

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. A. JACKSON, Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at the Journal Building, 11th and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TELEPHONE—MAIN 7178. HOME, A. 8621. All departments reached by these numbers.

Subscription Terms by mail to our address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

One year, \$3.00 One month, \$1.00

One year, \$2.50 One month, .85

One year, \$3.75 One month, \$1.25

We guess not whence, nor when, nor how, we earn our mental gains, continuously through other things the inner man is fashioned.—M. Tupper.

JUDICIAL USURPATION OF POWER.

THE extinction by the supreme court of vital powers of the states for regulation of public service instrumentalities, and the assumption of that power by the court itself is an act that was scarcely intended by the framers of the constitution. Even the casual student of history remembers that the fathers were strenuous in reserving powers to the state, and that whatever the language they put in the constitution, they never intended it to be an instrument in which a prerogative so vital to a state as the regulation of its own railroads should be taken away and assumed by the federal courts. As early, however, as 1793 the supreme court began to assume unexpected powers, when Chief Justice Jay announced the right of a citizen of South Carolina to sue the state of Georgia for a claim and that the federal courts had jurisdiction. In the Federalist, Hamilton argued that the jurisdiction of the federal courts did not so extend, but, in spite of this, the courts assumed jurisdiction and adjudicated the case. Great public indignation resulted, and had for its sequel, the following year, the adoption of the eleventh amendment to the constitution.

But the encroachments then begun have steadily proceeded, until the climax in the far-reaching decision of last week. The condition recalls the fears of Gouverneur Morris, who said in the constitutional convention, "such powers in judges is dangerous." It was confirmation of those fears that Jefferson, far-sighted and profound statesman that he was, often expressed to the effect that the supreme court of the United States is a coordinate branch of the government whose development as a power in the affairs of the nation is to be regarded with apprehension. The gap between the new doctrine and the powers planned by the constitutional convention of 1787 is so wide that it at once arouses the query of what will be the powers that, a little later on, this court of last resort will take away from the states and itself exercise. It is certain that no such enlargement of authority would ever be agreed to by vote of the people. The decision naturally suggests the query, is it the purposeful design of the court and those benefited by transfer of this regulation of railroads from the state to the federal courts, that it shall be accomplished by judicial legislation, in spite of the wishes of the people?

DO A FEW MEN OWN THE COUNTRY?

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE may not have been quite as accurate as he usually is when he said that 97 men, many of whom he named, controlled nearly the whole business of the country. We have always thought that such statements contained a large element of exaggeration or imagination, yet in a sense there is a great deal of truth in them. That is, a small group, or a few small groups, of men can no doubt exercise a large degree of control over its leading industries and enterprises, can manipulate the national finances, can, at least on some occasions, precipitate panics, and can greatly affect the industrial, commercial and financial life of the nation. So that though Senator La Follette may have erred in some details, he was substantially correct in the essential fact that in a certain important sense a few men "own" or "control" the United States.

They do this principally in two ways; by being absolute masters of the country's transportation, and by owning or controlling many of the principal economic necessities of the country. These allied groups own or control the coal, the oil, the iron ore, the copper, most of the lumber, the tobacco, leather and other gifts of nature or manufactured articles, and the means of their distribution, and so can fix the price. The trusts control sugar, glass, and a hundred other necessities, and the protective tariff greatly helps them to do so. They own the big banks and to some extent control the smaller ones, and use the money for the benefit of the members of the alliance, and they also fix the government's currency policy and decide its financial system.

The greatest of all these groups and the central one is the Standard Oil company, and its mighty magnates all lesser ones though great, bow the knee. This mother of trusts has its grasp on most of the big railroads of the country, and so tens of millions of people, in the matter of transportation and distribution, are absolutely at its mercy. It can withhold money, stop work, discharge men by tens of thousands, lower wages, and claim hard times because Roosevelt shook his big stick at them. It can make a panic in the midst of prosperity. It has reached across the Pacific and monopolized what American transportation is left, and now the monster

federal courts with the supreme court as the final arbiter, a stage in the growth of legislation by courts has been reached when it is for thinking men to pause and contemplate, to consider when, where, and how, it will all end, and that if no check be applied what will be the finality of authority that these nine justices will arrogate to themselves.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

IN THE roll call of states, one after another is instructing its delegation to the Denver convention for Mr. Bryan. Whatever may be the individual hostilities of those Democrats who prefer another standard-bearer, they are compelled to concede that he is still the popular idol of the great masses of his party, and that there is no probability other than that he will be enthusiastically nominated at Denver. What will come after that is a sequel that only the ideas of November will reveal.

Walter Wellman, one of the best-known newspaper correspondents in the country, widely traveled and keen observer, declares his present inability to determine whether, with the election today, the advantage would lie with Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan as the candidates of the two great parties. Mr. Wellman also insists that Mr. Bryan, if nominated, will be a far stronger candidate than in 1900 or in 1896. That he should be is the obvious logic of a decade of events. From the youthful and impetuous tyro of a dozen years ago, the Nebraskan has evolved into the mature and masterful statesman, thoughtful student of the world, and practical observer of sociological and economic problems in every clime. His growth in years has been attended by an accelerated absorption and assimilation of wisdom, to make him in safety and sanity the peer, if not the superior, of the best in the nation.

Policies in the advocacy of which he stood almost alone a dozen years ago, he has lived to see engrained in the state platforms of his political opponents, and adopted as cardinal policies of an administration of opposite political faith. It is an indorsement of enormous consequence to Mr. Bryan and his probable candidacy, since it is practical confession by political opponents that he was right and they wrong, and if Bryan was a wise and sagacious prophet then, what, after a dozen years, is Bryan, the matured man, now? This the leaders among his political opponents will deny, but just the same hundreds of thousands among the millions of the masses throughout the country will honestly give to the Nebraskan the credit that is his due, and it will be an enormous asset in carrying him toward the White House. It may not land him there, but it and the financial conditions manifest throughout the east, will give Mr. Bryan the votes of thousands upon thousands of men, and probably several states, that he never had before.

THE COMFORT OF THE OLD.

VICTOR HUGO said on one occasion: "The death of a just man is like the close of a beautiful day." He said many other beautiful and inspiring things, but the following, that does not appear in any of his published writings, is furnished to us as an impromptu speech delivered when he was old, and reported, it is said, by his friend Housayre:

There are no occult forces. There are only luminous forces. Occult force is chaos, the luminous force is God. Man is an infinite little copy of God; this is glory enough for man. I am a man, an invisible atom, a drop in the ocean, a grain of sand on the shore. Little as I am, I feel the God in me, because I am also bringing forth from out of my chaos. I make books which are creations; I feel in myself the future life; I am like a forest which has more than once been cut down—the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say the soul is nothing but the result of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. There I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and roses as at 20 years ago. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts, in prose and verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and song. I have tried all, but I feel that I have not said a thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like many others, I have finished my day's work, but I cannot say I have finished my life. My days will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight to open on the dawn.

CANALS.

AS OUR public men gradually come to pay less attention to politics and more to the country's real needs, and to means of its industrial and commercial development, the construction of canals will be prominent among those means. The cost of canals is always great, yet they invariably pay, if good judgment is used in selecting the routes for them and they are owned by the public—for the cost of maintaining them is comparatively small, so that they afford cheap means of transportation. The Panama canal may be an exception, for its cost will run into the hundreds of millions, yet it is a job of which the country may be proud.

is howling for subsidies. It has stretched a gigantic tentacle across the Atlantic and joined that European devil fish, Leopold, in grasping the world's supply of rubber—incidentally murdering many natives, and practically making slaves of the rest. Thus these men and corporations, with Standard Oil at their head, have become, as one writer has put it, "like modern Joshua; they can change the natural laws of production and consumption and can say to the sun of the country's prosperity, 'stand thou still upon Gibeon, and the wheels of the country stop.'"

In such a great country, where such great enterprises are carried on and such an immense volume of business is done, it is inevitable and essential that great business concerns and corporations should grow up, and that some men and companies and corporations should become very wealthy and possess the natural power that wealth gives. To this only the socialists object. We cannot have equality, and large opportunities must be granted. But through laws favoring these few great corporations and masterful men, and through combination inimical to the people, and often by actual and persistent and defiant violations of reasonable laws, they have gained and are exercising too much power, and have become a great national menace, as Roosevelt sees, as La Follette sees, as Bryan sees, as many others see. In a large sense La Follette was right, they control the country, they own the government.

Either this tremendous power will go on increasing until most people will be working to a far greater extent than they do now for these combined groups, will be essentially serfs, or else the power and possessions of these octopi must be reduced and restricted. And of this paramount issue millions of voters will think during the coming campaign, and as they cast their votes for president. In the ultimate analysis the issue is, Liberty or bondage.

FIX THE BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS.

WEEKS ago The Journal pointed out to the Hodson-Bailey-Beach-Scott reactionaries that if they persisted in their effort to destroy Statement No. 1 and restore senatorial riot in the legislature of Oregon, they would tear the Republican party into fragments. Weeks ago this paper urged Senator Fulton, for the sake of the party that has done so much for him, to come out for Statement No. 1, pointing out to him that it is the rock upon which his party is almost certain to split, and calling upon him to remove the influence that is doing so much to feed the spirit of factionalism and disruption. Time and again The Journal has pointed out that the measure was created by the Republican party, that the Republican party in a notable instance has demonstrated its efficiency by electing two senators in a few minutes, that the rank and file of the Republican party want the system perpetuated, that the masses of the Republican party are sick and tired of senatorial riot and ruffianism in the legislature, and that it is too late for a small group of self-constituted leaders in that party to turn back the wheels of progress and again thrust the rotten and discredited legislative election of senator down the throats of the honest masses of Republicans in Oregon.

REPEATEDLY AND CONSISTENTLY.

The Journal has pointed out to these reactionaries that the choice of United States senator is, and of right ought to continue to be, a privilege for the whole people, and not for a few exclusive legislators and politicians to exercise. It has repeatedly and consistently pointed out that any attempt to take the right away from the people would arouse such a storm of protest as has never been seen in Oregon, and that the whole force of this storm would fall upon the Republican party. It is impossible to foist a manifest wrong upon a sovereign people and expect them to submit in obedient humility. These are not days, and this is not a realm, of crowned heads, epeptered monarchs and servile subjects. The average farmer in his field, the average business man in his counting room, and the average mechanic at his toil, is as wise in his day and generation as is the average Portland politician. These citizens remember that the primary law is the result of a revolution by the people against corrupt politics in Oregon, and that Statement No. 1 is the tremendous protest of nearly 57,000 voters against corrupt senatorial elections in the Oregon legislature.

REVERTING TO THE JOURNAL'S MANY WARNINGS.

This paper now asks Mr. Hodson, Mr. Beach, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Harvey Scott this question: What is the meaning and what the

accrued interest on the city's loan of \$25,000,000.

We have spoken heretofore of the series of canals tentatively projected from Boston to Florida, and from the Tennessee river to the Atlantic ocean; and in the comparatively near future there will be a canal from the Great lakes to the Mississippi, and that river will be canalized from near its source to St. Louis. These great projects, and smaller and more local ones, will take time but they are pretty sure to be carried out, unless the railroads should get and retain sufficient control of the government to prevent them. The movement for interior waterways, improved rivers and canals, is scarcely fairly started yet, but it cannot be suppressed.

States and the federal government should work in conjunction, as Oregon proposes to do in the case of the Oregon City locks, and the canals will be free to the people or leased on fair terms. They will cost hundreds of millions which the people will have to pay, but the money will be well invested.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.

HUNGARIAN girl of noble family and of wealth has run away from home and taken up her abode with the mother of the young farmer whom she desires to marry, for permission to do which she has petitioned a court at Budapest. In her own handwriting she represents that the man she wants to marry is an honest, industrious, moral young man owning 60 acres of land, and supports his mother and his younger brothers and sisters, and therefore she is sure she would be happy with him; that her parents insist that she should marry a man with a coronet because they "look upon matrimony through the spectacles of the middle ages"; that she prefers the diligent, moral, ambitious young farmer, and he should be preferable in the eyes of the court, to "the aristocrat her parents selected for her husband without consulting her, he being of the kind of men that spend their lives playing cards, running after lewd women and spending the fortunes left to them by their fathers in riotous living."

Now there is a sensible, sound-minded and pure-hearted European girl. Brought up as she has been, the wonder of the incident lies in how she learned so much truth and arrived at such accurate conclusions. Her statement contains a lecture that rich American girls would do well to read and ponder over. Who among them would have made so wise a choice?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A "Constant Reader" writes: Many readers of your paper would be greatly obliged if you would be kind enough to print brief answers to the following:

1.—When was the federal constitution last amended? What was the amendment?

2.—When was the number of United States supreme court judges reduced, and by what act?

3.—The fifteenth amendment, providing that there should be no distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, in the right of citizens to elect franchise, was the last one adopted, its purpose being to allow negroes to vote. It was passed in March, 1870. The other two amendments growing out of the civil war, the thirteenth and the fourteenth, were passed in December, 1865, and in July, 1868, respectively. Ten of the previous 12 amendments went into effect between 1789 and 1792, and the eleventh in 1793 and the twelfth in 1804.

4.—The original number of justices of the supreme court was five. It was increased to six in 1807, to eight in 1837, and to nine in 1863. The number was reduced to seven during Johnson's administration, in consequence of the bitter quarrel between him and congress, so that if vacancies occurred he could not reappoint judges. The number was restored to nine in 1870, chiefly in order to get a reversal of the legal tender decisions rendered during the war.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

1623—Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye by which England restored Canada to France.

1790—John Tyler, tenth president of the United States, born at Greenway, Va. Died in Richmond, January 18, 1862.

1822—King Gustavus III of Sweden, died. Born January 24, 1746.

1809—Opote taken by Marshal Sohl, 1824—Reverend Jonathan Meigs, who served successively as a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, Louisiana territory and the territory of Michigan, as United States senator, governor of Ohio and postmaster general, died at Marietta, O. Born at Middletown, Conn., November 17, 1764.

1849—Annexation of Punjab to British India.

1866—General Winfield Scott died at West Point. Born near Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786.

1907—French troops occupied Oudja, Morocco.

JAMES M. GRIGGS' BIRTHDAY.

James Matthews Griggs, representative of the Second congressional district of Georgia and one of the Democratic leaders in the house, was born at Lagrange, Ga., March 29, 1861. His education was received in the common schools and at the Penning Normal college, from which institution he graduated in 1881. After leaving college he taught school and at the same time studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882. His public career dates from 1888, when he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney. He resigned this office in 1893 and was appointed judge of the Patuxent judicial circuit. He resigned this office in 1895 and served as chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee during the last campaign.

cause of the present scenes of discord and turbulence among the Republicans of Portland? Who but you, Messrs. Hodson, Beach, Bailey, Scott & Co., by your effort to recommit your party to a putrid and repudiated system, brought on this slaughterhouse spirit of strife and factionalism among your own partisans? Do you not realize that there are in Portland thousands of strong-hearted, clear-headed and patriotic Republicans that oppose sales of senatorships at auction, who foresee that an attempt to restore it will bring disaster upon the party throughout the state and do infinite harm to all Oregon? In the bitter criminations and recriminations do you not see that The Journal's words have come true as to Portland, and do you not read in the almost unanimous voice of the state press that even a mightier storm of protest is raging against you and your plans throughout the state?

There is no question as to what is the import of this turbulence. It means that those who have refused to heed The Journal's repeated warnings and who have persisted in their folly, have aroused this resentment and courted this reckoning. It means that the forces of good government are enlisted for the war, and that a senatorial auction block will never again be set up in the state house at Salem.

A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

R. W. A. CUSICK, a candidate for nomination as member of the legislature in Marion county, in two communications to the Statesman betrays an inconsistency that though it seems curious is common among those who profess to desire that senators shall be elected by the people and yet oppose Statement No. 1. In his first letter to the Statesman Dr. Cusick said:

A minority or plurality or anything short of a majority of all the votes cast, cannot be made to do duty, as the "voice of the people, or choice of the people." Candidates should find and declare themselves clearly in this matter. Then whoever gets a majority of all the votes, let him be elected, as he is apt to be the best of the bunch, and full recognition will be given to the "people's choice," and majority rule.

In this he was talking, apparently, about nominations, or elections of members of the legislature, and forgot that his principle would apply at least as strongly to United States senators, for a little later he wrote as follows:

Every member of the legislature from Marion is and will be elected by a majority, and when they elect a United States senator he will, and can only be elected by a majority of both houses, and whether he buys votes or not, has nothing to do with this discussion. He gets a majority or he is not elected. It is foolish to keep insisting on electing the United States senators by popular vote, because, at present it can't be done, as such proceeding would be in violation of our national constitution.

Besides falling head over heels into his own trap, and going back on his own doctrine, Dr. Cusick makes his position worse by saying that so long as a senator gets a majority of votes in the legislature it makes no difference if he buys them. He not only insists that while in local elections candidates should have a clear majority of the popular vote, senators should be elected by a majority of less than one thousandth part of the popular vote, but declares that "whether he buys votes (of legislators) has nothing to do with this discussion."

Dr. Cusick is not the sort of man, so far as we know his reputation, who would sell his vote, but his doctrine is dangerous. Other men go to Salem for that very purpose, and Dr. Cusick's remark indicates that it has happened and might happen. A man proclaiming such a view—that it is better for a legislature to sell a senatorship than for the people to elect—would better not be given "a majority of all the votes" for legislator.

A North Yakima man 40 years old, with a pretty young wife and two babies, committed suicide because he had not succeeded in two ventures and was in straightened circumstances; at least such is the reason assigned. If it be the only reason, what a contemptible coward he was. But there is this "if," so let us not judge him too harshly. But speaking abstractly, he is about as displeasing a man as can be imagined, who kills himself under such circumstances, leaving wife and babies unprovided for and helpless.

The Aldrich bill passed by a vote of 42 to 16. Allowing for vacancies and serious illnesses, about 25 senators were absent, but if they had been present the result would have been the same. Two Democrats, Johnston and Owen, voted with most of the Republicans for the bill; and five Republicans, Borah, Bourne, Brown, Heyburn and La Follette, voted against it. The bill may have some good features, but its source arouses suspicion against it.

Thomas A. Davis of Maysville, who was recently appointed labor inspector for the state of Kentucky, is one of the veteran members of the International Typographical union. He joined the organization at Louisville more than 50 years ago.

The contract system of work in the sanitary department of Boston is again being made an issue. The Sanitary Employees union has asked the finance commission to investigate and Mayor Hibbard has also appointed a committee to consider the question.

Hymns to Know

Gone Before.

By John W. Chadwick. (The Rev. John Chadwick, a well-known Unitarian clergyman, the author of several books and of many magazine articles, has contributed a number of hymns to the services of his church and has also written some good poems. This hymn is often sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne.")

It singeth low in every heart, We hear it each and all— A song of those who answer not, Howe'er the time may call, They throng the silence of the breast; We see them as of yore, The kind, the true, the brave, the sweet, Who walk with us no more.

'Tis hard to take the burden up, When they have laid it down; They brighten all the joy of life, They soften every frown. But 'tis a goodly thought of them, When we are troubled sore; Thanks be to God that such have been, Although they are no more!

More homelike seems the vault unknown, Since they have entered there; To follow them were not so hard, They cannot be where God is not. On any sea or shore; We'll never see them, though we abide, Our God forevermore!

Making City to Order

A Boston firm of landscape architects has been awarded the contract for making the general plans for the model city which the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad is to build in British Columbia as the Pacific terminus of the great new railroad system which is now being built across Canada.

The contract is one of the largest ever given for a similar undertaking, says the Village. As yet there is only a small settlement where it is intended a large and important commercial and manufacturing city will be built. The actual site of the city, and the new city will be known as Prince Rupert.

The area which is available for the site covers between seven and eight square miles, although only a small part of this will be developed within the near future. The bulk of the city will be available because of the mountain, Mount Hays, which rises to an elevation of 2,300 feet near the center of the island.

The railroad will cross from the mainland to Porpoise island and thence to Kaiser Island by means of bridges, the first of which will be about a quarter of a mile in length and the second some 200 feet long. Already a dock 1,000 feet long has been constructed, and a part of the waterfront and it is planned to extend this for a much longer distance. The shores are very bold, and this will aid greatly in preparing the site for building docks.

It is said to be the plan to have the shipping and wholesale business on the first level, which rises to 75 or 100 feet; the retail business and the public buildings on the second level, which is some 200 feet high and forms a sort of ridge, and the residences still further back on a third level of about 100 feet elevation.

Ample provision for parks will be made. There is an excellent chance for other and higher ideals are discerned. Point Hays named, like the mountain, in honor of the president of the railroad, Charles M. Hays of Montreal, and a third at the southwestern end of the city.

It is probable also that Digby Island, just to the westward of Kaiser Island, will be developed for a similar purpose for which it is admirably adapted. The expenditures which are contemplated for the railroad company, which place upon it will total many millions if present plans are carried out.

Prince Rupert is situated within 50 miles of the southern coast of the province of Alaska and 651 miles north of Vancouver, at the very entrance to the salmon fishing grounds. It is the immediate vicinity of the city is one of the best places on the coast for the export of fish, which send their products to all parts of the world. Near at hand are the famous salmon fishing grounds, and already there is considerable activity on behalf of the railroad, and recently a contract was let for clearing 2,000 acres of land at \$220,000.

Sentence Sermons

By Henry F. Cope. People who study seldom get stuck. Only a dark life treats lying lightly. The meek man is the self-mastered man. You are not a disciple if you are afraid of discipline. The religion for eternity is the religion for every day. If you would win souls you must be a winsome soul. No man can stay strong by holding down a soft snap. A crooked walk discounts the straightest kind of talk. People who live in a bog always are the first to throw mud. It is folly to allow the ungrateful to rob you of the joy of giving. Our props are taken away that we may strike roots for ourselves. No man knows his full power until he turns it out some worthy purpose. A high purpose ties up the entangling lines of otherwise dangerous leisure. The only time some men love their enemies is when they embrace their smiles. Folks who are willing to go to heaven alone are sure to get lost on the way. The stiffest price you can pay for some things is to get them for nothing. The brake of resolution is not much use without the bridle of a strong will. Service is the sign by which nobility is ranked in the kingdom of heaven. Drowning your troubles in drink is an effective way of watering the weeds of sin. There is in every good life a tallman that turns all adversity and ill to advantage and good. The hope of the world lies in the number of golden hearts on Monday rather than in the number of silk hats on Sunday.

Straight Tips.

From the Albany Herald (Rep.). If the Republican party is paramount to a government by the people then let us be Republicans; but if a government by the people is paramount to the Republican party, then give us the government by the people.

There is no "band wagon" with State-ment No. 1. Each voter is a miniature "band wagon" of his own. The "fixers" don't like that sort of band wagon. The politicians are riding quite a bit of "old time joggins" and trading, but the voters of Linin county will furnish the nation with a new system. Statement No. 1, too. If you are a Democrat advocate Statement No. 1. If you are a Republican demand Statement No. 1. The greatest political privilege you have is to vote.

A Sermon for Today

The Salvation of the World.

By Henry F. Cope.

"The kingdoms of this world are becoming the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. We shall reign forever and ever."—Rev. 11, 18

ONCE the church set up an ideal separation between the worldly and the unworldly, between those who were interested in and occupied in the affairs of our daily lives and those who withdrew from these secular pursuits and gave themselves to the contemplation of heaven or to what was called the pursuit of the higher life.

The mark of a saint then was his separation from this world and his absorption in another; his disdain for the real, the practical, the everyday and commonplace, and his devotion to the ideal, the remote, imaginary, and other worldly. The church proposed to effect the salvation of no order by separating itself from the world.

For a long time this conception prevailed. Theological seminaries set themselves off in quiet retreat, and ideal church meetings were those where the noise of this busy world could not penetrate. The desirable religious life was that of the recluse, who was scarcely likely to look for saintliness or piety in the market or on the street.

We have in the present our moral shortcomings and our personal imperfections to the taint and contact of the world of business and daily affairs. It is so easy to go off into our world, we could be woe but where the wicked cease from troubling, where there would be no more sin, would we us to wrath or lure us to selfishness.

Yet what is the use of a religion that is not for daily use? What is its value if it cannot make us strong for our daily fight and through this daily struggle of living in this world in which we now are and no other? To think of how good we are working out in our workshop of character. With what other world may be and do we only remotely are concerned. The present needs a present piety. It is there as it is in the world.

If we make up our minds that this present social order is doomed, if we glorify in the present, if we are the object of omnipotent wrath, how foolish are all our efforts for its betterment, how hypocritical all our talk about its salvation. It is there as it is in the world, making this world wholly bad than steadily to assert that it is so and to continue with it from it every power for goodness?

Just what do men mean by these phrases setting the world and the church in one another's way? For the world, the daily interests and activities of men, our politics, schools, workshop, market literature, all that makes our civilization, is there any more simply are setting their faces against the facts of life and fighting the forces that are working out in our world in the light of one's highest ideals.

The truth is this world always is more religious than the church that separates itself from it. The church simply are setting their faces against the facts of life and fighting the forces that are working out in our world in the light of one's highest ideals.

As men move up into higher reaches of life, as each ideal becomes the real, other and higher ideals are discerned, all life moves up to fuller religion. This whole fabric of our social order is today about to be torn and through the spirit of the greatest of the religious teachers of any age.

The religion for eternity is the religion for every day. The religion for eternity is the religion for every day. The religion for eternity is the religion for every day.

If you would win souls you must be a winsome soul. No man can stay strong by holding down a soft snap. A crooked walk discounts the straightest kind of talk. People who live in a bog always are the first to throw mud. It is folly to allow the ungrateful to rob you of the joy of giving. Our props are taken away that we may strike roots for ourselves. No man knows his full power until he turns it out some worthy purpose. A high purpose ties up the entangling lines of otherwise dangerous leisure. The only time some men love their enemies is when they embrace their smiles. Folks who are willing to go to heaven alone are sure to get lost on the way. The stiffest price you can pay for some things is to get them for nothing. The brake of resolution is not much use without the bridle of a strong will. Service is the sign by which nobility is ranked in the kingdom of heaven. Drowning your troubles in drink is an effective way of watering the weeds of sin. There is in every good life a tallman that turns all adversity and ill to advantage and good. The hope of the world lies in the number of golden hearts on Monday rather than in the number of silk hats on Sunday.

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There is no "band wagon" with State-ment No. 1. Each voter is a miniature "band wagon" of his own. The "fixers" don't like that sort of band wagon. The politicians are riding quite a bit of "old time joggins" and trading, but the voters of Linin county will furnish the nation with a new system. Statement No. 1, too. If you are a Democrat advocate Statement No. 1. If you are a Republican demand Statement No. 1. The greatest political privilege you have is to vote.

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