

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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THE MEANING OF MAINE

THE VERDICT IN Maine is impressive. It will stamp itself on men and events. The state has gone Democratic for the first time in 40 years. In the Vermont election one fourth of the Republican vote stayed at home or went Democratic. That was a symptom of the wide unrest throughout the country. In Maine the protest is even more vigorous. It is an expression of rebuke that borders almost on a political revolution.

Maine Democratic is not because there are more Democrats and fewer Republicans there. Nor is it because there is great public confidence there in Democracy, but because Republicans and Democrats alike intend to rebuke Big Business domination of the nation as they have never rebuked it before. Big Business has for years had its own special color sergeants and lieutenants in Senator Hale and the rest of the Maine delegation at the national capital.

Maine's congressmen have been Cannonites and its senators Aldrichites. At Washington, Maine has been played as a pawn and moved at will in the great game of Big Business. A state machine framed its work for the future on the same basis and the response of the people is a Democratic governor for the first time in 40 years, three out of the four congressmen Democratic and a legislature that is likely to elect a Democratic senator.

Maine is a protest against the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and Cannonized control of legislation. It is resistance to national rule by special interests as carried on by the Cannon-Aldrich machine over the protests of the Republican insurgents and the great masses of the Republican party. It is an objection registered against the extravagance by the federal government in spending more than a thousand million dollars a year, of which 72 per cent goes to pay for past wars and preparations for wars to come. It is a revolution by Democrats and Republicans alike against the practice of Aldrich, Guggenheim and other senators who levy taxes upon the people for their own pecuniary benefit and to the whole scheme of profligacy, favoritism and war-making which has gone on unchecked for a decade in Washington and which is largely responsible for the high cost of living.

Maine Republicans went Democratic because it was a choice between machine rule and the Democratic party. There was no insurgent wing with which the insurgent masses of the Republican party could identify themselves. The Hale machine through its convention forced Big Business candidates on the ticket and bade Republicans swallow it.

The result was revolt, just as there has been revolt in Kansas, revolt in Iowa, revolt in California, revolt in Nebraska, revolt in Wisconsin, revolt in Michigan and revolt everywhere. It means that Republicans everywhere are going to rid their party of that leadership which continually seeks to drag them under Big Business domination and machine rule. It is an impressive object lesson to the Beaches, the Cohens, the Bowmans, the McCarthys, the Stapletons and others who are trying to drag the party in Oregon back into the very policy that has been so overwhelmingly rebuked by the Republicans of Maine.

POLITICS AND THE JUDICIARY

POLITICS has nothing to do with judges; judges have nothing to do with politics. Whoever asserts the contrary assumes the burden of proof, for on the face of the question, there is no relation between party obligations and judicial duties. Justice according to law must be uniform for all men, for the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and the foolish, the learned and the unlearned, for individuals and corporations. The law knows no political distinctions between litigants in court. Even the political nominees for judge assert, in their campaign that they will ignore politics on the bench. What reason can be given, then, for electing them because they are Republicans? They can do the Republican party no good in deciding cases.

If it be said that these nominees ought to be rewarded with judicial offices because of party service, that is equally an untenable and shocking proposition. Judicial offices are not created for the purpose of rewarding anybody for political or other services, but to serve the people in administering justice without fear or favor or reward.

The political method, therefore, of nominating and electing judges is wrong, but the special interests are in favor of that method, the public service corporations are in favor of it because they have political influ-

ence in the party management. It is easier through political methods for special interests to get special judges. That is the reason why all the special interests and all the public service corporations in this state favor the political nomination of Judge Burnett and Mr. McCamant. They want judges elected according to politics. The Southern Pacific wants the political method; the Northern Pacific wants it; the Union Pacific wants it; the Portland Railway, Light & Power company wants it; the Portland Gas company wants it; the Portland Telephone company wants it, and all the related and cognate public service corporations want it. They all want the political nominees elected. The nominees are satisfactory to them. But the kind of men that these interests want on the bench are the kind of men that they ought not to have on the bench, and for that very reason.

In many other states the people have in one way or another taken the judiciary out of politics, with satisfactory results. Oregon, which claims to be progressive in governmental matters, ought not to be behind upon this question. The time is here when the people by their vote can establish a precedent by electing men upon the principle of a non-political judiciary, so that in the future men will not seek the judicial office through political machinery, but will run upon their merits as judges and not upon their merits as politicians.

OUR IMPROVEMENT

A NEWS ARTICLE in The Journal today tells of results achieved by the effort to better Portland's milk supply. Fifty modern dairy barns, airy and sanitary, have been built. Two hundred old dairy barns have been rebuilt, remodeled or repaired in the endeavor to make them sanitary. Two hundred and fifty sanitary milk houses have been constructed. Seven thousand cows in Portland dairy herds have been tested for tuberculosis and the diseased ones cut out of the source of supply. The quality of the milk is improved 150 per cent, according to the statement of Dr. Lytle, state veterinarian. The number of infants that died during July and August last year from causes traceable to impure milk was 61. The number during the same period this year is reduced to 44. The present season was much more unfavorable on account of the hotter weather and protracted drought.

"A bigger and more important service to the people was never rendered," says Dr. Lytle, "than these results accomplished by The Journal's campaign for pure milk. A greater safeguard for public health was never provided." The new barns, the modern milk houses, the cleaned and sanitary equipment, the purified premises at the dairies and the lessened mortality among Portland's children ought to be a pleasant reflection in the homes of the city.

What is better, the dairymen are learning the terrible cost diseased cows are to them. One diseased animal swiftly spreads the infection to other units, and if the process is not arrested, will in time destroy the entire herd. It is a process of destruction of that which is the chief asset of the industry. The educative effects of the agitation have been of almost infinite value to the dairymen themselves. In the language of Dr. Lytle, "a bigger and more important service was never rendered the people of Portland" than were these endeavors in behalf of pure milk. How unthinkable that there should be those who resist the movement!

SUPER-DREADNAUGHTS

THERE HAS been a succession of "Dreadnaughts," and now we are getting "super-Dreadnaughts." One of them is the Hercules, launched a few weeks ago by the British admiralty, and this is outclassed by the Orion, launched later at Portsmouth. With her 13½ inch guns she initiates a somewhat new order of battleship. The two battleships authorized by the last congress will in some respects outclass the Orion. There will be greater and better "Dreadnaughts."

A recent news item says that a trans-Atlantic steamer line has ordered a 5000 ton Atlantic liner to be driven by petrol and motor engines. "The scale of this innovation is small; but so was the scale of that innovation which brought in the turbine. The turbine, which began by demonstrating its capacity in small passenger steamers and in destroyers, is now installed in a score of battleships of 20,000 tons and over," remarks the Chicago Record-Herald. "May not the capacity of the motor engine as a means of marine propulsion advance in corresponding measure?"

The Germans, it is said, are working on a new and more compact type of battleship, with two 16½ inch guns in a single great turret mounds, and four gas motors that will give a speed of 27 knots. "So the Chicago paper remarks, 'in the end a new type of sea fighter is likely to emerge, with a greatly altered physiognomy and greatly enlarged powers.'"

"In the end—But will there be any end? The battleships will go on increasing and improving, indefinitely—or so long as the people are foolish enough to pay for them. Already they are asking: 'What's the use? Do they pay?' Especially when, now, and more surely in the future, an aeroplane can anywhere and at any time fall over a battleship and drop a bomb that will destroy it in a moment. They are the

mendous and terrible things, these Dreadnaughts and super-Dreadnaughts; but more and more the people are asking: 'What for? Do they pay?'

DESTROYING MACHINES

ONE RESULT of the recent primaries in New Hampshire was the overthrow of a corrupt machine that had dominated the affairs of the state for a long time. It resulted in the nomination by the Republicans of a candidate for governor who was fought bitterly by the politicians. The purification of the state was due, not to the bargaining of the bosses, but to the votes of the people.

It is the result that follows unerringly on the adoption of the direct primary system. It happened in California under conditions that afford a striking illustration. That state had been dominated for 30 years by a boss, acting for the Southern Pacific. The machine of this boss controlled conventions, fixed tickets and owned officials. "It packed the railroad commission. It owned governors. It elected congressmen and United States senators. It controlled legislatures and legislation, and it has been a thousand times asserted that its agents were elected to the bench. The people of California were literally unable to throw off its domination."

But there is a new deal there now. The Southern Pacific has lost its control. The Lincoln-Roosevelt league was triumphant in the nomination of a Republican candidate for governor by a plurality of 60,000. A new direct primary is in effect for the first time. The nomination of candidates is not by the bargaining of bosses, but by the votes of the people. It is to the people and not to the Southern Pacific mandarins that the officials to be elected will owe obligation.

California is free. Her new direct primary law did it, just as a similar law freed the people of New Hampshire from machine rule. Both are interesting episodes to the voters of Oregon.

AN ASSEMBLYMAN'S APPEAL

WILL SOME bold assemblyman come forward and put the word "assembly" on his window card? Is there no red blood in our assembly ranks? Are we craven, that not one of us has the sand to fly the colors of our holy assembly? Are we affrighted by our scheme by the ignoble people?

If we leave the sacred word off of our window cards, how will the voters, who need guidance, know that we are highbrows? If that melodious word is not affixed to our names, how will an undiscriminating public be informed that we are anointed lambs and not those low-browed anti-assembly goats?

Why, my brethren, should we be afraid? Why should we be alarmed at ghosts, specters and creeping things which should only frighten timid fishwives? Is not Big Business back of us in this fight? Come, fellow assemblymen; is there one of us who has the courage to put that noble word "assembly" on his window card? Has anybody here seen Kelly?

PORTLAND'S SCHOOL CHILDREN

MANY percentage increases are constantly reported, in which Portland can take pride—bank clearings, real estate sales and postoffice receipts in particular; but in nothing can it take greater or more just pride than in the increased attendance on the public schools—24 per cent on the first day over the first day last year.

The attendance on this first day was nearly 21,000, as against less than 17,000 on the opening school day last year. There will be many more later, and hundreds of children of school age do not attend the public schools. When all are accounted for the number will be increased by 50 per cent or more.

But the point in mind is the percentage of increase, 24 in one year. This corresponds closely to the percentages of increase in the other matters mentioned, and altogether they indicate that Portland is growing very rapidly.

We have always believed that Skowhegan would somehow come to the front. It did, Tuesday, when a Democrat from the town of that poetic name was elected to congress over a Republican who had been in congress for 18 years. Hurrah for Skowhegan!

The last tariff law took broom corn off the free list, where it had been, and put a duty of \$3 a ton on it. So now housewives have to pay an increase of \$1.20 a dozen, 10 cents apiece, or more, for their brooms. The tariff hits the housewife in many ways and places.

Governor Fernald of Maine said: "I don't understand why the vote should take such a sudden change in all parts of the state." Perhaps that is why he was beaten, because he "cannot understand."

One of the Democrats elected to congress in Maine is named Daniel J. McGillicuddy. No wonder; how could voters resist such a name?

A STILL UNEXPLORED LAND.

By Professor E. J. Banks, in the Christian Herald.

In size Arabia is an immense country. It is as large as all of the United States east of the Mississippi river, or larger than all of the countries of Europe combined, with the exception of Russia and Scandinavia. In that country, almost without rivers and until

recently without railroads, and where the only ship which sails over the great desert sea is the camel, plodding along at scarcely more than two miles an hour, it is a journey of 50 days along the Red sea coast from Suez to Aden, or it is a journey of 40 days from the sea to the Persian gulf, or to follow about the coast line of the country, as an Arab sometimes does, it is a journey of an entire year.

While travelers have frequently penetrated the desert south of Palestine, or crossed its northern part from Damascus to Bagdad, but two or three explorers have succeeded in reaching the city of Mecca, and the south Arabian city of Sana, which was the home of the queen of Sheba. As yet no Christian has succeeded in traversing the land from the north to the south, from Damascus or Bagdad to Aden. Arabia, then, presents a field for exploration more extensive, more promising in valuable results, and perhaps more dangerous, than any other portion of the world.

Letters From the People

Claude Strahan, Assembly Candidate.
 Portland, Or., Sept. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I have read with some personal interest the statement of Claude Strahan (assembly candidate) that "the time has come when we must turn our way." Would you kindly ask Mr. Strahan to answer me and for the benefit of the public, the following questions:

1. You being an assembly candidate from Clatsop, and J. W. Bell, your rival, being from Multnomah, and both most emphatically against me, why don't you say upon your campaign cards and banners, "assembly candidate"? Why have you "people's candidate" on your banners when in truth and in fact you are an assembly candidate? Is it with intent to deceive the dear public and catch them a-coming and a-going, and if you are elected will you practice the same policy in your decisions from the bench?

2. Do you and your running mate believe in honesty before party or factional politics, or would you follow the old saying, "Everything is fair in politics," or, in other words, anything to get in office and anything to keep in office?

FRED L. OLSON.

Justice of the Peace.

A Plan for Esperanto.
 Arleta, Or.—To the Editor of The Journal.—As you have given one esperantist a chance to say his little say, I hope you will give me the same chance. This is easy if you try it:

Se vi nenion komprenas, kaj vi ne scias, legu, atentu, kajestu pensema, kaj nepre estonte vi komprenos, kaj amas la esperanton.

I have read so many conflicting letters lately in the daily papers about esperanto, so I would like to put in my little ear in its defense. The nonesperantists say we are a bunch of enthusiasts chasing a will-o'-the-wisp and that a hand made language can never amount to anything. Others, who have evidently glanced at a vocabulary, state that we could learn it in a life time. Now I will give my experience: I have tried to learn Latin, French, German and Spanish and made a rank failure of them all. Of course, I never had the time to study right and that may be the cause of my failure. But when I took up esperanto, about three years ago I had even less time for study. In spite of that, three months after I first heard of esperanto, I wrote a short letter in the language of an esperantist in Pokov, Russia. I have been corresponding with him regularly ever since; I am, at the present time, corresponding with esperantists in 13 different countries: Bulgaria, Serbia, Austria, Spain, Turkey, France, Germany, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Bohemia, Mexico, Uruguay, Japan, Russia, Finland and Holland.

I think this in itself is a pretty good argument in favor of its utility. LOUIS A. KEARNEY.

Oswald West the Man for Governor.

Sumpter, Sept. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Having seen favorable mention at different times in your honorable paper in regard to Oswald West as a Democratic candidate for governor in the coming primary election, I desire to add a few suggestions in regard to the same. First, I would say that I have known Oswald West for more than 30 years from the time he was a poor struggling boy up to the present time as he stands today, one of the foremost citizens of the state.

His public career as an officer of the state in every instance shows him to be one who could not be bought or bribed in protecting their rights against wrong and injustice. His experience in the past as an officer of the state makes him especially fitted to be the governor of a great state. If good and faithful service of a public official is what is desired by the people of Oregon, I say that Oswald West should be recognized and remembered at the polls in September, for no man in the state is more deserving of an endorsement than he.

I have known his public life from the time he uncovered the wrongs and abuses in regard to the fraudulent acquisition of the school lands of the state and so on down to the present time as railroad commissioner he has always fought to protect what was right and prevent what was wrong, and has always made good. Now, Mr. Democratic voter, what more do you want than that? We can add the fact that he is truly a self made man, working out his own destiny by the power of right and justice as a foundation for his career.

Thanking you in advance for your valuable space, and admonishing your readers to look well to their own interests, I am yours truly,

GEO. E. ALLEN.

More Light on the Rubber Schedule.
 Senator M. Evans in The World's Work. Senator Aldrich's defeat legislation tariff is that his company does not manufacture rubber goods. His friend, Colonel Colt's company does, however. In June, 1907, Colonel Colt said in his annual report:

"A suggested consolidation with the Continental Rubber company (The Aldrich Co.) was deemed by your directors to be non-advisable in the present development of the so-called mechanical process of grinding up the shrubs produced by the Continental Rubber company. But that company and the General Rubber company have now agreed upon the terms of an arrangement which insures complete harmony and cooperation hereafter between the United States Rubber company and the Continental Rubber company and between those connected with both companies."

The main facts of this chapter of the tariff of special favors are: (1) A company headed by Senator Aldrich's friend, Colonel Colt, controls the manufacture of rubber goods, and this company works in harmony and cooperation with another monopolistic company which controls the importation of crude rubber, and in this way Senator Aldrich is a large stockholder.

(2) A tariff, therefore, which would raise the price of rubber manufactures for the purpose of dividing the profits between the two companies, Senator Aldrich wrote such a tariff and had it passed.

(3) The price on rubber went up. The

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Though blind, love always finds a way.
 That meteor was probably the finish of Halley's comet.
 Last chance to register. There will be a crush of couples.
 What is a Republican? Is still an unanswered conundrum.

Now don't you wish you had registered and avoided the...
 There is nothing so terrible as the inexorable tramp of time.

Are Ruef's health is still poor—if he is going to be sent to jail.
 Buy the war, Harry Thaw is keeping as quiet as W. J. Bryan these days.

Pity the poor assemblymen; there are some nice, good fellows among them.
 It is doubtful if the man who didn't register should be allowed to vote at all.

Perhaps now Roosevelt will give the country a rest for a few days—or hours.
 Cotton is rising, but we suppose cotton hose will be about the same length.

The curiosity of the Democratic party; it wins most and best when it loses.
 Nobody is lynched in Oregon, but workers are legally hanged—sometimes.

It may sound vulgar in high-toned society, but really what we want is more hogs.
 Portland really has as many legal voters as Seattle; but they are not as good as Seattle's.

According to the registration, the Republicans will win by an immense majority. But which? Republicans?

How terrible failure and brilliant success can be combined in a life is illustrated in that of the late Sam Simpson.

The terrible Teddy is back in New York again, but he is presumed that Sunny Jim still continues to beam at least dimly.

A man already dead, and known to be so, was nominated for attorney general in Wisconsin in order to beat an "assembly" candidate.

Com' McArthur is a nice boy, and comes of fine ancestry; but just now he has "rot off on the wrong foot." He will probably reform later.

The progress and success of Oregon—of western and southern and eastern Oregon—depend largely on irrigation; and Oregon is going to irrigate, more and more.

September 13 in History—Fort McHenry

It was on the night of September 13, 1814, that the British navy bombarded Fort McHenry and gave Francis Scott Key the inspiration for his famous song, "The Star Spangled Banner." Fort McHenry was established as a military post in 1794. It occupied a reservation of 35 acres on Whetstone Point, Patuxent river, Maryland. It is situated three miles from Baltimore. Its site was first occupied for military purposes in 1775. In 1794 it was established as a permanent fortification, and was named after James McHenry, one of Washington's private secretaries during the revolution, and secretary of war, 1795.

Following the attack on Washington, in which the British burned the capital, they felt confident that the task would be an easy one of taking the larger and richer city of Baltimore. After making a raid up the Potomac and plundering Alexandria, they sailed up the Chesapeake and anchored off the mouth of the Patuxent on September 11. But the city had not been idle. The fate of the capital had taught people a much needed lesson. General Ross, they threw up embankments on all sides, and erected batteries; while the militia poured into the city, till 14,000 were present and ready for duty.

General Ross, who had boasted that he would make Baltimore his winter quarters, and who "didn't care if it rained militia," landed at the dawn of day and began his march toward the city. It was 14 miles, and five were traversed without an obstacle, when Ross met General Stricker with 3000 men to dispute the right of way. A hot skirmish known as the battle of North Point, ensued. The British drove the Americans back; but it took three hours to do this, and it cost 300 men, and among the dead was General Ross, who was killed by a musket ball. The British then moved on to the city, and on the night of September 13, 1814, they landed at the city, and on the night of September 13, 1814, they landed at the city, and on the night of September 13, 1814, they landed at the city.

A large fleet under Admiral Cochrane had meantime blocked up the Patuxent, but it failed to pass the guns of Fort Mifflin, and hence was unable to throw shells into the city. All day and far into the night the bombardment continued; but at dawn the American flag was still waving from the walls of the fort.

It was on the night that young Francis Scott Key had rowed to the British fleet under a flag of truce to

two companies have increased their dividends, and the public is paying the bill—paying for excessive profits made possible by a tariff written by a man in public office which benefits his own friends' private interests.

In the words of Senator Brewster, of Kansas: "A further tribute is to be levied upon every family in this republic for the purpose of piling up additional millions in the coffers of the rubber syndicate, the controlling force of which is the Senator Aldrich's defeat legislation. Has there ever been, in the history of civilized government, a more shameless prostitution of official power?"

Street Cleaning.

From Electric News Service.
 It is time the present methods of street sweeping were replaced by something better. The streets of all American cities are notoriously unclean, although millions of dollars are spent to keep them clean.

The time has arrived when progress in cleaning the streets by the vacuum cleaner used now in hotels, apartment houses, public buildings and in many private homes, should be adapted to the work of street cleaning. The cost would be slight, the streets could be piped, the air exhausted at certain points, and men quickly moving up and down the streets could pick up with their air-exhausting machines every particle of dust, paper and dirt. While waiting for the streets to be provided with air suction pipes distributed economically throughout the city the thing could be done temporarily. A large vehicle with an electric pump moving along the streets, followed by men passing the air exhaust over the street surface, and drawing the dust and dirt into a dust-proof box on the wagon, would diminish the dirt on the streets, and with a public health and safety from the city endless billions of disease germs every day.

The dust collected could be burned

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Many salmon are being caught near Gold Beach. One man caught 75 one night, relates the Globe.

A ranch near Ontario bought about a year ago for \$25,000—\$150 an acre—was sold last week for \$35,000—\$225 an acre.

Gold Beach Globe: The Coast came in Sunday morning, bringing freight for our merchants and some lumber for the back building. She also brought a great deal of curiosity.

There is a move on foot among the farmers of Missouri to celebrate Missouri day in Central Point in honor of the only state in the Union which can successfully law the jurats, says a correspondent.

It is a fact that the hope for the future advancement of the state lies in the irrigation of more land. And unless all signs fail we will soon have more irrigation—both governmental and private, says the Ore-Oregonian.

Eugene Register: Oregon is beginning to realize more fully that ever before. A majority of the travelers, it is said, are people in search of homes, many of whom are investigating the Coos Bay section prior to selecting a home.

Stages lines operating between Roseburg and coast points are hauling more people this season than ever before. A majority of the travelers, it is said, are people in search of homes, many of whom are investigating the Coos Bay section prior to selecting a home.

A Modford paper boasting of its growth cited a large number of telephone lines in the city. It claimed 1016 phones with 18 operators. The boast was at once taken up by the Corvallis papers, which claimed that as usual Eugene has them all snarled under, says the Guard. That city has 1900 telephones, and 18 operators are employed to handle them.

The apple crop of Lane county is bigger than last year, and in its history and this is because the growers are beginning to take an interest and spray their trees, says the Eugene Register. When an orchard is sprayed and sold for \$100 per acre will bring \$100 when planted to fruit it is time for the farmer to get next and take care of his trees.

Haines Record: It is indeed an interesting sight to see the signs of prosperity on every hand by simply walking up Main street at this season of the year. Enormous loads of hay, grain and other products of the locality may be seen lined up for hours awaiting an opportunity to unload at the numerous warehouses.

The wind of last week played havoc with our apple orchards. The apples and bushels were blown to the ground, says the Hillsboro Argus. The thrifty growers picked up the windfalls, which were slightly bruised and soft, and here for 50 cents per box. The unthrifty, or "too busy at other things" to get on the ground for the yellow jackets.

beg the parole of a friend, Dr. William Beanes. General Ross finally consented to the release of Dr. Beanes, but said that the parole must be obtained during the attack on Baltimore. Key, and his companion, John S. Skinner, an agent for the exchange of prisoners, were transferred to the frigate Surprise, commanded by the admiral's son, Sir Thomas Cochrane, and soon afterwards returned under guard of British soldiers to their own vessel, whence they witnessed the engagement.

Owing to their position the flag of Fort McHenry was distinctly seen through the night by the glow of the battle, but before dawn the firing ceased, and the prisoners anxiously watched to see which colors floated on the ramparts. Key's feelings, when he found that the stars and stripes had not been hauled down, were such that he wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," hastily on the back of an envelope, and rewrote and corrected the proofs the following day upon his arrival in Baltimore.

Key gave the copy to Captain Benjamin Eades, who had it put into type, and carried a copy to an old tavern next to the Holiday Street theatre where the actors were accustomed to assemble. The play was arranged to the tune of "Anacreon in Heaven," and one of the actors, Ferdinand Durand, sang them for the first time. In a short time they were familiar all over the United States.

On September 13 the battle of the Plains of Abraham, Canada, took place. In which James Wolfe, the British general, was killed in 1759. It is also the date of the duel between Judge Terry and Senator Broderick, the fourth most noted duel in the United States in 1859. It is the birthday of Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh (1520); of Caspar Wistar, noted American physician (1741); Brigadier General John Sedgwick (1813); William Henry Harrison, captain of the 23rd (1827); Benjamin Franklin, identified with the "Volunteers of America" (1865). It is the date of the death of Emperor Titus (81 A. D.); Michael de Montaigne, celebrated essayist (1588); Philip II of Spain (1598); John Jay, noted statesman (1807); and Charles James Fox, eminent statesman (1808).

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or hygienically disposed of for fertilizing purposes.
 Fortunately, the disappearance of the horse from our streets is a matter of only a few years. The dumping of dirt on the streets by business houses will be stopped. The pavements, and the street cleaning will be done by the vacuum process, and this will be followed by regular sprinkling with disinfectants—salt water where this is possible.

It is perfectly safe to say that before the end of this century every big city, its streets, public parks, alleys and crevices, will be kept as clean as the modern door yard.

When Pa Is Late.
 When Pa is late there's nothing right. The house turns upside down. Ma wonders why he's been detained. And mirth gives way to worryment. The youngsters cease their play. And time then drags most heavily While Pa remains away.

The dishes have an empty look. The children roam the streets by hook. Ma thinks the food will surely spoil. That she has cooked with care. Beside a window patiently She watches for his smile—Until he comes her loving heart. Is aching all the while.

But when her vigil is repaid There comes a sudden change. Pa waves his hand, Ma disappears. She dotes takes things stealing hot. The youngsters yell one more. And care in banishing the kids Pa gives her at the door.—Jas. T. Sullivan in Columbian Magazine.

He Won't Go Broke.
 From the Salem Journal.
 Mr. Hawley has an office in the federal building, from which he and his secretary are distributing Mr. Hawley's cards and pictures. With the franking privilege and an office in a government building, our congressman ought to be able to keep his right expenses inside the limit fixed for the corrupt practices act.

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TANGLEFOOT

By Miles Overholt

THE ONLY WAY, OF COURSE.