The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1908.

SIGNS AND PORTENTS.

"They say" it is the intention to push "Statement One" for all it may be worth, for control of the organiza-tion of the Legislature and for direc-tion of the legislation of the session. That would establish fidelity to the Holy Statement as the new basis division of parties in the state.

Perhaps this innovation has gone so far that it will be impossible to arrest it, and all measures proposed in Oregon hereafter will be tried and judged upon "the new principle," and decided upon the conflicting motives as to party action to which it will give rise. In such case those who insist on "the new principle," and those who oppose it, will act separately hereafter; old associations will be per-manently severed and new combinamade, for future party action

In the opinion of The Oregonian the course that shall be pursued during course that shall be pursued and the the coming session will determine the future course of political parties in Oregon, and in particular of the Republican party also whether the Republican party in Oregon is to stand for anything hereafter, or be swallowed up in a "combine" with the

They say," further, that the Bourne and Chamberlain forces are working together to control the organization of both branches of the Legislature, in combination for control of the policy and legislation of the session. Probstep to the new political alignment. The Bourne forces, such as they are, and the Statement One politicians, hitherto Republicans, will be gathere rapidly into the Democratic fold. Bourne himself would feel more comrapidly fortable at Washington, and a more mighty man, with a Democratic tor for his colleague. Thus, he could masquerade as a Republican till the end of Tart's Presidential term, and then might see or suppose a chance to turn with profit to the Democratic party.

These simply are forecasts, forecaster's work rests on signs and probabilities; and the head of the Weather Bureau is not the only man in the business. It is a function also of active and vigitant journalism.

ORIGIN OF THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving, as we have it, is of New England and Puritan After the years of terrible privation (1621-1622) the Massachusetts exilor 1623 obtained from the soil and from the rivers and forests of the Autumn, then, of 1623 there was thanksgiving; and from this the cusom spread among the expanding New England colonies.

Presently, however, as a day of festivity, it was put into opposition to The Puritan soul was scandalized by feasting and revelry on holy day-Christmas-which is was felt should be a day of penance and fasting and devotion. New England therefore pushed the festivities of Thanksgiving against the profunation of Christmas day. This, however, gradually changed.

Christmas as a day of festivity and cheer held its own in the other colonies, and their customs gradually re acted on New England. Both days held their ground as holidays; but Thanksgiving did not obtain much hold in the South. New England migration carried it, however, to the West, where the two met on equal where the two met on equal This gave Thanksgiving strong basis and support; and in 1863 President Lincoln issued a proclamation in his peculiar and impressive manner Thursday of November as the day has been followed as a custom Some say it was Sarah ever stree Josepha Hale, a woman of note in her cay-long time editor of Godey's Lady's Book-whose urgency of th on President Lincoln moved him to issue the proclamation. the year of the crisis of the Civil War, after the victories of V. Gettysburg and Chattanooga.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR IMPORTS. It is extremely improbable that the business of the best and cane sugar producers of this country would be very much affected by free admission of Philippine sugar. While necessity for some revenue from imports is plain to all, and it may be advisable to levy a moderate duty on sugar imported from foreign countries, there are circumstances in connection with the Philippines which should make these island dependencies exempt from the toll levied on sugar from other countries, Aside ertain obligations which we owe the nothing in the situation to Indicate that the output of sugar in the islands will very soon reach proportions that

prove a menace to American SURBT. this point, Secretary Wright testified before the ways and means committee that "it was not possible the islands could supply actual increase in demand for sugar year by year in the United States." He further said that in his opinion the American markets would not be af-fected by the Philippine sugar "until the beet and cane sugar produced within the tariff wall increases 1,800,-The insignificant propor tions of the Philippine sugar imports are shown in the official figures of the Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 20. According to this authority, the imports from all ports for the year were 3,371,997,112 pounds, and of this amount the Philippines contributed 38,468,600 por scant one per cent of all the im-

It can readily be understood from

these figures that the danger of the American sugar perilled by Philippine competition is very remote. Imports of Cuban sugar, which comes in under a preferential duty of 20 per cent lower than the regular rate exacted from foreign countries, last year amounted to -possibly outside of marriage, but 2:309,189,286 pounds. It is not at all any event she could not have fived clear that the American sugar industry is in danger from any source, but there is decidedly less excuse for fear of Philippine competition than from

A STRANGE STORY. What the New York Tribune says about the political situation in Oregor is said sanely; yet question is whether

the Tribune, saying sanely, is in po-sition to judge of the political situa-

ion in Oregon.

The situation is without parallel, it can be judged from no optside stand-point. It can be judged only from indde knowledge, possessed by observers n Oregon who have waiched the ourse of it from the beginning. Hitherto the majority in Oregon has been no more same on this subject inage and silver money, down to 896, when the people began to re-over their senses. On this subject they will recover their senses

But when? Perhaps this folly in Oregon is nec essary for enlightenment of the counother states calling Oregon the fool of the family, and jeering at Oregon, as he wears her fool's cap and bells.

The polgnancy of it is that such ournals as the New York Tribune and the Washington Post, reasoning sanely on the situation in Oregon, and still expecting a sane result out of it, yet may be mistaken. They reason only from their own standpoint of sanitythat is, from the standpoint of the whole sanity of the country outside a faction of Oregon.

Doubtless there are people who like our state to be the laughing stock of the country. It is a distinction for our state that The Oregonian confesses

does not enjoy.

After a while a treatise may be written on this subject. The proper title of it will be "A Strange Story."

IT STARTLES, INDEED. It is a strange story about Judge Milo A. Root, that comes from Seattle the story that he has resigned his office for the remainder of his term but will take the oath and re sume the duties for the new term to which he has been elected.

His case, his example, as a judge, is ne of the worst that has come to pubc attention. Undoubtedly he wa Was have resigned. Every one sees and nows there was more than "epistolary adiscretions" in the transactions.

But here is the point: What use did Mr. Gordon, attorney of the Great Northern, make of the \$50,000? Why should his use of it have forced the resignation of Judge Root? Does a great corporation—the Great North-ern, for example—place in the hands of an attorney (say Gordon) so large sum, to be expended for its "intersts" in ways that involve judges, yet are not specifically accounted for then, when the tongue of fame gets

busy, the judge resigns!
It seems hardly probable that this judge will take the oath of office for

the new term. Instances like this, which give reason to fear that the law, and justice which the law is intended to enforce have been corrupted and bought out, give occasion for real concern, and infeed for alarm. The thought that justice may be debauched in its very sanctuary is sufficiently startling.

THE TURKEY TRUST THAT FAILED. It will be a matter of general rejoicng that the Portland market men attempted to hold up the people for extravagant prices for turkeys left with large stocks on hand, even after heavy sales at auction prices. This game of "cinching" the public is This game of "cinching" the public is worked every year, and at times when there is a small supply of turkeys it excess of \$105,000,000. There is \$200, has proved highly profitable. But the e00,000 capital invested in the trade, and the number of men employed is in \$160,000. At the close of 1907 bers the buyers either held off for the inevitable break in prices or purchased a less expensive centerplece for the Thanksgiving dinner. The loss to the dealers who attempted to corner the market, and until the last moment held prices up to an extravagant figure, will not cease with the sacrifice in price that was necessary in order

to make the stock move. Their patrons whom they held up for 30 cents, and in some cases 35 cents, a pound for turkeys, as a rule were not transient customers, and, regardless of their ability to pay any price that might have been asked, the will not be pleased with the treatment they have received. The Thanksgiv ing dinner has become one of the established customs of the country, and it is, of course, very unsatisfactory to postpone purchase of the turkey until the hour when the shop closes the night before Thanksgiving. The market men, however, by their policy of the past few measons, have set this hour as the one most favorable for

agant and unreasonable prices. Having established this custom of celling a portion of the turkeys at nuch more than they are worth and of working off the remainder at less that they are worth, the market men need not be surprised to find Christmas shoppers holding off until the last minute, or asserting their disapproval of even a turkey "trust" by substitut-ing some other kind of Christmas din-

A TRIO OF UNSPEAKABLES.

Princess Sagan, erratic and solled daughter of the late Jay Gould, has made a most complete mess of mar-rying foreign titles. Some sympathy is still felt for her as a mother, who is about to lose the care and custody of her children, but even this is not well based, since by her last marrage and her conduct immediately preceding that event, she proved herself unfit to direct the lives and order the eduation and home associations of her Truth to tell, the fathe young sons. I the boys is no better fit than the mother and step-father for this trust Grandmother Castellane is a worthy and reputable woman, but she made and reputate woman, our sale had a sad failure in rearing her own son and it may be questioned whether she can do better by her grandsons. She is anxious, however, to undertake the task with \$60,000 a year from the Gould estate to eke along. Under all the ircumstances the French court that s called upon to decide who shall be estodian of these worse than orphaned boys has a most perplexing

and unenviable task. Anna Gould was bound to make an erotical fool of herself; she was built contemptible fortune-hunters that it that way. Large wealth enabled her would hall with delight a sudden in-

to go abroad and work out her special bent through two marriages, each of which was viler than the other. Had Had she been born in poverty and early rphaned, she would have followed her inclinations possibly through mercenary or ill-considered marriage possibly outside of marriage, but in I more unwomanly life than she has lived abroad under the mockery arriage. The pity is not for her, nce her destiny is fixed, but for the illdren who, through a mistaken marriage. permission of nature, were born to

As to Count Bont, his reasons pressing a claim to the custody of the children are plain. Resentment and revenge, not unnatural under the cirlarge annuity for the maintenance children which, through his doting nother he would be able to manipu late, are ample incentives to the pres-ent suit. It would perhaps do the fellow more than justice to assign th first-named as the chief reason, for bringing the claim. The thought that he may be actuated by parential pride and affection is inadmissible. As to the fellow who stands in the shoes that Boni was shaken out of, he is simply unspeakable, as indeed are the other parties to this suit.

FOOLSCAP PAPER, This is a strange phrase, rigin has puzzled many. From an old England granted numerous mono lies for obtainment of money for purposes, independently of the Parlia mentary grants, among others, the manufacture of paper. The watermanufacture of paper. The water-mark of the best paper of the time was the royal arms of England. The consumption of this article was great and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right

This, among other monopolies, wa set aside by the Parliament that brought Charles to the scaffold; and by way of showing contempt for the King they ordered the royal arms to be emoved from the paper and a fool with his cap and bells substituted. It now more than two hundred and fifty years since the fool's cap was taken from the paper, but still the paper of the size which the Revoluionary Parliament ordered for their journals bears the name of the watermark placed there as an indignity to King Charles.

THE AUTOMOBILE BOOM.

The horseless carriage may not soo displace the intelligent animal which from the earliest ages in war and peace has borne a prominent part in the commercial and sporting life of mankind. There are so many places where the horse can be used and where the automobile would be useless that the breeding industry will not suffer by the invasion of the automobile and there will always be horse-lovers whose affection for the noblest of th brute creation will never be changed by the mechanical substitute. But for all that, the automobile is coming with a rush, and for speed and utility is fill-ing a place that nothing else as yet invented or created can fill so accept-

The extent of this popularity of the horseless carriage is shown in enormous crowds in attendance at the big race meets. The Vanderbilt cup race, a few days ago, brought out more people than ever attended a horse race on either side of the ocean, and with much smaller territory from which to draw a crowd, the attendance at the races at Savannah this week was also far in excess of that which is attracted by horseracing. The growth of the automobile craze is all the more wonderful when it is considered that as yet the auto is used chiefly for pleasur sport. From an industrial standpoint it is doubtful if there has ever beer anything approaching it in the rapidity

of development of the business. The general manager of the Amer ican Motor Car Manufacturers' Association, in a recent statement, gave there were more than 250 builders automobiles in the United States, and this country was still importing foreign cars in considerable numbers, although these importations were probably offset by exports of American machin

With the industrial feature of the automobile making such an astonish ing showing, and the operation of the machines, either for pleasure or profit creating so much interest, it is a certainty that we have not yet even approached the height of the craze, it craze it may be termed. Reckless speeding of automobiles has created a prejudice that cannot do otherwise han hamper the progress of the move ment, but as the speed maniacs ar killed off and reduction in prices places the machines in the hands of a sensible class of people, their popular-

ty will increase.

There will also be an increasing demand for them for commercial pur-poses, for their utility has been demonstrated beyond the point where they can be regarded as any such passing fad as the bicycle proved to be. The automobile has come to stay, and while the big race meets may not prove the best method for advertising its merits, until the demand for the machine as a luxury for sporting purpose is filled, the factories will probably cater to that feature of the trade.

There is lack of its usual discrimina on the part of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in an article in which the "corporation record" of Sec retary Root and Senator Foraker 1 said to be identical. Mr. Root's serv ice to the Metropolitan Railway of New York was that of a lawyer, pur suing the business of his profe He held no public office, Mr. ker's service to Standard Oil was, nom-inally, that of a lawyer; but Mr. Fora-ker was a Senator of the United States. Root was employed solely because h was a lawyer: Foraker's big "fees were paid him because he was a Sena-tor, and his "influence" was desired. The Republican's attack on Presiden Roosevelt, because he supports Ro for Senator, yet so strongly censured Foraker, is based on failure to observe a most necessary distinction. Or ethics that no lawyer shall act or ap

The exchange of compliments which is now in progress between Count Boni de Castellane and Prince Helie de Sagan is in a fair way to make the contestants in that traditional encoun ter between the pot and the kettle seem white as the driven snow. public has become so thoroughly dis-

fusion of courage which would result in their killing each other. The un-American female whose wealth is the of the squabble is excusable on the grounds of imbecility, for inconceivable that any woman would fall so low as she has fallen. If it be true that the sins of the fathers are visited puon the children, the respectable brothers and sisters of Anna Gould are certainly suffering to the limit for all the iniqu that were ever charged up against Jay Gould, and there is also much trouble ahead for the innocent offspring of the Castellanes.

Conditions and people allke have hanged since Sir Henry Morgan, Captain Kidd and others of their kind fared forth under the Jolly Roger The indiscriminate removal of the heads of people who disagreed with these pirate kings was not usually attended with great risk. It is different now in these twentieth-century days. When General Lecomie, Haytian Minister of the Interior, a few days ago promptly executed the commander of one of the government gunboats and dealt likewise with two prominent citi-zens who protested against his action the people rose up in their might and killed Lecomte. A flery disposition and a thirst for blood may come natural to the rulers of those "peppery" lands of the south, but in their enforcement of the law of "might makes right" if would be better for their health to as-certain just where the "might" is lo-

Thanksgiving day was bright and weather prevailed, but the compromise between the two was simply delightful.
"Unusual weather for the season of the year." said more than one thoughtless maligner of Oregon's glorious cli mate. "Not at all." answered the man with a memory. It is easy to recall Thanksgiving days all along the line of fifty years, that were equally favored in the matter of weather There have been those of the other sort, it is true, but the balance between those and these is about equal, with now and then a "nipper" thrown in, as on Thanksgiving day, 1896, just to make Oregonians thankful that they do not live where bitter weather is the rule instead of the exception.

A long-overdue execution is sched uled to take place at the Orego Penitentiary January 8. The subject for the noose is one Math Jancigaj, who indulged in the not uncommon pastime of killing a girl who refused to marry him. There were no ex-tenuating circumstances in the case: the fellow was not insane, but just plain devilish. Upon this showing the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and Judge Mc-Bride sentenced him to death. Jancigaj belongs to that class of men whom can neither live with nor from. There will be plenty get away from. of them left after this man is gone

generous estimates. Park ceeper Mische found use for but \$20. ses of the fund of \$68,000 appropri ated the first of the year for the sup-port of the public parks of the city He was equal to the emergency, how ever, and asked for "the balance without designating the use to which t was to be devoted. The trifling 'balance" of \$47,032 was held up for the present, pending explanation the members of the Park Board, course the Park Commissioners w Why should an unexhausted it all. balance of any appropriation revert to the general fund?

Portland to be in two baseball leagues next season? It seems so. No one will doubt the ability of "magnates" to start in on the experiment but what about the finish? The bush ness of baseball isn't always profitable; two clubs in rival leagues in a town the size of Portland doesn't look like a sound proposition. Possibly fan-dom may divide interest between two organizations. What then? All interested in the subject will learn before the season is two months old. One thing is reasonably certain: attention will not be equally divided.

If," says the Savannah (Ga.) News "Mr. Bryan is nursing an idea that he may be a candidate again, he might as well make up his mind at once that will never again have the solid sup port of the South. Indeed, it is doubt ul if he would have any support at all in the South for the nomination The vote in Georgia ought to convince him that this state at least is convinced that there is no use trying further to

The hearing in the case of Mae L Otis, for conspiring to kill her mother, was begun in the Chicago Municipal Court Wednesday. The defense will set up a "new disease," L e., "moral anaesthesia," in extenuation of the unnatural crime. By way of explanation this disease is said to be "a deadening of the moral perceptions," from which it appears that there is nothing new about it except the name.

Now that the holiday is past with all its football triumphs and defeats. its glory and humiliation, it may be a good plan for the freshmen, seniors and intermediates to set up an innova-tion by suspending activities and going into those things they were sent to college for. June hath her victories as well as November. And they are more important and lasting

Merely as a reminder, compare the aggressive, hopeful, self-confident spirit with which Portland will tackle its manifold business activities this morn ing after a day's rest, with the timidity of one year ago, when financia clouds hung low on the horizon. Recovery is complete.

Yesterday, in speaking of Dr. D. K. Pearsons and his work for the small colleges The Oregonian said that he had "accumulated his wealth from ris of real estate values in this city." Read "his city." Dr. Pearsons, a native of Vermont, has resided in Chicago since

Notable fact it is that though the

number of "dry" counties in Oregon steadily increases, the revenues of the United States from the liquor traffic in Oregon as steadily grow. Here's the old question again, "Does prohibition prohibit?

The City Council now turns about and votes to give the Southern Pacific on Fourth street a year longer. But is that long enough to save the Coun-

Having heard from Boni about Sagan and Anna, we shall next learn about the precious Boni. It's a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Dorando's macaroni was too much for Hayes' Manhattan cocktails,

IMPORT DUTY ON PAPER AND PULP American Trust Advances Price of Pro

duct and Holds Down Wages. John Norris, chairman of committ n paper, American Newspaper Publish ers' Association, has prepared and su mitted a brief to the lariff revision committee in which he sets forth the committee in which he sets forth the conduct of the Paper Trust. He vigor-ously profests against "the methods of the dark lantern and the sandbag." Mr. Norris shows that the burden of higher cost has been borne by the newspapers, with no compensation to labor engaged in its making, with decreased revenue to the Government and with disturbance to all interested except the trust. Here are a few of the facts presented:

with disturbance to all interested except the trust. Here are a few of the facts presented:

Newspapers have been made to bear anothe burdens as a result of the advance in 1807 of \$12 per 100 in the price of paper. Approximately 1,200,000 tons of news print paper are used in the United States annually, costing consumers in excess of \$50,000,000 per annum. As a result of the unjustifiable advance of 1907, one paper, the Bultimure American, was taxed \$60,000 per annum. Another paper, the Philadelphia inquirer, was taxed \$100,000 per annum. Preliminarily 1 call attention to the fact that because of a taker dispute between the International Paper Company and its employees, covering a period of three months, since August 1, 1908, the output of the market was reduced about 105,000 tons. This curtailment of production has been availed of by paper makers generally to mark up the price of news print paper this week to \$15 per ton New York or \$20 per ton in excess of the price which prevailed when the ways and means committee considered this schedule 12 years ago and \$15 per ton in excess of the time which would prevail under normal conditions. Please note that the publisher—not the laborer, nor the paper maker—is asked to pay this bill for industrial warfare. We will show from its annual regorts that the International Paper Company, with all of its antiquated outfl; and its 5 subsidiary companies that sap its earnings has made an actual profit of \$8.70 per ton, or \$29 per cent upon all the paper in nas turned out in ten years and that its over of production has been \$30.02 per ton or \$1.51 per 100 pounds and that its average price during the ten years which have clapsed since the passage of the Dingley bill has been \$4.31 per ton, or \$2.19 per 100 pounds delivered, at increase, of \$1.91 per ton over the price at which paper was sold when the Dingley bill was passed, July 24, 1807.

It will probably be surprising to the general mubile to learn that labor in

It will probably be surprising to the general public to learn that labor in saper mills in the United Staets is said less than in Canada. Mr. Norris

says:

Paper can be made cheaper at Millinockett. St. Croix and Berlin than in Canada. Labor is paid less here then in Canada and we hold that the protective principle previded for in the Republican platform does not apply to paper, because of
this treatment of labor by paper makers,
and because of this cheapness of cosh of
home production as compared with forcign production. We will show that the
Dingley bill increased the duty on ground
wood 48 per cent and on news print paper
48 per cent and that the outcome of the
present policy has been to increase the exports. There has been a transformation in
the paper situation. Instead of exporting
paper, we are importing pulp.

In proof of the charge of low wages Mr. Norris quotes from the report of the New York Bureau of Labor which shows that in 1906, paper workers skilled and unskilled, received \$1,92 per akilled and unnkilled, received \$1,32 per day; in Masachusetts, the average wage in 1905 was \$1.53 per day; in Wisconsin in 1907, the wage was \$1.48 per day; the census report for 1305 shows that 65,694 persons employed received an average of \$5.22 per week, or \$1.55 per day. Mr. Norris concludes this phase of the subject as follows: his phase of the subject as follows:
Instead of giving to labor the rewards
which protection was designed to confer,
he paper makers have treated their labor
worse than any other industry has done,
line the first of August. 1993, a protracted
truggle was carried on between the International Paper Company and its employes
over a question of a reduction of 5 per
ent in wares—the contest entailing a loss
belief and the contest entailing a loss
belief and other items exceeding \$1,200,
1905, all of which must uitimately be borne
by the newspaper publishers, under the
trovisions of your tariff schedule.

The brief shows wherein American

The brief shows wherein American newspapers are at a great disadvan-tage as compared with Canada and with England: yet naturally, the advantage would be on our side. Mr. Norris says: would be on our side. Mr. Norris mays: I have aminent authority for the statement that American mills can make paper cheaper than Canadian mills. I refer to Sir William Van Horne, the wresident of the Laurentide Paper Company, of Canada, which produces 164 tons of news print paper per day, or double the quantity that all Canada uses. He said the advantage of the American mills over the Canadian mills was as follows:

A supply of skilled labor. Cheaper cost.
Adequate home market.

juste home market. Cheaper mill supplies, Cheaper first cost of machinery

Cheaper first cost of machinery, cheaper repairs and maintenance. Lower scean rates for export. Lower marine insurance on exports. He emitted, hower, the most importa advantage which the American mills her Canada is handicapped by excessive countries. In the north country, it costs per cent more to operate in Winter than other measure. her seasons. Mr. Norris presents a mass of evi-

dence of combinations and other ille galities which will certainly make the tariff commission sit up and take no-

The Self-Interest of Bryan

Baltimore News.

Mr. Bryan is in an embarrassing position. Although he has run for the
Presidency three times, he is a young Presidency three times, he is a young man, comparatively speaking, and so far as the question of age is concerned he might be a candidate for the honor anytime within the next 20 years. That being the fact, it must be an exceedingly difficult thing for him to say something that will absolutely eliminate himself from all future consideration for the Presidency and at the same time announce that he will continue to keep up his interest in politics and in the reforms for which he and his party stand.

party stand.

This would come particularly hard at a time when he has just seen his party fairly well united behind his party fairly well united behind his candidacy and apparently giving him cordial support. Politics is Mr. Bryants business. He is the editor of a news-paper that lives on political support. To cut loose from ever being the party leader again, therefore, entails upon him a heavy pecuniary sacrifice, for the reason that no one will care as much about the Commoner if it is the organ of a candidate who has been organ of a candidate who has been finally disposed of. Moreover, Mr. Bryan may wish to go to the Senate from Nebraska. There again an irrevocable decision not to be a candidate for a fourth term might be embarrassing and leave him shorn of much of the politi cal power he now wields.

Fate and the Gould Family. Detroit (Mich.) Free Press. What Nemesis is on the trail of the

children of Jay Gould?
The maritial infelicities of one are the sport of two continents. Those of sport of two continents. Those of another entertain his fellow-country-men unceasingly. In the scene of the father's victories the oldest son's financial prestige is in eclipse. Only the one daughter redeems the Gould name. Her pietles smack of penance for the inherited or acquired faults of the others.

the others.

The name of Gould, once whispered in awe, has become a joke and a byword in the market and in the social hall. Why?

Are the sins of the father being visited upon the children of the first generation? The Jay Gould fortune was come in dishoner. Its applies marked

sown in dishonor. Its up-piling marked the dawn of high finance in this coun-iry. Methods, then new, now widely copied, placed in its architect's hands the savings of the multitude. It was ill-gotten wealth but it lasted the lifetime of its getter and seemed to dis-prove ancient maxims.

prove ancient maxims.

Does fate exist after all? Is there a
power that sits grimly watching our
doings and waiting to enforce the penalty for our misdeeds?

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC OPINION South Ought to Take Direction of

the Democratic Party. Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, It is useless to be timid or evasiv the discussion of political affairs past, present or future. The party must rid itself of Bryan leadership, or drag on a hopeless and useless exist ence until annihilation ends it. Mr Bryan has for 12 years been a drag on the Democracy and an insuperable ba to its success. He is a dreamer, a vagarist and a time-server who has vagarist and a time-server who has tried to be all things to all men, who has juggled with Democracy for his own purposes and dallied with the false doctrines of other parties with the hope of winning votes for himself. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of life-long Democrats have supported him in three campaigns when they had no confidence in his political steadfastness, no faith in his political wisdom and no hope of winning. They supported him because of their loyalty to their party and not through confidence in him or hope of success.

Macon (Gs.) Telegraph.

That the Nebraskan was defeated the third time is no fault of The Telegraph's, as the earnest fight made in graph's, as the earnest fight made in these columns for Democracy under him testifies. In neither his second nor his third race did he make the showing that he did in the first one. He ran behind the state Democratic ticket in every Northern state, and as much as 170,000 votes in one of them, and nearly that much in others. What ceason for a fourth candidacy can be set against these facts? He is simply down and out. The thing for the Southern Democrats to do now is to assume an aggressive leadership within the National Democracy, not outside of it. It must resurrect the old side of it. It must resurrect the principles, which can never die as long as liberty lives, and apply them to modern conditions, and with them smoke the rascals out.

The next President of the United States must be a Democrat.

Savannah (Ga.) News The South has remained true to the party through many discouraging years. During this time the South has asked little and received less. It has deferred to the East and the West, and ferred to the East and the West, and seen written into the platform planks that it disapproved and nominations made that it would have preferred not made. Having abundantly demonstrated its loyalty and patriotism in losing campaigns in which it had no directing voice, it seems only fair and right that the South should be given the opportunity to direct a campaign of unqualitied Democracy.

EASY DIVORCE ENDS IN DAKOTA One Year's Residence by Applicant and Trial in Open Court,

New York Sun. A moral issue was submitted to the people of South Dakota November 3, when they were called upon to consider the new divorce law enseted on March 15, 1907, which provided for a year's residence by the applicant and trial in the open court at a regual term. The petition for the referendum was The petition for the referendum was signed by 5 per cent of the qualified electors, as the code required. The petitioners must have regarded the old lax divorce law permitting constructive service, six months' residence and dark closet proceedings as a good thing for South Dakota; and it was not astonishing that Sioux Falls, which referenses tredited by its divorce mill. not astonishing that Sioux Falls, which notoriously profited by its divorce mill, was strongly represented. In default of the filling of such a petition the new law would have stood as enacted. Challenged by the petitioners and their parasites, it now has the sanction of the people and the example set by South Dakota is likely to be followed in spirit of self-reproach by other states which have not been in a possition to cast a stone at her.

states which have not been in a po-sition to cast a stone at her. Causes for divorce are immorally nu-merous in several of the states. Per-haps unmorally would be the apt word to use, for some of the causes for which divorce is granted may be re-garded as mere fictions prompting conspiracy between the parties to the suit and their lawyers to sever the marriage relation. Divorce reform alms to eliminate the filmsy pretexts for separation and freedom, but as in for separation and freedom, but as I for separation and freedom, but as in those states where they are stamped with validity transient residence and secret hearinge are allowed, the first step in divorce reform is to prohibit such abuse of procedure. Publicity discourages applications to the courts for divorce on fictitious and merely frivolous grounds, and in a state that insists upon an adequate term of resi-dence divorce colonies cannot be fos-tered.

The action of the people of South The action of the people of South Dakots will make a stir in every state of the Union that is cursed by had divorce laws, and reformers will be emboldened to renew their attack upon the evil in the Legislatures.

Death Vindicates Naturally Lazy Man

Philadelphia Record.

Death has just ended the career of Richard Silmmer, long known as the laxlest man in Miliville. N. J., but with his death comes the announcement from physicians who attended him that the unfortunate man had been grossly misrepresented. Silimmer could not be induced to work. He said he feit too tired. Efforts to have him do something for the support of his wife and five small children were unavailing. His little ones went out to beg and the authorities caused his arrest. It was no use. He simply could not be induced to reform, and he was sent to jail. That accomplished nothing, for when the man emerged the situation was not improved. Once not long ago charitably-inclined residents who wished to do something for the famthe unfortunate man had been grossiy

ago charitably-inclined residents who wished to do something for the family sent Silmmer a load of wood. He refused to accept it because it was not cut.

Nobody had a good word for the man, but when the doctors were called to attend him in his last liness they found that he had been suffering for love time with an organic disease. long time with an organic disease which supped all his vitality and left him weak and practically helpless. They said he had never merited his unpleasant notoriety for laziness.

Balzac's "Little Fortress" House.

London Telegraph.

Admirers of Salzac who come to
Paris will hereafter have an opportunity of visiting a museum specially tunity of visiting a museum specially devoted to souvenirs of the writer. It consists of the quaint old house and garden in the Rue Raynouard, at No. 47, which he inhabited many years and where he wrote a number of his best works. Curiously enough, the house recalls one of the most difficult periods of his life, when, it is said, he was hunted and persecuted by debtors to an alarming extent. He selected the house, it is stated, purposely as a sort of harbor of refinge from duns. It has no direct entrance from the Rue sort of harbor of refuge from duns. Ithas no direct entrance from the Rue
Raynouard, and one has first to pass
through the hall of another house and
go down two flights of stairs to a
courtyard below. The house, which is
a small building and which the French
would only call a "pavilion." is entered from this courtyard, and has a
little garden at the back. At one aide
of the garden there is a steep wall
down the side of the hill, giving the
place the appearance of a little fortress.

Of Elastic Origin.

Providence (R. L) Bulletin.
The death is announced of the inventor of the gas meter. The idea of the gas meter is supposed to have been suggested by a curious device which archaeologists identify as the emblem of the original Ananias Club.

THESE VARIOUS FOLLIES Situation in Oregon and the Situaclon in Kansas.

Kansas City Journal. Oregon has a law (if an admittedly nconstitutional act of the Legislature may be called a law) providing for the luction of United States Senators by a vote of the people at large. The members of the Legislature are pledged to disregard their oath to support the Constitution of the United States and to voice the selection of a Senator made by the people, instead of themselves selecting a Senator as that Con-stitution requires them to do. This arrangement has led to a strange omplication. The people elected a Republican Legislature and a Democratic Schator. Now the question with Republican Legislators is whether

Republican Legislators is whether the most popular thing will be to follow the so-called law and elect a Democratic United States Senator, or for-sake the law and stick to the party and elect a Republican Senator.

The situation in Kansas is little less ridiculous. The Republican party chose Mr. Bristow for Senator, but elected to the Legislature only 32 Bristow men out of a total of 118 Republican members. Eighty-six of the 118 were not Bristow men. It is generally believed that today Mr. Bristow would fall to carry the state at an ordinary election at which all voters had the right to yote. The question would fall to carry the state at an ordinary election at which all voters had the right to vote. The question with these 85 members now is whether to vote according to their own convictions as the United States Constitution requires them to do or be whipped into line by the primary election law.

Laws providing for the popular elec-tion of Senators depend for their effi-cacy upon the suposed cowardice of politicians. In Kanisas, members of the Legislature are compelled under the Legislature are compelled under penalty of party censure to surrender the right to elect Senators—a right guaranteed and a duty imposed by the Constitution. In Alabama even the Governor is compelled to surrender his constitutional right to appoint a Senator in case a vacancy occurs. He is compelled to appoint one of two "Senatorial pallbearers" elected by the people. All this is accomplished by party tyranny made effective by political cowardice.

owardice The Republicans of Oregon are re-The Republicans of Oregon are resorting to all sorts of expedients to get themselves out of their difficulty. The latest is the circulation of petitions among their constituents releasing them from their pledges. Evidently the one thing that has not occurred to them is to do right—to do their duty—to do as they are commanded to do by the Constitution they have sworn to support.

SARCASTIC HENNESSY MURPHY

Marvels at the Tributes Paid to a Catholic Patriot's Memory.

Catholic Patriot's Memory.

PORTLAND, Nov. 26.—(To the Editor.)—I see by your Washington dispatches that, with military pomp and splendor, an heroic statue of General Philip Henry Sheridan was unveiled in that city yesterday. The President of the United States and members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Senators, Representatives in Congress, veterans of the Civil War, and many others preminent in official life, as well as a large concourse of citizens, were assembled as a tribute to the dashing soldier of the Civil War, whose effigy was displayed to the public gaze for the first time.

What, are my ears deaf? Was not this man Sheridan a Catholic? By what authority was \$50,000 of the people's money squandered for the apotheosis of a Catholic? What kind of days have come upon us, with Salem

theosis of a Catholic? What kind of days have come upon us, with Salem ecclesiastically on the bum, Eugene so dry that the cows and horses are drinking booze, and back there at the National capital the minions of the Pope cost is boone and their second in horses. cast in bronze and their praises sung by the Nation's chiefs? But harken to the President of the United States? In all history we have no greater instance of subordination of self, of the exalting of a lofty ideal over merely material well-being among the people of a great nation, than was shown by our own people in the Civil

But wait. Does not Historian Henry But wait. Does not Historian Henry Cabot Lodge state that those most signally honored in our Civil War, were not only Catholics—bad enough in itself—but Irish? I tell you, sir, the country is going to the faradiddies! And again from President Roosevelt in the same address:

And again from President the same address: We should keep steadily before our minds the fact that Americanism is a question of principle, of purpose, of idealism, of char-acter; that it is not a matter of birthplace.

What creed does not enter into the genius of our patriotism? Well, by flapjacks! Is not this treason to the bill of rights? What keeps our seal from going to seed, if not

Mongering a solemn creed with solemn leer. Attuned to the music of the creed-hawks and graveyard?

graveyard?

What is the matter with the sheep-walkers, those bucolic correspondents who never get off the beaten track and think as their ancestors thunk before the flood? They must know that a wallop at the Catholics is very popular with pious men of moderate understanding and helps a return of prosperity to the collection plate.

Happy were we all born bull-brained sectarians, all born with a Christian talent to dissipate an emetic in a

sectarians, all bord with a Chitatian talent to dissipate an emetic in a brother's face, and Mr. Editor, as Senator Killfeather says, "is it not time to clean out the Oxygen stables?" J. HENNESST MURPHY.

Can't Stampede Georgia.

Mr. Roosevelt thinks that if he had run for President he would have carried Georgia. 'Ifs are quickly said, eves when they don't mean much Georgia likes Mr. Roosevelt; there is no doubt about that 'As a wild well and the said of the s Georgia like 31. As a wild-cat killer and writer for the magazines he is re-garded as a leader of his class. But Georgia tan't in the least attracted by Georgia isn't in the least attracted by his politics. The vote in the recent election doesn't show so much of Republican gains as it does Democratic losses through indifference. It may please Mr. Roosevelt to think he could have carried Georgia; we all know better, but it doesn't hurt any to have him think so. him think so.

New Bedford (Mass.) Standard,
Bets on the endurance of the second
Cuban republic are already being made
in Havana. It is only a question of
time. Cuba is certain to become a part
of the big American Republic.

Only a Question of Time

MEREST TRIFLES.

w. my little man, you are accused of an another boy and knocking out one teeth." "Scuse me, jedge, two of "The average family in America comprises 5.5 persons." "I guess I'm the 6 of this family." murmured Paw Hoptond a triffe acridity—Louisvijle Courier-Journal.

No Danger-Excited woman-Are you going to run away with me? Reckless driver slightly intoxicated)—Sorry, mum; butbut I can't oblige you. I'm mar-married already.—Judge.

Before we were married you said you'd lay down your life for me, she sobbed. "I knew it," he returned solemnity, "but this confounded flat is so tiny there's no place to lay anything down."—Harper's Bazar.

The Dominic—Why are you analous for me to dine with you on Thankagiving, my roung friend? Freddis—Cause dad said he wouldn't go to the expense of a turkey unless some one should come to dinner—Puck. Vicar of Poppleton—I hear you have been over to Ippleton Church the last two Sundays, Bates. How would you like it if your cattle strayed into somebody else's field? Bates—I shouldn't object. If so be the pasture was better!—Punch.