The Oregonian

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

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year.... 9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month... 75
How to Remit—Send Postoffice money
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Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cont; 16
to 25 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents;
40 to 80 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage
double rate. Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-with Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910.

THE UPROAR IN CONGRESS.

Too much prosperity brings injury to the Republican party and threatens it with National defeat. It lacks the cohesion that a powerful opposition would supply. Dissension in party of too great strength is the natural consequence. The Republican party not only has too much strength, but too many statesmen for its own good-perhaps for the good of the country. The quarrel in Congress is the natural outcome of such a situation.

Cannon was protected at the beginning of the special session by Democratic high-tariff advocates, who were afraid to trust others than Cannon and his supporters with the organization and the formation of the committees, lest "the principle of protection" should suffer in the new tariff legislation. That danger now tided over, the Democratic members are again a solid body, and are eager now to take the committee on rules and order of business out of Can non's hands. Some thirty Republicans, more or less, show a readiness to unite with the Democratic members for this purpose. Undoubtedly, if they can get a majority, they not only may take the rules and order of business out of the hands of the present organization, but even

depose the Speaker and elect another. The rules are substantially the same now as during many preceding years, under both Republican and Democratic speakers. They were put into this form, in order that there might be some government and order in the direction of the business of the House The system does, indeed, put great power into the hands of the Speaker. The member from Buncombe, who wishes to bring forward his own great measures, and is to astonish the country by his flights of eloquence, is not able to obtain the consideration which he deems his due. He is an "insurgent," therefore, and speaks against "legislative tyranny." To promote the interests of their own party, the Democratic members stand to a man be hind these Republican "insurgents." and urge them on. The coalition probably will succeed

And perhaps it ought. The present as good a time as any for disbandment of the Republican party at least for a season. Let the coalition put "Uncle Joe" out and try to run the House without rules. From every point of view, and especially the newspaper's point of view, the spectacle would be enjoyable.

QUEER ARGUMENT.

The New York Times, which emphatically represents the huge banking interests of New York, co ly opposes postal savings banks, but is hard pressed to discover respectable reasons for its opposition. experience of the leading European nations conclusively proves that postal savings banks are an excellent finan cial device from every point of view. Even the bankers are benefited by them, unwilling as they are to admit it. Still many bankers of the United States take the ground that finances of the country belong them by divine right and that it is little short of a crime for any person to lay up money except through the channels they see fit to provide. If they do not provide any channels all, then it is a sin unpardonable for anybody to save anything.

The New York Times puts the climax upon its absurd opposition to the postal savings banks by the remark in a recent editorial that "the bill," now before Congress, "provides for the mingling of savings deposits with commercial deposits," which, in the opinion of the Times, is a very bad thing. In reply there are various things to say. For example, it is not true that the postal savings banks will mingle commercial deposits with savings, for they will refuse to receive any commercial deposits. Not having any, they cannot mingle them. Agair it certainly is a bad thing to mingle savings with commercial deposits and subject the little economies of the poor to the hazards of competitive business. This is admitted by every who has studied the subject, and it is one of the principal reasons why postal banks are so exceedingly

By far the greater number of our so-called savings banks at present are merely commercial banks which have opened a special ledger which they devote to small accounts. It is a pleasant fiction to call these institutions savings banks. They are nothing of the sort. The country as a whole is utterly destitute of savings banks, and that is the fundamental reason for the insistent popular demand that Congress shall provide them. They are as much an essential of civilization as common schools are.

Rear-Admiral Reginald H. S. Ba con, of the British navy, has emphattoally indorsed the American idea of building larger and faster battleships than existing types. He even raises the limit suggested by our own naval officials, by proposing Dreadnoughts of 40,000 tons or more. Considering the "splendid isolation" of Great Britand the vital necessity of its maintaining an immense fleet of immense ships, it is not to be wondered that the head of the British navy should offer such theories. It should be remembered, however, that just because Great Britain is rapidly drifting toward bankruptcy by reason of excessive and burdensome naval craft. this is not a good reason why the United States should follow in her footsteps. This advice from a British asterized our criminal administration

Rear-Admiral recalls the fable of the fox that lost his tail in the trap, and on his escape argued long and earnestly with his fellow-foxes on the use essness of tails and the peculiar advantages of not having them. Engand has lost a goodly portion of its tall in the big battleship trap, and probably yearns for company in its

BELATED "CONSCIENCE."

The Oregonian, speaking for a people who have known something through experience about the tasks of taming a new and wild country in slight esteem any and all holds of the fanciful schemes of "conservation" entertained by theorists; and it doesn't approve even the policy of Taft and Ballinger. It is literally true that the old East knows nothing at all about actual conditions in the new West. When the President says "there are those who look at the ques-tion of conservation as they might have looked at it twenty or thirty years ago," he says truth; for the question in our new states is, in the main, just what it was twenty or thirty years ago, and with us just what it was a much longer time ago in the older states. Our people wish to occupy the country, subdue the land and turn the resources to

We wish to get settlers on the land. How does it happen that the "con science" of the East was never awakened on this subject till all the lands there were occupied, and the story arose that there were still some resources in the West which were "national property," and ought to be kept out of the hands of ploneers who might desire to use and develop them? But how can the old policy, which has made the older states what they are, be so wrong in the new states?

However, Mr. Taft in his Chicago speech made it very clear what his opinion of Mr. Pinchot was and is. That has some bearing on the con tinual squabble over "conservation"

and the effort to injure Ballinger. But it is said the object is not to obstruct the use of the resources, and that the policy now in course of en-forcement will not obstruct the use. Yet it is notorious that an agent or spy of the new bureau dogs the heels of every person who wishes to make a land entry and bluffs him out if Conditions, moreover, he can. made which render use or development next to impossible.

HERE IS A FIX, INDEED!

The Santiam News fully believes that "no sane man can object to an assembly of the people for the purpose of advising as to ways of polit ical procedure, stating what issues are paramount and naming for office men who would be most likely to carry these purposes into effect"; yet if there should be a Republican assembly, to carry these principles into effect, will be "an illegal body of men, and its action will be a plain violation of the primary law." Besides, "it will the breach in the Republican party wider than ever; it will result in two Republican tickets being placed in the field, and the Republican party will lose much of its power in Oregon politics, if the assembly plan shall be adhered to."

Here is "a fix," indeed! But what "in Oregon politics" has the Republican party without assembly,when it can't elect anybody-under direct primary—to any important of-fice? It can't do worse, certainly, with assembly than without it.

JUSTICE AND CRIME.

Statistics show that fully half the time of the police of the United States is devoted to the single function of arresting drunken men and conveying them to the station. In San Francisco, for example, there were 39,851 arrests made by the police in the year Of these, 15,704 drunkenness. Of the 77,763 arrests during the same year in Chicago, 40,-796 were for drunkenness, and about the same proportion holds for most of our larger cities. This information is gathered from an article in The World Today, which undertakes to discuss the prevalence of crime in the United States and analyze its causes. Evidently one of the principal causes lies in the fact that our police forces are so occupied with attention to drunkards that they have no time left to devote to criminals. When we remember also that another important fraction of their working hours is devoted to watching saloons and houses of ill repute, the subject stands in a light still clearer.

The explanation is not complete. however, not by any means. European nations have as many drunkards as we have, though our American saloon is a treasure which we may call unique. Germany, France and England have also the social evil to deal with. But in spite of these facts their forces, after arresting all the drunkards and watching the fallen women as closely as is necessary, have ample time to pursue and arrest criminals. In the United States out of each hundred homicides committed less than two are ever punished. Germany punishes 95 out of every 100. and even unprogressive Spain succeeds in punishing 85. The best we can do is to hang or imprison two man-slayers out of every 100. The comparison looks discreditable. There must be some other reason for our delinquency besides the fact that our policemen are busy taking drunkards to the station and attending to the daughters of joy. In the law itself or in the administration of it there must

exist some fatal defect The existence of such a defect becomes more apparent when we notice other facts which the writer in The World Today sets forth. He cites us, for example, to the comparative number of homicides for every million population in the United States and in European countries. Georgia, to quote only one or two from the many parallels he draws, has more homicides yearly than the entire British Empire. Chicago's homicides outnum. ber four to one those of Paris and London combined. This startling fact cannot be due to the greater freedom of speech in Chicago, for anarchists and rabid street orators are under stricter restraint there than in Paris or London either. In the capital of the British Empire a man may say pretty nearly what he pleases, but he s under notable restraint as to what he may do. Here we hamper the tongue, but leave the pistol free. Very likely it is useless to extend these figures. They have been published lately until everybody is weary of seeing them in print, and pungent comment has accompanied them in abundance. Judge Amidon has charTaft has said that it is a National disgrace. If talk could cure the evil, it would have been cured long ago, but the discouraging truth is that it gets worse every year instead of better. Each twelvemonth sees the number of homicides in proportion to the population increasing and the number of convictions smaller. It has long been comparatively safe to kill a man in United States. It will not be a great while until students of society will class homicide among our less exciting sports. It will become a spe cles of diversion suited only to mollycoddles. There will not be danger enough in it to attract a virile sports-Upon the whole, it is today man. more expensive and risky to shoot a duck out of season than a man at any time.

The preoccupation of our police forces with comparative trifles is not the whole secret of this amazing condition. There are other reasons for We are beginning to realize that we are a nation of people who systematically despise the law. needless to recur to the fact that our great moneyed interests in some cases employ legal talent for no other purpose than to evade the law, but it is interesting to compare this with the parallel fact that the organized pickpockets of the country also indulge in the luxury of a general counsel to defend their interests. Some of the courts set an example of contempt for the law by the cavalier way they have of annulling legislation and modifying it to suit particular exigencies. If the judges look upon the law as an obstacle easily set aside what must we expect of the people? A heavier burden of guilt lies upon the legal pro-If lawyers refused to play tricks with the law no tricks would be played with it. If there were no attorney willing to serve the organized pickpockets they could employ no general counsel. Corporations could not creep round the statutes unless lawyers showed them how to do it. Thus we discover at least two excellent reasons why crime flourishes in this country as it does nowhere else in the civilized world. In the first place, the officers whom we employ to prevent crime and arrest criminals are too much occupied with other matters. In the second place, the functionaries whose duty it is to administer justice are too much occupied in promoting injustice. Those who ought to be helping convict criminals are aiding them to escape. Such being the case, it is not much wonder that murder thrives and property is insecure.

would be interesting to know definitely whether the corruption of juries which we hear so much about nowadays is a reality or only a piece of fantasy. In criminal trials the jury is literally the fountain of justice, granting that there is any such fountain at present, and if it is pol-

TAMPERING WITH JURIES.

soned all is tainted. Wihtout a pure jury there can be no such thing as a fair trial. All the boasting about the value of the jury system as a bulwark of justice and a cornerstone of democracy goes for naught if under our present arrangements juries can corrupted. The suspicion floating about is that many of them truly are corrupt and that something organized machinery for like reaching and seducing jurymen exists. It is whispered that there is a company in the United States which for a suitable consideration will undertake to insure to any person under prosecution that at least one juror selected to try him shall vote guilty" to the last extremity.

likely this is an exaggeration. Per-

haps there is no foundation for the

report. One can only hope that there If systematic means for corrupting juries exist and are regularly applied, then there is some ground for the complaint so often heard that the criminal classes govern the United States. If they can predestinate the outcome of their own trials, it does not seem to be of much use to bring them into court. It would be cheaper to buy them off as the Scotch farmer formerly did the border mosstroopers. In course of time, by paying the criminals their price, a modus vivendi might be established, and under it life and property might be safer than Certainly they could not be much less safe without entail-

ing the dissolution of society. charges of jury tampering which are in the air ought not to be dismissed as idle until we know that they are groundless. At present there is only too much reason to suspect that in

some instances at least they are far from groundless.

RUSSIA'S RECORD WHEAT CROP. One of the most remarkable features of the commercial and financial situation is the record-breaking shipments of wheat that Russia has been dumping on the foreign market almost continuously since the 1909 crop be came available, last August. Since August 1, 1909, these shipments have reached a grand total of more than 150,000,000 bushels, compared with 42,664,000 bushels for the same period last season, and 45,168,000 bushels for the corresponding period in the season of 1907-8. As these shipments have reached proportions far greater than the most liberal estimates made earlier in the season some curiosity has been excited as to the possibility of the business being forced and unnatural. It is not improbable that Russia, in urgent need of gold, has hastened the exportation of this wheat on a much more extensive scale than ever before. There is not only the need of gold as an incentive, but the abnormally high prices prevailing undoubtedly prove a contributing factor in swelling these ex-

Russia has never before produced a crop approximating in size to that of last year, and that it came on the world's markets at a time when that other great source of supply, the Argentine, had a short crop, alone prevented prices soaring to much greater heights than have been reached With Russia for more than six months providing from one-third to one-half of all of the wheat taken by the world's importing countries, and these requirements being so urgent that the price has steadily advanced since the opening of the season, it is easy to understand what a bread famine the importing countries of the Old World would now be facing had that immense empire produced only a normal crop or had the prospects of war necessitated its retention at home. United States, with the second largest crop on record, has been unable to export one-half the amount that has

gone to foreign consumers in some previous years of big crops, and there to indicate that the 1910 crop will be any larger, if it is as large

as its predecessor. Under such conditions, and with the great improbability of Russia again this year repeating the record-break-1909, there is presented great field for speculation as to what might happen if the United States should fail to trail in with a big 1910 crop, to lap over on the Argentine crop, which is now coming on the market and which is known to be from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels smaller than that of last year.

Whatever criticism the world may have at some of the railroad policies advocated by James J. Hill, no one questions his ability as a level-headed. far-seeing business man. Neither is there any questioning his ability to place his deductions and observations before the public in plain language that is eloquent in its economy of "We are living in an age world-wide financial delirium." Mr. Hill in his address before the Minnesota conservation convention. He further declares that "the addition of uncounted millions to billions to the aggregate wealth of the world has stimulated the spirit of mankind. Its availability has luiled to sleep natural prudence, and quieted the alarm of moments of sanity in the spendthrift's life." Summarized, the charge Mr. Hill makes against existing conditions is that easy money induces extravagance, and he urges a conservation of our capital and credit by "individual and Mr. Hill's speech public economy." which appeared in part in yesterday's Oregonian is one of the most valuable contributions vet made on that vexed question, the higher cost of living.

It is just as well to remember that Cannon is in his present position because the ultra-protectionists among the Democratic members of Congress wouldn't permit change of the rules and allow the Republican insurgents to name the Speaker. The Demo-cratic members wouldn't trust, because they felt they couldn't trust, this insurgent gang, who have no principles whatever, but merely strive for a kind of notoriety, in lieu of fame, which is beyond their reach. There's great lot of these little creatures in Congress. Party has made them what they are-every one of them,-yet they declare themselves independent of party. Very well; but the Democratic members, led by Champ Clark, are not independent of party. Put the government into their hands, and these "insurgents" will be heard of no more. It might be the best thing to

The Sugar Trust, in its annual report, announces a deficit of \$1,395,-850 in the year's business. The re-port explains the presence of the deficit as due to the numerous suits in which the company was involved, and in some of which it was obliged to heavy fines. A trust balance sheet showing gross and net earnings is always such a fearfully and wonderfully made affair, that the public which supplies the profits can secure only a hazy idea as to the extent of financial loss involved in a trust balance sheet deficit. As the Sugar Trust has for many years fixed prices by the old Huntington railroad system of "all that the traffic will bear," possible that this seeming deficit might be converted into a gain, if there were not such a large amount of watered stock on which it was supposed to be necessary to pay dividends

As the tale unfolds in the celebrated Maybray trial now on at Council Bluffs, Ia., it becomes glaringly apparent that the foolkiller has been eagerness with which men who were sufficiently endowed with intelligence to enable them to get together considerable sums of money journeyed across the continent and dumped their thousands of dollars into the sure thing game of Maybray and his "pals" has never been equaled by the victims of any other "skin game" yet exposed. Legitimate enterprises frequently languish for lack of capital with which to carry them on, but the supply of fools with money for investment in all kinds of questionable gambles seems to be inexhaustible.

It is not true that the lands embodied in the grant to the Southern Pacific in Oregon-3,000,000 acresgive a striking example of an abuse that calls for enforcement of "Pin-chot conservation." It is not true, because land grants are things of the past. This particular one was made 40 years ago, when the people of Ore. gon were glad of the opportunity to get a railroad. This day is past; it passed long ago. But the day is not past for invitation to men and women to come to our new states and settle down and use the land, the timber and the water, and make the most of them, as heretofore. It is the policy that has made the older states what they are

The housefly is a nuisance and an evil. It is a disgusting thing, too, and it is believed often carries the germs of disease. Clearly, what we want in these days when the state is to do everything, is a state official bureau to suppress the housefly. The state flykiller should get \$10,000 a year, and he should have a corps of deputies and inspectors in every county. initiative system will suffice to put this reform also in motion. For state flyexterminator we nominate-but hold! It would be treason to the primary law to name any one in advance.

A municipal boarding-house, with free meals and lodgings for tramps and vagabonds, would mighty become the most frequented hostelry

Seattle spectators who missed secing the airship are about to sue for their money. best, after all. The Portland plan is

The Umatilla grand jury is doing effective Spring cleaning. Sixty-eight true bills have been found. With the opening of Spring the

grower with proper vision can see 30cent hops this year. Orcharding at Hood River seems to be a gentleman's job. There are no

hired men to be had. The Oklahoma House committee used the lime spray on Governor Haskell yesterday.

Will they spike Uncle Joe?

TAFT AND CLEVELAND MEASURED A Curious Parallel, but President Taft Better Equipped of the Two.

A. Maurice Low in the Boston Globe There have never been two Presidents who more nearly resembled each other than Grover Cleveland and William How-Physically, mentally and tem peramentally the parallel holds. The country, as yet, has not taken the meas-ure of Mr. Taft. Mr. Cleveland was little understood in his first term, and was he victim of party passion in his seco The years that elapsed brought know. edge of the real nature of the man-his rugged honesty, his inflexible adherence to the right, his contempt for petty politics, his disgust of self-advertisement, his profound belief in the vindication of his his almost lofty disdain meral popularity. A study of the aims, the aspirations and the methods of Mr. Cleveland will throw a powerful light on the mind and character of the present occupant of the White House.

The careers of both men afford another curious parallel. Both were educated as lawyers, both had for the law a peculiar veneration. Like Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Taft is essentially a lawyer. Mr. Taft had a judicial experience which was denied Mr. Cleveland; Mr. Taft received his executive training in the departments at Wash. Ington, and Mr. Cleveland his in the smaller sphere of municipal government. Mr. Cleveland's field expanded when he became Governor of New York, and national expansion made Mr. Taft a colo-

nial administrator.
Mr. Taft came to the Presidency bet ter equipped, with a riper and broader and through starting panicky scares, first mind, with a larger stock of experience with a greater knowledge of men and af fairs, with a more enwidened vision than his predecessor, who, at the time of his first election, was almost parochial in his thoughts, whose experience had been limited, and whose life had been spent amidst surroundings that geographically and intellectually were narrow. Allow ing for these differences, there was much

n common between the two men. Suppose a man of weak character had succeeded Mr. Roosevelt. It is easy to see what would have hap Determined to be no less popular, he would have been even more spec tacular. He would have taken counse of himself, studied Mr. Roosevelt's methods, applied himself diligently to win popfavor; and in six months Mr. Re velt would have been forgotten, for the public is fickle and likes novelty, or would have made himself ridiculous, cause what in one man was natural the other was merely a cheap imita-

Mr. Taft must realize that he has noth ing to hope from the insurgents, not even neutrality. They did not want him in the first place, but accepted him because they could not help themselves, and they sought a pretext for a quarrel. They do not want to be conciliated; they prefer to bring about a situation which they tope will make it necessary for Mr. Taft Mr. Taft being a man of character

and having his own self-respect to maintain, must be himself and not any man's copy. Assuming for the moment that he saw the wisdom of gaining popularity by taking the short out of the spectacular and the unusual, Mr. Taft could no more follow that path than he could walk a tightrope Physically no less or run a Marathon. temperamentally he is not built that way.

INSINCERITY MARK ON MAGAZINES They Have No Fixed Opinions-Cater to Popular Whims and Follies.

The Lounger, in Putnam's. The Evening Post, of this city, had an interesting editorial not long ago on 'Standardized Magazines." the magazines of more or less yellow-ness and decided unoriginality. Whatever one magazine does that is sensational the other magazines imitate. There is more or less truth in this, for it is fact that editors do watch each othe almost more than they watch the public. One of the most successful editors in this country, who publishes a magazine with an uncountable circulation in another city has said that New York magazine editors watch out for the ideas of other editors rather than take the trouble to invent new ones. As for him, he hardly ever looked at any magazine but his own, except by way of entertainment. In the San Francisco Argonaut I find a rap at the Post's editorial. The writer says;

with the Post's editorial. The writer says:

The magazine is the most shameless of all the purveyors to the popular whim and folly. It has no policy that cannot be changed over night, no course that cannot be altered between lasues, no party that can claim an unprofitable allegiance, no guide or destination but the dollar. It is not for the magazine to throw stones at the newspaper, prone as it is to that form of self-laudation. The newspaper has its faults, and sometimes they are appalling. It is often venal, cringing, cowardly, hane, indecent, but the local character of its audience compels from it a certain consistency, a certain loyalty even to a losing cause, some definite policy to be sustained, some party to be supported. Harlotry is not its only trade, and its definite clientele demands at least some pretense of honest partisanship. But the magazine, to be auccessful, must reach beyond the limits of personal contact. Its only stock in trade is to be interesting to the greatest number, its only policy is to spread its salls so as to catch the greatest volume of wind. It has not even the restraints of a party loyalty. It has neither a fixed opinion, nor a definite aim, nor a consistent advocacy; of course this does not hit all magazines by a long shot, and the writer did not intend that it should; but it does hit some right in the builtseye.

Etiquette of the Prussinn Court. London Standard.

The rigidness of Prussian court eti-quette is again illustrated by particulars which have just been made known of an estrangement which exists between the houses of Hohenzollern and the Ducal Court of Saxe-Meiningen. On the occasion of the recent marriage of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen the Emperor did not attend the weeding. The conspicuous absence of his Majesty was due, it is said, to the circumstance that the Baroness von Heldburg, the wife of Duke George II, of Saxe-Meiningen, is a former actress and was born a commoner. A curious feature of the case is that the Kaiser's own sister, Princess Charlotte, married the hereditary Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen and meets the Baroness as the wife of her father-in-law, Duke George, who is now 84 years old, but who is unable to se-sure the full recognition of his morganatic wife's position, and at the recent wedding the Baroness von Heldberg walked alone at the rear of the royal procession into the chapel, following many younger princes and pricesses, in-stead of walking beside her husband, who headed the procession.

AMITY, Or., March 16.—(To the Editor.)

—I ask these questions: (1) What are the salaries of United States Senators? (2) Of Representatives? (5) What is the salary of the President of the United States?

A SUBSCRIBER.

(i) \$7500 per year, and Congress each session votes an appropriation of 20 cents per mile for traveling from and to seat of government; (2) \$7500 per year, and nileage of 20 cents per mile each way. (3) The 60th Congress decided that the President's salary be fixed at \$75,000 per year, and at the first session of the filst Congress an appropriation of \$25,000 was made for traveling expenses.

In His 60th Year Turns a Handspring

Boston Dispatch.

George A. Cane, a leading business man of Keene, N. H., went into the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium there on his 60th birthday and turned a handspring, in his ordinary clothes and with shoes and with shoes and

PINCHOT AN EXPLODED HERO. Shams and Frauds Exposed and Hysterin Disappearing.

Lewiston Tribune The refusal of the United States Suereme Court to confer the force of law on the regulations made by the Forestry Bureau appears to knock pretty nearly the last prop from under Pinchotism, so far as the past high-handed and autocratic performances are concerned. What he courts and his superior officers have not already done in exposing and defeating Mr. Pinchot's purposes and plans, he has managed to do himself by his own acts and by his testimony before the Congressional committee. The telegraph has not been able adequately to report and portray his testimony there, but verbatim extracts from the record show how utter a flarce he has made in the effort to disa flasco he has made in the effort to dis credit Secretary Hallinger as a means of vindicating his own methods and policies. The comment of the informed press is that he has made himself the most thoroughly exploded man in the public eye in this country today, taking a good second-place rank along with Dr. Cook. The aggravating fact brought out in the investigation is that Mr. Pinchot had planned and determined upon seizing everything left as a public resource within the United States, upon one excuse or an-other, and administer the same without law or let or hindrance whatever, at the time expending the funds appropriated for his bureau in the manufacture of public sentiment that would make him

phosphates and what-not, he purposed the establishment of a power such as the world had never heard of before. He justified his proceedings before the committee with the utmost naivete, par-ticularly the expenditure of the public ioney for the creation of sentiment ta vorable to his designs, and altogether manifested an effrontery entirely in keeping with his entire previous proceedings The report of the committee regarding his charges, his proofs and his statements ought to prove highly interesting, but unfortunately or fortunately this can be surrectos (Roosevelters) and the Democrats of the committee will stand with Pinchot, while the veteran Repub licans, those educated in an earlier and better school, will give Mr. Pinchot the sort of dressing down of which he is so

secure and immune in his practices. "Con-servation," of course, was his keynote

over water-sheds and denudation, then over timber, then coal, then water power,

Of course, the committee may, as it should, return an unanimous report ex-culpating the President and Secretary Ballinger from the slurs and stigmas cast upon them in furtherance of the Pinchot conspiracy, but there will probably be "ifs" and "buts" atached by the factionalists with a view of exonerating their favorite and carrying on the idea of preventing and restricting the development of dormant potentialities into useful in-dustries. But meantime a great change has come over the spirit of the country.

PINCHOT-GARFIELD CABAL

These Men Resented Ballinger's Appointment and Are Angry Yet. Cincinnati Enquirer.

It begins to look as though there were really very little more than a difference of opinion and of methods involved, growing out of difference of temperament and of training. Mr. Pinshot and Mr. Garfield had grown ac customed under the last administra-tion in carrying out policies the bene-fit of which few question, to regard it as within the general scope of their authority to do pretty much anything which in their judgment appeared to be for the good of the people. If it the death warrant to the doomed his position, such would doubtless have been the case, except for Fresidential restraint. Garfield went out with much undisguised reluctance and evirestraint. Garfield went out with much undisguised reluctance and evident bad grace, and his removal was a special grievance to Mr. Pinchot. It was at the time, and has frequently think this is a real favor, you comin' to been intimated that his retention had been promised, and that the re-moval was due to a purpose to give the interests a free hand in Alaska and the West generally. It is a matter of general rumor that Mr. Garffeld has been instrumental in stirring up and precipitating the present controversy.

Contrary, as has been said to the Contrary, as has been said, to the leas of those lately in control, Mr Taft and Mr. Ballinger believe themrant and Mr. Ballinger believe themselves to be restricted in what they can do by the law of the land, and will under no circumstances, no matter what benefits are promised or evils avoided, proceed outside of it. That this is the only tenable position for an executive officer to take, no one with any regard for a government of laws any regard for a government of laws

can question.

The controversy, so far as is appar ent up to now, having grown out of antagonistic opinions and methods antagonistic opinions and methods simply, with possibly a touch of per-sonal pique to stimulate it, it is en-tirely possible to believe that the prin-cipals are both honest, patriotic men, looking at the situation from such dif-ferent glasses that they must clash.

New York World.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Garfield has overruled both Mr. Taft and Attornev-General Wickersham. Their ignor ance of the law horrifies him. There is no occasion, he says, to issu bonds for reclamation work in the West in the place of the scrip he authorized. When Attorney Wickersham holds that the use of the scrip is illegal he is mis-taken. Mr. Garfield knows, because he invented it. It is called "Garfield scrip." Besides, there was a way for the Government to make it legal by paying cash for it. Apparently if the Taft Administration

would throw all its law books over-board and devote itself to studying the revealed law of the prophets Pinchot and Garfield, it might work out its' salvation. They were guided by the inner light and could do only righteousness, but the Administration that came after them is lost because it clings to statutes and court decisions.

Ballinger Still on Top

Aberdeen (Wash.) Tribune.

If Secretary Ballinger should resign it will make a hero of him throughout the West, and particularly in his own state. Ballinger stands for the idea that most of the inhabitants of Wash-ington and other Western states believe in the idea that a little utilization of the resources of this great country by the people who are developing the country just as same as the idea of conservation of these resources for coming generations. If this generation is to "conserve" all the resources of the country, why will not the same rule hold good for the next generation and the next, and so on until Gabriel blows

Yet it will not be the first case of a good man becoming a martyr to a just cause, and Ballinger is not through

The Pinchot Idea Boiled Down. Tacoma Ledger.

Tacoma Ledger.

Pinchot's plan to make a fish preserve of Pacific Coast waters is just one of the results of his notion that the West belongs to the Eastern States.

Magnet to Draw Natis From River.

Indianapolis News.

A huge electric magnet is being used to draw 13,000 kegs of nalls to the surface from the botom of the Mississippi River near New Orleans, where they were lost when the barge that was carrying them sank. So far 1600 kegs have been re-covered, and it is estimated that it will take two months to complete the job of getting all of them.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

A quiet, bashful sort of a young fellow was making a call on a Capitol Hill girl one evening not so very long ago, when her father came into the parlor with his watch in his hand. It was about 9:30 o'clock. At the moment the young man was standing on a chair, straightening a picture over the piano. The girl had asked him to fix it. As he turned the old gentleman, a gruff, stout fellow, said: Young man, do you know what time

The bashful youth got off the chair ner-'Yes, sir," he replied. " I was rously. just going.'

He went into the hall without any delay and took his hat and coat. The girl's father followed him. As the caller reached for the doorknob the old gen eman again asked him if he knew

time it was.
"Yes, sir," was the youth's reply.
"Good-night!" And he left without waiting to put his cost on.

After the door had closed the old gen-

tleman turned to the girl. "What's the matter with that fellow?" he asked. "My watch ran down this aft-ernoon, and I wanted him to tell me the time so that I could set it."-Denver

. . .

A story by Rudyard Kipling was lately running through an American magazine. By some means it became known that the price paid for that story was at the

rate of a shilling a word.

Hearing this, a young American thought he saw an opportunity of taking a rise out of the author. He, therefore, wrote him a note in a somewhat sarcastic vein, and inclosed an order for a shilling. The ote ran thus:

"Hearing that wisdom is being retailed at a shilling a word, I send a shilling for a sample.

Kipling kept the shilling and sent goods. When the recipient received the reply he found a sheet of notepaper sed, on which was written "Thanks." - Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

J. Curtis Sturtevant, at a dinner at Paim Beach, Fla., illustrated with a story the modesty of children. One warm February morning here in Florida," he said, "I was motoring with a young lady, and by a stream we got our gather flowers. After a while a boy

ne up and said:
'Hey, Mister, is that your girl over there? "'Yes, I suppose so, said I.
"'Well, tell her to go home, said he 'Us fellers wants to go in swimmin' "I told the young lady of this odd re-quest, but she had not yet finished her

nust tell the boys she wouldn't look. he'd shut her eyes. "This they were duly told. And they considered gravely on it. Then the spokes-man returned to me and said: "The fellers says they dassent trust her. "-Philadelphia Record.

ouquet, and she said, with a laugh,

When it is a matter of doing journey-man humor, Irvin Cobb has all the rest of the fraternity hereabouts clinging to the life raft. He accounts for the fact in Paducah, Ky., and has been grinning ever since to think that he got away in time. One of the stories told of Cobb has to do with his early and as yet largely unpublished life in Paducah. A large brunette person had been sentenced to be quite liberally hanged, and Cobb. imbued with innocent curlosity, determined and it was needful that some one read the death warrant to the doomed man-Mr. Cobb volunteered. He threw all the was not absolutely prohibited, and they thought it ought to be done, that made it legal. It was their fond wish that this condition of things should be continued, and had Mr. Garfield retained looked up to see the negro regarding him with a pleased smile

"I such do take dis mos' kind ob you, Mistah Cobb," said the man. "You read my las' words to me dis way."

Mr. Cobb made a suitable reply. He had hardly conquered the emotion which

within his own breast. As he started to leave, he said: "Jim, have you any mes-

a long forgotten text drifted through his mind. "Yas, sah, Cobb. yas, sah," said he. "Dis here is de message: "I go to prepare a place for you also." "-New York cor. Cincinnati Times-

"Explorers hate to take back or amend anything they have written," said F. S. Dellenbaugh, of the American Geographi-cal Society. "They are like the Waldo

editor there.
"A man entered the Waldo editor's office and shouted angrily: 'You said in yesterday's paper that I'd been hanged. It's false. I've never been condemned, let alone hanged." been condemned, let alone hanged.
"'Well, my friend,' said the editor,
'it's our policy never to issue direct contradictions. They shake the confidence
of the reader. But I'll tell you what we'll do for you. We'll say you were cut down before life was extinct." -New

Umbrellas on Horseback in France.

London Chronicle.

The late Duc de Sagan set many a fashion among French dandies, and among others was that of wearig a single eyeglass with a very wide black ribbon—a practice followed for many years bon—a practice tonlowed to limit years by Parisians who wished to look smart. In one respect, however, the most faith-ful admirers refused to follow the duke. This was when he took to carrying an umbrella on horseback He first in-dulged in this eccentricity at a race meeting. When a shower came down and eeting. When a shower came down and the leader of fashion was seen to holding an umbrella over himself his horse the sensation was immense.

Grand Opera in the Dark. Pathfinde

The London women of fashion are com-plaining about the new grand opera "Elektra" because the performances are conducted with the auditorium of the theater entirely dark. What's the use of going to the opera, they say, if their fine clothes and jeweis are not to be seen? Of course. A fashionable audience would prefer an opera without musto to one without light.

Raise A Pig.

If you wish to own an auto that will travel fast and far.

Raise a pig:

If you have a dear desire for a splendid private oar.

Raise a pig:

If your daughter yearns for jewels that will make a lurid blaze.

Or your wife would be a leader where some other matron sways.

If you wish to give up toiling and in comfort spend your days.

There's a way—don't overlook it—
Raise a pig:

If you're sick of serving others and are longing for a change.

Raise a pig:

If you wish to gaze at wonders that are far away and strange.

If you wish to gaze at wonders that are far away and strange.

If you yearn to own a castle having walls inlaid with pearl.

If you yearn to own a castle having walls inlaid with pearl.

If your darling daughter wishes to be married to an agri.

There's a way—don't overlook it—
Raise a pig:

If within the Senate chamber you would like to hold a seat.

Raise a pig:

If you wish to be untroubled by the rising price of meat.

Raise a pig:

If you wish to get from under the big burdens which you bear.

If you wish to get from under the big burdens which you bear.

If you wish to get from under the big hurdens which you bear.

If you wish to get from under the a furror there.

A furror there.

If in short, you have a longing to become a millionaire.

There's a way—dont overlook it—

Raise a Dig.

—E. E. Kaiser in Chicago Record-Herald.