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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1969.

NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL CONTEST.

The triangular contest for the Mayoralty of New York presents features Whether of very general interest. Hearst's candidacy will help or hinder Gaynor, the candidate of Tammany, is a point much in dispute. But the strong probability is that Gaynor will he elected. Bannard, the Republican candidate, is no stronger than his party; and many Republicans will vote "personal liberty" Gaynor on grounds. Gaynor is making his canvass chiefly on the argument that government ought not to interfere with the liberty of the citizen. He urges 'llberal construction of the laws, particularly the Sunday observance laws" which means also that the rigid regulations for restriction of the sale of liquors should be relaxed. This will not profitable to build and sail Amercarry an immense body of voters in the metropolis, regardless of party names. operation, including wages of seamen, But Gaynor also has the support of immense numbers whose main idea of and sail ships for less money, and the function of municipal government therefore can carry for less money is, in the first place, good and efficient

business administration. Both de scriptions of voters-those who want liberal construction" and those who think chiefly about "business"---will wote largely for the candidate who has the peculiar though not unusual quality of satisfying both these classes

But Gaynor, though a man of ability and character, is but a figure-head taxation. Beyond question, it would for Tammany. Yet he is a man of pronounced independence and strong per-Tammany wanted a more sonality. pliant man, but was constrained by the exigency of the present time to accept Gaynor. Yct he will be no tool of Tammany, in office. He is merely a figure-head for the election. Tamnany has taken care to nominate for the other municipal offices, throughout, its own creatures, head men of the organization or dummies who will follow orders. Tammany, as a writer who analyzes the present situation in the metropolis, well says, is after "le-gitimate graft," after the contracts, the spending of the tremendous budget, the pickings and plums. It swallowed Gaynor because it had to, but it took care to cripple him in advance. to reduce him to impotence. He would rage and talk, perhaps, but the board of estimates would silently outvote him, and, with all his zeal, there could no question of "delivering the

goods.' It was a shrewd game to nominate Gaynor; and almost certainly he will Tammany, in fact, doesn't want win. him, but he will "pull Tammany through, on the main chance." Its own agents, through the boards, will and that it ought to be made dearer control all the details of administra- to our people by payment of subsidies

India has a crop far above the average New Orleans papers say that the Southern planters as a rule are selling freely, the price already quoted being sufficiently high to return a handsome profit on the crop. This would seem to be a very wise policy, and if they can clean up the total yield, even at present prices, it will leave the market lear for good prices next year, something that would be hardly possible if they held the present crop off the market and should then be caught by

mand, and there is in addition a large

rop in Egypt to be reckoned with, and

THE ESSENCE OF SHIP SUBSIDY.

a break in prices later in the season.

There is no doubt whatever that the United States could build up a merchant marine by a scheme of subsidies and subventions. Our national resources would enable us to create and to maintain the greatest merchant fleet in the world. But the people would e compelled to pay the taxes necessary for its support.

First, it would cost nearly twice as much to build the vessels in our country as the like vessels would cost for building in foreign countries. And then twice as much, or almost twice as much, to sail them on the seas. The ystem could, however, be supported. if the subsidies were large enough. The subsidies, in turn, of necessity, could be supported by taxation of the people and the property of the country.

The system would bring big money and great riches to those in position to take advantage of it. Shipbuilders and shipowners would profit mightily It would make certain rich by lt. richer, with a dizzy rapidity. It would, moreover, add another great trust to the number already existing; perhaps the greatest trust of them all American vessels are carrying but

a very small proportion of American commerce. The reason is that it is ican ships. Cost of construction and is too high. Other stations can build than we can.

Now the sole question is whether we ought to tax the country and raise money to be paid over to American shipowners, so as to enable them to compete with foreigners, and especially to drive them out of the American rade. This would require a great deal of money, drawn from the people by

make the chief beneficiaries enormously rich. But would it cause our ommodities to be carried over seas at ower rates? Would it raise the rates? Who, then, would pay the higher rates but the producer? The essence of the demand for sub-

sidies lies in the complaint that forigners are carrying our goods at rates too low-at rates so low that our own shipowners cannot compete. Money, therefore, is demanded from the Treasury in sufficient sums to make the inome of our shipowners high enough to give them a profit. We are not satisfied with the low rates the foreigner offers. He is doing our carrying bushonerated. ness for us at rates much too low for our good. We have a complaint and real grievance against him, therefore; and we propose to tax ourselves fo sufficient sums to run him out of the husiness. But, of course, that tax will have to be kept up forever, or the insidious foreigner who is doing our ocean work for us so cheap will get

back right quick into the business. On soher reflection, will the people of the United States conclude and decide that ocean carriage of their goods, as done by foreigners, is too cheap,

cisely the thing which John Brown intended to cause. He expected that it yould be held under discipline and nfined to the single object of securing freedom; but how could he, a lawless invader, have disciplined his tumultuous troops? How could he have restrained them from that orgy of bloodshed to which their half-savage

nature would have urged them? There s no instance in history where slaves have risen against their masters without wreaking horrors upon them which anguage is inadequate to discribe, and he Southern negroes would have done the same thing if John Brown had set them free. A nation of slavehold-

ers continually dances on the crust of the inferno and the crust is thin. The outherners knew this. They had been seriously quaking at the specter of scrvile insurrection for half a century. That is the reason why John Brown's raid, futile and insignificant as it was, frightened them into a panic of savage ferocity. They slew his men and hanged him, not for what he had done. but for what their guilty imagination told them he might have done.

But nobody who wishes to understand John Brown of truly estimate the value of his work will think of neasuring him by human standards. He belongs with the prophets and martyrs. His failure was of the speies which eternity transmits into shining success and his folly was of the same kind as Savonarola's and Winkelried's and that of all the fools who have thrown themselves away that God may work his will upon the world. His raid and the piteous cruelty of his mock trial appealed to the imagination of the North as no mili-tary success could have done. His veird, Hebraic figure was instantly nveloped in lyric myth. He stood as the type of the hero that darcs and dies for freedom. His battered old body lay moldering in the grave, but his unconquerable soul marched on. In the light of his martyr glory the negro became transfigured to the passionate youth of the North into a being half holy because of his woes.

Abolitionism became suddenly merged in the sacred cause of the Union and the wraith of Old John Brown stalked side by side with the loved image of Lincoln at the head of the boys in blue on every battlefield of the A strange, unaccountable, ellion. savage old man, his raid belongs among the treasures of our history and his memory belongs to the human

race.

THE FOOL AND THE PISTOL. Two jocular persons held up an acquaintance on Portland Heights, early cesterday, and took his money and valuables from him. When arrested they declared it was a joke. It appears to have been a remarkably good one, since the jokers are having a lot of trouble keeping out of jall. A year or two since there was another humorist in South Portland who waylaid a policeman for fun. The policeman being without a proper sense of humor, promptly drew his pistol and shot the joker to death. It was all very deplorable, but no possible blame could attach to the officer, and he was ex-

The young men in the Portland Heights affair took the risk of having their playful scheme misunderstood by heir intended victim, who might have shot them, as the policeman did, or who might have resisted and himself been shot. Pointing a pistol. oaded or unloaded, at another is grave usiness. Often it goes off, and the esuits are tragic. Of course these oung men who essayed the role of highwaymen for the humor of it planned to take away their friend's money and valuables, and then to return them, and all have a laugh to-

gether over the merry lark; but the frightened victim spone

375,300 in the same period last year. and \$167,406,050 for the same nine months in 1907. During the month of September there were 238 fires reported, in which the loss was over \$10,000 each, the total for the month being \$15,043,000, a decrease from both July and August figures. It may seem a trifle strange to regard a fire loss which averages \$500,000 per day as making a good showing, but this country is still very careless with matches and other firemakers, and we are far behind the rest of the world in our precautions against this great annual loss.

A notable event is the death of Willfam H. Barnhart, a resident of Oregon since 1850, and very widely known in the early affairs of the territory and atate. He was born in Toronto, Canada, May 20, 1827. Coming to Oregon at the age of 23, his mental activity quickly made him known. He was clerk to James W. Neumith when that fistinguished citizen was superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon: and Nesmith, when elected to the later United States Senate, caused Barnhart to be appointed Indian agent at Umatilla. He held this position many years, and discharged its duties with intelligence and fidelity. Later came to Portland, where he had since resided. His wife, who survives him. was one of the daughters of the well known Campbell family, of Oregon City and Portland. The only son of Mr. Barnhart and wife died some months ago. The Barnharts, though natives of Canada, came of New York ancestry, and Barnhart Island, in the St. Lawrence River, granted to the grandfather of William H. Barnhart, ears and doubtless always will bear the family name. In early times Mr. Barnhart was known throughout Oregon as a facile writer and pungent and indeed was noted for these qualities as long as he took an active interest in public affairs.

One of the shallow admirers of Mr. Bryan, through the editorial columns of his newspaper, makes these statements

Although Bryan came as a private citizen. The Oregonian had not the courtery or decency to treat him fairly. He is mis-quated in interview, willied in editorial, and minimizel in news columns. Yet Bryan's visit was a continuous evation and he evoked ten times the enthusingm that the President of the United States had evoked a few days before

Mr. Bryan was neither misquoted. vilified nor minimized by The Orego-It gave a fair and just report nian. and estimate of the man, as it always has done. As to the "enthusiasm" for him in Oregon, note these figures of the growing majorities against him. vla:

1895 18,141 24,451 1900 But of course, Mr. Bryan can ge So can any entertaining ovations." performer and saltimbanco.

Wine, horse races and actresses are given as the cause of the downfall of the brilliant California lawyer who killed himself after an unsuccessful attempt to rob an Illinois bank. Any one of these first alds to a fast life, if folowed to the limit, will drive a man adown the primrose path in jigstep ime, but it should not be forgotten that there is no law compelling a man o drink wine, play the races or run after actresses. The real cause of the distressing end of what might have seen a brilliant career of the dead bankrobber was a weakness of character which the man apparently never tried to strengthen. It is easier to drift with the tide than to swim against it, but the drifters are soon carried beyond all hope of rescue, while the strong swimmers are reward. ed with life and all that goes with it.

President Schurman, of Cornell, Flays

istribute it in this fashion

cocive grants of money.

corporations is their center of gravity

thrown outside themselves. It is no long-

er a case of a rich man giving his money

may become a real menace to the best in

Courteous Reply to a Conscientious Man Who Ears the Sunday Issue.

New York Times. One of our readers, in a letter printed today, volces a personal complaint against the Times, which, though we think it not well founded, yet deserves respectful o ideration, both for itself and for the mod eration and courtesy with which our crit-ic writes. His is the old grievance of the Sunday paper, and he was moved to ex-press it anew by certain femarks of our own in regard to the amount and quality of the text and pictures in last Sunday's

The truth of the remarks our correspondent does not impugn; his only re-gret, for limself and others, is that all these good things should be offered on a iay which he thinks should be wholly de-roted to the consideration of matters disinctly religious. Feeling as he does, h must, of course, obey his conscience and refrain from reading this or any other Sanday paper. We have little hope of changing his conviction, and not much desire to do so, but it does seem to us that he should give some consideration to the fact that the consciences of many people, not a few of them perhaps as truly and deeply religious as himself, are not offended either by the publication or the reading of Sunday newspapers.

It may occur to him that, as he is one of a small minority, compared with the whole number of good citizens, his acrules may be excessive. We would be the last to assert that majorities are always right and minorities always wrong, there is usually a large probability that what is called the consensus of public opinion should not be hastily dismissed as erroneous. Whether for good or for evil, strict Sabbatarianism is a steadily and rapidly waning influence. Nowhere is Sunday "Rept" as it was practically ev-erywhere in this country 100 or 250 years ago. Whoever must may deplore the change, but he cannot justify his lamen-tations with any proof that moral stand-ards are now lower than they used to be As a matter of easily demonstrable fact they have risen and are rising.

they have risen and are rising. Perhaps it will help our friend to an-other and kinder view of the Sunday newspaper if he looks at it, not in con-trast with what he thinks better reading. trast with what he thinks better reading, but as an alternative to things which he knows to be worse. Some minds cannot find consolation in that for what they do not approve, but many can. And we wonder whether our correspondent bars. or, as he puts it, is debarred from Mon-day papers, which are made on Sunday as well as from those which are only dis tributed on that day.

Some Paradoxical Remarks Based on

There is no philosopher, ancient or modern, who handles paradoxical truth more skillfully than Dr. Samuel L. Clemmore skinithy than Dr. Sander L. Clean ens-Mark Twain. The matter of fact which is apparently one way, but which in its innermost or uttermost hearings is really some other way, is always pic-tureaquely portrayed, if not elucidated, by the creator of Huckleberry Finn. Fol-lowing the marriage of his daughter the marriage of his daughter Clara on inst Wednesday to the young Russian with the unpronouncable name, he gave out an interview in his own whimpical style, at the end of which the suggestive query was put, "The mar-riage pleases you, Mr. Clemens?" It was then he began to talk in para-doxes. "Yes," he said, "fully as much as any marriage could please me or per-heas env other father." Then he added:

haps any other father." Then he added "There are two or three tragically sol-emn things in this life, and a happy marriage is one of them, for the terrors of life are all to come." After remarking that he always went to a funera with a spiritual uplift, thankful that the dead friend had been set free, be con-tinued: "I am glad of this marriage, and Mrs. Clemens would be glad, for she always had a warm affection for Gal-rilowitsch, but all the same it is a tragdy, since it is a happy marriage, to the Plimsoil line with uncertainties." The commentary on happy marriage does not, perhaps, elucidate and explain o the entire mutisfaction of those argent e about to be united in the Perhaps those who have vlor bonds. traveled along the matrimonial route for

NEWSPAPERS AND THE SABBATH ATTACK ON THE CARNEGIE FUND PRESBYTERY TO BE PUT ON TRIAL Fostering Heresy Is Charged by Higher

New York Ecclesinstical Body. New York Herald.

resident Scattman, or Inresponsible Dispensers of Money. (From the address delivered at the 14th an-tal meeting of the National Association of ate Universities, in Beaton, by Jacob Gould hurman, president of the association.) One of the sharpest theological conroversles since the trial of the Rev. Benefactors die; universities abide. At Charles A. Briggs, of Union Semi-

east, that has been the case in the past. nary, on charges of hereay threatens But in this age of organization, benefacto develop from the action of the New tors have learned to perpetuate them-York Presbytery last Monday in granting permission for the ordination of selves as corporations. And we now have institutions chartered by act of Congress the Rev. Archibald Black, one of three candidates for the pulpit, who upon exto disburse for educational purposes the amination refused to subscribe to cercharities of millionaires. The rich philan. hropist who objectifies himself in such | tain orthodox views expressed on cardinal Scriptural doctrines, such as the a benevolent corporation of course names story of the Garden of Eden, the Imthe trustees, and subsequent vacancies in maculate Conception and the miracles the board are filled by co-optation. This The direct consequence probably will is a new species of corporation, but the be the placing on trial of the New York Presbytery before the Synod of New York, which will hold its annual two or three already organized hold large funds, which are likely to be greatly augmented in the future. And there is no meeting in Johnstown, N. Y., on Octo-ber 19, 20 and 21, and the outcome of this proceeding may be a declaton prolimit to the number of such corporations except the limit to the number of perhibiting the preshytery from licensing any more graduates of Union Theolog-ical Seminary, from which Mr. Black and George A. Fitch and John E. Steen, sons who possess wealth and desire to

cannot but think that these corporations create a new and dangerous situa-tion for the independent and privately en-dowed universities. Just in proportion as candidates accused of heter

the other candidates accord of matter odoxy, came up for examination. This situation has been brought about by a protest made by the Rev. Waiter 5. Buchanan, of the Fourth Avenue Church; the Rev. Frederick E. these are supported by those benevolent chearer, the Roy. George L. Schearer, he Rev. John Fox, the Rev. Daniel Gregory and the Rev. Henry L. going his way (eventually dying), and eaving the university free to manage its Elliott

own affairs. The purse strings are now controlled by an immortal power, which Elliott. These clergymen made their first ob-jection to the admission of the three graduates of Union Seminary when they were licensed last June, in spite makes it is husiness to investigate and and which lays down conditions that the university must accept if it is to An Irrespon of their expression of so-called haret-ical views. The second was made in July, when the presbytery ordained Mr. shie, self-perpetuating board, whose busi-ness is to dispense money, necessarily tends to look at every question from the Fitch, who soon afterward pecuniary point of view; it wants its money's worth; it demands immediate China as a secretary for the Young Mon's Christian Association. The third was presented last Monday before it nd tangible results. Will not its large owers and enormous influence in rela-on to the institutions dependent upon it was decided to resort to a more formal

was decided to result to a note tormat complaint. Church law demands that every pro-test be registered on the books of the clork of the presbylery, but it does not prescribe that the synod shall take cog-tion to the presbylery and the cost of the state of the presbylery. tend to develop in it an attitude of patron, nge and a habit of meddling? The very ambition of such a corporation to reform educational abuses is itself a source of danger. Men are not constructnizance of it in that form. more direct action will be taken when the synod meets, and the complaint pre-sented to that body at its regular meeting must be accorded a hearing, according to the government of the ed educational reformers by having mil-lions to spend. And, indeed, an irrespon-sible, self-perpetuating board of this sort terests of the higher education. In the fancied interests of capital, or religion, or

The synod has the authority to re-The synod has the authority to fe-buke the presbytery or to take any other step it plenses. A notice that the complaint will be made will be served on the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, paster of the Adams Memorial Church, who is clerk of the synod, within ten days, and this will be placed in writ-ing and presented on the four of the of education itself, it may galvanize the intellectual life of the institution it under, inkes to foster. A board of this kind ng and presented on the floor of the meeting.

It is understood that the dissenters

It is understood that the dissenters will be present in force to support their aide of the controversy, and the proceedings may have a profound ef-fect upon the affairs of the Presbyta-rian Church in this city. A commission will be appointed by the synod to hear the case, and the ac-tion will be much in the nature of a civil court proceeding. It might be de-cided by the vote of the whole synod, which is made up of delegates, clerical and lay, from every presbytery in New

which is made up of delegates, elerical and lay, from every presbytery in New York and New England. Should the decision prove unsatis-factory to the complainants, they will have recourse to the general assam-bly, the highest court of the church, which will meet in Atlantic City next May. In the meantime the presbytery will hold another meeting Monday to consider an answer to the protestants. consider an answer to the protestants.

KINGS OF AMERICAN FINANCE.

Dizzy Estimates of the Quartette's Combined Wealth.

Adams' Wall Street Letter to the New York News Bureau.

All the great fortuncs are now in al-liance. They cannot now safely move otherwise than together. If the public will take their stocks the big men will will take their stocks the big men will be happy to receive the money, and the public can then run the properties. If the public prefers to keep its money the big men will borrow it, and still further mark up the price of their own goods in the stock market. I estimate the wealth of John D

I estimate the wealth of John D. Rockefeller at \$1,000,000,000; the wealth iumbia bank. But all that the Populists claim may be cheerfully conceded, and yet a very severe indictment be drawn against this, their panacea for bank (00,000; J. P. Morgan at between \$200.-conceded and set and 000,000; J. P. Morgan at between 3200, 000,000 and \$200,000,000; George F. Baker at between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000, and these today are the four kings of American finance. Al-though George F. Baker is one of the richest men in the United States, and one of the most active in American finance, he is one about whom the income wiblic hears the least. He American public hears the least. is a director in 49 corporations, THE which 18 are railroads,

ld be answerable to the public, like the regents of a state university. Or, bet-MARK TWAIN ON MATRIMONY. er still, let the millionaire trust the boards of trustnes of colleges and universities and give them outright the capital he intends to devote to educational purposes. I be-lieve that in all cases this plan would be best for education and best for the public His Daughter s Marriage. Baltimore American Interest I make no exception of the Carnegie

foundation for the advancement of teach ing, to which Mr. Carnegie has given such large endowment for the pensioning of professors in the colleges, technical schools and universities of the United States and Canada. And I certainly speak with no prejudice, as I regard that endowment as the best thing any benefactor has ever done for higher education in America, and have myself the honor of being one the trustees. But I look with concern and maxisty on the influence of such corpora-tions on the free and independent life of our institutions of learning and research.

HONEST SUPERVISION OF BANKS. Oklahoma Has Demonstrated That the noma Populists because the financia world is disposed to criticise the guaranteed deposits law for its apparent failure upon the first real test, the Co-lumbia Eank and Trust Company having closed its doors with deposits of nearly \$2,000,000, and less than tenth of that sum in the guaranty fund o make the losses good. They that the special against other banks will supplement whatever is lacking in the combined guaranty fund and assets of the Co-

lumbla bank. some distance will be better able to ap-prehend the paradoxical truth in the Mark Twain philosophy. A famous writer Mark Twin philosophy. A landous which of mystic poetry was once asked what a particular one of his poems meant. He said that he didn't know; that if tho poem did not explain itself he could not explain it. And so, probably. Mark Twain would not be able to give any arer explanation than he has given of this theory that a happy marriage is a tragedy.

tion; for Gaynor's associates on the ticket are Tammany's selections, from first to last. The City of New York wants "liberal construction of the laws"; and is not much concerned about the enormous yearly budget on about the taxes necessary to support it For New York has command of the business of the country; everybody goes to New York and pays the price. and the city recoups from all America. There will be a limit, probably, but it is not yet, nor is it likely to be reached for many a year. Not till the exploitation of America approaches comple tion will the prodigious extravagance of the metropolis receive a check; nor will there be much chance of political or economical reform till pressure of positive need shall begin to enforce it. The same will be true in all our larger cities, though not in the same degree will of God, he expected omnipotent as in New York, which stands at the aid at the critical moment in some head of all things in the Western way. Perhaps he thought it would Hemisphere. Cities that have large lescend from heaven in chariots of resources will always be as extravafire, but it did not come. The mob gant as they can possibly be; and their of scared militiamen which had surpolitics, under general suffrage, will rounded the arsenal, shot down his elways be based on the economic men as they emerged under a flag of financial and industrial conditions that truce. Brown was captured after he prevail in them, each and all. The was almost killed. The Virginia auleaders in = politics will continually thorities kept him in prison twenty press for expenditure of public money days, clad in the blood-encrusted garto the limit which they suppose will ments he wore during the battle. Then he supported, and they will expect they gave him what passed for a trial riches for themselves by the passing of and closed his carreer by hanging him. the money through their own hands. Every magnate of Tammany becomes of the Almighty, there was no possi enormously rich; yet none of them has or ever had any business but politics.

PROSPEROUS KING COTTON.

The cotton market, after hysterical strength for a few days, yesterday set-tied back a few points, and it is still a matter of doubt whether there was any real cause for so great an advance as followed the bullish Government re-The crop of this great staple is a short one, very few estimates placing it in excess of 11,500,000 bales, while some authorities have it as low ns 10,000,000 bales. Even at the doomed to failure. higher figure, pretty full prices are warranted, as estimates of English experts place the world's requirements at ards. 12,500,000 bales. This is a substantial crease in the requirements since the last short crop of cotton in this country, but it is questionable whether the advancing prices will not curtail the consumption.

Cotton is a commodity for which the whole world supplies a demand, just as it does for wheat. The latter, however, is of vital necessity for the very existence of mankind, while with cotton there is more elasticity to the demand. If the price soars too high, the dress that would have been discarded again. hen cotton was cheap will be made to last another year. There is another feature to be considered before the otton speculators force the price too. high, and that is the carry-over stock from the 1908 crop, which amounted to more than 13,500,000 bales, or about 1,000,000 bales more than the maximum requirements that would be made on this country. The short crop of a popular rising of the negroes was

to certain opulent citizens of the United States? This is the essence of the ship subsidy question.

OLD JOHN BROWN

young gentlemen failed to throw up It will be just fifty years tonight his hands promptly. since Old John Brown, on October 16, It is good luck only that prevented 1859, with some twenty men in his band, captured the United States one or more homicides from this stupld and inexcusable prank. Yet there arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Estimated are always fools to be reckoned with. by the standards of worldly policy, The combination of fool and pistol has his deed was foolish and the object thousands of victims to its credit. We he aimed at was insanely abhorrent. cannot get rid of the fool, but we ought What he desired was to start a millto do away with the pistol. Why is tary movement which should sweep any one but an officer of the law perthrough the South and, to use his own mitted to carry or have a revolver? words, "free the slaves." Where help was to come from to carry out his plan or who was to bring it, he did not know, but permeated with a flaming consciousness that he was doing the

MAKING NEW RECORDS. Although three holidays interfered with business, the records for real es-tate transfers and building permits for the first half of October make a satis-

factory showing, the former exceeding \$1,300,000, while more than \$1,100,000 worth of building permits was issued. This showing was made with the usual number of large deals going on the records at valuations of from \$1 to \$100 each, one of the latter involving an actual valuation of more than \$1, 300,000, although it appears in the official records at the modest figure of \$100. These figures are far in excess of the same period last year, and make

It almost a certainty that the total for the month will break all previous rec-Without the miraculous intervention ords for the month of October. Figures for the full half month for bility that John Brown's raid could Seattle are not yet at hand, but the set on foot a movement that would Seattle Daily Bulletin gives the totals free the slaves. He had a number of to and including October 12 as \$672, sympathizers in the North who ad-597 for real estate transfers and \$632.

mired him, believed in him and were 830 for building permits. Portland ready to furnish him with arms and real estate transfers for the same money, but they were exceptional men period were \$1,052,826, and building like Thoreau and Wendell Phillips. permits for the twelve days were \$929,-The mass of the people were by no means abolitionists at that time. They This remarkable showing in would not submit to promote Portland has been made without any the especially big deals, and a true state cruelties of the fugitive slave law, but ment of the value of real estate transneither would they join in a raid upon ferred by the deeds placed on record slavery. From every point of view, John Brown's expedition was forewould undoubtedly show a valuation running far in excess of \$3,000,000. Therefore, it was foolish, measured by human stand-The remainder of the month prom

ises equal activity, and the \$1,000,000 It was as abhorrent as it was foolish deal which was closed in the North End Thursday will be followed by a He did not wish to lead the freed number of other big transfers now pending. The big crops and high slaves out from the South to Canada some other land of liberty. His prices at which they are being marplan was to break their chains and let them live as equals among their forketed, together with the large amount of money brought into the country by mer masters. He imagined that he could do this without exciting a servile Eastern investors, have resulted in a insurrection; but he could not. Had larger available supply of investment his raid been supported from the funds than has ever before been in eviin the Pacific Northwest. North and the negroes flocked to his Neither the rise in the bank rate nor standard, they would have enacted the the decline in stocks will have any aphorrors of the Haytain revolution over preciable effect on a region that is cre-To this it may be objected that ating new wealth as rapidly as it is bethe negroes were peaceable enough when they were finally set free. Why ing created in Portland territory.

should they have been any more savage under John Brown's banner than Increased vigilance, or some other unaccounted-for reason, is holding down the fire loss of this country to they were when enrolled as Union troops? For the obvious reason that as Union soldiers they were kept under much smaller proportions than in forstrict discipline by a force immensely mer years. According to the New York superior to their own. Nothing like Journal of Commerce records, the fire loss of the United States for the nine 1299 thus starts off with the big carry-over to help out in supplying the de-thorities. But a popular rising was pro-\$151,699,950, compared with \$185,-done

The Washington State Fish Commis turning and running. Later the joksioner estimates the value of the 1909 pack of fish in the Evergreen State at ers were apprehended by the police at the pistol's point; a tragedy again be \$11.000,000. The salmon industry, in ing narrowly averted when one of the proportion to other resources of the Pacific Northwest, is of less importance than it was a few years ago. Fruit, grain, dairying and other industries have come to the front so rapidly that they are now placing more millions in circulation than were realized from the salmon industry in its paimiest days. Nevertheless, any industry that will bring in returns of \$11,000,000 per year is a very big asset, of which any state might well be proud, and every possible effort should be made to perpetuate the industry.

> Reno, Nev., apparently jealous of the lingering stay on the front page of the news of the National game at Detroit and Pittsburg, now comes to the front with a story of another "National game" that is being played at Carson City. The names of the batteries in the Carson City game are not given, but it is being played for table stakes. It is announced that one of the players lost \$23,700. It is said that \$1200 in money is being used in the game. This would indicate that it was a much stronger game than that in which the late Colonel Tom Ochiltree lost \$25,-000, "of which \$2 was real money."

> There is a suspicion that Mr. Barrill made that affidavit against Dr. Cook because the doctor had forgotten to pay him for services rendered. "A It is mere oversight," says the doctor. to be hoped that those two Eskimo were paid in full.

Next time Dr. Cook starts out to discover a Pole or climb a mountain. he will take along a brass band and a corps of newspaper correspondents. It would be a noble assignment for Alfred Henry Lewis.

Now they say that the statute of limitations may prevent prosecution of officers of the bankrupt Oregon Trust. That's fortunate-for some people Meanwhile they might start another

the City Hall half a day off on Satur day do the same by the men in their

Ex-Minister Crane ought to read up on the case of the late Professor Spain has its own way of Ferrer. dealing with persons who talk too

Chicago comes forward with a story, of a plot to assassinate President Taft and President Diaz at El Paso. But El Paso denies it. El Paso ought to know.

Oh, yes, Mr. Bryan trusts the masses He has to. But the masses do not trust him. It makes a great difference how and by whom the trusting has to be

MAGNITUDE OF BASEBALL.

Its Sectonaness Illustrated by the Pres ent Championship Series. Cleveland

Even those Americans who do not know a three-base hit from a foul fly-and there are such men-must admit, in the light of the object-lesson which is af-forded just now in Pittsburg, that base-ball is truly a National Institution, of National magnitude and National impor-tance. It means nothing less, when the demand for seats at a series of ball games far exceeds the enpacity of inds where there are accommodations grounds where there are accommonatous for 35,000 or 40,000 spectators, taking into account the extra benches provided. It is proof of a truly National sport and a National interest of no small magnitude, that over 200 newspaper men are to be present at these games, to work, merely as spectators, and over 100 tele-graph operators must be kept on duty at

All this, of course, is about to happen not in London. New York, Berlin o Paris. It will take place in a city of less than 60,000 inhabitants, with perhass 300,000 people living outside of the municipal limits, but within 20 or 30 miles of the ball park. When such crowds are assured in Pittsburg and such prepara-tions are necessary there. It means that Americans, as a people, take baseball so seriously that theby have made it one of the great institutions of their country.

Chauces for Young Men. Denver Republican

Denver Republican. Let young men turn to the skilled trades and they will find remunerative employment in a field from which the competition of women will never drive them. The handicrafts call for abilities them. The handscrafts call for abilities of a far higher order than those em-ployed in many vocations where the competition of women is a factor, and in all the skilled trades there is a de-mand for high-grade men. There has been too much disposition on the part of young American men to there may from the trade on the false

turn sway from the trade on the false assumption that they are less genteel than certain other forms of employ-ment. It is a silly notion of which every vigorous young American should be ashamed.

The Grinding of John R. Walsh.

One last appeal stands between John R. Walsh and the penalty which justice im-poses on those who are traitors to their trusts and prodigal in the use of the fruits of others' toll:

The moving finger writes and, having writ, Moves on, nor all your plety nor wit Shall lure it back to cancel half a line. Nor all your tears wash out a word of it. Nor all your teams wash don't a word of in-Fired with indomitable courage, and su-pernaturally resourceful, the old tiger of finance challenges a strange admiration and sympathy as the mills of God grind slowly but exceeding fine.

Unexpected Results.

New York Heraid. Consider what the popular song writer will do with "igloo!"-Syracuse Standard.

And what inspiring food pemmican will be for the poets! After all, polar ex-ploration does bring results.

failures. What stands out most promi failures. What stands out most promi-nently is that the closed bank must have been badly mismanaged, and that the state banking board which ought to have prevented that mismanagement did not do so. The bank let fix cash reserve fall too low, and apparently accepted large amounts of discounts, which had no even to be a mong the which had no proper place among the assets of a commercial bank. That is to say, we have a conclusive demonstration that what has happened

Impossible Can Happen.

Indianapolis Star.

Bitter complaint comes from Okla

assessment

rep13

levied

is exactly what we were assured un-der the guaranteed deposits would never happen. No bank would fail, be-cause supervision would be perfect. The supervision has not been perfect, but exceedingly had; and it is impos-sule to doubt that the guaranteed deable to doubt that the guaranteed de posits law has contributed greatly to that end, becuse it has encouraged the idea that now we have an omnipotent preventive of failure. Formerly in Oklahoma, as now in other places, de-pendance was entirely and absolutely on prudent banking and honest super-vision, but lately it has been upon this wonderful law.

Overdoing It.

Everybody's Magazine A young Englishman, after he had been in Devil's Valley for a couple of months, began to grow thin. Wyoming cooking did not appeal to him. Be-sides his squeamish appetite, there was another thing that the natives held against him-his outlandish custom of taking a bath every morning. One day his landlady was discussing him with a friend. "I tell ye what, Sal," said the visitor,

"he's jest a walatin away a-griovin" for some gal back East thar." "Nothin" o' the kind," said the land-lady, contemptuously. "You mark my words, now - that young feller he's jest a-washin' hisself away."

Woman Is Too Quick for Them.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. There were three at the little table in a Cleveland cafe, a woman and two

Suddenly the electric lights went out and the woman quickly and noise-lessly drew back.

An instant later there was the smack An instant inter there was the sines, of a compound kiss. As the electric lights went up, each man was seen to be smilling complaisantly. "I thought I heard a kiss," snid the woman, "but nobody kissed me." Then the men suddenly glared at each other, and flushed and looked methodily sheenish

painfully sheepish.

UNMASKED.

New Tork Times It cannot be: Why, all these years I've watched him on his way. Be's come and gone, each sot and word As honest as the day! To church on Sunday like the rest, With wife and children kind. Considerate, a neighbor just. No better one could find!

The tradesmen seem to think he's fair; No trouble have with bills. Commuters like to ride with him. He are'r pecounts his like. His house and grounds are neat and trim. His home life's quiet, pure-At least that's how it's always seemed. But now I'm not so sure?

For I've just read of what he's done, As told by speakers glib-His every deed's of darkent dye, His every word's a fib! Graft, bigamy, embenilement, All crimes which soul can staln-You see, he's up for office In the present warm campaign!

England, Germany and More Ships,

Chicago Record-Herald. There are statesmen and industrial lead-ers in England who do not share the apprehension as regards German designs apprehension as regards German designs expressed by the group to which Lord Northeliffs belongs, but in so far as the question of "more ships, still more ships and ever more ships" is concerned, all controversy is ended in Engined. The liberal government has changed its mind on the Dreadnought programme and has "surrendered" to the alarmists. It has been criticized for tills by some advocates of economy and ponce, but it undoubledly acted samelously and in accordance with of economy and peace, but it und acted sagaciously and in accordan

of constraints and in accordance with public sentiment. It is unfortunately troe that there is a good deal of shil-German feeling in England and a like amount of anti-Eng-lish feeling in Germany. Jingo talk, press sensationalism, mutual charges of aggressive intentions and jealousy are responsible for these dangerous feelings, and it is no easy undertaking to coun-teract them. But one thing is clear to all observers and travelers of open minds. The average German disclaims any intention of disturbing the 'status quo and the average Englishman admits any intention of disturbing the status quo and the average Englishman admits that only actual aggression on Ger-many's part would justify war. Neither nation trusts the other, neither beloves that the other is satisfied with existing conditions, but neither professes a desire for something possessed by the other.

American Frying Pan Is Under Ban,

New York Tribune. The great American frying pan received a solar plaxus blow from the Moniclair, N. J., Board of Education, when it de-cided to cut that kitchen stensil from the list of articles to be purchased for the High School kitchen. Benjamin V. Hardman, arting chairman of the board.

the High School kitchen. Benjamin V. Harriman, acting chairman of the board, protested against the inclusion of the frying pan. He sali frying pans meant chickan croquettes, ham croquettes, and beef croquettes, and these meant dys-pepsia for the children. Other members of the board wave of the some coloris of the board were of the same opinion.

Rand Output of Gold.

Gold output of the Transvaal in August, as estimated by Kaffir houses London, was 620,000 ounces fine

in London, was should outness fine. If the above estimate proves correct, August's Rand, gold output was at almost exactly the same rate as in July, when \$20,754 ounces of gold were turned out. Comparison of values is as fellows:

ns Iollows: Aug. 1909 \$12,160,000 July, 1909 12,185,000 June, 1909 12,185,000 June, 1909 12,185,000 May, 1909 13,100,000 May, 1909 13,100,000 May, 1909 12,804,000 Aug. 1004, 5,101,000 Aug. 1004, 5,101,000 May, 1909 12,804,000 Aug. 1004, 5,000 Aug. 1004, 5,000 May, 1909 12,804,000 Aug. 1004, 5,000 Aug. 1004, 5,000 May, 1005 12,000 May, 1005 10,000 May,

Why Shouldn't Aldrich Yield?

Why Shoulda't Aldrich Freist Springfield Republican. It is the Republican Des Moines Regis-ter and Leader which offers the quas-tion: Why should President Taft yield to Senator Aldrich on behalf of party solid-arity, and not Senator Aldrich to Presi-dent Taft? The answer is expressed in another question: "Can it be that Mr. Aldrich is even more than leader of the Senate?"

bank. Do the Councilmen who insist on giving the overworked employes in

private employ?

much.