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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUG. 25, 1916.

IN QUEST OF TARIFF JUSTICE.

The President goes back to tariff revision, in order, he thinks, to satisfy popular clamor against spollation by the "protective" system. But the return will be vain. Clamor will not silenced until the Government shall quit the buncombe and the fal-lacy of pork-barrel tariff. Only way to abolish the spoils is to quit the protective tariff policy.

Tariff for revenue is the rational way. Duty tax should be collected on imported articles of general consumption and on luxuries of the rich and the well-to-do that would spread the burdens of taxation over the general mass of the citizenship, who any event must be expected to bear

Protective tariff confers special privileges and special benefits on the izens whom it favors-at expense of others. Any protective tariff does just that. Every one has done it and so does the one now in force. ew revision that President Taft has in mind will do it again. Any revi-sion that Beveridge and Cummins would advocate would perform the me feat and create dissatisfaction and disappointment.

Great many tariff revisionists in the East think raw products, like those produced in the South and the West, should come in "free," while manu-factured goods, like those made in the East, should be kept out with heavy duty. That was President Cleveland's iden. It split his party with Southern and Western insurgency. That idea will split any posupports tariff revision. demands low duty or free admission of wool, such as Oregon and Washingten produce, while clamoring for duty en manufactured woolen goods. Adjustment of tariff to conform

with "cost of production at home and abroad" is also chimerical. That cost is subject to many varying conditions Besides, opinions on the subject will be treconcilable. Also, differences between cost of production at home abroad will shift and vary continually. None of them is, or eve will be, a fixed quantity or a steady quantity for any length of time. Furthermore, new processes and ele-ments are continually entering into cost of manufacture; cost of materials rises p.d falls. Differences and disarties of many sorts make the new scheme of tariff revision a chimera Cost of production at home is so un-stable that tariff system cannot be based on it; cost abroad is equally uncertain and doubtless more so.

"Insurgent" revision goes at the job wrong. It professes to seek justice yet it turns away from where closest approximation to justice is. Its guiding principle yet remains absurdly tariff for protection. Its principle should be tariff for revenue

DO THEY OPPOSE TAFT?

reflections upon Mr. Roosevelt's relation to his party, the New York Times makes frequent reference to the "in-Of course nobody can use a word without assigning some meaning to it either vaguely or definitely. The Times is not very definite in its handling of the term "insurgent," upon the whole our learned contemporary seems to understand that it signifies an opponent of Mr. Taft. That is, a Republican opponent. Naturally a Democratic insurgent would mean something else, possibly an opally of Mr. Bryan in Nebraska. Upon reflection one cannot yield to the defi-nition which the Times affixes to "insurgent" the admiring homage which usually passes without question to the utterances of that distinguished Demcratic organ. As a rule the Repub lican insurgents are not opponents of Mr. Taft. Some of them have resented with acrid vigor a real or fancied effort on the part of the President's advisers to thrust them out of the party, but in no case have they taken a positive stand against his declared The worst they have done has been to try to modify rather radiy some of the proposals which Administration laid before Con-ss. It is inconceivable that this could be construed as opposition to Mr. Taft. Things have come to a protty pass if the performance by a member of Congress of his constitu-

been misled rather widely in its un-derstanding of the causes of insurgency. It says that the only solid basis of "opposition to Mr. Taft among progressive Republicans" is the tariff. This is equivalent to saying that in surgency implies opposition to the sident and that there is no other substantial reason for it than the tariff. How superficial such a view is may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Taft and the insurgents stand today on precisely the same ground so for as the tariff is concerned. Insurgency goes deeper than a mere de for proper reform in the tariff make an indefensible tariff law pos sible. These conditions make a great my other understrable things alble besides the tariff law and ac cordingly insurgency includes a large number of articles in its creed. Most of them are mainly of local interest,

however. The Times is correct in thinking that the demand for a scientific tariff tion. Agricultural land, timber is more widespread than any of the ranges, forests and many subdiv rest. But in Kansas insurgency takes the curious form of a revolt against Mr. Cannon and what he stands for. ing

In Iowa it expresses rather ferocious resentment for Mr. Wickersham's suggestion that Cummins and Dolliver are not genuine Republicans. In Ver are not genuine republicans. In Indiana insurgency seems to be pretty accurately summed up in loyalty to Mr. Beveridge and his fortunes. In Michigan it is a vague dissatisfaction with Mr. Burrows. It will be seen. therefore, that the Times needs to enlarge its idea of the meaning of a which is likely to cut an important figure in contemporary

OREGON'S LITTLE BOSSES.

Behind the war between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt on the one hand and the selfish gang of ntriguing New York machine politicians on the other is the direct primaries, Taft, Roosevelt and Hughes want a sane and reasonable primary law, like the Cobb bill. The bosses vant no primary and have so far defeated the movement in that direc-The Cobb bill, which combines recognition of party organization with the widest and freest possible participation in party affairs by the voters at large, would put the party machine out of business. Therefore

the bosses oppose it. So it is in Oregon. Any plan that looks to concerted party action and intelligent party direction has and will have the united opposition of the new school of bosses, all graduates of the old school of politics, like Bourne, the old school of politics, like Bourne, Hofer, Brownell and U'Ren. The di-rect primary that Roosevelt. Taft and Hughes demand in New York those great "leaders of the people" won't have in Oregon. The little bosses of Oregon are in opposition to Taft, Hughes and Roosevelt, just as the lit-tie bosses of New York oppose them, and for exactly the same reason.

They want to continue in business at the old stand.

The Oregon bosses don't want to build up party: they seek to destroy party, especially the Republican par-ty. Therefore they join hands with Democrats, Populists and Socialists everywhere in any plan to disrupt, demoralize and ruin the Republican party. Any effective plan of party organization through the direct primary, such as the Cobb bill proencounter their deterwill mined, united and everlasting hostility.

DEFINITIONS OF CONSERVATION.

Before discussing any subject it is well to find out just what the term in question means. When inquiry is made, varieties of meaning and of usage appear. Here is a case in point: If the dictionary is consulted it seems that conservation may mean either (1) Preserving, guarding and protecting, or (2) the keeping in an entire unbroken state. Through all its derivatives and in quotations, the double significance appears. There is yet a third meaning given, and that is "official care or keeping and supervision." So one sees how easy it is for both Secretary Ballinger and ex-Chief Forester Pinchot to uphold "conservation." Both are honest, both are convinced of the absolute neces-sity of conservation by the Nation of the natural resources in forests, coal lands, water powers. Yet, translate each man's views into action, call on either to formulate his policy and prepare rules for its observance, and see how they diverge.

Mr. Pinchot has, doubtless, inspired

his former chief with his own reading of the term. Permeating and coloring their every utterance is the-dogma that the aim and essence of conserva-tion is "keeping in an entire state" natural resources of the Nation, and this for the special benefit of generations yet to come. Now one word yet is to be defined. It is "entire" that is untouched, undimin-The duty, then, of this genished. eration by this reading is so to hold possession of the forests that the next may take over the limited ownership

intact Yet there is no such thing as a next generation. The people pass one by one, and as each passes his place The present generation, pacing this earth today, has its own duties, first of all to the brothers and sisters of today. It is we who have wnership in and rights over the National possessions, as well as duties for their "conservation." There never has been nor can there be a line drawn between one generation and another on which a trust theory of one for the next might be built. is the analogy that of holders of a lease" on all the properties of the Nation. In that case demand might properly be made that those properties be held intact and so passed on when the term of the lease ceased. "Reasonable wear and tear" is the reservation, and the only one, for the cholder's benefit. Subject to that only he must give up possession as he received it. If forests pass into the leascholder's temporary control, his enjoyment of them must be truly limenjoyment of them must be truly amited; he must beware of so using as
to detract from the value when his
term is up. Cutting of the timber to
the extent of absolute necessity to
prevent rotting or protect from fire
would be within the leaseholder's
rights, but no more. The imaginary
future generation would have the
freeholder's rights as against the presfreeholder's rights as against the pres ent leaseholder generation, and could claim "conservation" in the second

But there is another and a sounder analogy. The present generation owners of the National resources able to dispose of them, protest who may, stand in possession, truly, but yet know that their sons shall inherit their estates. Their first duty is to develop, the second, which they may may not assume, is to conserve. The forests of the Nation are owned by the American people of today en

Let us carry the question one step orther: Shall this development be by the combined and organized forces the Nation, or through the individuals compound it? Ever since its foundation the individual has claimed and by law has been accorded his right to his segregated portion of the National estate, Donation laws, home-stead laws, timber and stone acts, all chedules. It demands the extensive bear witness to this fact. Lest injus-addiscations of the conditions which tice be done by one citizen to another. conditions have been stated by which the pioneer's purpose to claim his fraction of the Nation's land shall be made clear, and his fulfillment of his contract with his fellows to do his part to subdue the land and turn it to use be proved. It is not disputed that such conditions may justly vary with the class of property in question. Agricultural land, timber land, of each class, demand varying treatment. The present rights of the

community so that it may not

suffer from the acts of the individual

may need to be safeguarded.

Here is one last point: This indi-vidual claimant whose rights need. at this time, to be specially upheld, is a citizen of some state in this Union. When once his ownership in his claim is perfected and title passes from the Nation to the individual, then the jurisdiction of the state over him in respect of all property, of whatever class, he owns, comes into play. What that involves, as Kipling

says, is another story.

The decent and well-disposed man recognizes that, while using the prop-erty that he owns, he should in that use avoid extravagance and waste. He admits in his soul that it is his only to use, but that right is his, he be-lieves, to its reasonable limit. He knows, also, or at any rate he believes. that others will succeed him in sim-liar use when he has passed behind the curtain. Therefore, to preserve, to guard, to protect, will be his care. To that extent "conservation" will be the standing motto of his life.

TAXING PORTLAND FOR BOADS. Certain parts of Clackamas and Washington Countles wish Portland taxpayers to build them roads; therefore they "initiate bills" to annex their districts to Multnomah. But they ought to know that Portland has more than it can do already, paying taxes to build roads within the present boundaries of this county.

Great deal of road building in

Multnomah is yet undone. County authorities are getting to it fast as funds and machinery can work. funds and machinery can work. Doubling or trebling the size of the county cannot make road building go forward any faster. That will only delay road work in outlying parts of present Multnomah that are justly entitled to next service.

Besides, Portland property owners who pay the great bulk of the road tax should be taken into considera-This is not a matter of interest solely to residents of the parcels of may and Washington Counties. Cost of transcribing the records of Clackamas and Washington for Multnomah would reach a prodigious sum many tens of thousands of dollars. Moreover, the changes would practi-cally obliterate the political power of the two neighboring counties in the Legislature.

These county questions, like those in other parts of the state, are proper for legislative attention subjects There they can receive the discussion and the consideration they deserve. None of the county measures submitted by initiative is a proper one for "direct legislation." All should be voted down.

GALLAGHER'S PRAYERS

The politician out of a job who shot Mayor Gaynor must be a singularly vain individual. There is a story that he has been praying for the eminent official whom he tried to murder, and that he flatters himself a good deal over the probable success of his intercessions. "If the prayer of the sinner is heard," he has remarked, "God in his goodness has heard my prayer," and will probably heal the

The conceit of a person like Gallagher in supposing that he can alter the purposes of the Almighty is dis-tasteful to a sane mind. Of course if his prayers are powerful enough to cure the Mayor, they are also powe ful enough to kill him should Gallagher's disposition happen to change

It is marvelous that a man should remain in this age of the world who fancies that he has the resources of the Creator under his personal control and can direct them as he sees proper. The thought is very insistent that if the red-handed Gallagher has any influence at the throne of grace he will do well to use it in his own behalf. The chances are that he needs intercession a great deal more than Judge Gaynor does.

BRITAIN'S COLONIAL NAVIES.

sailed from Portsmouth, England for Esquimalt. The Rainbow is a secondclass cruiser of 3600 tons displace-ment and not enough fighting equipment to make her a very formidable antagonist for anything much heavier than a Puget Sound tugboat. While the transaction in some respects resembles that of the big brother who sells his bladeless knife to the little fellow for money to apply on the pur-chase of one that will cut something. Canada is so loyal that she will hardly begrudge the money. This transac tion is a beginning of a movement to have all of the British colonies come to the rescue of the mother country by maintaining auxiliary navies which in time of war would of course fight inder the banner and direction of Great Britain.

The necessity for a plan of this kind was never more urgently shown than in a "scare" article from the pen of Mr. Harold Fraser Wyatt in the Au-gust number of the Nineteenth Contury. Touching on the particular field in which the Rainbow will operate, Mr. Wyatt says that "From the China station to Vancouver, some 5000 miles, and from Vancouver down to Cape Horn, a distance of 7000 miles, our commerce is allowed no miles, our commerce in protection at all." The cause for this alarm on the part of Mr. Wyatt is the unparalleled activity in German naval yards. England, being almost totally dependent on lands beyond the for her dally bread, is obliged to keep these marine highways open for her ships; so Mr. Wyatt fears that, in the event of war with Germany, his coun try, would be starved into humiliating submission in short order unless

some hurry-up orders are placed for a big fleet of war ships. The colonial navies, as proposed for Canada, Australia and other colonies, would seem to offer some hope for safety when the swift German cruisers start to combing the seven seas in search of bread and beef for the brawn of old England; but Mr. Hyatt a more elaborate programme outlined. He is out for naval protection in wholesale quantities, and demands that 18 protected cruisers, instead of the five ordered, be laid down for 1910-11 and 18 each succeeding year. As a precaution against war prices for the foodstuffs already on hand, he further demands that Parliament enact a law providing that the moment hostilities begin with any tion, all food then in the United Kingdom shall become automatically the property of the government at pre-valling market rates.

Nothing more sensational or alarm ing has been printed on this subject, which has for months been a nightnare to Great Britain, for Mr. Wyatt is specific in his statements. He shows

that of 39 armored cruisers, all but four, which are on the China station have been assigned to European waters, and of 74 protected cruisers there are only twenty-three in waters outside of Europe, thus leaving the great trade routes of the world over which Great Britain must carry her supplies, with scarcely any protection whatever. The most serious feature of this rather alarming situation is that the present building programme of the nation is up to the limit of funds that can be squeezed out of the British taxpayer. If Great Britain moves her ships from the European station she leaves an opening in a vulperable part. If she leaves her for eign trade in jeopardy, her supplies will be cut off. There are great pos-sibilities for John Bull soon to have a practical demonstration of what it means to be between the devil and the deep blue sea.

It might have been only a coincidence, but as soon as James A. Patten returned from Europe and announced that wheat was so scarce that we mus begin looking for a substitute to take its place there was a slump in the market, and for the first time in several weeks the price fell below \$1 per bushel. The world's consumption of wheat is rapidly increasing, but it is Equally true that the increase in yield has thus far kept pace with the increased demand and does not give promise of coming to a standstill. The prosperity of the wheat consumers of the world will have much to do with regulating prices. Corn, cats, rye and barley are all used for food when the poverty of the people prevents the use of wheat, and in many lands potatoes and other "roots" are used in in-creased quantities when wheat ad-vances beyond a normal figure. conditions are not unfavorable to higher prices for wheat. but, with a considerable carry-over from last year's big crop, it is still early for any uneasiness lest there be an insufficient amount to go round.

. The retirement of Mr. Brownell from the race for Senator in Clacks-County for reasons vaguely given opens inquiry as to the real cause of his sudden abandonment of a long cherished and more or less honorable ambition to go to Salem Though perhaps it is just as again. well that the public never know the reason and let it go at that. It isn't prudent to let the "dear people" know too much about some of these selfnamed apostles. Yet it is conforting to feel that Brownell's heart still beats true to the cause he so nobly espoused on the stump up to the time he met the fatal "obstacle" some one Interposed to his further progress But who put it there? And why? We really can't repress a yearning desire for more light.

People who do not believe in luck," either good or bad, are invited to ponder over the calamities which have befallen the Breedlove family at White Salmon. First one son splits his knee with an axe then chops his toes off. Presently another sprains his ankle. Now the father narrowly escapes death from a falling tree. Almost all great men a falling tree. Almost all great men have believed in luck. Among great captains of industry it is a maxim to shun the unlucky. Sylla sacrificed to Fortune as the most powerful of the gods. Perhaps it is just as well not to despise her too openly.

It is hoped that Anderson Love the man of 83 years who has walked almost 2000 miles to visit his grandson at Roseburg, will receive a welcome warm enough to hlm for his remarkable feat. grandson enjoys vigorous health and great power of endurance, he knows now where those blessings came from and ought to be correspondingly grateful to his ancestor.

The tube skirt, which will be all the rage this Fall, cannot differ much from a pair of trousers with one leg instead of two. The garment will no The cruiser Rainbow, purchased by canada from Great Britian to form the nucleus of a Canadian navy, has wherein will its modesty excel that of the male attire which it imitates? Will women ever gain the courage frankly to don the clothing many of them enviously pattern after?

Since the great European prelates have taken to preaching against the new fashion in women's dress its success is assured. An outlandish gown or bonnet is loved by our fair sisters for its own sake, but when besides being ugly they are told authoritative-It is wicked, then they die oner than renounce it.

Portland has reason to plume her-self not only on the \$2,000,000 building permits so far this month, but also on the fact that most of the money expended in the construction is Portland money.

In the good time coming, a long

way off, there will be no surface cars and no fender problem. Until then let humanity carry more insurance and dodge the swift-coming vehicle of destruction. When Rome denounces prevailing feminine fashions it simply provokes more insurgency. The right to direct spiritual matters does not include

matters sartorial. If ever they go at the tariff in earnest on a scientific basis and pursue it to the logical end, there won't be ugh protection left to hold an in-

Barring the trusts, the whole country is with President Taft in his declaration that extortionate profits are to be tolerated no longer.

Three hundred carloads of peaches going east from the Yakima Valley should make Delaware and Michigan take a look at the map, While there was no referee to make

an official decision, it still is evident that Vice-President Sherman hit be-It is noticeable that most of the automobile speeders have other men's wives with them. Perhaps their own

Just before the show begins, visit the menagerie and see the lien and the kangaree play gelf on the lynx.

There is only one region that has

in polite circles. All the clowns are not in the circus but many of the best are there.

Settlers in Reserves Are Harassed and Simply Devoted Himself to the Inter-Worried With Red Tape.

Irrigon Irrigator The hegira to the farm lands of Alorta, brought about by "Pinchoservatism," has been the ruin of very many who ought to have secured good home in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. By spending large sums in advertising, seuring seductive agents, by devious and not always fair and truthful methods, much land was sold to these immigrants, and they spent much money it ilding homes and in fencing, plowing and putting in crops, or rather in seed ing the ground to wheat and other cereals, for the harvest time has passed, and they had no crops worth nentioning.

And now many of the disappointed and distillusioned ones are turning their eyes towards their own deserted ountry, wiser, but poorer.

We cannot but feel sorry for these unfortunate ones, and yet we do not much blame them. They would have preferred to remain in their own country, but "Pinchoservatism" has had us bottled up. They saw the best everything in the way of land for the homebuilders was to be retained for future generations, that yards and yards-miles and miles-of red tape had to be unwound before a mar ould get a homestead in the reservations, reservations called forest reserves, but containing much of best agricultural land in the states

And even when the red tape was ut raveled, the homestead entry made, the home built-then came the hired man of the Pinchot regime and made life miserable for the settler. Petty ficialdom is never so happy as when running a settler's cow off the reser vation, forbidding him to cut a log for building purposes, overseeing the chopping of his firewood-harassing him in every possible way.

These hirelings, egged on by the higher-ups, think it their duty to save everything from the grass to the juni pers for future generations, their motto being "tohellwith the settler, ought to be glad if we let him live."

Perhaps a better day is coming. We do not much care whether it comes under the name of Taftism, insur gency, Democracy or Republicanism What the West wants is a broad and honest allotment of the agricultural lands of the Northwest to the incoming homeseekers. We do not want them longer turned Canadawards, but kept at home-for their own good, for our good, for the good of the coun-

We of the West have had enough of this "Pinchoservatism." We are nau-scated with it, and we will turn to any man, any set of men, any party that will free us from the un-American'sm of these petty tyrants, these enemies of the West.

WHERE LANGUAGE FAILS. Times When Finest Line of Profanity Does Not Satisfy. New York World.

An excitable New York man, gaselin ing through his native Virginia, offered \$1000 for a new cussword to express his emotions when his machine balked. He was disappointed. He must so remain.

For one dowered with Saxon speech to crave aid in expletive is like seeking coals in Newcastie. What surcease of his muted sorrow can Germany offer, where "Thunderweather!" and "Potsthousand!" are blasphemy supreme; or France, with its "sacred Blue!" and "Name of a Pipe!" or Turwhere you murmur "Destiny!" a wheel breaks; or Italy, where

when a wheel breaks; or Italy, where a too-deliberate donkey is invited to "put one foot before the other"; or Spain, where one may bid a persistent beggar "Go in peace, little brother?" Eloquence of expression Northern races may indeed study in warmer climes. When a Latin says "Caramba!" or "Diavolo!" it "ain't so much wot 'e says as the nawsty way 'e says it." as the British sailor explained when charged with assault. But for extenthe British sallor explained when charged with assault. But for extensive and intensive "cussing out" a Colorado mule conductor, a Pennsylvania section boss or a New York stevedore can face the world unashamed.

Such experts would tell Mr. Newman

that language is at best inadequate. It always has been. It must always be so. He who seeks to wreak his full thought upon expression pursues a fe-vered vision. It will never be done.

Impossible Confilet.

Impossible Conflict.

New York Evening Post, Indpt.
There is naturally some amusement at the mischance which befell Colonel Roosevelt yesterday, at the hands of the Republican state committee. What will King Haakon say? What will Emperor William think? Barnes and Woodruff have apparently shown themselves of sterner stuff than any of the potentates of Europe. And there is certainly ground for sardonic comment on the contrast between the way in which the Ropublican machine now openly defies Roosevelt, and its former fashion of meekly obeving his orders when he had the power of life and death—that is, of patronage—over its members. But the comic aspects of the affair at once disappear when we begin to ask what it really means for the Republican party in this state. Nothing could well be more dramatic or critical than this sudden revelation that it is forn in two, that the men in control of the organization are in an ugly and fighting temper, and would rather see the whole campalgn wrecked and the party beaten in New York and throughout the whole country than surrender one lots of their local power. Yesterday's proceedings make it clear that the conflict is irrepressible. From now to the day of the convention there will be an open fight in the party; it may even go on to the very hour of election. may even go on to the very hour of

Rome Will Howl for This.

New York World, Dem.

New York takes no more kindly to the bossism of an ex-President than to that of a President in office. For the third time in a little more than six weeks representatives of Mr. Rooseveit's party in this state bave ignored him retected his advice and discheved. veit's party in this state have ignored him, rejected his advice and disobeyed his orders. . Contumacy such as this will impress many people as shocking in the extreme. It is contrary to every precept of the uprearious Rooseveit following. It is in conflict with the personal ideas which have so long controlled that worshipful and masterful circle. Wherever a few of the elect are gathered together today we shall see blanched faces and tightening fisis. If Rome does not how! for this, then of a truth the oracles and the portents are all away.

Raising Chickens. Dallas News.

It has come to pess that 50 cents' worth of chicken feed a week will support a two-bit hen and help her lay three 5-cent eggs.

Cleveland Plain Desler.
"Is he fond of outdoor sports?"
"Yes. His wife complains that
even invites them home to dinner."

HOW THE WEST IS BOTTLED IP HOW MAYOR GAYNOR DID IT

cats of the People.

Indianapolis Star.

The change of opinion about Mayor Gaynor is sincere and not mere courtesy growing out of the murderous assault upon him; evidence of the reversed attitude has been manifest for some time and this attack has merely given it opportunity for expression. But how did this man bring about such a change within the short seven months that he has served as Mayor. The answer is simple: He devoted himself to the interests of the people without regard to party or faction. This took courage, for it meant the antagonizing of powerful men and interests in his own party and out; yet he went serencely on attending strictly to the business of being Mayor and of administering affairs for the public good to the best of his ability, which is not small. He undertook to check abuses wherever he found them, to lessen extravagance, to put an end to municipal graft to improve police concesen extravagance, to put an end t nunicipal graft, to improve palice con-ditions, to give the city clean, honest government. He spent no time in building up a personal "machine" or in intriguing for future political advancement. He simply worked at being Mayer, yet by his course he has won more popular favor than he could possibly have attained by any other

FLYING OVER THE FRONTIERS

Germany Stirred Up Over the Antics of

Berlin Dispatch to Chicago News.
Whether aeronauts have a right to fiy across international frontiers is becoming a delicate question in Europe. How sensitive sentiment in Germany has become on the subject is shown by the published comments on the recent aeroplane flights in Eastern France, where the aviator Legagneux crossed the frontier near Mets. In the opinion of a considerable section of the German press the feat was an offense against press the feat was an offense against international good manners, if not ac-tually a trespass against the frontier regulations. Hence the trans demand

regulations. Hence the traits demand is raised that the government prevent the recurrence of such performances.

The statement of the French General Manoury that he would be able oy means of an aeroplane to recompiter effectively within 500 yards of the German frontier has added to the ill feelman frontier has added to the in-ing. A number of newspapers fein in suggesting that "the next time French gentlemen undertake reconnoissance tours over the frontier they may be hauled down out of the air by German bullets." The whole question, it is rec-cented here, must soon be made the subject of international regulation.

. How Fabrics Got Their Names

Calico comes from Calicut, India. Satin came from Zaytown, China Serge is named after Xerge, Spai Mosul, which is in Asia, is the name ake of muslin.
The ancient City of Damascus is re

sponsible for damask.

Cambrio got its name from Cambria and gauze from Gaza.

Taffeta is named after a Bagdad street where the material was at one time sold.

Alpaca derives its name from the Peruvian animal from whose wool it wa

made.
Cashmere was originally made in Thibet, in the Vale of Cashmere, where sheep growing a specially fine grade of wool grazed.
Thomas Blanket, a celebrated clothier, who is said to have introduced wool into England in the 14th century, is responsible for the name of our bed covering.

One-Sentence Sermons.

It is always safe to learn, even from ur enemies: seldom safe to instruct, ven our friends.—Colton. Only he who lives a life of his own an help the lives of other men.—

Talents are nurtured best in solitude, But character on life's tempestuous sea —Goethe. They are never alone that are accom -Sir Philip

Sidney.

I am not sure but that we are more in need of those who can talk about religion than those who can preach about it -James Stalker.

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him.—Lowell.
Carve the face within, not dress it from without. For whoever would be Carve the face within, no from without For whoever fairer, illumination must begin in t soul: the face catches the glow only from that side.—W. C. Gannett.

If Mr. Roosevelt Disapproves? New York Press, Rep.

New York Press, Rep.

Not who is temporary chairman or who is permanent chairman will count, but what comes forth from the convention as a ticket and a platform. If, for example, it is a ticket such as Colonel Roosevelt knows must be nominated to be elected, Republicans as a whole could feel disposed to support it. And, of course, as a delegate to the convention, Mr. Roosevelt can say just as much and say it just as strongly, as as much and say it just as strongly, as if he were either temporary or perma nent chairman, or both together. If, of the other hand, it is a ticket such a Mr. Rossveit could not recommend to the delegates or afterward indorse to the voters of his party—wall, it would not be worth while to print the names of the candidates upon the ballots.

Ought to Have Followed Root's Advice. New York Sun, Ind. Rep.

On three occasions since his Napole-nic return Colonel Rossevelt has bought to influence political developents, and on each occasion his wishe have been set at naught. He must now appreciate the wisdom of Elihu Root, who advised bim to make an announcement on his arrival in New York that he would not express any political views for at least 50 days. It is proper to observe that the period of abelention originally urged upon Cólonel Roosevelt by the gentleman whom he has good reasons for regarding as the most sagacious of counselors—the period of abstention twice violated, as above, by the irrepressible beneficiary of Mr. Root's sage advice—has now exhave been set at naught. He must nov of Mr. Root's sage advice-has now ex-

When the Election Was On-Kansas City Star.

The election returns move Walt Mason to sing: "The clarion note is full of rags, the slogan shorts no more; we all have heard the 'final word' till we are sick and sore. The hewgag and the timbrel, the toesin, the appeal, are haled away against the day when liberty shall yip and yell and whoop and sigh and moan, then we'll unbale our kit and sail into the fray aione. Put the mothballs o'er the toesin, soak the pibroch in the sink, the day is done, the fight is won; let's go and take a the fight is won; let's go and take a

Unmusical T. R.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times.
Colonel Roosevelt's visit to a miner's nouse daveloped the fact that he can't play the pinno. Another instrument has never attempted to play is the

That "Little Group of Men." Kansas City Star.

"The little group of men" to which Senator Aidrich refers contemptionsly has a majority of about 25,000 in the Republican party in Kansus.

Baltimore Evening Sun.
In Oklahoma they now say, "It cany as taking land from Indians." "It's as

Life's Sunny Side

"Now that the Democrats are crowing over their prospects of winning the Congressional election." said Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, the other day, "I am reminded of what good old like Hill, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House, used to say on the eve of an election. Ike was a Democrat through and through, but he was a

philosophical Democrat.
"When anybody asked him how he when anybody asked him now he thought the vote would go he would invariably reply:

"By gosh! I think we've got 'em, if they don't buy us off,"—Popular Maga-

zine.

"Tom, I've worked pretty hard for quite a while new and have done very well, so I have decided to retire and turn the business over to you. What do

turn the business over.

you say?"

The young man pondered the situation gravely. Then a bright idea seemed to strike him.

"I say, dad," he suggested, "how would it do for you to work a few years longer and then the two of us retire together?"—London Tid-Bits.

Fred, aged 3, had been a naughty boy and his mother had punished him. He felt very much hurt and complained to his auntle about his mamma's spanking him. Auntle said, "It is not you that mamma spanks, but a little devil inside of you who makes you do naughty things." After sitting very still for five minutes he said, "It beats all, how it hurts me when that devil gets spanked."—Delineator.

William H. Crane, the actor, says he first learned what true love is by accidentally overhearing a brief conversation between a young man and a very pretty girl.
"And you're sure you love me?" said

"Love you?" echoed the young fellow. "Why, darling, while I was bidding you goodby on the perch last night your dog bit a piece out of the calf of my leg, and I never noticed it till I got home.
Judge.

Senator Penrose, Senator Aldrich and others were chatting together on one of the last nights of the recent Con-gress. Senator Penrose was telling of his Summer vacations spent in the oper and how he benefited so much by the simple life. The subject of the conver-sation drifted to worldly matters. Mr. Aldrich said with great solem-"Well, gentlemen, have no

drunk whisky, played cards for money or sttended a horse race in 17 years." "My gracious," exclaimed Senator Penrose, admiringly, "I wish I could say that." say that."
"Why don't you?" seriously inquired
Senator Oliver, who joined the party as
the story was told, "Aldrich did."
Philadelphia Times.

"The late Bishop Hare," said a Sloux Falls physician, "used very reasonably to impute skepticism to misunderstand-

ing. . "He only told me about a Philadelphia business man of skeptical tendencies who said to him: "My dear Mr. Hare, I do not refuse

any dear art. Hare, I all not tell as to believe in the story of the ark. I can accept the ark's enormous size, its odd shape and the vast number of animals it contained. But when I am asked, my dear doctor, to believe that the children of Israel carried this unwieldy thing for 40 years in the wilderness—well there. I'm bound to say, my faith breaks down."—Detroit Free Press.

ORTHODOXY OF THE KAISER. Ernst Hacckel Finds It a Hindrance to Progress of Free Thought.

Progress of Free Thought.

New York Evening Post.

Ernst Hackel, now in his 77th year, was present at the recent meeting in Jens of the Deutsche Monistenbund, where he expressed his opinion of the Kalser. "We must not forget," he said in his address, "what great disadvantages result to the progress of free thought and a consistent interpretation of nature from the influential personality of our much-admired Emperor. I allty of our much-admired Emperor. I am far from undervaluing his extraordinary gifts and his many-sided knowledge. But the personal religious conviction of the Kaiser is specifically dogmatic, and his strong accentuation of controlled Company of the c of orthodox Christianity must deter many from expressing an adverse opinion."

Speaking of his book, "The Riddle of the Universe," of which, perhaps, more copies have been sold in the last decade than of any other German publication schel said that a sequel to it would soon appear, containing selections from the more than 10,000 letters written to the more than 10,000 letters written to him concerning that book. Most of these letters, he said, were written by teachers, physicians, engineers and naturalists. Among them were some from teachers in Prussian schools, who expressed their full agreement with his views, but begged him not to mention their names, lest they lost their chances of promotion. Among the most in-teresting contributions, he added, were those from women who are interested in natural science. These, he said, "show us that womon in this case, as in many others, often think more lucidly and recognize the truth more easily than educated men, who are likely to be hampered by wrong notions in-stilled into them in the educational in-

Is Roosevelt an Insurgent? Brooklyn Eagle, Indpt. Dem.

Brooklyn Eagle, Indpt. Dem.
For the Republicans nothing more unfortunate could well have happened. Without a doubt Mr. Roosevelt is incensed. If not, his temperament must have undergone a change. He needs no infusion of fighting blood, and he is not the man to take a blow without an effort to return it. What he means by saying he is going to the 'state convention can be understood even by those who are not good at guessing. He will there take up the gauntlet thrown down yesterday and—fight it out.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt is Nationally an insurgent is not yet known, except by himself, plus perhaps some close friends. Of course, Mr. Sherman may know more than has been told in print. In any event, he has added to the list of reasons for supposing that the ex-President proposes to line up with the critics of the Administration, in indovsement of which not a word has been said at Oyster Bay. As already noted, Mr. Roosevelt asks for a progressive platform for this state. Less than this for other commonwealths be is hardly likely to demand.

The Dyspeptic's Rick.

The Dyspeptic's Rick.

"Alice, you're a good little wife, I know, and you can cook to beat the band; but you don't get the kind of dyspepsia tablets my mother used to

Before and After. Judge.
But now
he goes
straight home
silke this
and stays
there, you
can het.
He's had
to learn
a thing
or two
he never
will This is the way that he went home before
he took
wife.
He was
on deck
for
rides or
whatever