

COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION COMING

Leaves Washington for Tour of South and West—Will Discuss Various Problems Concerning Rural Development—Visit Portland.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—The commission on country life, appointed by President Roosevelt, left Washington today and will visit several educational centers of the west for the purpose of obtaining information on the condition of western life, whether anything needs to be done to improve it, and if so what it may be. It is proposed to hold hearings at agricultural colleges so far as practicable as these institutions provide effective organizations for securing the attendance of persons who are well qualified to express an opinion on country life questions.

In particular the commission invites the attendance at these hearings of representative farmers, teachers, business men, physicians and others who live in the open country or have direct relations with it. Accredited delegates from granges, farmers' clubs or similar organizations as well as farmers and others who come on their own responsibility and who are likely to be helpful in the investigation will be welcome. The meetings will be public, but are not held for the purpose of making speeches.

Full and free discussions of the various problems affecting the life of the farmer, especially those relating to the larger economic, social and sanitary form the basis for these hearings. As the commission can meet only a short time at each place, a portion of the conference will be devoted to mapping out plans for further consideration and study of these questions. The results to be submitted at a later date for the use of the commission.

The party will divide at Sacramento, several members will go north to hold hearings at Spokane, December 4 and 5, and Roseman, December 6 and 7, reaching Omaha to hold joint sessions with the others during the Corn exposition. The party will be in charge of C. J. Blanchard, statistician United States reclamation service, Washington, D. C.

The itinerary of the commission is as follows: Dallas, Texas, November 20-21; El Paso, Texas, November 22-23; Tucson, Ariz., November 24; Los Angeles, Cal., November 25-26; Fresno, Cal., November 27; San Francisco, Cal., November 28-29; Sacramento, Cal., November 30; Reno, Nev., December 1; Salt Lake City, Utah, December 2-3; Denver, Colo., December 5-6; Fort Collins, Colo., December 7-8; Omaha, Neb., December 9-10; Minneapolis, Minn., December 11; Madison, Wis., December 12; Champaign, Ill., December 14; Ithaca, N. Y., December 16; Washington, D. C., December 17.

Second Party Northward. Leave Sacramento December 1 or November 30; Portland, Or., December 2; Spokane, Wash., December 4-5; Roseman, Mont., December 6-7; Omaha, Neb., December 8-10.

LUMBER ATTORNEYS COMPLETE COMPLAINT

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—A. F. Specht and W. A. Wimbish, attorneys for the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association, closed today their preliminary work on the complaint in the supplemental case involving the late lumber freight increase and differentials to points farther east, such as Montana. They alleged that the railroads have violated the order of the interstate commerce commission with reference to these matters.

The lumber representatives who will appear before the ways and means committee of the house have already partly prepared matter for submission, in the form of a condensed printed statement, in which they claim the retention of the existing duties is necessary to the prosperity of the timber industry of the coast as well as to the national conservation movement.

25 YEARS OF STANDARD TIME

Before November 18, 1883, One Never Knew Where One Was At, or When.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—Twenty-five years ago today took place that world-wide revolution in measuring time—the adoption of the standard method in the United States, whose example was followed later by other civilized countries. Previous to November 18, 1883, the methods of measuring time in this country were so varied and so numerous as to be ludicrous. There were 50 different standards used in the United States from coast to coast, and on one road between New York and Boston, whose actual difference is 12 minutes, there were three distinct standards of time.

HOTELING SUED BY TWELVE DEPOSITORS

(United Press Leased Wire.) San Francisco, Nov. 18.—Richard Hotelling, capitalist and actor, is preparing to combat suits filed against him by twelve depositors in the defunct California Safe Deposit & Trust company for \$72,000 they alleging that as a stockholder in the institution he is partly liable for its failure. The Hotelling estate was heavily interested in the defunct bank shortly before its failure. Hotelling purchased 200 shares at \$150 a share. At the time of the failure the Hotelling interests made a heroic effort to straighten out the bank's tangled affairs.

Andersonville Monument

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 18.—The dedication of the Indiana monument here will take place tomorrow and will be attended by a large party of state officials and others from Indiana. The monument is of handsome design and was erected in honor of the Indiana soldier dead who are buried in the National cemetery here. The dedication will be accompanied by interesting ceremonies.

GADGETS OF CABINETS AND MON

Mere Politicians Once Good Enough, as Advisers, but Men Who Do Things Are Now Demanded—Whom Taft May Select.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.) Washington, Nov. 18.—Not until the fourth day of next March, when William Howard Taft has taken the oath of office as president of the United States and has announced the nomination of his cabinet, will there be an end to the speculations of voluntary "cabinet makers." The importance of the cabinet in American politics has been steadily decreasing while the importance of the administrative duties of the individual members of the cabinet has increased. Mr. Taft has served in the cabinet as secretary of war, his father served as secretary of war and a great deal about cabinets, cabinet timber and cabinet building.

William Howard Taft is the first man to be elected president who has served in a cabinet since the days of James Buchanan. Experience in actual administrative government has not been deemed necessary as a qualification for the presidency. Mr. Taft's peculiar fitness for the position was urged during the late campaign, but it is nevertheless a fact that very few cabinet officers have become president, and the majority of cabinet members nominated for the highest office have failed of election.

Four Cabinet Men Elevated. Mr. Taft is the first secretary of war to become president since James Monroe. If exception be made of the case of General Grant, who was acting head of the war department for a brief time in the administration of Jefferson Davis, the president of the confederacy was secretary of war of the United States.

Six men who served as secretary of state afterward became president—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan. The White House has never been occupied by a man who had served as secretary of the treasury. None of the other cabinet officers has ever been promoted to the chief magistracy. The state department has furnished six presidents, the war department has given two, including Taft, but none of the others has brought forth a man for the head of the nation. The treasury department, however, is credited with two chief justices of the supreme court—Roger B. Taney and Salmon P. Chase.

Old Men May Be Retained. As Taft's administration will continue the same political party in power there is not the necessity for a clean sweep of the cabinet slate which would be the party power changes. There is little doubt that Taft will retain in his cabinet some of the men who have sat with him at the council table of President Roosevelt.

It is generally conceded that one of those who will be retained is James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture. He is the only man who was in McKinley's cabinet who has served through the Roosevelt administration. The portfolio of agriculture is the only one which has not changed hands during the present regime.

If Wilson is reappointed by Taft, and if he serves until November 28, 1909, he will have equalled the longest record of continuous service in the cabinet. Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, served through all of the two Jefferson administrations, through all of the first Madison administration and into Madison's second. His length of service was 12 years, eight months and 24 days. With the expiration of Roosevelt's term, Wilson will have served 12 years. It is probable that no one man's service has resulted in such great direct benefit to the whole people of the United States as that of James Wilson.

Cabinet of Many Changes. More changes have taken place in the personnel of the cabinet during the Roosevelt administration than under any other president. He has had 11 secretaries of state—John Hay and Ellihu Root; three secretaries of the treasury—Lyman J. Gage, Leslie M. Shaw and George B. Cortelyou; three secretaries of war—Ellihu Root, William H. Taft and Luke E. Wright; two secretaries of the interior—Ethan A. Hitchcock and James H. Hildreth; five secretaries of the navy—John D. Long, William H. Moody, Paul Morton, Charles J. Bonaparte and Victor H. Metcalf; one secretary of agriculture—James Wilson; five postmasters general—Charles Emory Smith, Henry C. Payne, Robert J. Wynne, George B. Cortelyou and George L. Meyer; three attorneys general—Philander C. Knox, William H. Moody and Charles J. Bonaparte; and three secretaries of the department of commerce—George B. Cortelyou, Victor H. Metcalf and Oscar S. Straus. The last named office was created since Roosevelt became president.

Workers Wanted, Not Politicians. The administrative duties of the individual members of the cabinet have increased so rapidly in the past 20 years that presidents nowadays are forced to consider other things than political prominence as a qualification for a portfolio. In olden days, the cabinet's chief function was to advise the president on matters of governmental policy. Politicians were the men for the places, and administrative duties were quite generally delegated to subordinates. The subordinates still do a great deal of work, but it is nevertheless true that a change has come over the cabinet. Measures by the old standards, the cabinets of today are comparatively weak. By the rule of the era of the card-index they are strong.

Hitchcock and Cortelyou. It is believed that Taft will give Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the national Republican committee, a place at the cabinet table. Roosevelt looked the "elder statesmen" of his party when he introduced Cortelyou into the distinguished company of cabinet members. Both men are the products of a practical age, trained to do great things with the least expenditure of money by means of perfect organization and system. Hitchcock will be, as Cortelyou has been, a successful administrative officer. They know how to do the big things necessary to be done. But it is to be doubted if the country will ever look to either as the author of a great movement in statecraft.

Members From Opposite Party. It is the general belief that Taft will retain in his cabinet as secretary of war his close personal friend, Luke E. Wright of Tennessee. Wright still claims to be a Democrat. More than one president has invited personal friends of opposite political faith to serve in the cabinet. Walter Q. Gresham, an Indiana Republican, served as secretary of war under President Arthur. Later he was made secretary of state by President Cleveland, although he did not renounce his claim to the title of "Republican." He is the only man since the

war who has served in two cabinets of opposite political complexion. President Hayes appointed a Tennessee Democrat, David McK. Kay, to be postmaster-general in 1877. Three years later he was succeeded by Horace Maynard, a Tennessee Republican. Much comment was caused by the action of President Roosevelt in putting a southern man in the cabinet. As a matter of fact, every president after the war had a southern man in his cabinet until William McKinley came to the White House in 1897. And if the border states of Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia be counted, the south has had representation in every cabinet since the civil war.

Opposing Leaders in Cabinet. At the beginning of the government under the constitution, President Washington was very much afraid of the rise of the party spirit. He did everything possible to keep down factional strife and attempted to resolve every quarrel into a common cause for the good of the union. It was with this end in view that he invited into his first cabinet the leaders of the two wings of opinion. He made Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state and Alexander Hamilton secretary of the treasury. Ever since that day every political battle in the United States has divided along lines marked Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian. That these two great men did not agree in the cabinet was inevitable, but the greater Washington managed to steer a middle course and to take advantage of the wisdom of each, achieving the unwisdom.

In that day and until the time of the civil war the president's cabinet was made up of personal advisers of the president. The personnel of the body was wholly in the keeping of the president, and he might change it at will. The cabinet was regarded as an advisory council, rather than as an administrative body. True, cabinet officers some times refused to do as the president wished them to do, Andrew Jackson had to change secretaries of the treasury quite often in his celebrated fight against the Bank of the United States.

In Andy Johnson's Time. It was not until the stormy administration of President Johnson that the character of the cabinet was modified. Congress and the president were at loggerheads, and many members of the cabinet were intensely opposed to the policies of the executive. Congress thereupon proceeded to strengthen its control over the administrative affairs of government by passing the tenure of office act, which made the consent of the senate necessary to the removal of a cabinet officer. President Johnson vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his protest. Under that law Johnson suspended Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, while Stanton refused to concur in the suspension and Stanton again took up his duties. Stanton was doing everything in his power to save the president convicted on the impeachment trial in the senate. When Johnson was acquitted Stanton "relinquished his office."

Had Johnson been removed on conviction by the senate the tenure of office act would have come to its logical conclusion—it would have made the cabinet supreme and the president a mere figurehead. But when Stanton was acquitted the fight was lost. While the law remained on the statute books, succeeding presidents have claimed the right to determine the personnel of the cabinet and no man has attempted to stay in a cabinet office against the will of the president. Thus the cabinet is now, as it was in the beginning, practically responsible to the president alone.

Taft knows what a cabinet is expected to do and he knows better than any other man what kind of men are needed for the heads of the departments. His selections probably will surprise the old school politicians; they will not surprise the newer school of administrative business men.

USE ROOSEVELT'S NAME TO BUNKO

Federal Agents Seeking Oil Stock Floaters at Oakland, California.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—Federal agents at Oakland, Cal., at the direction of President Roosevelt are endeavoring to discover trace of the Roosevelt Oil company of that city, which has been flooding the mail with large stock offers with the unauthorized use of the president's name and accompanied by the use of his photograph, also unauthentic.

It was learned here that the postoffice inspectors could find no clue to the whereabouts of the company and that the oil men at Oakland say they know nothing of its existence. The address given on a stock circular was the Union Savings and Loan building, but there is no Roosevelt Oil company at that address.

In the meantime, on the complaint of a financier who declares his operations of the concern are questionable, the postoffice authorities are gathering evidence to warrant the execution of the company's circulars from the mails.

EMPRESS PRESENTS HOSPITAL WITH X-RAY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Berlin, Nov. 18.—The empress has presented to the hospital of Hildesheim a complete installation of X-rays, and in the afternoon of the day of presentation visited the hospital, where she saw an explanation of X-rays and a photograph of a hand in illustration.

It is rumored in Berlin that in the agreement lately celebrated between England and Russia the latter obtained the right of free passage in the Straits of Dardanelles in exchange for recognition of British occupation in Egypt. The interparliamentary union has accepted the proposition of Canada to meet next year in Quebec.

Prince Edward Elections.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 18.—General elections for members of the Prince Edward Island legislature are in progress today. A liberal victory is predicted, though possibly their majority may be cut.

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Usually Evidence of Proper Feeding.



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TWO WAYS of SHOPPING

One way to search for bargains is to visit the shops—usually it tires and wears you out.

The other way is the plan of those who know—who have abandoned this method—they read Journal Want Ads every evening—perhaps while eating their supper.

The result is they find the best bargains without trouble or inconvenience, without the need of leaving home.

Thousands of people tell their wants in Journal Want Ads every day.

If you can supply them you make money. If some one fills your wants you save money. You may want a stove or a sewing machine. Read Journal Want Ads and see who wants to sell theirs at a low price.

You Can Easily Sell the Things You Have No More Use For



New Jersey Odd Fellows. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Trenton, N. J., Nov. 18.—The annual meeting of the New Jersey Grand Lodge of Oddfellows began in this city today and will continue over tomorrow. One

of the principal features of the session will be the laying of the cornerstone of the addition to the Oddfellows' Home near here.

Lydia Thompson Dead. (United Press Leased Wire.) New York, Nov. 18.—Lydia Thompson, once a famous actress of Broadway, died in this city today.



Anty Drudge Goes to the Theatre Even on Monday Nights.

Anty Drudge—"Won't you go to the theatre with me to-night, Mrs. Hardwork?"
Mrs. Hardwork—"No, thank you. I never go anywhere on Monday night. I'm always tired out with washing all day."
Anty Drudge—"Why don't you use Fels-Naptha soap as Mrs. Nuway does? Then you wouldn't be tired and your wash would be drying on the line before noon."

You wrong know what snow-white clothes are till you see them washed with Fels-Naptha. Lots of other ways Fels-Naptha will save you work and time. Directions for all its uses on the red and green wrapper.