Entered at Pertland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance

Daily, Sunday included, one year.

Daily, Sunday included, six months.

Daily, Sunday included, six months.

Daily, Sunday included, one month.

Daily, without Sunday, one year.

How to Remit—Send postoffice money wier, express order or personal check on our local bank. Stamps, coin or corrency for at the sender's risk. Give postooffice ad-ress in full, including county and state. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 18 pages, 2 cents; 20 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 5 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage applies at the control of the cents of the cen

tiern Business Office—The S. C. Benk-Special Agency—New York, rooms 45-bure building. Chicago, rooms 510-512

PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1909.

HENEY'S FIGHT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Doubt is expressed by many in San Francisco whether Heney will be elected. Amid the welter of affairs in that city it is difficult to keep the public mind fixed on the one fact that neither the law nor the good name of the city has yet been vindicated by the punishment of the chief offenders against its

Obstacles insurmountable have been thrown in the way of the prosecution. The offenders are so many and so powerful that they have been able thus far to obstruct and render nugatory the most strenuous efforts to bring them to justice. Centers of influence of every description have striven to protect the malefactors. Enormous sums of money have been expended to foll the prosecution, and politics, parties and partisanship have invoked and employed to the utmost for the same end and object,

Furthermore, the proceeding has been so hindered, and so much time has elapsed, that great numbers of the people express themselves as utterly weary of it all. This feeling is fostered in all possible ways by the ac cused. Not only a multitude of politicians, but leading officials of the labor unions were deep in the corruption, and the effort to prosecute has received additional checks from the efforts of partisan factions to obtain from the situation advantages over each other. A very general expression in San Francisco is the exclamation: We're tired of it all."

Besides their influence in business, which is very great, the accused have unlimited command of money and they are using it without stint. It is now the very crisis of their struggle; and if they can defeat Hency they believe they will be molested no further. Hency is not discouraged; but the man who ought to have a walk-over realizes that he has an uphill fight. There is a strange combination against him of many of the solid business interests of the city and of the vast purchasable element in the lower strata of social life and politics.' Most of the newspapers of the city either oppose Heney or affect indifference to the contest he is making. Many citizens pr less to be offended by the treatment which the guilty supervisors have received; but there was no way to get at the facts without promise of immunity to them.

NEW RAILROAD KING.

The body of the late E. H. Harriman United States, like the soul of old John Brown, "goes marching on." Harriman not only blazed the way, but he cleared the trail into a plain, broad highway over which the successors of the mighty power he laid down could travel with greater ease toward the goal that was just beyond his grasp when he was called hence. The conservative element of our population who had for some time viewed with misgivings the steady additions to the far-flung railroad empire which Mr. Harriman was making, were almost incilned to view his death as providential, the assumption being that, as the world had produced but one industrial giant of this type, there would hardly be an immediate successor.

Significant changes now taking place in the ownership of American railroads make it almost a certainty that the process of linking and welding together after line of road will continue, possibly on a more colossal scale than ever. The heavy decline in Harriman securities since the death of that past master in the art of consolidation and domination would indicate that the system which bears his name might in time lose the enormous prestige which he gave it. But in industry and finance, as in war and politics, it is a case of "the King is dead, long live the King." It may be too early yet to determine who will continue that highly spectacular and profitable work best known as "Harrimanizing" the railroads of the country, but as a possible successor to the Harriman throne the figure of Edwin Hawley looms large on the railroad horizon.

Since Mr. Harriman's death Mr. Hawley has secured control of the Missourl, Kansas & Texas Railway, Mr. Hawley is also said to control practically the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louis-These roads, with his Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, and Toledo, St. Louis & Western, and large interests in smaller connecting lines, give Mr. Hawley transportation domination over a big territory between the Atlantic seaboard and Chicago and St. Louis, from which point he goes on through the Southwest into Mexico over his Kansas City, Mexico & Orient not thoroughly welded into the Harriman chain before the death of the master, are said to be working toward the protection of the Hill properties, with the Western Pacific possibly forming a final link by which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will reach

The marsing of the control of these wast transportation lines into the hands of a few men, or groups of men, undoubtedly tends to greater efficiency of service and greater economy of operation, but it is also fraught with possibilities for trou-Harriman could see nothing objectionable in his desire to control all of the railroads of the United States. and at the progress he was making an other ten years might have brought about the end he sought. But this domination of the entire system of internal communication by one man representing numberless millions of capi-

ulation by the Government.

Human nature is much the same among all people, and too much power n the hands of the railway kings might interfere with the rights and interests of the public. Mr. Hawley has made an excellent start on a pollcy which, unhampered, might lead him to heights greater than those reached by Mr. Harriman. The limit to which this consolidation of interests may proceed with safety is a problem of increasing gravity.

A PROHIBITION ARGUMENT.

The Oregon Mist (St. Helens) says that the amount of money expended or liquors in Columbia County is two hundred thousand dollars a year, and for roads and bridges eighty thousand dollars. The figures may be nearly orrect; and so may the Mist's observations about the usefulness of roads and oridges, and the uselessness and evils of alcoholic drink. But the inferen tial conclusion that the money spent for liquors would, if not so spent, be put into roads and bridges in the county is not warranted at all.

Doubtless most of the liquors sold n Columbia County are consumed by men who work about the logging camps and sawmills; since these are the chief industries of the county. Few of these men are taxpayers; few of them have any permanent residence. The county wouldn't get the two hundre I thousand dollars they squander in drink; nor would it be easy to persuade the men to pay to the taxgatherer, for roads and bridges, the money they pay

into the liquor shops. Perhaps Columbia County may vote prohibition. The electors within her borders will decide. It would be betdoubtless, if they would build roads and bridges with the money they pay for liquor; but they won't do it would the county, by enactment of prohibition, stop the consumption o iquors within its borders. It would, however, lose the liquor tax-a considerable sum, paid in an indirect way by men who seldom pay any tax other than that charged upon the sale and consumption of liquors and tobacco.

WANTED, A DIPLOMAT.

The position of Minister to China is one of the most important foreign posts at the disposal of the Adminis tration. To this is due the great difficulty experienced by the President in securing a representative possessing in fair degree the necessary qualifications. In the old days, when foreign consulates or ambassadors were regarded as merely convenient pigeonholes into which politicians were thrust, either as a reward for political services or to get them out of the way, there would be no such delay and difficulty as are now in evidence in electing a successor to Mr. Crane. It has always been an easy matter to find \$5000 men for \$10,000 jobs, and so on down the line-a system that was usually followed until a few years ago. What was really needed was \$10,000 men for positions which paid a salary of half that amount.

The kind of American Minister whom this country should send to China and for whom President Taft is undoubtedly seeking, can command a much higher salary in this country than he can secure from the Govern ment for a foreign post, and for this reason the field of eligible candidates is shortened to the few who have only incidental regard for the financial emoluments and are willing to take the position through patriotic motives or for the honor attached. The man who can properly represent the interests of the United States in the awakening "lies a-moldering in the grave," but his Orient must be not only a diplomat of policy of linking up railroads and thus high degree, but he must also be a ng for absolute domination of high-class business man, well posted on international law. her integrity be maintained or whether she becomes the football of fate and is kicked to pieces by the jealous power who are watching her with hawk-like gaze, is a great commercial prize in which the United States has the same right of exploitation as the rest of the

world. The avidity with which Germany, France, England, Japan and Russia have grabbed portions of the territory whenever the opportunity offered, or could be made, has revealed to us the necessity of being well represented on the ground, and it would be extreme folly to send over a Minister who would fall short of measuring up to the high standard set by the powers with whom our commercial and po-

litical interests might come in conflict. From a business standpoint, and by eason of his wealth, Mr. Crane wa well fitted for the post. The reckless manner in which he publicly discussed matters that should have been kep secret, however, revealed his utter lack of diplomacy and clearly indicated possibilities of serious trouble in the event of a crisis in Chinese affairs while he was holding the position.

WHERE BEFORM IS DESIRABLE.

The movement looking to the check of extravagance and absurdity in the dress of saleswomen in department stores in Chicago is in the line of common sense, good taste and good mor-als. The rules prescribed in the interest of this reform are in some instances more drastic than is necessary to secure the end sought, but in the main their tendency is in the right direction. That is to say, they seek to provide wholesome restraint in the line of extravagance in dress-an error which has led to the ruin of myriads of thoughtless young girls-that will enable these workers to live within their means, dress as becomes the vocation of a modest working girl, maintain their self-respect, and compel the

respect of the public. Who has not felt a pang of regret, or been conscious of a feeling of disgust, at the exaggerated styles representing the latest fad in hairdressing assumed by working women in their capacity of serving the public as wage-earners? The towering, bobbing screen of hair drawn over huge cushions, from beneath which the eyes of the wearer peep like those of a rat under a haymow, confronts the intending purchaser as she seats herself at the stocking counter, for example, and the clerk comes forward to take her order. Turning to the shelf for the desired article, a "Psyche knot" protruding a foot or more in the rear of her head, propped up by a shelf of shell, is displayed, the entire effect of which is at first startling, then ludi-crous, then, taking all the circumstances into consideration, pitiful or disgusting according to the viewpoint

of the observer. by this truly wonderful structure built on top and at the back of the head upon a superstructure of refuse of various kinds, to notice the diaphanous sition to enjoy life, even through pan-

tal should be subject to stringent reg- walst through which a suggestion of elaborate underwear is shown; the collar constructed seemingly for a sup port for the ears, the sleeves skin tight, that reach the middle of the hand, and the ring or rings set with precious stones, or their imitation, on the hands that place the asked-for hosiery upon

the counter. Such costuming as this, with its glaring unsuitability, has cheapened the vocation of the shopgirl, though a very worthy and useful vocation in itself. And not the vocation of the shopgirl alone has suffered from this That of the stenographer, the cause. telephone worker, the sewing woman, the milliner, the marker in the laun dry, the cash-taker in the butcher's or grocer's stall-every vocation in which through the conditions imposed by our present economic and industrial system women have become wage-carners has suffered as well.

Reform in this particular is not only desirable—it is necessary, if women are to become factors of recognized capability and desirability in the business and industrial world, since nothing else offers such an affront to common sense, is so suggestive of unvoiced possibilities in morals, and so handicaps a woman worker for efficient service, as does the glaring unsuitability and palpable extravagance which she displa in dress.

EVADING JUSTICE.

What reason had the Great Northern Rallroad to protect its late Spokane attorney, M. J. Gordon, from the proper consequences of his embezzlement of many thousand dollars from that genrous corporation? The Spokane grand jury has been wrestling with the probem for many weeks and has about given up in despair, though it has in dicted Gordon; but it practically admits that it has no real proofs. The The facts and bring Gordon to justice make long and very interesting story, set orth in detail in a report submitted at Spokane last week. Subpensa were ssued for various officials of the Great Northern from James J. Hill down; but every one whose testimony by any chance might have proved valuable or pertinent managed to evade service. Officials who lived out of the state remained away from Spokane; officials who lived at Spokane left the coun-Only Gordon had the nerve to remain. It can only be surmised that the truth, if told, would have been bad for the Great Northern. Why? Because no doubt Gordon had been engaged in many discreditable transactions on behalf of the railroad company, and the company could not af ford to have them transpire.

One such affair involved a member of the State Supreme Court, Judge Root. Through Gordon, the Northern general solicitor, W. R. Begg, had got Judge Root to render a favor able opinion in the so-called Harris The grand jury finds:

That Judge Root was assigned to write the opinion of the court on the rehearing, that he wrote an opinion on the rehear-ing which was never filed, and mailed a copy of the same to Gordon; that this spinion did not meet with Gordon's approval and he drafted an opinion himself, which he mailed to W. R. Begg. genself, which he mailed to W. B. Begg, general solicitor for the company at St. Paul, requesting Begg to wire if the opinion was satisfactory; that Begg O. K'd Gordon's opinion by telegraph, and that thereafter this opinion drafted by Gordon was filed by Judge Root as the opinion of the court. That the opinion filed was identical with the opinion prepared by Gordon, average that or three additional citations were d. That the other judges of the Supreme Court had no knowledge of Gordo confidential discussions of the case with a superscript of the superscript of t n the Harris case, and that this latter rul-ng was much more favorable to the carrier

There was a conspiracy between Begg and Gordon and Root to buy, or procure, a very important decision by the Supreme Court. Justice was debauched at its fountain-head; a Supreme Judge was corrupted to serve he purposes, then and thereaften of a litigant who had occasion to appear frequently before the court. This, in the opinion of The Oregonian, is very nearly the most scandalous episode in the entire history of Washington. The parties to the transaction ought to be punished if possible. The Spokane authorities should never rest until they have found some way to get into their jurisdiction General Solicitor Begg, the main instrument in the criminal effort to make the Supreme Court of Washington a mere appanage of his em-

THE FARMER OF THE FUTURE.

A substantial increase in attendance at state agricultural colleges throughout the country is reported. That of the New York State Agricultural School is fully 50 per cent in advance of last year. In that state the increase came alike from city and country This fact is held to indicate a desire on the part of city youth to expand their efforts in industrial lines and an appreciation on the part of country youth of the need of scientific knowl edge as applied to farming operations It further indicates a turn in the tide of migration from country to city, so long deplored, and ultimately the restoration of many old worked-out or abandoned farms in the older sections of the country.

The cry, "back to the soil," will never meet response as long as the returns of agriculture described by Whittier as "Not competence and yet not want." prevail. These were the conditions that caused farmers' boys to leave the farm for the city. Only a decided change for the better will tempt them to return to the soil. Such a change is promised by the instruction furnished through agricultural colleges under the head of scientific farming, the details of which are many, but simple and readily mastered. Such knowledge is the basis of a prosperity which means serenity in times of financial stress, living untroubled upon the fat of the land in times of industrial depression and laying up a modest competency in times when demand is active and supply comes forward full-handed to meet it.

The farmer who knows his land as the horseman knows his horse, the fisherman his boat and the mechanic his tools, is the farmer of the future With his land unincumbered and with an intelligent working knowled; its possibilities: with a comfortable e, a wife who is a helpmeet and children being brought up in ways industry and thrift; with the daily mail deposited at his gate, the trolleycars pushing out in his direction; the telephone in his house and well-bred stock in his pastures, he is in a po-

ics and periods of industrial depres- LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY

The life is not an ideal one. Much of the labor attendant upon it is hard disagrecable, much of it much of it is disagreeable, but it science and labor go hand in hand the returns of agriculture are sure, and those who pursue it will enjoy the fruits of their labors as they go along, have a home in their old age to which the children will return on festal days with genuine pleasure and from which no appeal for "help" in a financial sense will ever be made. The farmer of the past worked hard, but seldom "got ahead"; his wife was a hopeless drudge and his children were restless, discontented and soon went their way The farmer of the future must work also, but his head will direct his hands,

Four steamships and one sailing ves sel, with an aggregate carrying capacity of more than 25,000 tons, arrived in port yesterday to load wheat, flour and general cargo at Portland. Four other steamers and one sailing vessel carrying nearly 5,000,000 feet of lum ber and 5000 tons of grain and gen eral cargo, sailed yesterday. The outward-bound fleet carried freight to the Orient, Europe and California. inbound vessels brought freight from Europe, New York, Australia and the Orient. Aside from one overdue liner included in the fleet, there was nothing unusual in the day's movements at the river entrance, as not infre-quently a much greater tonnage moves n and out during the twenty-four hours. People of Portland, however, as well as some of our critics in other ports who offer objections to Portland's keeping open a channel to the sea, will note by the occasional men tion of these facts that we are doing business with the world and that it is increasing in volume. Before we gan this work of channel-building 2000-ton vessels were monsters. only passing comment is made of the

By a decision rendered in a local ourt Saturday it is made obligatory on the part of a timber-land locator actu ally to locate his client on timber land. Falling to do this, he must return the location fee to the man who paid it. This seems to be a fair ruling in the matter, but, if it is rigidly enforced, a number of sleek-appearing operators who have amassed wealth at the ex pense of the credulous timber-land seekers will be obliged to seek other employment. The fake timber locators in the Pacific Northwest have claimed more victims than the lock trick or the shell game.

July 31, 1858, a steamboat was launched below the falls at Oregon City. It was called the Carrie Ladd. for the wife of William S. Ladd. The incident affords a reminiscence of conditions that existed then, when the movement of business in the Oregon country was just making a beginning Probably some of our old river men vet remaining, could tell how long the boat ran on our rivers and when it was broken up. Jacob Kamm doubtless would remember, and so would George Pease.

A writer in The Outlook, on the Se attle Exposition, says: "It is nowhere truer than in Washington that the increase of wealth in "The Last Northwest' has come more from a looting of Nature than from the productive work of men." Nor is it anywhere truer than in Oregon. It was much the same, too, in the older states; and ob serve further how the looting of Nature is still going on in the states where coal and minerals most abound

With the passing of Summer infant mortality decreases. Officials say it is due to the improvement they have saused in the quality of the milk. Very doubtful. But why didn't they attend to it sooner? Any assertion that there is now better milk is a confession of their own former indifference neglect and responsibility for more or less of the avoidable infant mortality.

Senator Tillman declines to lunch with the President unless some one else pays the bill. There are all kinds of Senators. Some Senators would be willing to match coins or shake the dice with the President, for example, to see who should pay. Tillman hasn't learned in his long service how to be a true Senatorial "sport."

The Independent (New York) says that whether Cook reached the Pole it doesn't know; but if he is an honest man he makes a fearful mistake in not taking the world into his confidence in stead of telling it to wait months for what ought to be done in a day.

The trouble at Eugene seems not to be over the fact that a professor appears to be teaching doctrinal religion to his classes, but that he happen, not to be teaching a certain brand of doctrinal religion. Heresy, say the preachers. Heresy to what?

We are told that criminal vagabonds who are sent to the rockpile are "hapless men," proper objects of pity, "held as slaves," contrary to law and justice. The opinion is merely an echo of that of the vicious vags themselves.

The latest expert opinion, from some one over in Bellingham who has been all over Alaska, is that Cook did not climb Mount McKinley, because "it can't be done." That is a mighty good reason, if true.

If you have business with the Multomah County Judge and you find the door locked and the judge gone away on his private business, don't worry The judge's salary goes on, just the same.

apples that they can't buy in this city and that make Oregon's fame abroad can view them at the Hood River and the Albany fairs this week What preposterous folly to asser that it is unlawful and wrong for men

Portlanders who wish to see the fine

to consult together and agree on candidates whom they may support for When ministers or others pry into heresy they start inquiries and stud-

ies that are bound to shake up some

pet creeds and dogmas. A Pole in South Bend., Wash., was fined \$100 for attempting suicide. But he can go to jail and make it more expensive for taxpayers than to bury

Imprisonment of bankwreckers will

Taking Honey From the Bees.

Bingen Observer,
Leman Robbins and F. T. Carter recently cut down a bee tree near Husum
securing one hundred and fifty pounds
of fine honey. This is not a very rare
occurrence in this section.

One Oregon Town.

Weston Leader. Without throwing any bouquets at itself, Weston goes quietly ahead, ships its produce and gets the money, its principal shipments being wheat, hay, brick and potatoes. Monday's shipments aggregated fourteen cars, six of hay, six of wheat and two of brick.

Chance for Every Man.

Madras Pioneer.
Central Oregon is today the largest and most promising of Uncie Sam's domains not already pre-empted by the homesteader, and the man who wishes to acquire a farm, a home, and an in-dependence would better turn his atten tion to this lewel in the rough, Got to Escape Now to Get Away. Baker City Heraid.

Doesn't it seem that convicts escape from the Oregon Penitentiary with undue frequency? So long as Chamberlain was Governor there was little desire to

escape, for all convicts felt sure of a pardon, but now it is up to the warden and his organization to keep a closed

Untold Chapter in the Judge's Life. Corvallis Gazette-Times.

Judge McFadden will have 20,000 pc of dried prunes this year. The Judge raised a phenomenal wheat and oats rop on his Junction City farm and now shows up with a tremendous lot of prunes. And he got his start in life by elping an Oregonian escape from a Cal-ornia jail! When Judge McFadden's semoirs are public the public is

going to have some interesting reading. Mr. Britt's Only Hope.

memoirs

Newburg Graphic, N. E. Britt desires to clear up son and as he has been unable to em-Portland last week to interview a firm that furnishes Chinese laborers, but he was unable to secure any help there. He says he don't know of anything else to do than to await a change in the admin-istration at Washington. Such a turn in affairs has been known to bring out plenty of help for such jobs.

No Wildent Banking Wanted.

Eugene Register.

After a lapse of time it is apparent
that the directors of the defunct Oregon
Trust & Savings bank of Portland, are
to be brought to trial. For Oregon's good an example should be made of that sort of banking, so that in the future it will stand as a warning to those who would attempt to foist a similar wildcat scheme upon an unsuspecting public Oregon's credit and business reputation is normally good, and it should be kept that way.

Ye Editor Becomes Indignant.

Dallas Itemizer. Last week a man came into this office nd wanted us to jack a brother editor p because he had said something about the aforesaid man which he did not like. That kind of business makes us hot—this continual trying to get an edi-tor to pull your chestnuis out of the fire or say something about someone else-that you are afraid to say yourself. W are not doing that kind of business. have troubles enough of our own, with-out assuming other people's—there are worries enough in a print shop to drive a man to drink. If you do not like what the other fellow says go to him about it. Do not come to us. If you do not like what we say, go to him, too,

Willamette and Other Meridians PORTLAND, Oct. 28.—(To the Editor.)— When was the Willamette meridian es-tablished, and by what rule was it lo tablished, and by what rule was it lo-cated where it is? Where is the exact corner of the meridian and base line? How far north and south does the Willamette meridian extend? What are the names of the adjoining meridians, and how many meridian districts are there the United States?

The Willamette meridian was estab lished by order of the Surveyor-General in 1861. The first contract for survey was let to James E. Freeman on May 28. The line was established on 122 degrees, 44 minutes and 20 seconds, longitude west minutes and 20 seconds, longitude west-from Greenwich. The line extends through Oregon and Washington. The base line has been established on longitude 45:31 north. The corner can readily be located on the map by these directions.

In the United States there are 31 merid-ians. Humboldt meridian has been established in California, 128:08 west; Mount Diablo, 121:54:48 west; San Bernardino, 116:56:15 west, and Boise meridian, 116:

London Telegraph

The Sobranje of Bulgaria has passed law imposing a tax of about \$3 a year on all unmarried men who are 30 years old and older. At Tirnovo, the ancient capital, it has been a custom ancient capital, it has been a custom for many years to humiliate unmarried men. On the first Monday in Lent all marriageable men who had not selected life partners in the carnival season were beaten on sight with inflated pigs' bladders. The bachelers always dreaded the day, while the girls headed forward to it with nleasure. looked forward to it with pleasure. Since the tax act has been passed the bachelors of Tirnovo have entered a formal protest against the continuance of the practice. They say they will gladly pay the tax, but want the chastisement declared unlawful.

Washington Evening Star.
"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "you must stop worrying about
household details."

"What's the trouble now?"

"You were talking in your sleep again
last night. Every once in a while you
would use some expletive and say, 'Gimme some more chips.' You really must get youd mind off the wood pile."

Thought He Should Remind Her. Dondon Tit-Bits.

Dondon Tit-Bits.

On a recent Sunday the clergyman of a parish church in Kent was reading the notices for the week, and concluded by saying: "There will be christening next Sunday at 10:30." He then slowly walked to the pulpit. Suddenly, turning toward the congregation, he remarked in severe tones: "Remember, Mrs. Tomlinson, I said 10:30."

Canada's Five Grand Old Men. Boston Transcript. Lord Strathcona is 89, Sir Charles Tup-

per 88. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, 86, and Sir R. W. Scott and Sir Sanford Floming 84 and 83 respectively. Can any other country show so many Cates among the active statesmen?

True It Is; True Indeed. Grants Pass Observer.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., announced in Portland a few days ago, that at the close of his present Senatorial term, he would again be a candidate for the office. That, of course, was expected. It is easy to be a candidate for office in Openion.

Jersey Cows With a Butter Record.

Imprisonment of bankwreckers will protect depositors far better than any kind of bank guarantee.

Even if Dr. Cook should turn out faker, he would still be a world-beater.

Missouri College of Agriculture.

SIDIS COULD READ AT TWO. Scientific Foreing Process Has Re-

markable Results. Boston Special to New York Times.

Some details of the achievements of William James Sidis, the 11-year-old prodigy who has just entered Harvard with the highest honors are published here today, and go to show that the youth who is gravely declared to be the most learned undergraduate that has ever entered the Cambridge institution, is a wonderfully successful result of a scientific forcing experiment, and as such furnishes one of the most interesting mental phenomena in history. His precocity is the fruit of a parental theory of mind growth put into practice from the very beginning of his

Young Sidis is the son of Dr. Boris Young Sidis is the son of Dr. Bons Sidis, a Boston psychologist, who years before the boy's birth had dayeloped very advanced ideas on the subject of child training. On the basis that as soon as a child begins to grow its brain begins to grow also, and that the brain is less and less sensitive to training as age increases Dr. Sidis had planned and developed ar elaborate system of training. This system he applied to his son.

The child's training was begun with a set of alphabetical blocks when he was a little over a year old. When his young on, sitting on the nursery floor, sale blocks, denoting A and B, respectively, held them before his eyes, and showed him first, the "B" block and then the

Later Dr. Sidis reversed this order and showed him the other sound that was represented by these two letters. In a little while, on being shown, first, the "A" block and then the "B" block, the child would say "Ab." Thus, not yet 2 years old, he learned to talk, read and spell

Before he was 2% years old precediou the midst of his blocks and spell out va rious words. This was his way of playing This child was next taught to coun Then, because he wanted the child to know something about the idea of time, Dr. Sidis gave him some calendars, explaining to him the meaning of them For weeks he played with these.

One day he startled his parents by atmounting that he was able to tell on what day of the week any given date would fall. It was first thought that in his play with the calendars he had mem orized some of the dates. Upon investi gation, however, it was found that he had worked out all by himself a method of counting enabling him mentally to cal culate any date demanded of him.

When William James (or "Jimmy" was D_2 years old he could use a type writer, and at 4 he was an expert oper ator. He was also much interested fairy stories, learned them by heart, and was eoon studying election and learning how to recite them to the best advantage By the time he was 5 years old he was not only able to read, write and speak English and to use a typewriter, but he was an expert accountant, had begun to study French and Latin, and had written a text-book on anatomy and another on English grammar, presumably for

Entering a grammar school when years old, he moved up several grades six months, and entered Brookline High School at 8 years. In six weeks there he had completed the mathematical course and begun writing a book on astronomy Then he plunged into the study of Ger-man, French, Latin and Russian.

On leaving school he began the study of mathematics in real carnest. Integral and infinitesimal calculus became his hob bies, and in addition he invented a sys tem of logarithms based on the num 12, instead of 10 This was inspected several well-known mathematicians and much has already been made story of the three years spent in endea voring to secure admission to Harvard Sidis' age being an obstacle which the university authorities could not see their way clear to override till this year.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Here Is a Vigorous Champion of Its Integrity.

Junction City Time The word has gone out that any paper that advocates the election of Mr. Bourne, or the principles of the primary law, or Statement No. 1, the tintive and referendum, will be acc of having been purchased by Mr. Bourne, This is the rankest rot. This word has been passed out with an intimidative attachment and may silence some weak-

We will support what men and mea-sures we please. We fought all the isms mentioned above when the newspapers of the state were dumb as oys-ters, for fear that they might not be in accord with "the people."

We are still in the ring, not to fight the laws of our state, but to enforce them. The primary law and all its li-legitimate relations were foisted upon the people because of the cowardly and unmanly stand of the Republican party.

Now let them take their medicine, We favored a county convention whe the party of this county last assembled because we were outvoted. We are going to stand by that convention.

It is our belief, however, that the primary election should again be held, as the best way to bring about the result of an obnovious law is to enforce the primary and the result of an obnovious law is to enforce

peal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it, and for that reason we say, lay on McDuff. We will publish matter for Mr. Bourne

or any other candidate at our regular commercial rates and don't give a whoop who objects to it. This paper is owned by its editor and no faction has any strings on it.

Chicago Women to Censor Plays.

North American. Chicago is to have a theatrical cen sorship more effective and powerful than that wielded by Anthony Comstock in New York. Hereafter, if the efforts of the Evanston Drama Club are crowned with success, any play which falls to meet the moral standard set by Cook County club women will be summarily tabooed by persons who give principal support to the city's best playbourses

The Evanston organization purposes forming a dramatic league, composed of the members of every woman's in Cook County. It is believed that the membership of the body will be so large and representative that managers will not dare to overlook official pro-tests which will be entered against any production that the league decides is unfit.

For England, in Fear of War, John Erskine in The Century. They tell us England's up in arms, She hears the jealous for Laughing at the vague al That drag her proud name low.

She's quaking sore with fright, they say, Her day of strength's gone by; O English blood that warms my heart-Tell them back, they lie.

For every British man at home, Abroad are twenty-seven; But who shall count the English hearts Under God's wide heaven?

O, eyes that have not seen, behold What host around her stand; The charlots and the horsemen walt To guard our native land.

O, lonely looks the little isle But not to those who see; There's half a world would fight for he Who taught them to be free,

TARMANY SELLS WOMEN'S SOULS. Accused of Swinging Elections With

Repeaters and White Slaves. Pollowing is an extract from the article in McClure's Magazine for November on the white slave trace that has made a great commotion in New York, and is used as the basis of attack on Tammany in the present New York municipal campaign. The article is by Gaorge Kibe Turnet, and is entitled "The Daughters of the Poor."

About 25 years ago the third great

About 25 years ago the third great

flush of immigration, consisting of Austrians, 1 seians and Hungarians, began to come into New York. Among these immigrants were a large number of criminals, who soon found that they could develop an extremely profitable business in the sale of women in New York. The Police Department and the police courts, before which all the criminal cases of the city were first brought, were absolutely in the hands of Tammany Hall, which, in its turn was controlled by slum politicians. A great body of minor workers this class of politicians obtained their living in tenement-house saloons gambling-houses, and their control of the police and police courts allowed them to disregard all provisions of the law against their business. The new exploiter of the tenement-house popu lation saw that this plan was good, and organized a local Tammany Hail association to apply it to the business of procuring and selling girls,

The organization which they formed was known in the Lexow investigation as the Essex Market Court gang, but named itself the Max Hochstim Asso ciation. Among various officers of this organization was Martin Engel, the Tammany Hail leader of the Eighth Assembly District in the late '99s; and with him a group of Tammany Hall, politicians in control of this district and the Third Assembly District along the Howery, just to the east,

This district, as it was when Martin Engel was loader, opened the eyes of the minor politician of the slums to the tremendous financial field that a new line of enterprise, the business of procuring and the traffic in women, fered him. The red-light district, operated very largely by active members of the local Tammany organization, gave to individual men interested in its evelopment in many cases \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year. Very few of the leading workers in the tenement saloons or gambling enterprises had been able at that time to make half of that from the

The supplies of girls for use in the enterprises of the political procurers did not at first come entirely from the families of their constituents. The earlier immigration contained a great preponderance of men, and compara-tively few young girls. The men in the business made trips into the industrial towns of New England and Pennsylvania, where they obtained supplies from the large number of poorly paid young mill girls, one especially ingeni-ous New Yorker being credited with gaining their acquaintance in the garb of a priest.

. . . A group of members of the Independent Benevolent Association came into that city in the early 1900's, and soon after the New York red-light district had been broken up they obtained con-trol of practically the entire business of Newark. They secured as supplies the ignorant immigrant girls taken from the East Side of New York, and they brought with them from New Yerk, or educated in Newark, their own staff of cadets—who not only worked vigorously as "repeaters" in local elections, but returned to form some of the most vigorous voters in the lower Tammany Hall districts of New York. But in 1907 the attempt of one mem-ber of the Benevolent Association to defraud another out of his business by the aid of local political forces led to a disruption in the body of men who were so well established in Newark. An expose followed this disagreement. which broke up, for the time at least, the local business, with its importa-tions of New York women, and temporarily stopped the return supply of illegal voters to New York. The testimony of the time showed that these men had worked industriously in the interests of the Tammany leaders in the downtown tenement districts of New York, from which Newark girls was largely obtained. In Newark the chief of police killed him-

self subsequently to the exposure. A detailed statement of the spread of activities of the New York dealer and Tammany cadet through the United States since the exodus from New York after 1901 would serve as a catalogue of the municipal scandals of the past half dozen years, and would include the majority of the large cities of the country.

It is, of course, the belief-fostered by the great ignerance and indiffer ence of the more influential classes as to the conditions of the allen poor in to the conditions of the alien poor in a city like New York—that the cadet died out largely with the red light. On the contrary, he has largely multiplied—as every close observer of the conditions of the East Side knows. The whole country has been opened up for the supplies of New York procurers since the red-light days; the development of the lonely woman of the street. ment of the lonely woman of the street and tenement has increased the field for these young cadets greatly; and not only the lower but now the upper East Side of New York City is full of them. The women they live upon, and her daily necessity of political protec-tion, brings them into public life, and

tion, brings them into public life, and makes them the most accessible of political workers. They have a hostage to fortune always on the street.

For a third of a century, at least, the young slum politician in Tammany has danced and picnicked his way into political power. The chief figures in New York slum politics followed this method. And thus arose the "grand civic ball" of the Bowery district—of which, perhaps, since its completion, the presperhaps, since its completion, the pres-ent Tammany Hall building in Four-teenth street has been the center. But the recent political gangs that have formed the chief strongth of the slum districts of Tammany Hall have had a much closer connection with dance-halls than any political bodies before them, because their membership is so largely composed of cadets. Practical-ly all the big gangs that have figured

in slum politics in recent years started about cheap dance-halls. These gangs of political cadets naturally gravitate toward Tammany Hall for their larger affairs, when they are trong enough to do so. In this way Tammany Hall itself, among the many 'touch' dance-halls in the city, has come to be the leading headquarters for disreputable dances. It is this class of dances that plays a most prominent part in finally procuring the American-bred girl for the cadet. Votes from disorderly places may easily determine the result in a close city election, for false votes by the thousand are cast

from these resorts. A Marvel, Born Without Hands.

Baltimore News Born without hands, Miss Allene Shoa, of Louisville, Ky., has accomplished the task of becoming the best penman ever graduated from the high school, the fastest operator of a typewriter ever to receive a diploma in the city and finishes the course with an average of \$5.75 She is also an expert bookkeeper, the president of her class and the editor of her school paper, the Cynosure. Miss Shea has won three medals for efficiency in academic studies. She has won prizes in penmanship and typewriting. In which her teachers declare her almost perfect. She is also a shorthand writer of wonderful accuracy and speed.