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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1909.

# PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND ADMINIS TRATION OF LAND.

The letter printed yesterday about the land policy of New Zealand, from the London Spectator, liberal weekly, contained matter of enlightenment on a subject about which much is said among us by those who know little of the facts. The letter was written by resident of New Zealand, a native of that country, of English parentage, whose testimony may be supposed to

What is called the land policy of New Zealand is only in the inchoate and experimental stage. In proportion to the whole area of the country the nationalization of the land has not proceeded far. Certain large estates held by native owners have been "resumed" with money berrowed by the government, and leased to settlers for periods. The system is an unprofitable one for the country, since it taxes all the people to support agriculture, and the government's income from the leases falls short of the interest on the borrowed capital. Greater part of the land of the country is still in large holdings; and as fast as the govern ment buys up the tracts (with borrowed money) the former withdraw their capital for investment elsewhere.

The rural lands of the country car he bought from the government for cash. They can also be held on "lease in perpetuity" (999 years) at a cent rental on the capital value, or occupation with right of purchase' for 25 years, at 5 per cent rental on the The rate of the ordinary land tax is about one penny in the pound, upon the actual value of the land. This makes a very light-direct land tax, but the rental that must be paid to the government, on "state lands," a heavy burden. The public debt now carried on these lands is very large. Government virtually undertakes to supply money for support of agriculture; and so long as this borrowing continues beneficiaries of t claim "good times" and "prosperity. Doubtless if government should borrow money and invest it in other industries this class of beneficiaries also would land the system. Of course, it is apparent, however, that nothing but bankruptcy can awalt the system.

The New Zealand writer says: "The chief object here appears to have been to nationalize the land at any cost, and create an army of state dependents who shall be at the beck and call of party in power," Whether such was the intent or not, it must inevitably be the consequence. It begins already to appear; since "tenants from utilize their allotments as they may deem fit." The system is bad, therefore, both for government and people of farm products and expenditure of borrowed millions cause superficial the tendency of the whole system be-gins to appear in removal of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of merchants and middlemen, and to place it on those of the "man upon the land," whose industry the government must rely on for its revenue to carry the system. Interference of government with productive industry, that ought always to be carried on by private initiative and direction, must lead in all cases to these or similar consequences. In this experiment government supports the farmer, who must support the government. In such sitnation the man of the soil is merely a servant or dependent of the state

New Zealand has a population some what greater than that of Oregon, and in area is a little larger. It is not probable that the people of Oregon, or of any other of our states, will desire public ownership of the land, with leases to tenants, either for long or short terms, paying interest to the state on the capitalized values.

"INAPTITUDE." It has been noted that a number of students have recently been dismissed from the Naval Academy at action the superintendent has been censured in certain quarters on the sufficient and indefinite. It is neither It means plainly that these lads, possibly through political pressure or personal favoritism, having a chance to fit themselves for officers in the Navy. by means of a special course of training that is at once strenuous and comprehensive, have failed to "make good." This is definite enough, and it also a sufficient reason for refusal by the Naval authorities to undertake

at large expense to the Government 'Inaptitude' is not a vague Specifically, according to the Standard Dictionary, it means "not suitable or fit for a specific purpose or use." It to say that a certain vocation is not dowments. He might be successful, might even shine, in commercial life and yet be an utter failure in a military or naval role. The material sent to the Naval Academy is necessarily Its selection has more likely than not been due to political favoritlsm. After a vigorous course in cramming for examinations the lad thus selected may gain entrance. If after a sufficient time it is found that he es not fully measure up to the required standard it is in the interest of the naval service and even of the had and his friends to drop him. The

world is before him. His chance lies

and the Nation's money in attempting o fit him into a profession for which

he shows no aptitude? Men are discharged from business nouses, from railroad service, from even the same reason. An employe who liver themselves through Eusapia Paldoes not "catch on," who in mental or physical attainments does not measure up to the requirements of his work or is not amenable to the discipline by the superintendent of the Naval overcome; slow mental processes may be quickened by systematic application the work in hand there is but one remedy, and that is in change of voca-

TAFT AND THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES. The more the country sees of Mr Taft the firmer grows the impression Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 4860 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512
Tribune building. policies regarding corporation abuses and privileges. The cause of progress is apparently as safe in his hands as it was in his predecessor's, and there is not much question but that he can accomplish equally satisfactory results without straining any of the laws of the country. President Taft took office in rather difficult circumstances Whatever was acomplished by his predecessor in the way of punishing lawbreakers and correcting accumulating evils was attended by so many spectac ular effects that a man possessing the calm, judicial temperament of President Taft, in endeavoring to follow him would naturally attract less at

> Another influence that has caused some mistrust regarding Taft's poibeen waged by some of his subordinates, who claim the unqualified right to act as interpreters of the Roos That undue importance has policies. been placed on this internal warfare can be understood when the relative importance of Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Pinchot in the Government service is considered. Secretary Ballinger is the head of one of the most important de partments of the Government, Mr. Pinchot is the head of a branch of Secretary Wilson's department, which, it is needless to state, is far inferior in importance to that of Secretary Ballinger. The agitation of this subordinate of ficial in a minor department against the conduct of the office of the principal in another important department of much higher rank, has embarrassed Mr. Taft, but the public is showing a disposition to suspend judgment and

> give him a chance to right matters. The President may not go as far as some of the extremists of the Pincho type would like to have him go, and it is equally certain that his attitude toward the corporations will not be as "liberal" as some of the trust magnates would like to have it. His position on trust regulation of corporations has always been clear, but he will no doubt accomplish such regulation without any unnecessary nois or disturbance. President Taft may make mistakes. None, however, can be any worse than that made by Pres ident Roosevelt when he gave the Steel Trust permission to absorb its greatest competitor, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company. For these mistakes, however, a fair-minded public will make the same allowance as was made for the mistakes of his predecessor

THE SPIRITISTS' HEAVEN. It is wrong to discourage the pursuit of truth, even when there is no prospect of its attaining anything else and small prospect of attaining even truth. Upon the whole, no species of intellectual athletics is so profitable all around one end of the country to the other are as the investigation of the unknown. now clamoring for the fee simple of It is so immeasurably beneficial, both their lands, that they may be able to to him who investigates and to those few feel much like blaming an eager seeker when he diverges realm of the unknown to the unknowable. Still, it is sad to see an earnes observers to assert, however, that the prospector squander his time, strength 'prosperity" has solid foundations. Yet and grub following up leads which are sure to end in nothing. We do not, of course, mean to assert positively that the leads which our various psychical researchers have been fol-lowing for the last fifty years have been absolutely barren, but, aside from some facts of mere terrestrial psychology, what have they yielded? To say nothing of material tages, leaving increased health, happiness and longevity out of the question entirely, what is the harvest of pure truth that the spiritists have reaped? It is doubtful if fifty years of effort as sincere and zealous in any other field of research have ever proved so nearly fruitless.

In deriding psychical research, therefore, one would not necessarily be discouraging the pursuit of truth since it is highly questionable whether that radiant angel lies concealed anywhere in the country the lovers of the occult have invaded. But we do not wish to deride it. Our sole purpose is to point out how little it has accomplished, and this is done not by any means with unholy hilarity, but rather with melancholy reverence. Although thousands of people, including such men as W. T. Stead, Professor William James, Alfred Russell Annapolis for "inaptitude." For this Wallace and Sir Oliver Lodge, have held more or less constant converse with spirits for many years, it is safe ground that the reason given is in- to sa, that they have not elicited from their celestial visitants a single fact of any particular importance concerning either this world or the other. As the Independent observes in commenting upon this subject, "We would have learned more by the discovery of a new tribe of South Sea Islanders than we have by getting into communication with the spirits of the mighty dead." From all this fuss and parade

neither literature, science, philosophy nor religion has profited one atom. The so-called poetry which the spirts sometimes vouchsafe to transmit through the mediums is always the most depressing gibberish. Not a single line of it has ever been worth is no special disparagement to a youth remembering. Although spirits are supposed to live a larger and freer suited to his mental or physical en- life than we and are said to know all the facts of nature by intuition, nevertheless they have not told us one truth about electricity, aviation or any other significant subject of human interest. Philosophy stands exactly where it would if the spirits had never been to lure money from the purses of their heard of, while religion they have dupes are innumerable. One has a seriously injured. They have harmed project to attach a moving picture it by making the future life repulsive and, to many people, ridiculous. Granting the untenable proposition that spirit communications prove there is a future life, who would want to live it if we must become the half-witted this will bring them some 50 per cent creatures the returning ghosts invaria-

in it, somewhere. Why waste his time to lose our intelligence when we become discarnate souls, would not anni-hilation be preferable? Who wants to spend eternity as a chattering idiot?

The Christian belief is that all our faculties will be brightened when we the common avocations every day for get to heaven. The spirits who deladino and the other mediums are said to come from heaven for that purpose. They must represent the average intelligence of that blest abode. of the house or the employing force is | their faculties been brightened much? discharged for the same reason given | Shakspeare appears among these visitants once in a while, but who Academy. Habits of indolence may be ever know him as the author of "Hamlet"? He does not exhibit decent common sense, to say nothing of gento study. But for "inaptitude" for ius. Bacon, Gladstone and everybody else suffers the same fearful eclipse. There must be something in the atmosphere of the evergreen shore fatal to intelligence. George Washington and-Little Bright Eyes both gibber non-If anything Bright Eyes has the best of it. By making heaven out to be a sort of vast asylum for the simple-minded, spiritism has injured religion incalculably. At best celestial joys are none too alluring. Few people whom we have ever seen really prefer them to terrestrial satisfaction, But when to perpetual harp-playing and dancing the decay of the intelligence is added, the place becomes positively repulsive.

> The news that the Czar of Russis has forbidden airships to come nearer than ten miles to St. Petersburg raises licitors. the interesting question how he expects

THE CZAR AND THE AIRSHIP.

to enforce his order. For some time to come, while flights of two or three hundred miles are difficult and haz-Nicholas may perhaps safeardous guard his capital from aerial foes. He may possibly prevent them from starticies, is the internal strife which has ling anywhere in Russia. But what of the hereafter? How will be manage when a ship can start, say in Switzerland, and sail serenely through the upper air whithersoever it likes?

One imagines Nicholas will be kept pretty busy policing the entire atmos-The job will require a fleet of dirigibles and aeroplanes which it is staggering to think of. Within a radius of ten miles around a given center there are contained more than 6000 000. cubic miles of navigable air and in cent. each cubic mile 512 airships can fly Nicholas will have to keep an eye on more than 3,072,000 menacing monsters at the same moment when things get really started. The task is appal-

It is conceivable that one of the first Important consequences of the perfecchange of demeanor in such people as Nicholas. When it is very clearly no longer possible to rule by violence and cruelty, they may bethink themselves to try ruling by reason and justice. Hitherto every invention of worldwide importance has limited the authority of consecrated rulers. The airship is not likely to be an excep-

### SOME REMARKS AS TO SAVINGS.

The little book on "How to Invest Your Savings," which has just come out. would relieve them of their savings easily, quickly and without return. The author of the book, Isaac F. Marcosson, has clearly devoted his mind who merely stand and look on that live, ten or fifteen years. The old-fash- to aid the Great Unwashed Army of at school in our far-off youth used to the same song and so did the bookkeeping textbooks, but how many heeded them? Not many, one fears. The average citizen of small means squanders his nickels for cigars and deposit them in the savings bank they would form the foundation of a fortune for him, but it is a trait of weak human nature to prefer a present pleasure to future wealth.

Saving among Americans is a rare habit comparatively. Some say our thriftlessness arises from not having anything to save; but this is nonsense. Even the poorest of us who are not actually in want have a great deal more to lay by than the Europeans in the same social class, but they accumulate capital by the hundred million dollars while we squander it Waste is a National trait with us. One very plain reason for our disinclination to lay by small sums is the lack of safe banks to deposit them in. European governments have made it a prime concern to look out for the safety of the "petits economies" the poor, as the thrifty French call them. In America the matter is more

neglected. Mr. Morcosson inculcates the desirable lesson of thrift without taking the trouble to tell us just how to make it practicable. He cites the admirable savings bank laws of New York and Massachusetts, but omits to mention that in most of the other states money deposited in a savings bank is utterly at he mercy of the officials who are at liberty to speculate with it as they please. The universal adoption and enforcement of stringent banking laws would do more than many volumes of sermons to highten the allurements of compound interest to the popular mind. Distrust of savings banks-at least of a certain class-is widespread and profound. It has been created and nourished by hundreds of unpardonable failures and the result of it is prosperity for a flock of vultures of all sizes and colors who make a business of preying on the prudent poor. We suppose the people they prey upor may properly be called "poor." They They certainly are not rich. school teachers, women physicians, men drawing small salaries or wages, ministers and clerk. Laborers whose wages are rather high are especially selected as victims by these harpies because of their confiding ignorance. The fascinating schemes they display show to hotel rocking chairs so that as the sitter rocks the scenes of beauty will pass in sweet procession before his gaze. He points out to school ma'ms and other innocent persons that this will bring them some 50 per cent a, year on their savings and without the way to the bit place for a glass of made showed their appreciation. bly seem to be? If we are doomed waiting for wiser advice they invest, beer.

At any rate, they call it investing. In reality they make the sleek solicitor

a present of their hard-earned money. Of late years the business of swindling the poor people out of their savings has developed into an extensive and almost respectable calling. It provides an elegant livelihood for a whole host of smooth gentlemen who would probably have to clean stables for their bread if this resource had not

been invented. It is all very well to repeat that the fool and his money are soon parted. So they are, but it is to the interest of the country that the fool should not be parted from his money. The foundation of National stability is an independent, self-respecting population of small property-owners. Goldsmith enunciated this economic philosophy with convincing power in the "Deserted Village," one of the wisest pieces of literature ever written. All statesmen who can see beyond their noses agree upon its soundness. The foundation of lasting patriotism is a stake in the material wealth of the country. Fools being far more numerous than any other class of people, if they are systematically swindled out of their savngs we shall come to the pass where the majority of the population is hopelessly dependent. The law must devise some method of protecting the fools, and the very best that has thus far been conceived is a system of postal savings banks. The most arrant simpleton will trust the Government sooner than he will swindling so-

Figures on the profits of the North Bank Road, in a report filed with the Washington Railroad Commissioners and printed in The Oregonian recently, ought to be explained. It was stated that the road had proved a paying investment from the start, and in proof the fact was cited that the operating revenues for the year were \$1,155,545 while the operating expenses were \$793,269, leaving an apparent profit of more than \$360,000 for the year ending June 30. The actual profit, however, was not visible after the "cost of construction" was taken into onsideration, for the same shows that the road had cost \$44,000,-000. Even at the low rate of 4 per cent, this would mean an intere charge of \$1,760,000 per year, which, about and not come within forty rods of course, would have to be considered of each other at any instant. Thus in any reckoning of the profits. The North Bank Road is still in its infancy and has not yet reached a point where it can pay expenses. Eventually the construction of feeders and development of through business will take the figures out of the "red ink" colbut for the present the North tion of the airship will be a marked Bank line is not a paying proposition

The universal interest that has been aroused in behalf of sufferers from tuberculosis, and in the effort being made to prevent the spread of the disease, is witnessed in the cordial indorsement given to the Red Cross Christmas stamp. All who write letters and send Christmas greetings or tokens are stockholders in this plan to raise money for the purpose designated. It is a venture made in the name of humanity, in which no one is too poor to invest and which no one is deserves a more comprehensive too rich to consider. It represents It treats of other subjects be- gracious, tender, widespread charity sides investments. It tells one how to that makes direct appeal to the masses accumulate savings, for one thing, an on the broad basis of the sympathy art which, in most cases, must unhap- that comes from a common sorrow pily precede investment. It also warns | For who, indeed, is there who has not the simple-minded how to shun the suffered, nearly or remotely, from the lures of the insidious tempter who ravages of the "white plague"?

Citizen Foote, who, in the indiscriminate use of his jaw tackle, was one of the most Industrious Workers rather intently to the fascinating sub- of the World, has been sentenced to ject of compound interest. It almost six months on the rock pile. Mr. Foote startles one to read in his paragraphs was one of those professional agitawhat fabulous sums ten cents a day tors who temporarily abandoned his invested at 4 per cent compound in soap-box pedestal on the Portland terest will amount to in the course of street corners and hastened to Spokane ioned arithmetics we ciphered through Neverworks in violating, the laws of the City of Spokane. It is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Foote permitted his zeal for the Neverworks to carry him so far as Spokane. Had he been content to follow the system of Citizen Wood, his delicate hands would not car rides now very much in the same | today be handling rock, and the cause way as he did years ago. If he would of freedom would not be so severely crimped.

> Another aviator was killed in France vesterday, the motor of his aeroplane exploding at a height of 1650 feet. This is the third fatality of the kind since the aeroplane came into prominence a little over a year ago, the other victims being Lieutenant Selfridge, who was killed at Fort Meyer while a passenger with Orville Wright, and Lefebvre, a French aviator, killed about two genths ago. When this death-list is considered in proportion to the number of aeroplanes in means of travel afford greater possibilities for fatalities than any others ever invented, not excepting the dirigible balloon.

> If suffragists would use the same blandishments as women do when seeking husbands, they would get the ballot without trouble, but that may be the reason so many of them have no

The Oregon State Dairymen's Association will meet in Portland next Thursday, but not at the milk-wagon hour, because sleep-loving milk inspec-

Many of the fire laddies want more 'time off." But it wouldn't pay for any one to start fires just to relieve their long periods of idleness. The trouble with snow is that it

omes at the wrong time of year. It would be vastly more appreciated in the ice cream season. Plumbers are disastisfied because the

weather isn't cold enough. That's "Beautiful snow" must have been written by somebody who didn't know

the comfort of chinook rain. Perhaps Walter Wellman is jealous of any other North Pole faker.

Where did all the sleighs and sleds ome from?

The Only Way.

Fliegende Blaetter. Stranger-Excuse me, which is the way Native-Go straight down the street, and it's in front of you. Stranger-But-I didn't tell you where I

EXPECTS TO "POUR" HOUSES SOON. Edison's Proposed Cement Buildings Not an Idle Dream.

Allen L. Benson in December Munsey' Some of the big builders, the kind who erect New York skyscrapers, told me they didn't believe a cement house could be poured. Impracticable! A

dream! I told Edison what some of the New York builders had said, but the news

didn't seem to irritate him.
'Those fellows couldn't be expected to understand how I am going to do this." he replied. "They have no im-agination. They make me think of the fellows who told me there was nothing in the electric trolley. had worked on the trolley for some ime, spent \$42,000 on my experiments and got the idea where I thought could be made commercially successful, I want before the board of directors of the Edison Electric Light Company, of which I was a large stockholder, and made this proposition:

"Reimburse me for the money I have spent, and I wil turn over all of my trolley patents to the company. "I well remember the meeting. was held at the corner of Broad and

Wall streets in New York, in the building in which are now the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. The directors were me of the most prominent of New ork. There was just one man on the ard besides myself who thought board besides myself who thought there was anything in the trolley. He was Henry Villard. He was in favor was Henry Villard. He was in favor of accepting my proposition. All the others said the trolley was a dream, and they rejected my offer. Spencer Trask, by the way, was one of the men, and I guess he is making more money out of electric railroads today than any other one man in the country.

"So, you see, it doesn't bother me much to have men say that something I am trying to do can't be done. I have heard that story before, but I never paid any attention to it, and I shall not pay any attention to it now. I'll pour a house about the beginning of the year, and, by next Spring, others will be pouring houses all over the world. More than that, this new kind of construction will ultimately go far toward doing away with the use of lumber in building."

### NEW-OLD IDEA IN TEACHING. instructor Who Belleves in Less Text-Books and More Teachers.

Cleveland Leader.

The veteran superintendent of the public schools of Toronto, Canada, who, headed the delegation of teachers that have just spent three days in Cleveland, told an interviewer, while here that he believed the use of text books in schools would be done away with altogether. He would be done away with altogether. He explained that he thought individual in-struction, varying with the children to struction, varying with the children to whom it was adapted and especially fitted to the needs of every boy and girl, would take the place of more or less uniform ssons from books.

lessons from books.

Given meney enough to provide a sufficient number of teachers of the requisite ability, there would be no difficulty in giving children much important mental training without the use of books. The personal factor in the instructor is of immense importance. President Garfield used to say, with reason, that "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a young Hopkins on one end of a log and a young man on the other would be enough to make a college." Yet the fact remains that not even such an instructor as the nspiring and lovable head of Williams College, in Garfield's student days, could take the place of text books-plenty of

constantly used.
vital point is that the student who does not know how to mine wisdom out o books is sent into the world, where there nent, without training or skill in the use of the stored-up resources of civilization. Books are the world's banks in the realm of knowledge. They hold its intellectual currency reserves, the circulating medium of thought and mental life. One of the best uses to which schools can be put is to make their pupils quicker and surer in getting the best out of books that the books contain.

Cromwell Side of Henry M. Stanley. M. Stanley I had alked with men who had been under him in his African expeditions, and all they told me about him was more or less appalling. He was not inhuman, but in desperate straits he spared neither man el or the pleas of others, or have any patience with less than instant and un-questioning obedience to his orders under all circumstances. He would not forbear under arguments or excuses or relax his severity by any familiarity or pleas-antries even when his object had been gained. He was both despot and martinet; stern, exacting, uncompromising, silent, humorless, inscrutable. Crowwell-lan. "I cannot saye we loved him," one tan. "I cannot saye we loved him," one of his lieutenants said to me: "we were all afraid of him; but we all believed in him. When he hadn't his rifle in hand he had his Bible, and no matter where our camp was or how long and distressing our march had been he never misselis bath and shave in the morning."

### From a Tacoma Paper. Tacoma Tribune.

Yesterday The Oregonian had a birth day-it was 59. The Oregonian started December 4, 1850. Yesterday, in its birthday number, The Oregonian gave a threecolumn review of its history, its aims and its principles. The Oregonian takes just use, it is easily noticeable that the new and modest pride in its position, attained by years of hard work, as the greatest newspaper of the Northwest, and one of the greatest in the West, and if measured by the standard of truth, liberality, conservatism, progress, loyalty to its city and state, and standing up for what it believes to be right, independent of popular clamor, it is one of the greatest newspapers in any city in any land, of any

## Canada's Highest Officer.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.—(To the Editor.)—
Is the Premier of Canada appointed of elected by the people? Is there any on higher in authority than the Premier?

R. M. BRADLEY.

The highest officer in Canada is the Governor-General who is appointed by the King. The Governor-General appoints the Premier. That is to say, he obeys the wishes of the party that happens to be in power. Indirectly, therefore, the people choose a Premier.

## What Every Baby Knows.

That a cry will bring a quicker response than a laugh.

That baby clothes must have been the invention of the devil. weather isn't cold enough. That's about the only solace for the rest of us.

That some day it will get even with the people who chuck it under the chin. That the efforts to make it comfortable usually have the opposite effect.

A Remedy for Failures.

Outlitter.

Disinclination to work is a human failing to which we are all more or less subject, but when to this drawback there is added the defect of lack of proper training the reason for

With the earth covered with a mantle, let us not be unmindful of the feathered tribe and their search for food. I saw a very pretty picture today, when

OLD-TIME VIRTUES STILL POTENT Von-Money-Grabbing Millionaire Wins by Industry and Loyalty.

Holland in Wall Street Journal. The directors of the Corn Exchange Bank have adopted a resolution ex-pressing their high admiration for the character, ability and personal quali-ties of one who had been for some years a director, but who recently died, lames McGovern. So, also, the trustees of one of the larger insurance com-panies of New York adopted a like reso-lution, las will doubtless be done by other boards of directors with which

Mr. McGovern was associated.

Mr. McGovern had a career which emphasizes the fact that there is abundant opportunity for any lad who begins with no other capital than industry, a sense of lovalty to his employers, and a never-falling desire to gain information. The story may be worth telling, not only as an example, but as an illustration of what is pos-sible in New York.

A little over 30 years ago, the man-ager of a firm of brokers in New York advertised for an office boy. There appeared in response to the adver tisement some 20 lads of ages run ning from 12 to 15 years. Of these there was one bright-eyed lad, alert yet modest mannered, who atracted the attention of the manager, who asked him what his name was, and the reply was "Jimmy McGovern." Then the manager asked him his age. reply was "I'm 14, sir, next birthday." Again the manager asked where his home was, and the lad replied: "In Brooklyn." "What does your father do?" asked the manager. "He's a flaglayer, six. He puts down paving stones." There was something in the boy's manner that persuaded the manager that possibly he had just the qualities that were needed for an office boy. But he were that day clothes which were more appropriate for the decks. He promised to appear the next day, however, in his Sunday clothes and at 9 he entered the clothes, and at 9 he entered the office. The manager instantly sent him to wash his hands, and instructed him upon certain other details of his per-

sonal appearance. Never after that did he come into the office with soiled hands, and his teeth glistened with evidences of careful attention. He was one of the office boys who are always on hand when wanted, and who have ability to anticipate wants, yet be never in the way. The eyes of both partners in that firm were speedly fixed upon the lad, and he became a favorite, solely became favorite, solely because of his faith fulness, industry and tact.
In a year or two he was promoted.
Then he was tempted by another firm

to enter their employ at an increase of salary. "No, money isn't every-thing," he said. "I have learned to be a little proud of our house, and I'm going to stay here." But he would not permit his employers to know that he had received an offer at an advanced salary. Inen came a dull season, cus-tomers were few, and were almost nothing. All salaries were reduced excepting that of this lad. He went to one of the partners, and insisted that his be also reduced, saying: "When the house goes down, I want to go down with it; when the house goes up I want to go up with it." And the meaning that was in that remark was understood by the partner. So that the lad accepted, because he asked for it, a reduction of salary of \$56 per month.

At last he because manager, and some years later junior partner, his

chief capital being his ability, integrity, and the friends he made, came a time when the old partners re tired, and one of them said to the junior partner, who was to succeed to the firm: "Now, I am going to re-tire, but I am willing to put \$100,000 into the firm as special partner."

"I don't want the money, reply. "I don't need it. I think Ill hold the customers, and take care of the business. But I owe all I am to you, you have been very kind to me, and I should regard it as the highest pleasure if you would allow your son to come in the firm. Not that I want the money-I don't care for that. But I'd like still to be associated with one of your name and family."
That partnership was arranged, and

the new firm became James McGovern & Co. He was received into Intimate association with some of the more important financial institutions, was trustee of several of the leading phisms of the second of the leading phisms lanthropies of the Catholic was a man of great private generosity, and was one of those who give whatever flavor of integrity and honor the Wall Street district has. He died recently, and his estate is presumed to be considerably; in execution

Los Angeles Times. In Oregon the conditions became so confused that experience has driven the scople back in a crowd to the old ways of procedure. From one end of Oregon to the other comes a demand on the part of the country press that a return be cago are so ugly. Every inch is heplan-made in all future elections to the party tered with signs for auto lamps or harconventions composed of delegates chosen the open by as many voters as wish to take part; that these conventions shall put before the people a carefully selected icket made up of representative men known in the community and judged cap-

In Portland they began by holding a onvention of the Republican party; and so great was the dissatisfaction and inlignation of the general public in regard to the primary election laws of Oregon, so similar to those of our own city and state, that the Republican ticket in the city of Portland was elected by an overwhelming majority and that city is experiencing a period of political peace not known since the dreamers attempted to run everything political in the Webfoot State.

able by their neighbors of filling the of-

Philadelphia Bulletin.
It is of course absurd at this stage to attempt predictions as to what Mr. Roosevelt will or will not do after he sets foot on American soil. He is now a private citizen. While he remains such he is entitled to conduct his own affairs as he sees fit. But unless absence shall have changed him materially, it is probable that he will be heard from later able that he will be heard from later with the emphasis of utterance which normally marks his course. Few men who are acquainted with his personality and record expect him to abstain from participation in public affairs at an age when he is at the prime of life, and when his interest in issues of importance has shown no signs that its aggressive keenness has been blunted.

## Kansas' School-Insurance Law.

Topeka, Kan., Dispatch. Charles Barnes, state insurance super-utendent, issued an order today reducing he insurance rates on country schoolhouses and churches from \$1 to 85 added the defect of lack of proper training the reason for so many failures in business is apparent. One method which will give us a properly trained race of workers is apprenticeship.

houses and churches from 31 to 85 cents, eliminating the charges for a builder's women who stopped at a window downstains the other day and wanted to know for tenant occupancy on farm and city property. The business was carried at any rate the agents could get above 85

# Life's Sunny Side

When Senator Dick of Ohio stopped in to chat a bit with President Taff the other day, he had occasion to illustrate a point with an anecdote called from his own rich life's experience. This hap-pened in the callow days of Dick's ca-reer, when he was yet in the hay and feed business in Akron. One day he was called to the telephone to take an order. "I want a bale of hay," said the distant

"A bale of hay," repeated Dick, taking

"And twenty bushels of oats."

"And a half a load of straw."

"Yes, sir. Anything else?"
"No, that's all. Send it right away.

"Yes, sir!" said Dick, politely, who is this for?" "Why, who do you suppose?" the other denanded, angrily. "It's for the horse, of course, you darned fool. Don't get gay with me."—Cincinnati Times Star.

A young preacher who was staying at a clergy house was in the habit of re-tiring to his room for an hour or more each day to practice pulpit oratory. At such times he filled the house with sounds of ferver and pathos and emptled it of most everything else Phillips Brooks chanced to be visiting a friend in tor was holding forth

for was holding forth.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed the bishop, starting up in assumed terror. "Pray, what might that be?"

"Sit down, bishop," his friend replied, "That's only Young D— practicing what he preaches,"—Yale Record.

A well known hotel keeper and politi-A well known hotel keeper and politi-cian of Ohio received an appointment as collector of internal revenue. Arriving at his office one morning he found on his desk a letter addressed to him offi-cially, and without any postmark. Upon opening the letter he was surprised to find a \$500 bill, to which was pinned a piece of paper with these words: "Con-science money." Folding in the green-back and tucking it carefully in his vest pocket, he remarked: "I siwaya did sus-pect that bartender of mine."—Philadelphia Record.

. . . . Maisie, a poor young woman of London, was being entertained by a "paircness." During iea the girl led the conversation into personal channels. "In your hurband in work "she asked her heaters. "Yes"—and raised eyébrows "How many children have you?" "Two"—and an astonished smile. "Does your husband drink?" Wity, my dear, what put all this into your head?" "Mother said I wis to talk like a lady, and that's how they hold to like a lady, and that's how they talk to

Professor Robert Herrick of the Uni versity of Chicago desired to point out to a young sonneteer the difference between the words "astonish" and "sur-prise." "Neah Webster." Professor lier-rick said, "was once caught by his wit-in the act of pressing the hand of the pretty cook. The cook, blushing like a rose, fled at once to her kitchen. Mrs Webster said, in a sad, tremuleus voice. "Why, Noah, I'm surprised." But the philologist, frequency area. philologist, frowning over his glasses at his wife, answered reprovingly 'Madam, you have not studied our glorious language as you should. It's I who am surprised. You are astonished.

### PREFERS SATANVILLE TO CHICAGO Gertrude Atherton Makes Comparisons That Are Odlous. New York World.

would rather go to hell than to Chicago! ming to New York is like coming to

Paradise! That's the difference, according to Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, who has just arrived in New York from her home in San Francisco-via Chicago. Mrs Atherton is to stay with us all Winter and write a play for Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske. Just at present she is in mersed in the proof sheets of her new

novel, which will appear shortly.
She really doesn't look as if she could say harsh things about anybody. For her hair is childishly yellow and fluffy and she wears an Alice blue suit that just matches her eyes, and her smile is

mate but she said it, and more in signifiar vein—"Chicago—Chicago is nothing but rawness and crudeness, and ugliness, unrawness and crude the authoress. "It speakable," declared the authoress. Why, truly, it uightmare. is an awful nightmare. Why, truly, I had rather go to hell than to Chicago, if I had to choose one or the other for

ever flavor of integrity and honor the Wall Street district has. He died recently, and his estate is presumed to be considerably in excess of \$1,000,000, and may be as high as \$2,000,000.

THE CONVENTION NECESSARY.

Oregon Offers a Method That Shows the Way Out.

If I had to choose one or the other for my abode.

"In Chicago one feels that everybody one sees is either vulgarly, disgustingly rich or shamefully, horribly poor. The great ladies whom one meets driving about in their carriages seem to be fitterally swelling with wealth—one momentarily expects them to burst.

"And the choose one or the other for my abode.

"In Chicago one feels that everybody one sees is either vulgarly, disgustingly rich or shamefully, horribly poor. The great ladies whom one meets driving about in their carriages seem to be fitterable.

"And the other people whom one sees, the poor, poor people, are so tragically

the poor, poor people, are so tragically helplessly miserable. It is like Dante's Inferno. There is the look of litter torture on so many of the faces. That's why I think Miss Addams is so wonderful-because she can do such splendid work in that awfully depressing atmosphere,

"Then the big office buildings in Chivesting machines, or somebody's superfine cereai. You don't disfigure your build-ings here in any such fashion. Fach one of yours is a splendidly picturesque struc-

## All for the Dear People

Polk County Observer, Isn't it funny the way the politician who has a rusty old ax to grind sudden-ly gets interested in the "dear people?" Jonathan Bourne bleeds for the people, because he wants to be re-elected Senator; Colonel Hofer bleeds for the people, because he wants to be Governor of Ore-gon; the Portland Journal bleeds for the gon; the Portland Journal bleeds for the people, because it wants to replace a few more prominent Republican offloists with Democrats; Henry McGinn bleeds for the people, because ha is a political "has been" and wants to get back into the limelight. "The dear people"—It has been the cry of the demagogue and the pic-hunter from time isomemorial, and has been the means of nutring more relative has been the means of putting more mia-fits and incompetents into public office than all other influences combined. But the game is about played out. The prople are getting wise

## Judge Would Put to Death Insane.

Fargo, N. D., Dispatch, Judge Charles Amidon, of the United States District Court of North Duketa, in an address here, advocated the putilize to death of professional criminals and the hopelessly insanc. He said it costs as much to keep a man in the peritentlary much to keep a man in the pentientlary as to keep and educate a man in a university; that well behaved young nenshould not be deprived of an education by the expenditure of public money in keeping a naturally bad man under look and key; and that the percentage of professional criminals who are reformed in so small as not to be worth mentioning.

Economy in Corespondence, Cleveland Plain Dealer. "About the most economical corre-spondents Fve heard of," remarked As-sistant Postmaster Ray Floyd, "were two

## A Prayer for Peace.

Term "Electricity" in a Nutshell.

Kansas City Times.

The term "electricity" was derived from the Greek word meaning amber. Electricity itself is earliest described by Theophrastus (21 B. C.) and Phy (70 A. D.), who mention the power of amber to attract straw and dry leaves.

A Prayer for Peace. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the many good things in the President's programme will be given ample consideration on their merits and put into law, and that Republican factionalism will not be permitted to hinder the progress of desirable reform.