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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1910.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE

The United States Supreme Court, which knows pretty well how to keep its own secrets, has not seen fit to inform the public why it ordered a reargument of the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases. In the lower courts both were decided against the trusts on ground that they had violated the Sherman anti-trust law, This much discussed act of Congress forbids combinations in restraint of trade The lower Federal courts held in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases that the act was meant to apply only to such combinations as had been formed mainly for the purpose of restraining trade, while a mere incidental stifling of competition would not necessarily be contrary to the law. The court believed, however, that the Standard Oll Company and the Tobacco Trust had used methods in building themselves up to their present mammoth proportions which showed plainly that their main purpose was to destroy their competitors. It was held, therefore, that they had violated the Sherman law and their dissolution was ordered. Naturally, the suits were appealed to the Supreme Court, and at one time a speedy decision was ex-Sound business noped that the matter would be ended one way or the other without excessive delay, since for them almost any definite conclusion would have been preferable to prolonged doubt. Now all such hopes must be abandoned. If the decision is reached in the course of another year it is as much as can

Opinions differ as to the reasons for the postponement, but there is ground for the belief that the appointment of Justice Durton and the leath of Justice Brewer altered the standing of the Supreme Court on the trust issue, which was similar to the one in the Northern Securities case. When the latter was decided four justices-Harlan, Brewer, McKenna and Day-stood for the Government, while Fuller, White and Holmes were against it. Justice Brewer's death thus left three of those judges on each side of the question, and if Mr. Lurton stood for the trusts and against the Government, as many strongly surmise, there must have been a majority for reversal of the lower court and the virtual annulment of the Sherman anti-trust act. To make so soon after Justice Brewer's death a decision of fundamental importance which could not have been made had he lived seemed hardly decent, perhans, and for that reason in all probability the reargument was ordered.

Further discussion is not likely to ter the views of any of the fr It is interposed, one may believe, more for the looks of the thing than for any other purpose. In the end the decision will be given by a divided court and there may even be a tie. "That will depend upon the man whom Mr Taft selects to succeed Justice Brewer. If he happens to be favorable to the trust view, there will perhaps be a majority of two judges for the reversal of the lower courts. If he stands with the Government, the Supreme Court will be evenly divided and the orders for the dissolution of Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust must be obeyed. One of the judges, Justice Moody, is debarred from sitting in these cases, since he was Attorney-General when the prosecutions were begun.

While conservative business is disappointed by the postponement of the decision, still it is not likely to do much harm. The capital of the country goes on consolidating very much as it would if the trust cases were not pending. Indeed the movement of consolidation has assumed tidal proportions and apparently nothing short of a convulsion of nature can

Should the Supreme Court confirm the order dissolving the Standard Oil Company, the most that could be expected to result from it would be a formal change in the organization of dianapolis. the monopoly. Its lawyers are ingenious enough to invent some new method of combination which the law has not foreseen and thus attack can be met by elusive devices forever. On the other hand, if the Supreme Court should reverse the order of the lower court, its decision would mean that the Sherman law cannot be enforced In other words, it would admit openly what every person conversant with

economic history knows to be true.

The importance of the Suprem-Court's final action will therefore largely consist in its effect upon the future course of the Government's law department. If it is against the trusts, no doubt the Attorney-General will feel obliged to go on in his vain pursuit of the impossible and will seek to dissolve the offending combi nations. Slain under one form, they will immediately reappear in another, but that will make no difference. The game must be played according to the If the decision is favorable to the trusts, then very likely the Sher- buried for good. man law will quietly drop out ofsight and the course of economic evo ution will be permitted to run smoothly on to its destined goal. What that goal may be, of course, it is impossi ble to predict, but clearly the failure to čestroy the trusts must be succeeded by unremitting efforts to regulate them for the public good. It is no just complaint against the trusts that they largely monopolize certain lines of business. Many thinkers teach that such businesses ought to be mo nopolized. The only real fault to be found with them is that they concentrate the benefits of monopoly. When some way has been found to distribute

against the trusts will be as completely hushed as the old clamor against machinery has been. The trust in fact is a highly improved economic machine.

> SQUARE DEAL FOR TAFT? It is not easy to believe that Roose-

velt would deny President Taft the 'square deal" by condemning his Administration at the behest of Taft's enemies, or would talk disparagingly of the President "behind his back." That is not Roosevelt's accustomed method, and when the American people think it over they will come to the conclusion that Roosevelt would do no such thing. Still, the reports that Roosevelt is displeased with the administration of Taft and has so declared himself are interesting, because the reports show that they are inspired from sources that have done their best to worm some hostile word out of the Colonel abroad, and now are put to their inventive resources.

The ex-President will not forget that he had critics and enemies during his Administration, even as hostile and malignant as Taft's. His own term was not a period of lovely peace, nor when he went abroad did he expect Taft to have a career sweetened continuously with roses and nectar Roosevelt was assailed, while President, as the dangerous foe of the people's constitutional liberty. His attacks on the beef trust were said to be ruinous to America's foreign meat trade, and his round-up of the corporations was declared radical and destructive. It will be remembered that Roosevelt was so indignant that he caused libel prosecutions to be started against several of his most vitriolic canal critics, and that in his Administration the expressions "muckraker' and "ugly word" started. His treatment of South American republics was declared outrageous, and his expansive policy in the Orient and of large Navy was set upon as dangerous to the well-being of the Nation.

So that the Colonel abroad would be conderfully surprised if the President had no critics and traducers. And it would be strange if he would deny the square deal to his own selected incum-bent of the Presidency. A declaration in support of Taft at some near time will be in the natural course of events.

WHERE IS THE WATER POWER TRUST?

Ex-Secretary Garfield echoes Pinchot's water-trust alarm, and repeats that National officialdom must save Western States by treating them as Feleral provinces, instead of as commonwealth co-equals of Eastern States. It makes no difference to Mr. Pinchot or Mr. Garfield that the sovereign people of the Nation have vested control of non-navigable waters in the state governments and have ordained this in the laws, or that the Western States, where the water powers are, have assumed complete authority over use of water and know best how to manage their domestic affairs.

Yet why this yellow-tinted noise about power trust in the West and none in the East? The country east of the Rocky Mountains has great water powers, too, yet the trust is said to be forming only on this Western slope. Must the rest of the United States be left to the mercy of the terrible water monopoly?

Truth is, this water trust cry is meant to justify the existence of Pinchot officialdom. There will be no monopoly in Western States, because the people of these commonwealths have tight hold through their ownership of unappropriated waters and their power of taxation.

The state is the sovereign owner of the right to use and appropriate non-navigable waters. This has always been the law and is so still. States of the East and Middle West have allowed appropriation of waters inder this system, yet we hear nothing there of a trust. This is a matter wholly beyond the lawful control of any Federal bureau, through any assertion of Federal riparian ownership. In the West riparian ownership of use of water does not belong to ownership of riparian land, but to the people of the state.

Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Garfield would better aid this Western country with Government bond issue for irrigation than with a swarm of officials who exist for pretense of conserving its streams against a trust. Whenever they can show the trust the Western people will deal with it more effectually than will the bureaus in the National Capital. They have laws and public sentiment and officials of their own, created for that very purpose And they will insist on controlling their water resources just as the older states have done and will continue to

MR. BRYAN BRINGS HOME HIS SILVER. Mr. Bryan, on coming home from a second tour abroad, has made anothe mistake, this time by reviving the silver fallacy. Five days before landing in New York, his fellow Democrats heard the old issue in a letter sent to them at their Jefferson feast in In-

The returning traveler declared high prices and enlarged supply of gold prove his quantitative theory of money and vindicate his 1896 issue. they rather show that his free coin age of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would have made prices far higherwould have sent them out of sightand that the country is lucky to have rejected his medicine, Bryan then insisted that the gold standard would make prices lower, yet now he says it has made them

higher. The Peerless One heretofore has so often succeeded in saying the wrong thing at the right time that his latest word about gold and silver and prices is quite in *keeping with his record. Once before, when he came home from abroad, he launched out for public ownership of railroads, and his party made things so warm for him that he was compelled to retract. Now again he revives the old silver controversy, which his party thought had been

Meanwhile his brethren try to convince the country that something is wrong because prices are too high and money is too cheap. Yet not many years ago they were howling with him that prices were too low and money was too dear, Evidently Mr. Bryan s not alone in his party in saying the wrong thing at the right time Most certainly he can find no valid vindication of his 1896 issue in high prices and enlarged gold supply. If It be true that abundance of gold has cheapened its purchasing power and caused prices to rise, then his cheap silver money would have started a terrific era of high prices-far higher

would have come of a sudden, immediately as the country went from the basis of gold prices to those of silver. money with a vengeance, cheaper than

the world ever expects to see. The Nebraskan claims to have been the original quantitative money man. Yet his opponents cited to him throughout the silver craze the quantitative doctrine. The country had passed through the greenback period and knew more about money quantity than did Mr. Bryan. And it knew that it did not wish its money inflated by vast quantities of cheap silver

Mr. Bryan would better let the silver issue rest in peace. His prophecies not only have failed to come true, but they have proved false. gold standard has not made prices cheaper, as he said it would, nor has the gold supply falled to meet the needs of exchange, as he predicted would be the case. Nor has the yelmetal oppressed farmers workingmen with low prices, as he prophesied.

short, while Mr. Bryan may be a peerless leader, he is not a peerless statesman nor a peerless prophet,

THE SENATE LEADERSHIP.

There is something besides satire in Mr. Dolliver's remark that the Senatorial leadership may presently "be laid away among the antiquated relics in the Smithsonian Institution." With the contemplated retirement of Aldrich. Hale and one or two other conspicuous managers, there will be a vacancy in the leadership which may possibly continue for a long time.

The ideal Senate would be composed of men of such pre-eminent ability that each would be capable of forming valuable opinions of his own on pub lic questions and desirous of expressing them. In such a situation noody could be a leader in the sense in which Mr. Aldrich has been. Men of large caliber would not submit to it. They would demand an effective voice in affairs and would compel others to yield them their proper place.

Theoretically, Rhode Island is not entitled to dominate the United States Senate. Every other state has the same right to control that she has and that right would become effective if they all selected for the Senate men s vigorous and able as Mr. Aldrich. Why do they not do it? Why should state like Michigan send to the Senate an ineffectual dummy like Burrows, or Oregon choose a Bourne, or New York a Depew? It is as if a person having an important lawsuit to try in court should select for his attorney the biggest empty-head he could find and pass by all the acute and learned lawyers who were eager to serve him.

SUBSIDY AND SLANDER,

A pitifully cheap and disreputable set of character assassins were those secured by the Merchant Marine League to assail and impugn the motives of all who opposed the subsidy graft. To the testimony of Penton, the insulting hireling of the league, has been added that of John M. Maxwell, who was the immediate predecessor of Penton as the editor of the official organ of the subsidy hunters. Maxwell's testimony, like Penton's, is absolutely devoid of any straightforevidence that would slightest degree corroborate or bol-ster up the wild charges which, by innuendo and inference and even by direct statement, they have made against the men who best understood the real objects of the ship subsidy

bill. There was a breezy, blatant, confident ring to the articles fathered by both Maxwell and Penton in their They misnamed American Flag. wrote freely of "professional merchant liars." They charged honest newspaper correspondents with "faking" and receiving money from "foreign ping bureaus" engaged in a "Washington boodle campaign." Maxwell asserted that the free ship clause of the Kusterman bill was offered by "foreign shipping organizations," and accused all opponents of the subsidy bill of participating in an alleged 'slimy graft." This campaign of slander, which the ship subsidy hunters have waged relentlessly for years. prior to the recent vicious attack on Representative Steenerson, had been permitted to proceed without rebuke except in the way of occasional newspaper comment. Cowards in all walks of life not infrequently mistake protracted immunity from punishment fully due them for fear on the part of the attacked.

PATTEN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States Government today begins an investigation of the coton situation with a view of determining the extent, if any, to which the manipulation of speculators is responsible for present high prices. As Mr. Patten is the most prominent figure in the cotton market at this time, it is believed that the fire of the investigators will be centered on him. A Washington, D. C., dispatch says that 25 per cent of the cotton mill operatives of America have been thrown out of employment by the alleged cotton pool; that "as the result of operations of this pool, prices have been advanced so largely in excess of normal that cotton manufacturers had greatly reduced their output, throwing out of employment upwards of 25 per cent of cotton mill operatives of United States, and thus diminished commerce in cotton goods.

The results of this investigation will be awaited with considerable interest, and the probe ought to go deep enough to show why the advance in formation secured by Mr. Patten and his associates on cotton, corn, wheat or any other great staple in which they speculate is invariably so much more accurate than that provided by the Government. According to a New York dispatch, the particular transaction on which the present inquiry will hinge is the purchase of 150,000 bales of cotton alleged to be held by the pool. This is not a large amount of cotton out of a total crop of anywhere from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales, and to produce the present unusual agitation in the market there must be other influences at work. Last Fall, when Patten was first re ported as buying cotton, he was quoted in the New York newspapers as saying that Secretary Wilson's cotton report was a "joke," and that the crop had been far overestimated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

On the strength of the Government figures, American manufacturers were slow to stock up, with the result that the greater portion of the abnormally small surplus was shipped out of the country before the public awoke to the fact that the Patten information on those benefits properly, the outcry than the present level-and the change cotton, as well as on wheat, was far ble visitor

superior to the United States Govern ment's. A short crop of any commod ity is naturally followed by high His scheme would have brought cheap | prices, and it also quite naturally presents opportunities for speculative manipulation that might not be attempted in a large crop. The present investigation should go far enough to determine why Mr. Patten is always right and the Government always wrong in its estimates. Early in the present year, when May corn was selling at 65 to 70 cents per bushel, Mr. Patten was reported as losing millions of dallars by selling short, and he again took the public into his confidence by stating that the corn crop was far in excess of the Government figures and that lower prices were inevitable. Since that time corn has

declined 14 cents per bushel. It is costing millions of dollars to maintain Secretary Wilson's bureau of misinformation, and a great many or Illinois. more millions are being lost be the public places dependence on these figures. The facts named would certainly seem to have a direct bearing on the present investigation.

"I knew it was not so, but Johnny Jones said it first," cries the sniveling urchin when caught in the act of circulating a little white lie. "I can-not tell who my informant was. I do not care to elaborate, and I merely published the statement for what it was worth," snivels the contemptible Maxwell when questioned by the Congressional investigating committee, which is honestly endeavoring to get at the starting point of the wild rumors started by these promoters of the ship subsidy scheme. Yet these journalistic prostitutes of the Maxwell-Penton type are not wholly to blame for the scandalous work in which they have been engaged. men "higher up," who supply the funds which have caused this muckraking, are the real offenders. They have not only purchased the services of lickspittles of the Maxwell-Pentor type, but under the plea of patriotism. they have added to their retinue a large number of honest men who have been misled into support of the subsidy bill in the belief that it was a patriotic measure. All of the efforts of this honest contingent, however, have been nullified by the expose When the ship subsidy clans view the flattened remains of their pet measure, after the conclusion of this investigation, they may recall that old verse:

No more 'midst driving clouds to soar again, Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart That winged the shaft that quivered in his heart.

'The keen his pangs, yet keener far to feel He'd nursed the pinion that impelled the steel.

That was very interesting news which the wandering Danville, Ill., stenographer sent her father from Naples. Regardless of its importance, however, it will be difficult for a fairminded public to determine which is the more reprehensible offense-the lady's inexcusable violation of Colonel Roosevelt's confidence or her asinine father's publication of portions of her letter. Enemies of Joseph Cannon, who also hails from Danville, will undoubtedly see in the action of "Judge" Love some reason for the majorities by which Uncle Joe has been repeatedly returned to Congress. Yet Danville may not have more fools than other cities simply because it has one fool who at the present time towers above all others who have succeeded in getting their name connected with that of Roosevelt. When it develops in the end that the lady did not know what she was talking about, or has been falsely reported, the importance of her communication will be better understood.

Spokane, Wash., has two attorneys at Washington, D. C., supporting the Dixon long-and-short-haul amendment to the Elkins bill. Spokane sees in this amendment a possible chance to secure something even better than the terminal rates for which it is fighting. If this amendment should pass a strict observance of the longand-short haul rule be required, Spokane would fully appreciate the pertinence of that expression "between the devil and the deep blue sea?" Helena, Missoula and Butte on the east would be jobbing right up to her doors, under better rates than Spokane would have; and from the west all the Coast ports which already have rates far below the railroad tariffs would be shipping heavily into Spokane territory, with Colfax, Pullman, Lewiston, Walla Walla and other points having a proportionate advantage. Spokane in its original rate case set in motion a force that has perpetually impaired its prestige as a jobbing center.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce transportation committee says that the establishment of steamboat service on the Columbia River above Celilo has caused a reduction of \$6 per ton in freight rates. Let us hope that a corresponding reduction will appear in the cost of operating the portage road at Celilo. If the portage road can be made to show a profit, or even to pay interest and expenses, the alleged saving of \$6 per ton on freight will become something more than a matter of bookkeeping. If the State of Oregon would put up money enough, the consumers of Idaho and Washington, who derive the greatest benefits from the Celilo portage road, would receive still greater reductions in freight rates. Eventually, however, these rates must be fixed on the cost of service and the fixed charges against the investment. Bv that method only can it be determined whether rates are too high or too low.

omet is all the more absurd when one hears that somebo : has been gazing through a telescope

One should remember, amid the forgetfulness of Roosevelt's enemies, that distance lends enchantment to

You may miss the comet, but expert observers say you can now see Venus with the naked eye. Seems appropri-

Goulds and Drexels have added their wealth together, which, after all, It is ten years since Uncle Sam's last

ensus, but one wouldn't think it from the age of the women folks. One of the two, Mr. Jeffries or Mr. Johnson, will think that comet a terri-

NO PINCHOT FADS IN CANADA. ericans Flee Thither for Cheap Land, Away From "Conservation."

Aberdeen World. The farmer of the Middle West has trekked westward to the Coast. He has found here wealth and opportunity in plenty, and resources in abundance. But he has not found a "poor man's country."

He has found land in the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys, for instance, held at a price of \$1000 or \$2000 an acre, and where prices were low he has found the land worthless without water. Or rative: if he visited the Walla Walla district or traveled north through all that wonderful Island Empire to Spokane he saw on all sides vast fields of waving grain, and he found that a "ranch," with its thousands of acres, was something quite different from the "farm" of Iowa

Money was to be made heremeseeker could see that-but he could also see that money in chunks was a first requisite. Conditions that standpoint. The Rev. Tobias Tomlinson, prevailed in Yakima prevailed, he the paster of the flock, presided over the found, in the Puyallup valley. And if he came on to the Harbor district and the Straits territory he found again the need of money.

Such land, the prospective settler has discovered, as could be bought cheaply in this Northwest, is locked tightly in forest reserves, or withdrawn by the Government for other purposes. Onethird of the total area of these three states of the North Pacific is not for development-it is reserved for posterfty.

So the Middle West homesceker has turned northward to Canada. In the nine years between 1900 and 1909 immigrants from the United States have ntered on 69,861 Canadian homesteads. Figured at 160 acres each—the figure that pertains in America-the United States has peopled 11,177,760 acres of Canadian lands. Why?

In the answer to that question can be found the hostility of the West to the conservation theories of Pinchot. The greatest influx of farmers to Canada has occurred during the past three years. Prior to that time it is reasonable to suppose that the dissatisded farmer of the Middle West had urned westward to the Northwest, had which was provoked by the vicious investigated this district thoroughly slanders of the paid muck-rakers. and had not found the conditions he sought. An American does not easily shake off his allegiance to his own country-not unless through necessity or surfeit-not unless he looks for opportunity, or like some Astor, seeks a chance to be that which he is not. Finding Government fences out here, denied access to resources, the farmer of the Middle West, and, if you please, of the Northwest, has northward in these past few years.

So, while we have been "conserving" to beat the band, out of our large charty, for the benefit of posterity, we have been losing a large amount of potential posterity. Canada hasn't thought so deeply on the subject as have Pinchot, Collier's Weekly and allied faddists, and has given more than s passing thought to present population and immediate development. Of course we quite understand the folly of Can ada's viewpoint, looked at from sublime heights of several thousand years hence, but we can't quite measure up to that standard of heavenly statesmanship; and the plebian idea of working today for the man of today make

a powerful appeal.

This whole question has some interest for the Harbor and Chehals County.

Development of logged-off lands and the increase of farming in this district are real needs. The men we had a right to depend on for that work ought to be here on the job, not in Canada.

This whole question holds, too, some interest for the East. The West is the granary of this Nation. The East lives off the lands of the West | We were wont to boast that the United States could "feed the world." We are not feeding the world now, but Canada, with the aid of the men we have so generously enabled her to procure, beginning to dream, and dream w beginning to dream, and dream with good warrant, of "feeding the world." It may be very well to be alarmed for posterity, but there are mouths to feed now and backs to be clothed. It might be an excellent idea to bring our alarms back to date.

Proper School Age.

Boston Globe.

The old question. "At what age should children enter school?" is being agitated in educational circles. Companionship and study are excellent dements in an education for the young when it is possible to have groups of children enter school at the same age. For example, if all the children in a neighborhood could begin attendance at the age of 6 or 7 or 8 years, then the companionship would have much to do with fostering a child's interest in the

one educator's advice that the parents should consult with the principal of the school in the district where they reside and have him examine the child for the purpose of deciding whether it is best to have him begin schooling is sensible. But it is far better to have a physician's opinion on this subject. There are too many children of a tender age ambitous to study who not the requisite physical health. Body-building is of more consequence than mental attainments in the beginning of a child's education

Locomotive That Runs Backward. Railway and Locomotive, Engineering. A rather curious development is seen in the latest type of locomotives on the Southern Pacific, which are run cab-first, the smoke-stack end bring-

ing up the rear.

Experience gained in operating these engines through tunnels and snow Snowsheds has proved the desirability of placing the engine crew where a better view of the track can be obtained. cordingly the new Southern Pacific the firebox first and the tender back of the smoke box. With a coal-burning locomotive such a plan would, of course, be impracticable, but no difficulty is anticipated when using oil as

In the new design, the cab is en-tered through side doorways, reached by suitable ladders. An unobstructed view of the track is obtained through This mistaking of Venus for the are conveniently arranged within easy reach of the engineman, wi the right-hand side when looking ahead.

> His Wife's Cigars. Baltimore American

"My wife broke me of the habit of "Why, I didn't know she objected to your smoking." "She doesn't."

"Then how came she to break you of the habit?" "She was great on saving, and she bought all my cigars."

Wants Real Sport. Atlanta Journal. Colonel Roosevelt is tired of his make-believe fighting wild game in Africa and rearns for the real sport in Washing-

Dayton News.

After two nice days of Spring, a dis agreeable day causes more a month of Winter.

PANIC AMONG TEXAS NEGROES Plan to Import African Beasts Starts Terrific Commotion.

Louisville Courier-Journal A report from Wallisville tells of a panic created among Texas negroes by the proposal of Representative Broussard, of Louislana, that Congress appropriate \$250,000 to import African big game | crowd of clergy, returning from some sor animals and turn them loose in the jungles of the Gulf States to allow them to multiply and furnish meat for the buck-ers of the Beef Trust.

Having implicit faith in the veracity of the correspondent, we quote his nar-

Double Bayou district, where, he says, the negroes have been worked up to a high pitch of excitement over the stories that have been told them by white visit-ors of the Government's alleged plan to put big wild game from Africa in the for- | ter.-Catholic Columbian. ests and swamps. While he was there a mass meeting was held in the rickety old negro church to discuss the matter. Two or three hundred negroes crowded into the little room and considered the impending disaster from every possible meeting. Somehow the belief is firmly grounded in the minds of the negroes that ex-President Roosevelt is the originator and chief promoter of the proposition to oring voracious African animais to this

'Breddern, dis am a powerful troublesome time wid which we are about to be oppress'd,' began the Rev. Tobias. We know not what moment shiploads ob hip-popot musses and other kinds of savage beasts of Africy may be turned loose on our shore to devour our little chillens and feas' on our sweet pertator patches. Maybe the hippopot'm ded down at High Island, an' Oh, Lodry! Oh! L-o-r-d-y! V my two chillens? interrupted a fat wom on a back seat as she rose and wad-

dled frantically out of the door. "The Rev. Tobias gazed intently at the audience over his black-rimmed spec-tacles in mild rebuke of the interrup-

"It am a strange thing what are bein' done, this here bringin' them beasts ob prey from Africy to Double Bayou, he 'Wharefore de whyness? tinued. asks you-all. Can any ob yo' answer? No! Tharefore, I say, wharefore de why-ness of bringin' dem air animals to Double Bayou? No mo' will we lib in

peace; no mo' will'—
"An old darky who was sitting upon
the front edge of the pulpit platform
jumped to his feet and, waving his arms at the preacher, made inquiry in a highpitched voice.

"'Brudder Tomlinson, what am dese hippopot'musses dat we hear so much hippopot'musses dat we hear so much about? Ef dey ain't no wusser dan dem razor-back shotes what gits in my garden I kin handle 'em hyself.' "The Rev. Tobias allowed his contemp-

tuous gaze to rest upon the braggart for a moment, and then said: 'Rastus Williams, I'se s'prised at you. Ob course, yo' can handle dem shotes what come f'om white folks' pastur'; I s'pect right now yo' got smoked bacon f'om offen dem shotes right in your house. But let me tell you, 'Rastus Williams, yo' would draip daid wid heart's disease if y' was to meet one of der hippopot'musses in de road or see or ob dem in yo' sweet pertater patch. tus Williams, do yo' know how big dem hippopot'musses is? Listen to me, breddern, an' I'll tell yo' about dem animais.
Yo' all hab seen dat big mule what Massa
Jackson dribes to de mail hack? Wall,
dat mule he makes do more than one leg ob a hippopot'mus. Fact! No more'n on

At the close of the preacher's account of the carnivorous nature and insatiable appetite of the hippopotamus-an animal that has lived upon the natives of Africa from time immemorial, dis-playing an especial fondness for bables was decided by resolution that the to loaf around the bayous should become e a branch of domestic science in

every household. NEW YORK PAYS DR. COOK BILL Engrossing of Resolutions Costs City

8275. New York Times. The Alderman voted to pay the \$275 for the engrossing of the resolutions presented by them to Dr. Frederick A. Cook on his return from Copenhagen Aiderman Johnson, the Fusion leader

protested that \$50 is the usual price for engrossing such resolutions.

"I can't see why the bill is so large," said he, "unless it includes the cost of the 'Rey to the city' which you in your wisdom gave to Cook."

Alderman Dowling "the Tammany Alderman Dowling, 'the Tammany leader, who introduced the resolution calling for the honoring of Cook by the

board, replied:
"If Cook buncoed us, he also buncoed
the King of Denmark," said he, "so he didn't do anything great by gold-brick-ing us. I don't know whether he dis-covered the Pole or not. It was said that he did, and we passed a resolu-tion giving him a set of engrossed resolutions. The cost to us of our experience is not to be compared with what it cost the King to pay for the

luncheon he gave Cook "Why would not this be a good time resurrect the resolution I introdu before this board some time ago call ing for our recognition of Lieutenant Peary as the real discoverer of the Pole?" asked Alderman Drescher, of Brownsville. He was suppressed and Alderman Waish, Tammany, who de-livered the oration at the reception

tendered to Cook, arose.

"There was no question when Cook got back here," said he, "but that the majority of the people believed he had reached the Pole. What more evidence has Peary presented than Cook did? You can pay your money and take your choice. I notice that they are very skittish in Washington about officially recognizing Peary.

Dalles Optimist.

The dread of "the bosses" by the reformers of Oregon can be seen in the law proposed by U'Ren for a new form of government for Oregon, whereby all of government for Gregon, whereby all of the county officials, practically all of the officials of the state, would be appointed by one man. Of course he would not be a boss. Bosses are only the product of a "machine." and no one would suspect a reformer of building up a machine. Mr. Bourne, for instance, is not a boss, has no machine, and he would be a splendid man to appoint the officials for all Oregon. What a day it would be for the U'Rens, the Schnabels, the Davies and the Hofers if Bourne could get firmly seated in the saddle as the giver out of all the Oregon political plums!

For a Bolter From the Primary.

Seattle Argus.
It is announced that A. V. Bouillon may be a candidate for the City Council at the first election under the new law, which provides for the election of nine Council-men-at-large. This will be a welcome bit of news to hundreds of Republicans who supported Bouillon recently at the pri-maries, and would like to express their opinion of the attitude which he took after the party to which he claim belong had declared against his candi-

> Socialism in Milwaukee. New York Independent.

The Catholic Church condemns Socialism. The strongest Catholic ward in Milwaukee is the Fourteenth, where fourfifths of the voters are Polish Catholics The ward was carried by the Socialist candidate for Mayor, although the Democratic candidate was a Catholic. Query: Are they good Catholics? Are they counted as Catholics in the census which gives that church 14,000,000 members?

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Wendell Phillips, according to the recent biography by Dr. Lorenzo Sears, was, on one occasion, lecturing in Ohio, and while on a railroad journey, going to keep one of his appointments, he met in the car a of convention. One of the ministers felt called upon to approach Mr. Phillips, and asked him: "Are you Mr. Phillips?" "I am, sir." "Are you trying to free the niggers?" "Yes, sir; I am an abolitionist." the correspondent, we quote his nartive:
"Sam Ward has returned from the Kentucky?" "Excuse me, are you a puble Bayou district, where, he says, he negroes have been worked up to a lo save souls from hell?" "Yes, sir; that's my business." "Well, why don't you go there?" The assailant hurried into the smoker amid a roar of unsanctified laugh.

> H. G. Wells, the novelist, tells a story of a gentleman next to whom he once sat at a public dinner. The conversation had turned upon one of his own books and Mr. Wells had said something to the effect that "were there no self-seekers the world would be a very Utopia." This neighbor promptly observed, "I maintain that all water used for drinking and culinary purposes should be boiled at least an hour." "You are a physician, I presume?" suggested the novelist, sir," was the unexpected reply, "I am in the coal line."-London Standard.

In a railroad office in West Philadelphia there is an old and trusted clerk of Celtic extraction, who keeps his associates in a constant state of good humor by an unending series witticisms, interspersed occasionally with "bulls" so glaring that even he himself has to join in the laugh that invariably follows such a "break" his part.

There was some trouble on the telephone one day recently, and Mike, as he is called among his friends, lost much of his usual good nature in his efforts to get the gist of a message that was being sent from another office. The man on the other end of the wire finally became exasperated and asked Mike if he was losing his hearing.

"I can hear you all right until you begin to talk," said Mike, "and then I understand a word you say."-Philadelphia Times.

A friend of the late Father Table said in Ellicott City:

"This fine poet and good man thought that class hatred was due to gnorance-that the rich knew too little of the poor, and vice versa.

"He once illustrated this ignorance with the story of a Methodist bishop's wife who addressed a meeting of slum nousewives on their home duties. The address made the home life seem all very fine and ideal, but one housewife voiced the opinion of the rest, perhaps, when she said to her neighbor, with & sniff: 'She's all right as far as goes; but

what I'd like to ask her is this: What does she do when her old bishop comes home pay night with his envelope empty and a fightin' jag on?" -- Minneapolis Journal.

Representative Nye, of Minnesota, has much of the wit of his lamented brother, Bill Nye. Himself a lawyer, Representative Nye said at a lawyer's banquet in Minneapolis: "Lawyers have grand reputations for energy and perseverance. A lad said

to his father one day:

"Father, do lawyers tell the truth?"

"Yes, my boy, the father answered,
Lawyers will do anything to win a case." .- St. Louis Globe Democrat.

. . . In Mayor Gaynor's early days on the bench a prisoner's counsel said, in the course of his speech: "Medical witnesses will testify that my unfortunate client is suffering from kleptomania, and, your honor, you know what that "Yes," said Judge Gaynor, "I do. It is a disease the people pay me to

thicago News Denver Boy an Inventor.

Denver News,
L. H. Le Claire, a Denver boy, who
has attracted considerable attention as a result of writing a play called "The Dream," has added additional laurels to his achievements by inventing a cattle-branding iron which promises to revolutionize the methods of branding

Le Claire is hardly of legal age, yet, his patent is declared to be a big provement over anything of the kind on the market. It operates with a ben-zine flame, with a forced draft from a pair of bellows, and is said to be a humane machine for branding cattle. Le Cicire lives at 2246 Stuart street. He will appear on the bill at a local theater shortly in his own playlet and during the performance he will introduce his patent.

Chicago University Aeroplane Club. Chicago Examiner.

The University Aeroplane Club, of the University of Chicago, was formally organized by 15 or 20 enthusiasts in Cobb Hall Wednesday. This will be followed by the planning and construction of a heavier-than-air machine. Professor Albert A. Michelson, instructor in physics, will co-operate with the students. He denies he will be a passenger on the maiden voyage. Harold Kayton is among the most enthusiastic students. Among the possibilities is the purchase of an acropiane. This gives the University of aeropiane. This gives the University of Chleago precedence over other Western institutions in aeronautical investigation.

Garnering the Gratitude.

New York Tribune. When it is all over it is a safe guess that the people will feel grateful to the Republican party for the house cleaning. ROOSEVELT ABROAD.

John H. Cradlebaugh in Bugene Register.
All is quiet on the Congo,
And the rhino and the bongo
Wish that Ted had left them long 'go.
And rejoice that he is gone.
Now the siatungas ramble
And the jungle "kidlets" gambol
On the verdant Afric lawn.

Now the Khedive in his harem, Just to "josh" his wives and scare 'Sounds the terrible alarm; "Ted will get you if you do;" Then their sandals swiftly patter As the ladies shrick and scatter. For it is no laughing matter— Not this Yankee hug-s-boo

Now the Pope is made uneasy and the Methodists are wheel Cause "the strengous and breezy"
Didn't visit each one first.
But our Ted just lets them squirm it
While both he and sonny Kermit
Just damphoolishness, they term it,
And they don't knew which is worst.

Every peasant says a "Pater,"
While Mt. Etna plugs its crater,
For it's clearly agin' "Nater"
That a Mt should outdo Ted.
While he's fete-ing shd is routing
And the populace is shouting.
The mountain stops its spouting
And crawls in its lava bed.

New King Edward's limbs are quaking And the Kaiser he's a-shaking.
And the kinglets are all aching.
And the whole politely vexed;
For he's worse than a volcane.
Is this mighty hunter Bwane,
And neither he nor they know
What the davil he'll do next.

Even here at home they fear him, 'Cause the bosses cannot steer him, So they're trying hard to queer him. But he's bad as Hanquo's ghost. Though he's strenuous and ripping, Still by holding hard and gripping. We can keep this side from tipping. When he hits the Eastern coast.