The Oregonian that the cheapening of freights by these foreign coal carriers is a detri-

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1910.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL

Americans are accustomed to see reforms in religion and politics proseed peacefully, even if a little more slowly than some would prefer. Atgument often becomes heated and reerimination is common, but as a rule we avoid violence. This makes it somewhat difficult for us to understand the recent occurrences in Spain and Portugal, where nothing more startling is desired by the liberals than republican institutions and re-ligious liberty; and yet every day brings news of some fresh outburst of Events in Portugal have iminated in the dethronement of King Manuel and the temporary, perhaps permanent, triumph of the Republicans.

People who are well informed would not be surprised to receive simtiar tidings from Spain any morning. The reason for this felicitous process of advancement lies in a very simple In both Spain and Portugal the clerical forces and the monarchy cooperating for centuries have so cemented their joint power that scarcely any freedom of opinion or action is left, to the people. On the other hand, educated men in both countries have caught the infection of modern ideas very strongly, and since they cannot express themselves legally they resort ience. This is the invariable result of too much suppression.

The example of France may be deemed the prime cause of the unrest throughout Latin Europe. Spain and her neighbors have always followed the intellectual leadership of France and usually imitated her politics. The establishment of the French Republic therefore, in its successful career for almost half a century and its deter-mined hostility to clerical influence, have stirred up the Spanlarda, the Portuguese and many of the Italians to try to accomplish something similar. Modernism has undermined the degmatic basis of cierical authority everywhere. It has impeached the veracity of ecclesiastical history and emphasized the unscientific pretensions of the clergy. The fruits of this spirit have spread among the common people as well as the educated. Bethat, there has been an unwelsome influx of monks and nuns into both Spain and Portugal since they were expelled from France. These immigrants are exempt from taxes while at the same time they compete with secular labor. Hence they have incurred the bitter hostility of the wage-earners.

clericals on their part have not fought their battles with much satuteness. When they had the opportunity they have applied the methods of the middle ages to suppress their oppo-nents. Last year the execution of Ferrer in Spain set the liberal world We may attribute to this illadvised action a large part of the present bitterness of anti-ciericalism throughout the Latin world. Portuguese clericals, learning nothing from experience, repeated the folly their Spanish brethren by putting to death Dr. Bombarda, a scientist, a liberal and a progressive politician. He was very much such a man as Ferrer. The King of Portugal, Manuel, is a rather simple young man, not too precise in his morals and far from a Richelleu in politics. He was too reactionary for the liberals and too advanced for the ciericals. The unhappy result was that when the crisis came he had no friends. He has fallen between two stools.

INCREASING THE FARMER'S PROFIT. Concerted effort which is being

made by the Pacific Coast cities to force the Government to abandon the idiotic practice of bringing Eastern coal to this Coast for the warships is not aided by such arguments as are put forward by the Seattle Rallway Marine News. That paper has made this remarkable discovery: aside from the injustice done by the Navy Department to Pacific Coast coal shipping Atlantic range fuel in such large quantities in foreign bottoms, a still greater injustice has been done for five years to American shipping on this Const." This "still greater injus-"causing an oversupply of tonnage and and less desirable milk will be a gen-the consequent fall in rates to a point eral determination to drink nothing at which it is unprofitable to operate but canned milk. American tonnage."

What a calamity this lowering of rates is for the Pacific Coast! Let us to illustrate, take a specific case and ermine how the Coast is being in jured by the presence of this foreign tonnage. The British steamship Uganbring cost to the Pacific Coast. After discharging her coal at Bremeron on Puget Sound, the Uganda came 100 farms. Admitting for argument's new political experiment sake that there was American tonnage not, there would be not to exceed two no doubt follow its example. crease the profits of one or two ship-

The Pacific Northwest produces ocean-going traffic in enormous quan- in social conditions. This traffic requires cheap grease freights would be a tax on the

PROHIBITION AND LIQUOR EVILS.

Prohibition was one of the issues of the recent political upheaval in Maine, in which Democrats carried the state. Democrats will at once repeal the Sturgis law, which authorized the Governor to send commissioners into any county to ferret out prohibition law offenders. It was natural, of course, for prohibition enthusiasts to demand enforcement of the law by that method, against the apathy of the state's ordinary officials of prosecu-tion. In Oregon the demand has een made frequently that the Governor or the Attorney-General be empowered to force presecuting officials to ferret out liquor offenders. But in Maine it was found that the Sturgis law is an implo-ment of political tyranny and of outrageous inquisition and is no remedy for abatement of liquor evils.

So that the Storgis law will be rea few Republican votes, they will sub-mit the prohibition clause of the state constitution for reveal by the state constitution for the state constitution for reveal by the state constitution for constitution for repeal by popular vote. That vote, if taken now, would

evidently repeal the prohibition law. Evils of liquor traffic—or rather of liquor drinking-are self-evident and no right-thinking porson denies them. If it is the duty of the state to guard its citizens from liquor, that duty it can most effectually carry out by dinning into their ears from tender youth: "Shun liquer; it mains and debauches and corrupts; avoid this danger as you would any that would destroy you

Man or woman or child who fully knows the devil will not receive him as guest. The average person who understands the liquor poison will seldom take it into his stomach as bever-Prohibition law teaches no such age. lessons; else why, wherever it is enacted, does consumption of liquor fail to diminish, and why does it even increase?

WHY THEY ARE INTERESTED.

"Under our form of government," declares the Oregon primary law in its preamble, "political parties are useful and necessary at the present time. . . The purpose of this law is better to secure and to preserve the rights of political parties and voluntary political organizations, and their members and candidates."

Yet we have in Oregon a coterie of Democratic and near-Democratic poli-ticians, constituting a Democratic machine, who are boldly undertaking to run the Republican party, or rather wreck the Republican party, by designating certain Republican candidates whom Republicans shall support, and certain others whom Republicans may not support. Proclaiming themselves everywhere as the friends, guardians, supporters and defenders of the pri-mary and of the right of the people to choose their own candidates at the primary, they set up their own judgment and desires against the people's judg-ment and desires expressed through

Political parties cannot be preserved, in accordance with the plainly declared and defined purpose of the primary law, if political parties are not supported and their candidates elect-Much less may any political party live if its control and direction shall be

turned over to its opponents. Who will have the temerity to say that Mr. Bourne or Mr. Chamberlain desire Republican success in Oregon? Who does not know that their interest is in Republican disaster and demor-alization, and therefore their counsel and their effort are to be on that side?

THE MURMAN AND THE PUBLIC.

Everybody will feel sorry for those impoverished and despairing milkmen. They pay less than 5 cents per quart for milk to the producer, and they receive an average of about 10 cents. From this 100 per cent increase they must pay the cost of distribution. That

The ta all. Is 100 per cent fair profit for a middleman, less his own expenses and his incidental losses in depreciation, bad collections, and so on? Ten years ago the cost of milk in Portland was barely more than half the present rates. What has brought about the advance? Who is getting it? Is it all to be explained and dismissed by crediting it to the "higher cost of living"? Where is it all to end? Will it help for everybody to move to the country and keep a cow and chickens and have a garden? Or will it be better to stay in the city and keep a goat in the back

> How much of this advance is due the greater cost of milk inspection? How much to the necessary elimination of tubercular cows? How much to higher cost of feed and of labor? How much to greater disinclination for the family to do for themselves, but to hire it done? How much to the greater consumption per capita of the richer milk and less consumption of "skimmed" milk? Can the responsibility be fixed on one class, or must it he distributed pretty much around

among all concerned We hesitate to defend the rapacious milkman and we will not. Send him to jail. But we really think a better edy for the evils of more costly

RAKER CITY'S EXPERIMENT.

Baker City is the first municipality in Oregon to place itself under the commission form of government. Allacking, one may gather that the comda is the latest of the foreign vessels mission plan has been adopted in its full rigor, much as it was in Des Moines. In fact, the capital of Iowa is serving more and more as a model to Portiand, where she is now receiv-for these cities throughout the coun-ing a cargo of wheat. The vessel will carry approximately 250,000 bushels of by changes in their form of governwheat, the total product of more than ment. Baker City's venture into this will be watched with interest. If the antici to handle this wheat, which there is pated benefits ensue other towns will or three shipowners benefited by the are now some seventy cities in the higher rates that could be charged if United States which have adopted the the foreigners were driven from the commission system with modifications field. In other words, more than 100 more or less extensive. Most of them Oregon farmers would be taxed to in- report favorably upon the results, but the question is still debatable whether or not a mere charter amendment can really make fundamental betterments

The fundamental merit claimed for freights. There are more than a thou-sand producers for every shipowner, places every public official in a glare sand producers for every shipowner, places every public official in a glare so any cause that would tend to in- of publicity, fixes his responsibility accurately and permits no evasion many for the benefit of the few. There is no logical excuse that can be of electors is much shorter than under fered for discriminating against Paeffic Coast coal for use in the Navy, and this is held to be another advan-but the weakest argument against the tage. Students are of the opinion that hand of any of the big wheat countries ectice is that which attempts to show it is unwise for the voters to under- of the world, there is still ample time broke out in Portugal,

take the choice of a host of petty officials at every election. It confuses them and gives the political manipulator an opportunity to play his subtle game. A society has been founded in the East called "The Short Ballot Society," which believes that politics can be purified by the simple process of placing only three or four import-ant candidates' names on the ballot making all other offices ap-

pointive. All these schemes are interesting because they are signs of the struggle going on everywhere for better political conditions. Some of them may and doubtless will disappoint their adin practice, but in this country we are free to change and keep on changing until we get what we really want -if we ever do.

NEW NATIONALISM DANGERS.

"Now Nationalism," thus far de-fined, means vast extension of governmental functions and wholesale increase of already large swarms of offiand file recommendations, all with the idea of "new Nationalism" in mind.

It will not be denied that authority of the General Government should be extended in certain directions; as for example for more comprehensive control of corporations and monopolies that engage in Interstate business. But the scheme easily goes too far. sponsors propose enormous extensions of Federal authority over actions of individual citizens; all this in limitation also of local state authority. public health they want nationalized; also the matrimonial relation. would take from the states taxation of inheritances and corporations. would make the Federal power supreme in taxation of incomes-though in this matter there is not so much valid objection. They would deprive the people's state governments of control of timber, water and mineral

All this and much more is contained in the programme of new Nationalism. It means enormous multiplication of officials and of taxes. Already the National Government spends more than a billion dollars a year, while local gov-ernments bring the people's burden close to three billions. This is worse extravagance than in any other country on earth. "New Nationalism" has made the most of it. Yet it is not content. It proposes to pile the load higher. Swarms of officials hie hither and you over this Pacific Northwest conserving" resources, yet devouring

more than they conserve. This business should make the people of this country who pay taxes stop, look and listen. New Nationalism, unless severely pruned, will make surfeit of government.

Least possible legal interference with the course of industry and of commerce, least possible obstruction by law, least possible number of political jobs, is the policy suggested by

ason and approved by experience. This does not mean that private and rporate greed or political corruption shall go unrestrained; but it mean that these needs of regulation shall not be made pretexts for bureaucratic hordes or for abolition of commonwealth home rule.

SEGMUND FRANK.

The career of the late Sigmund Frank, president of the Meler & Frank Company, affords a signal example of what a young man of ability and energy can accomplish under the protecof American institutions. Mr. Frank began life with no particular the age of 20 years, with no prospect for the opposite train to pass. before him but that of earning his living by his own industry. How he transformed his youthful poverty and obscurity into the headship of a great commercial enterprise and the po sion of a large fortune is one of those cant incident in Mr. Frank's career was obey orders. his meeting with Aaron Meier in San Francisco. This meeting, which may have been accidental, though some gave few indications of the mammoth within the next fifty years.

Mr. Frank was a born merchant. His mind was singularly adapted to grasp the problems of business on a large scale and solve them in the best possible manner. He seems to have carried in his mind a complete picture of the great store he presided over, and at any instant he could turn his attention to any of the numerous departments with full knowledge of its details. His career illustrates the happy lot of the man who is exactly adapted by nature to the work he has chosen, and the brilliant success which he attained is an inspiration and example to young men for whom the future is still an open field of adven-

Opportunities are as numerou the United States today as they were when young Sigmund Frank arrived from Germany. They are not quite of the same kind as they were then, but they exist, and it requires nothing more than determination and ability to seize upon them and profit by them. Conditions have changed since those days, and the path to success does not lie in the same direction, perhaps, but that is no reason for discouragement. Mr. Frank had to exercise his judgment and select from many inviting fields the one best adapted to his nature. The youth of our day must do the same. The world always has enviable rewards for the man who serves its new needs as they arise. Mr. Frank had the sight to perceive exactly what was demanded of a successful merchant forty years ago Achievements as honorable as his await the young man who will eexrcise similar faculties upon the commercial problems of today.

tties of the "crop damage" scare in this country, the speculative grain trade now turns to the Argentia trade now turns to the Argentine for weather news that will inject a little ginger into a situation which of late has been rather quiet. The Chicago arket, in response to a slight advance Europe, yesterday moved up 1% cents per bushel after receiving the Argentine report second hand, While

for all kinds of good and bad reports before the harvest is actually under way and before it is possible to determine whether the crop is short or otherwise. With Russia and the Danubian provinces pouring out more than 10,900,000 bushels of wheat per week, the Argentine crop scare will be obliged to work overtime for several weeks in order to keep much strength in a sagging market, such as has been

in evidence for the past month.

One of the most significant features of the foreign wheat situation is the large weekly shipments of old-crop wheat from both the Argentine and Australia. It seems hardly probable vocates when they are actually tried that this wheat would come out in such large quantities unless the growing erop gave unusually good promise. The United States, with a crop well above the average, has cut but an insignificant figure in the export trade this season, and unless something happens to check the flood of Argentine and Australian wheat that will begin moving in December and January, the Old World will get along very without any contributions of consequence from this side of the water, Russia, of course, filling in until the new crop begins moving in the south-

> According to the editor of the Scan dinavian, a newspaper published in Chicago, Scandinavians are skeptical about irrigation projects that require millions of dollars to perfect, but they have the brains, industry, perseverance and money necessary for successful dry farming and are anxious to learn all they can about it. This suggests a rare opportunity to this thrifty class of the adopted citizens of the United States to attach themselves to the soil and bring up families in ways of in-dusry and abundance by filing on dry lands and learning how to make them productive. That way lies independnce, health and ultimate success for a multitude that works literally in the shambles in great, overcrowded cities. Upton Sinclair doubtless drew an exaggerated picture of the lives of workers in Packingtown, but if onetenth of what he wrote was true, a sturdy Scandinavian or Lithuanian would be far better off on the dryest land into which industry forced a plow and where thrift in hope trod the dusty furrow with a promise of two years' crop in three, than in the stress and stench and brutality of this suburb of a great city.

> The Harriman system has mate rially shortened the distance and reduced the grades and ourves between Portland and Puget Sound by boring a mile-long tunnel through the pen-insula at Portsmouth. The original cost of going through a hill is generally much greater than going over it or around it, but modern railroading demands better construction than was carried on in the old days when mos of the roads were built at the lowest possible cost, regardless of the heavy expense of operation, which could not be avoided. The time between Portland and Puget Sound has been mate-rially lessened since the rivalry began between the two great systems; still compared with the speed that is maintained on roads in other parts of the country, there is abundant room for improvement here. With the new tunnel and the double track to Puget Sound completed, Portland and the Washington cities will be thrown very close together.

Three frightful accidents on inter urban electric lines in the Middle West within a few weeks, entalling loss of more than a hundred lives, emphasize the danger attending travel where trains are in the hands of careless or incompetent employes. In each case advantages of birth or fortune. He the cause was disobedience of orders, came from Germany to New York at The crew did not wait at the switch cumstances surrounding the collisions were precisely the same—the train in fault proceeded, attained a high rate of speed and at a curve crashed into sses- the train that had the right of way. These accidents were wholesale manwould excite our astonish- slaughter. Lives of persons ought ment if they were not so numerous in never to be jeoparded by being placed our history. Perhaps the most signifi-

Advancing civilization brings penalties as well as pleasures. The elec-Frank to try his fortunes in Portland, hours of toil to thousands of house-first as Mr. Meter's clerk, afterward wives, but to a Utah man who have as his partner. Portland was then little more than a village, and the Meler death the other day. Ages of expand & Frank store in these riemannians and the Meler death the other day. Ages of expanding the speedy death the other day. & Frank store in those pioneer times ence have taught us to avoid instinct ively a multitude of perils which surestablishment it was to develop into round us night and day, but these are ancient perils. The modern ones which arise from the progress of science will no doubt continue to slay their victims until a defensive instinct has been evolved in the race.

> Douglas County fails promptly into line with a fruitgrowers' union. The one way to get a reputation is never to ship unsound fruit. Follow Hood River plan. There is an ample market here at home for culls. Indeed imperfect fruit is the only kind that thousands of wage earners can afford to buy and at that it is a luxury. Fifty cents a box for apples that won't pass muster is not bad for the grower.

Professor Harry Thurston Peck, the has been dismissed from Columbia University, is a difficult man in many ways. Besides his matrimonial singularities he has a jaunty and bumptious literary style which makes his readers want to kick him. Hin erudition in Latin is profound, but something more is needed in a college teacher. A little common morality is not out of place

If it can be shown that pure milk eannot be furnished to Portland consumers for less than 18 cents a quart except at a loss, perhaps the public will stand for the latest gouge. But it demands to be shown. A mere state-ment from interested concerns on the uging side will not suffice. Furnish

This time the great K. & E. con cern will have a real, not a paper theater. It has already been named the Columbia. Hall, Columbia!

Roosevelt may succeed to the posi-tion once held by Mark Hanna, but it is dead certain he will never make

Naturally, several Eastern newspa-

ke combinations. Let the convention bureau of the M. C. A. National gathering in 1913.

What an epidemic of insurgencitis

MORE HOME STUDY BY PUPILS. Oversight Needed in Work of Steady and Sustained Effort.

Washington Post.

The plans offered by the school authorities for a limited amount of home study by pupils ought to bring very satisfactory results. The graduation of the hours of study so that the task will be fitted to the age and progress of the pupils is a very necessary arrangement, and one that will call for very wise and judicious adjustment.

There have been very serious com-

plaints made by responsible and right-thinking parents that their children have had to carry an improperly adjusted load at school which has gen justed load at school which has gen-erally been ascribed to the highly di-versified and overloaded curriculum. Especially is this condition brought about in the cases of ambitous pupils who conscientiously try to advance their work at home, and who in a few cases require to be repressed. But with the great majority of children the regulation and oversight of their work must be along the lines of steady In such cases and sustained effort. and sustained which follows upon the performance of a task at stated limes every evening, will often count for much in the development of desirable habits than will the scholastic attainments.

Much has been said of the boys and

girls who have been permanently in-jured by overstudy. Often the ill health that is ascribed to too close application to school duties may be traced to other causes, chief among which is the overindulgence in social entertainment. The number of hours devoted by school children in the United States to study is trivial when compared to the work done by students of the same age in Germany and other Old World countries. But the essential thing is that it be systematized and regularly

This is a direction in which the cooperation of parents and schools is most called for, and in which great and most called for, and in which great and permanent results may be easily se-cured. The hours as prescribed by the school authorities do not appear to be in any sense a hardship, and are, in fact, little enough if children are to derive any adequate return from the years spent in school. Where there are individual cases, in which the prescribed home studies cannot be per formed with satisfaction within the period named, there is then need for readjustment, and this is best secured by consultation. Experience has shown that in this direction the mutual help parent and teacher, without which system can possibly be most ef-tive, can be best and most easily ap-The same valuable teacher has also shown that without study of some nature it is folly to attempt satisfactorily to secure that combination of education and instruc-tion which the world is today demanding of its schools.

MASQUERADING FURS EXPOSED. Vigilance Committee to Investigate Selling of Furs by Wrong Names. Philadelphia Record.

Most women know rageous kinds of imitation furs, but not everyone is equal to the detection view to protecting the purchaser, the Money," and I never than the of the really skillful frauds that are fur and skin trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce has been considering the matter, and has appointed a special vigilance committee in the hope of being able to arrest or diminish the illegal practice of misnam-

ng furs.
The following is a list of the most common misdescriptions of manufactured furs: American sable, sold as real Russian

Goats, dyed, sold as bear. Hare dyed, sold as sable or fox Kids, sold as lamb or broadtall Marmot dyed, sold as mink, sable or

kunk. Musquash dyed, sold as mink or su-Opessum sheared and dyed, sold as Otter pulled and dyed, sold as seal. Rabbit dyed, sold as sable or French

sable.

Rabbit sheared and dyed, sold as seal, electric seal, Red River seal, Hudson seal, seal musquash.

Rabbit, white, sold as ermine.

Rabbit, white, dyed, sold as chin-

If purchasers have any doubt as to whether any furs hought by thom are correctly described, the vigilance committee will be pleased to give free expert opinion if the articles are sent to the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon Street E. C. Street, E. C.

World's Largest Cities New York Journal of Comme A Philadelphia statistician, who has een endeavoring to give a list of the largest cities in the world, arranges

m as follows:

Chicago
Vienna
St. Petersburg
Philadeiphia
Moscow
Constantinopie
Coaka
Buenos Ayros * Estimated.

He points out that the reason London surpasses New York in population is because London includes 700 square miles in her area, while New York only includes 220.

Medicinal Value of Grapes.

Detroit News.

Genuine cream of tartar is the natural sait of the grape. They also contain much tartaric acid, and of all the fruits composed of these minerals they are the best to take into the system. They are always to be recommended for persons whose digestive organs are out of order. Grapes are a perfect conveyance for the introduction into the system of pot-ash saits, and through their use wonder-ful results—not at all surprising to the learned—have been achieved in cases of tilness. Both the water and sugar of the grapes are taken at once into the blood, requiring virtually no digestion. The kidneys, liver, intestines and other organs are cleared and strengthened by the mineral elements of the fruit.

Shall Democratic Donkey Rule.

La Grande Observer, Rep. The fight in November is for Bower-ian and the ticket named. If these who man and the dead the community of the continue the fight to the poils, naturally Bowerman men will feel like retalisting, and through it all Democratic leaders will sit on the fence and laugh a hearty the community of the commu laugh. This is a time when Republicans can make good, or they can be captured body, soul and spurs by the Democratic donkey. Which shall it be? ers in grouping comment on the New

Woodburn Independent, Rep.

It was a victory for the assembly and a victory for the anti-assembly. Bowerman, the assembly choice, is the nominee by the grace of the minority. One assembly Congressional candidate won and another was defeated. Men, not factions, got there. In short, it was defeat for neither side. The issue of assembly and anti-assembly came up at the direct primary. Statement No. 1 issue will be tried out November &

HENRY LEWIS STIMSON. Republican Candidate for Governor of New York.

New York Sun. Henry Lewis Stimson, nominated for Governor, is 47 Years old. He was graduated from Yale as an honor man in 1888 and studied law at Harvard. He became a law clerk for Senator Root in the firm of Root & Clarke in 1891 and two years later became a member of the firm. Mr. Stimson was in the firm of Winthrop & Stimson in 1808, when Senator Root brought him to the attention of President Rooseveit as good material for United States District Attorney in this district. Mr. Stimson married Mabel Wellington White, of New Hayen, in 1833. He lives at 275 Lexington avenue.

Lexington avenue.

Mr. Stimson was appointed District
Attorney in January, 1966. He resigned
soon after President Taft was inaugurated, but agreed to prosecute the cus"Lysander," said the Attorney in January, 1906. He resigned soon after President Taft was inaugurated, but agreed to prosecute the customs frauds against the sugar trust as special counsel after he retired. He had not been in office more than a month when the payment of rebates to the sugar trust by the New York Central and other railroad companies was brought to his attention and he began prosecution. Mr. Stimson proceeded both against the railroads and the tral and other railroad companies was brought to his attention and he began prosecution. Mr. Stimson proceeded both against the railroads and the trust. The New York Central, the Great Northern, the Rock Island, the St. Paul and the Central Vermont roads were all either convicted or pleaded guilty and the fines amounted to \$400,000. The sugar trust was fined to \$400,000. The sugar trust was fined to \$400,000. The sugar trust was fined \$150,000, in 1906, for accepting the re-Early in 1997 Mr. Stimson began his

Early in 1997 Mr. Stimsen began his investigation into the sugar underweighing frauds, and this resulted in a suit in which a judgment for \$134.411 was recovered based on frauds between 1901 and 1907. The Government then started out after extensive frauds revealed by the evidence in the suit tried, and the sugar trust compromised all of its civil llabilities to the Government by the payment of \$1,000,000. In addition the Government got \$605.000 from the Arbuckles and \$604.000 from the National Sugar Refining Company. It was in Mr. Stimson's term that the Philadelphia Sugar Refining Company's suit against the sugar trust for damages under the Sherman mised all of its civil ilabilities to the Government by the payment of \$1,000.

3000. In addition the Government got \$605,000 from the Arbuckles and \$604.

\$605,000 from the Arbuckles and \$604.

\$600 from the National Sugar Refining Company. It was in Mr. Stimson's term that the Philadelphia Sugar Refining Company's suit against the sugar trust for damages under the Sherman law was tried, and on the evidence in this case he obtained the indictment of the sugar directors and their counsel, John E. Parsons. Attorney-General Bonaparte had previously refused sel, John E. Parsons. Attorney-out the sometimes can have the previously refused to act on the same evidence. For underweighing frauds the secretary of the trust and a number of employes and customs men have been committed. Mr. Stimson also conducted the prosecution of Charles W. Morse

WANTS TO BE OREGON'S SENATOR Private Citizen Who Thinks It a Step-

ping Stone to the Presidency. THE DALLES, Or. Oct 4-(To the Editor.)-I have at length convinced myself against my will that my really superior shilly requires that I should run for some good paying public of-fice, and after locking over the field carefully, have finally decided that the office of United States Senator really offers the best inducements in the way of pull, and pull means money. Also
I am thoroughly convinced that no
man who ever expects to be President
should begin higher up the ladder than
that.

Money," and I never change it what-ever party I adopt. I believe in any proposition of any kind with money in it, provided the money comes my way or to my friends, but not if it goes to my political enemies. I now promise, if elected to the Senate, never to be caught doing anything for which I may be sent to the pealtentiary.

I believe that the easiest and most practical way to obtain this office is

ractical way to obtain this office is bractical way to obtain this office is through Statement One, so I shall now boost for it for all I am worth. I was formerly opposed to it, but I have since seen the error of my ways and have been converted to the only true faith which will now elect a man to the Senate. I would like to admonish all er-ring politicians that the assembly is a delusion and a snare for the unwary and is not the real thing. The only way to be elected to the Legislature or any other office is to boost for Statement one. Upon this we must all stand together, and when we get in office, insist upon cash in advance in all cases except where the salary is fixed by law. Hudson seal, seal musquash.

Rabbit, white, sold as ermine.
Rabbit, white, sold as fox and other white hare, sold as fox and other similar names.

Dyed furs of all kinds sold as "Natu
Example of people think we are in politics for our health, but it is the fate of politics for our health, but it is the fate of politics for our health, but it is the fate of politics for our health, but it is the fate of politics for our health, but it is the fate of politics for our health, but it is the fate of politics and the motives questioned, and if we all pull together we may sleep well with a clear conscience, knowing that no good graft is being overlooked, and that no matter what position we take that after we retire from office and the people finally realize that their money is really gone, they will then know that we have been actuated by the sincerest motives.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News.

A cheerful man is a pessimist's idea of a fool. Life is a grind, but the world is full

The next best thing to being rich is to have people think you are. A man makes his mark and then his vife is ant to make him toe it. Today is the time to do things; tomorrow is the time to do nothing.

Throw on the emergency brake when you find yourself talking too much.

Be sure your sins will find you outbut if they don't your neighbors will. ne men expect others to agree with

hem even when they don't agree with hemselves. We once heard of a man who loved to pay his debts, but we have forgotten his address.

Foolish Question.

"Were you over arrested before?" asked the magistrate, whose principal businers is imposing fines for speeding. "What do you think I've been doing all these years?" said the chauffeur, "push-ing a wheelbarrow?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Advice to alleged millionaires with fi-nancial guardans: Don't marry a pro-cessional entertainer until you are quite are you won't have to sak her for the

National War Correspondent. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Theodore is a contributing editor who

is "good for a column"—in all the other papers every day. Life and Death Per Minute.

Baltimore American. . It is computed that 67 people die and o are born every minute.

She Poured the Tea.

She poured the tea. Ah, she was fair As, urn in hand, she neared my chair And stooped my waiting cup to fill. The while I soused a wondrous thrill-por such fragrance filled the air.

Life's Sunny Side

Little Lawrence's grandfather was very ill and a trained nurse had been employed to care for him. When he became convalescent a young woman, who had studied in a hospital for a short time, was secured in her place. A sympathetic neighbor meeting Law-rence, the following conversation took

"How is your dear grandpa this

The story is told that Judge Story and Edward Everett were once the prominent personages at a public dinner in Boston. The former, as a voluntary tosst, gave: "Fame follows merit where Everett goes." The gentleman thus dedicately complimented at once arose, and replied with this equality follows. beight judicial learning may attain in this country, there will always be one Story higher."

Mark Twain always took a keen de light in scoring off pomposity. While dining in a restaurant one day he sat next table to a couple of airy young men who were giving unusual amount of trouble

s guardian. s guardian.

The wife was very brave during the early evening; but after dark had fallen her courage began to fail. She stayed up with her little girl till there was no excuse for staying any longer, and then took her upstairs to bed.

"Now, go to sleep, dearle," she said.
"Den't be afraid. God will protect you."

"Yes, mother," answered the little girl.

"Yes, mother," answered the little girl, "that'll be all right tonight; but the next time let's make better arrange-ments."-Human Life.

APPLES NOW ARE JAG CURE. They Are Found to Abute the Appetite

for Strong Brink,
New York World.
The W. C. T. U. of Cook County (Chicago) is going to fight drink with apples. It has discovered that the agent which caused the fall of the human race may now regonerate it.
Dr. Samuel Balley, of Mount Ayr, Is., has been experimenting on the antihas been experimenting on the anti-booze qualities of apples. He has cured hundreds of drinkers by feeding them apples when they wanted to drink. The women are sending out thousands of leafiets, which read:

"The use of apples as an article of diet will very much diminish, decrease and ultimately abate the appetite for alcoholic stimulants.

"That this is a fact could be proved in many instances if a little care, cau-tion, and vigliance be taken to investi-gate conditions. As a rule the habitual user of alchoile stimulants is rarely a consumer of apples. There seems to be a peculiar combination in apples that allays the irritation, or so-called appetite produced by the use of liquor."

Some Facts About Catching Cold.

in a room we cannot dodge drafts. Applications of cold less severe than enough to produce frost-bite have been shown to be harmless. The tonic affect of porch bedrooms is acknowledged. Dietetic errors, unbyglenic living, expectation beat and defective partiation. cessive heat and defective ventilation are the causes of the "so-called" cold. Fuel economy and free ventilation are opposed to steam heating, and temperature in the average modern building is too high. Sixty-five degrees is plenty for any house. The value of a saline cathartic in a cold is due to unloading the pertal circulation and the venous plexures of the scophagus, nose and throat. Overheating and alcohol are predisposing factors to respiratory difficulties. The wearing of improper clothing is another factor in predisposition. A suit of woolen underwear acts as the hair of an animal does; it is comfortable and keeps out cold, being a slow confluctor of heat. Cotton conducts off the heat quickly, and dissipates it rapidly and the blood is cessive heat and defective ventilation ton conducts off the heat quickly, and dissipates it rapidly and the blood is driven to the great Sphalanchnic areas, causing active congestion.

Busy Man's Magazine. When we read the lives of distinguished men in any department, we find them almost always celebrated for the amount s imposing fines for speeding.

"What do you think I've been doing all hees years" said the chauffeur, "pushing a wheelbarrow".

Neighbor's Baby Is Useful.
Louisville Courier Journal.

"You watch your neighbor's baby with contiderable interest."

"Yes." said Mrs. De Style. "When the yeather turns her baby blue I don't let breather turns her baby blue I don't let prido out."

Timely Advice.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

almost always celebrated for the amount of labor they ould perform. Demosters, thenes, Julius Cacaar, Henry IV of France. Francia Bacon, Sir Imanc Newton, Franklin, Washington, Napoleon-different as they were in their intellectual and moral qualities—were all renowned as hard workers. We read how many days they could support the fatigues of a march; how early they rose; how late they watched; how many hours they spent in the field, in the cabinet, in the court; how many secretaries they keptemployed; in short, how hard they worked.

Tendency of the Times, Atchison Globe

There seems to be a very general dis-position this year to raise h—1. What's the matter with introducing smallpox in the public schools?

Ensy Task. Detroit Free Press. "Pa, what is a philosopher?"
"A philosopher, my boy, is one who tells other people that their troubles don't amount to much."

Digging at Home, Washington Herald.

President Taft will not go to Paname,
at will stay right at home and watch

New York Times.

Ho, bring the brown October sie
And fill a foaming beaker!

(That "deaker" seemeth comewhat stale.

Yet "dipper" soundeth weaker.)

Now hands to cup, come, stand ye up, Make ring the caker rafter! (In thus inciting you to sup 'The Scott I model after.)

Quaff every Jack and toast his JIL. Till hot a man be sober! (I'm strictly prohibition, ettl), One has to rhyme "October.")