

The Oregonian

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Portland, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1910.

WHY "NON-PARTISANSHIP" FAILED.

The effort for a "non-political" or "non-partisan" judiciary is not to be abandoned in Oregon. Despite its emphatic "repulse" at the recent election, so we hear, it was not so much the "non-partisan" movement that was repudiated on November 8 as it was the humbug and deception sought to be practiced on the voters by a bogus non-partisanship in the nomination of two candidates who had been conspicuously identified with the Democratic party, and for whom the non-partisan scheme had been worked up from the beginning, through the devices and artifices of practical politics.

The vote for the four successful candidates for Supreme Judge was: Bean, 62,424; Burnett, 43,307; McFriede, 40,842; Moore, 37,900. Bean and Burnett were the nominees of the Republican party; McFriede and Moore were likewise endorsed by the "non-partisans." The results would, on their face, seem to indicate the "non-partisan" recommendation lost against Moore and McFriede from 2000 to 5000; yet the Oregonian does not seek to make that explanation, or any explanation, of the pointed significance of these interesting figures, except that the conspicuous merit of Judge Burnett, and the wisdom of Judge Bean, brought them many votes.

If the voters of Oregon make up their minds that a Democratic nominee for a Judge is better than the opposing Republican candidate, they will elect him. Judge J. W. Hamilton has thrice been elected Circuit Judge in the Second District, and twice in the Seventh District, Judge Galloway twice or more in the Third District, and so on. Judge Gatens has now been overwhelmingly elected in Multnomah County. A Democratic nomination has in no instance been a handicap to these worthy judges. They did not fear it, or repudiate it, or evade it. It is no reproach to them that they are Democrats. We have no "non-partisan" judiciary in Oregon, and probably will not have. But we have and will continue to have a bi-partisan judiciary.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

And we have Thanksgiving. With the best of both worlds. Since, if we live, or if we die. We know we are the Lord's. —Alma Cary.
Away back in 1862, when the country was in the throes of the Civil War, the matter of a National Thanksgiving day was brought to the attention of President Abraham Lincoln by a body of patriotic women, led by Sarah Josepha Hale, then editor of Godey's Lady's Book. It is related that the tired ladies on the eyes of the patient, sorely-ried President relaxed and into them came an expression of true gratitude as he expressed himself as daily and devoutly thankful that things even in that dark hour of the Nation's life were as well with it as they were.

We can well believe that no argument was necessary to induce him to issue the Thanksgiving proclamation of that year for blessings received and promised, chief of which was a continuance of our National life.
Nearly fifty years have passed since that Thanksgiving proclamation, yet with the tears and the blood of civil strife, went out over the land and each year it has been repeated—its continuance justified by the fulfilled promise of National peace, happiness, and prosperity that were foreshadowed in the first Thanksgiving proclamation of President Lincoln.

Each and every year since then the Governor of every state of the great North and West has followed the National precedent in Thanksgiving with a state proclamation indorsing the day named by the President. "A day of thanksgiving and prayer," "Fasting and prayer" our Puritan forebears had it; feasting and prayer it has come to be with us, with great stress laid upon feasting, even as in the olden time it was laid upon fasting.
Today is the glad day, and among the many blessings that await acknowledgment upon that day the blessings of peace and prosperity are chief.

ABUNDANCE OF SHIPPING.

Two large coasting craft have been chartered to load wheat at Portland for California ports at \$1.50 per ton. For more than a year vessels coming north from California have been carrying low-grade freight at \$1 per ton. Steamers for the Orient have been carrying wheat across the Pacific at \$2, and recently a sailing ship brought cargo out from Europe at a shade less than that rate. These figures do not indicate that Portland is experiencing any severe handicap for tonnage with which to move either inward or outward freight. They do indicate that Portland has an enormous and rapidly growing maritime business and such good facilities for which the world seems willing to come here and handle the traffic at remarkably low rates for the service.
So long as the great Inland Empire, which to a steadily increasing extent, is making use of Portland harbor as a tidewater port, has its products for which the world is ready to offer a market, and so long as our people demand the products which the ships will bring to us at such low cost for freight, there will be no shortage of facilities for handling it. Transporting freight by water as well as by land is a constant feature. Wherever there is business there will

be ships. The owners will at all times endeavor to secure the highest possible rates. They will accept free dockage if the people are willing to give it to them. They will also accept free fuel or anything else that will increase their profits, but all of the "free" privileges, conveniences and necessities which would saddle on the Portland taxpayers would not attract an additional vessel here nor would it decrease the rates on freight.

Mayor Simon has appointed an exceptionally competent public dock board, but it would be unfair and unreasonable to expect that they can put the \$2,500,000 appropriated for public docks will have the slightest effect in increasing the shipping business of the port or in reducing rates. If the experiment can be held within the limit of \$200,000 it will demonstrate the futility of the plan so successfully that we may save the much greater sum that would be lost if we persisted in believing that we could tax ourselves rich, even for public docks.

THE WHITE SLAVES.

The "white slave" business is likely to lose some of its attractiveness in consequence of the late experiences in the Federal Court in this city. It is difficult to imagine anything viler than the characters of the wretches who have been tried and, some of them, sentenced.

A creature who is willing to live upon the proceeds of his wife's shame, or his children's, cannot be spoken of as a man. Some term of peculiar infamy ought to be invented to apply to him. He is a social horror. There is no excuse for his existence and it is a pity that the law knows of no way to put him out of the world.

Next to the best way to dispose of such moral monsters is to imprison them. The long sentences which Judge Wolverton imposed were justified in every way. Our only regret is that he did not see his way to make them longer. In a civilized and Christian country "white slavery" cannot be tolerated.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Apparently a fair degree of hope is found by the friends of popular election of United States Senators in a new plan for bringing about such reform which will be presented to the "House of Governors," as the voluntary gathering formerly known as the "Governors' Conference" is being called in Frankfort, Ky.

In recent years no material difficulty has been encountered in a majority of the State Legislatures in obtaining the adoption of resolutions favoring popular election of United States Senators, but the failure of the Legislatures to take such action in the past has been pointed out by William George Jordan, secretary of the House of Governors, in a recently issued pamphlet.

Legislatures in twenty-nine states have adopted resolutions on the subject and in all but two of the remaining seventeen states some form of action has been taken. In Senatorial election methods has been indicated either through adoption of primary choice laws or the incorporation of popular election planks in party platforms.

But among the twenty-nine states that have adopted resolutions the plan suggested for bringing about the reform has not been identical. Numerous states have instructed their delegations in Congress to favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for popular election of Senators while other states have adopted a form of resolution or request which, if concurred in by two-thirds of the State Legislatures, would compel Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of considering amendments.

These resolutions have attained results in the House where in force of sixteen years ago resolutions calling for the submission of the amendment have been passed by the required two-thirds vote, but in each instance the Senate has refused or failed to vote on the resolution.

It is perhaps well to recite the two methods provided in the Constitution for the adoption of amendments. The Congress, by two-thirds vote, may propose amendments, or on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the states Congress is required to call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, becomes a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as one or the other method of ratification may be designated by Congress.

Mr. Jordan in his pamphlet virtually blames the failure of the Senate to adopt an amendment, and is helpfully opposed to an amendment providing for popular election of members of that body. He finds that seventeen states that have adopted applications for the calling of a constitutional convention have disqualifications through a detail in their resolutions or applications. Some of the details are technical, but he concedes that the exigency of the moment seemed to require and little more. It has been their statesmen's boast that they cared a great deal more for the immediately practical than for the remote and theoretical. Some of the habit of lauding this British characteristic in his speeches. He thought it was one of the main reasons why the British government was so much more stable than the French. Tennyson finds an opportunity to ring it into his verses. He calls upon us to admire the excellent British way of broadening liberty down "from precedent to precedent" in contrast with the "red fool fury of the Seine."

But now one of the great British parties, the Liberal, has somewhat abandoned the traditional insular reverence for precedent and has begun to think logically. There was nothing in English history to warrant Lloyd-George's attack upon the tax exemption of landed estates. The idea of compelling the aristocratic landlords to help bear the burdens of government was one which in its irreverent nationality might have come hot from Paris. In truth it came from America, but as Cousin Charlotte would say, the principle is the same. The entire Liberal programme of paternal benevolence to the laboring man and the poor is exotic to England. It is an importation from the Continent, from France in part and still more from Germany. The deterioration of the British population demanded revolutionary measures of reform and Lloyd-George seems to have been providentially provided to discover what to do by studying the legislation of other countries. Apparently

convention unless its labors could be confined to consideration solely of a popular election amendment. In any event, herein lies a plausible excuse for opposition to an application for a convention by the legislator who is opposed to popular election of United States Senators for ulterior reasons. If the House of Governors is successful in drafting an attack-proof resolution probably one of the most interesting results to watch will be the "trimming" of Legislatures in states where there is now no semblance of popular choice of United States Senators.

MAKING THINGS "FREE."

"Free" dentistry in the public schools, not a costly thing in itself, pursues the modern plan of making officials, instead of parents, responsible for the physical and the moral welfare of children. Free medical attention, free books, free lunches, are now among the things demanded. These and more are included in the "free" programme. Mr. Barzee, Secretary of the Oregon Socialist party, defends the "free" system, in a letter printed elsewhere. His argument logically calls for free food, free clothing, free homes, in addition to free schools. The socialistic scheme is that of relieving parents from the burden and the expense of their offspring and of making other parents; of allowing parents to be mere breeders and of compelling officials to be the caretakers; of installing the state as monitor and guardian and of making the individual nothing.

Education of children at public expense is one thing; providing and clothing and supporting them at public expense is another. The two are not at all parallel. Mr. Barzee drifts off into discussion of "wage systems," repeating the familiar assertion that workers cannot solve the problem of existence by their own efforts, and that they must have "all the fruits of their labor" with "profits" eliminated. His error lies in his supposition that labor is the source of all wealth.

It is the organization and the direction of labor that produces wealth. The man who furnishes the plan, the brains, the machinery, the capital, the chief producer of wealth. Without him laborers can do nothing. If they can, why don't they? Opportunities in this Western country are wider than ever before. The rule holds good, now as ever, that the men who have done as things in this Western country, whether in mines or in factories, have not been soap-bubble orators. The director not only supplies the plan and the capital and the material, but he also studies the markets, attends to the cash, and the credits and pays the labor. He assumes the risks of failure. The laborers are necessary to the scheme of course, but more necessary is the man who brings the money to make the scheme work. Labor alone does not produce all things, although without labor nothing would be produced.

Nor would things worth while be produced without skill and foresight and intelligence in planning them. The man who plans is entitled to his share of "profits" in the same way that agitators may say to the contrary. Men must have profit, present or prospective, or they will not be producers. Mr. Barzee's criticism should be directed, therefore, not so much at the "system" as at the basic truth of human nature. Men will not produce for use, unless for profit first.

Reverting to "free" things and public schools it may be added that public schools have been defended heretofore on the ground that they teach children to become self-supporting, and self-reliant citizens, respectful of the foundations of society which are private property rights. But the tendency nowadays is to make the public schools similar to free founding asylums, whether fathers and mothers may send their offspring for free things. The old-fashioned virtues of personal industry and self-dependence are rendered obsolete by free classes. The citizen is taught that he need not depend upon himself any more; government will look after his health, food, shelter and rament and may soon endow him with an old-age pension, so that he need not save for a rainy day; also the Government will should shield him from pitfalls of improvidence and drink.

This is the criticism of the public school system in the direction the system is now going. The Oregonian knows that criticism is useless, but it deems the drift an evil one and deserving mention.

THE COMING DISSOLUTION.

British politics under the impulsion of Lloyd-George and Asquith, with some notable help from Mr. Redmond, has become more "frenchy" than it ever was before. French parties usually profess to follow some abstract thesis to its logical conclusions in practice. They are nothing if not rational. The English, on the contrary, never have made much practical sense of logic in politics. They have been unabashed opportunists, doing what the exigency of the moment seemed to require and little more. It has been their statesmen's boast that they cared a great deal more for the immediately practical than for the remote and theoretical. Some of the habit of lauding this British characteristic in his speeches. He thought it was one of the main reasons why the British government was so much more stable than the French. Tennyson finds an opportunity to ring it into his verses. He calls upon us to admire the excellent British way of broadening liberty down "from precedent to precedent" in contrast with the "red fool fury of the Seine."

October receipts of the Internal Revenue Department showed an increase of \$500,000 over the corresponding figures. Volting more territory does not check the consumption of beer.

If 60 per cent of the boys over 12 in Colorado use tobacco, as is alleged, their mothers should eschew politics for while or make a vigorous campaign for enforcement of the laws.

Press associations and special correspondents have disappointed the reading public by failure to send out the Colonel's Thanksgiving programme.

Already there are indications that the Democratic party would be in better working condition if it had a small majority in Congress instead of 63.

Oregon today has reason to be thankful for abundant harvests and industrial peace.

A jury can be depended upon to make a fine distinction of the many kinds of murder.

Just being an American citizen is a good reason to be thankful.

WHAT THE STATES ARE DOING.
Far Ahead of the Nation in Practical Conservatism.
New York Times.
It was the editor of the Outlook—not its contributing editor—who defined what he called the New Statesman, as contrasted with the "New Nationalism" of Theodore Roosevelt, and who recognized Woodrow Wilson as its champion.

Governor-elect Wilson, of New Jersey, is not opposed to increased efficiency in the exercise of Federal powers. But he wants their efficiency increased, not their number. The temptation to increase their number has arisen from the inefficient exercise of the powers reserved to the states. The problem will be solved to the people's satisfaction when the states reassert their powers in all their vigor. Just now the Government at Washington, in seeking to direct too many affairs in widely scattered portions of the Confederation of States, has permitted its own affairs to be managed extravagantly. It is today in as bad a condition as any of the states—in worse condition, even.

While the attention of the Federal Government has been distracted from its proper concerns, the attention of the states has been concentrated upon their own concerns. They have cleaned and are cleaning their legislative halls. Governors of 27 states have just been elected upon platforms that pledged them to initiate, or, if already initiated, to make more effective the necessary reforms which Mr. Roosevelt urged along improper lines. Governor-elect Wilson's platform mandate to secure "the careful conservation for the benefit of all the people of the state of all water rights and all natural resources still within the control of the state, by provisions which will effectively prevent their control or exhaustion by private corporations" is repeated in all the platforms of Governor-elect Dix, of New York; of Governor-elect Foss, of Massachusetts; of Governor-elect Plafied, of Maine; of Governor-elect Shafrath, of Colorado, who is also Governor-elect; of Governor-elect Hawley, of Idaho, all Democrats; and of Governor-elect Eberhart, of Minnesota; of Governor-elect Johnson, of California; of Governor-elect Ogdie, of Nevada; of Governor-elect Vessels, of South Dakota, and of Governor-elect Mead, of Vermont, who are Republicans. By their platform pledges, by the efforts of bodies of public-spirited citizens, and by direct affirmative legislation, it is evident today that the individual states have forged far ahead of the Federal Government in measures of effective conservation.

In the National fire-fighting service an efficient fire-fighting service has been provided, while a sale of public lands was made last month, equal to a strip three-fourths of a mile wide across this continent, not to small settlers, but to syndicates of rich landholders.

Like comparisons may be made of the active tendencies in the states toward securing what Governor-elect Wilson calls "public utility" of corporate affairs; the personal responsibility of corporate directors; equal and just taxation; juster employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws, and primary and ballot reform and corrupt practices acts—all strictly state concerns which Mr. Roosevelt in his speech at Osawatimie lumped together under the head of the "New Nationalism" as matters justifying application of the powers of the Federal Government, with the Executive as the "steward of the public welfare."

The new and strong leadership of the Governors will make for harmony of action among the states. The House of Governors, which will convene at Frankfort, Ky., on the 29th of this month, should be immensely strengthened by the presence of such men as Plafied of Maine, Baldwin of Connecticut, Harmon of Ohio, Bass of New Hampshire, Dix of New York, Foss of Massachusetts, and Wilson of New Jersey, who are expected to attend. The recommendations for strengthening the organization of their states, which embody in messages to their respective Legislatures, will have a steady effect upon the more radical states, while they will urge the apathetic states to necessary action. For conflicting, mischievous and ill-considered laws which have largely hampered the relations of the states and their citizens measures will be framed and presented that will take account of the varying needs of the states and communities, while applying harmoniously principles supported and demanded by the sentiment of all the people.

By such measures, and executed in such a way, Woodrow Wilson would bring to bear the hearty co-operation of all the states in the work of governing the Nation.

REPUBLIC AND DEMOCRACY.

ORCHARD, Wash., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor)—In a recent issue of The Oregonian you published an article in regard to the women's suffrage victory in this state. The article closing with the statement or hope that there will be established in the Pacific Northwest "a true republic and real democracy." Will you kindly explain the relative meaning of the words "republic" and "democracy" as used in the above connection? Are they synonymous? E. B. R.

A "republic" is any government in which the supreme power belongs to a body of men instead of belonging to one man. Thus Sparta was a republic though it had two Kings. Rome also, though its senate was an oligarchic body and hereditary, and Venice in spite of its Doge and Council of Ten.

In a democracy the supreme power belongs to the people and they may exercise it directly or through representatives. The United States is a representative democracy. Switzerland, in some cantons, has the pure, or direct, form.

Not Gallantry After All.

Manchester (N. H.) Union.
There is, of course, room for question as to whether the State of Washington, which has just adopted woman suffrage, forbade smoking at the voting place, out of a deference to the feminine element among the voters, or because, considering current reports that women themselves are becoming inveterate smokers, the men are afraid of being smoked out.

No.

PORTLAND, Nov. 22.—(To the Editor)—I am a native-born male person eligible to hold the office of President of the United States, after having taken his full citizenship papers? I. R.

Just What Taft Thought.

Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.
Things do not appear to be going Pinchot's way nowadays, and the view is growing that the country can get along very well without him.

NOT READY FOR TOLSTOYISM.

Practical World Will Not Accept Noted Russian's Doctrine.

PORTLAND, Nov. 22.—(To the Editor)—Your editorial in Sunday's edition about Tolstoy's pessimism, appointed to the writer as a very forcible presentation of that great Russian's life.

His characteristics embodied in a real intellectual in right world, have been termed gross eccentricities, but like Napoleon, Socrates, Alexander and so many of the world's mental giants, the light of genius outshone those characteristics into virtue.

The great Russian, whose life has passed to history, had searched the realm of human activity, so he thought for peace of soul and had found none. He had delved into the life led by the young nobility of his class, and found it, like Solomon of old, to be vanity and vexation. Turning to the simpler life, he would have an ever-learned himself and never to barbarism. He is inevitable destiny of the race that refuses to cultivate the brain.

In the peasant he found that those who strove for peace and justice by non-resistance gained only oppression and the merciful hand who controls puny man allowed the mighty and checked to oppress without intervention, even.

The world is not ready for Tolstoy's doctrine, nor very probably will it ever be. The human race has a mission to fulfill that necessitates resistance and the continual employment of the mind. His advice to the youth to forsake the world, if followed, carries us back to barbarism—places the shackles of slavery on our race and strips the mind in ignorance and superstition. Liberty is gained through knowledge by the masses—deposition is fought by stupidity. We do not propose to dictate to a mind like Tolstoy's, but if the grand old man of Russia had realized more fully that life is real, that life is practical, that laws governing man are as immutable as the words of God, he would have chosen a different view of the world.

W. A. THOMPSON.

EVIDENCE ADEQUATE TO CONVICT

Crippen Would Have Been Found Guilty on Same Testimony Here.

Washington Post.
"There seems to be a general impression among the people of the United States that Dr. Crippen was convicted of murder on inadequate evidence, but I do not think there is any foundation for that belief," said George B. Tiegman, of Manchester, England, at the Shoreham.

"I was in London at the time of the trial, and I read the accounts of it very carefully. The testimony in my opinion is published in detail in the big London papers.

"I believe Dr. Crippen would have been convicted in any country on the evidence offered. It is true that the evidence was circumstantial, but it seemed to be none the less conclusive. I did not meet any one who was in London who questioned the verdict of the jury. Since I have been in this country I have read of the conviction of a murderer—in a Chicago court, I think—on the evidence of a single thumb print in the house where the crime was committed. That was certainly circumstantial evidence, and no stronger I am convinced, than the evidence which was deemed sufficient to send Dr. Crippen to the gallows."

Solving the Normal Problem.

Yakima Republic.
As the result of the referendum in Oregon that state will have one normal school to support hereafter instead of three or four. The referendum is a timely affair, and is distinctly a step backward from the system of putting legislation in the hands of representatives of the people especially qualified for the work, but sometimes doing things it should be adopted in a qualified form in this state. It may be applied to appropriations, under such circumstances as prevail in Washington, to the great benefit of the public treasury. We have several institutions in this state which are unnecessary, and which owe their existence and expense to the maintenance of a log-rolling system which is now firmly fastened upon the State Legislature, but which would be closed up for good if the people could vote on the matter. Among these institutions are two state normal schools. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money is expended in the maintenance of these schools, and the state ought to be asked to maintain.

Recent Works Well.

Philadelphia Record.
Sometimes unfit men are chosen at popular elections to positions of responsibility through the exercise of the primary selection, sometimes as a matter of errand choice on the part of the voters. It is to provide a remedy for this intentional misdoing of the ballot, the recall finds popular favor. There are many who think that the sovereign people in a state should be empowered to dispense at will with the services of an unfit servant. The recall seems to work very well where it has been tried. The fact that a bad egg can be rejected when its quality becomes known opens a fine deterrent in the process of original choice.

Parents at 23 Have Ten Children.

New York Tribune.
Race suicide is not fashionable in Batican, a small town in the Province of Quebec, Edouard Joliveau, of that place, reached Montreal a few days ago with his wife and 10 children. The number is fairly large, but the fact that they are five pairs of twins and the parents are only 23 years old is stranger still.

Those Funny London Editors!

Philadelphia Gazette-Tribune.
Commenting on the statement that "Bryan doesn't care whether school keeps or not," a London paper expresses surprise that even a political defeat should be such an interesting matter indifferent to the progress of education in his country. As unconscious humorists the London editors continue to lead the world.

Cause and Effect.

Life.
"What went wrong with your auto while your wife was away?" we ask of our acquaintance.
"I did," he replied, sadly.

Demand the Proof.

Washington Post.
The report that Peary is to be Minister to Denmark is not backed up by proofs.

To Sarah Bernhardt.

From the French of Edmond Rostand, in those dull decades, you alone, O fair, Pale Princess, Queen of attitude, have shown us the way to a new world. To wear a lily, wield a sword, and still the heart a moment, treading a broad stair.

You rave and stifle in our heavy air— You poise and suffer, working your hot will On hairless heaters, bound with your bright hair.

Avoid of suffering, you wound us all; Your plaints are echoed through a troubled hall.

And Down your cheeks 'tis our salt tears that steal.

And sometimes, Sarah, when your fervent lips Spelt magic, fervently you feel The kiss of Shakespeare on your finger tip.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

The wit of Bishop Seth Ward amuses Nashville frequently.

Bishop Ward, in company with two Senators, came forth from a Nashville reception the other day and entered a waiting motor car.

"Ah, Bishop," said one of his companions, "you are not like your Master. He was content to ride an ass." Bishop Ward answered, "But there's no such animal to be got nowadays. They make them all Senators."—Detroit Free Press.

Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia, in one of his addresses on the drama, said of an unimaginative and prosaic dramatist:

"He is what I am sure, who in his youth, on being asked in examination what Shakespeare meant by the phrase, 'Sermons in stones,' wrote in reply: 'When passing by a tombstone you may learn the name and the date of birth and death of the departed one, and also from the inscription a valuable moral lesson from his or her life. Walking along a road you may see a little of the world as it really is, and also from the inscription a valuable geographical information. Heaps of stones by the roadside indicate that repair is to take place, and so indicate a lesson in neatness.'—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Musical Doctor stepped into the shop. His hair stuck out like stiff straws, and his joy of life was under his arm. Also, two buttons on his waistcoat were missing, so that there was no doubt about his being a genius.

"Ah, ahem, ahum!" purred the Musical Doctor, "E string for a violin, please."

The man behind the counter looked flustered. He went to the shelf, took off a small packet, examined it carefully, examined it again, and then said, "Unfortunately, sir, the customer, 'I beg pardon, sir,' he began, diffidently, 'but this appears to be my first day in the shop, and yet might give me a little of the world as it really is, and also from the inscription a valuable geographical information. Heaps of stones by the roadside indicate that repair is to take place, and so indicate a lesson in neatness.'—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"X" Beidler, whose name was John Xenophon Beidler, or something very much like that, but who always was called "X" and who was one of the famous Montana pioneers, as well as a vigilante, was out on the plains one day with Liver-nating Johnson, another well-known name of the famous Indians.

Johnson had a better horse than "X" and was soon ahead. He turned around and times and urged Beidler to hurry up.

"Hurry up, 'X,'" he yelled. "Get a move on!"

"Don't nag you, Johnson," shouted Beidler as he spurred his horse; "do you think I'm trying to throw this race?"—Kansas City Journal.

Bishop Charles W. Smith, at a harvest dinner in Portland, said of the harvest spirit:

"The harvest spirit is one of thankfulness, but there are some crabbled old farmers who couldn't be thankful if they tried.

"I am glad to such an old fellow, as he conducted me over his farm on a golden afternoon and showed me a record harvest."

"Well, sir, this year, at least, you've got nothing, nothing whatever, to complain of."

"I don't know about that, Bishop," he answered, with a chuckle, "but I think I'm trying to throw this race?"—Detroit Free Press.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News.
It doesn't take a very sharp man to cut a figure in society.

The knocker usually gets his when the hammer rebounds.

A boss girl may be all right, but a boss wife may be all wrong.

A superior manner is one thing; a superior person is another. Character and only a woman can enjoy being unhappy because she is misunderstood.

Some women can look severe words just as forcibly as some men can say them.

The average married man often wonders how his wife can have so much faith in him.

Advice to a girl who would be a housekeeper: First catch a husband possessing a house.

Any man can make a fool of himself, but with a woman to help the job can be finished much quicker.

Sates' Rights a Possible Issue.

Toronto Globe.
The great issue in United States politics during the past decade has been state's rights. It is not likely to lead to any serious trouble, such as that which followed the assertion of states' rights in regard to the slavery of the negro. It is either the national or the state government shall have the last word as to regarding the organization and control of industrial corporations will not be settled by civil war, but it may result in years of party bickering and much heated discussion. The result of the duel, no matter which side wins, cannot be a help to the country. It will stir up the interest of the people and arouse the National conscience. The greater work of liberty is an awakened, informed and energized public opinion.

The Best Literature.

James Russell Lowell.
One is sometimes asked by young people to recommend a course of reading. My advice would be that they should confine themselves to the standard books in each of the various fields, but better to choose some one great author and make themselves thoroughly familiar with him. For as all roads lead to Rome, so do you find that in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any vital piece of literature you will find it generally and pleasantly persuaded to excursions and explorations of which you little dreamed when you began, and you will find yourselves scholars before you are aware.

Southern Women Trust Husbands.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.
Washington state has gone on record as favoring woman suffrage, but it is far enough off for the effect to be harmless in these parts, where the dear women have enough confidence in their noble husbands to turn the affairs of state over to them.

New Problem of Polling Booth.

Boston Herald.
The State of Virginia having admitted women to the suffrage, is likely, for the sake of the ladies, to prohibit the smoking of tobacco in polling places. But what of the women who insist upon the privilege of smoking "just like men"?

"Crackers" Too Busy for Intimacy.

Amstria Chronicle.
Under the referendum system of Oregon the voters had to vote on 22 questions of public policy. Men