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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1909.

#### A MIGHTY DISPUTE.

Some heat has developed at the seat of the University of Oregon, contention and rixation, because a few ecclesiastical brethren there are taking themselves and their notions more seriously en offering historical and rationalistic views on the origin and credility of certain doctrines,-us predestination and the atonement. His views accord with those of modern scholarchip and thought, among all literate men, in all countries. The offending inker. But he offends orthodox opin- heels, ion on the atonement and predestination; especially the doctrine held and preached by a Presbyterian brother there. This brother believes that since his "doxy" is disputed, the foundations of all religion are endangered. Others participate in the dispute, and the town of Eugene is said to be in a ferment. But we cannot suppose it to be serious. Apart from the disputants there is a remainder of rational common

There is small need for the people about the State University at Eugene, for orthodox churchmen there, to work themselves into heat about the Christian dogma of the atonement. That dogma, so far as it yet remains. is a continuation of the idea of blood sacrifice, for propitiation of the delties. was an idea prevalent in ancient Greece and in ancient Israel. It passed on into Christianity, and the doctrine "the atonement" is a survival of it. The historical development of this idea from its earliest known beginnings, is followed by the students of religion through a vast range of history, down to the present time. The Oregonian has no wish to wound the faith of any: but, since occasion arises, it must my that the conception and doctrine are surely changing or disappearing now. It is not sudden, either. change has been going on, with accelspeed, these many centuries. Protestantism itself, in its innumerable variations, is nothing more nor less than an expression of it. These doctrines, first and last, are merely human speculations and opinions; not absolute

Again, the doctrine of predestination; question about which seems to the buther at Eugene nothing less than an attack on religion itself. in the oldest notions about the origin and destiny of man, when the human race reasoned from a much narrower basis than now. As a doctrine of Christianit . . springs from disputes early church, over scriptural texts, between the disciples of Augus-tine and those of Pelagius, fifteen centuries ago. It involves the fierce fight between the doctrine of grace and the doctrine of free will; the records of which are now in the lumber garrets, of theological literature. Mount, of the Presbyterian Church at Eugene, has been educated on one side of the controversy only. He shuts his mind against the other. It is merely logomachy. This immensely long doctrinal dispute involves many of the differences between Protestant sects; it distinguishes the Presbyterian from the Methodist, and in ages past disturbed and racked Roman Catholic ecclesiasticism. Predestination lay at the base of the Calvinist creed. Abac lutely it cuts out human free will and practically limits even divine power. Here, also, was the basis of the dispute between the Jesuit doctors at the rost brilliant controversial essays in the whole history of literature. The questions raised in the dispute are They deal with the mystories of mind and its author; and how can man, by searching, find out God?

But there is a kind of comfort in foreordination and predestination and limitation of the uman will. The system gives some of us the comfortable hope that through foreordination and predestination we shall be among the elect; and the equally or even more comfortable hope that our enewill, by the same law, be sent to their everlasting doom. Thus, even the Westminster Catechism may be a comfort to those who accept it. into hell many of his enemies even before they were dead.

Milton imagined that the devils, at their councils in Pandemonium, were free will and fate. The passage is too long for quotation, but see "Paradise Lost," II, 506, seq.; especially 555 to 569. All that has been said on the subject, or ever can be said on it, is Coast and our industries that The Orepresented there. It was perhaps fit gonian objected to the original false-"infernal peers"; and it is not worth the while of wiser mor- liler's in presenting the damaging statetals to debate it, at the University of ment was reprinted, and a correction Oregon,—"and find no end in wander- again requested. But lying, deception brethren at Eugene to make pother about it. It is one of the hits that great literature makes when it preents this sophistry as fit exercise for

Four big tramp steamships, the Utgard, Christian Bors, Puritan and Taunton, have arrived at Portland, in milast, from Puget Sound ports within the past fortnight, and two others, the Titania and Walkure, came here ballast from San Francisco. This sextetta of big freighters will carry foreign more than 40,000 tons of and lumber. These vessels steamed away from San Francisco and spared." Puget Sound in ballast for no other reason than that they could not obtain water competition for freight which

the fallen angels.

came to Portland because cargo is shipped from those ports except after available at this port. There is nothing new in the commercial principle Pacific Coast shippers are not interestthat sends the ship to the cargo, instead of making an unnecessary land haul in taking the cargo to the ship. The principle is as old as trade itself but it is overlooked occasionally by some other ports which at times demonstrate to their own satisfaction that Portland never can become a great seaport.

THE "BECALL" NUISANCE.

ces of "the new system" in Oregon is the invocation of "the recall." It is cranks and malcontents, in every county and town. In Baker there is a controversy about the laying of a pipe line, for water supply. A narrowminded person who objects because it is not laid just where he wants it, circulates a petition for "recall" of the Mayor. In Portland, the like thing is proposed, by a small bunch of perwhose criticism ignores all the facts in the case. At. St. John an official is to be recalled because some-body doesn't like the course he has taken on some kind of village proposition, vaguely defined.

In a state where there are frequent elections—for most officials the term is but two years—the "recall" established than they ought. A Professor of Lit-erature in the University, not in his ple are dissatisfied with the official class work, but in private talks, has they need not re-elect him. The "recall," it is found, is not a corrective measure. It is an instrument simply of mere malice or petty spite. Besides, the recall never will catch the man it ought to catch. He will cover his tracks; and probably, though a wrongoffice, will hear his praises professor has been a student and a sounded by a large population at his

## BUNCOMBE TALK ABOUT DISFRAN-

CHISEMENT. "Would The Oregonian have a man disfranchised tecause he claims nonaffiliation with any political party in the State of Washington? Such is the argument of that journal." This from the Olympia Standard, a Democratic newspaper, interested, like all journals of Democratic politics, or of no poli tics, in disconcerting, disorganizing and humidating the Republican party.

The Oregonian has not offered any argument that the voter who declines to affiliate with a political party should be disfranchised. It has said, and it says once more, that the voter who declines to announce his affiliation with any political party should not be privileged to vote at a party primary, unless indeed it might be a primary made up of political nondescripts. straddlers and eunuchs like himself. Will the Olympia Standard assert that the voter who belongs to no party, or who declines to register as a member of any particular party, should be permitted to vote at a Republican or Democratic, or any other primary, as he clects? Yet that is precisely what the Standard would give him the option of doing. What is the use of holding a Republican primary, for example, if others than Republicans may demand, receive and vote Republican ballets? It becomes, then, not a Republican primary, but a political free-for-all, promiscuous scramble and variegated round-up of the members of every kind and description of party.

Republicans only should enter and participate in a Republican party, Democrats in a Democratic primary, and so on. It is disingenuous and dishonest to complain about "disfranchisement." The voter who belongs to no party may vote at any general election, provided he is a citizen. Does the Standard object to the requirement of law that all voters shall prove, if tions as to sex and residence?

## CAP. COLLIER UP TO DATE

On August 7, 1909, Collier's Weekly, in a discussion of Pacific Coast transportation facilities and rates, made the unqualified statement that "the American-Hawalian (Steamship) Company does not touch at any ports which have Southern Pacific terminals." The statemeht was made for the purpose of supporting the Collier theory that there was no real water competition at Paclfic Coast ports. Knowing the disinclination of capital to seek investment in a region where transportation competition was non-existent, The Oregonian called attention to the falsehood and showed that the vessels of the American-Hawaiian line not only touch Paris and the Jansenists, which gave at every point on the Pacific Coast rise to the Provincial Letters of Pascal, where the Southern Pacific has terminals, but that they carry freight from New York to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, San Diego and San Pedro at less than half the rates charged by the railroads.

With the evidence presented any onest journal would have corrected the guisstatement. Correction, however, would have necessarily developed the fact that the Pacific Coast has an excellent water transportation service. and that we are not at the mercy of the railroads. It would also have nullified any effect the original falsehood might have had in frightening capital away from the Pacific Coast. Accordingly, on September 11 this guccessor of the Old Cap Collier series of yellowbacked dime novels by evasion, quibble, Dante carried the idea so far as to put distortion and general misrepresentation, pretended that its language had been misconstrued, although it carefully refrained from reprinting the direct charge it had made in the issue debating these various questions of of August 7. Incidentally the yellowforeknowledge and predestination and backed fiction publisher accused The Oregonian of "concerning itself frequently with a defense of the rail-

As it was in defense of the Pacific hood, the exact language used by Coling mazes lost,"-or for the church and evasion have become to such a great extent a part of the fixed policy of Collier's that it is useless to expect it to acknowledge the wrong, for in its issue of October 28 it again refers to the subject, this time shifting its position by asserting that the original misstatement was made while "baving in mind the efforts of the Gulf ports to secure water competition between these ports and the Pacific Coast." Collier's is so disingenuous in its lying. however, that it follows this statement with the remark that "if The Oregonian would devote more space to the complaints of the Pacific Coast shippers, our efforts would gladly be

the Gulf ports and which could not be ed in the situation at Gulf ports, and Collier's gave the Gulf ports no consideration in its initial attack on the Pacific Coast. They are taken up now as "cover" toward which Collier's scurries in an attempt to avoid exposure. The next explanation offered for the original offense will be that the Collier writer had in mind Antarctic Ocean

One of the most abominable nuisan- CLEARING FINANCIAL ATMOSPHERE. The predicted advance in the German bank rate falled to materialize proposed by every little group of yesterday, and American stocks in London as in New York, opened up firm and higher. This encouraging change in the situation was undoubtedly due to the highly favorable New York bank statement last Saturday. While the situation may be less serious in this country than England seems to think it is. Wall street has at last begun to shorten sail, and is new apparently pretty well "snugged down" for any kind of weather that might happen to blow over the ocean. The surplus reserve, which on October 9 had dwindled to the lowest point reached since 1907 last week went up with a

rush to the highest point reached since

the last week in August, when money was a glut on the market at home and abroad. Experience is an expensive teacher, but her lessons are not soon forgotten, and the recollection of what happened in the closing days of 1907 has undoubtedly been the means of preventng a repetition of that financial cataclysm. It was more of a shortage of onfidence than a shortage of money that caused the 1907 panic. The American financiers, by shortening their loans and increasing the cash reserves, can inspire confidence. The timid man who is first to draw his money out of the bank usually has the east use for it, and the inclination to

withdraw it vanishes with the assurance that the money is actually there at his command. The extent to which the clearing-house banks of New York have guarded against possible trouble is shown by comparison of loans for the week ending October 24. This year the figures were \$1,234,696,700, and for the same date last year they were \$1,339,168,500.

It is thus apparent that with increased activity in all lines of trade and an increasing demand for capital for financing new undertakings, the New York clearing-house banks have actually reduced their loans more than \$100,000,000 as compared with last Similar precaution has unloubtedly been taken by other financial institutions throughout the country. Infeed, our local banks are no exception to the rules. An officer of one of these institutions, in discussing the situation a few days ago, said: "I am almost ashamed to jell you how much money we have stored away here, for it is certainly not 'good banking' in the generally accepted sense of the term; but we do not propose to get caught again as we were two years

So long as this feeling of caution prevails there is small liability of financial trouble in this country. With the marketing of our big crops at high prices there will soon be so much money available that healthy loan expansion will again be in evidence.

## THE TAMMANY SLAVE TRADE.

The responsible statements published in the November McClure's will make it clearer than it has ever been before why the whole country is interested in the fight against Tammany. As long confined their operations to New York, have good luck. other cities looked on with interest and criminals, we wondered at its taste. for ourselves. The present campaign against Tammany arouses a new and different set of emotions throughout the country, for the disease which once seemed to be strictly localized has spread far and wide. New York is now far from being the only city in the United States which is governed by its criminals. There are others, many others. Indeed, unless the writers in McClure's are badly mistaken, that kind of government is now the rule in this country. Every citizen, therefore, no matter where he lives is deeply concerned to understand the methods whereby Tammany thrives and to study the efforts now making in New York to destroy its power.

Wherever government by criminals exists, it is identical in purpose and methods. The purpose is to obtain all the money possible by theft of public funds, by waste, extortionate taxation and neglect of the people's health and comfort. The method of criminal, or Tammany, government, is to hold and exercise power by protecting vice and In every large city of America this is done to a degree. One city has little of it, another a great deal. All have too much of it. But in New York criminal government, which is Tammany, or Democratic, government, has prevalled so long and with interruptions so rare and brief that its workings have been systematized better than anywhere else. Its basic hold upon power comes from the loyal serves of a gang of toughs who are ready to do anything Tammany asks of them.

Of course they cannot be expected to work. Money for their daily bread and to spend on vice is the reward of their services. How can Tammany procure it for them without diminishing its own revenues? Nay, how can Tammany manage to pay its infamous

mercenaries and grow rich in doing it? This is a perplexing problem, but Tammany has solved it. The solution lies in the white slave traffic. The most efficient workers Tammany owns in the underworld are the cadets, as they are called. It seems a pity to devote a word which once was decent to a use so vile, but that fate befalls words once in a while, as it does men. The cadet is a youth, like the Parisian maquereau, who lives upon the wages of one or more women whom he has rulned. To add to his income, he has also built up a profitable export trade in girls. He ships them from New York to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and to foneign parts as distant as Australia and South Africa. His victims are the daughters of the poor. Many of them are Jewish girls from the East Side. Much the larger proportion seem to be domestic servants. The business of seduction has been thoroughly systematized and reduced to all the certainty of trust methods. It is carried on in dance halls, owned

cargo at those points. In response originates hundreds of miles north of for plying his trade. In the dens OWNERSHIP OF BIG NEWSPAPERS. known as Raines-law hotels, he is even power. She is then either let out to customers or sold to some Tammany capitalist who conducts a bagnio. The

average price is \$50. The cadets could not pursue their business without political protection. Tammany gives them that in return for their services as workers. They are very efficient, both in political plotting and in slugging, repeating and hustling at the polls.

With eulogy well befitting the promi nent part that she had borne in social and charitable lines, and of her quiet walk in womanly ways in this community for more than fifty-five years, the obsequies of the late Caroline Ames Ladd were observed in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday. Her span outran' the limit of four-score years allotted to human life, but, except as she was regarded with increased affection and veneration year after year, Mrs. Ladd was not regarded as old by those who were associated with her in her domestic, social or charitable life. A woman of fine intuitions, good judgment and excellent executive ability, she was for many years an active and efficient worker in the organized charities of the city, and especially with the missionary policy of the First Presbyterian Church. Favored by fortune she was a generous almoner; favored by nature, she was a faithful wife, an affectionate mother, a loyal friend. She will be missed.

A Weston, Oregon, dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian says that Perry Reathe was shot in the shoulder by J. N. Klein at 1:30 Sunday morning. Further particulars inform us that Beathe, who had been abused Klein, who ordered him out of the hotel office." Weston is one of the most prominent country towns in Umatilia County, which went "dry" at the last election. The incident mentioned, like many others of a similar nature, would hardly indicate that the whisky drunk in a "dry" county has any marked peculiarities over that which is available in the "wet" districts. It seems to have the same offect, whether drunk according to law or by the blind-pig, or boot-leg sys-

Of Justice Peckham, of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose sudden death last Sunday is justly deplored, it is said: "His chief distinction was that he devoted his time exclusively to the duties of the court. He accepted no outside appointments, and undertook no work not connected with his high office." Truly a record worthy of emulation, and, under conditions that prevail throughout our judicial system, a record that is remarkable, Needless to say, the pasing of Justice Peakham is a distinct loss to our jurisprudence.

A fruitgrower in Coos County raises strawberries for the market the year round. Some of these berries are so large that three will be enough for one person for dessert. While this will depend somewhat upon the capacity of the guest and the generosity of the hostess, it is a good story, nevertheless, and true enough to entitle Coos County to immediate connection with the outside world by rall. Moreover, soil and climate that produce such strawberries the year round can furnish prodacts in other lines in quality and abundance, for which the world is waiting.

President Taft is on his way down the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans. Since he is no way a hasty as this vile gang of slum politicians or bolsterous man, he probably will When President Roosevelt was making this journey necessary, that they are American citi-sens, and have certain other qualifica-New York chose to be governed by its meet his steamer caused one of them to bump into the boat that carried but we apprehended no similar fate the President, and there was a scene Roosevelt ordered the capover it. tains' and pilots' "branches" to be sus-They may have been repended. stored since. But Roosevelt was very angry.

State School Superintendent Ackerman's report shows that the average monthly salary paid rural teachers in 1909 was \$50.15, compared with \$49.80 in 1908. Let us hope that the teachers made proper use of that additional 55 cents per month. Such heavy advances might have a tendency to provoke extravagance.

They have found an ideal husband in Chicago. There must be another somewhere. Possibly the testimony of Mrs, Chilberg, whose husband by mistake threw away her diamonds, would be pertinent. /

Besides starting a run on a rival bank-if credible testimony is correct -President Moore and cashier Morris enjoyed a little private inside run on their own bank. It was easy money for a while. Democrats of Oregon make their

nominations in a closed room, but want Republicans to make theirs in a rabble primary. Hence the Democratic howl against Republican convention. If, as the State Board of Health

land's milk and saved bables' lives, what is it going to do for the babies that died when it was doing nothing? Oregon is the greatest apple country in the world and has greatest fame;

and yet apples are so high in Oregon

that few can afford to eat them. Instead of howling at one another's lax enforcement of milk laws, wouldn't it be more to the point for each health official to "get busy" himself?

A Coos County man, mistaking another for a skunk, shot him. A man who thinks that of any neighbor should never go gunning for skunks. The two young men who playfully held up a friend at the pistol's point have been fined \$200 each. The fun

wasn't worth the money. Marjorie Gould wants no nobleman husband. She has learned more of the tribe than the next rich eligible in line,

Katy Elkins. President Taft is so hoarse he cannot talk; yet there are men who weigh less than 100 whose voices never wear out.

Now we know the real origin of the celebrated phrase, "Cook—with gas."

Some Plain Facts in Piace of Familiar Fulsehoods.

Chicago Inter-Oceans A recent addition to the ranks of the uplift magazines signalizes its entrance into the sphere of superficialty and superfluousness by declaring that the large newspapers of the country are owned by the great industrial interests and hence have no minds of their own.

The charge is by no means unfamiliat. The other 16-cent monthlies pro-claimed this long before this new re-cruit to the cause made its bid for busi-And long after it has faded away similar publications, equally eager to make proclamation of their own virtue, will doubtles be found do-

ing the same thing. the charge Hself? But what of the charge itself? into force; and, however simple-minded Couched in terms that strike at large and unsuspecting Doctor Cook may himnewspapers in general and at no news-self by, he must by this time be perfectly paper in particular, it is a wonderful aware that the world at large has the compound of the haziness which may hope to escape contradiction and the substance which is calculated to do instatement, "All men are liars."

ones, good owners and bad ones-just as there are good and bad in every other profession. But we do not hesi-tate to say that the general charge that most or even many large newspapers are owned outside of their offices is a lie of the first water, and any man in a large city may readily find that this is so either by simply looking about him or by talking with some one who boasts a reasonable degree of informa-

tion on the subject.

Take Chicago, for instance. It is extremely easy even for a stranger to find who owns every newspaper in this city. And he will find that the owners are their editors or publishers, that is, the men who direct their policies. The pol-ley may be wise or unwise—selfish or unselfish, but whatever it may be, it comes right from the office of that newspaper. The final word rests with the editor or publisher, and that final word is spoken by him alone.

What is true in Chicago is, we be-lieve, substantially true elsewhere. We know it to be true of New York. Mr. Pulltzer owns the World, Mr. Hearst owns the American, James Gordon Bennett owns the Herald, for instance, just as much as a man owns the house over his head. There is no mystery about How any of these men discharges his responsibility is not the question. That he has liberty to discharge it as he will is the main point.

### IS LIVERPOOL'S TRADE LESS? How Will the New Steamship Ports Effect It? Prom Daily Consular and Trade Reports. That certain steamers of two great lines

salling between Liverpool and New York have within the last few weeks included Holyhead and Fishguard, two Welsh ports, as places of call for landing passengers and mails has provoked no little comment as to the effect of such a departure on the welfers of this part departure on the welfare of this port.

Probably no one in Liverpool is fetted equippped to offer an opinion on this question than the chairman (who has served in such a capacity for many years) of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. which controls the workings of the port. Chairman Robert Gladstone sees in the increase of facilities for the handling of the mail and passengers at these two Weish ports an attraction that will draw into them vessels that would otherwise go to Channel ports, and as the big steamers that call at Holyhead and Fishguard come on to Liverpool, thus the further prosperity of Liverpool will be con-tributed to, for it is not by the landing of the passengers who immediately board an outgoing train that Liverpool derives advantages, but by the steamers and car-

Mr. Gladatone states that since the opening of the Riverside Railway at the Liverpool landing stage of the Atlantic lines an accurate account has been kept of all the passengers so arriving and of their destination, so as to make Ust of those who go on to London direct without staying at all in Liverpool and those who remain here for a longer or shorter time and proceed to other places. These figures show that about one-third of the passer # res from America have gone on direct to London and t are the passengers who will land at Fish-guard and Holyhead.

Since July 1 there has been an increase in the combined inward and outward tonuage of this port of 100,000 tons, which does not indidente that the trade of Liverpool is diminishing. The passengers arriving and departing

n 1908 at the five principal British ports digaged in this traffic between the United States, Australia, Africa and India (Con-tinental traffic not included) show that at the port of Queenstown there were 25,000 passengers inward and 19,000 outward; at Glasgow, 29,000 inward and 22,00 outward; at London, 43,000 inward and 30,000 outward; at Southampton, 61,000 inward and 72,000 outward, while at Liver-pool there were 212,000 inward and 172,000 outward, or greater than the other four important ports combined. It is reasonable to assume that the high prestige of the port of Liverpool is not in danger.

#### A Woman, Keeper of a Secret. Indianapolis News.

They were discussing that old, old accusation against woman that she cannot keep a secret. The late Mary S. Anthony had listened attentively to the discussion, then at last she said:
"A woman can keep an important secret as well as a man. The secrets cret as well as a man. she reveals are slight and harmless ones, such as any man would reveal. Where is the woman who ever tells a secret that reflects on her husband or her own children? I know a man who one day refused to tell his wife the outcome of a business transaction, in which quite naturally she took a deep interest. No, he sneered when she asked about it. I won't tell you. If I did you would repeat it. You women make me tired; you can never keep a secret! 'Roger, old fellow,' replied evers, it has recently improved Portthe wife in quiet, even tones, 'have I ever told the secret about the solitaire engagement ring you gave me 18 years ago being paste? And then he hold her all about that business transac-tion, and he did not omit a single, tiny detail, either."

## The Polite Conductor.

Manchester Guardian.

I heard a pleasant story today which was told to illustrate the softening effects. of a fashionable thoroughfare upon the manners of bus conductors, or rather manners of bus conductors, or state, upon their sense of correctness. A lady, the wife of an eminent surgeon, happened to be the sole occupant of a horse bus that was slowly climbing the Piccadilly Hill. A motor bus passed, and the conductor of it saw fit to indulge in pointed and ill-timed pleasantry. The conductor of the horse bus made no effort to reply, and the lady, to assuage his feelings as he rather savagely punched her ticket, said: "He seems to have the gift of the gab." The reply was: Yes, ma'am, as you vulgarly puts it, be

Denver Republican. In the last decade, ever since the beginning of President Porfirio Diaz' won-derful administration of affairs, Mexico and the United States have become united Thousands of the firmest of ties. Americans have turned to Mexico as a field of business, and that country has felt the impetus of American minds and American methods. Had not these Americans felt that stable business conditions

DR. COOK'S PLAY FOR DELAY. Why Doesn't He Endeavor Now to Clear His Good Name?

New York Evening Po It may seem a little hard-hearted to se unmoved by Doctor Cook's gallant offer to make a new ascent of Mount McKinley, accompanied by as many of his detractors as choose to go with him. and show them the metal case he deposited at the summit. When that has been done, to be sure, there will be nothing more to say, except to make profound apologies to the doctor for the unfounded suspicions under which he had suffered. But, unfortunately, in this case time is of the essence of the matter. Many months must pass before that test is put into force; and, however simple-mine It has the safe generality of the move is not an improvement on, but only ment, "All men are liars." Its a continuation of, the tactics which have constant reiteration is apparently relied on as a substitute for specific
charges and evidence.

Now, we hold no brief to defend
newspaper editors and owners in seneral. There are good editors and bad
loss road owners and had ones institute it deems proper of Doctor Cook
loss road owners and had ones institute it deems proper of Doctor Cook

And now in a dispatch from Copenhagen we learn that the rector of the University of Copenhagen, though reaffirming his be-lief in Doctor Cook's Polar achievement, goes on to may: "Nevertheless, we cangoes on to may: not understand why Doctor Cook cannot send us the observations he made North Pole before two months." can anybody else. There is one explanaabout the country raking in the shekels instead of clearing his good name. There is nothing in the new Mount McKinley proposal to weaken the hypothesis that what he is after is to keep the ball rolling long enough to make a handsome 'pile"-and after that the deluge.

#### Alaska Still Behind. New York Evening Post President Taft's decision that Alaska

s not yet fit for self-government came imultaneously with a telegraphic appeal from the leading editors and mayors in Alaska begging him to recommend to Congress an elective leg-islature for this distant territory. The President feels, however, that Alaska, because of the shifting character of its population, is not entitled to a legislature, but is willing to recommend that it have the commission form of government, similar to that in the Philippines. This is a singular doctrine from an American President, however wise it may be. Alaska is tired of being ruled by an indifferent Congress thousands of miles away. It believes its whole development retarded thereby. It wants taxation with representation, and now it hears from Mr. Taft that what is good enough for the Fllipino we hate and despise, is good enough for its citizens! This will hardly make Mr. for its Taft any more popular in Alaska. Those who think superficially about the Philippines, feel that it is all right for them to be governed by an upper house composed of Presidential appointees. But at feast the Filipinos have their lower house. Is Alaska not even to have that? Mr. Hitchcock had better look at once to the Republican delegates from that territory.

A-Don't you think I am fortunate in

having such a talented mother-in-law? She has written some brilliant songs B-Incredible-The Fatherland.

A very old negro, rolling the whites of his eyes at the hurrying business men, bhuffled deferentially into the banker's office. It was the farmhand who had been left in charge of the rich man's country place. He reached a place near his employ-er's chair and waited to be noticed, but

owing to the press of business callers Chicago Record-Herald. nobody paid the slightest attention to Becoming desperate at last, colored man thrust himself boldly forward and said in a stage whisper: "Mistah Van-hey, you Mistah Vani

Please, suh, come out yondah in de hall. I came clah in fom de country foh to see you, sub. It was very impressive. Hesitating a moment the banker urned to the line of emissaries from "Grant, O arious magnates who were besieging

nim and asked to be excused for a brief Then he hurried to the corridor in rsuit of the colored man.
'What is this, uncle?' demanded the

"Speak quickly. banker. nuppened?"

"Yassuh-yassuh! De new cross-bred pullet at the fahm hab laid a aig, suh!" New York Telegraph.

## Back at the Bench. Brooklyn Standard Union. The president of a New Jersey leather

company, who has gone back to the bench at which he worked 30 years ago in order to hold his contract, now that the concern has been swallowed up by the trust, ought to be happy. There are three reasons why he should not be in a troubled state of mind. The first and foremost one is that his \$19,000 salary, which was paid him as chief officer of the company he headed, is being continued by the trust, which has not the power to break the contract so long as he obeys orders. There are per-haps many men working in the same department who are contented with from \$1000 to \$1500 a year. A second considera-tion that will not be lost upon the man, if he has the right kind of mind, and he seems to, is that after all these years of administrative work he has the and strength to pick up the tools of three decades ago and wield them for eight hours a day. How many other leather company presidents, or presidents of any kind, could do that? The third reason why the deposed man should not grieve is that he has a trade, and can demons that merit had a great deal to do has much to be thankful for and nothing to be ashamed of.

#### Britain's Cry for a Constitution, A written constitution is no longer dis-

missed in Great Britain as a "foreign notion" unworthy of imitation. The expediency of expressing powers that rest on "usage" in an organic law of the realm is seriously discussed. The affirmative argument is typified by the West-minster Gazette, which editorially re-marks, apropos the coming general elec-

When the question is once raised, there When the question is once raised, there is but one way of safety which we believe the public will take, and that is to decide at once in the most decisive manner that they mean the Commons to be supreme. But let it not be forgotton that the rejection of the budget will mean that the unwritten constitution has broken down, and from that moment we shall have to set to work to provide ourselves with a written constitution which will give the existing customs the force of law.

## Farm Work in Moving Pictures.

Ithada, N. Y., Dispatch.
In connection with the New York State
Department of Agriculture, the United
States Department of Agriculture is arranging to give a series of moving-picture demonstrations of how to conduct a moving pictures were taken of the poul-

moving pictures were taken of the poul-try course students at work at the vari-ous poultry houses, feeders, incubators and machines, and a panorama of the entire college poultry farm, with its thousands of fewls of all kinds, was

It is believed that they will be of es-pecial educational value at county and state fairs.

# Life's Sunny Side

inn to stay the night. On asking for a bed he was told he could not have one, as there was to be a ball that evening and all the beds were engaged. "At what time does the ball break up?"

asked Mr. Isaacs. "About 2 in the morning, sir."
"Well, then, can 1 have a bed until that time? Yes, certainly; but if the bed is asked

for you will have to remove."
"Very well," replied Mr. Isaacs, and away he went to get between the sheets. About 3 o'clock in the morning he was wakened by loud knocking at his cham-

What do you want?" he asked. "How many of you are there in there?" inquired a voice.

"There's me, and Daniel and Mr. Isaacs and an old Methodist preacher," was the Then there's plenty of you." And the

speaker passed on leaving Mr. Isaacs to enjoy his bed.—Cleveland Leader. When the stringed band, hidden behind the rose and carnation screen in Mrs. Poole's dining-room, began, the daughter of the house turned hopefully to the

oung and apparently dumb stranger, who had been told to take her in. Here was a promising opening for con-"Do you like Meyerbeer?" she asked.

"I never drank a glass of those lagers in my life," the young man replied coldin my life, ly.—Youth's Companion.

The new and very stringent prohibitory law-which goes into effect in Kansas has revived an old story on the subject. A stranger went into a Kansas drugstore and asked for some whisky.

I can't sell you any whisky," said the druggist. "But I'm sick," persisted the stranger "That won't help any," replied the drug-lat. "It don't make any difference, I

mn't sell you any whisky for nick. Well, what can you sell it to me for?" asked the stranger.

"The only thing we can sell whisky for in this town," said the druggist, "is for snake bites. Hold up, now, don't ask me where to get bitten. No use, only one enake in town, and gaged for three weeks ahead.

Irvin Brelin, the author of "My Wife's Gone to the Country," said at a recent dinner in New York:

"A true happening was the inspiration of this song. In July a Brooklyn woman set out for Ocean Grove, and on her arrival discovered that her watch, a small affair, was missing. She thought i probably dropped on the thick, soft din-ing-room rug, so she wired to the maid at home:
"'Let me know if you find anything on

rug in dining-room "A few days later she got from the maid a letter saying: " 'Dear Madam: I was to let you know

if I found anything on the dining-room rug. This is what I found this morning: Three cigarette ends, four blue chips, burned matches and one pink satin elip-per."—Washington Star.

"Haven't you anything to confess to me before it is too late?" she asked. "Re-member that it will be much better for us to part even now than it will be after tomorrow. Think. Isn't there in your past something that you have hidden from me? Don't be afraid to confess it. I will forgive you if it is not too terrible, and then we can begin our married life with no shadow to darken the pathway before

'Well, Bessie," he replied, as he avoidwith Bessle, he rephed, as he avoided looking into her eyes, "there is something. I am going to throw myself upon your mercy. Don't judge me too severely. Have pity. I once carried on a stamp flirtation with a girl for two months."—

David H. Lane, the Republican leader of Philadelphia, was telling stories at a Republican banquet. "And it is always a mistake," said Mr.

Lane, "to mix politics and religion-poli-tics and prayer. "There was a preacher out Cinnamir son way who mixed politics and prayer to his cost. He prayed on the eve of a gen-

"Grant, O Lord, that the great Reform party may all hang together." 'Amen!' cried a scoffer.

"Not, O Lord, resumed the preacher, in the sense in which that profane scoffer would have it understood; but let the party hang together in accord and con-"It's all one to me, the scoffer again

interrupted, 'what cord it is, so long as it's a good, strong one." -Detroit Free 19 No. 19.10. Rev. F. S. Wicks, of All Souls Unitarian

Church, told a good story the other day of a young preacher who sulogized a very bad lawyer. He said the lawyer was a bad husband, bad father, bad neighbor and generally a bad man morally, though and generally a dat main instally, indeal, the had been very successful in his profession. For the funeral a new preacher in the town was selected, so that he would not know just what kind of a man the lawyer had been.

The preacher arrived and asked a man standing by, who was pretty much of a wag, what sort of a man the lawyer had been. The wag lauded the lawyer to the skies. The preacher believed all he said, arose and pronounced a poetic eulogy of the departed barrister. When he had heard all he could stand to hear without inburdening himself to some one present, the Judge of the court in that town caned over to a lawyer who sat beside him and remarked: "Well, there's mighty little inducement

for a really good man to die in Smith-ville now."-Indianapolis Star.

## Woman's Civic Pride, a Prized Asset

Denver Republican.

When it comes to the administration of and improvements within a city the good women are guides, philosophers and friends to follow. Such matters come home to them. Playgrounds, clean streets, gretty breathing spaces, the artistic and esthetic in city life, are matters in which they have interest direct. It is good to know that they are working so enthusiastically and to such scool ing so enthusiastically and to such good purpose for the civic center improve-ments proposed for Denver. In this mat-ter, as in others in the past affecting the welfare of Denver, they are upholding the arm of the executive most effective-ly. Meetings are being held daily to educate the people who are to receive the

## NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"I attended an up-to-date wedding yes-terday." "Tell me about it." "The bride's former husbands acted as usherss".—Birming ham Age-Herald.

"Logic," gemarked the visionary individ-ial, "either proves or disproves all things," "Yes," rejoined the practical person, "but i doesn't accomplish any of them."—thicago

Highblowar (to prospective hutler)— Reventy-five dollars a month. Why, that's all I pay my bookkeeper. Butler—But he doesn't have to associate every day with your family, sir.—Puck. "I sure sympathise with that man," "Why so": "His expenses are about double what his income is." "Oh, well, you cannot afford to sympathize with every man who owns an ante."—Housten Post

"Bliggins says he can tell whether he will like a man after he has talked with him balt an hour." "Yes He is one of those people who try to horrow money on first acquaintance"—Washington Star.

"Were you ever arrested before?" asked the magistrate whose principal business is imposing times for speeding. "What do you think I've been doing all those years?" asked the chauffeur. "pushing a wheel-barrow?"—Washington Star.