

VIEWS OF TWO ON POPULAR

Sutherland Deplores Drift Toward What He Calls New-fangled Experiments.

IN one of the most interesting speeches of the session Senator George Sutherland of Utah dealt with the present day drift toward newfangled experiments in government, represented by the so called Oregon ideas, and administered a drubbing to Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of that state, president of the Progressive Republican league.

"Within the last few years," said the Utah senator, "the United States of America has become the field of operation for an amiable band of insurgent soothsayers, who have been going up and down the land indulging in cabalistic utterances respecting the initiative, referendum and recall and divers and sundry other ingenious devices for realizing the millennium by the ready and simple method of voting it out of its present state of incubation. They direct our attention to the clouds flying above the far western horizon upon which the flaming finger of the Oregon sun has traced in radiant and opalescent tints glowing pathways, shining minarets, stately temples and castles and palaces, pinnacles of gold and caves of purple, and they tell us that these are the visible signs which mark the exact location of the new and improved political Jerusalem, where the wicked office holders cease from troubling and the weary voters do all the work.

"They bid us join them in an atypical pilgrimage to this scene of pure delight and assure us that here, high above selfish and mundane things, is the land 'flowing with milk and honey,' where every bird is a songster, where the exquisite flowers of political purity are in perpetual bloom, where 'every prospect pleases' and only the standpatter is vile, where all the laws are perfect and corruption and wickedness are forgotten legends.

"A good many people," Senator Sutherland added, "are accepting the invitation without taking the precaution to secure return tickets."

Calls Them Balloonatics.

Senator Sutherland described the advocates of these newfangled ideas also as "balloonatics," who are carrying all gas and no ballast. Senator Sutherland's speech was aimed chiefly at the Arizona constitution, although he also included the New Mexico constitution within his condemnation. He acknowledged that it was not fashionable to find fault with the political fads which are being intemperately advocated under the claim of restoring government by the people.

"Any one," said he, "who doubts the wisdom of the initiative and referendum, the recall or the direct primary is at once set down by certain self constituted guardians of the people's rights as a 'reactionary' or a 'standpatter,' and only those who accept the whole programme from prologue to epilogue are considered worthy to be called progressive.

"Somebody has defined a standpatter as a man who has stopped and cannot start, and a progressive as one who has started and cannot stop. If these definitions are to be accepted as accurate sensible people will avoid both schools."

Country's Sanity In Danger.

Senator Sutherland declared that between the political quack who thinks only of himself and the political zealot who does not think at all the country is in grave danger of having all the stability and sanity ground out of its institutions.

"We are living in strenuous days," said Senator Sutherland. "Everybody seems to be affected in one form or another with the speed mania. To do everything more quickly, to travel faster and faster is the growing obsession of the times, and we are eagerly looking forward to the day when we shall fly through the air without the encumbrance of a gasoline tank, drawing propulsive power as we go from the electric waves which fill the universe with the mysterious energy of their rise and fall.

Too Many New Fads.

"It is not strange that in the universal fever of haste government itself should be swept by this mad spirit of impatience, which has given rise to the new apostle of reform, whose demand is that we shall abandon the methodical habits of the past and go carousing after novel and untried things. The speed limit has been taken off, the 'Stop, Look and Listen' signs removed, and the importunate cry is, 'Full speed ahead, get somewhere else than where you are—it matters not where—only in God's name let it be quickly.'"

Senator Sutherland declared that the new fads in government were too many even to count. Every self constituted reformer was bringing a favorite patch to the quilting bee, and when the work was finally completed our scheme of government, he predicted, would be as bizarre as the old fashioned quilt that grandmother used to make.

"It is high time," said Senator Sutherland, "for a reaction to that ancient but discredited common sense, which thinks before it acts instead of repenting afterward."

U. S. SENATORS GOVERNMENT

Bourne Declares People Only Can Make Government Truly Representative.

SENATOR BOURNE later replied to the address of Senator Sutherland. Among other things, he said:

"I believe in truly representative government, not a pure democracy, but under the political system which has been built up government is not truly representative and will not be until the people have power to make it so. The initiative and referendum supersede no state legislature; they merely provide the people a means of securing laws which legislatures refuse to enact and of defeating undesired laws which legislatures do enact.

"Senator Sutherland says that 'whenever our present form of representative government proves ineffective or works badly the fault is not with the machine, but with those who are operating it; the remedy is for the people to exercise more care in selecting operating agents.' The people have long tried this remedy; now they will try changing the machinery by providing a few new levers, drive wheels and brakes. The most important difference between the views of Senator Sutherland and my own is clear. He believes the machine is all right, but the fault lies with the people. I believe the people are all right, but the fault lies with the machine.

Believes In Direct Primaries.

"I believe in a direct primary, including a popular expression of choice for presidential and vice presidential candidates. Any man who was competent to choose between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan in the last election is competent to choose between Mr. Taft and Mr. La Follette in the coming primaries. By adoption of this system political bosses, backed by campaign contributors, will be deprived of the power to select candidates, and thus presidents will be relieved of that embarrassing obligation which the nominee must feel toward those who have placed him in office.

Popular government contemplates that all voters shall participate. The technical work of drafting a measure should be performed by men of skill in that particular, but the people as a whole are the best judges of the principles involved and can be trusted to pass upon the merits. The welfare of states is safe from injury at the hands of men who have never gone beyond the multiplication table. The chief attention of congress in recent years has been devoted to efforts to curb the rapacity of large business interests, to regulate trusts, to control railroad rates, to prevent manufacture and sale of injurious food products, to prohibit corrupt use of money in elections and to simplify court procedure so that the results of litigation shall not depend upon which litigant has the greatest power of financial endurance. Evidently the government has more trouble with men who have gone beyond the problems of Euclid than it has with men who have stopped with the multiplication table.

"The senator from Utah says he favors popular selection of senators. At the first election after adoption of the initiative and referendum in Oregon the people enacted a law under which we have chosen three senators by popular vote, the legislature merely ratifying the popular choice. If the senator really desires to secure popular election of senators in his state he should first secure the practical operation of the initiative, after which absolutely nothing can stand in the way of popular election of senators.

"The people of Arizona would better lose statehood than yield their right to control their state government. What a mockery it is to start a constitution with a preamble declaring 'we, the people of Arizona, grateful to Almighty God for our liberties,' and then harbor for an instant the thought of surrendering or limiting that God given liberty at the instance of any man who happens to occupy temporarily the office of president.

The Man Doesn't Change.

"I see no reason why a man who occupies a judicial position should be governed by laws and standards of public service different from those which apply to legislative or executive officers. Judges are but human. We sometimes elect legislators to the bench, send former judges to the legislature and place judges in executive positions, even elevating them to the highest executive office in the land. A man does not change his standards of ethics when he changes his office. A man who is dishonest or incompetent in an executive or legislative office will as likely be dishonest or incompetent in a judicial office. He who would use his power as an executive in an improper manner or for an improper purpose would exercise judicial power in the same way. In any branch of government he is a servant of the people, not their master, and he should be subject to dismissal by the people after fair opportunity to be heard upon his record. The people elect a judge because of anticipated good service, and they would recall him only for demonstrated bad service."

CUT OUT DOG'S KIDNEYS AND PUT THEM BACK.

Experiment Proved Possibility of Grafting Vital Organs.

The official obituary of a dog which had both kidneys removed and one of them replanted in the interests of science is published in the August number of the Journal of Experimental Medicine by Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute For Medical Research. The dog lived two years and five months, raised two litters of pups and died from causes in no way related to the momentous operations to which it was subjected to prove the possibility of replanting and grafting vital organs.

The first experiment was made on Feb. 6, 1908. The dog was put under an anesthetic at 10:12 a. m., and the left kidney was taken out and dissected. The kidney was washed with Locke's solution and immersed in the solution until the surgeons were ready to replace it at the end of fifty minutes.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon the dog was able to walk and drink. The next day the animal appeared to be in normal condition. Thirteen days later the dog's right kidney was extirpated, but the organic functions were performed perfectly by the remaining kidney, which had been taken out and replaced.

The dog continued to live in comfort under the surgeons' eyes. In March, 1909, she mothered eleven puppies, and in December, 1909, she had three more. The following May Dr. Carrel examined her again and found her in excellent condition.

An intestinal obstruction suddenly appeared in July, 1910, and the dog died.

Dr. Carrel also records the successful patching of the abdominal aorta of a dog with a piece of rubber, resulting in the complete regeneration of the extirpated tissue by the adjacent parts of the vessel. The caliber of the aorta, examined fifteen months after the experiment, had not been impaired. Dr. Carrel's conclusion is that under certain conditions a foreign inert substance can be used to repair the walls of a large artery.

CHAMPION CHERRY EATER.

Denver and Rio Grande President Makes Good His Boast

President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande, Vice President and General Manager Schlacks of the Western Pacific, General Traffic Manager Hughes and Messrs. Blair, Mason and McCutcheon, three New York bankers, set a world's record at Durango, Colo., as cherry eaters.

The party was taken in automobiles for a ride up the Animas valley. Along the line are many fruit orchards. At the Edgar Buchanan ranch fruit of about every description was found—apples, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, plums and all the small fruits.

"I believe I can eat more cherries than any man in the world," Mr. Jeffery said to his host, Mr. Buchanan. Messrs. Blair, Mason and McCutcheon took this as a challenge and declared that the only way to decide the question was by an actual test.

Farmer Buchanan brought on five bushels of his best cherries and told the four men to go to them. They did and never stopped until most of the fruit had disappeared. Mr. Blair was first to drop out and was soon followed by Mason and McCutcheon.

"Why, I've just started," said Jeffery and then ate three peaches for good measure. He was then voted the champion cherry eater.

WARSHIPS TESTING COAL.

Competition Between Cruisers Using Eastern and Western Product.

Naval officers are interested in the outcome of a coal competition between two warships of the Pacific fleet using the Pacific coast and eastern coal. For several months experiments have been under way with western coal in the hope that it might be found as satisfactory for steaming purposes as the eastern fuel. If this should prove true it would mean a big reduction in cost of the fuel used by the navy department.

The two ships are the armored cruisers Washington and Colorado, one burning western and the other eastern coal. These two ships have been chosen for the reason that they are not only sister ships, but their engines, boilers and furnaces are identical. With both using the same kind of coal they have been found to make exactly the same speed and to have the same steaming endurance per ton of fuel consumption.

TAFT IN VERSE.

Written by Wisconsin Woman, Who Sends Copy to the White House.

Mrs. Lizzie A. Lucy of Janesville, Wis., who has always had great difficulty in remembering the names of the presidents in consecutive order, has written a series of verses to assist her memory, a copy of which she sends to Mr. Taft. Referring to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, he verses run: Then came one dear to the people's heart, Who proved resourceful from the start, Who with large questions had always

Goal—
Genial Theodore Roosevelt.
* * * After him the chair was filled by one in administration skilled.
An honest man, devoid of craft,
Opposed to trusts and spoils and graft—
Our present chieftain, good Bill Taft.
The White House force is endeavoring to calculate the relative difficulty of remembering twenty-six names or twenty-six verses of poetry.

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