EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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To be a "good fellow" is a serious thing.—Dean Reed.

A WARNING FOR OREGON

THE warning sounded by Judge Lowell and others against the evils of landlordism, and of the importance of providing against it in Oregon, is having a lurid exemplification in Great Britain. The number of unemployed men and women in the commercial centers there is appalling, and one of the causes for it is England's landlordism. In Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bradford, Sunderland and the Lancashire district generally, the statement is made that in the neighborhood of 100,000 skilled workers are idle from no fault of their own, and that the municipalities concerned are put to their wit's end to prevent extreme suffering, verging on starvation. The raising of distress funds is becoming a common occupation of the well to do, and the establishing of depots for the disbursing of alms a common employment.

For many years, the pauper class in England has been large. Its poor house and outdoor relief population runs into millions, even in what is called good times. The number of families "compelled to live on $5 a week or less comprises the bulk of the wage workers" is a statement by a writer in a Detroit paper. To say that the most of these families are less than a month from pauperism, is not in the least exaggerating labor conditions in Great Britain.

In a population of 40,000,000, the lands of Great Britain are chiefly owned by less than half a million landlords. England's land laws are made by England's landlords. Idle land is not taxed at all. Occupied land, especially that in the cities, is but lightly taxed, so lightly that it affords but meagre public revenue. The game preserves, running into hundreds of thousands of acres are exempted from taxation altogether. The growing exactions of the landlords, the multiplication of their holdings by the gradual disappearance of the small land owners, are factors in a system peculiarly capable of producing poverty and distress on the one hand, and overlandlordism on the other.

The present crisis is sympathetic with the panic in this country, and a sequel to the great military expense of the Boer war, and naturally extreme distress follows among those who have only their daily labor to depend upon for their daily bread. As this and past events eloquently assert, it is an evil condition, whenever great areas of land fall into the hands of the few while the many are left landless. It is a condition to awaken grave concern in the United States, where in the 20 years from 1880 to 1900 not less than one tenth of the American farmers drifted from ownership into tenantry of their farms. The census figures for those years reveal that the ownership of the American home is swiftly slipping away from the American family. In 1880, 74 per cent of the farmers owned their farms, in 1890 the number was down to 71 per cent, and in 1900 it had dropped to 64 per cent, a loss of ownership and a drift toward landlordism to awaken here grave concern in the present appalling conditions beyond the Atlantic.

IF PROHIBITION NOW, WHAT NEXT?

TROUBLES for the American saloon are multiplying. For a year the mortality among them has been as great as though a war of extermination were on. The swelling tide of local option and prohibition has swept them out of existence at the rate of 30 a day for the country, and it promises to keep up the rate till the end of the year. At 20 feet frontage for each doomed saloon, the destruction has been at the rate of a mile of frontage a week, or 52 miles for the year. It is a career of havoc more extraordinary than the most hopeful day dream of the wildest prohibitionist. The year began with three states wholly prohibition, and now there are eight, Arkansas by a majority of 12,000 passing into the fold recently. Where but 6,000,000 people of the country lived in dry territory, there are now 38,000,000. Almost one half the people of the nation are residents of the arid zones with counties everywhere almost tumbling over each other in the scamper to get in out of the wet. The tide is so pronounced and so apparently irresistible, that observers everywhere are predicting that it is but a matter of a few years until saloons will be swept entirely from the rural districts, and be confined wholly to the large cities. The big liquor men of the country are almost ready to confess as much, and are strenuous in their appeals to retail liquor dealers to elevate the tone of their places and reform their business methods in the hope of arresting the relentless and expanding crusade. The retailers are called upon to cease violating the laws, to stop selling liquor to minors and to men already intoxicated, and to chasten their establishments into places of the best possible respectability. They are warned that the reform of their business may be too late, but that in and through it lies the only hope of stemming the tide of prohibitive inundation that, at this moment, seems to foreshadow eventual extermination.

The movement is without parallel or precedent, in American life, and in its contemplation, the observer can look into the future and seem to see there similar momentous movements in which the country may pass through social and economic change equally remarkable. May it not be that, if the American trust persists in its headlong career of greed, arrogance and cunning, an aroused people, in such a movement, may sweep it out of the nation?

FULTON—AND THE PEOPLE

SENATOR FULTON has again spoken. He was at Forest Grove Wednesday, and, according to a report, said that he "had not announced himself for or against Statement No. 1." This may be true, but everybody knows that Senator Fulton is against the Statement. He beat himself for the nomination for senator by being opposed to the Statement; Mr. Cake beat himself after he got the nomination by not standing for the Statement; the people of Oregon, by a great majority declared for the Statement—and as between Fulton and the people we have a hunch that the people will continue to beat him.

Fulton substantially advises members of the legislature to violate their sworn, sacred pledges, and vote for him for senator—after he had been rejected by his own party at the polls, and after, about a year ago, in a carefully prepared speech, he had declared that unless the people chose him, he would not be a candidate.

Under all these circumstances Senator Fulton puts himself forward in a very disagreeable light. He says, in effect, that he is greater and of more importance than the rank and file of his party, and than the rank and file of all parties, who have rejected him, and Cake too—for sufficient reasons.

Fulton hopes to undo the will of the people of Oregon through the help of the national Republican organization and Taft. Fulton and his organs, are openly boasting that if Oregon goes for Taft, the legislature must go for Fulton—or some one else acceptable to the "interests."

If a majority or plurality of the voters of Oregon prefer Taft, then Fulton will go to the legislature and insist that by that token a lot of members of that body shall forswear themselves; shall prove themselves recreant political scoundrels; shall show forth to the world that they are liars, utterly undependable, traitors to the people who elected them.

This is Fulton's game. It seems that the national Republican committee is supporting and approving it. In this case, what are the 70,000 people of Oregon who voted for the Statement No. 1 law, to make it compulsory, to do? Is Fulton bigger than 48,000 majority of the people of Oregon?

DRYLAND FARMING

PERHAPS no more important subject was discussed at the recent Trans-Mississippi congress than that of dry farming. It has been gradually learned during the past quarter of a century or less that fairly good and reasonably profitable crops can be raised on "semi-arid" lands, that cannot be irrigated. Certain methods of cultivation, it has been found, will produce fair crops—what in the Atlantic states would be considered large crops—on land that up till recently was considered totally valueless for anything but grazing. And as the native grass has in most cases been pretty well destroyed, the lands had become almost worthless for that purpose.

Eastern Oregon is greatly interested in this subject of successful "dry farming." Throughout Central and Southeastern Oregon lie vast expanses of land, that with dry farming made successful will support a large population of fairly prosperous people, where up till recently only an occasional stockman and his employes have dwelt. Already, in fact, in Crook and Lake counties, and others, many careful, intelligent, industrious men have proved that they can raise fairly good crops on these elevated dry, non-irrigable lands, in any average season. The past summer was an unusually hard one on those people, and yet we read of many pretty good yields up there—up to 25 bushels an acre of wheat, and larger crops of barley. Even alfalfa is successfully grown on much of this land, and this enables the farmers gradually to engage in raising diversified crops.

There is some evidence to show that increasing cultivation of semi-arid land throughout a considerable area induces an increased precipitation. The more of such lands that are cultivated, the more rain will fall; the more the soil, not to be despised as was thought, will yield of valuable crops. But this soil must be worked right, and made to hold and conserve such moisture as is available for the growing crops, to get the best results, and this is being done. A good deal along this line has been learned during the past few years, and more will be learned, by study and experimentation, in the years to come. The farmer of today needs to be an intelligent student; he must use his brains as well as his hands, and the farmers of both Eastern and Western Oregon are doing this as never before. Within a few years we shall see a great and constantly increasing volume of crops rolling down to this seaport from the vast plains of Central Oregon.

It has been truly said that there is but one crop of land. The land has been grossly abused through many generations by ignorant and careless men, and great areas of it, in this country, have been misunderstood, misjudged, considered valueless, when lo, if treated intelligently, and as we might say kindly, it will richly or at least reasonably reward the husbandman's endeavors.

STREET EXPECTORATION

EXPECTORATION on the streets was the subject of urgent recommendations made to San Francisco authorities by the recent tuberculosis congress in that city. The necessity for the destruction of sputum was one of the first results of Dr. Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus. That necessity has become widely understood throughout the civilized world, and is everywhere the subject of stringent regulations. The germs of consumption cannot be frozen to death.

In experiments, sections of affected tubercle areas have been alternately frozen and thawed for a period of several weeks, and at the end of the period the germs were as full of virility as in the beginning. A high temperature is required to destroy them by heat, with the result that germs ejected in sputum on the street are convertible into dust and carried anywhere and everywhere, ready to be a medium for spreading infection. Enlightenment that is rapidly supplanting ignorance in these matters is, wherever applied, reducing the death rate, lowering it in 15 years from 24 to 19 in New York, and from 18 to 14 in Chicago. Wherever city officials, or others in authority fail to apply sanitation as related to preventible diseases they are contributorily negligent, and to that extent in part responsible for many a death that might otherwise have been avoided.

THE RAPID ONWARD MARCH OF SCIENCE

SCIENCE is doing wonders these days in various directions. Nothing quite so noticeably great, perhaps, as the telegraph, the telephone and the electric motor, yet developments and knowledge of many kinds that a generation ago would have seemed miraculous, incredible.

For example, we scarcely more than momentarily notice the incident that the other day a man talked by wireless telephone with his wife 50 miles distant, as they were passing, that far apart, in warships plowing the Atlantic ocean. If anybody 30 or 20 years ago had predicted that this would happen, he would have been considered a lunatic.

Transcontinental trains, running at full speed, are talking with one another by the inductive system of telephoning. Great progress has been made lately by the Wright brothers, and others, in navigating the air. In medical and surgical science men have learned more in a few years than they learned in thousands of years before. Smallpox has become a negligible discomfort; diphtheria no longer carries the terror of almost certain death to children; consumption is being cured and prevented; leprosy is found to be curable. Our children's children will have a wonderfully easier life than we, as we have an easier and better life than our grandparents.

As significant, if more prosy things, are happening in the material-mechanical realm. Lewis Nixon recently called attention to the economy of power and space attainable through the use of producer gas. Heretofore a large space of the hull of a ship was given up to the power plant, the massive engine, the batteries of boilers, and the mine of coal, necessary to send a Lusitania at great speed across the Atlantic. The invention of turbine engines had considerably reduced this space, but still the problem was to get an equal or greater amount of power from some material and source occupying small space, and this problem is now nearly solved. The explosion, or internal combustion engine, using gas, is the answer, so far. We find this description of this new type of steamer engine in a technical periodical:

The apparatus consists of a comparatively small coal distilling chamber, a scrubber to wash out the tar and deleterious constituents, and a drier in which the gas is relieved of excess moisture by passing through layers of sawdust. Then it goes direct into the engine cylinders to be mixed with air, compressed and exploded. The heat of the exhaust, after the explosion has done its work in driving the engine, may still be of use. The entire plant is almost automatic in operation, once it is set going. No firing of boilers or watching of water and of pressure are required.

Without going into further details, it is said that one ton of coal converted into producer gas will do the same work that two and one half tons of coal will do under a boiler. Coal will very likely be nearly eliminated as a source of power, except as it is converted, with increasing economy, into gas; and electricity will constantly grow in use in a multitude of ways.

One could fill columns in merely mentioning the wonderful things that are taking place in this little world, for the comfort, the benefit and the enlightenment of humanity. If Solomon could revisit this sphere he would have to acknowledge that there are many new things under the sun.

THE ARCHBOLD LETTER ABOUT SIBLEY

THERE is no occasion for Mr. Hearst to re-read those Archbold letters over and over again in each city he visits. One reading of them was enough; the newspapers of the country did the rest. Mr. Hearst's stock of letters is very meager, after all; they expose the Standard Oil smell on three or four men, whereas there are no doubt 10 times as many, and, by the way nine tenths of them are Republicans.

Still it is well enough for voters to re-read that typical letter of Mr. Archbold to the late A. J. Cassett, then at the head of the Pennsylvania railroad, respecting Tool Sibley, as follows:

Personal—Dear Mr. Cassett: In Mr. Patton's absence I venture to write you on a political question which seems to be of real importance and interest.

In the twenty-seventh congressional district, L. Emery Jr., the old-time agitator, is running for congress against J. C. Sibley, of Franklin. Sibley has had, as you know, rather a variegated career, but he is now again squarely in the Republican fold and, I think, sound in every way.

Emery's election would certainly be a great misfortune and I venture to ask that you do everything possible in the matter in Mr. Sibley's favor, on the sure ground that all corporate and vested interests will have full consideration at his hands.

This is quite illuminative on the question of what sort of people have been running this government. The Sibleys and McLaurins and Forakers and Aldrfches and Cannons and Paynes and Hopkinses and Flints and Perkinses—and all the rest—represent not the people at all, but Standard Oil, the big railroads, the trusts, the financial combines. Such a letter is valuable as written proof of what everybody knew.

By the way, it may be worth observing that while Sibley had played Democrat a little while, he soon discovered that as a tool of the interests he was on the wrong side politically. As Mr. Archbold naively says, Sibley "is now squarely in the Republican fold," hence "sound in every way," and entirely reliable to work for the trusts and help rob the people.

No wonder the hurrahs among the people for the Republican party are not as vociferous as formerly.

THE RED LIGHT WOMEN

THE JOURNAL'S advice to the red light women is to quit their calling. If it brings them to their present straits, it is a precarious means of livelihood. A better life among friends and in the ways of respectability is open to any or all of them. They can, if they seek to, attain such a life, for, to the persistent, practically nothing is impossible.

If, however, they are from choice determined to pursue their calling, The Journal advises them to quit Portland. There are other cities where they are less under the ban. There are places where the law is less drastic and the authorities more willing to wink at them and their business. There are spots where public agitation against them is less pronounced, and where they will be less driven to dodging the police and the law.

If Portland is inhospitable, why remain in Portland? If Portland authorities are backed by the law, and they are, why remain here to combat laws, officers and courts, when it is so easy in cities less hostile to live in peace? From the standpoint of the women, every consideration argues for them to go where their manner of life is less challenged. Their own friends and advisers must confess this, and it will be wisdom if they, too, advise the women to go where prosecutions, laws courts and officers will not molest them.

If other cities raise no hand against a red light district, and there are many such, that is their business. If they do not object to red light women, and many do not, it is no concern of Portland and no fault of Portland, if red light women forbidden here, go there to reside. It is not occasion for censure of Portland, if red light women, denied pursuit of their calling here, go elsewhere for the denial is by the law, and the law is sovereign. The present movement against the women is not The Journal's, but, now that it is on, it is good citizenship and common sense to get out of it all the benefit that is possible for Portland and Portland's social life.

TAFT AND BRYAN ON CHINESE EXCLUSION

IN AN argument in favor of a more liberal law, or administration, respecting Chinese immigration, Mr. Taft said, in June, 1905, that such a policy should not be given up "simply because we are afraid that we may for the time lose the approval of certain unreasonable and extreme popular leaders of California and other coast states." He further said that it was "the duty of members of congress and of the executive to disregard the unreasonable demands of a part of the community deeply prejudiced upon this subject in the far west, and insist on extending justice and courtesy to a people from whom we are deriving and are likely to derive such immense benefit."

These remarks seem to indicate that Mr. Taft has a very poor opinion of the people of this coast who are opposed to Chinese immigration. He thinks they are "unreasonable" and "prejudiced" on this subject. Entertaining these views, is it probable that Mr. Taft would as president stand for Chinese exclusion?

Mr. Bryan, commenting on there expressions of Mr. Taft, said:

He underestimates the number of Chinese that would come in as laborers and denounces as unreasonable the demands made by the laboring men of the country that they be protected from a horde of Chinese coolies who are not assimilated or brought to the American level of living, but simply displace American workmen. It is fortunate for the country that thus early in his presidential campaign Secretary Taft so clearly aligns himself with the capitalistic side.

Workingmen and other people of the Pacific coast who are in favor of Chinese exclusion can see pretty clearly from these expressions how the two leading candidates for president stand on this question, and will doubtless act on election day accordingly.

Uncle Joe apparently has entered upon a rather rocky road. He may pull through in the Danville district, but it is to say the least very doubtful in he can be elected speaker again. For one sufficient reason, there may be too many Democrats in the next house.

That last chance to register for the election is swiftly approaching. Only a few more days remain, and to provide against forgetfulness or emergencies, it is best to register now. On election day, you will want to vote, and if unregistered, it will mean the inconvenience and trouble of finding six freeholders and going through the tedious process of voting by affidavit. All next week and until Tuesday, October 20, at 5 p. m., when registration closes, County Clerk Fields and his deputies will register voters until 9 o'clock every evening, a convenience that will make it a simple matter for busy men to get their names on the books.

"Just trust me and my government," says King Peter of Servia to the people. But everywhere, throughout the world the people are going to take a larger hand in government, and trust less to the Peters.

More power to Councilman Cottel, in his efforts to curb the rapacity of the plumbers' trust. He is on the right track here, as he also is in his opposition to combines of restaurants and saloons.

Connecticut, it is said, being very "conservative," is safe for Taft. It was Lincoln Steffins' opinion that Connecticut was the most corrupt state in the union.

An electric line from Oregon City to Molalla is the latest one proposed. Push it along. It will be a great developer of a great and very resourceful country.

Jimmy Sherman is campaigning in Pennsylvania. This is appropriate. Even his speeches will scarcely lose that state to Taft and Jimmy.

They Know a Good Thing.

Press Service of the A. B. C. F. M.

Several years ago a national college for the education of Hindu boys was established in Jaffna, largely as a protest against the way that missionaries "monopolized" educational work in Ceylon. Its founders said, "We want to save our national honor, for it cannot exist when the nation's children are handed over to foreigners for training." Great efforts are therefore being made to secure an endowment and to raise the standard of the college. In the circular appealing for funds deep regret is expressed that a large majority of Hindu boys still attend the Christian schools, but the reason is not difficult to find.

Long before this new institution came into existence the American board had founded Jaffna college, and for more than a generation it has been sending forth a superior grade of students. They fill important positions in every walk in life, on the continent of India as well as the island of Ceylon. Wherever they go their Christian character and sound scholarship win respect and admiration. Parents cannot help seeing the difference between the two types of school, and continue to send their sons where the best results in education can be secured. The present is a critical time in India, and the fact that some of the ablest men in the new national congress are graduates of the American board schools is one evidence that training for good citizenship is an essential part of modern missionary work.

Bryan's Honesty.

From Puck.

Our American Abdul, Speaker Cannon, made a mistake in attacking Mr. Bryan; he laid himself open to certain obvious come-backs; and Mr. Bryan is specially swift on the come-back. For one thing, the speaker referred to the Nebraskan as "a man who has a breaking out of the mouth"; this immediately recalled the breaking out of Mr. Cannon's mouth some years ago which retired him to private life—unfortunately, not for long.

For another thing, his remarks about Mr. Bryan's wealth called forth a challenge to declare the sum of his own possessions and to say how he came by them. Now, the Nebraskan's personal honesty has never been impugned; what he possesses he made by talking and writing. Mr. Cannon is reported a much richer man than Bryan, and he did not acquire his money by talking and writing.

The opponents of the Peerless One would better confine their attacks to criticisms of the political theories he puts forth, and let his personal affairs alone. If they were all as honest as he there would be no call for muckrakers.

DEPOSIT GUARANTY ARGUMENT

A Tennessee Bank Makes Vigorous Reply to Criticisms by the Wall Street Journal

To the Editor of the Wall Street Journal—I thank you for your recent brief but very temperate and respectful criticism of my address before the Tennessee Bankers' association on "Bank Deposit Guaranty."

Without desiring to enter into any captious or contentious controversy on the subject, I do wish to offer a few suggestions in answer to your two principal criticisms, feeling sure that you are just as sincere as I am, and that we are both seeking after the truth.

Allow me to suggest, in the first place, that your vision is obscured by your point of view. You look at the question alone from the standpoint of the so-called "good banks," and assume that a bank once sound and well managed will always be sound and well managed, and utterly ignore the possibility that the depositors of a once good and well managed bank will ever need protection. But this is not true.

You also overlook the distinction between a private individual, endowed with natural rights and a mere creature of the law, with such rights only as the law confers upon it. This distinction is vital, and cannot be ignored in any fair treatment of the question. It is recognized both in morals and in every branch of the law.

Again you assume that the disposition and habits of banks are settled and known to the public, or may be, as are those of individuals—that the prudence, conservatism and internal soundness of a bank are as open and well known to the business public as are the profligacy, extravagances and alcoholic indulgences of an individual.

And again, you assume that the business public is as free to use and deal with the banks or not, as with certain individuals, ignoring the fact that in the exigencies of modern business, business men are compelled to deal with and trust many banks of the internal condition and management of which they know and can know absolutely nothing.

* * *

And lastly, you utterly ignore all consideration of the depositor, who is the prime and most essential factor in the banking business. This, as already indicated, is, I think, your most radical error, as it is of all who oppose guaranty. The depositor can no more be left out in any fair consideration of this question, than he can in any system of laws for the organization and conduct of banks. It is not in any relation between the banks with each other, bad or indifferent, that the true test of the fairness and policy of deposit guaranty is to be found; but in the relation between the depositors and the banks. You cannot ignore that relation without running into radical error. And who is the depositor? He is the great business class, the general public, upon whose prosperity not only the banks but the very perpetuity of all our institutions depend. Would the banks kill the goose that lays their golden egg? Panic well nigh does this, and it is that distrust on the part of depositors resulting from lack of security for their deposits that produces and sustains panic.

Pardon me for suggesting that I think you may learn an important lesson from a careful reading of Saxe's poem on the "Six Blind Men of Indostan." I think your point of view not unlike that of these blind men, who, each, in turn, happening to come in contact with the animal's side, tusk, snout, knee, ear and tail only, concluded with great confidence, that the whole elephant was "very like" a wall, a spear, a snake, a tree, a fan, or a rope, according to the part he touched. You seem to have touched only one part or aspect of the great system of banking—that occupied by the bank itself—and to be judging the whole system from that part or standpoint only. If you will honestly and impartially broaden your vision and take into view the depositor, the general business public, and all relations and aspects of the banking system, I am persuaded that our opinions will not be essentially different.

Your second criticism—that deposit guaranty will "amount practically" to either a government or a private banking monopoly"—is also, I respectfully maintain, merely specious.

Your predicate is, that either the "good banks" or the government must have a "rigid regulation over all the banks so as to prevent any bank from going wrong"; and this, you conclude, will amount to either a bank or government monopoly of banking, according to the power of regulation as conferred upon the "good banks" or upon the government.

* * *

The plan is for national regulation of national banks, and state regulation of state banks, and nothing is to be gained by obscuring the issue with impossible suppositions. Does such regulation amount to a "banking monopoly" in the regulating state or nation? This is the question that must be met.

Does it not occur to you that the national government now regulates national banks, and the states regulate state banks; that they have always done so, with no question in any quarter of their power to do so or of the necessity and good policy of such regulation?

The government does not engage in the banking business by regulating the banking business, and so long as it does not engage in the business it cannot itself have a monopoly of the business.

There are honest men in all these avocations, who perhaps need no regulation, but because they cannot be winnowed out, and distinguished from the dishonest ones in advance, they must also submit to these regulations for the general good; and so, the "good" banks that perhaps for the present need no regulation, and whose depositors possibly need no additional present protection, cannot be separated from the mass, and they must, and should willingly, submit to such additional regulations as are essential for the general protection of depositors, their own as well as others, and the general prosperity and stability of the public business—and it is impossible to tell how soon the depositor of the "good," "big" bank will have urgent and practical need for that protection, for there is no certain assurance that it will always remain "good."

J. A. PITTS.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1908.

Random Shots

By Oro Fino.

This is a great time for stock speculators to postpone large operations, waiting for the result of the election. The cool effrontery of this announcement in the face of the existing stagnation in the east, is without a parallel in the history of party politics.

* * *

What has produced the present business panic in the east? Why the tens of thousands of empty dinner pails? We have always been told that panics and bank failures could not occur under a Republican administration. But we have now a protective tariff, a gold standard, a Republican president, a Republican senate and congress, with old Joe Cannon thrown in and still a panic. How can a continuation of these conditions for the coming four years make things any better than they are now?

* * *

According to Manager Henry Schupp of the B. B. brewery, located at Bellingham, Wash., his company is shipping more beer into Oregon now than before the dry law of that state went into effect. If this be a fact, every saloonman in Oregon should become a rank prohibitionist.

* * *

The great Dr. Koch urges teachers to instruct their scholars in all of the sanitary measures and precautions to be taken in combating tuberculosis. A much nobler and more necessary work than consuming so much time in teaching them athletics.

* * *

Mr. Taft says that the "proper object of a publicity law is to prevent the use of money for bribery and other improper purposes in elections, and to enable the law officers of the government and the public to determine whether the contributions made were properly expended for legitimate purposes."

Mr. Bryan disputes this. He says: "The object of the law is to show the main sources from which the contributins come in order that the public may know which party predatory interests are supporting."

The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is that the publication of contributions should be made before and not after election.

* * *

It is now announced that Patrick Bruin is going to work for Taft. Now, let Bruin take along with him a Teddy Bear and they may accomplish something.

* * *

The latest from Taft is that his throat is bad again. Let him confine himself to the truth, and it will not be so hard on that organ.

* * *

Mr. Taft has repeatedly called Mr. Gompers a "liar." Well, hasn't he pledged himself to carry out the Roosevelt policies, and isn't this one of them?

* * *

Governor Haskell says he has a letter from President Roosevelt written last winter, which he will publish with the permission of the president, which advocates the president's idea of interstate commerce of whiskey into prohibition territory. And Haskell adds: "It was your answer to my appeal for assistance and would freeze the heart of any honest public official seeking to administer the laws of his state as the people by their votes had made the law." Will the president allow its publication?

* * *

Son-in-Law Longworth declares that Taft must be elected this time, then re-elected four years hence, and at the expiration of that time, Mr. Roosevelt must be called back to the presidential office! This is pretty good from a man who would never be heard of outside his own barnyard if he hadn't married Alice.

Be Good.

The ways of the past are the ways of the past—
Be good;
Hypocrisy, treachery, evil, can't last—
Be good;
Observe, all you statesman, Joe Foraker's rout,
Plain public opinion is honest and stout,
And it's going to get YOU if you don't watch out—
Be good.

See Haskell, who chummed with a law-breaking crowd—
Be good;
His acts of the past are now crying aloud—
Be good;
It's easy by dubious methods to climb
And fool the dear people a part of the time,
But sooner or later your name's in the slime—
Be good.

There once was a period—oh, list to my song—
Be good—
When big men, like kings, could do nary a wrong—
Be good;
But that is no more, and it's better today
Just to worry along as you can on your pay;
When tempters approach you, cry out, "You go 'way"—
Be good.

The list of the fallen grows longer each year—
Be good;
So let this advice trickle into your ear—
Be good;
A good politician is he who will try
To meet the demands in a loud public cry;
This sentiment's paramount, none can deny—
Be good.

—Charles R. Barnes in New York World.

Harriet Ann Boyd's Birthday.

Miss Harriet Ann Boyd, the distinguished archaeologist, was born in Boston on October 11, 1871. She received her education at Smith college and graduated from that institution in 1892, with the degree of A. M. She began her studies at the American school of classical studies at Athens, Greece, in 1896. At the outbreak of the Greco-Turkish war she became a nurse in the Greek army and for her distinguished services in that capacity she was decorated with the Red Cross by Queen Olga of Greece. After her return to the United States she did valuable work as nurse at Tampa, Fla., during the Spanish-American war. In the fall of 1898 she returned to Athens and resumed her studies at the American school. In 1900 she became instructor in archaeology at Smith college and has since been honored by being made a fellow of the American classical school at Athens. At different times she was engaged on excavations in Crete, at Karrusi, Mycenae and at Gournia, Crete and contributed valuable articles to archaeological publications in the United States and Great Britain.

This Date in History.

1492—Columbus sighted the Bahama islands, the first discovery of land.

1774—The Provincial congress met at Concord, John Hancock presiding.

1791—The bank of Providence, the first bank in Rhode Island, began to discount.

1797—The English defeated the Dutch fleet in the battle of Camperdown.

1817—General Andrew Pickens, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, died.

1853—The New York clearing house began operations.

1854—The zinc works at Bethlehem, Pa., began operations.

1891—The funeral of Charles Stewart Perpell was held at Dublin.

1894—Twenty-seven boilers exploded at Shamokin, Pa., killing five men.

A Terrible Strain.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

"Pa, who was Charlotte Corday?"

"I dunno. She makes women's hats, I guess. I heard your ma say something the other day about getting one of Charlotte's brand. Now run out and play with the pup. I want to read about Parker sendin' $35,000 back to dear Archbold. Gee, how mad he must make a man to let go of it after getting it right in his hands like that."