

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, March 22, 1909.
Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.
(By Mail.)
Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month, .75
Daily, Sunday included, three months, 2.25
Daily, Sunday included, six months, 4.50
Daily, Sunday included, one year, 8.00
Daily, without Sunday, one year, 6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months, 3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months, 1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month, .50
Sunday, one year, 2.50
Sunday, one year, 2.50
Sunday and week days, 3.50
(By Carrier.)
Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month, .75
Daily, Sunday included, three months, 2.25
Daily, Sunday included, six months, 4.50
Daily, Sunday included, one year, 8.00
Daily, without Sunday, one year, 6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months, 3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months, 1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month, .50
Sunday, one year, 2.50
Sunday, one year, 2.50
Sunday and week days, 3.50
(By Carrier.)
Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month, .75
Daily, Sunday included, three months, 2.25
Daily, Sunday included, six months, 4.50
Daily, Sunday included, one year, 8.00
Daily, without Sunday, one year, 6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months, 3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months, 1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month, .50
Sunday, one year, 2.50
Sunday, one year, 2.50
Sunday and week days, 3.50
(By Carrier.)

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1909.

PETROSINO'S FATE IN ITALY.

Foreign dispatches every day last week told of police efforts in Palermo, Sicily, to ferret out the slayers of Joseph Petrosino, head of the Italian bureau of the New York Police Department. Petrosino was shot to death March 12, 1908, in the shadows of Marina Square, Palermo, and his slayers, Italian criminals whom he had caused to be deported from America, or by friends of Italian criminals, whom he had sent to prison in his country.

Such of the slayers by Sicilian police has been of great international interest. Thus far the quest has been futile and, owing to the inefficiency of the police, may not bring the assassins into custody. The slaying was evidently accomplished by one or more of the "Black Hand" groups of Italian criminals in America, commonly called by the name Black Hand.

Petrosino went to Italy to induce the police authorities of Naples, Palermo and other principal cities of Southern Italy that they should co-operate with New York police for exchange of information about convicts and other dangerous characters that pass between the two countries. Petrosino was also to induce the Italian authorities to put up stronger bars against criminals from Italy to America of dangerous elements, who have been making trouble in their own land and bringing it to this side of the ocean. On this mission Petrosino was a sort of diplomatic agent, and his mission from the State Department, although not immediately in the service of the New York Police Department.

The American embassy was an Italian by birth, a native of Salerno. At the age of 25 he came to America. Of his thirty-four years in this country, he spent twenty-six in the service of the New York police. His success in running down crime in the Italian quarter of New York made him one of the most prized men in the city's service. He was the perpetrator of Black Hand outrages, which were detected by him; also many desperate criminals of the Mafia and the Camorra societies. Petrosino is said to have caused the deportation of some thirty persons to America, and in Italy he is said to have carried the names of 300 more, many of whom, paroled from Italian prisons, had fled to America. Petrosino's murder was doubtless accomplished by members of one of these criminal bands; perhaps by the very men whom he drove out of New York back to their native country.

The general public has scant idea of a band of Black Hand methods in America, particularly in New York, which has been a dumping ground for Italian convict classes. These criminal elements, unable to continue their deceptions in Italy, where they have been known, have been swarming to America. While it is probably true, as Petrosino believed, that no widespread Black Hand organization exists in the United States, still there have been many criminal groups operating under emblems of terror, supposed to be of that society.

This murder may have important consequences in America, in bringing forcefully to the attention of the people and Congress the need of excluding criminal immigrants and of taking steps to detect them before they shall be landed in this country. It has continuously received a large Italian influx and for the most part the ingredient is valuable on account of its industry and sobriety. But immigrants from Sicily and Calabria, where habitual criminals are abundant, under the fostering influence of the Camorra societies, should be combed out thoroughly. Petrosino met death in his work for this result. But his work will not die with him.

THE GOLD EXPORTS.

The back flow of gold from this country to Europe is running pretty strong just at present. Exports last week amounted to nearly \$5,000,000. Argentina is also in the market for the yellow metal and Wall street advises, in yesterday's Oregonian, report the shipment of a shipment of \$2,800,000 for the southern hemisphere. The general financial situation, contrary to precedent, does not appear to be affected by this outward movement of gold. Money has been so cheap in this country, since the effects of the month of February, that there has been extreme difficulty in getting it to advantage in our own market, and it is now going abroad because the foreigners are paying more for it than it will command in this country. The movement is assisted by the New York bankers, who would like to see the money market somewhat, so that their accumulated funds could find more remunerative employment at home.

The attractive rates on foreign exchange, which has induced this exportation of gold, are also due to the remarkable falling off in the exports of agricultural products from this country. According to the Government's figures, these exports for the month of February, 1909, were \$62,751,000, or only about half as large as the December exports. This decline in exports did not reach proportions that

wiped out that heavy balance of trade which our books always show in our favor. There is a possibility, however, that necessary remittances to the annual crop of tourists, which was nearly up to record proportions last year, may have figured to a considerable extent in this change.

The several hundred thousand aliens who fled from our shores with the first breath of the panic the close of 1907 are also said to be in the market for American funds. A large proportion of them formed connections while here that now permit them to draw from the country a "stake" of sufficient size to bring them back to the United States. These sums, while individually of small proportions, in the aggregate make a vast sum of money. This country still has for sale a large amount of cotton and corn, and several million bushels of wheat can yet be spared to help out the balance of trade if necessary. So long as money remains easy at 3 per cent to 4 per cent for prime mercantile paper, and the market is a drug on the market, there will be no reason for alarm over gold exports, even though they increase quite materially.

FARMERS FAVOR FREE LUMBER.

Agitation over tariff revision discloses the fact that it makes fully as much difference whose ox is gored as ever did. Lumbermen of the Pacific Coast and of the Southern Pacific districts quite naturally are much disturbed over the proposed change in the duty on the one great staple in which they are interested. A reduction of the tariff on lumber will affect to a degree the profits of the great self-evident fact which needs no argument, and not even the testimony of the gifted Mr. Pinchot can make it any more so. The lumbermen are fighting the proposed change in tariff because it is to their interest that there should be no change. The lumber consumers, on the other hand, are fully as eager that the tariff should be lowered or removed as the manufacturers are that it should be retained.

The Northwestern Agriculturist, of Minneapolis, in a protest against the retention of the duty, asserts that the great bulk of the population from which the present Government derives its power, the people of the central valley, the agricultural people and those directly and indirectly dependent on agriculture, and the consuming millions of the East, are all united in clamoring for the repeal of the tariff on lumber. In the opinion of the Agriculturist, the wishes of the lumbermen are entitled to scant consideration. That spokesman of the Middle Western farmers is certain that "the test of the genuineness of a tariff revision will largely be taken in the direction in regard to the lumber tariff. Our people feel that if the tariff cannot be taken off lumber, it cannot be taken off anything; that if the lumber tariff needs protection, everything needs protection; that all this talk about tariff revision is pure bunco."

It may not have occurred to the Agriculturist that the lumbermen who, in their camps and yards, are large owners of oats, barley, hay and other agricultural products, regard grain as a much more appropriate commodity with which to make a test of the proposed revision. Just at present this country is importing oats in large quantities from Argentina and from Canada. Except during seasons like the present, there is more wheat, oats and barley and other grains produced in this country than is needed for home consumption, that the same buyer purchases on fairly even terms at a low tariff or no tariff on grain would enable the American consumer to secure supplies at much lower prices than he is obliged to pay the American producer.

The consumption of grain in this country increases, the more of it is imported from other countries will be much more pronounced than at this time, and consumers will feel toward the producers just as the Middle Western farmers now feel toward the lumbermen, and the latter will be unable to satisfy all the varying interests involved by the tariff in an impossibility, but the interest displayed in the subject in all parts of the country would seem to warrant the belief that some radical changes are inevitable and that it will be difficult for lumber to escape.

THE "RAGE TO PRINT."

We all have it, at least all of us are witnesses to the great and extravagant and useless lengths that the "rage to print" has extended throughout the country. Sometimes it finds expression through the relatively harmless desire to see one's name "in the paper," sometimes in anxiety to fill space, in order that the weekly pay of the scribbler may be equal to his weekly needs; and again, entrenched in official position, in the form of an eagerness to apply the pen to the measuring rod to everything in sight. In the first instance, the fever that accompanies the rage to print is temporarily assuaged when the name appears in a conspicuous place in the society column of the morning paper; in the second, the hunger that leads up to it is perennial; in the last, growing up of its genre, it waxes fat and arrogant and becomes insatiable.

The Government printing office is the fountain head of this disease and therein it rages with the fury of a peal of thunder. State printing offices are a good second in this line and the mammoth dailies give evidence of the affliction in a virulent form, while thousands of presses volumes fall constantly, their leaders, to be printed, as worked out in books that speedily drop out of sight to make room for others equally pointless and perishable.

The virulence of the public printing rage is made known by its fruits. Up to the Government printing office has turned out nearly 100,000 tons of literature (printing) that nobody would take as a gift. This vast bulk was discovered in storage at Washington by the printing investigation committee and some 3,000,000 volumes were condemned to sale as waste, after being vainly offered to 8000 public libraries.

This intervention, though manifestly long overdue, was timely, paradoxical as this statement appears, since there were the printing of nearly 300,000,000 pages the following year, which would be blocked, with a resultant saving of more than \$2,500,000, which would have gone that year to feed the fever of the printing rage.

Coming close home, it will be recalled that, in connection with a well-grounded fear of collapse in the library wing of the Capitol building at Salem,

It was lately asserted this danger lay chiefly in the enormous amount of waste from the state printing office, the surplus accumulation of years, in which the rage to print, fed by the exorbitant prices sanctioned by law and unchecked by the official conscience, brought fortunes to many successive state printers. What, if anything, was done with this menacing waste from the state printing office, it is still there, not been told. Most likely it is still there, an unsightly monument to official extravagance and cupidity and a more or less serious menace, through fire or collapse, to life and property. An utterly useless, as has been menaced, or failing to find a market, should be burned or otherwise destroyed. The only purpose that it ever served was to accumulate fortunes, now largely dissipated by time and chance, and to illustrate the virulence of the "rage to print" when given free official rein.

PRUDENCE AS TO BRIDGES.

Portland has four bridges and four ferries crossing the Willamette River, including the ferry at St. John. Madison bridge is impassable, but provision has been made for renewing the structure as soon as possible. With all these facilities, this city will have adequate means of transit between its two banks for several years to come. Growth of the city will make necessary another bridge and then another as population and traffic expand. This year, however, is not the proper time to urge construction of an additional viaduct.

In the matter of river crossing, the interests of the whole city will be considered in the design of any one location that seeks special advantage at the public expense. Fine things it would be to have six or ten bridges; better still, in some respects, a bridge across the river. But the cost of bridges is so large and there are so many other necessities in improvements, additional bridges can wait. The necessities of business require there may be many bridges, and when that time comes the city will take care of them. The city will not obstruct. Every property owner would be glad that time were now, since if it were there would be so much business and wealth in the community that the expense could be met with comparative ease. That the time will come every far-seeing resident knows, for he realizes that the progress of the city in the future will justify it, perhaps sooner than many persons expect.

The East Side can afford to be patient. It will suffer as much as the West Side. The bridge question is not a local one, nor is that of parks or water, or any other public improvement. The committee of taxpayers, headed by Mr. Pinchot, will try to "educate" the East Side. But the city will, for some time, be a "dry" state. The Oregonian believes a majority of East Side people understand the question fully. The problem is not with taxpayers, but with officials of government. Those are the persons responsible for the high taxes collected this year. They have made all the extravagance of which property owners complain.

STUDIES FOR THE PUBLIC SPEAKER.

Young people of our colleges who aspire to recognition as successful orators and public speakers, will do well to read and ponder the short essay upon "Studies." There is good in every word of this short discourse, the best-known sentence in which is "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man." The successful orator must be a reader, not only of books, but of men, for it is no more important that he should have a fund of facts than that he should understand the effect upon facts and arguments will have upon the audience he expects to address. College orations represent the months of special preparation for the particular address. The ready public speaker must spend years of general study, storing his mind with useful information which he can use when occasion shall arise. The ready public speaker must be able to address effectively not only the crowd that gathers in a college assembly-room, but also the mass meeting of unlettered voters or striking laborers which forms by no means a rare occurrence at a time of critical importance.

The conference that makes a ready man must be universal in its scope. Conference with college-bred men, or with aristocrats alone will not make a speaker, in speaking to an audience of ignorant laborers, to talk "over the heads" of the people who gather to listen. However polished an orator may be, it is a failure if it does not accomplish the purpose for which it is designed. An appropriate story, simply told, will go farther in convincing an average audience than will the strongest argument made up of abstractions. Quotations in dead languages are entirely proper in an address to the people who understand them, but they show a fatal weakness in the speaker who uses them in an address to persons with only a common school education. The conference which makes a man ready must be such as will make him ready on all sorts of occasions.

That which makes an exact man, the something which should not be overlooked by the student who desires success as a public speaker. Fullness and readiness lead to certain disaster. In these days when a public speaker's real audience is the large number of readers of newspapers, exactness is of much greater importance than ever before. A few inaccuracies either in facts or in language may be overlooked when an address is heard, but these will appear with the confounding prominence with which the address finds publicity through the columns of a newspaper. The man who is full of information and ready in delivery is likely to become careless in preparation of an address unless he resorts to the expedient which encourages exactness—writing. The public speaker writes his address, he discovers his faults of language or his uncertainty as to facts. A correction in the copy is no more difficult and much less humiliating than a correction after the error has been publicly committed and exposed.

Human sympathy is an essential element in the makeup of a successful orator. Possession of that characteristic commonly known as "cold-bloodedness" is a complete bar to success as a public speaker. The cold-blooded man may be effective in discussing questions of law before a court, but he will fall miserably in an effort to argue before a jury. To be in sympathy with his audience, the speaker must

know how to think and feel as his hearers would think and feel, and to do this it is almost essential that he should have lived the life they have lived. The rhapsodist was effective as a public speaker largely because he thought his language and his arguments were such as would appeal to the most cultivated listeners, they were within the grasp of men and women of common education engaged in ordinary pursuits. His stories were drawn from the ordinary occurrences of life and he told them in a way that would touch the hearts of the people.

The young man who would win success as an orator should study, not only books and men in general, but orators, and they especially in particular. This study of orators and orations should be directed less for the purpose of discovering defects than with a view to learning effective methods of treatment. The speaker who addresses a large audience by himself, why? What is it in the speaker or his subject that exerts such an influence? Defects and errors should be observed, of course, in order that they may be rapidly corrected. The speaker who would succeed as a public speaker must mingle with all classes of people and meet them upon such a basis as will enable him to learn their ways of thinking, their desires, their faults and their needs. He must be a man among men, ready to rejoice with the joyous and grieve with the stricken.

Australian onions are selling in Seattle. Canadian ones are also on sale in that market, but not quite as good as the Coast. A load of Florida tomatoes will arrive in Portland this week. Eastern eggs have ceased coming, but the receipts in Oregon are still large. The season amount to several train loads. Our incoming colonists, who are arriving by the train load, get the impression that oats, onions, eggs, tomatoes, etc., cannot be grown here, and will not be better advantage than they are in the world, but have never yet been produced in sufficient quantity to supply the home market at reasonable prices. Florida tomatoes sell at prices which would make the growing of hot-house tomatoes a profitable business, but the number of people engaged in growing hot-house vegetables is so small that they cannot supply the demand, even at fancy prices.

The Prohibition party of Oregon, the Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union will unite in a grand effort to make Oregon a "dry" state. The combination is an excellent one, and if it can get through a campaign with harmony prevailing, the prohibition will be secured. As an aid, however, to the cause, the prohibition, nothing so effective has appeared as the saloonkeeper who insists in locating his ginmill in a respectable neighborhood where people are likely to be high on the liquor, and there is no record of a whipper, though he may occasionally and commuted with himself.

The troubles of the Tuckers still haunt the news columns. The Colonel has fled answer to his wife's suit for divorce, alleging she frequently indulged in violent sallies of passion. Does not the innocent wife of the sex, from the time of Mother Eve, who began by raising Cain? Adam stood it for the 350 years of his married life and there is no record of a whipper, though he may occasionally and commuted with himself.

A Chicago school teacher has been arrested for saying Pontius Pilate beat Theodore Roosevelt and his wife. He came Ethan Allen and then George Cortland; David, who has lived 40,000 times, became John D. Rockefeller and Ezra became Andrew Jackson and then James J. Bryan. We suppose Ramesses, who was the champion advertiser of antiquity, became Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

The Mafia and the Camorra, which murdered the New York detective, Giovanni Petrosino, do not make much of a head of the feathers. They know that country so barbaric and know that a year and a half ago Harvey Brown was "blown up" in Baker City and before that the same fate was meted out to Steuneger, next door, in Idaho. We are not much ahead of the Italians.

A man was denied citizenship papers in Judge Gantenben's court Saturday because he lied. If the law provided for the disenfranchisement of every man who was guilty of a similar offense the voting strength of some cities would be considerably reduced.

Mr. John C. Young, Portland's new Postmaster, refuses to give the newspapers his photograph. He ought not to be so particular now that he has a sure clinch on the job.

For the patriots who are trying to get a "big" man for Mayor, the question is not alone "What is a Republican?" but also "What has been a Republican?"

The many aspirants for Mayor of Portland are backward, perhaps, because they are waiting to see who is to be dubbed the "machine" candidate.

In spite of burnt-out telephone wires, gossip was not impaired. Now we know how our forefathers passed the word around.

After the new Federal Judge for Oregon shall have been selected, the lot of aspirants will wonder why the office was created.

Kidnaping little children deserves capital punishment and a jury of fathers would so decree, regardless of law.

Those wild animals in the City Park Zoo are fortunate, after all; they are not in Africa.

NEW DRAFT ON ALL CANDIDATES.

Now Here is an Interesting Provision of Corrupt Practices Act.

Grants Pass Observer.
When the primary nominating law was first introduced to the people of Oregon, there was a provision in it that appealed strongly to popular favor. It was the provision that any qualified voter could serve as candidate and receiving no money, free of all cost, and receiving only the signature of a certain percentage of voters, which anyone could easily get, to an election petition to be filed with the County Clerk. Here was something that caught every aspirant for office who imagined that the people were anxious to nominate a man if he could only get his name before them. This was the cheap way to nomination, free of all cost. The result was a whole bunch of ambitious candidates for almost every office, most of whom were necessarily voted to stay at home. At last year's primary there was not quite so great a surplus of candidates, but there were more than enough. It was easy and cheap to secure before the public for a week or two even though final defeat was certain. Men not fit for poundkeepers could and did offer for responsible positions.

But the great U'Ren and his unknown lawlessness of candidates was not healthy for the pet primary law, and consequently a bill was submitted to the people last June entitled, "Huntley Bill," the purpose of which was represented to be the landable one of preventing corrupt practices at elections. This bill contains 204 pages of small type, and probably was not understood if it had been read. It devotes upon the courts to interpret this bill. The only thing clear about it is that it is charged with tyranny, strikes at the two great glories of American freedom, free speech and free press, and imposes a tax upon anyone who may hereafter wish to be a candidate for state or county office. This precious law, which was adopted by the people, provides for the printing of one candidate pamphlet at Salem in which every candidate will have to buy space at \$25 to \$100. State Senators and Representatives are let off with \$10. It is a matter of "shall." Following is the section:

Section 2. Candidates for nomination shall pay for each name on the publication herein provided for as follows: For the office of United States Senator in most a copy for Representative in Congress, \$100; for Justice of the Supreme Court, \$100; for State Senator, \$100; for State Printer, \$100; for State Superintendent of Public Schools, \$100; for Attorney General, each \$75; for Commissioner of State Lands, \$100; for Inspector of Factories and Workhouses, \$100; for Representative in the Legislative Assembly, \$50 each; for candidate for county office for a district consisting of one or more counties, \$25 per page, but no payment shall be required for the printing of a candidate. All payments required by this section shall be made to the Secretary of State, and he shall be held responsible for filing and be by him paid into the state treasury.

There seems to have been some caution exercised in the construction of that clause, an evident desire to refrain from specifically mentioning county offices, lest there should be resentment. This particular part of the law reads this way: "For candidates for any office for a district consisting of one or more counties, or state office." Now, Josephine is a district consisting of one county. It has to elect a County Judge, a County Commissioner, Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Assessor and Surveyor every two years. Candidates who aspire to any of these offices will have to yank up \$25 as a starter. This is not a trifling matter, and it is not unlikely that candidates who are not willing to risk \$25 or more, on their chance of nomination, but it puts an end to free candidature.

Then, too, consider the superlative injustice to candidates, who are made liable for the conduct of a "descendant, ascendant, cousin, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, wife, or partner, or employe, or fellow official or fellow employe of corporations." The unfortunate candidate cannot possibly control the persons named, and may be entirely ignorant of any unlawful election help given him by any one or more of them, but he nevertheless is held responsible for their doings. Let us take the case of a candidate who is a candidate for a county office, apart from the toll that must be paid for space in the Salem pamphlet. It looks as though Oregon has had enough of this tomfoolery.

Sparrow Slaughter in Michigan.

Marquette Cor. Minneapolis Journal.
One thousand and sixty-four sparrows were slaughtered by Marquette boys in the three months of the open season for these birds ending with the close of February. At the rate of 2 cents a head the feathered army netted the youngsters a total of \$12,288 in bounties. Larger payments were made in other Upper Michigan cities. The sparrow bounty law is not in much favor in this locality, and there is hope that the Legislature will repeal it. It does not make its terms optional with the counties. The opposition to the statute is based on humanitarian grounds.

Best Flowers Work on Silk and Satin.

New York World.
Alfred A. Fleming, aged 56 years, formerly a well-known artist, dropped dead of heart disease in a room at the Mass. He was considered the leading painter of flowers in Boston, and his work on silk and satin was considered among the best of its kind in existence.

Loses 17 Grandmothers in Four Years.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Dispatch.
Harry Ellefson, a student at the Racine, Wis., High School, has in four years presented to his teachers 74 cases, all written by himself. Every conceivable reason was given for absences during the four years he lost 17 grandmothers.

Trains Monkey to Sten Jewels.

Washington (D. C.) Post.
The police in Paris have arrested a man who had trained a monkey, small and dark in color, to pick up stolen jewelry from trays while the owner of the animal diverted the attention of the clerks.

Squirrels Fly 20 Miles to Get Home.

Rochester, N. Y., Dispatch.
F. W. Dunton, of Queens County, New York, was flying a squirrel around his house pocket when he caught two and took them 20 miles away, but they returned.

His Ribs Broken Eight Times.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.
John C. Shafer, a clerk at the Leopard Hotel, Lancaster, Pa., fell breaking several ribs. It is the eighth time he had one or more ribs broken by accidents.

DO THREE IDLE MEN WANT A JOB?

Three Hundred "Unemployed" Hear With Laughter Appeal for Help.

Chicago Record-Herald.
M. E. Burgess, a dairyman whose farm is in Kane County, Illinois, is puzzled. He wants to know why it is that hundreds of men are idle in Chicago, while farmers all over the country are desperately in need of hands. He wrote a letter to the House last week propounding this question: "What's right?" The letter was read before the Chicago chapter of the recently organized Brotherhood of the Unemployed at the meeting at Bowen Hall in Chicago.

The reading of the letter and the incidents that accompanied it form an answer to Mr. Burgess' problem. Here they are: Organizer J. Eads How-Brothers, I have here a letter from a man living in Geneva, Ill., who offers employment to three hundred men who are idle. (A voice, "that's right.") The reports have been read of the gathering of the unemployed at Hull House. (Cries of "Gladly cooperate.") "We have a dairy farm 37 miles west of Chicago. We employ 20 men. There is an opening for a second man. (Ripple of laughter.) Slightly more than 200 (more laughter)—strong, healthy, and capable in field work, must not smoke or drink. (Loud laughter.) Board and lodging \$10 per month. (Loud and prolonged laughter.)

"These requirements are simple, the wages are all the farm can afford to pay. (Loud laughter.) "If you have a knowledge of a man, other than his own statement, send him by next train to Geneva, Ill. Kane County, Illinois, is a beautiful country. I will drive in and bring him here. (Laughter.) "Remember, clean and rapid milkers. (Cavalry cheering.) (Loud laughter.) Willing to be directed in his work. (Dorville.) "If you have a knowledge of a man, other than his own statement, send him by next train to Geneva, Ill. Kane County, Illinois, is a beautiful country. I will drive in and bring him here. (Laughter.)

FUTURE OF ALCOHOLIC PROBLEM.

Altogether a Question of Sanitary Science and Inventor's Skill.

Dr. W. S. Hall, professor of physiology, Northwestern University.

There are positive indications of the early solution of this great problem by means and measures that cannot be mistaken. 1. Experience and laboratory research have shown alcohol to be a narcotic and its effects on the system produce a distinct disease, both curable and preventable. 2. This question is one of public health and science. The saloon for the promotion of the sale of alcohol is a center for the promulgation of this disease, and is doomed to extinction from a larger and more effective knowledge. 3. Science shows that alcohol as an anesthetic has a value in medicine, but its real power is that of a fuel, light and force producer. 4. Cheap alcohols can be made from a great variety of sources that will be active competitors of electricity, gas, oil and kerosene. 5. What is needed is the invention of boilers, lamps and means to utilize and make practical this great power of alcohol. 6. Every distillery and brewery in the country will be required for the manufacture and distribution of cheap alcohol. The inventor supplies the missing links. 7. Alcohol will become one of the great rivals of electricity to do the world's work. It can be made from waste and byproducts in every section of the country. 8. Beer, spirits and all other forms of alcohol as beverages will disappear when the inventor shows us how to harness and utilize this new latent power of civilization. 9. The future of the alcoholic problem will be followed by a great revolution in commercial industry and will be a question of sanitary science and inventor's skill.

What Alcohol Is and Is Not.

Dr. W. S. Hall, professor of physiology, Northwestern University.

The following facts, based on the best evidence, may be considered as authoritative and practically proven in scientific circles: 1. Alcohol is a waste product of tissue metabolism. 2. Alcohol produces a toxic effect on living substances. 3. Alcohol in common with other toxic alcohols is oxidized in the body. 4. This oxidation is a means of defense, as the products are far less injurious than the alcohol. 5. The oxidation of alcohol, which takes place largely in the liver, the ingestion of more than a slight amount of that substance makes with heavy, more liable to other toxic devastations. 6. Alcohol cannot in the nature of the case be considered a food. 7. Alcohol decreases the efficiency of the muscles, glands and nervous system. 8. Alcohol is a narcotic in its drug action. 9. Alcohol given in minute doses to lower animals seriously impairs fecundity and increases degeneration and race suicide.

Bill Calls for Red 'Togs' on Hunt.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dispatch.
If hunters after bear or deer do not wear a red coat and a red cap they shall subject themselves to a fine of \$25, or 25 days in jail, if a bill which Representative James C. Cole, of Adams county, introduced, becomes a law. Nobody could see a hunter in a red hat instead of a cap. The object is to prevent hunters from being shot as supposed game.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Nell—When they were married he promised her a diamond ring. "But I don't have it," she said. "I'll get it for you," he said. "That young fellow ain't long for this world," opined Pipsen Pete. "He looks like a good fellow, but I don't want to play the bad man, and nature never invents a better part." Louisville Courier-Journal.

Burglar in Jail, Translates Greek.

Camden, N. J., Dispatch.
John Doe, found with burglar's tools and a revolver in a schoolhouse at Morristown, N. J., spent Sunday in jail reading a volume of Alexander Pope and translating Greek.

BLACK HAND CRIMINALS RAMPANT.

Murder of Petrosino, New York Police Head, an Act of Vengeance.

Assassination in Palermo, Sicily, March 12 of Joseph Petrosino, head of the Italian bureau of the New York police, has brought anew to the attention of New York newspapers the subject of Black Hand outrages. Black Hand crime is widespread in New York City, where are 600,000 Italians—probably a larger Italian population even than in the City of Rome, and almost as large as in Honolulu. Petrosino was active in detection of Black Hand criminals and of Mafia and Camorra outrages. The Mafia is an outlaw secret society of Sicily that exacts blackmail and executes vengeance on any one who injures its members or assists them. It is unsuccessfully suppressed by the Italian government, but many of its members have been forced to emigrate, large numbers of them to America. The Camorra is a similar organization of Neapolitans, but it is more active in America. On the outbreak of the Black Hand in America the Brooklyn Eagle quoted a prominent Italian, without giving his name, as follows:

"The extortions of the Black Hand and Mafia are of daily occurrence and it is safe to say that there is not a humble Sicilian in a small way of business who is not paying blackmail. There are scores of well-behaved Sicilians, industrialists and others, who are kept in a constant state of abject terror. The Black Hand is threatening letters in the initial operation. Hundreds of these letters never reach the addressees. The victims of the blackmailers know that they will be in constant jeopardy if he tells the police. It is only when the persecution reaches its final point, or when a letter is received by some one who is normally courageous that anything is known of the operations of the extortionists.

"There are weekly evidences that the Black Hand is working, evidence found in mutilated bodies hidden away in out-of-the-way parts of the city, in cases of face-slashing, in bomb-throwing, and pointing to the fact that the blackmailers are in earnest. Every case of murder or bomb-throwing brings its result in prompt payment of tribute by the terrified.

"The police have not been able to secure evidence directly. In every case for the very good reason that the knife, pistol and hatchet are always in evidence and the victims of the persecution are willing to give up their names and tell what they know. It has been remarked that there has been less child abduction of late, but the outright murders have increased. There is an conviction secured, although there are many arrests. Child-stealing is a crime which awakens the public at large and for that reason the blackmailers have been convicted as easily as they would in the Sicilian hills are afraid.

"I have \$250,000 in saying," said this authority on the subject, "that every day tradesmen of Italian or Sicilian birth are giving up tribute to the murderous and cunning Black Hand. The work is done very discreetly. In every Italian colony there is a bully who does no work, who always has plenty of money, who is willing to do anything, and who really the recognized collector for the criminal who writes the threatening letters and who does the murderous work. The plan of tribute is to get a certain sum of money in some remote spot some dark night is old-fashioned and is not the method employed now. The victim gets a letter with a dagger and bleeding hearts, crosses and tombstones. 'If you do not give up the money, your house and family will be killed or his life will be taken.' The victim is given a limit of the victim's money. The letter directs the unfortunate to pay the money to 'you know such and such a place.' The money is translated, and the person who takes the money is the bully of the colony. That is understood.

"Usually after the receipt of the letter the bully saunters into the store, bids the victim 'good day,' but says nothing that will in any way connect him with the demand for money. The collector is paid promptly to this agent there are no more threatening letters for a while. Sometimes the unlucky one will agree to turn over a regular weekly stipend to the visitor and there is an end, then, to further persecution. But if the bully is not recognized as the collector, and no money is given, violence will be more letters, sometimes violence and all sorts of cruel devices are employed to bring the victim to his senses."

With Her Feet She Does Housework.

St. Louis Dispatch to the New York World.

Left without the use of her hands and arms by a fall, Katharine Krage, aged 20 years, can sew, draw, write, and do household work with her feet. She is a patient at the City Hospital, Mrs. Krage, before a regular weekly visit to the hospital, kept house for herself and did all the work. She scrubbed, made beds, and kept the rooms tidy. The woman, who is a regular weekly visitor, the past month have carried away in them crude drawings and pieces of fancy sewing—her work, and done with her feet.

Mrs. Krage's condition is due to whooping cough, from which she suffered when an infant.