EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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Doing is the great thing. For if, resolutely, people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.—Browning.

A PRIMAL EVENT FOR OREGON

THE swinging of the great draw in the north bank bridge and the passage of a construction train over it Friday, is epochal for Portland. It is, figuratively speaking, the advent of James J. Hill, and James J. Hill is a constructive genius. He is a builder with not only communities, but empires in the purview of his purpose. His philosophy of railroad operation is not a policy of community plundering, but of community construction. His conception of the economic arrangement is summed up in his remark: "I know that if I can help a resident along my railway to earn $2 I will get $1 or a part of it." His practical application of that policy is manifested in the large assistance he has rendered farmers and stockmen along his lines to secure the best breeds of livestock. It is manifested in the aid he has given farmers in securing the best seed stocks and in the application of the best methods to their lifework. It is manifested in the fact that he does not wait for territory to be developed by others, but throws in his line of railroad and himself helps develop it.

His whole career as well as his whole railroad administration has been constructive and not destructive. It has been a career and administration of brains and building, and not of loot and tearing down. It is a character of work infinite in its value to Portland and to Oregon, and that is why the coming of a train that typifies the advent of James J. Hill is epochal for Portland.

Oregon and Portland needed Mr. Hill, and needed his railroad line. They needed to have identified with them in communal interest a figure of such commanding genius. They needed a railroad line of such exhaustless possibilities. It is a line that in economic efficiency from the railroad viewpoint is unrivalled. It is a railroad of one locomotive and one train crew delivering 55 great loaded cars. It is the least expensive of all in its operation, made so by that law which causes the apple to fall. It is a line stretching into and through every part of a vast inland empire whose exhaustless traffic, thus assured, is a new acquirement for Portland. It is a new link to that supremacy which no rival of the future will be able to dispute. This passage of the first train into Portland over the new bridge is a primal event, as coming years will reveal to all.

THE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUES' MEETING.

ALL SUCH meetings as that of the development leagues at Roseburg during the past three days are helpful, valuable, educational, encouraging, inspiring. They should and will encourage greater and more united effort by the people of Oregon to secure better conditions, to press forward the work of development, to make rapidly a greater Oregon.

The transportation question is one of great importance. So—and in fact it is a part of that question—is the good roads movement. So is the land grant question. So is the subject of improved rivers. Some of these matters must be left largely to congress and the courts; but united, earnest energetic, efforts by the people of the whole state of Oregon, constantly and persistently demanding progress and the proper solution of these questions, and helping all they can, will have much influence, will do much good.

All Oregon should pull together now and henceforth for good roads. The state should aid counties and communities. All Oregon should demand an open Willamette as well as an open Columbia river. All Oregon should do whatever may be possible to aid Coos bay in its transportation dilemma. All Oregon should let it be known that a united people demand an equitable adjustment of the Southern Pacific land grant question.

The men who are managing these development league meetings and making the addresses at them are doing a nobly good work. All the people should support them in every possible way. Let us pull ourselves out of the ruts and move grandly forward.

THE EMMANUEL MOVEMENT.

THERE IS nothing strange in the so-called "Emmanuel movement"; rather it is strange that ministers have not resorted more in the past to the sort of influence over people of which so much is being said lately. It is not a new idea or practice; it is older than what we call civilization; and it was probably in use in eastern countries many centuries ago far more than it has been recently in modern nations. Nor is there anything strange or deeply occult about the idea that a trained, disciplined mind can to a great extent control bodily functions and feelings, even in many cases to the extent of resisting or banishing physical ailments. Nor is it wonderful nor should it be surprising that some minds, being stronger, finer, or better regulated and disciplined than others, should be able to exercise great influence over them. This is seen every day, in a multitude of cases, of endless variety, in all practical walks of life. And if one mind can influence and even compel another, and mind can make the body largely its subject, then by a simple natural process a superior mind, exercising its influence strongly upon other minds, can heal some diseases, can make many bodies healthier, capable of resisting or becoming less sensible of pain. It is said many physicians as well as ministers are taking an interest in this alleged new movement, but we doubt not that capable, successful physicians have always, more or less consciously, exercised this mental power over patients. These physicians doubtless know very well that what they can make their patients think about themselves often does more good than all the medicines administered.

The vehicle through which help is thus afforded, physical, mental or spiritual, is called "suggestion." The superior or healthier mind earnestly suggests certain thoughts, beliefs, doctrines, methods, to other minds that to a greater extent follow and obey, and lo, the wicked are converted, the sick are healed. This vehicle of suggestion is as invisible as the current of electricity, but is as real. It may operate but slightly, and with little effect, because the course along which it must flow is clogged with a multitude of impeding and diverting objects—thoughts, desires, habits and purposes that obstruct and oppose the current of suggestion; yet in a multitude of cases it is in some degree effective, for good or ill; and it certainly will be of great benefit to the world if both ministers and physicians, men usually of minds rather superior to the average, or whose duties enable them to operate better than others along this line, and whose suggestions would almost invariably be good, would study how best to use this mighty power of suggestion, and would use it more.

Christian Scientists have made a considerable success of the effort to connect or rather weld together this psycho-physiological truth, and a dogmatic creed. They were obnoxious to and scorned by the other churches, for reasons easily perceived, and ridiculed by the non-religious for trying to make a working team out of Bible Christianity and scientific truth; yet, though some extremists of that sect have gone too far in trying to cure diseases by faith and prayer alone, the church has greatly grown, and gained respectability and recognition, because of the good works that it can undoubtedly show. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

When people can be made to believe hard enough that they can by one process maintain healthy bodies and contented minds, and also save their eternal souls, a good many are going to try so to believe, and lo, "as they believe so it is," at least to a considerable extent. Now the ministers of other churches, while repudiating Mother Eddy and her works, as to Christianity, are going to try to accomplish what the Christian Scientists have done, and no doubt they can to some extent succeed. If more contented minds and healthier bodies can be made concomitant results of religious belief, then surely religion will become more popular and potent in the world, and ministers will not complain of empty churches.

"INTELLECTUAL DISHONESTY."

IN ALL his speeches Senator Fulton charges Mr. Bryan with intellectual insincerity, dishonesty.

This offers a fine opportunity for a tu quoque retort. Did not Senator Fulton say in a carefully prepared speech in Corvallis about 14 months ago that if defeated for the nomination for senator he would under no circumstances be a candidate for reelection? Wasn't he defeated? And isn't he a candidate now? And doesn't he know that there is no possibility of his election except through an act of absolute perfidy and dishonor on the part of a large number of members of the legislature? And isn't he doing everything in his power, and using every artifice and inducement that his mind can conceive, to tempt these men to commit this perfidious and dishonorable act? What sort of a man is this to accuse Mr. Bryan of intellectual insincerity and dishonesty?

BROWN OF HARVARD.

A DELIGHTFUL philosophy of life is exemplified in a play that has been running the week at one of the local theatres. Tom Brown was a Harvard student typical of the bigness of manhood. His heart was as big as his mental horizon and both were spreading in their breadth. Through the bounty of a rich father his means were unlimited, but not more unlimited than the spirit of his democracy.

When his attention was brought to a starving, but earnest student, Tom set aside a weekly stipend for his support. The fact of his charity Tom refused to have known to his protege. The latter unjustly accused him of wronging his sister, and even then Tom did not withdraw the stipend. Nor did he, because of others involved, attempt to establish his innocence beyond his own personal assurance that he was without sin. When his friends turned against him the same stolid protection of the weaker and really guilty persons at his own expense was maintained. His expression was that if his own denial were not enough for vindication he would bide his time.

Through all the calumny he was sunny natured, full of bounding hope and uncomplaining of fate or environment. When at the last moment the stroke oarsman refused to row against the English eight and the defeat of Harvard was imminent, Tom donned a rowing suit, and Harvard won. The absence of littleness and the constant manifestation of bigness in his character, the absence of dolorousness and the constant ebullition of optimism make Tom Brown of Harvard one of the most beautiful of characters. He may be impossible, but he is worth something for his philosophy of action. All may not be born Tom Browns, but any can seek to emulate his virtues.

TWO VIEWS OF PARTY LOYALTY.

HERE ARE two brief expressions of opinion on the same subject. The first is from the St. Paul Pioneer Press, and is as follows:

> Party loyalty is a principle necessary to the carrying out of any governmental program for which a party stands. Let the support of the voters who ordinarily "line up" with a party be vigorous and persistent, and let its majorities be well maintained, and the leaders of the party, in congress and out, are heartened and encouraged, etc.

Here speaks your party organ. No matter if the "leaders" are wrong, are unscrupulous, are corrupt, are using their position to plunder the people; do not consider these things at all, but think only of "party loyalty." Be sure to "line up." Give the rascals big majorities; this will "hearten" and "encourage" them—to do worse.

The other suggestion is made by Collier's Weekly, and is as follows:

> Pope defined party feeling as "the madness of the many for the gain of the few." The worst failures of government in America have been connected with worship of the party label. In emancipation from this stupidity the Northwest is leading, but the signs become more favorable everywhere. The free man on November 3 will be the man who votes from judgment and ceases to be used as any party's rubber stamp.

And one, it might be added, who refuses to be coerced, intimidated or scared into voting against his conscientious judgment by men with selfish and predatory interests.

The advice of the organs to stick to party, good or bad, right or wrong, honest or corrupt, ought to be resented by every intelligent, patriotic voter. It is his duty, as it is his privilege, to change his politics, temporarily at least, whenever he thinks he will benefit his country by doing so.

THERE ARE REASONS.

THE Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "There is no reason why William Howard Taft's vote in the state of Washington should not equal, if it does not exceed, the vote cast for Theodore Roosevelt in 1904." Roosevelt's plurality in the state of Washington in 1904 was almost 72,000.

What is the use in making such a remark as this? The P.-I. knows that Taft will get no such majority as Roosevelt got in 1904, and probably does not expect that he will get one half, nor yet one fourth, and perhaps not one tenth, that majority in Washington. Yet it says "there is no reason." Isn't this silly? There must be a reason, or reasons. There are several reasons. The P.-I. knows what they are well enough. Would it not better fulfill its mission as a newspaper by giving these reasons than to say "there is no reason?"

And the reasons that will turn thousands of votes in Washington that went to Roosevelt in 1904 to Bryan now are working the same result in Oregon, and throughout the coast, and throughout the country, though less, perhaps, in the north Atlantic coast states than elsewhere.

The old ostrich fable fits in again pretty well. Having his head hidden he thought he was invisible. The organ says, "There is no reason," apparently thinking that the people see no reasons.

A BILLION FOR $45,000,000

THE STORY of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company by the steel trust, making the latter a country wide monopoly, with President Roosevelt's positive consent, has been told, but some further details are of interest. The steel trust acquired practically the entire capital stock of its only considerable competitor by issuing $30,000,000 5 per cent bonds. The debt and liabilities of the T. C. & I. Co. were about $15,000,000, so that it cost the steel corporation $45,000,000. The Tennessee company was in financial stress, had to have money, had to go to Morgan and Rockefeller to get it, and the big sharks of New York picked up the property on pretty nearly their own terms.

The Tennessee property included about 450,000 acres of mineral lands, 41 developed and active iron ore and coal mines, 16 large blast furnaces, much outlying land and the Birmingham Southern railroad, connecting the mines with trunk lines. The company's capacity a year ago was 850,000 tons of steel per annum, and that of the mines 20,000 tons a day; being about 15 per cent of the steel corporation's total product since its acquirement. But the value of this great property was largely potential, lay in the possibilities of its almost limitless development. The Great Northern coal and iron properties, sold or leased 15 months ago to the steel trust by Mr. Hill, will ultimately cost that corporation $850,000,000, but expert estimates are that the Tennessee property is even more valuable, and yet, with President Roosevelt's consent, the trust acquired it for the mere bagatelle of $45,000,000. A report of the chairman of the board of directors made in 1904, as a result of an exhaustive examination by experts, said:

> This company owns in fee over 395,000,000 tons of red ore, of which 381,000,000 tons are graded as first-class, 10,177,000 tons of brown ore, and over 1,623,000,000 tons of coal, of which 809,112,000 tons are coking coal. In the coking coal is included 300,000,000 tons of Cahaba coal, which is unexcelled in the south for steam and domestic purposes, and commands the highest market price of any grade of coal in the district. The men in charge of our iron mines estimate the holdings of iron ore of the company to be still larger; viz., of first-class red ore, over 450,000,000 tons; of second-class red ore, over 95,000,000 tons; and of brown ore, 16,900,000 tons.
>
> A moderate valuation for the coal alone was $350,000,000, and for coking coal $400,000,000 more. A conservative estimate of the value of this property now is $1,000,000,000. And President Roosevelt consented to its transfer to the steel trust, in violation of the anti-trust law, in consideration of $45,000,000, because Patriot Morgan and Saint Rockefeller had got the Tennessee company in a mortal "cinch," and were going to help the country out of the panic. And this was another bunko game.

What are we to think of such transactions, when our ears are ringing with sermons on civic righteousness and the menace of swollen fortunes?

SOLVING THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM.

THE DOUBLED cost of gasoline within 10 years is interesting scientists and consumers in providing a substitute. Investigations by the Washington bureaus are bringing denatured alcohol dangerously near the border line in that capacity. At 30 cents per gallon, alcohol is commercially usable for replacing coal oil for lighting, and gasoline for fuel and motors. Potatoes at 15 cents per bushel and wheat and corn at 40 cents yield 30-cent alcohol. Spoiled wheat, corn or potatoes are of equal value with the perfect sample of either as raw material. The waste of either can be used and the waste of apples, prunes or other fruits can be utilized for manufacture, but there is not enough of all combined in the waste form to supply an alcohol factory. There must be other supply of raw material, and to obtain this at reachable figures is a problem yet to be overcome in arriving at an adequate alcohol supply. In Germany, both for lighting, fuel and power, it is in wide use and is manufactured almost exclusively from potatoes. The German production of potatoes is infinitely cheaper than in this country. There the average yield is 280 bushels per acre; here it is but 95. In a more cheaply produced potato, combined with waste products, lies an avenue for manufacture of denatured alcohol.

At Washington, D. C., an alcohol plant conducted by the government scientists is in constant experimentation and valuable results are being reached. Professor Bradley of the Oregon Agricultural college has been for several months at the plant studying with the other agricultural college chemists of the country the possibilities of commercial alcohol. The investigating assets of the nation are thus to be applied to the problem, and it practicalization is possible it will come in due time.

The fact that for lighting, alcohol is, gallon for gallon, double the value of coal oil, and that it gives a better light than any known agent, is an advantage on the side of research. Another is that as fuel it is less vitiating to the air of a room; and it has other important advantages. As a power agent for motors it is vastly more compressible, less dangerous and more dependable than gasoline. Already a housewife's iron with an alcohol compartment for heating is one of the processes in which denatured alcohol figures as an economical and valuable instrumentality. Perhaps there will be development of many other utilitarian phases.

This week the whole cabinet will be out on the stump urging the people to elect Taft. They are obliged to go by the president. He forbids federal office-holders to take an active part in politics, yet he no doubt helped send 203 of them as delegates to the Republican national convention, and now he sends out his whole cabinet, who are paid by the whole people to attend to important duties, to plead for his nominee. This has been the custom, we know, but it is a bad one. If these men can neglect their duties to go out making partisan speeches in opposition to half the people of the country, why should not lesser officers, their subordinates, be allowed to do the same?

It is reported that several of the big financial and business men of New York will come out next year with Mr. Harriman to take an outing at Aspen lake, in Klamath county. This The Journal predicted last summer. The coming of these men will bring others, will set the pace for many, and with that proposed road built to Crater lake, eastern people of prominence and influence will flock to Oregon in the summer by increasing thousands. This, as is apparent, will be of great benefit to this state and will entitle Mr. Harriman to a long credit mark.

Mr. Binger Hermann, as well as any other man accused of crime, was entitled to a "speedy" trial, or at least to a trial within a reasonable time. The government has not given him this, and it has no right to keep indictments hanging over him for years. The case against him, and other similar cases, should be dismissed.

Now we are told by the Portland trust organ that even foreigners won't trade with us if Bryan is elected. We suppose the Britishers, for instance, will starve to death rather than buy our wheat. We expect to read before election day, however, that if Bryan is elected no wheat will grow, and there will be a four years' famine.

If the theory that a political party and a president make prosperity and panics, then it must be conceded that Roosevelt and the Republican party turned prosperity into a panic. And if Taft is to carry out the Roosevelt policies, we will have to endure another panic during his administration.

A young man in Douglas county shot four times at a companion with whom he was hunting, hitting him three times and killing him, and yet a coroner's jury found that the young man who did the killing was entirely blameless. Such a verdict is disgusting.

The only hope the Republican leaders have of winning this election lies in Debs and Hearst. With these eliminated, Bryan's election would be practically assured already. A vote for Debs or Hisgen is a vote for Taft.

A dispatch to a Portland paper from Coos bay says Representative Ellis' campaign arguments over there have been "unanswerable." That might be so; an argument is sometimes so silly that a sensible man is ashamed to respond to it.

Senator Fulton says in his speeches that Standard Oil is not protected. This is another willful misstatement of fact. The law is fixed so that Standard Oil is highly protected, in an indirect way. Trust Standard Oil to look out for itself in a law that it helps frame.

"Shortweight Jimmy" Sherman says Bryan has a new issue every day. But Jimmy has but one issue or purpose in public life; that is to serve the trusts faithfully.

All the world rejoices at the success of Count Zeppelin, so soon after his recent disaster. He is a "game old sport," in the flying line, and deserves world-wide applause.

Some question has arisen as to whether or not the Oregonian is supporting Taft or Bryan, a fact that is giving Mr. Bryan's friends no end of worry.

Since all the trusts are supporting Mr. Taft, won't he have to stand in with the trusts if he should be elected? He will owe his election to them.

If Mr. Taft is opposed to monopoly trusts, why does he oppose abolishing the tariff on trust-made goods?

A REPUBLICAN MERCHANT ON INSURANCE OF DEPOSITS

Independence, Or., Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Enclosed find an article copied from the Boot and Shoe Recorder of February 19, 1908, on "Bank Guaranty," by Tom Murray, a shoe merchant of Chicago. If you can publish the same would be grateful, as several of us think it's a vote-getter.

S. ED LAUNER.

The article follows:

In my opinion the currency question will be the leading one in the coming presidential election. It was with a great deal of interest that we members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association listened to a twenty-minute talk on currency by Arthur E. Stilwell of Kansas City at the Grand Pacific hotel last Wednesday. I had first read what W. J. Bryan thought on the currency question, which led me to do a great deal of thinking. I then read what our esteemed citizen, A. H. Revell, had to say on the currency question. I am glad Mr. Revell is a prominent Republican. I do not know what the politics of Mr. Stilwell is; I hope he is a Republican. Mr. Bryan started me to thinking; Mr. Revell made me think and think. After I heard Mr. Stilwell I thought some more, and I have made up my mind that unless the Republican party can show me something equally as good as the views of Mr. Bryan I will be obliged, temporarily at least, to leave that grand old Republican party I have been connected with so many years. I will be obliged to cut loose from my old Republican friends and the leading bankers and multimillionaires of America. I will have hosts of Republicans for company, because thousands upon thousands of men who always voted the Republican ticket think as I do. In writing this article it is not politics with me—not written for that purpose. As a business man I prefer not to take an active part in politics, for the reason that I want to take an active part in my own business. My customers, I presume, number about as many of one party as another. I do not care as a merchant to create any feeling against me from any of them—and for just this once I want to tell my Republican friends I think we are in great danger, the greatest danger we have ever been in, danger of the greatest landslide politically America has ever known, and it won't slide our way unless we can check the growth of that child of insurance who started out in life in the cradle state of Oklahoma. He is growing so fast the Republican party had better adopt him or find his twin brother.

The state of Oklahoma a few months ago passed a law whereby the state is responsible for all deposits in state banks. The state banks have been drawing such an enormous business that the people living in Kansas go across the border to deposit their money in Oklahoma. They know their money is safe, because the state bonds back up the banks. The governor of Kansas has already expressed himself in favor of passing a similar law in Kansas. When they do the merchants and money-savers will cross the river from Missouri to place their money in the banks of Kansas. In a short time the people of Missouri will be crying aloud. Show me why we shouldn't have state bank deposits guaranteed by the state. This insurance of deposits by state banks will spread faster than smallpox or yellow fever. It will finally come to Illinois, and when it does get such a law my bank account will go to a state bank the next day, because in case of another tightness in the money market there would not be any run on our state banks, and if I wanted to borrow any money I would be more apt to get it from a state bank under famine conditions than I would from a national bank.

It looks to me as though the insurance currency law will spread so that every state in the union will pass practically the same law for their own protection, and when they do it won't be many months before the largest national banks in America will be only too anxious to have the government guarantee deposits in their banks. They don't want it now. One reason why they say they don't want it is, "all banks would be good, that a man would go to any bank and deposit his money." Yes, and with a feeling of safety, for the bank with a capitalization of millions would not be any more safe than the small state bank. Really, that would be "too bad," an unfortunate state of affairs. What a ridiculous argument against it to say that "all banks would then be safe." To me it is the best argument I have heard in favor of it. The masses will think so, too.

The leading bankers also say that if such laws should be passed dishonest men would flock into the banking business. I don't know. I read of so many bankers who have turned out dishonest that I'm inclined to think there is a larger percentage of dishonest men in the banking business than any line of business I know of. Our laws of today are so loose that it is an easy matter for a man to be dishonest in the banking business. I have the greatest respect for many of my friends who are bankers. I believe them to be honest men, but they shouldn't use the argument "that dishonest men would flock into the business." The fact is, every state would necessarily be obliged to watch each bank and the securities that they loaned money on far closer than they are watched today.

To the Republican party that I have loved so well for many years, fair warning: Every prominent business man has his following. There are today thousands of prominent business men who have been Republicans all their lives who think just the same as Mr. Revell thinks, and with the influence of 1,000 such men—mark you, I say only 1,000—they would swing enough votes to the party that stands for the insurance of deposits to elect the ticket that will give us the relief we want.

Mr. Roosevelt is admired by more Americans, excepting in New York city, than any president we ever had. Thousands of Republicans who are loyal to Mr. Roosevelt would like to have indorsed what he has done, will forget to indorse him in their anxiety to vote for a currency bill that they know will save us from panics in the future. Wall street and New York city seem to have the idea that they are the greatest part of America. We certainly do not want the New Yorkers to frame any bill for relief from panics. We must look to the west for our currency laws, and also a "curb bit" must be placed in the mouth of Wall street. New York is not going to elect the next president, for a fact it will do the candidate more harm than good to have the indorsement of Wall street. There is a feeling, and a just one, that a handful of men in Wall street brought about the panic of 1907. We Republicans cannot afford to ignore this insurance proposition. Mr. Bryan was clever enough to indorse it first, and the best thing we can do is not to try to oppose it by giving us any such bill as Mr. Aldrich has framed. If any man will refer to section 5 of the Aldrich bill and explain to me if it does not give the same power to New York bankers and speculators they have had in the past to bring on a panic every four years, why, I should like to hear the explanation.

Nowadays the thinking men, the well posted men, are not all to be found among the wealthy classes by any means. The farmer today are better posted than the city man, the man who works in a factory is often a better posted man today than the clubman, and those men are voters, and we must give them something good, something as good as Mr. Bryan has given them. If we don't, Mr. Bryan, or some other Democrat, with this plank in the Democratic platform, will be the next president, at least that is what I think, and I do know as I said before, thousands of Republicans are thinking the same as I am, and they will vote as they think. Personally I would like to read what the farmer and factory hand think. We all know what the big banker thinks.

TOM MURRAY.

A Curtain Lecture

By Fred C. Denton.

"It is true," said the just and upright judge, "that I did accept some valuable little evidences of friendship and regard from Messrs. Trust, Lawless & Co., who had a suit pending in which you were the plaintiff, my dear Mr. Union Workman, but I most certainly resent the veiled implication that the acceptance of such tokens of esteem and regard from friends whom I have well—ahem!—from friends who feel that they appreciate my fair and impartial decisions, should in the slightest degree influence my impartial consideration of the case.

"What? Why did I not tell them at the time? Why, my dear Union Workman, old boy, you can easily see that if I had it would have caused undue prominence to have been placed on what was obviously only a personal and patriotic appreciation of my very valuable services to my country in Cuba, and had nothing whatever to do with the case at issue. Hence, as you seem to be anxious to know the exact status of those gifts, I confidently called those who accuse me—me, the only just and upright judge since Portia—liars, yes, liars, my dear Union Workman. They told the truth to the letter, but they lied to the spirit, for those gifts had no relation, connection, bearing upon or consanguinity to the cases before me at that time or others of the same nature since.

My dear friend, Union Workman! Your veiled suspicions as expressed so rudely fill me with alarm for your sanity! I did not need the money, not a cent of it. Events proved that I was secure in every way. Thought I did? Well, yes, I was a trifle nervous and I did authorize that undesirable citizen, Harriman, to pass the hat for a good-sized wad, but in no way, shape or form did I hesitate to assure Messrs. Trust, Lawless & Co. that I was a just and upright judge that could not be swerved from my duty.

"Of course, my very dear friend, you got it in the neck right along, except when I awarded you a peanut or two to keep you quiet, by you will admit that my decisions were according to law, although some of the law I made myself and some of it may sound strained to your ears; but, nevertheless, they were fair, and eminently so. I tell you so myself, and that settles it.

"Now see here, friend Union Workman, take your medicine and stop twisting up your face about it. I am it, big It, with a big stick and a rod in pickle for all those who do not like the just and upright decisions we have always given. Trust, Lawless & Co. are our friends. I regretted to see you thrown neck and heels down the front steps at Chicago, for I am the best friend you have. The boys were a little too rough, I'll admit; but we needed the money and we are not to tell how much or who from till after the verdict is in.

"Another thing, my very dear friend, should you attempt to influence the jury by your very inopportune protests at this time, and I remain on the bench of the most powerful court, you will be convicted of contempt and sent to the rockpile for the rest of your natural life. Be humble and content, and above all, never think for an instant that a judge, or any of the high and mighty bigstickers, can be bribed or influenced by gifts, promises, threats, bluffs or sudden bank checks to give decisions against you."

"What? They do it anyhow? You are lost to all sense of respect for the institutions of the land. You are hereby found guilty of con——but we will wait until the verdict is in, for your voice is penetrating and incessant. Out of my sight, ungrateful friend. I would weep for you alone. Porter, order my auto. I must hasten to the office of Trust, Lawless & Co. They need me in their business."

New York's Drinking Water.

New York's great water project, which, it is estimated, will cost $162,000,000, is described in an interesting illustrated article in the November number of Popular Mechanics. It says:

"The Ashokan dam, which will create the greatest artificial reservoir in the world, is now under construction. The reservoir will imprison the waters of Esopus creek and Beaver Kill river, in Ulster county, 85 miles from the center of New York city, and will cover an area of 14,000 acres. At its nearest point to New York it will be eight miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, and will extend inland a distance of 13 miles, with an average width of nearly a mile. In area the reservoir will be nearly equivalent to that of Manhattan island. At some points it will have a depth of 190 feet and the average depth of water before the wastage begins to flow over the sills of the spillway will be 50 feet. This great reservoir, however, which will be capable of holding a volume of water sufficiently great to cover the surface of Manhattan borough to an average depth of 25 feet, represents only a total daily supply of one half of the maximum capacity of the entire system.

"To make way for his reservoir 64 miles of public roadway and 11 miles of railroad tracks will have to be discontinued. The huge dams which will confine the water will measure 220 feet from foundation to capstone, and will rise 610 feet above sea level. The length of the dams will aggregate 3¾ miles. To provide an outlet for wastage in times of flood there will be a weir 1,000 feet in width. When the reservoir is completed the bed of Esopus creek will be a dry gorge for the distance of 11 miles from West Hurley, where the big dam is located, to the Hudson. To provide for this contingency the city of New York is already paying for a change in the sewerage system of Kingston."

This Date in History.

October 25.

1400—Geoffrey Chaucer, England's first great poet, died in London. Born there in 1328.

1555—Charles V. abdicated as Emperor of Germany.

1701—Philadelphia first chartered by William Penn.

1779—The British evacuated Newport, R. I.

1806—Henry Knox, one of Washington's generals, died in Maine. Born in Boston, July 25, 1750.

1813—United States frigate Congress captured and destroyed the British ship Rose.

1826—First daily paper issued in Rochester, N. Y.

1854—Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

1905—President Roosevelt visited Little Rock, Ark.

Francis A. March's Birthday.

Professor Francis Andrew March of Lafayette College, the dean of American educators, was born in Millbury, Mass., October 25, 1825. After graduating from Amherst college in 1845 he studied law and was admitted to the New York bar in 1850. He never practiced law, however, for before his admission to the bar he had joined the faculty of Lafayette college and for more than 60 years he has remained with that institution as professor of the English language and comparative philology. He is the author of many books and addresses dealing with literary subjects, especially Shakespeare and American literature. He also has taken a prominent part in the movement for spelling reform. For his work in philology Professor March has been loaded down with honors by various educational bodies both in America and abroad.

A Warning.

From Tit-Bits.

A new railway was being made, and the design including a small farm, the officers of the line paid a visit to the owner, an old lady.

"Madam," said the surveyor, "we understand that you own this farm, and it is my duty to inform you that our new railway will run through your barn."

"Oh, will it!" said the old lady. "Well, let me tell you that the last train will have to be not later than 9 o'clock, because you'll not catch me sitting up after that to open the doors for it or anything else. So mind."

Nearly 6,000 people have visited Crater lake this year. With that road built, tens of thousands will visit it annually.