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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1910.

CAUSES OF HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Repeatedly, in speaking of the auses of high prices. The Oregonian as mentioned the almost universal se of the telephone for sending in orlers, and of the expensive equipment or delivery that the modern system equires. Even persons who are vill not carry so much as a loaf of read or a pair of gloves, but the ealer must send them. Use of the dephone for orders brings into the se a multitude of things which are aslly called for but would not b ought if seen, examined, considered and compared; and the telephone tself is another charge. The automo has introduced another line of xtravagances, expanding constantly louse furnishings make another list, with continually increasing expense coration, that must be frequently hanged or retouched makes no small dditions to the yearly bills. Outings easide and mountain trips; travel low very general, almost universal ocial expenses of all possible descrip long formerly unknown; better and nore expensive dress, and food in erger variety; the growing habit of ating at restaurants and hiring rooms, all tend to increase the cost of living

These things are not to be censured

or deplored, but are entirely proper when they can be afforded. But to

ve in these ways and then complain

of increased cost is not a mark of onsiderate wisdom. The system makes so much washg that there is another bill, and the vashing is so extensive that it cannot e done at home. Your "house help will not stay if required to wash and con the family's table and bed linen and underwear. The house must be uodern, and it ought to be; but the as, electric and fuel bills, and fixures of all sorts, to be kept in repair ost money; and though it is comlained that rents are high, few ar villing to build houses for rent. Great st part of the increased cost of living s due to changes in the mode of liv ug. It is right, however, that people ould desire all the "comforts" an get. But when they "double up he style of living" the larger cost will follow, inevitably. Flour and beans, butter and potatoes have often een as high heretofore, or higher, nd people didn't complain. Nothing etter has been said about the cause f the higher cost of living at the esent time than a statement carried n our telegraphic report yesterday, oming from E. P. Ripley, president of Santa Fe Railroad. We reprint

art of it: nerease of money in circulation are among he causes of high prices, but extravagance is the paramount cause. Most housewives, whose husbands earn good wages, will pay hree or four times as much for foods done p in fancy packages as they will for the ame foods without the frills. And they will not go to the store or to the market they wan have a telephone. The telephone dds to the cost of living for thousands of amilles, and so does the 10 per cent which he grocer has to add to his prices to cover he cost of delivery.

This coincides with what has often.

This coincides with what has often een sald by The Oregonian. The acts are obvious. The times have hanged; habits and customs have hanged; people are "living in higher tyle" than in the days when John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme ourt of the United States, took hi asket on his arm every morning, left at the grocer's as he passed is way to his chambers, and in the fternoon on his return home, bought copped at the butcher's shop on the ay, called for his chops or beefsteak, ome with him. The butcher and the rocer could sell cheaper then.

RECORD BUILDING YEAR.

Portland building permits for the rst three weeks of January were reater than for the entire month of anuary, 1909, and for the full month rge as for the same month last ear. While this is a very satisfactory wing, it falls far short of reflect g the remarkable activity in prepfor the current season, for ortland architects already have and for 1910 completion more than 12,000,000 worth of buildings, or early double the amount that was in ght a year ago. With this for a act fully \$20,000,000 worth of buildg this year. What it means for ortland to exceed the record-breakg year of 1909 can be best under d by a reference to the 1909 stastics for the entire country.

Out of a total of 163 cities reported the New York Financial Chronicle it twelve were credited with a larger lume of building than Portland, Of argin over Portland, which was lited with permits amounting to 3,366,580. Kansas City, with more nan double the population of Port-nd, was credited with \$13,368,728; ashington, D. C., with \$13,720,593; etroit, \$14,301,450, and Boston, with opulation nearing the million mark, d but \$14,078,646. emits issued in the Oregon metrope were greater than those of Minne dis, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Milwar e, Denver, St. Paul or Buffal an 500,000 ten years ago, was beaten extent of more than \$5,000,00 d the Portland permits were greater an those of Cincinnati and New Orns combined, although the populain of these two cities is five times as

eat as that of Portland. Phe most satisfactory feature of this ord building movement in Portland that it is in no degree forced. In ms an impossibility for builders to

keep up with the demand, and every structure is tenanted before the paint is dry. In the business district all of the new buildings have from 50 to 75 per cent of their space engaged before they are completed, and speedlly fill up as soon as they are ready for tenants. One prominent building not yet under roof had more than 50 per cent of its space rented before the excavation was finished, and another had 60 per cent of the office space and all of the ground floor rented before the framework was up

Among all the signs pointing to the most prosperous year that Portland has ever known, none are more interesting or valuable than the figures on building operations actually under way and projected.

PREPARING FOR THE CENSUS.

Seattle is making an effort to drag the City of Georgetown into the Seattle fold before the census-taker appears. Georgetown seems to be hanging back, and the Seattle Times, in an effort to show the recalcitrant neighbor the error of its ways, presenis a long list of reasons why Georgetown is missing a golden opportunity. The Times is charmingly frank in stating that the reason for the movement "is because Seattle desires Georgetown, already located within its own territory, to be a part and parcel of this great city, and be counted among her people on the day Uncle Sam begins to take the United States census, that has caused so much interest to be developed at the present time.

With a desire to emphasize the importance of the matter, the Times calls attention to the methods of San Francisco and Los Angeles, and then makes the somewhat surprising state-

While Portland, years before, had taken almost every village within ten miles of see center of that city, she has now reached it for New St. Johns—a burg extending to e Columbia River—and before Uncle Samerins to count the people of Portland, that ty will embrace 80 per cent of the entire opulation of Multnomah County.

The location of "New St. Johns" is not exactly clear in the minds of Portland people, and thus far this alleged burg extending to the Columbia River" has not been apprehended by the City of Portland, We plead guilty to the charge that "before Unele Sam begins to count" the City of Portland will include 80 per cent of the entire population of Multnomah This proportion has existed for a long time, and has been accomplished without taking in "almost every village within ten miles of the center of the city." If Seattle has the populatiaon that the Times and the Se-Chamber of Commerce claiming, it is almost certain that the city includes upwards of 99 per cent of population of King County, and, even under a legitimate count, it is and that of the children in every way probable that more than 80 per cent of Judge Frater bases something of a he residents of King County live in

Seattle. In reviewing numerically its reasons why Georgetown should come in, and alphabetically the list of disadvantages which would follow her refusal, the Times, under clause B, states that unless Georgetown comes in before the ensus is taken, "the desire on the part of the City of Seattle to have George town a part of this city will have been destroyed, and then every man who has been interested in this undertaking will feel that he does not care what may happen to a burg which is so blind to its own interests.

FOR SCHOOL BETTERMENT.

Superintendent Cooper, of the Seattle public schools, prior to a city teachers' institute held recently, sent out blanks to the teachers in the high hools asking that they be filled as a means of knowing how these teachers, numbering 150, stood upon each of the following questions, viz: Debating and oratory; musical organization; gymnasium practice; minstrel and other shows; and secret societies -i. e., school fraternities and sororities. Out of 125 teachers who filled and returned the blanks 68 condemned the show business as applied to school entertainments, "because of its bad influence upon work and character," and 109 denounced secret societies for the same reason. Debating and oratory were recommended by 93; musical organization (glee clubs) by 81, and

gymnasium practice by 78. These replies are significant, especially those that show disapproval of "frats" and minstrel shows, of their bad influence upon work and character." No argument is neces sary to prove the truth of this estimate. Every teacher knows that the "play," whether a minstrel show farce, a comedy or an attempt at tragedy, must in preparation and drill take a large part of the time and thought of those who engage in it for the better part of a month. the different parts and scenes are in themselves a study. They are, moreover, a not inconsiderable tax upo

the resources of parents. Since the public school system does not yet include training for the stage and since the schools are a sufficient drain upon the public'without taxing it farther for tickets to amateur shows they may well be dispensed with. The chief objection to them is, however, expressed in their "bad influence upon work and character." Frivolity-unsupervised meetings between boys and girls of susceptible age, in the evenings for drill, the distractions of getting up costumes, learning to pose and to smirk and to sham-these are counts in the indictment upon which

this verdict is based. The evils of secret societies in the public schools have been often pointed out. Their tendency is to introduce into that most democratic of all institutions in a republic, class distinctions, snobbishness, heartburning petty politics and overweening self importance. The public school authori ties of Seattle have grappled openly and earnestly with this question with the sincere purpose of freeling its schools of this barnacle upon scholarship, this untoward social influence

among students. Another question which the teach ng force in the Seattle schools discussed earnestly at the late meeting, s that of school trips or team trips in connection with athletic activities. With three dissenting voices against 12, the teachers declared for limiting the trips of the athletic teams to state lines, long-distance trips for studentcontesting teams, for manifold and obvious reasons being deemed harmful. A modification of the coaching system and & more general encourage nent of students to take part in athletics were urged as necessary to keep this branch of activity from pernicious

It will, occur to many persons and

most teachers that an institute that deals persistently and broadly with matters looking specifically to the betterment of our local schools would be much more helpful to the teaching body than is an institute with a pro gramme rendered by leading educators from other sections of the coun try through lectures upon questions of general application. Such questions are presented and fully discussed from time to time in the leading educaers subscribe, and which are accessible to all through our improved system of library distribution. That which is required for the betterment of the local schools is fairly outlined in the foregoing summary. School officials and teachers should know their home ground. The general scheme of public school education is pretty well under-stood; the courses of study in the different cities are very similar. books, though not always wisely se ected, are uniform throughout state. The question of school betterment does not, so far as local teachers are concerned, depend upon these things, but upon the detail that must be worked out in connection with the schools of every city according to specific conditions.

CHILDREN AND DIVORCES.

The children of divorced parents furnish more than 26 per cent of the ases which come before the Juvenile Court at Seattle. Judge Frater, who presides over the court, gives out these He thinks they indicate a deplorable state of domestic morality, and we agree with him. Since liquor accounts directly for only 18 per cent of his cases, Judge Frater draws the further conclusion that the divorce evil is a more fruitful cause of misery than drink.

This conclusion appears somewhat hasty. One can scarcely concur in it without further investigation. The truth of the matter is that Judge 'rater's fondness for exactitude has betrayed him into an error. The cases of juvenile crime and misery which he attributes boldly to "the divorce evil" ought to be attributed to the cause which lies behind the di-

A goodly proportion of the divorces which excite Judge Frater's abhorrence are the consequence of drinking habits followed by one of the spouses or both. Hence, to reach anything like correct figures, we must ascertain the exact number of cases which come from these families and add them to the 18 per cent which he mentions,

As a usual thing, the divorce of par-ents add little to the hardships of the children's lot. In many instances they are a great deal better off for it. For example, when the mother of a family obtains a divorce from a drunken hus band, she betters her own conditionphilippic against divorce itself upon the pretty shaky statistics he has collected from his docket. His remarks are far from conclusive. Many of our visest jurists would not think of calling freedom of divorce "an evil," as Judge Frater does. On the contrary, they deem it the only practicable remedy for many evils. Reform in this particular, as in many others, must be preceded by a reformation of character in the people concerned. Suppressive measures may gratify superstitious prejudices, but they will complish nothing else. Still Judge Frater is unquestionably right in arguing that the law ought to take better care of the children of divorced Some hold that it ought to take better care of all children.

AUTOMOBILING FOR OFFICE. lated much upon the political significance of the automobile, but they will pretty soon. Events will drive then to it. The agile motor car is destined to play a distinguished part in future elections, because it affords an oppor tunity to combine canvassing and enjoyment in a way heretofore impossi ble. A man who likes to motor may pervade an entire state months, conduct heart-to-heart talks with the farmers by the roadside and have the time of his life while he is doing it. Tom Johnson, the collaps single-taxer, of Cleveland, was perhaps the first politician to think of this em ployment for the automobile but his practice left much to be desired.

Tom Johnson only used his red au comobile to flit across the country from one spellbinder's meeting to another. He made a "whirlwind" campaign rural vote is opposed on principle to whirlwinds, or cyclones. It prefers gentle zephyr which cheers but doe not blow the house down. Tom Johnson should have lingered by the wayside to discuss prices with the man hauling a load of potatoes to town. He should have dallied in the fence cor ner to chat with the hired man and lighten his heavy task of slashing briers. His tour should have been leisurely, reposeful, democratic that is just the kind of a tour Mayor Dahlmann, of Omaha, is planning. De siring to run for Governor, he propos to spend five months in his automobile preparing an apperceptive nidus for himself in the voters' minds. His machine is a red one, like Tom Johnson's, but, unlike the latter, he seems to understand thoroughly the fine art of steering it into the executive mansion.

THE CANALS ON MARS.

The controversy among astronomers over the so-called canals on the planet Mars dates back to 1877. hat year the distinguished Italian observer, Schiaparelli, ciscerned certain streaks on Mars which seemed to him to form a reticulated system. looked so artificial that he hazarded a conjecture that it had been constructed by intelligent designers and used possibly for irrigation. This supposition chimed very well with the known fact that Mars is but illy provided with water. The seas appear t be gathered around the poles, while the equatorial regious are naturally desert Schiaparelli thought the canals might have been constructed to carry water from the polar seas to the vast arid regions of the Martian tropics. Had his hypothesis stood the test of closer observation, we should have to admire the engineering genius of the Martians. All earthly irrigation projects are liliputian compared with theirs.

But Schlaparelll's hypothesis has not fared particularly well as telscopes have become more powerful. The instruments at the Lick and Yerkes observatories seem to resolve the "canals" into disconnected blotches of some sort scattered over the planet's surface. The long, straight lines which Schlaparelli imagined he saw are an optical illusion. He was perfectly honest in reporting his observations,

used he could not detect a mass of details which is perfectly obvious to the observers at Lick and Lake

Geneva. The big French telescope at Meudon has lately given the final blow to the canal myth. The more clearly tronomers see the Martian surface the less semblance they detect to any of canals. Professor Lowell, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology still believes in the myth, according to reports, but he is almost alone in his faith. With the canais vanishes the only spark of evidence we ever had for the opinion that Mars is Inhabited.

Of course the "beef trust" is entitled to justice, and there is probably ground for its complaint that it has suffered from an exaggerated idea of its profits. For example, a widelyspread news story has it that the 'earnings" of Swift & Co. in 1909 were \$250,000,000; Armour Packing Company, \$240,000,000; Nelson Morris Packing Company, \$110,000,000; and so on. Of course, "gross earnings" were meant. The following from a recent news item in The Oregonian will give a more nearly correct idea of what one packing firm-Swift & Co.—has been doing:

Co.—has been doing:

At the finnual meeting of stockholders of Swift & Co., held in Chicago, the report submitted showed gross business for the fiscal year ended September 30 last of \$250.000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the previous year. While it is stated that the previous derived from the company's gross business were only about 3 per cent, the net results were enly about 3 per cent, the net results were enly about 7 per cent, the net results were enly about 7 per cent, the net results were satisfactory, being equivalent to 13.66 per cent on the \$60,000,000 common stock. After paying 7 per cent on the preferred and 7 per cent on the \$60,000,000 common, and allowing liberally for maintenance, there was left \$4,000,000 to be added to surplus account, as compared with \$2,500,000 in the previous year. The surplus, as given in the balance sheet, now stands at \$22,000,000.

The margin of profits for the packer. it would seem, is not so great after all, Perhaps he is not altogether happy himself over the high prices of meat.

Flour declined 20 cents a barrel in the local market yesterday and eggs are down about 10 cents per dozen, and in the Chicago market there was a heavy slump in provision prices. This is a fair beginning for one day, but it will require continuation of this kind of a market well into the Springtime before the consumers will begin to notice the difference in the grocers bills. In the Chicago market yester day wheat, corn and oats all suffered heavy declines and closed at the low point of the day. Present high prices in farm products were brought about slowly and gradually, and the inevitable decline will come in the same manner. If the 1910 crops turn out as well as now seems probable, there is good reason for expecting lower prices The change will not be welcomed by the wheat barons, but it will be highly beneficial to the consumers.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the owner of property in that state cannot be compelled to remove the snow from the sidewalks in front of his property. The sidewalks, it declares, and the snow thereon, are the property of the city, and the owner of the land bordered by the sidewalk is under no obligation in the premises. Therefore, any effort by the city government to make the property owner act is unconstitutional. bly the same decision would be rendered in Oregon if the municipal ordinance were resisted. Yet it may be hoped nobody will take such course, but that every one will clear off the snow when it falls. There is poor public spirit in a town whose citizens will not do it.

Governor Hughes, of New York, announces that with the expiration of his present term he will quit office and politics. He will not again be a candidate for Governor, and calculation for the Presidency has not entered his mind. He says he has served the people of New York the best he knows how, and having done his share, must retire. He intimates that he must resume the practice of the law in order to make provision for his family. The salary of the Governor of New York is \$10. 000; and all authorities agree that the, necessary expenses of the position are twice that amount.

Four years ago many Republicans proposed an assembly or convention, to "suggest" candidates, or to "Invite" men to become candidates; but they were bluffed out of it by Democrats, who then proceeded to hold an assembly themselves; and this assembly named a ticket straight through, which was put into the primary for nomination, and was straight through. These gentlemen now hold that Republicans will violate the law and subvert the primary system if they do so wicked a thing.

The Walla Walla County Poultry Association has just closed its tenth annual show in that city. These poultry-raisers are practical people. Witness the following resolutions as passed by the association:

We recommend that the workingmen of the United States raise poultry, thereby in-creasing the meat supply of the country, which is less than the demand. We further recommend that the lovers of pure-bred poultry use poultry and eggs more, abstaining from other meats.

Persons who don't wish to produce food cheaply in the country, yet stay in the city and complain about high prices, can easily fix the responsibility. The comet is conveniently near now, to take the blame

Oregon Democrats held an assembly to nominate their last state ticket, but now think the primary law forblils Republicans doing the same. There's Pugilist Johnson says sobrlety is the

touchstone of success. That's substantially what every champion has said, but it didn't make any difference The Liberals can organize the gov

and there is no doubt that the Irish can show them, how, The British didn't heed the brainy statesmen in America, who told them the right way to vote. The British

are a stupid lot.

ernment with the help of the Irish

Next it will be necessary, in order to fight high prices effectually, to put the ban on the pelts of food animals, that

A Myrtle Point man dropped dead while building a fire. In explanation it may be said he was a widower.

The new Mayor of Indianapolis was an auctioneer. Of course he was the

but with the feeble instruments he CANNON, NECESSARY SCAPEGOAT STEALING NEW YORK'S THUNDER This Country Is Always Looking for Some One to Punish.

New York Evening Post If democracles must have their popular heroes and idols, they find it necessary also to have their National villains and scapegoats. During the past few months the American people have been angrily looking around for a victim, and appear now to have found him in the person of Speaker Cannon. He is today that indispensable man in our public life-the one who "must go." Without some such official, upon whom public suspicion and indignation can be centered, and with whose departure we fondly-imagine all our INs will depart, we cannot really get on. Without a scapegoat, our "insinuations" will not work. Hence Mr. Cannon may feel a certain sort of melancholy distinction in being singled out as the author of all up in the Bronx, and the floats that were work. Hence Mr. Cannon may feel a our woes, who must now be made a sacrifice for his country's good.

The Washington view is now positive that Cannon is a beaten man. His Illinois district may cling to him, but the House and the party have determined to throw him over. The irrevocable decree has gone forth, and Mr. Cannon knows himself the scapegoat elect. That he and his friends should complain bitterly of the injustice done him is but natural, and there is something to be said for their protests. The Spenk. er is not a sinner above all who dwell in Washington. He is not the only man who has been caught in the colls of log-rolling, bribery and corruption, which we call protection to American industries. If exact distributive justice were ever done in this world, it would Indeed be becessary to send many another into political exile along with Cannon. That is admitted, as it is also that the Speaker's removal will remove neither our troubles nor our lamentations about them. A victim cannot last much longer in this country than can a hero.

It is probably safe to say that President Taft regrets today that he did not push home the attack on Cannon which he half-heartedly began about a year ago, only to do his best to thwart the Administration's efforts to secure a decent measure of tariff revision. However, Mr. Cannon will not be Speaker of the next House. . e is said to remark with a chuckle that no Republican will be. "Were the men," says the Tribune's correspondent, "who regard the loss of the House by the Republicans probable to speak out openly, it would create consternation in the Republican ranks."

Ed. Howe's Philosophy.

Atchison Globe, If you annoy anyone unnecessarily, you are mean. That is the long and

A man can find plenty of ways to waste time without devoting it to his omplexion. It is pretty safe to distrust the man

who claims to be working overtime as is peacemaker. No woman was ever fortunate enough

get a switch that matched her hair all over her head. All over her head.

After you hear a few mysteries explained, it is hard to understand why there is so much curiosity.

Instead of efforts being made to re-form the fools and educate them, every-thing possible is done to encourage them

We heard a woman say the other ny: "I have my faults, but I am as good as any woman who chews gum If it were not for the great econ-

od Samaritans who look for quall

that are starving to death seek them How patient a girl is with the temper of any young man, and how im-patient she is with the ill temper of her

On every typewriter there is a bell which rings and gives warning when you are approaching the end of the line. What a pity there is not a bell to give men warning in a thousand

Maine's Futile Prohibition. Lowell Courier-Citizer

Prohibition in Maine has always been a farce in the opinion of those who viewed without prejudice it and plenty of facts to support this view and more are coming out as the new regulations for interstate commerce go into effect. It is shown that there are 1100 internal revenue liquor tax receipts—which are not licenses—disceipts—which are not licenses—distributed through the state. A big liquor trade has been done on the C. O. D. basis, with which the new regulations interefere. Biddeford, with 18,000 people, has been receiving a carload of rum a day, largely on that basis, and Bangor's business in the same line must be something immense. That is true in proportion all over the lot, and will be under any possible system of regulation. Those engaged in the tillicit traffic or who buy in other states for their own use, will simply have to send cash with the order. The collect on delivery feature no longer goes. Maine would be a more law-abiding state under a good local option law than under ineffective constitutional prohibition.

prohibition.

Blaine Failed in Accuracy. J. F. Rhodes in "Historical Essays," Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress." a work which, properly weighed, is not without historical value, is only to be without historian value, so with the present value and with great care on account of his hasty and inaccurate generalizations. There are evidences of good, honest iabor in those two volumes, much of which must have been done by himself. There is an aim at truth and impartiality, but many of his general statewill seem to anyone who has ments will seem, to anyone who has gone over the original material, to rest on a slight basis. If Blaine had felt the necessity of giving authorities in a foot note for every statement about which there might have been a ques-tion, he certainly would have written an entirely different sort of a book.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Jan. 22.—(To the Editor.)—How long after a note is given is it outlawed in the State of

Six years. The same period applies to the last payment on a note, either toward the principal or interest. Acceptancy of interest renews the legal

Extreme of Shortness. Cleveland Leader "What makes you so grouchy?"
"Financial matters."
"Are you short this week?"
"Short? Say, I'm so short that when

A Keen Look Ahead Boston Heraid.

Hank Stubbs—Golo' to raise that calf o' your'n, or put it into yeal?

Bigo Miller—Ain't decided till I know whether them Cleveland folks are goln' to give up eath' meat or not.

corns hurt I think I've got a head-

Loud Wall Against Puriolning a Great Political Spectacle,

New York World. We are unalterably opposed to this Wild West scheme for a Roosevelt triumphal march across the continent from San Francisco. What has San Francisco to do with the return of the Little Father, and what has the return of the Little Father to do with San Francisco?

That circus belongs to New York. was here that the Hon. Bwana Tumbo first saw the light of day. Most of the Malefactors of Great Wenith live here. This is the original habitat of the Crimes of Cunning. A majority of the most dis-tinguished members of the Ananias Club reside within a radius of 500 miles from this town, and we doubt if one of them can be found west of the Mississippi River. Loeb lives here too-the man wh

used in the Hudson-Fulton celebration will add eclat to the triumphal procession of the Faunal Naturalist.

Starting at San Francisco would be an anti-climax. Whoever heard of a successful show that opened on the Pacific Coast and worked its way east? All of Coast and worked its way east? All of them have to get a Broadway reputation before they tour the provinces, and we protest against this miserable conspirace to "frost" the Return from Elba. Maybe the suggestion that Champ Clark talks about came from Western commercial bodies, and maybe it didn't. It looks to us se if Ballinger or some other wretched reactionary was the responsible person and that it was framed with malice afore

The Colonel will land in New York. Tim will be at the pier to greet him, and so will. Herbert. The Governor would be there too, only pressing duties of state will detain him at Albany; but this disappointment will soon be forgotten and the town will give liself up to a delirium of delirit. delight

Chicago took the World's Fair away from New York, but San Francisco will not be allowed to steal the Greatest Show on Earth

MR. DOOLEY ON COST OF LIVING. For the Workingman, It Has Always Been the Same as Now.

F. P. Dunne.

"'An' so it goes. I complain is th'
rent me landlord asts me, an' sometimes I accede, as Hogan says, to his request. Me landlord complains iv the way the plumber overcharges him. The plumber says he can't do any betther thin make a livin' on account by the rapacity by the plumbers' union. The most prominent, distinguished any wealthy member by the plumbers' union borrid two dollars from me yesterdah because he cudden't pay his bills out iv th' vast hoards that he'd wrenched from his bos f'r mendin' waste pipes.

"'An' the sthrange thing about it is that it's always been thrue in my rec-ollection an' I can remimber almost as far back as to think ay meslif hollerin' mort' to ye whin we were buildin' th'
pyramids. Ye'll say the cost iv livin'
was niver higher f'r ye an' ye ar're
right. Ye say it niver was so high an' right. Ye say it hiver was activities ye're wrong. It's always been the same fr ye an' th' likes iv ye. I niver knew th' day whin ye weren't about th' same number iv jum, s behind in th' price iv eggs. Whin ye're not wurrukin' eggs is down. That's all there is to it. Ye're to blame, me boy, because a colledge profissor in Harvard can't afford to buy himself a new hat. Ye've caused boost in prices. Whin ye had wurrk ye ate less an' wore out fewer cothes. Whin ye got a steady Job yo raided th' grocery store, th' price iv pork chops took a sudden leap an' whin th' profissor at Harvard wint down to th' foreman an' got his pay check that had been ample while ye In the West an automobile story is always started on every man who makes more than \$100 a month.

were unemployed he found harly enough in it to pay up th' butcher's bills. Whin 10,000,000 iv th' likes iv ye gets 25 cints a day more pay there's just that much added to what it costs Iverybody to live.'

'But what am I goin' to do about lt?' said Mr. Hennessy. omies to be practiced "next month,"

"Some pollytickal economists are in favor iv ye're not eatin', said Mr. Hennessy.

"Some pollytickal economists are in favor iv ye're not eatin', said Mr. Dooley. Twud say stop wurrkin' if it gives ye such an appetite."

United States to Blame Charleston News and Courier. A lawyer of Pau, France, has sent to

the Treasury Department at Washing-ton a Confederate bond for \$500 and a Confederate note for \$100 for redemption. He accepted these securities in good faith in the settlement of an es-tate, and was afterward advised that they "were valueless because of the time that had elapsed since their issue. He has written to the Treasury ex pressing his astonishment that the United States Government should repudiate any of its obligations, and he entirely right. There can be question that but for the United States Government the bond and note would have been perfectly good, and as this Government is responsible for the conditions which have made the bond and note held by the French lawyer unmarketable, in the forum of National honesty it ought to be responsible even at this late day for the acts of

Farmers Combine to Destroy Rats.

Chicago Journal. Texas has its jackrabbit bunts. Mountain states make organized war on the predatory coyote. Indiana is Mountain states make organized war on the predatory coyote. Indiana is to have an equally useful sporting rivalry in a state campaign on the rat. The farmers of Warrick county have taken counsel together and discover that the rat pest destroys hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of marketable produce each year. Therefore they have decided to exterminate state and alluments the loss. rats and eliminate the loss. The example set by Warrick county. Indiana, should be followed by every county in the United States, especially

in thickly populated districts. Ten and Coffee for Theater Patrons.

New York Despatch An innovation is to be made in Plaza Music Hall. Tea and coffee be served afternoons and evenings in the remainder of the season to patrons of the theater. Two important fea-tures are attached to the service that makes this miniature restaurant un-like any other. There will be no charge for refreshments, and tips to the waiters will be strictly prohibited. The waiters are English girls arrived in the St. Louis from Liver

None to Dispute Him

Lieutenant Shackleton says the pen guin is one of the most intelligent members of the bird family. And the nature fakers in this country are too lowed and discouraged to dispute him

New Official Club.

Rochester Herald. Maybe Mr. Taft won't have much use for an Ananias club, but it looks as though he would find plenty of filling for a down-and-out club before he gets

(The Martian canal myth has been disposed of J
From the London Chronicle.
Wrinkle, wrinkle, little bars
On the comic face of Mars,
God of Glee and not of War,
Which we used to take him for.

Just as Butler did descant On the lunar elephant. We today detect the hoax And applaud the Martian jokes.

Sweet revenge and swift is ours, Since the watch on Martian towers. To a gaping audience tells. How the earth is full of Wells.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

A friend of James Whitcomb Riley tells of an occasion when the humorist, who usually dislikes social functions, was induced to attend a "literary" dinner in Indianapolis given in honor of one of the novelists who live there. Mr. Riley had been told to take in to dinner a sister of the host, an excellent woman, but not literary.

The conversation touching upon the beauties of Chancer, about whom a cer-tain set of the city was then cultivating a fad, a spirited discussion ensued, during which the bewildered sister caught from time to time only the name "Chaucer." At last she whispered to Riley:

"Who is this Mr. Chaucer they're talking so much about? Is he very popular in society?"
"Madam," solemnly responded Riley, "that man did something that forever shuts him out of society."
"Mercy!" exclaimed the worthy woman, "what was it?"
"He died several hundred years ago," said Bliey Kansas City Times Who is this Mr. Chaucer they're

said Riley.—Kansas City Times.

Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, was

Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, was entertaining a group of magazine editors at luncheon in New York.

To a compliment upon his fame Mr. Le Gallienne said lightly:

"But what is poetical fame in this age of prose? Only yesterday a school-boy came and asked me for my autograph. I assented willingly, and today at breakfast time the boy preday at breakfast time the boy presented himself. Will you give me your autograph,

sir?' he said.

"But, said I, I gave you my auto-graph yesterday."
"I swapped that and a dollar, he answered, for the autograph of Jim Jeffries." "-Washington Star.

"He reminds me of Smith and bad \$5 bill," said Senator La Follette, in speaking of a corrupt politician who had come to grief. "Smith went to New York for the Hudson-Fulton celebra-tion. He had in his pocket a bad \$5 note. One night after a banquet he handed a cab driver this bad note by mistake. The driver handed him his change—a \$1 bill—and whipped up his herse. Sudde Suddenly Smith realized what

"Hey, there! Stop! he shouled after the man. That bill's bad!" "Ti's good enough for you!" shouled back the driver without stopping.
"And Smith, examining his change under a street light, found it, too, was

bad."-Everybody's Magazine. Mrs. Pankhurst at a farewell lunch-con in New York said of a certain suffragette: "Her clumsy methods do more harm than good. She is like some of the rich and romantic girls who became hospital nurses in war time.
"In a Cape Town hospital after luncheon one day an earl's daughter

hastened down the assless of beds toward her favorite soldier, only to find him asleep, with this scrawl pinned on the counterpane: "Dere Lady Maude too ill to be nursed today most respectfully T. Adkins. "-Washington Star.

In a Western Kentucky town Ben Watson had saved the life of Myra Underhill. Miss Underhill had been Underhill. Miss Underhill had been overturned in a creek with a swift current, and the act of young Watson was a very heroic one. He had barely strength to pull himself and the young woman to shallow water. The news soon spread and Ben Watson was halled as the real, live hero of the village. Aunt Tabby Wilson, the oldest woman in the village, mother of the lage. Aunt Tabby Wilson, the oldest woman in the village, mother of the little colony, was loud in praise of the heroism of the young man and at once declared that Ben and Myra must get married. "Ben saved Myra's life," she said, "and now they must marry and be happy ever afterward, just as they do in the storybooks." But Ben de-The arrangement did not suit murred. him. "Why not marry Myry, Ben?" said the old lady. "She is yours, and we must have a wedding." She's a nice girl, all right," replied Ben, "but I don't think we oughter marry. Seems to me." he went on. "I have done enough for

Cost of Food Packages.

In the widespread discussion of the increased cost of living some attention is being paid to the great change which has come about in the manner of sup-plying most of the necessaries in complying most of the necessaries in common use. Comparatively few people nowadays ever buy or even see a whole sait codfish, as in the old days. Such sait fish as is used in the family comes from the grocery store or market, boneless and in packages which have added materially to the cost. Dried beef and bacon in the same way, instead of being sliced at the market in quantities to suit purchasers. Crackers, biscuits, raisins, oatmeal and so on and on, through all the long list, are bought in packages rather than in bulk by a large proportion of consumers, and at an increase in the cost, because the form is slightly more convenient. In fact, it is obvious that the cost of the package, showy labels and other accessions. oackage, showy labels and other acces-sories, is the result of a decided prefer-ence on the part of the consumer, but it makes a material increase in the course of a year in the living expenses of the average family.

A Church Building in Two States.

Baltimore News.

As the audience portion of the Octoraro Methodist church at Fremont,
Pc., is in Maryland and the pulpit in Pennsylvania, the Mason and Dixon line passing directly through the building, and the marriage linense hav-ing been secured in the latter state, it was necessary that the pulpit be utilized for the ceremony at the wedling of William Kerthly and Miss lara St. Clair.

A Keen Look Ahead.

Boston Herald,
Hank Stubbs—Goin' to raise that
calf o' yourn, or put it into veal?
Bige Miller—Ain't decided till I
know whether them Cleveland folks
are goin' to give up eatin' meat or

CURRENT WIT AND HUMOR.

Mrs. Newlywed—"Don't you like girl sables. Mr. Oldbach?" Oldbach—"Er-yes-ory much, indeed, after they are grown ip."—Philadelphia Record. "What impressed you most, the pyramids of Egypt or the pagodas of China?" "Oh, I don't know. They both made good_backgrounds for photographs of our party."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Householder (to street musicians)— No: I sha'n't give you anything You play all out of tune." Cornet (confidentially)— "Weil, I'll tell you 'ow it is, sir. There's some of 'en' as a gradge against others, and dees it o'purpose."—Puck.

Emperor—'I do not care to hear your proposition, sir. Everything that is submitted must first be put through the prine ministor." Subject—"Nothing would please me belter. I wanted to show you the new bayonst which I have invented for army use."—Judga.

"Many works of the highest literary ex-

"Many works of the highest literary excellence went begging among the publishers!"
said the reminiscent person "Yes," answered the man who doesn't care for best
sellers. "But the publishers appear to have
learned their lesson. Nowadays they seem
willing to put almost anything into print."

—Washington Star.

"I say, me good man," queried Algernon Perceval Montmorency as he entered the drug emperium. "have you-aw-a good hair wenewah that I could aw use on me moustache, doncher know?" "Yes," replied the druggist, "but we have something still better for your purpose. It is called 'Blank's 'Hair Originator,' "-Chicago Datiy News.