he not only stands where he always stood, but that by renominating him the Democratic party has indorsed his well-known principles and policies. He says so. He insists that his renomination cannot be explained upon any other theory than that the party has come around to the support of the policies which caused his defeat in the past. He believes that the sound-money Democrats who refused him support in 1896 and 1900 have seen the error of their way and have indicated an intention to support him. Not for him is there any assumption that the money question is settled. Heretofore he has declared that no question is settled until it is settled right, and every one knows what is his opinion of the right way to settle the silver question. The chief principles upon which he made his fight in the past were free silver and anti-imperialism, and he says that these principles give him whatever strength he possesses. Moreover, he says that the action of the convention in renominating him "not only renews my faith in them, but strengthens my attachment to them."

The Democratic platform of 1896, by indorsing which Mr. Bryan secured his nomination, declared that the money question was the paramount issue, that the gold standard "locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times," and that the Democratic party "demands the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." The platform of 1900 reaffirmed the money plank of the platform og 1896, but declared imperialism to be the paramount issue of the campaign. The Democrats introduced their discussion of this subject by adopting a plank which begins, "We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration."

Numerous other subjects were mentioned in the two platforms, to which Mr. Bryan refers when he speaks of the "campaigns which ended in defeat"; but the two planks above quoted expressed the principles and policies over which the battles were fought. The two parties differed then, as they always have differed, and do now, upon the tariff question, but the real issues were free silver and the Philippine policy. Every voter knows where Mr. Bryan stood and where the Republican party stood upon these issues. Now Mr. Bryan takes special pains to declare in the most uncompromising language that whatever strength he possesses is given him by those principles and policies, and that his renomination not only renews his faith in them, but strengthens his attachment to them.

If Mr. Bryan had buried this declaration somewhere in the body of his address of acceptance, so that few voters would notice it, one might assume that he considered it of little importance and that he did not expect the voters to give weight to it. But he did no such thing. Before discussing any of the planks of the platform of 1908, and before announcing his intention to write a letter of acceptance, he uttered this declaration of allegiance to the particular principles and policies which gave him whatever strength he possessed. If Mr. Bryan should be elected President, he can consistently open his inaugural address by quoting the platforms of 1896 and 1900 and his address of acceptance, and assert that the people of the United States have declared in favor of free silver and against the Philippine policy of the Republican party.

It is not a reformed Bryan who is running for the Presidency upon the Democratic ticket. It is not a conservative Bryan. Nor does Mr. Bryan so pretend. Openly and with all the emphasis of which he is capable, he proclaims his unyielding adherence to the radicalism which twice led to his defeat. Shall he be given support now upon the assumption that he has abandoned the doctrines which the American people repudiated twice by defeating him?

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Mr. John E. Humphries is a Seattle lawyer with a vast ambition to be a Supreme Court judge. That is a worthy purpose, and Mr. Humphries is in no sense censurable for making what capital he can out of the mistakes and inconsistencies of the court, and the differences among its members, since there is a direct primary in Washington and every candidate for office must make a personal campaign and get the job he is after by the approved methods. But the public is entitled to know the probable animus of Mr. Humphries' letter, printed today, and for that reason The Oregonian tells who Mr. Humphries is and what he wants.

Yes, The Oregonian knows that it is contempt, or may be constructively called contempt, to comment on a case pending in any Washington court or before the Supreme Court of the United States, though there is a different rule in Oregon. But it knows, too, that no court will ever undertake to enforce such a rule, since it dare not, against any lawyer or newspaper, for reasonable and temperate criticism of any judicial decision or for intelligent and unbiased discussion of any public cause pending in any court.

The Oregonian remembers the Tugwell and Baker case. These two worthies were sentenced by the Washington Supreme Court to jail for six months for commenting on a cause while it was pending before the court, so the court said. But the real reason was that they had villainously and outrageously abused and slandered the court, and directly endeavored to influence its action. Why didn't the court have the candor and courage to punish these newspaper writers for their offensive and improper conduct, and not hide its actual motive in a decision, or judgment, or ruling, of well-nigh impenetrable technicality? But that is a way courts have.

Of course no court will ever make an issue with a critic, newspaper or otherwise, who is performing his clear duty of illuminating any matter, whether before the court or not, by moderate and respectful discussion, though the courts have more than once asserted the power to punish for contempt even in such cases. We therefore beg to assure Mr. Humphries that we feel no alarm about our comment on the Standard Oil case.

A MAIL-ORDER WIFE.

A dispatch from Omaha tells of a letter from one of the Zell boys, of Crook County, writing to the postmaster of that city to send him a wife and promising a reward of a double-eagle if it is done. Mr. Zell is a double-dyed traitor to feminine Oregon. On the one hand his effort as an immigration agent is to be commended, likewise his taste, for there is nowhere like Nebraska outside of the Beaver State where finer girls grow; all they need, like vine and tree, is to be transplanted. But on the other hand Mr. Zell would turn down the slogan "Maid in Oregon," showing mighty poor judgment. He wants something "between 20 and 24, a good housekeeper and of a sweet and lovable disposition." Those specifications fit the Oregon girl to a dot. There is no other kind in all the land between Tillamook and the Snake, from the Columbia to Goose Lake, waiting for the right man to propose; but the ethics in the case keep them silent. Mr. Zell should know this.

Just as soon as the crop on his 580-acre ranch is laid by and the Fall rodeo is over, the young man should hie him to the Willamette Valley and spend the Winter getting acquainted. His proverbial Eastern Oregon bashfulness will wear off. He has been on that lonely ranch too long already, and a trip over the mountains will take off the rough edges. He is evidently of the right sort, and all he needs is to come over and inspect the goods. He does not want a mail-order wife as much as he thinks he does. Besides, it's pretty risky. Once there was an Idaho man who got an Iowa girl for wife through correspondence. When she got off the cars in the Gem State he thought he had drawn the capital prize in the matrimonial lottery. She weighed 240. She made him a good wife, of course, yet he always retained his first impression.

Young Mr. Zell would better beware.

SOWING COVER CROPS.

At this season of the year horticultural papers are urging upon fruitgrowers the importance of sowing cover crops in their orchards, and the subject is one to which the growers may well give attention. In a very large portion of the fruitgrowing sections the soil has been given clean cultivation until, almost devoid of humus, it is lifeless, and during the Summer is naturally hard and dry. Only the most thorough cultivation will loosen such soil and conserve the moisture. Most growers now recognize the need of restoring humus to the soil, but they neglect taking the necessary steps at the proper season of the year to accomplish the desired end.

A cover crop is one sown in the Fall with the intention that it shall be plowed under as late in the Spring as weather conditions will permit. In orchards that have been making a poor growth a leguminous crop is best, for thus nitrogen will be supplied. The vetch is the crop most commonly recommended by progressive farmers and by Agricultural College experts. In orchards that have been making a good growth, rye is the best cover crop, for it will produce the largest amount of straw before it must be plowed under. The cover crop should be sown in September, though occasionally a crop sown in August will be successful. The danger is that a crop sown too early will germinate and spring up after an early rain, only to be killed by succeeding hot weather. A crop sown too late in the Fall will not make the growth desired, and when it must be plowed under in the Spring there will be such a small amount of vegetation that the results do not justify the expense. Seed sown in September will almost invariably get a start with the first September rain and make rapid growth before the cold weather comes.

A cover crop should be plowed under in the Spring as late as the season will permit. If plowed under too early, much of the growth is lost, and plowed under too late the soil will turn up in clods, causing difficulty in working down to a fine mulch, and perhaps causing injury to the fruit trees by reason of the soil drying out too rapidly. In an early Spring the vetch should be plowed under in April, but in some seasons the first days of May would do as well. After the crop has been plowed under the surface soil should be cultivated until fine in order to hold the moisture.

The beneficial results of a cover crop will not be observed until the second year. It will then be found that an orchard where this practice has been adopted will have a loose, mellow soil, easily worked and capable of holding an immense amount of moisture. Transformation of the soil under the system of cover crop cultivation is remarkable. Not only do fruit trees show results in a more rapid and healthy growth, but the crops of fruit will be larger and more uniform. An orchard in which the trees have become unthrifty, as shown by the yellow and shriveled foliage in the Summer, will assume a vigorous appearance under this kind of care. But, what is of no small importance, the soil becomes mellow, thus making cultivation much easier and making it possible to plow an orchard later in the Spring and to keep it in condition with much less labor of men and teams.

Quite likely the production of leguminous cover crops might be overdone, though there have been no reports of experiences of that kind. Plowing under a heavy crop of vetch every year might produce too large a growth of wood. The cover crop need not be sown every year, or vetch may be rotated with rye. The practice to be followed will vary according to the condition of the soil. In every orchard it should be remembered that prevention is much less costly than cure, and the practice of sowing cover crops should be adopted before the soil has become lacking in humus. The man who has planted a young orchard and who finds his soil in good condition should not assume that it will always remain so. Clean cultivation year after year will soon change the character of the soil very materially. Early adoption of the cover crop plan will show results in more thrifty trees.

The subject is one that should be impressed upon the minds of fruitgrowers at this season of the year, for it is easy to neglect it until too late. A crop sown in November will make too small a growth to be of much benefit. Unless the fruitgrower acts upon the principle "do it now," the sowing of a cover crop will be put off from year to year with effects injurious to his trees.

ALASKA WHEAT.

It is reported that Mr. Abraham Adams, of Juliaetta, Idaho, aspires to become a benefactor of the human race. His ambition is noble, but it is much to be feared that he has chosen a difficult way to realize it. The growing and sale of the so-called Alaska wheat is not likely to be of much benefit to anybody but Mr. Adams himself unless the latest accounts are in grievous error. When this miraculous cereal was first heralded to a wondering universe it was reported that its usual return was 100 bushels to the acre, while sometimes it ran up to 220. The actual facts of the case are not quite in accord with this enchanting tale. Last year Mr. Adams had a field of thirty-two acres of the Alaska wheat not far from Juliaetta. From this field by the account of a presumably truthful reporter for the Spokesman-Review he cleaned up at the mill 837 bushels, which would make just about twenty-six to the acre. It is upon this slender basis that the marvelous stories are built of the productiveness of Alaska wheat. The pity of it is that multitudes of farmers have been enticed by misleading reports to pay fancy prices for the wheat as seed. One man is said to have bid $5 for a single head, while according to the accounts Mr. Adams expects to sell almost his entire crop of some 70,000 bushels this season at $20 a bushel. The probability is that men who pay this price for Alaska seed wheat will be sadly disappointed by their next year's harvest.

Professor E. E. Elliott, of the Washington State College, at Pullman, contributes a body of definite knowledge about Alaska wheat. According to him the name of the wheat is misleading and the tale of its discovery must be a mistake to say the least. The tale runs that it was found growing, just one lone stalk of it, in "a fertile Alaskan valley," and brought to Juliaetta for the benefit of mankind. Professor Elliott, who is an acknowledged authority, declares that no wheat ever grows wild either in Alaska or in any other part of the world. And how absurd it is upon the face of it to say that one solitary stalk was discovered. If there had been a single plant, the chances are infinity to one that there would have been many others. Professor Elliott also intimates pretty plainly that the Alaska wheat is not very suitable for milling and is probably closely allied to certain species grown in Europe for stock feed. It does not seem to stool as wheat ought to; it is deficient in gluten, and the seed which has been examined is badly mixed with other varieties. So much for the facts unless Professor Elliott is mistaken, and he is not likely to be mistaken, for he has a great reputation at stake.

Now comes the strange part of the story. There is nothing surprising in Mr. Adams' desire to sell to the farmers a cheap, poorly productive wheat at an exaggerated price. That trick has been played many times before, not only with wheat, but with oats, apples, potatoes and almost everything under heaven. What astonishes one is that Professor Jones, chemist of the Idaho experiment station at Moscow, should have assisted, either by negligence or intent, in launching the deplorable project. Professor Jones, after examining specimens of the Alaska wheat, wrote to Mr. Adams that it was probably "the equal if not the superior of our bluestem for flourmaking purposes"; and again that "it will probably take rank with the best grade of bluestem for flourmaking purposes." The letter from which these extracts are quoted was written by Professor Jones before he had seen a milling test of the wheat, and therefore before he knew anything about its flouring value. As a matter of fact, according to Professor Elliott, its flouring value is trifling. The Oregonian submits that Professor Jones was careless, to say the least, to write this letter to Mr. Adams. He must have foreseen that it would be sent far and wide as an advertisement, and he ought to have known that it might possibly help forward a scheme which was not commendable. In charity one has to assume that Professor Jones was careless and not mercenary, but even carelessness in a man with his responsibilities is not to be pardoned. The farmers have learned to look to the experiment stations for the exact scientific truth. Upon the whole their confidence is warranted, but a few such performances as that of Professor Jones in the matter of the Alaska wheat will discredit every experiment station in the country. Perhaps he has some explanation of his letter which has not yet been disclosed to the public. If he has, then there ought to be an investigation in order that he may make it widely known for the sake of his own reputation and for the good name of the Moscow experiment station.

MR. BRYAN ON THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Bryan has discharged the second great bomb from his magazine. He has delivered his speech on trusts and a pretty good speech it is from his point of view. Frankly reactionary, it takes the position that unrestricted competition is economically sound and that the modern forms of co-operation are to be condemned. Of course progresive students cannot accept this opinion. They are more in accord with Mr. Taft's opinion that co-operation as exhibited in corporate management of business has already accomplished much for the world and will accomplish a great deal more when we have discovered how to distribute its advantages properly.

Mr. Bryan's contention that the Republican party has encouraged socialism cannot be admitted for an instant. He refers, of course, to what has been done under the Roosevelt administration. The truth is that Mr. Roosevelt is the only statesman of the last quarter century who has done anything effective to stay the advance of socialism. He has taken the wind out of the socialists' sails by recognizing that many of their complaints are well grounded and moving to apply proper remedies. It is the transcendent merit of Mr. Roosevelt that he has had the wit to use remedies when they were needed instead of waiting for wrongs to produce revolution. Statesmen who can do this are rare. The President is quite as much hated by the socialists as he is by the intransigent plutocrats, and all because, as Mr. Alger says in the Independent, he has not been a "class President," but has administered the Government for the whole people. What the socialists want is a man who will know nobody but workingmen. The plutocrats want somebody to stand for dollars and nothing else. Mr. Roosevelt's interest is universal and his sympathy embraces the whole estate of the Nation, including men as well as money. This disposition of his has been the one effectual barrier to the progress of socialism for half a dozen years, and it is the attitude which others must assume if they wish to prevail against the propaganda.

And now they've started a survey for a railroad to Hudson's Bay. It means the opening up of one of the most isolated parts of the world. During the short season of navigation it will offer a very short route from the Canadian Northwest to Northern European ports. Hudson's Bay is closer to London than New York is. No doubt the road will be made to pay. It will open a large area for exploitation. Our Canadian cousins have courage to build steel highways into regions that Americans would not consider inviting.

The Seattle Health Department has undertaken to discourage the practice of kissing, which prevails in the Church of the Living God, not because the practice is immoral, but because it is unhealthful. It would be interesting to see carefully prepared health statistics giving the number of cases of disease among members of that and other churches.

Mr. Harriman should appreciate the kindness of Railroad Commissioner West, who presents him with a convincing array of figures which show that he has made money enough out of the people of Oregon to build all the railroads the people want, and then some. Perhaps Mr. Harriman did not know he had made so much.

Bryan and Kern took the Hoosier state by storm yesterday; but can they carry Indiana again in November? Not if Senator Beveridge knows it, of course. Beveridge will undoubtedly carry Indiana about six times between now and election.

A Portland man lost his wife, advertised for her, and found she was off somewhere suing for divorce. There's nothing like advertising, though there are people mean enough to say that he would have found it all out anyway.

The Governor told the Coos Bay people that he could give them no reason to hope that Harriman will build them a railroad. Now he might go and hold a conference with Hill, and see what encouragement can be had from that source.

That Southern Pacific train was rushing along at the reckless speed of thirty miles an hour, when it ran into the bull. There ought to be some way to limit the speed of Southern Pacific trains in Oregon.

Lillian Russell has found a Prince, loves him, and threatens to marry him. There's no way apparently to cure Lillian of the marrying habit.

The New York powers-that-be have decided to take Hughes again. "Take" him? They already have him.

It is reported that the anti-Hughes men have yielded. Well, what else was there for them to do?

The Eagles have left Seattle; but that happy city is just now entertaining another bar association.

Mr. Kern accepted it. We told you so.

ATTACKS THE SUPREME COURT

Seattle Lawyer's Caustic Comment on Washington Tribunal's Decisions.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 24.—(To the Editor.)—I read The Oregonian's editorial of yesterday in regard to comments upon the decision in the Standard Oil rebate case, and notice that wonder is expressed why it was that lawyers would quietly submit to the decision without comment.

Examine the case of the State of Washington vs. A. R. Tugwell and F. R. Baker, 19 Wash. 238, 38 Pac. 864, and it will be found that it is contempt of court to make such charges as are made in The Oregonian's editorial while the petition for rehearing is pending. The Oregonian is aware of the fact that the case has not yet been finally disposed of, and the lawyer who impugns the motives of the judges is liable not only to be punished for contempt, but to be disbarred from practice—consequently the lawyer is in as bad a fix as a member of a labor enjoined by a United States court during a strike. The laborer, under some decisions, is hardly allowed to breathe, and the lawyer is not allowed to comment upon the decision of the court until after the petition for rehearing has been passed upon, and remittitur filed. Then, if he comments adversely, he is liable to get the ill-will of the judges and be cut to pieces in his other cases.

By an examination of the cases of Hughes vs. O. I. Co., 20 Wash. 294, it can be seen where the Supreme Court of Washington, by three of its judges reversed the case upon the testimony, and ordered it dismissed. Two of the judges and the jury decided in favor of the plaintiffs, three of the judges decided in favor of the defendant, and the three being a majority ordered the case dismissed, which resulted in the dismissal of more than ten other cases of similar import. Yet the attorney representing the plaintiffs had to quietly submit to the ruling of the court, although the court had established the rule thus: "The issue of contributory negligence is for the jury, where the minds of reasonable men may differ, as to whether such negligence exists." Thomas vs. Issaquah Shingle Company, 88 Pac. 588.

In the case above cited, three of the judges by their decision decided that the two dissenting judges and the 12 jurors were not "men of reasonable minds." The constitution of the State of Washington, Sec. 21, Article I, reads thus: "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." By Section 611, Pierce's Washington Code, it is provided thus: "All questions of fact other than those mentioned in the section preceding, shall be decided by the jury and all evidence thereon addressed to them."

By section, 4967, Ballinger's Code, and section 359, P. W. C., it is provided: "An issue of fact in all actions for the recovery of money only or of specific real or personal property, shal be tried by jury." Yet, the court, in the face of the statute, in the face of the constitution, in the face of the rule stated, by three judges one way and two the other, decided that the minority judges and the 12 jurors were men without "reasonable minds," and the attorneys for the plaintiffs were not allowed to criticise the court. The same may be said of the case of Jones vs. Moran Bros., 88 Pac. 26, which is commented upon in note to Doyle vs. Eschen, 89 Pac. 836, in 65 Central Law Journal, pages 125 and 126.

By an examination of the proceedings of the Washington State Bar Association (1907) pp. 63-64, it will be seen that a resolution was introduced reading as follows:

> "Resolved, That it is the opinion of the State Bar Association that 'The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate,' and that in common law actions preceding section, 610 Pierce's Washington Code, shall be decided by jury, and all evidence addressed to them; and 'An issue of fact in an action for the recovery of money only or of specific real or personal property shall be tried by jury' unless the jury is waived.
>
> "It is our opinion that all judges of Courts who do not obey the Constitution and statutes of this State in regard to trial by jury, should be defeated for reelection. We advise the voters of this state to use all honorable means to defeat in the next elections all such judges 'for depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury.' We believe the trial by jury is as much a necessity as a bulwark of liberty now, as it was when the Declaration of Independence was written; or when: 'Forest-born Demosthenes, whose thunder shook the Philip of the Seas;' declared in the Virginia Convention, March 23, 1775: 'Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.'"

This resolution was by unanimous vote of all members present, except the persons introducing the resolution, laid upon the table, at which time, as shown by the proceedings, John E. Humphries said that it was the first time he ever knew the Declaration of Independence, the constitution and statutes of the state and the speech of Patrick Henry to be tabled in an American Bar Association.

Lawyers have become so used to submitting to the decisions of courts that they are afraid to say anything about the decision, and are afraid to comment upon it. Even if they file a petition for rehearing and vigorously attack the decision, they are liable to have a rule issued against them to show why they should not be punished for contempt of court and be forever disbarred.

If an attorney at law, member of the bar of the United States Court, within the jurisdiction of the court, had written the editorial published in The Oregonian he would have run the risk of losing his liberty and his property, and suffer his profession to be taken from him.

A number of lawyers have come to believe that by fawning upon the judges of courts and licking their hands and pretending to be their great friends, that they can influence decisions in their behalf—consequently they will do nothing to antagonize the judges. JOHN E. HUMPHRIES.

Senator Briggs One Inch From Death.

Trenton (N. J.) Dispatch.

The coolness of United States Senator Frank O. Briggs saved him from death under the wheels of a freight train on the East State-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His automobile came to a dead stop just on the crossing while a freight was backing down on him, his chauffeur putting on the emergency brakes instead of the fast speed. The Senator, an old West Point man and used to danger, signaled the engineer of the freight his trouble, and the freight came to a stop an inch from the machine.

Editor La Follette.

New York World.

Senator La Follette now aspires to figure as the proprietor of a weekly paper which shall be his personal organ. Mr. Bryan has had his Commoner for a mouthpiece. Mr. Watson owns and edits his magazine. Ex-Governor Vardaman issues his sheet from Jackson, Miss. Mr. Debs runs a Socialist publication. Mr. Hearst has his daily newspapers. Mr. Coler has his Bulletin. As a promoter of advanced thought, why should not Senator La Follette do likewise?

Nothing Left for the Next Time.

Baltimore American.

The curious are beginning to speculate what Mr. Bryan has left to put in his letter of acceptance the next time he receives his perennial nomination.

MONUMENT ON SAWMILL SITE.

Movement to Commemorate Early Hudson Bay Enterprise

West Coast Lumberman (Tacoma).

Under the auspices of the Oregon Historical Society and the Washington State Historical Society, it is proposed to erect a monument on the site of the old Hudson Bay Mill Company's plant, about 6 miles above the town of Vancouver, Washington. The lumbermen of the Northwest are asked to contribute to it. At least $1500 should be subscribed. The West Coast Lumberman asks for subscriptions. The amount of subscriptions will be published and it is hoped that lumbermen will subscribe liberally. Do not remit, but state amount of subscription. As soon as sufficient subscriptions have been made to build a monument, plans will be drawn and published. The monument will be visible from boats on the Columbia river as well as from trains running on both sides of it. It is an historic spot and lumbermen of the Northwest should not hesitate at helping to build this monument. The historical societies that are interested in this movement are financially weak, so that most of the expense must be borne by popular subscription.

Few realize how great is the debt this nation owes to old John McLoughlin, who made it possible to take this, then British country, into the fold of the United States. He was the man who gave succor and shelter to the helpless missionaries, many of them of an opposing faith and of another nationality. With a nod of his head he could have exterminated all of these opposing factors by arousing the Indians to massacre. Men deemed great have done such dastardly deeds and been applauded. So great was the assistance that he gave to American immigrants that the Hudson Bay Company, by whom he was employed, censured him severely, though he did not change his hospitable methods. It would be hard to find in the annals of history a record of any man doing as much as he did for a foreign land, which was in his day almost an open enemy.

The stone to be erected at the old mill site, which was built in his day, will be, in part, at least, some recognition of his greatness, his generosity, and the invaluable assistance he gave in making this Northwest a portion of the United States. Unless the lumbermen of the Northwest respond to this appeal liberally, the writer will conclude that he does not know how to write an appeal. It is not in any way a state proposition, but includes the entire lumber interests of the Northwest.

LION KILLS BIG CINNAMON BEAR

Desperate Fight to the Death in Cage at Coney Island Show.

New York Times.

The lion Baltimore and a valuable Russian bear had a fight to the death in the Bostock animal enclosure at Coney Island yesterday.

After the lions of Rinaldo's group were driven into the passageway behind the dens for a performance in the arena, an attendant entered the bear's den to clean it, leaving the door of the den open.

A fight took place between Baltimore and another lion at the arena entrance, which was not stopped until Rinaldo had given Baltimore a hard beating and fired two revolver shots in the face of the lions. Baltimore became enraged, turned suddenly and instead of attacking Rinaldo, bolted into the passageway making for his den.

As the door of the bear's den was open wide it blocked that part of the passageway, and the lion in its mad rush bounded into the bear's den. The frightened attendant made his escape and closed the door, leaving the infuriated lion to attack the bear.

The bear, a superb specimen of the giant species of cinnamon, rose on its hind legs in defense and fought the lion. The fight between them was furious, the lion biting and clawing, and the bear biting and hugging the lion.

The attendants rushed to the front of the den and with iron bars did their best to separate the animals. Their efforts were unsuccessful, as the fight was to the death. The lion wounded the bear terribly and the bear dropped to the floor exhausted. Two vicious bites in the neck in its helpless condition finished the bear.

Baltimore was then driven from the bear's den. He was made to go through his performance later in the day.

Mr. Bryan Hungry for Quaker Money.

New York Times.

A few weeks ago Mr. Bryan and Colonel Jim Guffey of Pennsylvania were blazing with serried columns at one another while the friends of humanity shuddered and the cause of the people "threw" a fit. It was predicted then by the cynical that Mr. Bryan would soon yearn for Colonel Guffey, for the same reason that he yearned for the Hon. Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois, whom he took to his bosom after solemnly casting him out of the fold; he needed him in his business.

Sure enough, the messengers of peace are confabulating. Mr. Bryan is said to have expressed regret for his "misunderstanding." His voice trembles with harmony and his lips flow with honey. There are no rancors in the vessel of his peace. Why should good Democrats quarrel until after election?

The fact seems to be that the Hon. James Kerr, the supplanter of Colonel Guffey, can't raise the wind he promised. He talked in hundred thousands, we believe. The last time his subscription list was shown it called for only $12,000. Colonel Guffey is a friend of the Mammon of unrighteousness. He is of and close to "predatory" wealth, and Mr. Bryan pines for him.

Thus is Guffey preferred to Kerr; the money put above the man.

$13 Fine Costs Town $30,000.

Meadville (Pa.) Dispatch to New York World.

The aid of Mayor Reitze has been invoked to save the Malleable Iron Company a $30,000 order. M. Otis Hower, an Akron, O., manufacturer, came to Meadville in his automobile a few days ago to leave an order with the Malleable Company, but no sooner had he reached town than he was arrested for not having an automobile license.

When taken before the magistrate he was fined $13. He immediately paid the fine and then in a huff left town without giving the order. When the incident became known a number of business men went to Mayor Reitze and asked him to remit the fine, "as $30,000 orders aren't growing on bushes these days."

The Mayor at once wrote a letter of apology to Mr. Hower and sent him a check for $13. The Meadville business men hoped this would appease him, but he hasn't returned.

Thinks His Wife Is a Ghost.

Baltimore News.

Mrs. William Griffith, of Tuscola, Ill., wife of "Matt" Campbell, divorced, sent a false report to Campbell, saying she was about to kill herself and that her body would arrive on a certain train. Campbell had a hearse and mourners at the station, and when the woman arrived later in good health he thought she was a ghost.

Pushes Baby Carriage 900 Miles.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

John Henry Porter, who started with his family from Redbank, Pa., March 4, in search of work, has arrived at Pontiac, Ill., 900 miles, the father pushing a baby carriage containing a 15-months-old child all the way. Porter has not met with success.

MENACE IN THE MILK SUPPLY

To Banish Disease from Latter, Enforce System of Pasteurization.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Report.

The year book of the United States Department of Agriculture, just issued, contains an illustrated article on milk and infectious diseases from which the following extracts are made. The obvious lesson taught from the statements set forth below is that raw milk in such cities as New York is an unsafe beverage.

As has been repeatedly pointed out before the simplest, cheapest and surest way of minimizing these dangers is properly performed pasteurization of the entire low-grade milk supply of the city. Until this result is achieved infected milk will continue to be a more or less potent factor in the annual mortality statistics:

"It is now generally recognized that many of the diseases which may be communicated from one person to another are caused by specific bacteria. The organisms causing some of these diseases have not yet been discovered, but the causal bacteria of many have been isolated and studied in detail. Some of these diseases occur usually only in human beings, others occur usually in animals, while others may occur with equal frequency in both man and animal. It is well known that certain diseases are sometimes disseminated through milk. By this means an epidemic may appear suddenly and last for a comparatively short time, or the infection may be continued for a long period and the development of the disease be so slow and obscure that the source is unknown.

"Tuberculosis is an example of the latter class. So much in regard to this disease is still unknown, so many widely separated views are held, even by those most familiar with the subject, that it is impossible to make positive statements. However, tuberculosis has been studied in such detail that many facts have been well established, and many theories advanced are so probable that they cannot be disregarded until they are disproved. The question of the identity of tuberculosis of man with that of animals has been raised, and while it is not yet accepted as a fact by all investigators, a large majority of the people whose opinion has weight believe that the two diseases are identical. . . . . The tendency among those who are studying the question most carefully is to consider milk as a serious source of danger (to human beings.)

"A number of epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been traced to the milk supply. In diseases of this nature the milk is infected by some one suffering from an attack of the disease or through some one who has been in contact with the patient. Obviously no one suffering from a contagious disease or one who is caring for a diseased person should be allowed to go near the stables or milk room or handle milk utensils. Typhoid fever, while not classed as a contagious disease, is communicated from one person to another. The ordinary channel of communication is generally considered to be the drinking water, which may be contaminated by sewage, but occasionally it is disseminated through the food. Milk may become infected with this disease in various ways . . . and milk is an excellent place for growth of disease bacteria.

"In this connection must be considered the Summer intestinal diseases of children. While the specific bacteria causing these troubles have not been recognized in all cases, it is generally accepted that they are carried by the milk and that this is the important factor in their control. It has been proved by careful observation and statistics that the death rate among babies in crowded cities can be materially lessened by supplying them with good milk."

Cruel Law May Mar Roosevelt's Hunt.

Washington, D. C., Dispatch.

To think of the possibility that President Roosevelt's hunting trip in Africa should be interfered with because of some picayunish vice-regal magistrate's compunctions about issuing a hunter's license!

That's the sorrowful suggestion advanced by Dr. Edward Bedloe of Washington, D. C., just back from spending the better part of a year in Africa. Dr. Bedloe says the Africans are awfully interested in the coming of the President, but really, as elephants and rhinoceroses and hippopotamuses and tigers and such like are among the most valuable natural resources of the country, and as the supply is being worked out pretty fast, the folks aren't sure whether it would be good business to turn loose so mighty a slayer as the President without some limit on the destruction he would perpetrate.

It appears from the statement of Dr. Bedloe that these Africans are not a whit behind some other countries in conservation of natural resources. They have discovered that acres and acres of people are anxious to come into their midst in order to take pictures of their wild animals and make photographs of them and capture them for circuses and menageries; and they find, moreover, that the nature fakers are a fine source of revenue.

Lawn Patch $65,000 per Square Foot.

Beau Broadway in New York Telegraph.

There is only one patch of lawn along the whole length of New York's Great White Way, and it is more than probable that not one in a hundred of those who pass it daily has ever noticed it. It's near the Astor hotel. A little plot about 10x20 feet. After great expense and several years of effort the manager succeeded in evolving the only lawn on the White Way. And maybe he isn't proud of it! Why, if any profane foot would dare to press those tiny blades of grass there'd be a hurry call for the reserves. It is the only one and there will probably never be another. That lawn is the highest priced one in the world. It is worth something like $65,000 per square foot.

Both Gracefully Accepted.

Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Bryan accepted his own platform with the same grace he accepted the nomination.

The Old Record Broken.

Puck.

How dear to this heart is the phonograph's singing!
What fond recollections my memory stir!
Sweet Jane does the winding and turns on the music
While I sit and tell her the tunes I prefer.
But, oh, how it tears my nerve system to tatters,
Oh, how it deranges my comfort and bliss,
When Jane idly slips on an old broken record
Which reels off a song that sounds something like this:
"The old oaka - ka - ka—bucka - bucka-bucka-
Ir-r-r-r-r-r bou-wow-wow (crick ucket)
"—,,—" (crick, crick, crick—oooop)
Tha—hunk-k-k-k- (b—r) w-e-lel."
My stock of canned music I hail as a treasure;
For often when callers appear on the scene
And topics are scarce, it is truly a pleasure
To bring out our dear little talking machine.
The time passes quickly and every one's happy;
The phonograph pleases till Jane, so remiss,
Forgets about winding the works of the treasure,
Which drawls out a tune that goes something like this:
"Re—ese i-i-i-it seseseo—ver s—o
Ha-ha—hum—b-b-b-b-bl—e
T—h—e—rererere—s n——o
Pl—pl—pl—place l—i—k—e h—o——