The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1908.

PROMISES AND PLEDGES. Sometimes persons make promises that they must break. Sometimes they give pledges that must be retracted or broken. It is so in all the relations of life. Haste in making a promise, want of knowledge of all the conditions and circumstances, discovery of facts not known before or not sufficiently con-nidered, may make withdrawal or can-

cellation of a promise the wisest thing and most necessary thing.

In matters of sentiment this is universal. A woman decides, on careful consideration, to retract her promise of marriage. She has given the subof marriage. She has given the sub-ject fuller consideration. She has learned things she did not know before. Is she to be held to her prom-

Sentiment also predominates politics. A man gives a pledge of support to another. He may find he has made a mistake. The citizen withdraws his promise or pledge of sup-port to the candidate for the office. On reflection he decides that he can-not vote for him. Who has a right to try to compel him? What compulsion The elector has an undoubted right to change his mind. So has the member of the Legislature. either is liable to denunc ation for doing it. But the right to do it exists, and it is indefeasible. A man may promise, under conditions that exist, or apparently exist, when he makes the promise, to vote for another for an office. But the conditions change and he refuses so to vote. Then who is to decide as to the change of conditions? Each man has that right for himself. They say that many thou-sands of men of Oregon, and more, who registered as Republicans, and thus were under pledge to vote for Taft, finally voted for Bryan. It is an undoubted fact. Sup-It is an undoubted fact. Sup-perters of Bryan boast of it. Then on what ground can they pretend that members of the Legislature, who are under only a conditional or implied pledge to vote for Chamberlain for the Senate, are bound, or can be bound, irrevocably, by it?

The Legislature is to elect. The power is in the Legislature. It is for the elector, whether at the polling place in his ward or precinct, or in his seat in the Legislature, to decide how he is to vote. If he has made promises, in either case, he may be am-barrassed by them or may not; he may be criticised, howacever he may and doubtless will be. But the right to decide is his own; the responsibility is his own. It will be said, of course, that there is a difference be-cause the member of the Legislature Very acts in representative capacity. well; then in the present case should cast his vote for Senator for some representative of the party who has just carried the state by 25,000 He will not represent the majority.

unless he shall do so.

sentimental promise, made by or woman, under mistaken dirions, is voldable always. Even after consequences of serious character have ensued the divorce courts release the parties from the contract. tics there are no hard and fast mar-riages. Men change their political yiews and purposes as often as they like. It has been the chief delight of the managers of the Democratic campaign in Oregon to assert this and boast of it. They have told us that thousands, registered as Republicans, and men who always had been Repubhad changed to Bryan. would think those who have been makshocked, if members of the Legisla ture, who are no more than indirectly edged to Chamberlain, at most, should now see fit to vote for some Republican for the Senate.

THE ARGENTINE'S INFLUENCE.

The Chicago wheat market yesterday showed the distress signal, and dozed hearly a cent lower than on Saturday. In an ordinary market, a loss of a cent means considerable, but when the decline leaves the price still well above the dollar mark, it is clear, that there is not very much weakness in the cereal. The Argentine crop, one of those coming events which cast their shadows before, seems the controlling factor in the market at the present time. With markets, every favorable weather repeorled to the timit in this country, in an effort to depress prices here. haps the most bearish feature of the weekly statistics which appeared yeserday was the American visible, which powed an increase of 1.124,000 bushcompared with a decrease of more than 1 500,000 bushels on a corre-

onding date a year ago.
At its present figure of 50,500,000 the American visible is now 8,000,000 bushels greater than at coresponding date last year, and is greater than at any previous date since 60. Quantities on passage for the 000 bushels greater than for the same week last year. The only bullish feature in connection with the statis ties was in world's shipments, which were 500,000 bushels smaller than for preceding week, and more than 1,200,000 bushels smaller than for the same date a year ago. But, while the wheat market has its occasional spells of weakness, it has thus far shown surprising rallying strength, and each period of duliness has been followed by strength that always carried the price to higher figures than those from which it started downward. It is now mile generally admitted that the coming Argentine crop will not under the et favorable circumstances excecti that which has been coming on the market for the past ten months. figures on that crop are placed at 147,-

has been nearly all assimilated by the foreign markets at abnormally prices, while the United States was shipping freely from an average crop. is a very high tribute to the inherent strength of the situation.

With the prospective dimension the Argentine crop determined, or at least agreed on by those in best posttion to estimate it, with harvest in a portion of that country less than thirty days distant, and with wheat still selfing well above a dollar per bushel, it would seem that there are present all of the elements necessary for a sensa-tional market, should anything happen to the Argentine crop before it is ready for the Argentine crop between the bulk of for shipment. Meanwhile the bulk of the American crop has been sold at the best average prices that have pre-vailed for years, and a favorable sea-son for Fall plowing has enabled the American farmers to get in a good acreage with which to supply the demand which can never be entirely filled by the Argentine crop.

PRESAGES OF CHANGE. From the newspapers of Georgia we earn that Talt carried twenty-six of the 145 counties of that state. Bryan's plurality over Taft in the whole state was (in round numbers) \$2,000. He had 74,000 votes, Taft 42,000. In 1904 Parker had 88,000 votes, Roosevelt Thus the Democrats lost 14, 000, and the Republicans gained 17,000. The negro vote cut no figure It was practically eliminated.

Yet the whites took little interest in the election. The total vote cast for all candidates was 133,721. Georgia, however, has a white population of at least 1,500,000, which should have thrown twice as many votes. interest in the election was absent, or was shown only in the vote for Taft. On the side of Bryan the voting was listless and Democratic merely from habit

The change of spirit is shown in remarks by the Atlanta Constitution. That journal has not changed its polities; it is still Democratic, and it ported Bryan. But it says that on November 3 "the Southern states began the writing of their political independence." It means there is to be more than one party in the South. "What the South needs," says the Constitution, "is a few doubtful states then it will be in a position to demand and get something." If it is to con-tinue solidly Democratic, "it should do so upon the merits of what the oppos-ing parties have to offer, and not bee of ancestral dictation."

But it must be understood that such change of attitude or spirit in the South will be dependent on acceptance or recognition by the North of disfranchisement in states of the South where the negro population is large. The whites intend to rule, and will not accept dictation from the North on the subject of the negro. On this point we quote a further remark from the Constitution: "At home we shall continue to control our own affairs and, by white primary system, elimi-nate from interference all the negro vote that may survive disfranchise-It seems that while some few negroes still vote in the elections, nonare permitted to vote at the primaries Everything, thus, is kept in the hands of the whites; hence the statement that there "remains naught of the once feared substance of social equality and negro domination, or efforts toward them, but a phantom bogie that lacks sufficient form and force to scare a

The course of things in Missouri is another significant fact. That great state was believed to be sure for Most Republicans conceded it. To the surprise of everybody its vote for Taft. Bryan received in Missouri in 1900, 351,922 votes; in 1908 only 345,607. Yet the population of Missouri has much increased and Taft got this year 347,425 votes, against 314,092 for McKinley, eight years ago.

Signs certainly point to change in the South, at last. In a majority of the states of that great section there ferior wife seems completely foreign the states of that great section there to our ideas. Some would even deem will, henceforward, be contests between the two great parties of the times practices differ from our own. Had Tsi An

THE COMMODITY-RATE PROBLEM

The advance in commodity rates which it is reported the railroads will put into effect in a short time, is said o exempt some of the interior points which in the past have been unable to secure any better rate than the through rate plus the local back from the Coast points. This, if true, will be highly injurious to the jobbing trade of Portland, but it will not be unexpected. The advance in rates, if un-reasonable, can probably be successfully resisted before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the matter of giving the interior points a prefer-ential rate is not so easily disposed of. It is this last-mentioned feature of the problem that is supplying considerable food for thought for a few cominent tobbers who have built up a ine trade with the interior cities and towns.

So long as the rallroads secured a stiff rate on the local haul back to the interior from Portland, they were willing to haul freight in some instance directly past the consuming centers in the interior; but the portage road, which does not have to pay either dividends, interest or even operating expenses, together with the river steam ers connecting therewith, has cut rates on the "back haul" to such an extent that it is not improbable that the railroads may find it more profitable to stop the freight at some new distrib uting centers 200 to 400 miles east of Portland and other Coast ports. If the proposed advance in rates is upheld by the Interstate Commerce Co misison as reasonable, the situation will offer an excellent opportunity for demonstrating the value of water com-

The Coast jobbing centers will still be in a position to secure a large percentage of their commodities by steamer, but under a preferential rate given the interior cities it is extremely doubtful whether or not we could ship very far inland, even with a boat line aupported by popular subscriptions and a portage road maintained by state aid. The future of the jobbing business of the Coast ports hinges largely on the railroads. If they desire to avail themselves of the inter-state commerce ruling of no jurisdic tion over rates made to meet water competition, they can do so; but if there is more money per ton per mile for them to drop the freight formerly distributed from Portland at some in terior point, they will not haul it to Portland and back.

There are, of course, a number of commodities originating close to the Atlantic seaboard which can be brought to Portland by water and shipped a long distance inland before they will encounter any difficulty in the way of preferential rates which might be made by the railroads. The | such events. latter will hardly make any rates

short rall haul ought to be enough cheaper then a long all-rall haul to enable Coast jobbers to retain their "zone" in which the jobbers of the Pa-cific Coast can distribute goods brought to Portland by either rail or

The change, if it is made, will not be effective until next year, and by that time there may be a re-establishment of the cordial relations which existed between the railroads and the people when the late C. H. Lewis and other ploneer jobbers of the port were build-ing up a magnificent business with the hearty co-operation of the railroads.

MORE DELAY.

Very likely neither Ruef nor the cohort of grafters to which he belongs were parties to an active conspiracy kill Mr. Heney; still there is no delay in taking advantage of what they must in their secret hearts look upon as a providential event. Ruef's upon as a providential event. Ruler's lawyers have punctually moved for a change of venue on the ground that their lovely client cannot now be tried fairly in San Francisco. This is of course precisely the move they would have made had Hass been suborned to commit murder as so many others have been to commit perjury. These lawyers know per-fectly well that Poef can get as fair a trial in San Francisco as he can anywhere. Slimy with infamy as he is, any jury must be disgusted with his presence, and to weigh the evidence in his defense fairly would de-mand almost superhuman impartiality No man was ever handled in court with more long-suffering patience than Ruef has been, and no man ever de-served consideration less. His trial a disgrace to California and a scan-

In moving for a change of vent Ruef's lawyers seek delay and noth-ing else. They are afraid to face a ing else. jury with the facts in his case be cause they know that upon the facts would be instantly Therefore they resort to the infamous tricks of their trade to pervert the ourt procedure and paralyze the arm of justice. Whatever Ruef's guilt may be the moral guilt of his lawyers rivals it. Whatever his offense against the law may be their offense against solety is fully as heinous.

Tsi Hsi An, Dowager Empress of China, whose death is just announced, was one of the most interesting and able women of modern times. The story of her rise from slavery to be ruler of a great empire is probably false, though if it were true it would not be unparalleled. Catharine I of Russia was the daughter of a serf and was reared as a foundling. introduced to the path of ambition by being chosen for his mistress by one Peter the Great's commanders Afterward she found favor in the eyes of Peter himself and so charmed him hat he ended by marrying her and making her his successor. Tai An had begun her career as a slave history would furnish a precedent for her astonishing fortunes, but she did not. She was the daughter of a Manchurian noble, and having appeared at court in her girlhood according to the social custom in China, she was chosen by the Emperor Helen-Feng as his fifth wife. This placed her at first far from the head of affairs in the royal family, but her extraordinary ability and her singular .charm wrought upon the Emperor's heart that he soon promoted her to the sec and place.

The custom of having several wives at the same time is not at all strange in America, though we do not as a rule acknowledge more than one of them, but the promotion of an ineen barred from social eminence by her inferior marriage rank history would have been the poorer by one of the most remarkable careers ever re-In the seventh year of her married life her husband died, leav ing her the mother of a 5-year-old son, Tung Chih. The chief wife, who was childless, adopted little Tung Chih, who thus became heir to the throne and the two principal widows of Hsien Chung became his joint guardians and regents of the realm. This happened a long time ago, back in 1851, when Tsi An was a very young woman. She ould not have been much more than 22 years old. Nobody seems to know her precise age. Even Catharine Cari, a great crony of Tei An, who painted four pictures of her, avoids any exact

statement of how old she was.

Tung Chih was but a phantom monarch. At the age of 20 he perished with more or less mystery about his dying bed. Among the great gifts of Tai An appears to have been a consum-mate art in securing the convenient death of anybody who stood in her All through the fifteen years of poor Tung Chih's reign she and her colleague ruled as regents in perfect harmony. No discord could arise because the colleague was absorbed in literary pursuits at which she an adept, while Tsl An devoted herself to the more masculine pursuit of reigning. At Tung Chih's death the women adopted another infant. Tsi An's nephew Kwang Hsu, and another long regency began which only terminated in 1889, when they de-livered up to him the reins of power. Kwang Hsu was not a very vigorous personage. He is described as a meet creature, Oriental in his manners and tastes. The assonishing thing about him is the fact that he had progressive ideas. He realized that China was far behind the rest of the world in civilization and her terrible defeat by the Japanese in 1894 encouraged him to initiate extensive reforms. One can magine what a howl this excited in China, the most reactionary country in the world. Kwang Hsu wished to introduce modern science, build rail-roads, and establish schools as the Japanese had done. With shrieks of rage the mossbacks turned to Tsi An, who was in semi-retirement at the time, and she graciously inclined her ear to their petitions. Returning to the palace she skilfully shoved the finceld Kwang Hsu off the throne and seated herself in his place. The Chinese described the coup d'etat in their The Chipolite way by saying that Tsi An had yielded to the importunities of her nephew and consented to favor him with her matronly counsel. She continued to favor him with it up to day of his death, which occurred at about the same time as her own,

It was in 1898 that the aged Dowwhich are unremunerative, and in ager resumed the regency and Kwang primary ballot,

nebody knows just when, for the Chi-

nese keep their own counsel about

odities a long water and Hsu subsided into his appropriate place of a shadowy appendage. Under he master hand the projected reform were blighted and China was urged back into the old ways as far as pos-The situation is interesting and it is fraught with great possibilities, for on the outcome depends the extent of the "zone" in which the jobbers of the "... seething within the monstrous realm, she was able for more than ten years to control and in a measure suppress them. Now at her death they seem bursting forth everywhere. Tsi An was not only a great monarch, com-parable to the most gifted of all the es, but she was also an exceedingly attractive woman with many accomplishments and subtle charms of per on and manner. Apart from her way-ward inclination toward murder, she had no vices, being a shining contrary to Catharine of Russia in this particular. She abhorred oplum-sme loved literature and cultivated the arts. Tsi An could paint a flower to perfection in the best Chinese man-ner. The beautiful big letters in which they delight she could draw so artistically on huge sheets of paper with a paint brush that connoisseurs went into raptures over them, and poetry she could recite by the page. In fact, the dowager herself knew how to build the lofty rhyme. Some of her sonnets are much relished by celeatial savants and litterateurs, while her mastery of the intricate and difficult Chinese prose appears to have een wide and accurate. Tsl An belongs among the marvelous dozen women of whom Elizabeth Tudor, Lucretia Borgia and Mary are examples. Wonderfully Medici gifted, without moral sense, cruel and inexorable, some of them have blackened the pages of history with use-less crimes, while others have potently contributed to the progress of man-

> The always possible accident in au tomobiling occurred, with deadly effect, at Spokane Sunday, when a chauffeur, ignorant of the road he was covering, threw an automobile over a precipitous cliff berdering the Spokane River. Of the seven occupants of the vehicle, one—a young woman suffered injuries that resulted in death in a few hours. A similar accident occurred in San Jose the same day by which six persons were more or less seriously injured. There is no more reason for accidents of this kind with an automobile than with a carriage drawn by horses. If the same care were exercised by a driver, who was as well skilled in the control of the automobile as is exercised by the man could be kept in the road as well as the other. From accidents like those above noted one would suppose that the automobile was not a dirigible machine, but that once on the road it was not subject to control. The trouble nine times out of ten comes from reckless and ignorant driving.

Men can kill buffalo, but when it comes to rounding up and shipping other matter. After strenuous effort for two months the Pablo herd, numbering 250, was got to the shipping point at Ravalli, Mont., when, breakng into a stampede so well remem ered by pioneers who crossed the great plains half a century and more ago, the entire band escaped and is now enjoying the wild hospitality of the Flathead reservation. The animals belong to the Canadian govern The animent, but when or how the owners are going to transfer their property to the Manitoba or Ontario Range does not yet appear. Buffaloes scorn to be treated as cattle, but if given plenty of room they will take care of them-selves as in the old days when the great plateau was all their own.

Edna Clark, the young girl who disappeared from her home in Alaeda, October 27, has been located Chicago. She has written to her mother giving as a chief reason for her flight from home that it was irksome and grew to be unbearable, "to tell her mother everything she did." Her mother might have been injuous in requiring this, but judging from the life-long misery that often comes from lack of maternal super-vision over wilful, self-sufficient young girls, the fault was one that leans to virtue's side. The utter selfishness of nature that first scouts maternal counsel and then drops out of the home life leaving the mother a prey case. There is only one punishment that can cover this offense. If this girl is ever a mother it will no doubt be made plain to her

There is no possibility of discussing colltics on a prinicple or assumption that ignores party obligations. Nothing can be done in politics except hrough party. The man who abandons one party always acts through another. As no man can serve two masters, so no man can act with two political parties, at the same time,

Bryan is begged to become a revivalist. But not for revival of the Democratic party. That party may be revived, but it will be accomplishedif at all—on the principles that Cleve-land borowed from Hamilton, not on the loose slubber inherited from Jefferson.

An Albany editor has gone on his first vacation in 28 years. That's a very good record; but consider the case of the late Tsi An, who held down her job as Empress for fortyseven years without a day off.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that there can be no such thing as a traveling boundary between Oregon and Washington. and Washington. That seems sensible

Bryan is urged to turn evangelist and Then the story of the nvert Taft. fall of man and of the redemption would be established, against all doubt and question.

Anyway, 3-year-old Emperor Pu Yi is not likely to say anything to the newspapers that will precipitate inter-Free trade is always for the man in

Protection always for ourselves. The "If by any chance," says a Bryan journal, "we should fail in 1912, we hereby give notice that we shall fight 'em in 1916."

Ruef now wants a change of venue because "he cannot get justice in San Francisco." Well, he hasn't got it so

So cheap a fraud! Their man's name for Senator was not even on the

THIS IS A FINE PIECE It Relates to President Roonevelt's Essay on Taft's Religion, and it Will

Amuse You,

Roosevelt could not have been manu-factured. The willingness of the hitherto unknown to be made a sound-ing board for Mr. Roosevelt's reverrations or a target for Mr. Roosevelt's missiles, could not have been exaggerated, and would not have been believed, had it not been shown when Mr. Roosevelt jumps all over the lot, he is picturesque. He is picturesque today. He dogmatically announces that Mr. Taft is neither an infidel-whatever that is-nor an ag-nostic-wastever that is. He then roundly declares that Mr. Taft is both an Unitarian and a Christian, just as John Adams and John Quincy Adams and (informally) Abraham Lincoln were, and just as Edward Everett Hale, the Chaplain of the United States

Senate, is! Then skillfully saying that Mrs. Taft and the Taft children are Protestant Episcopal folk, as their mother's parents were, and neither Unitarians nor Catholics, Mr. Roosevelt wants to know what if they were? and what if Mr. Taft himself were? Whose business is it? The Constitution of the United States not only prescribes no religious tests, but absoutely forbids any from being made. Mr. Roosevelt, in a general way, shows that he has put men of all sorts of spiritual or historical beliefs in his Cabinet and has found all of them to be effective and unsectarian public servants, Mr. Bonaparte, a Catholic, and Oscar Straus, by birth a Jew and by religion a Hebrew, being no exception Mr. Roosevelt might have added that he himself, as a Lutheran, is no exception either.

And then the President discourses, by and large, on the whole question, in a roustabout roundabout and eminently wholesome way, obtruding a largeness and luminosity of view which all manly men feel and very few "candidates" overtly and robustly avow, for fear of injury to their chances by those only entitled to be called men ccause they are unfeathered bipeds, and allowed to vote.

All that Mr. Boosevelt advances on this head is true. Some of it will be regarded as exuberant. A little of it will be recognized as evading the fact that parties have taken the religious predilections or prejutices of voters here and there tentatively and timidly into account. The instances would not have aided Mr. Roosevelt's generalizations and characteristically he threw them out of the window. And at the end it is disclosed that the text of the letter was submitted to Cardinal Gibbons, solely to see if the historical trend of it was right! There is an art about that equal to the manufa ture or discovery of Mr. Roosevelt's correspondent or to the inoculation of Mr. Roosevelt's correspondent with exactly the jackassical apprehensions on which Mr. Roosevelt wished publicly which Mr. Roosevelt

and prodigiously to jump. Wisdom aside, necessity aside, judi-cial tone aside, the letter is as in-suring and refreshing as a mountain spiring and refreshing as a mo breeze in the face. The desce of the man to whom the letter dressed will live to be thankful that their ancestor drew from Mr. Roose-velt an eminence he could neither have created nor inherited but only, so to say, was able to provoke.

Around the World for \$600

Major George P. Ahern, who has re-cently returned to Manila from a trip around the world and across Siberia on the Transsperian railway, published the details of his trip in the Manila Times, and says that the actual cost of the trip is they then \$600

trip is less than \$60			
This was his itiner	ary m	nd its c	ost:
Route— To Kobe To Kobe To Kobe To Kobe To Kobe Tourga Vindivostok Warsaw Warsaw Berlin Dresden Prague Vienna Munich Strasburg Paris London New York Washington New York Washington San Francisco Munila (via transport)	Miles2.110 -110 -408 -5.261 -500 -100 -150 -150 -250 -240 -270 -200	Hours. 217 7 40 202 26 12% 336	Fares. \$ 60.56 5.01 15.50 15.35 17.00 17.50 2.12 3.50
Totals		1,623 68 days	\$564.59
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Official Vote of the States.

PORTLAND, Nov. 15.—(To the Editor.)—Would you give the results of Colorado and Kentucky and Oregon for President. Give majorities as near of-ficial as possible.

Colorado has voted for Bryan,

exactly what plurallity is not yet ascertainable. So has Kentucky. newspaper of any state, so far as The Oregonian has seen-and its exchange list covers every state in the Union-has given the official popular vote for its state. The official vote for Oregon has not yet been ascertained.

Voted For First-degree Murder, GRESHAM, Or. Nov. 15.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue today in regard to the La Rose murder case, your article says that John Barton, J. M. Borroughs and myself were voting for acquittal. From the first to the forty-ninth ballot we voted for a verdict of murder in the first degree. E. P. SMITH.

Pneumonia Follows Election-Swim.

Wilmington (Del.) Dispatch.

John Truitt, a hotel clerk, at Newcastle, Del., wagered a swim in the Delaware River against \$10 that a certain
nominee for the Legislature would not
be elected, lost it and took the plunge in scanty attire. He now suffers

Feast Off a 50-Pound Honey-Hive.

Philadelphia Record. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Creamer. senhayn, Pa., pelebrated the 20th anniversary of their wedding by opening a 58-pound hive of honey and servins their guests with milk and honey.

TIRESOME MANIA TO GET MONEY CHEAPER POSTAGE: LARGER MAILS New York Millionires too Busy Acquiring Wealth to Enjoy Mrs. C. N. Williamson, in London

Brooklyn Eagle.

A convenient and most necessary man out West wrote a sincerely or strategically ignorant letter to President Roosevelt, about Mr. Taft's "religion." He also rung in remarks about the religion of Mr. Taft's wife and children, remarks which were so ignorant as in themselves to be suspicious. We do not say that no such man exists. Inquiry shows he does. Mr. Roosevelt is too much of an artist to write to a man who has no existence. But the man's real or apparent ignorance is so great that we do not believe it can be natural. It must have been invented, probably with his consent.

He started by inquiring whether Mr. Taft was an Unitarian or an agnostic or an infidel. He feared Mr. Taft was an infidel, and in case Mr. Taft was either an Unitarian or an agnostic or eating to open it—for other people. It struck me in comparing other millionaires with the American millionaires with the also of the countries are much easier to understand him—himself lees than any others

to enjoy themselves when they had made their money or inherited it from some one else. But the American millionaires have never finished making their money, so entirely that they can sit down and be comfortable. They start trusts, and are always exciting the complete by supporting other trusts. start trusts, and are always exciting themselves by squeezing other trusts or else by having their own squeezed. This is hard on their nerves, and though they are used to it, and hardly notice the effect at the time, it spoils their digestion. Eventually they arrive at living mostly on "crackers" and milk, if they are old their one pleasure is in collecting beautiful things, but as they never have more than ten minutes at a time to admire their treasures, they can't find much satisfaction even in such an expensive fad, which, after all, is only another development of the tiresome mania for getting—getting.

TURNING ALL WASTE INTO MONEY Source of Increasing Profit in American Commercial Industries.

Wall-Street Journal

"Allowing nothing to go to waste
that can be turned into money," is the
spirit of the commercialism that now
rules industrial America. It is the inspiration that is stimuating scientific
research, mechanical invention and
money-hungry human endeavor in every field. "We market every part of
the hog except the squeal," said the
inte P. D. Armour to a visitor he was
showing about his pork-packing establishment, and that, be it noted, was
before the day of the phonograph. Mr. Wall-Street Journal

showing about his pork-packing establishment, and that, be it noted, was
before the day of the phonograph. Mr.
Armour was an early starter.

A distinct impetus was given the
utilization of material long allowed to
go to waste, by enforcement of laws
for the protection of communities
against nuisances. It was the force
of public opinion that first compelled
the pork packers to invent processes
for the conversion of the intolerable
refuse of their great abattoirs into
fertilizers and the many other by-products now yielding fat profits, and to
create a market for them.

The same is true of the great oil re-

ducts now yielding fat profits, and to create a market for them.

The same is true of the great oli refineries of the Standard and other companies in the petroleum industries. Byproducts, numbering several hundred in all, are the largest profit-makers of the Standard. The premier refining company of the world owes a very considerable percentage of its enormous wealth to the refusal of the keensmelling public to dwell without protest in the noxlous atmosphere of the old-time refinery.

Having discovered the money there is in hy-products, the genius and capital of man has been for years and is still enlisted in a struggle to extract the ultimate dollar from every detailed resource of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms—from air, water, substance. There is seemingly

water, substance. There is seemingly no limit to the development of the idea. That is one of the features in which America leads.

The "Stoughton Bottle."

Boston Globe.
Stoughton, not stoatin, bottle is proper. The adage "standing like a stoughton bottle" can be tracked back to early 19th century days, Dr. Stoughton in those times got out a bitters that became famous. The pound was originally sold in ordinary straight green (probably black) bot-ties, duly labeled and the Stoughton bitters bottle became a bar fixture, always standing at the end of the bar. The contents of the bottle seem to have been gin-steeped tansy to give the unblended whisky of those times a tang. "Recollections and Experiences," relates one. "I was walking with him one evening one. "I was walking with him one evening the contents of the bottle seem to have imagines that a good joke is made about an oyster. Edmund Yates, however, in his blended whisky of those times a tang. been gin-steeped tansy to give the un-blended whisky of those times a tang. The adage rose from the noticeable position of the bottle on the bar. The Stoughton ontile, however, took The Stoughton ortice, nowever, took another form. Dr. Stoughton had a quick disceroment of the merits of advertising. The Presidential campaign of 1840 was on with its "log cabin and hard cider" slogan. The glassblowers were requisitioned for imitation log. abins, and the Stoughton bitters in its

cabins, and the Stoughton bitters in its log cabin home held its own for a score of years afterward.

The Stoughton bottle may be considered as a square, corrugaetd glass bottle in the shape of a log cabin.

Circus Rider in Plaster Cast.

Baltimore News.
Incased in a plaster cast which covers all of her body except the neck and head, Minnle Fisher, a circus rider, who head, Minnie Fisher, a circus rider, was was injured in September by being thrown from her horse against a fence, left Ogdensburg, N. Y., for her home in Alabama. Nearly every bone in her body was broken at the time of the accident. It will be three menths before the plaster can be removed.

A Southern Republican Party.

Charleston News and Courier.
Republicans in the North will never construct a party in the South by purchase. Southern men worth having are, fortunately, not for sale. At least the founders of a party must have hearts and souls; they must not be mere time servers, even if a horde of selfish office-seekers follow later.

Walls, Floor and Roof, One Piece.

Indianopolis News.

The only temple in the world of which the walls, floor and roof are of a single piece is at Oak Park, Chicago. It is built of reinforced concrete on the Edison plan of continuous material with no seams. The temple belongs to the Unity Congregation. Universalist.

Declares Typewritten Sheet Dangerous. Boston Herald.

Boston Herald.

A libel suit brought in the Brooklyn.

N. Y., courts is based on the claim of
the plaintiff that the dictation of a
slanderous letter to a stenographer,
whose duty it was to reproduce it as
a typewritten sheet, was equivalent to
publishing the letter, and therefore a
violation of the law. violation of the law.

Sturves on \$54,000 Annual Income.

North American. Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, Ill., sued for a bill of \$416, has a good defense. Owing to losses in the wheat corner and other deals, his income has been reduced to a beggarly \$54,000 a year.

Three Highwaymen, Guns and 80 Cents

Hansas City Times.

Three highwaymen, each armed with a revolver, held up R. K. Pooley, of Topeka, Kan., and got 80 cents.

Roosevelt as Editor. New York Evening Mail. If the "Outlook" reprints poetry, it will probably run Bryant's "Ode to a Prassled Gentian" pretty soon,

Two-Cent Rate to England Certain to Increase Communications.

London Times. Past experiences show that whenever postage charges are reduced there follows an enormous increase in the number of communications sent by of the colonies, and there is no rem to doubt that the same result will fol-low in the case of the United States.

to doubt that the same result will follow in the case of the United States. The postoffice authorities, in fact, are looking forward to a substantial growth in bulk of the American malis, and are making arrangements for the necessary additions to the staff of the foreign mails department.

The growth of our American correspondence has been very marked during the last ten years. In the report of the Postmaster-General for 1853 it was stated that during the previous 12 months we sent to the United States 287,000 pounds weight of letters and postcards, and 2,700,000 pounds of diculars, book packets and newspapers. We received from the United States 258,000 pounds of letters and postcards and 2,536,000 pounds of etters and postcards and 2,536,000 pounds of the communications. From the report for 1908, just published, it appears that the figures are: Sent to the United States, 473,000 and 2,255,600 pounds respectively; from the United States, 473,000 and 2,255,600 pounds. Thus it will be seen that the letters and postcards have increased in bulk furing the last ten years by about 50 per cent, and that other communications have increased by about 50 per cent, and that other communications have increased by about 50 per cent. It is rather curious to note also that, while ten years ago the English malls were far more bulky than those which came from America, the reverse is now the case. The penny post may be relied upon to produce even more striking increases in the official figures during the next ten years. the next ten years.

Tuberculosis and the Telephone.

Current Literature.

The panic recently created on the subject of the assumed danger lurking in the transmitter of the telephone is not precisely new. It is but the de-velopment of a fear which has caused misgiving for some years, as is pointed out by the British Medical Journal. On the supposition, it says, that various germs of disease probably collect in the receiver and transmitter of the inthe receiver and transmitter of the in-strument, at any rate in public bele-phone stations, some medical alarmists have thrown out suggestions that an-tiseptics, both in n dry state and in solution, should be applied for the safety of the telephone user. The recent dic-tum goes one step further, inasmuch as it is now an established fact that as it is now an established fact that tubercle bacilli, the casual micro-organlems of consumption, have been found—alive and in robust condition—in the instrument. It is quite natural, in view of such a find, that a feeling of alarm might seize held of the more nervous.

Democracy and Pumpkin Pies.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Secretary of Agriculture Wilson continues his revelations concerning the effect of politics upon crops. "The average weight of pumpkins under Mr. Cleveand," he said, "was 21 pounds and 4 ounces, and their mean capacity was eight pies. This was the lowest mean touched by pumpkins between 1860 and 1908. In the period from 1850 to 1885 the average pumpkin weighed 22 the average pumpkin weighed 32 pounds and produced 12 pies. In the period from 1895 to 1205 the mean increased to 37 pounds and 5 ounces, and the capacity of the pumpkins was 15 pies."

The Secretary also said that Republican numbkins was much sweeter.

lican pumpkins were much sweeter than Democratic pumpkins, and that no one ever asked a second piece of pie under a Democratic President.

Thieves Get \$180 in Old Almanaes Newark (N. J.) Despatch. Thieves found in the house of Michael Clark, of Camden, N. J. 5190 tucked away between the covers of old al-

manacs. BITS OF PLEASANTRY.

HE HADN'T CAUGHT ON-Skipper (to new deckhand, who had never been to sea pefore)—Let go that for and rope. Deckhand makes no sign. Skipper—Let go that rope. I say. Deckhand is still motionless.

Decknand is still motionless. Why don't you let go that for ard rope, ye swab? Decknand (in aggrieved tone)—Who's touchin' yer rope? I sin't—London News.

from the club," writes Yates, "and passing a fish shop in New street, he noticed two different tubs of oysters, one marked 'is a dozen, and the other 'is Ed a dozen.' How they must hate each other!' said Thack-eray." London Chronicle. SCOTCH THRIST-They ant each at an extreme end of the horsehair sofa. They had

extreme end of the horsehalr sofa. They had been coertin' now for something like two years, but the wide sap between had always been respectfully preserved.

"A penny for your thechts, Sandy," murmured Magnic, after a silence of an hour and a half.

"Weel," replied Sandy, slowly, with surprising boldness, "tae tell ye the truth, I was jist thinkin how fine it wad be if ye were the gie me a wee bit kinsite."

"I've nae objection," simpered Maggie, slithering over, and kinsed him plumply on the tip of his left ear.

Then she milithered back,
Sandy relapsed into a brown study once more and the clocked ticked 27 minutes.

"An' what are ye thinkin' shout noo—another, ch."

anither, ch?"

"Nac, nac, lassic; it's mair serious, noo."
"Is it, inddie?" asked Maggie, softly. Her "Is it, inddie?" asked Maggie, south, her heart was going pit a-pat with expectation. "An" what might it be?" "I was jist thinkin." answered Sandy, "that it was about time ye were paying me that penny?"—Answere.

that penny."—Answers.

A NARROW ESCAPE—The disputes which old "Equare" Bemis was called upon to settle were many and various. He asked no fee. "All I require is that you'll abide by what I say, or you needn't ever come to me again," he told his Bushby clients.

"You've kelped me out a good many times, Square," said Ephriam Gregg. on one secasion, "and I look to re to de it now Bill Henderson's colt broke loose and got into my garden yesterday, and between what he's tore up and what he's et. I should say 'twould take about \$1 to cover. Can you get it out of Bill, think?"

"Square" Bemis shook his head.
"Hill's been here before you," he said, gravely, "and I've been with him to look over the colt. I've advised him not to prost-cute unless you tried to. The damages his colt has susmitted from your blackbarry vines would come to considerably more than \$3. Ephraim, but if you insist on.—"

"I'm not insisting." broke he Ephraim "On the whole, Square, some of them squash vines might not have rome to much anyway. Se we'll lest let the whole thing go.—Youth's Companion.

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PARSIMONIOUS—"Never mind," say the lawyers to the malefactor of great wealth, after the jury has found him guilty and the Judge has pronounced sentence upon him in scathing words "Never mind, we can take an appeal in this case, and if it goes against us in the Court of Appeals, we can get a writ of error and a habens we can get a writ of error and a habens rerpus and a mandamus and an injunction and so on, until—
"Excuse me, gentliemen," says the mais-factor of great wealth. "I have concluded to pay my fine and serve my sentents. I figure that your fees would be a great deal more than my time and money to pay the penalty are worth."

"Stingy" him the lawyers, filing out and thinking hitter thoughts about the economical traits that have emabled their client to build up bis fortune—Thicago Evening Post.

Post.