Ohe Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

(BY MAIL)

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1910.

MISTAKEN POLICY AND ITS ABUSE. The Oregonian believes that William Hanley is a better man and more useful citizen for this country of ours than Gifford Pinchot. Hanley is an earnest and practical man, fit for the ploneer work that lies at the basis of empire. Pinchot is a student of books and theories. Work of men like Pinchot never would have developed our western empire. And, since our far western empire is but little developed yet, their notions and theories are obstructive and run into injustice. Hanley, pioneer, an honest man, who has been doing more than one man's share of the work this country needs, is indicted, is to be punished—if the coercive power of the United States n accomplish it-because the work We does, the work we all have done or tried to do, the work of our ancestors, not only in Oregon but in all our, states, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is not agreeable to the ideas of pampered bureaucratic system at ashington, founded in the foppery that goes by the name of Pinchotism. There would be no state of Oregon oday, no development whatever of the great Oregon country, which now includes three states and large parts f two more, if the officious spirit and halignant energy that now pursues William Hanley and men like him had en permitted from the beginning. There would have been no beginning that is to say, no beginning for states under the United States America. The settlers that founded these states, among whom were the parents of William Hanley, trudged across the plains and laid the foun-dations here. They were allowed to use the land, to cut firewood and number, and to employ the resources if nature for life and development bere. William Hanley and his neighbors, descendents and successors of the first pioneers, have turned back

lowards the newer country passed over by the first ploneers, to reach

their distant goal and have been try-

ng to settle it, to reduce the wiidness

Byllized man. As the pioneers came

wer the plains, they cut juniper trees.

nd other trees wherever they could

find them, for their campfires. The

lew settlers in the semi-arid region

have been doing the like these forty

rears, and pasturing their cattle,

noreover, on the grasses, where they

ould find them. But we now have a

present writer, in his boyhood in Ore-

con, used to cut grasses on public

to cut wood where he could find It

and haul it to Yambill villages to get

neans for support of the large family

lefinition of the modern time it ap-

bears that he must have been a orimi-

of which he was a member. By the

have kept out of the country.

ds to feed his team

nature and make it habitable for

hal in the land, as all his fathers were, n their successive migrations from one ocean to the other. The small scrub tree, of arid mounsinsides or rocky wastes, known as juniper, isn't timber in any proper sense of the term, or within definition of the statutes. Besides it will be shown that Hanley neither cut it nor caused the trees to be cut. The land on which this scattering scrub tree grows is unsalable for any purpose. Whoever has wanted to cut the juniper has done so; for as a tre t is too meagre for profit, and only the scantlest return can be made by cutting it. The facts will all be de veloped and published, at the trial of this peculiar case, and the whole jury

of the country then may pass judg-The Eastern Oregon country is still

absolutely new. It needs development. It can be developed only by pioneer methods. But it is arrested by a class government officials, who down, like harpies, on the tables of all who begin to collect the materials for their support, while trying to subdue the wildness of nature and to make the country fit to live in. But never will one of this gang of officials soil his dainty fingers, or develor honest callosities, by laying hold of any part of this pioneer work. Hasn't pioneer life work and struggle enough without being annoyed by this parasitism? All the official theorists on earth are useless in a pioneer country, and worse than useless. retard its growth, they bedevil its citizenship, they annoy it with a misfit policy, they devour its substance; and in the name of progress and of justice, they grasp without remorse and wield without shame the most powerful instruments of injustice that an unscrupulous power can invent or

DESTRUCTIVE SALMON FISHING.

Salmon hatchery superintendents at Salem last week informed each other that all along the Pacific Coast too many salmon are caught and too few survive to propagate the species. Th. v blamed fishermen and owners of gear and canners for depletion of the seed supply of fish.

Doubtless the superintendents right and the destroyers of salmon will concede the fact now just as they have done many years. Every fisherman and every packer believes in conservation of the salmon species. Each knows that the hunt for salmon should be diminished in vigor and each foresees extermination unless adequate remedies shall be enforced. So far, then, destroyers of salmon and breeders are in harmony.

But when it comes to selecting remedies, the generous-minded destroyers at once split into warring, selfish factions, each of which charges its neighbors with being most damaging

to the annual supply of breeding salmon and calls upon the others to shorten their reach. Sometimes one faction wants another abolished by law, as gillnetters on the Columbia Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Mattar.

Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance. restrictions imp sed that would put a rival out of business, as wheelmen would dispose of gillnetters. This is an old squabble and little or no improvement has been achieved while it | in the world. The laws against trusts field.

If all fishing were prohibited, the propagation of salmon would then go forward as nature originally planned | the realm of trade. it, and the recurring annual supply would be maintained. If fishing were prohibited for adequate periods of time and hatcheries were maintained to save the waste of nature's methods, then salmon supply could be kept up equally well. On this latter theclosed seasons have been enacted anlt is, the closed seasons are not long enough, and the selfish factions have defeated adequate enactments

often as they have been proposed. Hatchery men tell truth when they say too few salmon survive. Closed seasons should be prolonged and again lengthened until the balance point has been reached between fishing and breeding forces. ought not to be difficult nor would it be if grasping interests had less in-

fluence on legislation

PORTLAND'S RECORD QUARTER.

That the Pacific Coast cities are the most presperous in the United States, and that Portland is the most prosperous of the Pacific Coast cities. is strikingly shown in an elaborate able of bank clearings compiled by the New York Financial and Com mercial Chronicle covering the first hree months of 1910. With the single exception of Atlanta, Ga., in percentage of gain, this city led all other ported clearings in excess of \$100.

800,000 for the three months. It was there is no rallying point ahead of him. Continued length of years under the years under the continued length of years under the years and years are the years and years are the years are the years are the years and years are the years a except Atlanta, for the gain of 41 per cent was nearly 12 per cent more than was reported by Cleveland, Ohio, and Seattle, the next on the list, these cities showing gains of 29.3 and 29.8

cal conditions to result in remarkable gains in bank clearings. In the comllation the city of Austin, Texas, with total clearings only one-sixth as large | tion. as those of Portland, has an increase of 153.1 per cent. Six other cities of minor importance also show a slightly greater percentage of gains than are credited to Portland, but, taking large and small together, Portland stands seventh on the list of 117 cities and second on the list of 23 large cities, in percentage of gain for the three

In the Chronicle report, a very teresting grouping is made of the 117 cities for which clearings are reported. In this list the Middle Western group makes the poorest showing, with a gain of 8.3 per cent. The New England cities come next, with 10.8 per cent gain. The Southern cities showed an increase of 15.1 per cent, and the Middle State cities 22.1 per cent, while the Pacific cities, like the name of Abou Ben, "led all the rest" with a gain of 26.8 per cent, which was 7.5 per cent better than the average for the United States. Of the four large Coast cities, Portland's gain of 41 per cent is followed by Seattle, with 29.8 per cent, Los Angeles 26.4 per cent, philosophy of conservation that tells is we were criminals, and ought to and San Francisco 24.3 per cent.

SOME GEMS FROM MR. BRYAN.

As specimens of that peculiar type wisdom which thrives under the sanner of Democracy, the utterances at the Jefferson Day banquet in In dianapolis were beyond praise. Mr. Bryan, always famous for his incomparable gems, produced a number this occasion which will rank with his Mr. Taft's belief that present high prices are in part due to the abundance of gold, which has lately assed into circulation, elicited a particularly brilliant bon mot from Mr. Bryan. He interprets the President's opinion as an "unexpected indorsement of our party's position in 1896. when we demanded more money as the only remedy for falling prices, and he goes on to shout jubilantly that "we may now consider the quantitative theory of money established beyond dispute and proceed to the ensideration of other questions."

As if anybody had ever thought of denying the "quantitative theory" of money. What the Republicans maintained in 1896 was that more money would of necessity raise prices and hat at the same time it would diinish the value of all credits and enable debtors to escape a large frac-tion of their obligations. In other vords, the Republican contention was that an influx of degraded money would cause the entire body of the currency to depreciate. High prices and depreciated money are but reverse views of the same medal. It is xceedingly courageous for Mr. Bryan low to claim that the Republica advocated in 1896 a principle exactly

opposite to what they really held. An abundant supply of gold has tended somewhat to make gold cheap, as Mr. Taft very reasonably teaches. But it is one thing to recognize the undeniable effect of economic causes and another to seek to inject a quantity of cheap money into the circulation of the country for the deliberate ourpose of giving people an opportunity to pay their debts in debased dollars. Only a crazy person would dispute that cheap money makes dear goods and worthless credits, but on the other hand, only a statesman of the Bryan species would seek to bring about those consequences by purposely lebauching the medium of exchange Bryan further illustrates the teenness of his intelligence by what he has to say about the trusts. The popular boycott of the Beef Trust is highly commendable in its purpose he thinks, but it will prove less effectual than the Democratic remedy "I am sure the people will in the end find legislation more satisfactory than abstinence from meat and join the Democrats in declaring a private monopoly indefensible and intolerable." Suppose everybody should join with the Democrats in making that bold declaration, would legislation annihilating the trusts follow as a matter of necessity? Has Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat the faintest belief that legislation of any sort could possibly compel men to compete with one another when they are resolved not to do so? The great Nebraskap in adprobability never has dreamed how essentially impregnable against legis

lation the trust concept is. Slay it

pears under another. No prohibitory laws can prevail an atom against these monopolies until every concelvable form of private agreement among men has been catalogued and forbidden, and even that will not be enough. After forbidding the combination, you must prove that it exists before you can dissolve it, and the evidence this field is the most subtly clusive has been allowed to monopolize the amount in substance to an attempt to unish men for their secret thoughts. They seek to put intelligence under a ban and make reason an outlaw in

When Democrats become beings instead of sheep blindly following the bellwether, they will begin to seek a remedy for the evils of the trusts without trying to destroy the manifest benefits they promote Mr. Bryan's statesmanship on the subject is much like that of the man and hatcheries established. But the who burned his house down to clear it of rats. Until the leaders of this god-forsaken party begin to use their brains a little as a prelude to the wagging of their tongues, such accidental success as they may achieve can be only transient and in its brief duration it can confer only the most shadowy benefits upon the country.

IN THE SHADOW. Mark Twain, one of the most ple turesque figures, and lately, the most pathetic in American literature, has returned from Bermuda whither he the sudden death of his daughter, Jean. His vital forces are apparently almost spent and the fine courage with which he met severe family bereavement in recent years he seem to have mustered now for the last

struggle. Samuel Clemens is an old man, broken in body, but still strong in spirit He is not an aged man, according to the present reckoning of science, but a revival of past activities. Revered by many, beloved by the few who stand closest to him in life; deprived by death of the companionship of his wife and two of his daughters; his sole remaining daughter married and living in Europe, it may well be imagined that his homecoming after some months of absence will be clouded by the shadow of retrospec-

He was a force to be reckoned with in the literature of his prime. His books have been translated into several languages and read throughout the civilized world. His quaint humor is certain to live for years, and it is safe to predict that his works will hold a permanent place in American literature.

ALAS, FOR POSTERITY!

Conservation rights of a sovereign tate, possibly of a great Nation, have been boldly invaded. According to a dispatch from South Bend, Wash., s Japanese firm of Seattle has secured a hundred acres of bog land between Westport and North Cove and will at once proceed to reclaim it from the domain of Nature by ditching, plowing, planting and cultivating, tables are to be grown upon this land to the exclusion of bog grass and other wild growth; cultivated fruits will usurp the kingdom of the wild cranberry and huckleberry, and a canal for drainage and the transportation of the products of the cultivated tract will in due time be cut through from Grays Harbor to Willapa Har-

This is indeed a high-handed proalong without this invasion of the realm of Nature? And what is to ecome of posterity if the land comprising our eminent domain is to be drained of its strength by intensive cultivation to supply the gross material needs of the present? For the principles and methods of intensive ultivation will be applied to this land now that the Japs have gotten hold of There is no doubt about that. The days of its waiting, uselessness

are over. It will no longer be "wild land," with its possibilities of development left to future years. It will be put to use and made to yield the conserved treasures of a thousand years to the gainful spirit of industrious aliens and the voracious appetites of a perverse and unpatriotic generation.

For is not Seattle-ambitious, greedy and dominated by a selfish desire to subsist here and now upon the good things of this world, to be fed from the fatness of this land, soon to be wrested from the wild domain of Nature? Alas, for posterity! Its rights and privileges are slowly but surely being engulfed in the voracious maw of a stiff-necked generation.

OPPOSING WATERWAY IMPROVEMENT. In view of his past services in the cause of waterway improvement, it is mewhat surprising to United States Senator Burton, chairman of the National Waterways Commission, and a member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, is opposing the pending river and harbor bill. This measure carries appropriations of about \$52,000,000, an amount sufficient to build not more than three or four battleships, which will find their way to the scrap heap as soon as larger and better vessels appear. earnest is the opposition of Senator Burton to this bill that it is reported that, if he falls in blocking a number of the big projects for which provision has been made, he will endeavor

to have the bill vetoed. There are so many projects of decided merit in the measure that its eto would be a most serious matter for the country and incidentally a very expensive piece of economy on the part of the Government. In summarizing his report, Senator Burton expresses a willingness to provide for ompletion of an improvement when adopted. This concession in his minority report would be sufficient to provements now under way on the Columbia River, but in case Senator Burton, failing to eliminate what he deems the objectionable features of the bill, should make a successful fight for its veto, both the Government and local interests would los heavily by his strange change of feeling regarding waterway improve

Senator Burton's demand that there be "a division of expenses," when exceptional advantages accrue to private property of specific localities, or when the protection of private property is the main object and naviga under one form and, prestol it reap- | tion is subordinate, will not affect any

project on the Columbia River and its tributaries. In the improvemen of the Columbia River between Portland and Astoria, the Port of Port-land has made an actual "division of by paying vast sums for deepening and maintaining a channel through which is handled traffic originating in af least four states.

Strictly speaking, it is unfair that Portland should be obliged to carry much of the burden of improving this stream in which the producers In more than 250,000 square miles of territory are interested. If, however, Senator Burton is selecting projects in which the policy of "self-help" an important factor, and in which there has been a "division of expenses" without the advantages accruing to "private property," he should labor every Columbia River appropriation. as the juniper.

Mayor Billard, of Topeka, is putting the sin of Sabbath-breaking plain before the people of the capital city of Kansas, who have indorsed a strenu ous Sunday anti-labor law. If it is against the law to work for pay on Sunday then, in his estimation, preachers who are under pay and church singers and organists on a salary are as clearly breaking the law as are actors in the Sunday night playhouse. Then there are the streetcars upon which Sabbatarians ride to and from church; these cannot be operated without conductors and moformen who are working for pay, even went last Winter immediately after if small pay. Drugstores, peanut-the sudden death of his daughter, stands, cigar-stands and soda-fountains-what of these? All represent gain and gainful occupations, do they not? Citing these things, Mayor Billard adds significantly: "The bes way to get an obnoxious law repealed is to enforce it to the letter. This is what I intend to do," which means that Topeka is likely to be the blueest blue-law town in the country for while, and the people will have a chance to tell the outside world how they like the despotism of the Sabbatarlan.

> Riotous Chinese are again making inpleasant demonstrations against the 'foreign devils" who have invaded their land and are controlling the rice trade. As a preliminary exercise they have destroyed three foreign missions and have sent the missionaries and British customs officers scurrying aboard a steamer for protection. The trouble is in the province of Hunan, and British gunboats are hurrying to the scene. It is a noticeable feature of the Chinese riots that as a rule the first object of attack selected is a foreign mission, thus indicating that the religion of the white man is not as well adapted to their needs as that of their own, which had about 2000 years the start on our own. This present squabble, however, like its predecessors, will soon be settled, and the wounded dignity of the nation whose flag is flying over the mission will be healed by the annexation of a few thousand square miles of terripreviously appropriated for similar balm for wounded dignity.

> "My whole view of the future is one made peaceable by force of arms," said Lord Kitchener in a brief interview in Chicago yesterday. As "force of arms" is the only "force" that Kitchener has ever used in his many and varied peace-restoring exploits on British territory, it is perhaps nat-ural that his whole view of the future is somewhat at variance with that of many good men who hope that the future may still hold something beside war, as a means of settling disputes. The legal profession will never engage in any concerted demand that lawyers be declared unnecessary and objectionable, and, for the same rea-son, we can hardly expect a mighty warrior like Kitchener to see any merit in elimination of his profession from the political or economic system.

> Hug Point, one of the most pleturesque landmarks on the Oregon coast, has succumbed to the demands of modern convenience in travel. road blasted around the face of the point will permit travelers to and from the Nehalem and Arch Cape to reach Elk Creek at any stage of the tide. For some reasons the change will be welcomed, but the news of the passing of the old trall will be reeived with regret by the hundreds of daring seasiders who have enjoyed the thrills which were plentiful when the breakers threatened to engulf the pe iestrians who braved the dangers of the trip on the narrow trail which in places required close "hugging" to prevent a tumble into the surf breakng at their feet

One does not have to listen very inently to hear what the delegates to the Open River and Freight Rate Convention now in session at Albany are saying. "We want the ten-cent arbitrary rate removed"; "free locks at Oregon City"; "an open river from Portland south the year round," clamor these delegates. Hear ye, hear yel

Democrats who think it unlawful for Republicans to assemble of course are sure their own liberties in that respect are guaranteed by the Constitu-

Blunders in census taking are a possible result of the civil service examination that provided enumerators. Not always does the man who car pass know the most. A boy feels the full effects of patri-

otism when burned with Fourth of July firecrackers, but the treatment is probably too severe when he loses his fingers. Now they are trying to shift responsibility for the Pinchot brand of con-

servation off on Roosevelt. It needs somebody like that to shoulder it. The colonel in Europe has given the lie to another 1912 boomer. That ought to teach the ones in America a

President Taft said his feelings were not hurt by the hisses of the women He has gone through worse than that.

Oregon should not let fruit go to waste for want of a co-operative cannery. An Echo man is advertising for 1000 live coyote pups. The town will

Small towns in fertile districts of

Maybe the foreign nations think that Roosevelt in refusing the Presidency is like Caesar.

be heard from if he gets them.

Wezler could not keep away from "the other woman" and was caught.

BILL HANLEY, THE "CRIMINAL." What He Has Done and What He Gets for Doing It.

The Dalles Optimist. William Hanley, of Harney County, is again indicted by a Federal grand jury, this time for buying and using "timber" cut from Government land. The "tim ber" thus used was the scrub juniper, al ways heretofore considered public proparty, as it is good only for fence posts and firewood. Had it been unlawful to use this wood in the past, there would be no settlement in Central Oregon worth mentioning, for it and the sagebrush are the only fuel in large sections of that country. Under the present "progressive" policies of the Government it will not be very long until settlers will be arrested and prosecuted for using the sagebrush mightily for retention in the bill of for fuel, for it is practically as valuable

Mr. Hanley and his predecessors have been draining the Blitzen Valley, and a canal has been cut for almost its entire length, 40 miles, and thus some 80,000 acres of swamp land has been drained. But when the work is nearly completed, in steps the Government agents and stop the work. No consideration is given to the fact that an immense area of valueless land has been given to the state, no consideration is given to the fact that over \$100,000 has been expended on the work. It is only considered that a few thousand cords of juniper wood has been used in the operation of the dredge, and the officials will not be satisfied until Mr. Hanley is convicted of the "crime."

Mr. Hanley received a letter from the officials, stating that if he would pay \$2600 the prosecution would be dropped. What would have been the result had Mr. Hanley offered 2600 cents to have it dropped? He would have been branded as a felon, and would perhaps have to serve from five to ten years in prison for the offense.

How long are we to submit to these etty, biased and un-American proceedings? How long is the West to be hampered and held back by such prosecutions? How long are such men as Mr. Hanley to be persecuted for attempting to develop the country?

If Mr. Hanley is a criminal for his acts, then there is not a settler in the interior who is innocent. If he is not innocent, we are a band of criminals. Meantime, four out of five people com

ing to the West to take up land go to the provinces north. Alberta. Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where settlers and others have still some rights left and respected.

AMERICANS STICK TO SACK COAT. Therefore a Palatial New Restaurant

Went Into Bankruptey.

Certain men in New York who have been trying the experiment of operating what they advertised as the most expensively furnished and decorated restaurant in the world are counting up the cost of their four months' experience. They were incorporated, with a capital of \$600,000, which has apparently been spent in refitting the old Hotel Rossmore on a somewhat gorgeous scale, and in partly paying the running expense. Debts to the amount of over half a million of dellars have already accumulated, there are mechanics' ilens on the establish-

lars have already accumulated, there are mechanics' ilens on the establishment, and an assignment by the company for the benefit of the creditors was inevitable.

One of the New York papers, attempting to explain the failure of what was said to be the most expensive dispensary of food and drink in New York—both for its patrons and proprietors, as now appears—says that the rule which was enforced after 9 P. M., requiring all male guests to come in evening dress, was the principal obstacle to the success of this he English manager over from the Hotel Savoy in London and his corps of English waiters are all going back to "dear old Lunnon right away, and that when the place is reopened it will be under the management of a New Yorker. Commenting on the big failure, the

"The sartorial contest has ended as it was predicted it would. The sack coat has won. The swallow-tail has coat has won. The swallow-tail has surrendered. New York, while willing do a fair amount of imitating, resists the attempt to make it in all respects like 'Dear Old London.' The spirit of democracy is not yet dead, and it has vindicated the principle of

New York Globe and Commercial Ad-

dress as you please. "When a new and gorgeous lobster try? palace 'requested' in its advertisements that its patrons should wear evening dress there was trepidation. It looked for a time as if othr restaurants might catch the infection, and that a man might starve to death along upper Broadway if he lacked the proper garment. But as the winter went reinforcements came to the free and easy. The stranger arrived in his usual numbers from the West. The man who calls food 'grub' doesn't like it when his clothes are criticised. Has he the price? What business is it of any restaurateur what he wears?

So the white flag is noisted. In explaining why the doors which sought to bar out the sack and the cutaway are now closed a sadder and wis nanager says: statement that this restaurant was exclusively for persons in evening dress has cost us thousands of dollars. It may be considered one of the principal reasons for the failure of the enterprise.

Advertising by Telegraph New York Tribus

Acting on the idea that a business man, r, in fact, any one, will open and read a telegram where a circular would be thrown into the waste-basket, many per-sons who have heretofore used the mails for reaching prospective customers are now using the new letter-telegram sys-tem of the telegraph companies. One firm recently turned in about four thousand dispatches to be sent in one night for that purpose. Where a form is used with a number of addresses in the same city, the form is wired through once, and the addresses are sent with it, to be copied off and delivered by the receiving office. Advantages with the copied of receiving office. Advertisers say this method insures a reading of what they have to say. Incidentally, it means work for many more telegraph operators, as well as more income for the

Jack Says.

Life. That economy is the word used by our eighbor with reference to his stinginess. That a wise woman will choose That the woman who named her son tomeo did a quite unnecessary thing.

That a fool and his advice are soon to organize in favor of shorter hours.

> Congressional Oversight. Boston Herald.

It never seems to have occurred to ongress to charge extra pay for night essions. But may that not be expected

BRITISH SCARE OVER ROOSEVELT What Will Happen if He Discusse Colonial Policies.

London Correspondence of New York Evening Post. No wonder, then, that old Egyptian officers stand aghast at Mr. Roosevelt's faux pas. I am told on good authority that in his club the other day Earl Cromer said, "Thank God, Roosevelt didn't take it into his head to visit India!" Old bureaucrats here are frightened, also, by a declaration Mr. Roosevelt is said to have made in the Cairo Club to the effect that when the care club to the effect that when he comes to England he will talk to the imperial government on the neces-sity of paying more regard "to the men on the outposts of the empire." Some one should advise the ex-Presi-dent not to do so, as we shall probably be in the throes of a general election when he visite us so that anything he when he visits us, so that anything he says on our policy in Egypt or anywhere else will undoubtedly be used for party purposes. During the last election a letter in praise of tariff reform, falsely said to have been written by the American Ambassador here, was circulated in one constituency by the Unionists, with the result that a severa comment appeared in the Westminster

omment appeared in the Westminster

Gazette.

If Mr. Roosevelt praises the

Consuls, he will be taken up and pat-ronized by the Standard, the Dally Mall and the other Tory papers. Lord Cur-zon will beam on him, the Radical papers will attack him, and his at-tempts to explain and to set matters right will only make them worse. Even right will only make them worse. Even his advice to Young Egypt has already been used by at least two Tory papers as a missile against the Liberals. If the ex-President eays anything about looking after the interests of our distant dependencies, it will be taken as a slur on the Liberal government for its attention to domestic questions. The Times will talk of our Parliament's time being wasted in what Mr. Balfour calls "barren discussions," instead of being devoted to the development of our mighty empire and to preparation against our many foes. One obscure American here wrote a book some time ago, in which he said that the upper house was more really representative of England than the lower; that among the peers you find men that among the peers you find men fli to do everything, from drafting a constitution to darning a sock, or words to that effect. Now, this phrase has been worked to death during the last election. Lord Lansdowne used it in the first speech he made after the, rejection of the budget, and it has

rejection of the Sudget, and it has since been used by innumerable Lords, Commoners and leader writers.

Then, again, when Lord Rosebery made his speech on the reform of the upper house he asked, in his dramatic way, what America would think of us if we descended to single-chamber rule, waving his hand at the same time cording to the Observer) toward American Ambassador sitting in the distinguished strangers' gallery.

So keen, therefore, is the desire of the Unionists to get American opinion on their side that an American cocka-

distinguished visitor. WAS MR. WATTERSON ONLY JOKING! The Constitution of the United States Is Still Intact.

too would be quoted, if it spoke in favor of the upper house. Hence the necessity of caution on the part of our

Washington Star.

What Mr. Watterson has done—and was not that his real purpose?—is to "take off" the "Back-from-Elba" gentry. They newall the existing order of things. The Constitution, in their eyes, is a worn

cipal obstacle to the success of this chief "lobster palace" of the metropolis. Another paper comes out a little closer to the fact in mentioning that the English manager who was brought they will succeed is ungunorted by a special content of the ingle word or act of Mr. Roosevelt, and tariff has merely excited is an insult to his manhood and the sin- Indiana, through its Republican

pursued, or have corruptionists, when convicted, been more severely punished. Long live, and long will live, the Republic! If Mr. Watterson is not kidding the Elbaltes, what is he giving the public affairs exists, but always has

Washington Letter to Boston Transcript By common consent today the Agricultural Department,

\$15,000,000 a year, is in a state of pa-thetic demoralization. Secretary Wilson is a benevolent old man, of kindliness and of good intentions. He never was strong intellectually and never had any standing as a scientist. He is a farmer-politician who through a series of accidents has been permitted to hold a place in the cabinet longer than any other man in the history of the country, his record some time ago distancing that of the great Gallatin of the formative period of the Republic. And yet the waste and misapplication of energies due to Wil-son's remaining at the head of a depart-ment which has got entirely away from him runs into tremendous figures. His real scientists are only marking time un til a new head can come; and he has under him the largest aggregation of scientific talent to be found on the face of the globe. President Taft realizes the a change and told his friends so need of a change and told h before his inauguration, but powerless to move, and still hesitates.

Not on the Schedule.

New York Mall. Although there are about 4000 different articles mentioned on the rate tar-iffs which the railroads use, a new problem came up in Louisiana the other day when a circus company presented four elephants for shipment by freight from a little town in the interior to New Orleans. The traffic managers would not accept them at the livestock rate and the owners refused to pay a general merchandise rate. Finally, the question was submitted to the Railroad Commission, which established a rate of \$1.59 per hundred pounds for the four animals. The road that secured the business was accused of accepting too low a rate and entered complaint, but the Commission replied that it did not anticipate any rate war on elephants in Louisiana.

Monument to Harriman.

The late Edward H. Harriman is to ave a monument. Erected by miring people to a great railroad build-er? Well, no. It will be a testimonial of the citizens of Orange County to his services in behalf of good roads and in the breeding of blooded horses. He was at least not a prophet without honor in his own neighborhood.

Complaint Not Confined to Railroads. Indianapolis News.
Well, suppose the railroads are having difficulty in raising money to make needed improvements? Most of us are experiencing the same difficulty.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

A traveler in Georgia observed a big negro leaning heavily against a fence in the shade of a cottonwood tree. Drawing rein, he inquired, "Tired, George?"

The negro showed disgust. "Tiahed? Who, me? No, suh, Ah'm not tiahed. Ah'm hoein' this yere patch o' co'n an' Ah'm waltin' foh the sun to git down so's Ah kin go home."—Circle.

A tourist from Philadelphia who has just returned from a visit through the South relates this conversation, which he overheard between a farmer's wife and a negro looking for work: "Be there any work around here, missus?" asked the applicant. "Well, we do need a man, replied the woman. "Do you want work?" "Yes, 'um." "Well, I'm looking for a want to do the chorac around the house man to do the chores around the house, always be polite, willing to work and never impudent." "Did you say you was a-jookin' for a hired man, missus?" asked the negro, "Yes; why do you ask?" "Well, it 'pears to me that a hired man ain't what you want. You want a husband."—Philadelphia Times.

A Columbus, O., banker once gave his wife a book of blank checks, all properly signed and ready for filling in. "You are welcome to use these as you see fit," he told her, "but I want you to write on the stub of each just what that check was used for, then when the book has been used up I will look over the stubs and see what disposition you have made of them." She handed him the book the other day, after using all the checks, and he began an inspection of the memoranda on the stubs. "Here is check 79 for \$75, marked 'church expenses." What church expenses are these? I have regulated the characteristic of larly paid the assessments," he said. "Oh," replied the wife, "that was for a new Easter bonnet."—Kansas City Star.

A Brooklyn minister was recently approached on the street by a young woman who inquired whether he were not Rey. Dr. Blank. "Yes," said the minister, who seemed at a loss to identify the young person. "Don't you remember me?" asked the girl, laughingly. "I am afraid I don't." said the good man, apologetically. "Will you not give me just a lit-tle hint?" "Well," continued the young woman, "I certainly think that you ough to remember me, even if it has been so long a time. Why, Dr. Blank, you bap-tized me here in Brooklyn, just before my parents moved West. You don't mean is say that you've forgotten me entirely?"-Argonaut.

Into the consulting-room of Sir Chopp ham Fyne, head of the famous surgica hospital in Splintshire, the attendant ad mitted the attractive young woman who had written "urgent" on her card. "And what is the matter with you?" said the great man. "I wish," she answered, "to become a nurse in this institution." The surgeon tapped a thoughtful tooth with his lancet. "First, one question. Have you had any previous experience?" She dazzled him with a reassuring smile. "Experience!" she cried. "I should think so. Two of my brothers play football, another has tried to cross the English Channel in an aeropiane of his own make, mother is a suffragette, and father keeps a motor-car."

Lord Palmerston expected work to be done well, but of mere peccadilloes he was tolerant. Some young gentle-men in the Foreign Office amused themselves by "shining" young ladies who lived on the other side of the street— that is, by catching the rays of the sun on a mirror and flashing them over

the way.

The father of the young ladies complained to Palmerston, who thereupon issued this minute:
"The Secretary of State desires that the gentlemen in this department will not cast disagreeable reflections on the ladies opposite."-London Chronicle.

Whitewashing the Tariff.

Wall Street Journal.

The problem of the high cost of living is still before us. The ridiculous Senate inquiry has continued its efforts to collect party material for the coming Congressional campaign. resentment that the taxpayers' money should be wasted in such foolery, the transparent effort to whitewash cerity of his friendship.

The old Continentals in their ragged
regimentals are still the favorite boys.

The old Constitution, with all of its

The old Constitution, with all of its checks and balances, is still intact, and still the best and most substantial thing of jarty loyalty have put him in the of its kind in all the world. No better position of defending the indefensible. still the best and most substantial thing of party loyalty have put him in the of its kind in all the world. No better American or better equipped man for the Presidency ever occupied the White House than William H. Taft. Corruption the transfer of the position of defending the indefensible. He cannot possibly suppose that the House than William H. Taft. Corruption the transfer of the position of defending the indefensible. erable taxation. His well-meant

New York Press The only thing a woman can enjoy more than making a man miserable about her is making herself miserable,

Even when a man knows a girl

just flirting with him he can act as if he had lost a bet on a horserace when she sends him away. A man always has a clearer conscience when he telegraphs a lie home about be-ing detained by business than when he telephones it.

The average man proposes to a girl with about the same calmness he would go to his execution, and it's pretty much

If a man plays a game of dominoes with the children he tries to give an impression downtown the next day it was game of poker at the club with a \$16

imit.

Just Holdin' On to the Plow. Christian Science Monitor.

The farmer, so they say, is getting the best of it; the farmer has the first chance; the farmer has the goods, and he makes the price that is the basis of all the other prices between the original producer and the ultimate consumer Phrough it all the farmer has make tained an absolutely dignified attitude He has denied nothing, admitted noth ing. But as the sun has become warm er and the soil has become drier and the chances of an early sowing have be come brighter, no amount of gossip of criticism regarding the high cost of liv ing and his possible or probable relation to it has caused him to remove his hands from the plow save to respond to the welcome noonday horn, between the sil very sunrise and golden sunset

But Can They Compete?

Springfield (Mass.) Union. suggestion that Massachusett The suggestion that Massachusett farmers observe Arbor Day by setting out apple trees in order that they may compete with the orchards of Oregon are Washington, is one that ought to be heeded. Successful apple growers of the Northwest say that the New England farms are capable of producing as fin a grade of apples as can be raised any where in the country, yet New Englan-is one of the principal markets for th apples grown in the West.

Indianapolis News.
Remember, too, that this is one of the best months in the year for following an invariable policy of no lending your umbrella.

Part of the Punishment.

Chicago Post.

But, then, no President can hope to the same four years in the White House without hearing from Chancellor Day.