# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1909.

"PLEDGES" FROM CANDIDATES. They who insist that the voters have a right to instruct their representatives to de certain important things miss the whole point of objection to "pledges." The point is that some of the voters-a mere fraction of them-have not the right to "in-

Candidates for important positions are representatives of parties, of policies and of principles. But a small faction arises which insists that "pledges" shall be taken, and threatens the candidate with defeat if he do not take them. Yet no majorpledges; neither do they wish to be driven out of their party and away from its general purposes by voting for the policy of the opposite party, in order to defeat the pledge-takers in their own. This is the remedy of abating the huisance by pulling down

Here, for example, is Senator Nottingham, of Multnomah. He didn't wish to "take the pledge." He declared at first he wouldn't take it. But, terrorized by a few factionists who threatened him with defeat if he continued his refusal, he finally "fell in." Senator Barrett, of Washington, was another. The "Statement" men-Democrats among them-frightened him, and he yielded. These, however, and all others who took the pledge. would have been elected just the same if they hadn't taken it. By taking it they went directly against their party and their own purposes. The Republican candidates who re-fused got in the general election about the same vote as those who were

scared into making the promise. The names of Nottingham and Barrett are used in no-invidious or exclusive way. They are types of all the rest who didn't see through it all and took pledges to get votes. Once committed, they were too weak to break the bond.

ce more the point is this: small fraction of the people is not the people; a small faction of a party is not a party. The general election in June did not turn on Statement One at all, but on factional differ-ences outside of it. One faction, not itself believing it, caught it up, using "the Statement" as a cry against another faction, as a means of getting recognition in a party or control of it. A lot of them got into the Legislature by the expedient; then how they did, in the pinch, set up a wail, or emit a squeal, like rats caught in a trap!

Again, while it is certain that the people have a right to expect a particular course of action on the part of their representatives in great or important matters, no small fraction has a right to assume to be the peo ple and to intimidate or terrorize candidates with the pretense that they are the people. The remedy for the evil is in the courage of candi-Moreover, the right of instruction is so liable to abuse that the candidate who has the courage and spirit that would fit him to be a representative of the people will be extremely cautious about making promises and taking pledges that may commit him to a course of action which later he may disapprove, and which may run counter to the whole purposes of his party and the will of a majority of the people.

Least wise of all persons are those who mistake the cry of small factions that seize any notion or expedient that time or circumstance may offer, for to grief, always.

## OUR WASTEFUL GOVERNMENT.

The monthly comparative statement issued by the Government shows that January there was an increase of \$15,542,842 in the deficit. This is a matter of \$500,000 per day, and, as the deficit for the seven months ending January 31 is \$79,814,443, it is quite clear that we are starting in the new calendar year with an extravagance even more pronounced than it was last There was in January \$17,244, 182 in civil and miscellaneous expenditures, \$11,030,366 for war purposes, and \$9,313,386 for the Navy, all of these departments showing heavy increases. The United States is a great country and has such a wealth of resources that, were the expenditure actually necessary, we could complacency a deficit of \$500,000 per day between income and expense.

The most unpleasent feature of the growing deficit is the prodigal wastefulness which is responsible for no small portion of this deficit. Regardless of whether it is coal for the battleship fleet, forage for Manila or lumber for Panama, no business-like method for buying where supplies are the cheapest has ever been followed by the Government. The meshes of red tape and the ignorance of employes of the Government are so much in evidence in all transactions that economy is impossible. The Navy offers a good illustration of this policy of wasteful-

ness run riot. After noting that the estimates for the current year for the Navy call for the expenditure of \$122,000,000, a one-third of this amount will be This writer calls attention to wasted. the fact that in ten years the cost of the Navy has doubled, and in fifteen years it has quadrupled. Figures are presented, showing that it is easily ossible to maintain and repair a Navy of twice the fighting strength of our own for \$77,000,000 per year. Commenting on these figures, which are

present year, it can be operated for \$10,000,000 less annually than ours costs at the present time. Why? Simply because the management of the present Naval establishment is not military; it is political.

clans in the Government positions with business men who will expect and insist on Government expenditures showing results approximating those at-tained in private business, we shall continue to face unpleasant deficits.

#### LET THE TIMBER GO.

Suggestion is made that logged off lands unfit for agriculture should be taken possession of by the state, or acprinciple, and used for the purposes of reforestation. There is a good idea in this suggestion, but it may be doubted whether it can be put into execution and practice under our political system. The politicians and the officials, during the time necessary for the growth of the timber, would cost the state many times more than the timber would be worth. It is impossible under our system to establish and maintain the rules of forestation and reforestation pursued in various countries of Europe. With us the main object would not protection and restoration of the forests, but maintenance of a horde of officials, at the gen-eral expense, and "pledges" would be exacted for the purpose, as they have been exacted from great numbers, perhaps most of the members of the Legislature of Oregon, by persons who want salaries raised and the number of offices increased. Are not "the people" entitled-inquiry is-to get what they want? And who are the people, save or except those who can force members of the Legislature, as a condition of their ejection, o take piedges and to make promses? The remainder of the people the great body of them-are "not in it"-whether it is one "statement" or another.

Logged-off lands unfit for agriculcould be made of value for growth of timber-as great in value as ever. But our political and official system will never permit it, ex-cept at a cost to the general body of taxpayers for support of politicians and officials, of far greater aggregate sums than the timber would be worth. These results, however, would be but rome addition to the price we pay for submission to "the will of the pee-pul." Yet it would be better

CHEESE INSPECTION AT TILLAMOOK. It is a singular trait of human nature that many men will not act for their own best interest unless the law compels them to do it. On the other hand, some are ready to do the most sensible and at the same time most profitable thing without compul-The Tillamook cheese makers sion. belong to the latter class. Some cor-respondents of The Oregonian who plead for the right to sell infected

to let the timber go.

milk belong to the former. There have always been at Tillamook a number of men who strove to pro duce and market a superior grade of chese, and they succeeded so well that they made a reputation for their product which had a considerable money value. Then, as often happens in similar circumstances, a class of men appeared who tried to trade upon the reputation which the honest cheesemakers had earned. They put upon the market an inferior grade, which they sold under the name of Tillamook cheese. At first they received the same price as the honest men, but presently the fraud was

The result was that the reputation

of every factory in Tillamook suffered. The innocent was punished for the sin of the guilty, as he usually is. of the people, or faction of a party, If some good and some had cheese go under the name of Tillamook, of course it will all sell at the price of the bad. To protect themselves from this injustice, the honest cheesemakers have formed an association and employed an inspector, who is to look after the sanitary condition of the factories and see that the milk brought in is clean, sweet and wholesome. The natural consequence of this arrangement will be a higher price for the goods which the factories put on the market. Probably the price will increase enough to pay for the inspection and return a profit besides. seems to be fair and right that every business which needs inspection should pay for it, since it gets the benefit. If the Tillamook cheesemakers admit the need of inspection and are willing to pay for it, why should not the beef the will of the people, and bank on it trust do the same thing? Why not for their own advantage. They come the barbers and the doctors and the milkmen?

SKY SAILING. Absorbed with the automobile and its development; with electric rallways and wireless telegraph and the increased speed developed on the rails, the people of the United States do not realize to what an extent the neroplane movement has grown in France. ording to a moderate estimate, there are under construction in Paris and vicinity at the present time not less than 350 of these machines. These are in most cases experimental, the designer preferring to presecute his labors in eace and in the end present a perfected machine to the attention of the espondent of the New York Automobile that there are fifty orders waiting for the Wright aeroplane for the use of American sportsmen next season, while many shops are busy on machines for French sportsmen. In addition to this, many competent engineers are quietly building their own machines on various and constantly

improved models. This activity is greatly stimulated, if not largely due to the fact that the stinging rebuke to Richard Strauss sum of something like \$250,000 is and his followers, whose unseemly

awaiting to be won for aeroplane performances. It is the general opinion that the development of the aeroplane will proceed on sporting lines, as did the automobile. The use of both of these machines will be developed later-probably in stress of war. Wilbur Wright, a prince in the realm of aerial navigation, contends that the flying machine is eventually a military proposiwriter in McClure's magnzine says that tion. While he admits that it will naturally attract the daredevil spirit of adventure and lead for a while in the realm of sport, its greatest future is for use with armies. Here, he conceives, it will take the place of cavairy and furnish an instrument with which the enemy can be constantly harassed. He foresees that in the immediate future hundreds of these machines will be attached to every regiment. With the enthusiasm of an inventor, Mr.

any greater than on an automobile, and he adds: "In my opinion it is This is a forcible rethan aloft." Until we succeed in replacing politi- minder of the pity expressed by a he was 26 years old and put it sailor in a gale at sea for the unhappy folk that live on shore when in stress of storm:

Poolhardy chaps who live in towns What danger are they all in. Who now lie quaking in their beds For fear the roof will fail in.

In view of all these things, proven and foreshadowed—the automobile, the wireless telegraph and the zeroplane-how tame and far outgrown seems the prophecy of Mother Shipton quired by the state on some equitable that once staggered and called forth protest and denial from the world!

PROSPERITY'S PROSPECTS. The short month of February in Portland started off Monday building permits of more than \$465,000 and with real estate transfers of \$113,-000, including one \$10 transaction in which the actual price paid was in excess of \$40,000. Despite the pushing of construction work throughout the Winter, there is more building under way at this time than at any corresponding period in the history of the city, and the activity in real estate is unprecedented for this season of the year. In view of the unusually severe weather in January, trade suf-fered somewhat, but the strength of the general situation is reflected in a gain of 25 per cent in bank clearings over those of January, 1908.

Although the Spring colonist rates of the milroads have not yet become effective, a heavy immigrant travel has already set in and Portland and other ocalities in the Pacific Northwest are daily gaining new people at an unpre-cedented rate. The wheat trade of Portland, which in former years was the all-important factor in our commercial prosperity, still contributes many millions to the wealth of the country, but that it is no longer a neessity is shown by the January export figures, which were more than 1,250,-000 bushels less than for the same month last year. The people in the rich territory tributary to Portland no onger place all of their eggs in one basket, and dairying, fruitgrowing, livestock and lumbering have come to the front so rapidly that the former prestige of wheat has been weakened. For all that, this city is, and for many years will remain, the largest wheat-exporting port on the Pacific Coast, and flour milling and incidental industries will prosper as the wheat indus-

Portland has started the new year under most favorable auspices, and nothing short of a National calamity can check the momentum which is now rapidly gaining. There is nothing haphazard or accidental about this prosperity movement now getting under way. It is simply due to the discovery by thousands of new people that this city and the territory tributary offers to all classes opportunities of a nature unobtainable elsewhere.

### MENDELSSOHN.

Persons who like to celebrate cenennial anniversaries can gratify their taste abundantly this year, for it fairly swarms with them. There never was another year which brought There so many great men into the world as 1809. Already we have commem-orated more of them than any ordinary year can claim, and the list is only begun. Mendelssohn comes next. He was born on February 3, 1809, nine days before Lincoln and Darwin. Like most musicians he was a precoclous youth, giving successful concerts when he was in his ninth year and composing his greatest work, the overture to the "Midsummer Night's the Dream," when he was 17; but, unlike the limit of the weakness of poor many of them, he was reared in the human nature. lap of luxury and educated not only but in everything else which was supposed to adom and improve the mind at the beginning of the last century. Some critics seem to believe that these epicurean privieges sapped the rugged vigor of Mendelssohn's genius and gave to his compositions that somewhat effeminate and languishing cast which is so un-

like the productions of Bach. At any rate, the music of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, to give him his complete name, seldom goes very Its beauty is undeniable, but t lies pretty near the surface and is fairly obvious. There was a time when his songs were thought to be the most lovely things in the world, far superior to those of Schumann and Robert Franz, but nobody thinks so As a matter of fact Men now. deissohn's songs are obsolete. A great deal of his other music has followed them into oblivion, but not all of it. The comparative neglect of Mendelssohn for the last quarter of a century contrasts vividly with the vogue he enjoyed during his brief lifetime. He only lived some 39 years, but from his boyhood until his death he was believed to be the greatest of all composers. His fame completely overshadowed Schumann, Chopin, Wagner and all the rest of the demigods, but as soon as he was safely in the grave there came a reaction. The others took their turn at being famous for a period brief or lasting, and Mendelssohn retired into the

shadows. Now his hundredth anniversary brings him out into the light again. We are told by the Paris cor- Musical societies everywhere commemorating him and connoisseurs are discovering that there was something, after all, in the reputed genius of the luxury-loving Jew. For a little while we shall hear Mendelssohn programmes at all the concerts. haps we shall continue to hear them forever more, and perhaps not. There is a suspicion afloat that part of the new enthusiasm for Mendelssohn is made to order to provide a subtle but productions are the scandal and hame of your staid old disciple of the classics. Ten days ago Strauss' new opera, or whatever it is, called "Elektra," was brought forth in Dresden with a fearful clatter of bass drums and outlandish screeching of horns. The Evening Post relates that Strauss told Schumann-Heink, who is the prima donna of the monstrosity, that her part "was not singing at all. All she had to do was groan, moan and sigh." The Post congratulates New Yorkers because "Salome" is on the stage there, so that they can compare Strauss and Mendelssohn for themselves and see which they like

Except his music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn's most enduring music seems to have been his oratorios. These have always been popular. The airs, "The Lord This navy, personnel being equal, could wright further declares that, while is Mindful of His Own," from St. Paul, There would have been the annihilate ours in a couple of hour of there is a certain amount of danger and "Oh, Rest in the Lord," from Ellighting wery allowance for the

extraordinary expenses of our Navy in the with a flying machine, it need not be jah, are known to everybody who can are just as beautiful as if nobody knew more risky to be on the Paris streets them but a few artistic exquisites. Mendelssohn composed St. Paul when the stage in Dusseldorf in 1836. His other great oratorio, Elijah, was given first in August, 1846, at the Birmingham musical festival. Haydn's Creation came the day before it, and Handel's Messiah followed on the day after, but from the accounts Mendelssohn carried off the laurels of the festival. The people went wild over his dramatic interpretation of the prophet's character. The whole of the first part of the oratorio had to be repeated, and Prince Arthur was moved to write the elated composer a letter of felicitation, in which he called him the restorer of "the wor-ship of true art," and called him "the great master who makes us conscious of the unity of his conception through the whole maze of his creation." is questionable whether King Edward would display as much enthusiasm over a mere oratorio, whatever he might do at an exhibition game of

bridge. One of Mendelssohn's best pieces his "Lobgesang," was written for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the invention of printing at Leipsic. Guttenberg's statue was unveiled on June 24, 1840, and Mendelssohn's music was played the next It pleased the people so well day. that they made a torchlight procession in his honor and called him out to make a speech, much as we do in America when one of our great artists or composers achieves a high triumph. Mendelssohn died so young that some may think the world lost better music than any he actually produced, but this is unlikely. The pieces he wrote when he was 17 were superior to anything he did later in life.

The jewel of consistency seems to be lost in the shuffle at Salem. of the unfortunates who was obliged to explain his vote for Senator has just introduced a bill taking the control of the prisoners out of the hands of the Sheriff and giving it to the County Court. As the quaetlon was passed on by the last Legislature and the people at the election last June, under a referendum vote, decided against the County Court contention by a majority of more than 30,000, it is somewhat peculiar that the present attempt should be made to thwart the general wishes. By what line of reasoning do we reach the conclusion that the wishes of the people must be obeyed in electing a Democratic Senator in a Republican state, and disobeyed in the matter of the care and custody of prisoners?

Well, this is the arrangement: Bourne is Senator; Gatens is to be Governor till it can be known whether Chamberlain will be seated, and if he shall be seated, then perhaps Benson will be nominal or putative Governor; -and Bob Caples meanwhile is to represent the majesty of the Gov-ernor of Oregon, passing into the Senate as the colleague of Bourne at Washington. The Oregonian, for the present, refrains from comment. For the citizen's pride in the dignity and achievement of Oregon, for the present, must be full,

The candidates for the Legislature-Republicans-who "took the statement"-pledged themselves by it to vote against their political princi-ples and all the surest convictions of their lives. How can they expect the Senate of the United States to "go behind the returns?" The protest against the necessity of voting for Chamberlain, and the protest to the Senate against seating him, are about

notice that Dr. Owens bill for sterilization of insane criminals has passed one branch of the Legislature. Now, since there is prospect that it may become a law, the suggestion may be in order that the commission on insanity and the commission on sterilization shall be and the same. Thus matters will be expedited and there will be good reason in a multitude of cases quick work by the lunacy end of the ommission.

The Legislatures of Iowa, Missouri and Texas have introduced bills taxing bachelors, presumably to incline their hearts toward matrimony. The Oregon Legislature, under the inspira of Dr. Owens-Adulr, seems disposed to make matrimony impos for a large class of men. The fashions in lawmaking depend largely upon longitude, apparently.

Search history in vain for a ruler who had greater sympathy for the plain people than Abraham Lincoln, or higher ideals of government by the people. This great American, it will be remembered, did a giant's work in building the Republican party. What, think you, would be Lincoln's attitude toward Statement No. 1 and its results?

The State Senate has passed the bill requiring a physician's certificate preliminary to marriage. Should this become law, it may in effect increase the number of nasty affairs known as trial marriages, that have neither divine nor legal sanction, for the man or will attain the end sought in some way.

has never kissed, sworn, chewed or smoked should now try them all to see which one it was that would have killed him. He is old enough to try the experiment for the instruction of the young. The proposed increase of salary of a

ortant than raising the pay of the

The Minnesota man 79 years old who

President. A louse on the eyebrow ooks like a large bird to the nearsighted hunter. It is edifying to take note of the drastic Sunday legislation proposed by Senator Abraham, our Jewish brother from Douglas. For retaliation on the

"Christians" it's all right.

Portland Constable seems more

The United States has found a remarkably simple way to solve the problem of the trusts. If they can't collect the debts due them, how can they exist?

Uncle Ike Stephenson and Mr. Hopkins carried the primaries all right in their respective states; but that's all they did carry.

Glad that hatpin bill didn't pass. There would have been the bother

"GOVERNMENT BY PEOPLET" Keen Comment on Effort to Abolish Representative Government.

(Extract from an article, "England and the English; From an American Point of View," in Scribner's Magazine.)

In America, as in other democracies, our mistakes and our political troubles have mostly arisen from a wrong interpretation of "government by the people." It has never meant, and can ever be successful when it is interpreted as meaning, that each individual shall take on active part in government. This is the catch-penny doctrine, preached from the platform by the demagogue. The real spirit of "government by the people" is merely that they should at all times have con trol, and keep control, of their Governors as these Saxons have done. No one would dream of harking

back to the primitive days when ev-

ery man sewed together his own skins

for clothes and for foot-wear, made his own but, enught his own fish, killed each for himself his meat, and picked each for himself his berries, and was his own priest, his own physician and his own policeman. We now know that this was waste of time and energy. We find it more convenient, and more conductive to a long life, and a comfortable life, to divide ourselves up into bakers, and butchers, and tailors, and berry-pickers, and priests, and policemen, and physicians. It is only in politics that we grope blindly amongst primitive methods for a solution of the problem of government France with her fantastic theories, and what proved her horrible flasco, influenced our beginnings, and followed by that have come the Irish with their hatred of England and the English; and the mating of the French philosophy, and the Irish fact, have turned us aside from, and made us hesitating in, our allegiance to the only form of free government which has ever been successful in the world, and which is ours by ancestral right. It must be a poor race which cannot throw up from the mass of men a certain number whose wealth, leisure and ability fit them for the work of governing; just as others amongst us are best fitted to bake or brew, or teach or preach, or make clothes or hats, or to dig in the fields. To say that every man is fitted to govern is to hark back to the days when every man was his own huntsman, fisherman, cook and tailor. We have millions in America who

are just learning the alphabet of free government and they are still flattered by political parasites with loud voices and leather larynxes. Our parliaments and assemblies are filled not with the brawn and brains that have made America a great Nation in 50 years, but with the semi-successful, the slippery and resourceful who live on the people, and by the pople, and for them-He is but a mean American who be-

lieves that this will last. The time approaches when Americans will slough off this hampering political clothing, put upon them by Latin and Celtic parasites, and insist upon being governed by the best amongst them, by the wisest amongst them, by the successful amongst them, and not by those whose living is derived by governing others, because they cannot govern themselves. It is not because we are fools that the present condition continues, it is because we are weighed down with the responsibilities of nation-making. We have succeeded commercially and in all material ways marvellously. In 50 years we have become the rival of the strongest, and the commercial portent to which every finger in Europe points. Let this same energy be turned upon setting our domestic political affairs in order and the change in government will be as complete, and come as quickly, as in other matters. We have allowed our idlers to govern, with a splendid honor-roll of exceptions, we shall ere long insist our ablest shall take their places in the good old Saxon way.

#### BY ALL MEANS, SAVE THE SALMON. Two States Demand Laws to Protect Our Supply of Fish Food. PORTLAND, Jan. 31 .- (To the Editor.)

-In today's Oregonian comes the news that the Commission appointed by the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington to bring about harmony in the fish laws of the two states have met in Seattle and reached an agreement. The terms are these: Closed season from March 1 to May 1; Fall closed season from August 25 to September 10; Sunday closing; appropriation of \$2500 by each state; bounties of \$2.50 and \$5 on seals and sea Hons; the repeal of both initiative fish bills.

The sum and substance of the agreement is to throw the river wide open to any and all, to do his best to get the last fish that swims in the great river between May 1 and August 25 and be-tween September 10 and the following March 1, with a Sunday seal.

It is the same "old gag" that has been played like a shuttlecock on the people

of Oregon and Washington for the past 40 years; with the result that the great food supply of salmon in the Columbia River has been practically annihilated. This play to kill time and get the fish has been carried to the limit.

The people of the two states now de-mand that their Legislatures take a hand in the matter and do something in their interest and to save the fish as become law, it may in effect increase the number of nasty affairs known as trial marriages, that have neither divine nor legal sanction, for the man or woman who cannot secure a certificate the fish themselves. To this end let the entire gear in the river be divided by two, or possibly three, for a period of three or four years, and let the rejected gear be stored and placed beyond possible use; be liberal with appropriations for hatcheries and nurseries, and keep the young till they are ready for sea, and thus save them from their enemies that have been planted in the river by Government authority; and in four or five years the harvest will be plentiful, pro-portioned to the good seed sown.

This or similar legislation the people of the two states, yes, of the United States, of the world for that matter, demand. The farce of protecting the sal-mon from year to year by those en-gaged in its destruction has been played to the limit. If the two Legislatures cannot get down to business in this me or get out from under the power of the saimon-catchers, memorialize Congress to take charge of the river and possibly the Government may soon learn a thing or two, and finally save the fish; other-wise, in the failure to adopt one of the above alternatives, the people must bld goodbye to the Royal Chinook. W. HAMPTON SMITH.

#### Stone Age in the Men of '09. Baltimore News.

A mob, with eager and morbid joy, watched a man under the guillotine, in France. Again, in Pittsburg, nearly 2000 saw an Italian and a negro pound each other in the squarred circle, while less than 100 attended a great orchestral performance, given at the same hour. There's plenty of the Stone Age in man, in spite of the ethercalists.

ONE GUESS AT TAFT'S CABINET. Most Difficult Problem Is a Good Man for Secretary of the Treasury.

Springfield Republican It is probable that certain places on Mr. Taft's tentative Cabinet slate, talked over with Senator Knox, may be held open until the last moment. It is now believed that George von L. Meyer, thanks to the earnest insistence of Senator Lodge, will continue to have a seat at the next Cabinet table. This is evidently to be the reward for the Massachusetts Senator's labors for Mr. Taft prior to the Chicago gathering, and his brilliant work as presiding officer over the Republican National convention, and might properly be looked on as payment in full. This outcome will greatly please Mr. Lodge, no matter if his satisfaction does not widely appeal to Massachusetts folks. The most difficult problem which

The most difficult problem which the coming President has is to find a fit Secretary of the Treasury. Much wisdom will be needed there, as things are going, as well as the personality least calculated to offend certain popular prejudices. The search for just the right man in Chicago willing to respond to Mr. Taft's appeal appears to be of doubtful issue. Ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio, was early in Mr. Taft's mind, and, in the failure to find a man more free from the possibility from attack on the ground of alliance with corporate interests, ex-Governor with corporate interests, ex-Governor Herrick may be taken. As always, the Pacific Coast demands

eognition, and there are those who lieve that Richard A. Ballinger, of the State of Washington, ex-Land Commissioner, is likely to be the head of the Interior Department. In view of the acquaintance of General Luke E. Wright with Philippine matters his re tention at the head of the War Department, for a time at least, would not be surprising. It still looks as if George W. Wickersham, of New York, George W. Wickersham, of New York, might be Attorney-General. A slate which some people are betting on reads as follows: Secretary of State-Philander C. Knox, of

Secretary of the Treasury—Myron T. Her-ik, of Ohio. retary of War-Luke E. Wright, of General-Frank H. Hitchcock Postmaster-General—Frank H. Hitchcock, f Massachusetts. Secretary of the Navy—George von L. teyer, of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Bal-nger, of Washington. Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, I Iowa.

of Iowa.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor-Charles Nagel, of Missouri. But this is only a guess. Mr. Taft is not only keeping his own counsel, but there is warning from him of pains and penalties to be applied to anybody who shall tell that which he has learned from the President-elect.

#### CATHOLIC POPULATION OF U. S. Outside of Insular Possesions, It Numbers 14,235,451.

There are 14,235,451 Roman Catholics in the United States, according to the advance sheets of the 1909 Wiltzins Official Catholic Directory, published in Milwaukee. The statistics are furnished by the Arabbishess and Dishord by the Arabbishess and Dishord by the nished by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States after the taking of a census in all dioceses.

Adding to the 14,235,451 the number of Roman Catholics in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaiian Islands, brings the grand total of Catholics under the United States flag to 22,474,490, as compared with 12,653,600 Catholic subjects under the Brit-ish flag. The Catholic population of the 30 leading dioceses in the United States

| Л | is as follows:             |           |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|
| Л | New York                   | 1,219,920 |
| 1 | Chicago                    | 1,150,000 |
| 1 |                            |           |
| 1 | Brooklyn                   | 700,000   |
| 4 |                            | 525,000   |
| 1 | Tris (to dial alabela      | 525,000   |
| 1 | Distaburge                 | 425,000   |
| 1 | Pittaburg                  | \$75,000  |
| ı | Harriard                   | 265,000   |
| 1 | Hartford                   | 265,000   |
| 1 | Cleveland                  | 330,000   |
| 1 | Springfield                | 223,121   |
| 1 | Detroit                    | 267,000   |
| 1 | Spranton                   | 265,000   |
| 1 | St. Paul                   | 260,000   |
| 1 | Daltimore                  | 255,000   |
| 4 | Raltimore                  | 250,000   |
| 3 | Buffalo                    | 244,739   |
|   | Milwaukee                  | 225,000   |
| d | *Providence                | 222,000   |
| 4 | Tito structured processing | 2000      |

## The Ripened Fruit.

New York Sun.

Governor Hughes was unfortunate
in the moment.of his last allocution
in favor of direct nominations. On the same day Senator Davis, of Arkansas, child of the popular primary and Cali-ban-Pantaloon, of the Senate, was swishing the "red broom" of his rhe-toric, smelling blood and seeing revo-

A tupenny demagogue and a zany, projected into the Senate by the device which Governor Hughes so sincerely, so courageously, as we think, so unreasonably admires. The "Low Collared Rooster" of Arkansas is one

kind of product of that device.
On the same day in the Wisconsin Senate charges were made and supported not only by Democrats but by Republicans who are approximately the control of the Republicans who are partisans of Sen-ator La Follette, the father of the Wisconsin primary law, that his colleague, Isaac Stephenson, used large sums of money for the bribery and corruption at the primary elections by which he was nominated for re-election. The buffoon and ignoramus "popu-

Senator from Arkansas; the rich suspect in Wisconsin; does Governor Hughes put away from him such ungracious practical and actual mani-festations of the "reform" and dream of direct nominations simply as they appear to his own honorable and aus-

### Fairbanks' Quick Retort. Washington Letter to Boston Trans-

By common consent, the reception tendered annually by Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks to the Senate and other members of Congress is voted the most thoroughably ted the most thoroughably enjoyable social function of the Winter. The Fairbanks mansion at Seventeenth and K streets is spaclous, and possesses an elegance of its own, while the reception is informal, and fortunate guests invariably come away declarates. The had a real good time." "I've had a real good time.

ing, "I've had a real good time."

A newspaper man who attended the reception of 1909 shuffled along the line until he reached the Vice-President and then, shaking the cordial hand of the tall Hoosier statesman, said: "Delighted to be here, Mr. Fairbanks. This is my first offense." banks. This is my first offense."
"And my last," responded the retiring
Vice-President smilingly.

#### Selling a Washington, D. C., Guide. Washington (D. C.) Herald.

ord left out of an act changes the whole sense of it, at times, and a joker whole sense of it, at times, and a joker-tacked on, when no one is looking, oft-times causes infinite trouble. In the ur-gent deficiency act there was a real joke, and Senator Lodge in his infinite wisdom discovered it. A portion of the act read

"That hereafter, no advertisement of any kind should be displayed and no articles of any kind, except a 'guide' to the monument, shall be sold in or around the Washington Monument.

Senator Lodge discovered at once that the word "book" was omitted after "guide," and, said he, "you could hardly sell a guide, though they frequently sell the stater." the visitor.

# Hangarian's Money-Dream False.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dispatch. A Hungarian at South Bethlehem, Pa., A Hungarian at South December, Fa., dreaming that his money had been stolen by two men, awoke and, rushing wildly to a magistrate's office, had the men committed to Jali. Then he went home and discovered his money in a bedtick, where he had forgotten he had

# Life's Sunny Side

Dr. H. W. Wiley, the conservator of good food, almost broke up a dinner party on a dining car that is run between Washington and New York.

The car was well filled when he entered, and, seeing that roast Spring chicaen was the headliner on the menu, he ordered it.

When it was brought on he examined When it was brought on it carefully, and then, calling the waiter to his side, said in a voice that carried throughout the car: "This chicken has been in cold storage eight months, three weeks, four days and five hours. It has Benassa umbellas, Take it away.'
The dining-car conductor took Dr. Wiley's name, reported the incident to the general superintendent of the dining-car service, and an order was subse-quently issued that no cold-storage fowls ould be served on that railroad .- Washington Star.

Somebody sent this to the society editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer and made affidavit that it really happened:
Here it is: They were out at an afternoon card party. A stout woman dropped
a card to the floor. "Would you be so
kind as to pick up that card for me?"
she inquired of the little woman at her right.

'Certainly," said the accommodating woman at the right, picking up the card.
"You see," explained the stout woman, apologetically, 'Twe got on a brand-new \$50 corset, and Pm afraid I'll strain it if I lean over."

"Hum!" commented the other woma enviously. "If I had a \$50 corset I'd wear it on the outside. I really would."

"Well," observed Old Man Potts, "I've egent a heap of money on my boy Bill's education, more'n nins hundred dollars jest to see him through Yale. And I atn't through yet. It shorely makes me sore to think of the money I'm wasting on a boy who ain't got as much sense now as he had before he went to col-

"What's the matter, father?" asked Mrs. "Mebbe you're a little hard on Bill. "No, I ain't, Mary," answered the old

man. "Jest to show you—a little while ago I says to him I thinks it was going to rain tomorrow. What fool answer d'ye suppose he made me?"

"I'm sure I don't know, father." "He begged my pardon!"-Harper's

Weekly.

Caller (on crutches and with a bandage caller (on crutices and with a second over one eye)—I have come, sir, to make application for the amount due on my accident insurance policy. I fell down a long flight of stairs the other evening and sustained damages that will disable me for a month to come.

Manager of Company—Young man, I have taken the trouble to investigate your case, and I find you are not entitled to anything. It could not be called an accident. You certainly know the young lady's father was at home.-Stray Stories.

"Talk about luck in golf," remarked Aleck Ross, the former National champion, at the Bras Burn Country Club a few days ago, "reminds me of a match I once lost by what I considered the greatest piece of hard luck that ever befell a golfer.

"It was when I had first joined the pro-"It was when I had first joined the pro-fessional ranks and was playing one of my first big matches. My opponent and I were all even going to the last hole and after making a poor drive I made a good approach and my ball landed about a foot from the cup on the last hole. My oppo-nent's drive was good and on his second shot the ball was on the rim of the cup. Just then a rooster was crossing the Just then a rooster was crossing the course and he deliberately stepped on my opponent's ball and knocked it into the hole, thereby winning the match for my opponent."—Boston Herald.

Office boy-The editor is much obliged to you for allowing him to see your draw-ings, but much regrets he is unable to

Fair artist (eagerly)—Did he say that?
Office boy (truthfully)—Well, not exactly. He just said: "Take 'em away, Joe;
they make me ill?"—Stray Stories.

"Tommy," said the visiting uncle, "seems to me that baby sister of yours is pretty slow. She hasn't any teeth yet, has she?"

"She's got plenty of teeth," replied the indignant mouthful of teeth, only they ain't hatched

#### yet."-Woman's Home Companion. WITH APPLICATION AT HOME.

Suppose We Required What Governor Smith Demands of the Filipinos? PORTLAND, Feb. 1 .- (To the Editor.)-

Governor-General James F. Smith to the Philippine Assembly on February I: "My last word to the Filipines is that until the great majority, and not a small minority, of the citizens are prepared to make intelligent use of the franchise; until democratic usages and customs have permeated throughout the population, and become a part of the daily life of the people; until the power of unconscionable people, and the people is broken; un-til education has created a just public sympathy that specious arguments and talse doctrines cannot destroy; until citizen has not only the power to judge, but also the courage to act for himself, the best future of the Islands lies with the land of the free and the home of hot air.

If the above were the requirements for the exercise of the full rights of American citizenship in these states it would be impossible for the Republican party to make a monumental ass of fixelf.

There would be no Republican party.

J. HENNESSY MURPHY.

Dog Drags Boy Off Death Track. South Norwalk (Conn.) Dispatch to the New York World.

Right in the path of the Pittsfield ex-press little "Buster" Plunkett, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Plunkett, abandened by his little friends, sat crying and within a few inches of death, when Irish, a large St. Bernard dos, pulled the child to safety just as the express whizzed past. "Buster" is a favorite in his neighborhood and the children strive for the opportunity of drawing him around on his sted. Big, playful Irish, owned by John Davis, a neighbor, was frishing around the children as lighthearted as they, when in crossing his railroad tracks the sled lodged on the bare ground and the children dropped the abandoned by his little friends, sat cry bare ground and the children dropped the rope and ran for home. Irish then went to the rescue. The train was stoped and a purse made up for the boy and dog.

#### How to Land 'Em in Kansas Atchison Globe.

After a man has nibbled, it often quires a shrewd girl to land him. I trouble seems to be that the girls them nibble too long. They should landed high and dry at the first bite.

The First Spore

Boston Transcript.
The clouds had gathered far and wide:
The wind, unahackled, free,
Went whirling through the realms of space
In wild, exuitant gice.

The oaks, majestle in their strength, Upon their trumpets played; The pines, with their weind, measured sounds. High in the darkness swayed. Then came a spirit noiselessiy, A radiant, snowy form, In dancing, rhythmic motion to The music of the storm,

It danced above the craggy cliffs; It danced above the sea; The sons of Neptune all upsprung And joined the revelry.

So passed the night; when morning came A ellence vast and deep Hung over all, and Nature's soul Lay wrapt in placid sleep.