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PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1908

#### IT IS CLAP-TRAP EVERY TIME. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, has

been holding up the financial ability. and banking achievement of his state as a model for all the rest. It is much as if Buffalo Bill were to tour the country as an exponent of the eclectic and sympathetic philosophy. When you wish to learn about banking, in theory or practice, you may look in on London, Paris, Berlin and New York. but you will not go to Oklahoma-no for that purpose. Yet it is an inter-esting cowboy, Indian and wild-car -lying between Texas and Arkansas;-in the old phrase half horse and half alligator, with the cross of an earthquake; but the world will not sit at the feet of Oklahoma, to learn the principles of money, finance and bank-"The w'll of the people" of Okahoma doubtless is good for Okla-homa; or will be, till all finance and banking and business there shall go into the pit together. But the banks of the country, and they was use the banks, will still beg to be excused.

Taft, in his speech at Minneapolis on Saturday, (cuched to the quick the fallacy of the guaranty plan, and showed, moreover, why it was impossible it ever should be adopted. The statement is of considerable length, and should be read in full. It was printed yesterday. The capital objection is that it will make good banking stand as security for bad. This would affect not only banks that are carefully conducted, but their depositors and customers in general. It is the plan of a party which, under its present endership, must have something that offers a short cut to 'reform,' at the cost of the honest and industrious peo ple of the country. The guaranty, be it observed, is to be supported by a tax on each bank in proportion to its deposits, the proceeds to constitute a fund from which the depositors of any failing bank are to be paid; and people willing to take chances for big profits will deposit with banks that offer great returns assured by the guarant; against personal loss. It is a complete invention for promotion of irresponsible banking, and of compelling conservative banking to pay for it. sumed success of the scheme in Oklahoma is deceptive. It is a fuggle of finance and banking, absolutely sure to collapse; and when the collapse shall come, it will carry the state funds with it, which are used to full extent in promotion of the scheme. It is 'maverick' banking. Nor will it pre-vent panics. "A panic is not stayed by the promise that the money will be forthcoming. It can only be stayed by production of the money itself."

he system offered in lieu of this doubtful and dangerous scheme is the postal savings bank. Strictly under trol of the Government, it will offer and safe investment for money at the rate of interest the Government pays on its bonds may become the means of supporting the National debt, and of distributing widely the interest paid upon it. Nor would it destroy private banks, that "pay a higher rate of interest and confer privileges on their depositors which it would be impossible to grant under a Government system."

Good, clean and safe banking must be kept free from irregular and irresponsible banking, and should not be expected to carry it. Nor can it be compelled to do so. But it may be embarrassed very much and subjected to burdens and losses hard to be borne. But the burden really will fall upon the settled and legitimate business of the country, through which the losses of reckless and speculative banking would be made good. Besides, the arrument for bank guaranty is addressed largely to those who have no bank ac counts, but have votes, which every appeal of the kind is expected to attract to needy candidates-the candidutes of a party uncommonly in need material this year. The country will do well not to follow Mr. Bryan or Oklahoma in any matter of money, finance or business. A short time ago the one need was free coinage of silver. Now it is guarantee of bank deposits. Some clap-trap, every time.

DOFFING THE NON-PARTISAN MASK. Behold celebrated local Democrats, who have been posing as non-partisans and denouncing party politics as corrupt and enslaving-this for the purpose of breaking down Republican sentiment in Oregon-now moving heaven and earth for their own party and election of Bryan. Why have they turned so intensely partisan? Why have they thrown to the winds the precepts they have been teaching Repubens of non-partisanship and independent voting, of "no-collar" politics and ballot liberty? Why have they rushed forward to snatch the conduct of Democratic party affairs away from men who have been steadfast Demo-

Last week Democrats were startled to hear that a committee of non-par-tisans had returned to the party and constituted themselves a finance committee, for the purpose of raising funds for Bryan. The patriots comsosing the committee are the follow ing: Jefferson Myers, J. N. Teal and C. S. Jackson, of Portland C. J. Smith, of Pendleton, and W. M. Kiser, of Sa-These men have been striving long for emancipation from party Time and again they have lured Republicans into electing to offices Demdisguised as non-partisans ocrats Each time, these patriots hid their own partisanship so that gullible Republicans could not see it. Now, at last, is I imagine how a family can live in the

crats and deaf to their no-party har-

the juncture for them to bring their true politics out into the open. But why is now the time? Why cannot the old guard of the Democratic party that led in 1990 and in 1896, be trust-

ed to lead again? Is it because the non-partisan bunch think they at last see a chance to win in the November party election? In that event some Democrats in Oregon will be turned into big men. They will dispense big wedges of paironage ple and be regarded in National politics as the chiefs of this State. Feeling hopeful of Bryan's success, it is indeed opportune for the patriots to get first in line. As for the old faithfuls who will be crowded out, they have be-come used to living on wind pudding.

#### A FABRICATION.

It is admitted by Broughton Brandenberg, syndicate writer and promoter, that the article furnished by him to the New York Times and several other newspapers, purporting to have been written by Grover Cleveland, "was not written nor dictated by Mr. Cleveland as it appeared in print.' But Mr. Hastings, Cleveland's executor, unhesitatingly pronounced it genuine, and no one questioned it till a short time ago. Doubts as to its genuineness appear to have been started by Mr. Watterson, and since then very part of the production has been

subjected to close analysis. What seems to be the truth is this: The article was written by some one whose name is not yet disclosed, after private conversations with Mr. Cleveland; for Cleveland's thought, method and expression are clearly manifest in it. But there was much elaboration by the writer, and many things were attributed to Mr. Cleveland which he did not say, and such things as he did say, or may have said, were given a olor very different from that in which he would have presented them. article, therefore, is a forgery, but an exceedingly clever one-the more clever because it is so close an imitation of Mr. Cleveland's well-known manner and style. In it there is much of Cleveland, and the resemblance to his characteristic and customary work so close that it misled excellent judges.

The Oregonian used two or three short extracts from the article, with out a doubt of its genuineness; and it was so received and treated by most of the newspapers of the country. warrant appeared both in the senti-ment and in the style.

A NON-PARTISAN CAMPAIGN?

Hammer and tongs Roosevelt and Bryan are at it. 'Twere well for others to keep at a distance from the wind of ich commotion. Let the protagonists have it out. They can settle the sues" and decide the campaign. It re-minds one of the single-handed contests of Homeric battles. Now one heaves a great stone, now the other. and winged arrows leap from It's an alright fight alright. string. Taft toils in another part of the field

Bryan insists that the President of the United States ought to devote him self unselfishly to his country's welfare and not mingle in a political contest But participation in the present con test Roosevelt interprets as devotion to his country's welfare; and they know very little of Bryan who don't know that if he should be elected he will not be non-partisan either, but will use all the power of the office to elect as his successor the candidate who may be presented in the name of his party. On a great scale he will be the kind of a non-partisan" that our Governor is on a small scale.

Besides, it is quite as objectionable for candidates to go out and contend for the Presidency, in the name of party or otherwise, as it is for the man who, for the time occupies the office, to use his efforts for the election of a successor representing the party to which he adheres or belongs. No man in office, whether of one party or another, refuses to help his party or thinks that unselfish devotion to his country's welfare requires him to refuse to do so. Shall we be able to keep our "non-partisan" Governor off the platform for Bryan? Not all the king's horses and all the king's men can

## WHAT IS GOOD LIVING?

What constitutes a good living depends upon reasonable wants, and these, in turn, vary with circumstances. The mental attitude of the community, as well as that of the individual, has its influence in determining what a man or family shall eed in order to live comfortably and, if the word may be used, respectably During the Summer months hundreds

families lived out in the mountains in tents or in shacks, cooking their meals by camp fires and wearing old clothes. Many a letter to the folks at home described the situation as very comfortable. But similar habitations and similar clothing would be unbearable when the outing parties have returned to the city Half-baked bread, a kettle of beans, some bacon and a cup of coffee make a most enjoyable meal out in the forest, but such provisions would pretty conclusive evidence of hard times in the city.

These comparisons apply as well under other circumstances than those incident to a Summer outing. To live decently in the city the average family must have a house of six to eight rooms, with all modern conveniences. Expensive clothing must be purchased and must be discarded as soon as It becomes a little worn or out of style. Custom forbids the city family practice many little economies that would detract nothing from the enjoyment of life. But if this same family moves to a farm a much smaller house will suffice and the conveniences need not be very modern. Less expensive furniture serves satisfactorlly, a \$2 suit of overalls and jumper make good apparel for any member of the family, and dresses for the other side of the house need not be expensive nor need they be discarded every time the styles vary. There are no water, gas or electrilight bills to pay. Most of the catables are produced on the ranch, and many of those purchased in town are paid for "in trade." The family lives on one-half or even one-third of the money required in the city, and not only enjoys life as much as before, but stands as well in the estimation of old friends and new. Changed circumstances and surroundings have

standard of living without in any way diminishing the power of enjoyment. laborer, accustomed to The city wages of \$2 a day and up, cannot

diminished wants and set a new

country on \$30 to \$50 a month, with innumerable things "furnished." As a matter of fact, the farm laborer, as a rule, lives better than his city cousin, enjoys better health and saves more money. The Homeseekers' As-sociation of Chicago has had considerable experience in sending city familles to the country, and it is the al-most invariable rule that the family thus sent out finds its condition improved and has no desire to return to

Life on a farm is not one of idleness nor yet of unremitting hard la-bor. In fact, farm work is not, on the average, more laborious than work in the city, for modern farm machinery has made muscle less essential. The farm worker goes to bed instead of to the theater or the grog shop in the evening, and his dreams are as enjoyable as moving picture shows, and his nightmares less terrifying than the imaginary reptiles pro duced by bad whisky.

THEIR RECOMMENDATION NOT SOUND, The county superintendents of this recently adopted resolutions urging upon the Legislature a number of proposed laws designed to promote the welfare of the educational system of the state Doubtless the Superintendents discussed the various subjects before them in a very serious and, in their opinion, very thorough There is no doubt in their minds that their conclusions are based upon good reason, and, if the Legisshould fail to follow their rec ommendations, then they will be convinced that legislators are either stupid or disloyal to the public schools, It is well for the County Superintendents to come together every year or once in two years and to talk over educational affairs and adopt resolutions. Superintendent Ackerman deserves credit for calling them to meet in conference. It is worth while to know their opinion upon public school problems and it is quite likely beneficial to them indi-

ridually to exchange views collectively. But it is not to be assumed that, be cause these very dignified gentlemen are at the head of the educational affairs of their several counties, their conclusions as to policies in public hool management are always corect. If there is to be a presumption at all it should be rather the reverse for in any line of work those who are actively and continuously engaged in an occupation or calling come to look at every phase of their work from a prejudiced standpoint. We do not ook to lawyers for reformation of our system of jurisprudence. Doctors of the old school give up erroneous ideas only when driven to do so by the loss of patients or by the pressure of new schools of medicine. The laity accept new ideas in religion long before th clergy will give assent. However important it may be, therefore, to have the opinions of the School Superintendents or of teachers upon school problems, they are no more to be folowed blindly than are lawyers, doc tors or preachers. It is well to hear what they have to say but do a little thinking on our own account.

One of the most important recom-nendations made by the Superintendents was that for temporary purposes a portion of the funds now raised by indirect taxation be turned into the school fund, that receipts from the leasing of water rights be turned into the school fund, and that similar disposition be made of the receipts from the inheritance tax. In other words, the Superintendents wish to establish the policy of turning practically all the receipts from indirect taxation into the funds for maintenance of the pub-

lie schools. Criticism of this plan need not im antagonism toward the public schools nor a disposition to be gardly in their support. If it be assumed, as the Superintendents evidently believe, that the money available for public school purposes is now insufficient, it does not follow that additional funds should be secured in the manner they propose. The state has many institutions to maintain besides its oublic schools. It is not essential for the support of any one of them that the money therefor be raised in any particular way. The state should arrange its schemes of taxation first with a view to securing equality among the taxpayers and then the question of distribution of

the funds may be considered. As every one knows, the great difficulty in this state has been to prevent counties from vieing with each other in making low assessments in order to escape a just share of state taxes. Competition in reduction of assess ments became so keen and was carried to such an extreme that it finally became necessary for the Legislature to enact a law fixing a ratio of apportionment of state taxes among several counties, which ratio should be maintained for a number of years That plan was finally found unsatisfactory to some of the countles, and suit is now pending in the courts for the purpose of declaring the lav onstitutional. The problem of raising state taxes and at the same time removing from the several counties the temptation to reduce assessments to a ridiculously low figure, is still

unsolved. Several years ago, Secretary of State Dunbar, who, by the way, has done more than any other one man in Oregon for advancement of modern ideas in production of public revenue proposed that all revenue for state purposes be raised by indirect taxation, thus removing from the counties every temptation to reduce assess-His suggestion was a good one and Legislatures which have met since this recommendation was made have tried to establish the policy of rais-Indirect ing state revenue sources, such as the corporation tax, inheritance tax, etc. Industriously persistently pursued, this effort should finally succeed in placing Oregon alongside such states as Wisconsin and New York, which get nearly all their revenue for maintenance of

state government from indirect taxes. But the suggestions of the County School Superintendents are antagonistic to this policy. They want the indirect taxes turned into the school fund, thus leaving all the revenue for maintenance of the state government to be raised by direct taxes appor-tioned among the several counties. It would be interesting to know what plan they have to suggest as a practical solution for the problem of preventing counties from reducing assess-We have tried the scheme of ments. having assessments revised by a state board of equalization and that plan

Maintenance of the public schools is ernment do its full duty?

very properly a local undertaking. Revenue for maintenance of the common schools may very appropriately be raised chiefly by direct taxation School revenue has been protected from the results of low assessments by a provision that each county shall raise a fund amounting to a certain number of dollars for each child of school age in the county, which rate may be increased as the needs of the schools demand. Ample provision has therefore been made for raising school funds without encouraging reduction of assessments, and there can be no whatever why indirect taxes should be turned into the school fund. As already shown, there is a very important reason why they should not The Legislature is more likely to give due consideration to this reason than to follow the impractical recommendations of the County School Superintendents.

THE INCREASING NAVIES Early in September Great Britain aunched the St. Vincent, the most powerful fighting vessel that has yet been floated, her armament including no less than ten 12-inch guns. Now it is announced that work will be rushed on two sister ships, the Collingswood and Vanguard, so that they will be launched before the end of the year. This will give Great Britain ten mon ster fighting machines of the Dreadnaught type and two others of nearly equal power for destruction. Prior to the launching of the St. Vincent Great Britain had 57 battleships, 34 armored cruisers and 142 destroyers, the timenonored "two-power" standard being religiously adhered to, for the United States, with twenty-five, and Germany, twenty-two, battlesships were with next in order of importance. Great Britain also has an enormous fleet of protected cruisers and gunboats amply sufficient to maintain the two-power standard in those classes, while her destroyers outnumber those of any other three powers.

The enormous cost of this prestige is shown in a table taken from a reent British Parliamentary paper This places the expenditures for purposes last year at £32,319,500, with new construction under way to the amount of f8.660.202. The same table credits the United States with expendiure of £25,833,217 last year, and with nearly \$40,000,000 worth under con-The other powers trailing, although Germany is not very far behind the United States, and is said to be increasing her warship building at a tremendous rate. It is generally believed that the present great activity in Germany is responsible for the determination of Great Britain to maintain her two-power standard instead of abandoning the effort, as was reported early in the year, when a policy of retrenchment was demanded. The immensity of the investment made last year in warships is not generally appreciated, but official figures presented to the British Parliament showed a total for Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Japan, Russia and Italy of more than \$570,000,000, with new work under construction to the

extent of \$165,000,000. Japan, in spite of her wretched financial condition, has cut her naval estimates to a smaller extent than any other branch of the service. The appalling cost of peace is rapidly becom ing greater than that of war, and to the peaceful layman it would almost eem as though \$570,00,000 per year might be sufficient to employ all belligerents to keep the peace for pay. As the cost of the ships is by no-means the limit of expense in connection with a great navy, it is quite probable that the amounts given be swelled to more than \$1,000,000,000 per year without getting very far out of the way. Just where this expan-sion of naval strength will end is uncertain, but it seems to be a difficult ter to quiet the fears of the European powers so that one can view the building of a battleship by another power with even the slightest degree

of complacency. Wheat receipts at Portland are very satisfactory for so early in the season, but they have not yet reached proportions where they justify any such extravagant claims as are being made by some. The receipt of some thing over 100 cars of wheat per day does not make Portland the "greatest grain market in the world," when the receipts of other ports are considered For example, Minneapolis last Saturday received 536 cars, Duluth 520 cars and Winnipeg 387 cars of wheat. travagant claims, having no basis in fact, have a tendency to belittle legitmate news regarding Portland's prestige as a wheat port.

The "killing frost" has got in its work from two to three weeks earlier in this section of the state this year than usual. Late potatoes, tomatoes, Fall peas and other second crop vege tables have suffered greatly in quence. quence. The season for Concord grapes will also, it is said, be cut short by the heavy frosts of the past week. The climate of Oregon is not given to freaks, though the unusual does happen occasionally, just to make Oregonians conscious of their blessings, perhaps.

It is an awful pity to find that Presi-Roosevelt has laid aside the "sacred robes of his office" to favor a party, while Governor Chamberlainstrictly non-partisan-never did, never It shocks all Oregon. Possibly now Taft will not get that full majority of 52,133, to which the registration of the state shows that he is entitled. Well, then, drop off a few hundreds. Drop off-if the concession must be made—the odd "133." Concede so much to "non-partisanship,"

One may "reckon" that "the Peeress 1"-through his nearest friend, Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, who wrote the Denver platform at Mr. Bryan's dictation, and was treasurer of Bryan's National Committee and near nough to Standard Oil to tap its bar'l-may feel that bad company led im mighty near to Standard Oil him-His letter to Roosevelt shows self. that, and, moreover, that he feels that it was Roosevelt's duty to warn him earlier.

Traveling men of the Oregon Country demand legislation against short sheets, with which they are plagued in the country hotels. Traveling women (and other women) have long been demanding legislation against the man under the bed. When will Gov-

SALOONS AND SUNDAY CLOSING HEARST'S WAR ON DEMOCRACY Experience of Orange, N. J., That Dwelling-Houses Are Drinking-Dens.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. lome one writes for the Independent that he knows about saloons, and as his knowledge of the subject is evidently based upon what he refers to as "rich and variegated experience," exending from New York to Denver, he naturally prefers to keep his name to ilmself. What especially impresses him himself. What especially impresses him is the "hard, unfeeling, listless type of men" who keep saloons, which he attributes to the fact that the saloon-keeper sees worse human nature and more of it than any other class of tradesmen, and is made to feel that "every man's hand is against him, that he is despised and looked down upon, and that hardens him."

Some of this writer's observations are of interest for their bearing upon the matter of regulating or suppressing the liquor traffic. Of the Sunday-closing movement in New Jersey he learned this from a factory operative at Grange:

One of these hatters said to me the

this from a factory operative at Grange;
One of these hatters said to me the other day: "This Sunday-closing law is turning me from a heer drinker into a whisky grinker." He went on to explain that because it was so easy to carry home one or two-quart bottles of whisky Saturday night he was taking that instead of beer. "Before Sunday closing," said he, "my kids never saw re take a drink. They've seen me drunk twice on Sunday since." He also said that the law was turning houses into saloons. A number of men put together and order cases of beer sent to one house. Then they go there to drink and play cards on Sunday. The bottling business has certainly increased in Orange since the present regime began. I know personally of two saloonkeepers who have given up their business and gone into the bottling, delivering at the houses; and there are others.

Still it is admitted that there must be a great deal less drinking there as a result of the Sunday of the season.

be a great deal less drinking there as a result of the Sunday closing of sa-loons, "for there is not a saloonkeeper in Orange who wears a smiling face." But it is added that midnight closing on week days has more to do with this than Sunday closing. As for the Sunday saloon, the critic would evidently combat it with Sun-day baseball, rather than with unlim-

ited closing laws:

combating the saloon, I want Now, in combating the saloon, I want to replater my sincere conviction that bere is nothing that will take a saloon unch away from the saloon except aseball. They like it better than the leater, better than any show, better an the saloon. On Sundays, all trough Summer, when baseball games re running, the saloons are emptted not the men are not only not drinking, they are also saving money and sitting ut in the open air. I believe Sunday aseball is the strongest enemy the thorn has got among saloon habitues, he churches fight Sunday amusements, and are particularly earnest against ne churches fight Sunday amusements, ad are particularly earnest against unday baseball; and I confess that seball makes a lot of noise. Nevereless, baseball is a perfectly clean, cent, innocent amusement, and I solonly register my belief that among inking workingmen it is the saloon's

nly competitor.

Perhaps, in the larger industrial enters, where factory operatives have o other day at their disposal for attending baseball games without loss of pay, Sunday ball games might be permitted with wholesome results. To say as much as this, however, is to be most disagreeably reminded of how far away we are getting from the older times, when people were able to find at least some little diversion and rest from the week's labors in a quiet But while the industry and life of the present day are far noisier and more distracting, yet a closer confine-ment is imposed upon the average wage-worker than was the case in the of the orthodox Sabbath, and this cannot be forgotten in dealing either with the liquor or the Sunday problem.

#### THOSE GREAT CROPS OF OURS What Country in the World Can Compare With This?

W. J. Ballard in New York Sun.
The United States annually produces
more corn than all other countries of the
world combined—2,927,000,000 out of
3,888,000,000 bushels.

more wheat than any other country in the world-634,000,000 out of 3,108,000,000 United States annually exports The more wheat flour than all the other countries of the world combined—15,000,-000 out of 25,000,000 bushels. The United States annually exports

United States annually produces

more wheat, including wheat flour, than

The United States annually produces nore oats than any other country in the world-745,000,000 out of 3,582,000,000 bushels. The United States is the third largest annual producer of barley in the world, 153,000,000 bushels, only 7,000,000 bushels less than Germany, with Russia

leading.

The United States annually produces

The United States annually produces nore cotton than all the other countries f the world-13,000,000 out of 20,000,bales, and also exports more cotton than does all the rest of the w The United States annually exports nore cottonseed oil than all the other countries of the world combined-42,-90,000 out of 52,000,000 gallons.

The United States annually produces more tobacco than any other country in the world—630,000,000 out of 2,201,000,-000 pounds. United States annually produces

more flaxseed than any other countr in the world-25,000,000 out of 87,000, The United States annually produces more hops than any other country in the world-57,000,000 out of 211,000,000

The United States annually exports mo and ollcake meal than any other in the world-2,063,000,000 out of

The United States annually exports more rosin than all the other countries of the world-717,000,000 out of 846,-500,000 pounds.

The United States annually exports more spirits of turpentine than all the other countries of the world—16,000,000

other countries of the world and other countries of 24,000,000 gallons.

The United States has more (22,244,-446) dairy cows than any other country in the world; more horses, 23,000,532; more mules, 4,056,399; more swine, 57,-

976,361; and (except British India) more cattle, 73,246,573. Among our other great crops may be mentioned: Beets, Ions 523,400,000
Heet sugar manufactured, lbs. 927,250,430
Cane sugar long tons. 1,582,954
Palifornia fruits, flowers, wines, brandles and vagatables. \$75,000,000

## Says Bees Are Deaf.

Pathfinder. Lord Avebury, better known as Sh Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, has been furnishing a congress of bee enthusiasts with some interesting information concerning the busy insect. Talking of his own experiments upon the senses of bees, Lord Avebury observed that no doubt they could touch, taste, smell and see. He had keet bees for many years. One queen bee lived for seven years. To test their sense of hearing he had blown a trumpet, a wheitle, had played a violin and had talked to them, but he noticed that while feeding, at any rate, no sound af-

had talked to them, but he noticed that while feeding, at any rate, no sound affected them. They went on working, regardless of the sounds.

Possibly they did not hear the sounds as we did, but rather the overtones. They had five eyes, two of which were constructed on a different plan from the them. They corrainly could disother three. They certainly could dis-tinguish colors, and he believed the ultra-violet rays which we could not see were visible to them.

Inquiry Into His Motives for Desertion of Bryan,

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind.-Taft. Had Mr. Hearst been nominated for the Presidency four years ago he would have accepted. Had the Denver convention gelected him as its stand-ard-bearer, he would now be canvassing for the office. It follows that he for the office. It follows that he would also be glorifying rather than finding fault with the Democratic

party, Obviously, therefore, he is dissatis-

Obviously, therefore, he is dissatisfied with Democracy now, not because of what it is or is not, but because of what it has failed to do. It would have been altogether to his liking had it placed its standard in his hands. Not having done so, it is feyond redemption. So is its candidate.

Twice Mr. Hearst has supported this nomines, finding him acceptable. Now he finds him insupportable. In the interval, Mr. Bryan has not changed for the worse. On the contrary, he is not so irrational as he was. Nor is his platform such "a thing of shreds and patches" as he has hitherto exploited. In other words, there are better reasons for supporting Bryan now than

sons for supporting Bryan now than there were in 1896 and 1980. His promises have lost some of their prodigal-ities, not to say impossibilities. True, he can and does sonorously say im-pressively and triumphantly things that are as obvious as that two and

Mr. Bryan to espouse the cause of Mr. Hearst four years from now. It is no easy task to reconcile with all that has happened what the Independence party leader is now saying and doing. One statement should be qualified. The allegation that in the interval Mr. Bryan has not changed for the WOTH may be disputed. Certainly, the Benmay be disputed. Certainly, the Ben-nett affain developed unsuspected char-acteristics. The Nebraskan had struck lofty attitudes. He had protested against putting the man before the

dollar. Apparently, he had risen su-perior to sordid impulses. It is a fact that Mr. Bryan was en the high road to financial independence when as sought to obtain \$50,000 at the expense of a widow. The scheme miscarried. Mrs. Bennett concluded to fight, and one of the results was exposure, in spite of the precautions taken to prevent publicity. It should be added that Mr. Bryan had rendered no service for the money—that his effort was secretly to obtain some-thing for nothing. This compels a revision of estimate.

It throws into repelling relief the itch-ing paim, all the more repugnant be-cause Mr. Bryan had ceased to be poor. It makes a mockery of talk about put-ting the dollar before the man. And here are few records so unpresentable that such an attempted grab would not

eface. Mr. Hearst could use it to advantage.

#### BRITISH VIEW OF MR. BRYAN Latter Is "Windy, Superficial and Incapable of Thinking Deeply." Sydney Brooks' Article in the Westmin-ster Gazette, At the same time Mr. Bryan has be-

art the same time air, Bryan has become better as well as more widely
known. The fanaticism of his earlier
days has given place to a broad, goodhumored charity. He has borne himself
under the trial of successive defeats with
a smiling manfainess. His bitterest oppoperity would not draw that he believes amiling manfulness. His bitterest op conents would not deny that he believe all he says, though they might add that the more wrong-headed it is the more

the more wrong-headed it is the more ardently he believes it.

There is a pretty well universal acknowledgment that he is no self-seeker, that his politics spring from his convictions, and that he fights for them with unimpeachable fairness. Against his private life and his personal character there has never been the smallest whisper of accusation. His rhetoric moves on a high plane, if not of practicality and statesmanship, at least of idealism. No one manship, at least of idealism. No one has dispensed the sonorous platitudes that Americans love more lavishly than he. His oratory is not of a kind that we should stomach in England, but it is at all events more finished than it was and not less facile. Moreover, Mr. Bryan has made the most of his chances. He has made the most of his chances. He has capitalized his political prominence and built up a respectable fortune by lecturing and journalism. His weekly paper, 200,000, and would

the Commoner, has a circulation of over 200,000, and would be one of the most profitable properties in American journalism but for Mr. Bryan's overscrupulous attitude toward advertisements.

It is, however, his lecturing tours that have chiefly kept him in the public eye. He has developed of late years a strong inclination for religious sublests, and it inclination for religious subjects, and is probable that the business of expou is probable that the business of expounding Christianity in a simple, old-fashloned way is really more congenial to him than political or economic discussion. The pulpit, the Sunday-school, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the innumerable semi-social, semi-religious societies that flourish in the States have occupied him devine the past year or two axen. that flourish in the States have occupied him during the past year or two even more than the party platform. No man living has ever addressed such vast or such varied audiences. I suppose there is hardly a county in the whole Union in which he has not spoken. His two trips abroad were followed by his countrymen with an affectionate interest. The attention shown him by the rulers and statesmen of Asia and Europe gratified their National pride. His journeyings gave Mr. Brysan experiences, if not experience, and no doubt contributed something to his stock of tolerance and mellowness. But he remains essentially an vness. But he remains essentially trage middle-class man of the We an eloquent tongue, very earnest re and good-natured, but windy, ap-

sincere and good-natured, but windy, appallingly superficial, and incapable of thinking deeply. Practically all his qualifications for the Presidential duties, except that of character, have still to be taken on trast. Simple Arithmetic.

Eugene Register.
The total registration of voters in the state is 109,700. Of this number \$0,921 are recorded as Republicans and 28,788 are Democrats. If you want to make a test of how many Democrats have registered as Republicans, it will be an easy matter. All you will have to do is to get together all the votes cast for Bryan at the No-vember election, subtract the 28,788 from the total Democratic vote and the differ-ence will be the Democratic registration under false political colors.

## MAY POSSIBLY AMUSE.

"I asked for her hand last night." "Did her father give his consent?" "He not only gave his consent but borrowed \$5 from me.".—Judge. "The giraffe has a tongue 18 inches long," said Mrs. Talkmore. "And knows how to held it, too." growled Mr. T., who had had a long curtain lecture the night before.—

Answers.

Answers.

"Since Miss Ann Teek has had her electric phaeton she drives at such a rate that she keeps the police trappers busy." "Why does she do lt?" "She says it's so exciting to he chased by a man."—Tit-Bits.

"Yes, Belle is married at last, and, do you know, her hunband is the very man who proposed to her 10 years ago?" "Why didn't she marry him then?" "Oh, my dear, he was really quite too old for her at that time."—Modern Society.

A little girl was sitting on the floor ery

that time."—Modern Society.

A little girl was silting on the floor crying. After a while she stopped, and seemed
buried in thought. Looking up suddenly,
she said: "Mamma, what was I crying
about?" "Because I wouldn't let you go
out." "Oh, yes." And she set up another
howl.—London Opinion.

howl.—London Opinion

"I don't think your father feels very kindly toward me," said Mr. Staylare. "You misgludge him. The morning after you called on me last week he seemed quite worried for fear I had not treated you with proper courtery." "Indeed! What did he say?" "He asked me how I could be so rade as to let you go away without your breakfast." —Penny Pictorial.

BADINAGE FOR MR. HITCHCOCK. Republican National Committee Chair-

man and "Sh-h-hi" Policy Sized Up-R. Q. W. in Chicago Inter-Ocean. Republican National Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock's retreat in the Harvester Building has been characterized by some of the distinguished callers as

The Office of a Thousand Mysteries." They say they are seized with strange nsations and impressions on entering the office. The first sensation is like stepping from the hot sunshine into a seep subterranean passageway where the air is cool and damp. There is a strangeness all about. The secretaries and clerks seem to glide from spot to spot. There are swinging doors, offices within offices, disappearing egresses, low talking, whispered messages. Now and then a clerk seems to drop through the floor or go up through the ceiling without the slightest noise.

Something unanymetric transfer of the ceiling washing unanymetric.

Something uncanny, say some of the free and easy Western men, strikes the visitors as they wind through the noiselessly revolving doors, are bowed in and out of the winding course by bluerarely speak above a whisper. "Sh-h-h!" seems to be echoing everywhere. The visitors can hear it ringing in their ears, but they cannot see whence it

One of the Rocky Mountain "boys" that are as obvious as that two and two make four, but some of his foam has subsided

In the face of a change for the better, Mr. Hearst not only deserts, but becomes more than vehement. He is vituperative, vitriolic. This also in the face of a willingness on the part of Mr. Byper to express the course of Mr. Byper to express the course of Mr. He cast furtive glances sidewise and behind him as he explored the recesses, alcoves, niches and sound-proof coin-extracting cells. He was covered with a cold nervous sweat, he said, when he finally rushed out to Michigan avenue and got into the sunshine to rest a normal circulation of the blood.

Even the newspaper men began to talk of the "office of a Thousand Mys-teries." Their impression was first gained by hearing about a "Mies Will-

It was understood at the beginning of the campaign that Mr. Hitchcock did not intend to have any women in the headquarters. He had brought on from Washington the entire entourage com-posed of what Sam Blythe, of New York, calls the "fair-haired beya." They were not only fair-haired, but the report was that each one carried a recom-mendation from one of the exclusive Eastern finishing schools, where the "little brothers of the rich" are taught manners. One of the special "pets," as he was termed by the other boys, was also said to have won his spurs on the tennis court.

Anyway, there was a lot of specu-lating as to the identity of "Miss Will-iams," and it was not until the other day that this one of the thousand mysteries was cleared up.
It develops that "Miss Williams" is not a miss at all, but a real man. "She" is James T. Williams, Mr. Hitchcock's

private and confidential secretary.

"Jimmie," as the Washington newspaper men familiarly refer to him, is a delightful boy. At the headquarters it is generally conceded that he perhaps approaches nearcst of all to the ideal of elegant manners. It was because of Mr. Williams' scrupulous regard for the niceties of etiquette that some of his old friends referred to him as "Miss Williams, without explaining 'miss" was merely a term of endear-

ment and discriminating tasts.

"Jimmie" has an elegance of manner that has never before been known in a Republican National headquarters. He has a Boston finish. Mr. Williams went to the National capital several years age with his teeth gritting, determined to make his place in the world.

One of the things that finally opened for him at the White House was his diplomatic work. "Jimmie" went to prying for news and his chaste and exprying for news and his chaste and ex-quisite manner, his ever perfect, gen-tlemanly, courteous regard for the de-tails of Latin ctiquette, got him past the butlers at last. He bowed and smiled and bowed some more until he got where he started for and then he landed the news for his newspaper, which made the other correspondents

sit up and rub their chins.

Of course, Mr. Williams should not be pictured as a prototype of Cedric the Saxon, Beowulf or Athelstane the Unup to the Roosevelt measurements. He is rather delicate, white-skinned, per-fectly attired and like a piece of plush

welvet to rub against.
Mr. Williams also takes himself very seriously. He rarely smiles except when bowing. He is an indefatigable worker. The same system that brought him suc-cess in the diplomatic quarter won him a secure place in the esteem and confidence of Secretary Taft. He made up his mind he would conciliate Mr. Taft and he just went and did it. He camped on Mr. Taft's doorstep until they go well acquainted, and he then began delivering the goods there. Mr. Williams perhaps, is closer to Secretary Taft than any other newspaper man in Washing-

He was after Mr. Hitchcock's own heart, too. Mr. Hitchcock, also, has a scrupulous regard for all the little detalls of manners. One of his first acta as National Chairman was to take "Jim-mie" as his nearest secretary. The two are inseparable friends, and Mr. Hitchcock never seems to feel quite safe when his secretary is beyond calling

Although some of the Washington correspondents sought to have fun with him by calling him "Miss Williams," it is quite likely that this same James T. te quite likely that this same James T. Williams will be the next secretary to the President of the United States if Mr. Taft defeats Mr. Bryan. He will if Mr. Taft follows his personal inclina tion.

## British Earl's Cousin Wants Work.

Cincinnati, O., Despatch. "I have just 15 cents; one dime and a nickel. My room rent will be due soon. I haven't a friend in the city, sir, and I want work—work of any kind, sir. Washing dishes would do, for I haven't eaten a substantial meal in a

The plea was the usual one, the The plea was the usual one, the speaker was not a rara avis among the apecies. A jall, gentlemanly young man, smooth shaven, neat clothing, everything betokening a man on the high road to prosperity rather than one on the path to starvation.

"Lambart is my name sir; Charles E. Kilcoursie-Lambart, Oxford graduate, lieutenant in Her Majesty's service

Kilcoursie-Lambart, Oxford graduate, lieutenant in Her Majesty's service during the Boer War; cousin of the Earl of Cavan, and—but we'll let that pass. I'm not looking for charity what I want is work."

The Mayor, to whom he appealed, to-day, will try to find him employment. He told the Mayor that he was best man at the Duke of Manchester's wedding. Then he had \$35,000, but horsed, wine and women dissipated his fortune, after which his people turned him off.

## Auto Jnek-of-All-Trades.

Boston Dispatch.

1. S. Newell, of Thomaston, Conn., who owns an automobile, with its 10-horse-power gasoline engine runs his work-shop, cider press and saws wood when he is not on the road with his car.

#### The Proper Implement. Rogers-There's Gregg over there. I'd ilke to catch his eye. Randall-Well, here! Take my umbrella.-Harper's Weekly.