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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, AUG. 30, 1908.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

It is unquestioned truth, confirmed amply by experience, as stated by Frederick Bhusman, in an address before the Bar Association at Seattle, that in the administration of criminal law acquittals increase when the penalties are regarded as too severe Moreover, there is increasing disposition to regard as too severe many penalties which formerly were enforced by juries, almost as matter of course. This is especially so in our own country; less so in England, where there is more regard for precedent and for old custom than with us Every one observes that in the United States convictions for murder in the first degree are rare, unless robbery Then juries seldom hesitate. Statutory crimes, which may be said to be created by ordinances enacted for the supposed good of society, as violation of Sunday laws and ordinances that forbid sale of liquors, seldom can be punished in communities where there is most need of enforcing such regulations. tic City (N. J.) refuses to stop the sale of liquors on Sunday, and openly defies the state law because most of the people of the town, whose chief business is that of a seaside resort, find profit in the liquur traffic, which they believe cannot be dispensed with as an attraction of the place; and the majority of the annual visitors are much of the same mind. The Mayor, state's attorney, grand juries and trial juries tell the Governor, in substance that the state law as to sale of liquors will not be enforced in Atlantic City

It is interest that creates this sentiment, not mercy, as in the multitude of cases where juries vote acquittal because they think the penalties too severe. In nearly all cases of homiexcept those wherein robbery appears to be the purpose, the causes are found on examination to be of complex character, involving some degree of blame on the part of the victim. Juries are sure to take all such circumstances into account, and, actuated by sentiments of pity or mercy, may often attach more importance to them than they deserve. This is a sure result of the operations of human nature, under the rule of a people who direct all the affairs of their government. Hence technical pleadings and court delays, which are blamed so often and so much, fall in very commonly with the popular idea. and supply method and occasion for mitigation or obstruction, so as to give the culprit a show."

Thus, as Mr. Bausman, remarked, our criminal trials have fail from the lenience of the jury and the technicalities of procedure." In general the two causes fit in with each other; yet in particular cases they are at variance. As a rule, however, the state, through its juries, gets such results as average public judgment desires, or at least approves. Wise men long ago saw that nearest approach to practical administration of justice through the jury system was obtainable through mitigation of harsh criminal laws and avoidance as far as possible of multiplication of statutes that make or define new crimes, under penalties that juries are not willing to enforce. Yet laxity in this direction may be a mistake as much as se verity in the other. Human society, in nearly every phase of it, is but a tentative adaptation and ceaseless experiment

MILK. The United States, like the rest of the civilized world, has to face the social problems which arise from a decreasing birth rate combined with a high infant mortality. If we are to keep up the proper rate of increase in population in this country, it must be from this time on by saving children from death and not by increasing the size of families. The principal cause of infant mortality is impure milk. This has been demonstrated over and over again. Infected milk is the main cause of those disorders occurring in warm weather which sweep away children like chaff. It communicates diphtheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis, together with numerous other fatal allments. The United States Government has published a large volume on "Milk in Its Relation to Public Health," where many facts of the above nature are set out for the information of those who are willing to be instructed. The trouble is that some parents seem to prefer to let their children perish rather than to provide them with sanitary milk.

New York, demonstrated that the process known as pasteurization would destroy most of the deadly germs in milk and make it suitable for infant By distributing pasteurized milk widely in New York, he reduced the infant mortality from 91 to 51 per thousand. In a certain children's hospital, where with the use of raw milk the mortality had been 46 per cent, pasteurized milk reduced it to 19 per cent. In spite of these facts and many similar ones which may be found in the Government report, there are persons, including some physiclans, who contend that pasteurization renders milk unfit for children's diet. The facts are that it reduces the digestibility only slightly, if at all, while it destroys the poisonous germs so completely that the danger of infection is almost annihilated. It is astonishing that people will continue to feed their children raw milk in Portland, or any other city, with these facts before them. In the usual milkman's vessels there is no such thing as pure milk. It is all more or less polluted, listening. To make out a case for

Sixteen years ago Nathan Straus, of

washed cans, or from diseased badly

Mr. Straus declares that diseased cows mean diseased milk, and he arrays a great mass of authority to prove that tuberculosis is communicable from cattle to human beings. A recent writer has said that common house flies are more deadly to the human race than the cobras of India. It is certain that impure milk is more deadly than all the venomous insects and serpents of the world combined. and the only way to make it safe to consume is by pasteurization.

EXPOSE THE REAL CULPRITS.

If the authorities of the City of Portland really wish to reduce the social evil, let the police be instructed to arrest every man , who enters a house of ill-fame; let him be fined and his name published; let every such house be under close and constant observation by the authorities, and subject to entrance without warning for the arrest of male visitors. there are not ordinances sufficiently drastic for these purposes, then let suitable ones be enacted and strin-

gently enforced. It is high time that our good reformers, who cry so loudly at all times for abatement of this evil, to level the shafts of their displeasure and wrath at the men who are the creators and supporters of it, and to cease their exclusive and bitter persecution of the women who are but the unfortunate victims of it. No condition on earth is so entitled to pity and compassion as that of the greater number of these women, whose original fall was little their own fault, but who are utterly unable under existing conditions of society to recover or escape from the consequences. It is useless and inhuman to drive them from one place to another. Nor can much be done to abate the evil, so long as the men who support it are shielded from the exposure and protected from the disgrace righteously due to their con-

But the evil can be eliminated, or nearly so, by arrest of men who go to these houses, by imposing fines upo them and publishing their names to world. The Oregonian stands ready to do its full part, even to the publication of such pictures of individuals as would heighten the public interest in exposure and suppression of the evil.

If we forgot every day what we had lived through the day before, it would be the same as if we died at nightfall and new beings were created to take our place the next morning. Hence, the inquiry whether we have lived in previous lives or in worlds is really futile. What difference does it make if we have lived before, since we have forgotten al about it? Birth, as Wordsworth says, may be but a sleep and a forgetting; still, if the forgetting is complete, it might as well be a new creation. The great poet of immortality believed that the forgetting was not complete, and that we come into the world "no in complete forgetfulness and not in utter nakedness, but trailing clouds of glory" from the other home. Plato had also a notion that we now and then recall things that we have known in previous worlds, and he made his convenient Socrates base a theory of education upon it. If some facts from the former life are recalled incidently, many more might be recalled if we went systematically to work to extract them from the caves and dens in the mind where they hibernate.

Socrates thought the best way to ering ideas was by seductive questions which gradually turn the eyes inward and urge reminiscence to deeper and deeper exploration. Thus all knowledge might be drawn out from each individual mind and nothing need ever be put into it, either from books or from the lectures of the sophists The sophists whom Socrates detested so much and whose business he thus insidiously sought to ruln, were about the same sort of people as our university professors, though there is some reason to think that they were not quite so inhospitable to new ideas and, upon the whole, more useful. The modern university professor, shut up in his little world of unrealities, has abdicated most of his important func-tions, and they have passed over to the newspapers and ten-cent magazines, as Professor James, of Harvard, pointed out some time ago; whereas the old sophists mingled with the crowd in the market place and made themselves a power in the living

It is dubious whether the modern university exists in a form which will endure. It seems almost as if a better model were to be found in the College of France, in Paris, which admits everybody who wishes to come, not even requiring them to list their names unless they ask for a degree. Our colleges make so much of what a person knows when he enters, and so little of what he learns while he is there that they present an aspect half humorous to the philosophic observer. Future historians may count them among the jokes of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, though, after all, the joke would be a little ghastly. It is sad to see great opportunities wasted, even if it is sometimes also ludicrous. It is quite conceivable that Bishop Vincent, when he invented the Chautauqua idea, actually began a revolution in our methods of higher education. Following out his precept, the time may come when the colleges will open their doors wide to everybody; fix their attention upon filling brains, instead of urging the high schools to fill them; and learn to boast of their requirements for graduation, instead of for entrance. Candidly, is it not a topsy-turvy world of education which is so rigid about the eginning of the college course and so

flexible about the end? Just as the colleges are accused of killing literary gifts, so, also, it is said, that they destroy the memory. Infatuated with giving lectures and making students take notes of what they might more easily and lucidly read in books, they concentrate attention upon the mechanics of speedy writing and distract it from what the teacher says. Sometimes It is just as well. Little is lost, because there is little to lose, but occasionally there is a college lecturer who is almost as good as a text book, and then the student misses a good deal by being compelled to scribble hieroglyphics when he ought to be attending, which is a very different thing from mere

either from hands, clothing, dust and their mistaken system, college professors are ant to decry what they call mere memory," just as pietists have othing good to say of "mere morality," but memory and morality, humble as they are, still play a useful part in life and it would be difficult to get along without them. The professional excuse for a ruined memory is that the person "knows where to look for his facts, and that is enough." It is not enough. The man whose mind is well stored with facts, ready to his mental hand has an enormous advantage over the one who must always run to the cyclopedia. The education which does not store the brain with

well classified facts is a failure. We all know how puny the modern memory is in comparison with the boys of Athens. They could sit down and recite the whole Iliad, while, if we learn half a dozen short quotations from Shakespeare, a line or two from Milton and Mary's lamb in school, we think it is wonderful. Here and there one runs across a modern man with a real memory, and he is a perennial joy and marvel. In so far as a person has no memory, he is virtually dead, since life from moment to moment is little more than the accumulated remniscence of the past. It is full in proportion as much of the past expands the present instant. It is thin and weak when the past fades out. He who lives only in the present has no more than the life of a brute. At each moment he dies, so far as his inner life is concerned, and is continually being born. Thus he is always a child, having neither memory nor forethought. Hence, if we forget every thing when we die, as we did when we were born, of what interest to us s the question of the future life? Even if we do live on, it will be as new beings. There is no practical difference between dving and staying dead, and dying to be born again in complete oblivion of all that went be-So that if the future life is to have any value for us, we must carry memory with us across the dark river.

GOMPERS AND CHAIRMAN MACK.

A Washnigton (D. C.) dispatch August 26) reports this: "Norman August 26) reports this: Mack (chairman of the Democratic National Committee) dropped into Washington today from Indianapolis for the express purpose, he said, of having a three hours' talk with Gempers and arranging to have the entire labor vote of the country delivered to "Gompers," said Mack, "has Bryan. the finest political organization in the Neither Hitchcock nor mycountry. self has been able to come anywhere

It is evident that the play of the Bryan campaign is for "the labor By this term is meant the vote of the organized wageworkers of the country.

First, however, the wageworkers are not all organized or unionized, nor more than one-third of them, if Second, it is certain that so many. whole of the organized or unionized labor vote cannot be delivered to Bryan, or to any candidate matter who attempts it. Third, if the attempt to do it should be made, and should be even measurably success ful, it would deeply injure, and for a time would practically ruin, the cause of organized or unionized labor.

This is a government of all of u and for all of us. It is not to be a government of the wageworkers of the country alone, still less of organor unionized wageworkers, who are by no means a majority of the working people of the country. It is a society and government of a community and balance of interests, and not a society or government of any one of them. A labor trust, attempting to control the government of the country, would be as objectionable as any other, and working people of just views would neither want nor ex-

peet It. Since Mr. Mack, manager for Mr. Bryan, is so anxious for justice to labor, he should turn his attention to the Democratic Southern States and make his greatest effort there; for in those states laws for protection of labor are notoriously fewer and less effective than in any other part of the ountry. Truth is, the states of the South, that are counted as sure for Bryan, have virtually no laws for protection of labor.

SHALL A CHILD WORK?

On another page of this issue apears a communication from W. S. Varnum, of Shilton, Wash., censuring he state for not assuming co-guardlanshin with parents over children in the matter of labor. His remarks were called forth by a recent editorial on parental responsibility, The Oregonian holding to the principle that the state can interpose only in the rarest cases and cruelist conditions.

This correspondent misses entirely the spirit of the discussion. The state dld not establish "child slavery." not true that child labor is found only among the most ill-paid working class. Every normal child on the farm, boy and girl, is taught to work from the time he is able to scatter grain to chickens or pull weeds. As children advance in years, daily duties are multiplied. Even among well-todo and rich farmers, children, 13 to 15, do an adult's work, engaging long hours in labor that fatigues. A gir who at 15 isn't her mother's right hand is considered lazy and shiftless According to this correspondent, the state should assume rights as coguardian and forbid parents to derive aid and profit from their children's labor. Let one or the other of the great political parties propose such a reform and what will the farmers answer be?

And it may be asked, what manner of citizens these farmers' children, who must work every day, ex-cept while at school, become? Will they be less useful, less healthful or less happy than if they had been brought up to spend their spare time in idleness? True, as Mr. Varnum says, mortals can not see ten or twenty years into the future, but it requires no seer to foretell the ultimate failure of every child that isn't

taught to work. If your child is not taught to work until he enters on man's estate, what will he be fit for in after life? The parent, however poor or rich, who neglects to set a daily task for his child and insist upon its performance wrongs that child and injures society to the extent of forcing on it a useless member. By the very nature things, society cannot teach immature persons to be industrious. This re- ers. sponsibility rests solely with the

The state should and it does pro-

tect the child against abuse. tions are to be noted in certain sec tions of the South, where manual labor for 300 years has been held by patricians as degrading, and in certain mining regions where European immigrants demand too much from offspring. These are local. North of the Ohio there is small cause for protest from professional agita-

tors and misguided philanthropists. Every child is entitled to pure air. wholesome food and protective clothing; to opportunity for rational development of muscle which may be attained by splitting wood or plowing corn, as well as by football or calisthenics; by bending over the washpoard or roller skating. The child is entitled to preserve health by work and by play, not more in the one than in the other. The proposition that the state shall say to the parent, "You must not permit your child to work, is sentimental nonsense.

BRYAN AS ROOSEVELT'S HEIR. The spectacle of Mr. Bryan posing as the exponent of Rooseveltian policles and the natural heir to the support of Roosevelt's admirers is amusing indeed, but it is not surprising, since the whole Democratic campaign is a series of contradictions and inconsistencies. The conservative Democrats explain their support of Bryan by saying he is not the same Bryan who made free silver the paramount issue in 1896 and anti-imperialism the issue in 1900, yet Mr. Bryan himself declared in the most emphatic manner that his adherence to the old principles and policies has been strengthened by his renomination. The radicals are asked to support him because he is a radical and the conservatives because he is a conservative. He says that Taft is not the natural heir Rooseveltian support, notwithstanding Roosevelt secured Taft's nomination for no other reason than that he believed Taft the best man to carry out those principles and policies which have been so popular during the Roosevelt administration.

Does any one think for a moment that Roosevelt did not know what he was doing when he commended Taft to the favorable consideration of the Republicans of the country? Roosevelt, more than any other man, was in a position to know Taft's ability as a statesman and an executive officer. He knew Taft's ideas of government and could judge of his political principles. As everybody knows, Roose velt is too earnestly devoted to the successful prosecution of the policies he has urged ever to give his support to one who would not strive effectually to carry out those policies in the coming administration. If Roosevelt had believed La Follette, Dolliver or Hughes a better man than Taft to administer the affairs of this Government, there can be no doubt that he would have supported one of these men for the nomination. After studying the situation and the men, he gave approval to the candidacy of Taft and the Republican party nominated Roosevelt's choice by a vote that would have been unanimous but for the desire to compliment favorite sons.

Mr. Bryan strives to gain Republican support by giving implied indorse ment to the Roosevelt administration. The insincerity of all this will become apparent at once if the reader will ask himself what Bryan would be saying now if Roosevelt had been renominated. Would he then approve the Roosevelt administration? What predicament would he be in if Mr. Taft should die and Roosevelt should be placed on the ticket in his stead? It is easy to commend Roosevelt when Roosevelt is not a candidate, but when everybody knows that Bryan would nominated, the shallowness of it is clear to all.

But it is the policy of the managers of this Democratic campaign to play fast and loose, blow hot and blow cold be everything to everybody in the des perate effort to get votes. Bryan offers special reasons why he should have the support of the Socialists. He has made his bid for the votes of the Prohibitionists. He expects to get the support of negro Republicans in the North and retain the support of white Democrats in the South. He thinks he is entitled to the support of labor when history shows that the ascendency of the Democratic party brought hunger and suffering to laboring peo ple in every part of the country. He declares that the people should rule when there is no part of the country where the people rule less than in the section entirely under Democratic dominion. He cries "down with the osses," at the same time welcoming the aid of the New York bosses, whose superiors in the art of political bossing were never known. He has resorted to almost every scheme known to the political craftsman except that of claiming to be a non-partisan, and doubtless he will make this claim if he thinks he can do so without dan ger of losing the exceedingly partisan Southern States.

CHECKING THE CIGARETTE HABIT. There is hope now for reform in the cigarette habit. The superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad issued an order this week forbidding all employes to smoke cigarettes under penalty of dismissal. It may be expected that other railway superintendents will follow this lead at once As a rule the confirmed cigarette smoker can't do as much work as the man who doesn't smoke, and what he does is not so well done. managers nowadays demand and have a right to demand the maximum of efficiency from trainmen and office employes. The cigarette slave is handicapped, and the older he grows the heavier the load.

American railroads pioneered the first genuine reform in the whisky habit. It has been tremendously effective. When it was made known that the service of no man who drank alcohol in any of its forms would be retained, the employes submitted, most of them reluctantly; still they quit drinking rum except in greatest privacy. The habit at least checked. It was more profitable for the men to give up whisky than to attention to the particulars in which surrender their jobs. Railroads set a pattern that other corporations and individuals who are large employers of labor followed, with the result that dilapidated condition of their sidethere is now no permanent place for minded of the opportunity they have the skilled laborer who uses strong liquor habitually. All the moral in- | to aid in making the whole city more fluences combined were far less effective than the railroad and its follow-

It is to be hoped that the movement to kill off cigarette smoking may lead

The baneful habit will be concerns. State laws prohibiting sale checked. multitude of boys. Knowledge that no reputable business man wants to circular letters which are sent to any hire them will keep many boys from taking up the cigarette after they have | is given an excuse to put off his rereached their majority.

THE MORAL OF IT.

Some men give up life easily. example, there is, or was, August Miller, whose suicide was told of in Friday's Morning Oregonian. A black smith by trade and of necessity physically able to withstand any of the stresses of life, 34 years old and mar ried, in a fit of despondency because he feared his wife no longer loved he drank the contents of three bottles of carbolic acid and joined the majority. With due regard to custom that would prevent one's saying any thing but good of the dead, Miller was a fool. Recently his wife made a visit to the Old Country and during her absence, the story goes, brooded terribly" and feared she would never return. A fair Interpre tation would mean that he "booxed terribly," for it seems she came back to find him out of work and going rapidly down hill. No doubt. That is the way of many men when their wives are away. They think it a time for relaxation and general loosening up of hitherto steady habits. flerce quarrel ensued," the story goes on. It always will run about that That is where the moral begins to be obvious

The wives of some men should stay home. There is no mention of children of these young peo-Another moral breaks in A child or two is an excellent balancewheel and governor combined. The greatest man in the Nation says so, There is nothing like it to smooth away the raw edges of domestic life. Another moral is partly visible. Some people should not marry, but as marrying is a trait of humanity that cannot be eradicated, it is useless to say much against it.

HOW TO MAKE A CITY BEAUTIFUL. The task of beautifying a city is one which cannot be accomplished by municipal government alone, nor by a small number of enterprising citizens, Without the co-operation of the city authorities and practically all the people of the municipality, there will always remain many of those un sightly buildings and neglected vacant lots which destroy the pleasing effect of beautiful surroundings. Though city ordinances may compel a property-owner to abate nulsances, no authority can compel him to go further and beautify the lot or block under his control. The individual citizen who is negligent in this respect may be led but he cannot be driven. The Mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, seems to have realized this situation, for he has undertaken plan of organization which is said to have enlisted the co-operation of practically all the people of that city in a civic improvement campaign. By tactful leadership he is accomplishing what he could not if coercion were

The city government does its part, of course, in improving streets and keeping them clean to the extent that city streets are usually cleaned. But the improvement of private property is left to the voluntary action of the several owners, under the stimulating and encouraging influence, however, of what are called block improvement clubs. All the residents of a block are formed into a separate club, which organization takes particular pains to see that its own small portion of the city is kent in creditable condition and appearance. Responsibility is directly placed upon person for the cleanliness and order of his own home surroundings, and each man's immediate neighbors are given a special interest in seeing that he performs his part of the work of making the city more pleasing to the eye. This plan of organization is said to enlist the aid of a much larger proportion of the people than any other that has ever been attempted, but, of course, it is scarcely to be assumed that all people fall into line and bear their part of the burden.

Negligence and procrastination are the chief causes for the dilapidated condition of property, either city or country. Very few people really insores to the rest of the community but they put off repairs and the 'cleaning-up" process until a more convenient season. They become ac customed to the Ill-appearance of their property, and do not realize how displeasing it is in the sight of others. Realizing that this, rather than a deliberate carelessness, accounts much of the disorder to be found on private premises, the Mayor of Birmingham issued a circular letter addressed to the members of the several clubs, specifically calling attention to the various items of improvement that can ordinarily be made upon a city lot. It is urged that old fences be torn down and that the city authorities be depended upon to keep cows off the lawn. But if for any reason property-owners do not wish to part with the fence that was deemed necessary by a past generation, the owners are asked to apply a coat of paint, and the painting suggestion extends to all buildings on the premises. "Paint everything you can and white wash what you can't paint," is the rule laid down by the circular. Every man is asked to keep his

own sidewalk in repair and to report to the city authorities any defect in any other man's sidewalk. Suggestions are made as to the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, the growing of climbing vines where they will cover the sides of out-buildings and the making of flower beds in side and back yards. The children are enlisted in the work, and it is said that they very readily become deeply interested laborers in the task of beautifying the city instead of being despoilers, as is too frequently the case. The circular letter, written in a good-natured tone, serves to call property generally needs repairing or improvement, and property-owners who would otherwise overlook walks, lawns and buildings are re-

The defect in the plan of proclaiming a "clean-up" day once a year is that the cleaning up is spasmodic, only a portion of the people find it to like results. No doubt we shall convenient to clean their premises at and Germany.

soon hear of similar orders from other that time, and a large majority negect the work all the rest of the year In Birmingham every day is a "clean of cigarettes to minors will save a up" day. It is made so through the local block organizations and by the man who becomes negligent. No man pairs or cleaning-up until some partleular day in the year, when he may be sick or away from home, but he is constantly reminded of the little things he can do to help along the movement for the making of a City Reautiful. Not on particular days but on any day the city refuse carts will call for waste material which prop erty-owners have gathered up to have

hauled away. principle upon which the Birmingham plan is based is that the people need not be driven or goaded but that they must be reminded of their duty from time to time and taught how to improve their property Tactful leadership is depended upor more than the exercise of legal authority. At the same time, author ity is employed, so far as possible whenever good-natured persuasion will not have the desired effect. Under this plan Birmingham has been not only cleaned up, but is kept clean this latter achievement being the on which most cities find difficult.

A "leak" by which a Supreme Court decision becomes known in advance of its formal announcement may and may not indicate the presence of unfit men upon the bench. A stenographer may carelessly or intentionally dis close the nature of a forthcoming decision. A Judge, with many decisions in mind, may inadvertently speak of one in which the decision has been determined, but not announced, and thus the nature of the decision be made known. An unscrupulous jani tor or clerk might secure the desired information in consideration of re-Though a court must be responsible for the safe-keeping of its secrets, failure to prevent disclosures does not always carry with it a presumption of intentional wrong,

A man who intends to invest money in an addition to his property, and must borrow the money, does usually do the borrowing until he is ready to spend the money. There is nothing gained but much lost by be ginning to pay interest on money which must lie idle in his safe or in the bank. Why should a city act upon different principles? The water bonds should be issued only as fast as the city needs the money to pay for construction work. There is no doubt about the ability of the city to borrow any time it so desires.

It would improve the respect in which lawyers are held if they would make it a rule never to speak to or of a witness in court in any manner that they would not dare employ out of court. Many a lawyer has taken advantage of the judicial presence to call a witness a liar when he would have the head thumped off him if he dared to do it elsewhere.

The best way to stop the drift from the country to the city is to convince the country boys and girls that town people are not as prosperous, contented or happy as they look. clothes bought on credit, board bills in arrears and the eternal rush for success in keen competition are not conducive to peace of mind.

If every man who is thinking of running for the Governorship in 1910 should keep quiet about it until he genius; it is not without an excessive heard a demand for him from all decision; but this we can pardon the parts of the state, we should have a very prolonged silence. Somehow or writers at the other extreme. other the "logical candidate" is not very conspicuous.

A politician should be grateful to a newspaper for cutting his speech down from half a dozen columns to one column. Not one reader in a thousand will begin to read a fullpage speech, while a large majority will read all of a one-column address.

A code of legal ethics is somewhat in the nature of a New Year's reso lution which must be adopted anew every year and which cannot be expected to have perpetual effect. Like any other stimulant, the dose must be repeated occasionally.

The old injunction to "hitch your wagon to a star" may not be so imaginative as we have always supposed. There is no knowing what Yankee ingenuity will accomplish when it sets about making air vehicles.

F. P. Earle, who whipped his "affinity" wife, says that two days in jail unsettled his nerves. Perhaps after two days of freedom he will regain his nerve so that he can beat the woman again.

The extreme desire of a class of Mr. Bryan's supporters to deliver him from his record of free colnage of silver is becoming already one of the features of the Democratic campaign.

The fleet is soon to visit Japan and Mr. Hobson is not in the limelight. Has he deserted and left the country, to be devoured by the tawny Nipponese?

A French cable company has been fined \$5,000,000 for aiding a revolution in Venezuela. Wonder what kind of appellate courts they have in Vene-

A rain late in August is a pretty good assurance of clear weather for hoppicking and the State Fair.

A few parks decently maintained are better than twice as many badly neglected.

Lawyers can now tell right from wrong-a code of ethics has been adopted.

Temperature of Europe Falling.

Indianapolis News.

Europe is growing colder, says M. Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer. He declares that from actual figures recently obtained he has become certain that the temperature of Europe has been falling. France has been suf-fering for a long time from an excess of cold weather, the temperature at Paris having been 1 degree below the normal. Other readings show even less favorable results. The fall is more noticeable in the Spring than at other periods of the year. Similar conditions are recorded in England, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria great many small investors for Investors for Investors of Invest

MARGINALIA

BY HARRY MURPHY. The Viewpoint, A dweller on a star Sighed to the Earth afar, m this dull place would I To thee, fair orb, might fly!"

An optimist is one who heeds The world's professions, not its deeds Virtue's not sincere Born of hope or fear.

I am the Truth and I shall come at And from their shrines the shapes of clay I'll cast; Into the depths of dun old Gods I'll send; The rusted fetters of the world PH

Truth.

l'lisbreak the clutch of Greed at throats I'll be a judge who must be answered By all betrayers of the people's weal. Nor shall the canopy of kings conceal The deed unjust or condemnation shed From him who has misspent his broth-

er's bread. For I am Truth-I am the Soul of Things.
I am astir in storms; I am the wings
Of lightning; the raptured reach of
song; the blush
Of the rose; the menace of the sea; the

hush Of evening; the patience of the poor. I am of Brotherhood-of Thinker-I sire the seasons and tell the stars

their way; I am the Final-Fact whom none gain-There are persons who find their pleasure in exposing the faults and foldies of the lilitatrious dead. Pre-risely what good is accomplished by asserting that Grant drank whisky:

that Lincoln had a passion for obscene stories; that Franklin plagarised his jokes; that Washington was not as imnaculate after all, etc., is not clear. The sordid details of character are around us in abundance. We should thank time and the grave for chasten ing away what was unlovely in the living man. But more than this, mankind em-

bodies its ideals in its great men, and ideals are sacred. Its heroes are its standars of excellence. They are and epic whence lofty virtues and splendid deeds derive their inspiration and efficacy. Let malice seek another . . .

When Henry James recently rewrote, his earlier books, presumably he re-vised this passage which occurs in one of them: "Hawthorne afterwards polished his style to a still higher degree; but in his later productions—is almost always the cast in a writer's later productions-there is a touch of . . .

The talents of Ambrose Blerce have never received the recognition which is their due. In the long array of contemporary American authors Mr. Bierce is conspicuous for genuine lit-erary merit. Some years ago he pub-lished a volume of weird stories. "In lished a volume of weird stories, "In the Midst of Life," which for artistic workmanship belongs to the class of Poe, Hawthorne and Harte. These stories are virtually unknown, while those of a hundred trumpery prosers are household possessions. As a mass surpassed in this country. Irony, how, ever, is more a business of the understanding than of the feelings, and here obviously is the reason of his want of success with the multitude of readers, with those who can be reached than the heart. It is perhaps true that

In his recent book, "Through the Magic Door," Conan Doyle says of Mr. Bierce: "I have one of his works there. This man had a flavor quite his own and was a great artist in his way. If is not cheering reading, but it leaves the mark upon you and that is the proof of good work." Mr. Blerce, it is said, has more read, ers in England than here; this is not surprising. One would expect him to

be peculiarly attractive to the auster and thorough-going countrymen Swift and Pope.

The multitude is never so ridiculous as in its enthusiasm for things military. Regular military establishments have done more to retard the advancement of mankind than all other causes ombined. . . .

It would be a good idea if authors would accompany their productions with their portraits. Nothing throw so much light on his works as glimpse of the writer's physiognomy and then think how many a dul proser, forewarned, we had shunned!

A man whose intelligence transcend ed that of all other men at all point would be as completely isolated from his kind as if he were imprisoned be neath a mountain.

An envious man is never satisfied unless he is endeavoring to silr up the envy of everyone else. You may always know him by his magnifying to you the virtues of others—for his supposes, of course, that excellence is another is poison to you, as it is the bim.

A work of literature to be greamust be elevating; not, of course, by means of osteniallously advanced precepts of conduct—no, for it must lart—but rather because of a back ground which, without calling after tion to limit, yet pervades and illumines the picture with moral beauty.

The American National ceremony hand-shaking is as much the result surplus self-consciousness as genialit

It is curious the penchant author have for a particular word; "suddenlys for instance with Hugo; "dusky" wit Hawthorne; "radiant" with Poe; "hy man" with Shelley; "sweet" with Burn the suffix "less" with Byron, etc.

Those strenuous longshoreme turned literateurs should ponder the by Ruskin, "Art is not an appeal the constant animal feelings."

The present civilization suggests panic in a theater; the brutal ar selfish come out safely, whilst the gentle and the magnanimous are tran pled to death.

Snobbery achieves its perfect flaw not among the wealthy, but among their servitors—their flunkles, tailor shopkeepers, etc.

The Trust Method.

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