The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as iption Bates-Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL)

(By Carrier.)

Rastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-with Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1910.

PRESENT AND PAST, IN OUR POLITICS. More than usual, procrastination is the rule of the present Congress. Nothing gets ahead. Even the postal savbill that passed the Senate last week is to be "referred." in the House: and there are free predictions that it never will see the light again. How,

or in what way the House can manage to dawdle away the time, doing nothing is truly a wonder. It would seem surely that such indolence would become irksome.

In the platform on which Taft was nominated (1908) "immediate admission" of Arizona and New Mexico as states was proclaimed as a purpose of the Republican party. Fulfillment was expected by the country. But, like all other business which Congress should attend to, this also is shirked and neglected. A few members of either house oppose-with the old argument that the strength of states having small populations ought not to be increased in the Senate. It has been a futile argument from the beginning. There would have been no Union in the first place, had the argument prevailed. And nearly every state admitted since the original thirteen, has had, on its admission, smaller population than Arizona or New Mexico now; and several of them now, that have been states these many years, have at this day fewer inhabitants than either of the two territories now seeking admission. One of the priginal thirteen (Delaware) has fewer than either Arizona or New Mexico; and Nevada, a state these forty year and more, has no more than one-third of the population of either. Oregon was admitted as a state in 1859, with less than 50,000 inhabitants; and twenty years later her population was

less than that of either of the terri-

tories knocking for admission today. Mention of Delaware in this relation (Delaware, by the latest census had population of 184,735) recalls the fact that Delaware has a peculiar history on the subject of statehood, to which little attention has been given recent times, but which throw strong light on the reasons why the states were given equal representation In the Senate. The United States Senate, as Sidney George Fisher of Philadelphia, well-known as a lawyer and publicist, shows in his book on "The Evolution of the Constitution." was a gradual development from the Gov-Council of colonial times, which at first was a mere advisory council of the governor, afterwards a part of the legislature sitting with the assembly, then a second house of the legislature sitting apart from the assembly as an upper house; sometimes elected by the people, until it gradually became an elective body, with the idea that its members represented certain districts of land, usually the counties. It had developed thus far when the National Constitution was framed and it was adopted in that Instrument so as to equalize the states and to prevent the larger ones from oppressing the smaller ones. This was accomplished by giving each state two Senators, so that the smaller and the larger were alike. The language of the Constitution itself, describing the functions of the Senate, was framed principally by John Dickinson, who at that time represented Delaware, one of the smaller states of the Union-which had suffered in early colonial times from too much control by Pennsyl-

vania. The Senate, therefore, was intended to preserve the balance of power among the states, and to prevent the oppression of the small states by the larger ones. John Dickinson, as a representative from Delaware, a very small state, had much influence in shaping this part of the Senate's functions, under the Constitution. Delaware had been partially annexed to Pennsylvania before the Revolution. The two provinces had the same governor, but different legislatures, At first they had been under the same governor and the same legislature, and it cost Delaware a struggle to get an independent legislature. She knew by experience how easily a small state could be unduly controlled or ignored, and her representative naturally sbecame the champion of the weaker

This championship not only resulted in the peculiar Constitution of the United States Senate, but also, in the clause which says, "No new state shall be formed or created within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, without consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of Congress." exposition renders perfectly intelli-gible clauses of the Constitution un-

intelligible without it. Delaware had but just recently emerged from the influence of Pennsylvania in her affairs. She had only a short time before gained her com plete independence of Pennsylvania. In 1776 Delaware had elected delegates to frame a constitution. This body had done its work—the first of its kind in our history, effected by a body distinctly elected for the purpose. The delegation from Delaware, In the constitutional convention, led by John Dickinson, mindful of the old experience of their state with Pennsylvania, led the movement which made the United States Senate what It is. It was one of the facts or fictions by which the autonomy of the states, real or supposed, was asserted and maintained. It was a fact or fiction that contributed its part to pretensions of state sovereignty that produced the Civil War. Local and state demagogues, chief of whom was

pealed to the fear of centralized government, and pressed the assertion of equal power of the "co-states" (the expression is Jefferson's own), to prevent the consolidation of the Union: till finally this doctrine was perverted to an assertion of the right of states, or of any state, to withdraw from the Union. That was by means the idea or purpose of those who asserted in the constitutional convention the equality of the states and fortified it by insistence on equal representation of the states in the Senate. But it was a good enough basis for the argument of Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and the larger section of the Jeffersonian party in the Northern States.

However, in spite of all, the country adheres to the idea and principle of equal rights and powers for the states the Senate. There is impatient desire, indeed, here and there, to get rid of it. But it is adhered to, it will be retained, as a sort of balance wheel for the general system. By a paradox not uncommon in politics, great numbers who have adhered to the idea of state sovereignty, and to a Senate of equal states, as an affirmation of it, now denounce the Senate as the seat or citadel of privilege and power, an instrument of despotism, an organ of centralized government, that should be abolished in the name of liberty and of the untrammeled rule of the people! Our "Statement One" is an effort in that line. Primarily it means that there ought to be no Senate: since it is a body that but obstructs "the people's will."

DEMOCRACY AND DISSOLUTION. Before the Legislature of Maryland the other day Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, speaking for initiative and referendum, said he could not understand the position of the legislatures which opposed the initiative and referendum, as they practically said to the voters: "You have intelligence enough to vote for me, but you have not the intelligence to vote for the laws you want." This doesn't meet the case at all. It is exceedingly shallow. What is the purpose or object of a legislative body? legislative body? Solely because it is supposed and believed that men elected as representatives will be in position to take some time, to give some thought and care, to study of measures proposed; to hear objections and to reach conclusions, on balance of

indements. It is in no degree whatever a queswhether men have enough" to vote for members to represent them, yet haven't sense enough themselves to make all their laws by a direct vote. This is among the cheapest of all the arguments of dem-

agogy. Some questions, of leading importance, sure to attract general attention, to call out general discussion, to compel strict and careful examination, may well enough go to the whole pub-lic for decision. For, if they are very important, they certainly will have such determination, anyway. Great questions always are decided by the

popular vote-even through the agency of the representative system. But the function of legislative bodies is to bring to bear on questions of immense range and variety, which the whole people have not time to examine and cannot possibly examine, a careful and special study, through representatives elected by the people for the purpose. These representatives have opportunity to hear the whole argument, to consider, to decide. entire electorate cannot do it-not because as any think (according to the sneer of Chamberlain) that -they haven't sense enough, but because they haven't the time and opportunity for it. Besides, democracy can endu only through the representative sys Scattered, broken into warring fragments, it will accomplish nothing. It must have a principle of unity and ementation. The representative and egislative system furnishes it.

Senator Chamberlain's dictum would abolish the representative system and legislatures altogether. Yet he doesn't mean it. He is merely playing with a great subject, in a flippant way, for personal and partisan advantage. He ought not to do it. No democracy can stand, without resistance to the tendency of its factions towards dis-solution. The representative system furnishes that only way.

THE PASSING OF LOUIS JAMES.

Death of Louis James, the Shakecholy comment over the decline of the drama of the greatest of all playwrights. Probably the apathy of the public to Shakespeare's plays is but an eclipse that is temporary. is a charitable way of commenting on the public's lack of appreciation of masterpleces that have been delighting the world 200 years.

Mr. James was one of the actors who have suffered from this eclipse. Throughout his last tour, which car ried him through Portland, he played to small houses. But few actors are playing Shakespearean roles at this time, in fact, when one enumerates Sothern, Marlowe, Hanford and Mantell he has completed the list of conspicuous figures.

It may be said that James, being a Shakespearean star of the second or third magnitude, could not expect to 'draw' even moderate favor in boxoffice receipts. To some extent this may be true. But James certainly deserved more cordial treatment than the cold-hearted public afforded him in his latter days.

The late career of James was a dis appointment to the most ardent of his early admirers. He sprang from a school of fine artists who, twenty and thirty years ago, carried the dramatic art in America to its highest perfection. He was leading man with Lawrence Barrett twenty years ago. He played roles in conjunction with the celebrated Ada Rehan, Augustin Daly, John Drew, Mrs. John Drew and Joseph Jefferson. He was contemporary with Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Salvini, Richard Mansfield and Modjeska. Many other players at the time of James' dramatic schooling were meeting the requirements of a severe and exacting popular taste, amid keen competition and fierce rivalry for favor. Mary Anderson, Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Bowers and Fanny Janauschek were in the zenith of their careers. The great Italian, Salvini, was touring America Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris and Rose Coghlan were in full popularity. These great players were followed by retinues of other distinguished favor-

ites of the dramatic art. Louis James had some gleams of the first magnitude and these he showed

the local feeling and jealousy, ap- | good actor, he lacked the superb touch of a great artist and-what may be equally to the point, the ceaseless striving of the student. For the three entials of actor, artist and student are all together what makes dramatic star of the brightest brilliancy. Lacking in either of the three, the player on the stage falls short Mansfield possessed these qualifications in eminent degree. The activity of genius never allowed him peace It drove him always to strive after something more and better as student artist and actor. His dramatic power as ever on the ascendant.

Louis James, however, did not develop his powers beyond the midperiod of his career-and we say it with due regard for the praiseworthy elements of his work. He reached a certain point, then stopped, and, always in such case fell back. He was an entertaining actor; highly popular fifteen and twenty years ago, and highly appreciated to the last by those who knew his early achievements.

AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. The shocking affair between Cudahy and Lillis, in Kansas City, is a perfectly normal outcome of the "unwritten law." First one man shoots another for "ruining his home." lic opinion supports him in his bold defiance of the law and naturally the next man who becomes jealous of his wife grows still bolder. He hires a mercenary thug to assist him, and between them they perpetrate one of those outrages which we all supposed civilization had left behind in the middle ages. It is a long time since Abelard received his punishment, but evidently we have retrograded about the condition of society which

then prevailed. The next step will be for American husbands who suspect their wives of misconduct, to keep armed bands assassins in their employ and set them upon everybody who they happen to fancy may be guilty of "invad-ing their homes." This is what the unwritten law must naturally lead to and we hope it rejoices the hearts of those clergymen who uphold it. see the outcome in all its frantic and

savage-horror. Lynchings, burnings at the stake, riots and murders in the streets, mutilations of enemies by hired assassins these are some of the consequences of our National contempt for law. These are the results of our permis sion to every man to take his rights into his own hands and seek what he calls justice by any means he may choose, to the neglect and ignominy of the courts. One of the principal agencies whereby civilization evolved has been the cessation of private vengeance and the execution of justice by the courts. In this country we have pretty nearly lost all that has been gained in this direction in the last thousand years. At any rate, It has been lost in many parts of the United States. In those regions there might as well be no punitive law whatever, for it is never applied to cases where much passion has been excited. The remissness of our criminal law is surely, and not very slowly disintegrating our civilization.

TODAY'S CROP REPORT.

grain trade throughout the United States, and even throughout the world, is awaiting, with considerable interest, the appearance of the United States Government crop report today. The report, which will be made public at noon, will give what purports to be an accurate estimate of the stock of wheat in farmers' hands. It was the publication of this report one year ago which caused a slump of more than 10 cents per bushel wheat prices, and for a few days ed to demoralize the carefully constructed "corner" which Mr. Pat ten was building. Subsequent developments in the market, and the signal failure of the Department of Agriculture to account for even approximately as large an amount of wheat as it was asserted was in farmers hands March 1, have led the grain trade to wonder if the Government figures appearing today will be as far wrong as those of a year ago.

Added interest is given the situation by the appearance a few days ago of the estimate of Statistician Snow, who estimates the amount of wheat in the hands of farmers March 1, at 170,000,000 bushels. Snow's estimate one year ago was 24,000,000 bushels smaller than that of the Government and if there is a similar difference this year, Secretary Wilson may be expected to find 200,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands. In order to make his figures on the crop of 735,000,000 bushels for the total crop come out even approximately correct, it will be necessary for Secretary Wilson to credit the farmers' stocks with at least 200,000,000 bushels. This, with the single exception of 1907, when the farmers' stocks were reported at 206,-000,000 bushels, would be the largest on record. As the American visible at that time was 45,000,000 bushels. compared with 25,000,000 this year figures would show the statistical position of wheat to be very weak. Perhaps the most uncertain feature o situation is the attitude of the farmers. Several years of good crops and high prices have placed these farmers in a position of financial independence and it is not improbable that many of them may decline to sell at any marked decline in prices. this attitude is generally assumed, weak statistical position may not for the present, at least, be accompanied by weakness in prices.

PORTLAND GATEWAY DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the celebrated case involving the right that road to refuse through checking of baggage and routing of passengers for Puget Sound, by way of Portland This suit was originally filed for the purpose of forcing the Northern Pacific to accept at Portland for Puget Sound delivery, as a portion of a through haul, passengers and baggage the Union points in the East, where the Northern Pacific also had connections. The Northern Pacific objected to taking the short haul from Portland to Puget Sound for the reason that it had a own rails, and insisted that it should not be forced to take the business at Portland when it had facilities hauling it the entire distance from the

The disagreement between the two roads resulted in much inconvenience to travelers who came west to Puge Sound via Portland and were obliged to recheck their baggage at this point. Jefferson, employed to the uttermost in his early successes. But while a During the heavy travel to the A.-Y.- sharp cutlery.

P. Exposition at Seattle this inconvenience was particularly noticeable. The perfection of a trackage agreement by which the Harriman lines can nov reach Puget Sound, independent of the Northern Pacific, has to a large extent nullified the immediate effect of the United States Supreme Court decision, for the traveling public can now travel the entire distance between Eastern points and Puget Sound without the necessity of rechecking baggage or repurchasing local tickets between Portland and Puget Sound As a precedent which might be useful in similar controversies in the future. this decision will, however, be useful While the public would undoubtedly be much better served by a free interchange of traffic between all the roads entering or passing though this city. there have never been very great expectations that the Portland gateway on the Puget Sound passenger traffic

could be held open. This decision will have a tendency to show the Hill-Harriman peace pact in the Puget Sound territory in the light of a public good; for the traveling public is now enjoying facilities which the United States Supreme Court has decided the conflicting railroads were not bound to supply.

HOW CRIME DOES NOT PAY.

Baker and Udy, the taxicab robbers sho held up the Twelve-mile House and the Seven-mile House, have been sentenced to 13 and 15 years, respectively, in the Penitentiary.

The aggregate amount secured by these young highwaymen in their comparatively brief career of crime was about \$250. A mathematical cal-culation on the business aspect of the case proves pretty conclusively that crime does not pay,

Good behavior on the part of Baker and Udy will probably reduce their sentences to about ten years. The net earnings of able-bodied young men for ten years in a country like Oregon would be so much greater than the average loot of the highwaymen that even the monetary inducements of a life of crime are not such as would attract many recruits,

At both of the fair meetings which have been held at the Country Club grounds, the gate receipts have suffered by reason of the wretchedly inadequate transportation facilities. The present management of the fair in the poor service to the aviation meet, has been afforded an excellent example of how a crowd cannot be handled with present facilities on the line between the city and the Country Club grounds. Unless some steps are taken to improve this service before the next fair is held, it will be under the same heavy handicap that has prevented its predecessors proving successful. Portland is no longer a village, and, unless this fact is recognized by the fair management and the transportation lines, we shall experience a repetition of Sunday's trouble at the next fair meeting.

A New York dispatch says that figures on the sales of mules at the markets of St. Louis, Kansas City and other stock centers for the past four months show an increase of more than 15 per cent over the same period This is taken as an indica last year. tion of increased prosperity in the South, where high-priced cotton is always the signal for a brisk trade in mules. This may be one of the factors in gauging the prosperity of the South, but if every community in the West has purchased as many Missouri mules in proportion as have been coming into Portland within the past year, most of that 15 per cent increase is due to the demand from the West. Yet the mule thrives in Oregon, and we have land enough for several breeding farm

The mills of Pennsylvania justice. like those of the gods, grind slowly, but they finally get out the grist. The State Supreme Court has affirmed the conviction of two of the thieves who conspired to defraud the state in con nection with the furnishing of the state capitol building. The will now serve two years and pay a fine of \$500 each. A former state treasurer and the man who had the furniture contract were more fortunate. Both died before they were called on to pay the penalty for their peculations.

Twelve dancers in San Francisco broke the world's Marathon dance record by remaining on their feet 14 hours 41 minutes. To keep one of the female contestants on the floor, an injection of strychnine was neces sary, and another filri suffered a broken toe. The fool-killer always dld give San Francisco a wide beith.

Clatsop County will build three bridges of steel to replace that number of decaying wooden structures across streams within its limits the coming season, "because lumber is so high." Next thing we know we shall all be wearing diamonds, owing to the high price of glass.

Women are more imaginative than men-they can keep in their farahead thoughts the Easter bonnets even when the skies are dark and

One of Roosevelt's policies was to indict "muckraker" newspapers for Taft's critics have not yet urged him to adhere to that policy.

There probably will be 32,000 votes cast in Seattle today, and Gill (Republican) will be elected Mayor by a majority over all. The people who didn't buy aviation tickets and the men who didn't sell

them have exchanged opinions about each other. The Democratic newspaper at Boise has become politically independent.

No, the Peary doubters don't wish to be shown the Pole. That kind of proof would be too strenuous for

Same old mask that does service in

Oregon.

The "aviation" was a high flyer both at the ticket window and on the free neighboring summits.

Mr. Cudahy, it will be recalled,

came from a famous family of butch-Philander, Jr., inherits his father' iplomacy, or lack of it.

Naturally a packer would have

No Sentiment Against Assembly Amo Loyal Members of Party.

Grants Pass Observer. There is no "kick" coming from the cople regarding the holding of Republlcan assemblies, except from a mouthy Democrats, who are afraid that their party will lose the dishonest advantage it has enjoyed during the two general elections held under the primary law. All Republicans entitled to be called such accept the new arrangement favorably. They perfectly under stand that the assemblies in no way interfere with the action of the primary law, and they know that the very basis of the primary law is political partivism, and that it recommends the holding of party meetings or assemblies for the selection of primary candidates to be submitted for nom ination or otherwise to voters. All backers of the Republican party

recognize that some action had to be taken to prevent the utter demoralization of the party by the dishonest methods of the Democrats, in falsely registering as Republicans, and by that means interfering harmfully with the Republican nominations, entirely con trary to the expressed purpose of the primary law Republicans know, too, that the Democrats have never formed to the primary law They have held caucuses and named their candidates, not for nominations, but for The Republicans do not pro election. pose to do that. They propose only to get together and select reputable candidates for nomination, and leave the rest to the Republican voters at the primary election, who may approve or condemn the assembly candidates as

BALLINGER-PINCHOT INQUIRY. Secretary of Interior Not Represented by Efficient Counsel. Washington Letter.

You may have gleaned from the A. P. dispatches that Secretary Ballinger is woefully weak before the Congressional investigating committee, because he has not the right kind of counsel. While he has three attorneys in attendance, only one. Vertrees, participates in the proceedings, and he, being a Tennesseean and unfamiliar with public land business and the intricacles of this controversy, almost daily allows Pinchot and other witnesses on that side to get away with things that could be readily exploded by the right kind of a lawver.

However, Ballinger seems to be satisfied, as he is reviewing the evidence from the standpoint of a lawyer, wherea Pinchot, Glavis, et al. are putting forth all manner of opinions, conclusions, etc. which are not legal evidence but which getting into the newspapers, have a ten dency to shape public opinion, and that is what they are after. The subject is one we can hardly discuss without in viting the comment that Ballinger is be ing worsted, and that his friends are trying to pave the way for his downfall.

As a matter of fact, fully half, and perhaps more, of the testimony that is being admitted by the joint committee would not be entertained by any court of law, but the committee in this respect while inclined to do the fair thing, has no control on the situation whatever. Of course, only one side has yet been presented, but the hearing is dragging out to such length that public interest is likely to wane before the Ballinger side get in their answers, and the effect, especially in the East, is likely to be bad.

What Mr. Taft Will Be Judged On. Chicago Inter-Ocean, Rep. All signs point to a judgment,

the stormy times of next November. that will not reckon so much with postal banks, and injunction bills, and amendments to the interstate commerce act, and statehood bills, as with other measures. The Taft administration will

judged, perhaps somewhat unjustly, on the tariff act, with which nobody is thoroughly pleased, and which is especially assailed by the "insurgents." And the Taft administration will also be judged on the workings of the pub-licity features of the corporation tax law, under which tens of thousands of small business concerns have been com pelled to lay open their most privat affairs to their keenest competitors. Tens of thousands of these business

men—the very backbone of the Repub-lican party in the past—are sullen and indifferent to the party leadership which has done them such a grievous injury.

Their resentment is not appeared by Mr. Taft's urgency of a Federal in-corporation law, avowedly to get more publicity and more supervision.

At best, the issues on which the Taft administration will be judged will make the situation an anxious one for the Republican party in November.

The University of Paris.

London Globe. Not only is the University of Paris al nost as big as that of Edinburgh, but students. They seem to flock there as they did in the Middle Ages, not only from all parts of Europe, but today from all the divisions of the world. There are now enrolled in the "Album" 115 students from Great Britain, 107 from the United States, 105 from Egypt, 233 from Rumania, 231 from Germany, 139 from Austria-Hungary, 1366 from Russia. Other countries represented are Bulgaria, Greece, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, China and Japan In the case of the Turks, Hungarians and Argentinians, these are sent by their own Governments. It is not only Paris, we are told, that is so favored. Some of the provincial seats of learning have a good percentage of foreign students. Twenty years ago Paris had on her books only 467 students, compared with 3000 today.

Roosevelt's Oriental Word "Safari." An Orientalist, in Fourth Estate Although I am well acquainted with Oriental languages, I can at this mo-ment think of only two Oriental words which have been incorporated into our English lexicons. The Crusaders English lexicons. The Crusader brought with them the "Ababic "stable

and the trial of Warren Hastings in troduced "loot."

Our ex-President has given us the In his letter of sympathy to the widov of the late John A. Johnson, of St. Paul, he uses the heading "On Safari," which is a Persian or Hindustani phrase signifying on a journey or on the march.

Getting Along. Lakeview Examiner. R. B. Jackson has sold to A. A. Davis.

Klamath Marsh, about \$33,000 worth Klamath Marsh, about \$33,000 worth of cattle, to be delivered at Williams River, April 15. He also retains about 500 head of yearlings from his herd. The exact price paid per head for these catle is not known, but is considerably in advance of anything sold before in the country. Mr. Jackson embarked in the cattle business about eight years ago in Northern Lake County. At that time he was a school teacher, having time he was a school teacher, having a capital of \$40 in money, a hard hat and a pair of red socks. This develop-ment in so short a time again shows the resources of Lake County.

ALL REAL REPUBLICANS AGREE. MARRIED MEN LACK SENTIMENT! Newspaper Thesis That Disproves Contrary Popular Notion. Chicago Inter Ocean

> Are married men wanting in senti-Have curl papers, negligee wrappers and the other disiliusionments of mar-ried life driven the old youthful senti-mental regard for women out of their

Miss Estelle Stout is on trial in the Chicago Criminal Court on a charge of Her lawyers have made an effort to obtain a jury of unmarried men. They have sought to bar mar-ried men on the ground that married men are devold of sentiment.

Miss Stout is 18 and unusually pret-y. Her lawyers know human nature. They expect the girlishness and beauty of the defendant to have weight the jury. Naturally they have tried to select the kind of jury upon which the pathos of beauty in distress will

make the strongest appeal.

Are these lawyers right in their assumption that sentiment lives only sumption that sentiment lives only among unmarried men and that it is It is the unmarried man, these law-yers doubtless would tell you, who gallantly gives his seat to a woman in a streetcar.

It is the unmarried man, they might

who during the rush hours in holds back to sllow women the elevated train before him. It is the unmarried man, they prob-

ably would declare, who with fine courtesy removes his hat when women ably are present in the elevator. It is the unmarried man, they evidently believe, who does visual homage to a woman on the street and turns to look his admiration after her as she

assert, whose heart warms with sympathy when misfortune lays its heavy and upon a woman. In short, according to their idea, it would seem that it is in the unmarried man alone that the spirit still lives which led the old French courtier to leap into the lion's den to rescue his lady's glove, or which prompted Sir Walter Baleigh to express his clock

It is the unmarried man, they might

Walter Raleigh to spread his clock over the puddle that his queen might pass dry-shod. But some persons would disagree with the lawyers. They would argue that it is not the unmarried man but the married man who exhibits polite ness, courtesy, the chivalric spirit in public places. It seems only fair that

we should give the married man The walks the baby up and down the floor until 3 A. M. with the ther mometer at zero while wifey sleeps? Who sticks uncomplainingly at office desk while wifey enjoys herself

at a Summer resort? Who lets himself grow shabby that wifey may have her Easter bonnet or realize that dream of a new silk dress: Who denies himself

skimps and lays by that the children may go to college? Who hides his worries behind a smiling face that adversity may not make the ones at home unhappy? Who is like a rock in a weary land

gather "flockwise" The married man, the married man!

GREET ROOSEVELT AS CONQUEROR All Enrope Will Join in Making His visit a Great Triumph.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record-Herald. Never since Alexander the Great entered Babyion, with the one exception of Julius Caesar's return from his cam-paign in Gaul, has the centinent of Europe been so stirred up by the pros pect of a visitor as it is now in ar-ranging for the reception of Theodore Rossevelt. Kings and Emperors, college professors and scientists, soldier, and statesmen, learned societies and legislative assemblies are preparing to ve him a triumphant welcome. He has received invitations from

nearly every city of prominence in the United Kingdom and the principal intries of Europe. He lecture at universities He has been invited to banquets and to balls. He will be the guest of the Khedive of Egypt, the King of Greece, President of France, the King of Eng. land and various other potentates lesser importance, and all the ambai sadors in Washington, except Bryce and Baron Rosen, have been summoned home by their sovereigns to act as masters of ceremonies.

The Italian ambassador, Baron Mayor des Planches, sails on the 24th; Baron Hengelmuller, the Austrian ambas sador, sails on March 2; M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, sails a few days later, and their object in going is to assist in the entertainment of Theodorus Africanus, the greatest llon hunter and hippopotamus pursuer of modern times.

modern times.

Theodore Roosevelt is today the best known and undoubtedly the most popular man in the world, and his triumphal lavasion of Europe has no parallel in history. No private citizen of any country has ever been offered the hon ors and the attentions he will receive and he will bear them off as gallantly and as gracefully as any human being could do. General Grant received a great many honors, and he left a per-manent impression upon every class of society wherever he went by his sim-ple dignity, his reticence and the pres-tige of his military renown, but Roose-veit represents the other extreme of American individuality, and his reception and entertainment will correspond.

New York World, Dem. The trouble with the whole conser-cation fraternity appears to be that every one, from the office boy up through Glavis and Jimmy Garrield to the awful Gifford Pluchot, had "poli-cies." Glavis had his policies, Garlield had his policies, and Pinchot's policies were kept in the holy of holies. Such is the force of example. These were men of My Type, and of course each had policies of his own, without much regard for law. Mr. Taft will have the sincere sympathy of the American people in his brave and thus far suc-cessful effort to be a real President when so many underlings, deputies, proxies and pretenders holding over from a lawless day are claiming to exercise his powers and prerogatives.

The Doctrine and the Practice. Eugene Register.

The Portland Journal insists that the state is being loaded with too many initiative measures for the November election. How now, Mr. Redhead, would you abridge the inallenable rights of the people whom you profess to serve so faithfully It is all right for you to preach against the rights of Republicans to peaceably assemble and talk over matters for the good of the party, because you could not serve the interests of Oregon Democracy and do otherwise, but you are treading on most dangerous ground when you seek to check the God-given rights of the masses to initiate any kind of a measure they see fit. You are evidently going back on your own political doc-

The New College Game.

When other arms and other legs The game of football play; And fair co-eds and wispy segs Commingle in the fray.

There may perchance to bleachers
The voice of some old frat. To say with sorrow and surprise, "And so, it's come to that!" -Chicago Tribune.

Life's Sunny Side

"Lord Curzon, during the visit the ended in his marriage to Miss Leit proved very interesting in his co proud way. The speaker, a Chicagoan, smiled a

resumed: "Cold and proud as young Georg Curzon was, he regarded the House of Lords as colder and prouder. He tol-me once that when he asked his fathe if his first speech in the House of Lords had been difficult, the old gen tleman replied:

It was like addressing 'Difficult! sheeted tombstones by torchlight." Washington Star.

There is a lad of 10, living in a Pennamia town where the schoolmasters employ the rod in order that the child may not be spoiled, who found himself liable to that form of chastisement at the hands of his teacher. As the youngster approached the principal, the flerce aspect of the interes countenance, together with the ter's countenance, together with the sight of the upraised cane, quite undid him and he began to blubber Then, innocently and doubtless with some vague recollection of a visit to the dentist, he stammered: "Please, sir, may-may-I take gas:"

Harper's Monthly. Of Jack Binns, the Republic's "wireless hero," the manager of a New York theatrical agency said: 'I tried my best to land him. I wen as high as a thousand a week. But i

was no use. "Binns said that on the boards h be as out of place as Hawksley's ho I asked him what Hawksley's hoss w said a man by the name

Hawksley went to a horsedealer as Look-a-here, I want to buy a hos A useful, all-round, factorum kind hoss. You know what I mean. A hor I can ride in the Sons o' Temperanc parade. A good, quiet family hoss the wife and bables can trust themselves. to in the cart. A hose the boy can ric in the Spring races, and at the sar time the sorter hoss what'll plow doub with an ox on a pinch. A hoss, I me

'Mr. Hawksley,' said the dealer, with a sour laugh, 'ye don't want the hoss t wait on the table, do ye?" -- Philadel . . .

A country doctor was recently called upon to visit a patient some way fro-his office. Driving to where the si-man lived, he tied his horse to a to-in front of the house and started to walk across the ground. It happenthat work was in progress on a ne well, of which the doctor knew nothin until he found himself sinking into the arth. He fell just far enough to b d, and lustily yelled for help,

When he was finally pulled up the hired man remarked to him: "I say, Doc, you had no business dow

'No, I don't think I had," replied th "Don't you know," continued the hired man, hired man, "you ought to leave the well alone and take care of the sick!"—Lippincott's.

The courtroom was crowded. A wife was steking divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty and abusive treatment. Guns, axes, rolling-pins and stinging invectives seemed to have played a prominent part in the plaintiff's mar-

The husband was on the stand undergoing a gruelling cross-examination.

The examining attorney said: "You have testified that your wife on one occasion threw cayenne peaper in your face. Now, sir. kindly tell us what you did on that occasion."

The witness hesitated and load of confused. Every one expected that

confused. Every one expected that was about to confess to some shock act of cruelty. But their hopes shattered when he finally bluried "I sneezed."—Everybody's.

ENGLISH AS IT IS PRONOUNCED Perils and Uncertainties of What Call Our Mother Tongue.

New York World. Ten professional men, including p sicians, lawyers, a teacher and preacher, took part in a pronouncing Men's Christian Association recent Twenty-one words were written on the blackboard. The best man in the pronounced 12 words right, according to accepted authority. The average number of errors was 11. Such are the perils and uncertainties of that which we are pleased to call our motivations.

William Henry P. Phyfe having a piled a book of "Seven Thousand W Often Mispronounced," found it eas a later edition to increase the 10,000. It is not likely that ed the second effort he reached the word, for decisions on disputed pro word, for decisions on disputed pron-clations are chiefly arbitrary, and a presumptive authorities take little trouble to agree among themselves. Only one man in the Young Men's Christian Association ten pronounced "harnes" with the accent on the first syllable. He admitted that he was perhaps right by accident. The mine-to-one argument of educated usage indicated here has not prevailed with the dictionary-makers. It may catch up yet. There is the hopeful instance of "squalor" and "squalid." Of these two words the latter is arbitrarily "squawild," as pronounced, while in the former the logical "squaw-lor" has been recognized only in modern times against the fixed "squay-lor" of earlier years.

After all, the harmonizing of English pronunciations is a matter of some importance in comparison with the smoortance in comparison with the sim-

plifying of spelling. Growth of the Dutch Trent Habit.

New York Tribune. The dinner of the Dutch Treat Club. which recently took place, was the sub-ject of discussion at an uptown res-taurant on the evening following the dinner, and in emulation of the ex-ample set by the club the four men agreed to divide the check when it was handed to them, calling the attention of the head waiter to the fact. "That's nothing new here," said the head waiter. "One party, numbering from four to seven, comes here regularly once a week, has a hig dinner, and then each one pays his share to the man who acts as treasurer for that evening. The Dutch habit is growing, and no one likes it better than the walters, for the tips at a dinner where four or six pay are always larger than when one man foots the bills."

Fresh-Air Wife Freezes Husband.

Kansas City Journal. The other night Sergeant Weaver, of Indianapolis, Ind., went to sleep in a warm room. Outside, the thermometer warm room. Outside, the thermometer was somewhere around the zero mark. In the morning when the zero mark awoke he was frightened. He could not speak. Neither could he open his mouth, nor brush the snowy white counterpane from his manly noustache. At last he divined the truth He was frozen in bed. He mumbled to help. After coplous applications hot water the sergeant was release Weaver is bifterly indignant with wife, who is a fresh-air advocate, hereafter the windows in the Weave home will remain closed.

Somerville Journal. Nobody can read the mystic vers the magazines without thinking tha price of poets licenses ought to be