# The Oregonian.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

dration of or an inch. TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair; westerly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1964

#### WHY FUNDS ARE LOW.

The extraordinary straits in which our municipal government often finds itself may be partly explained by the failure of assessed valuations to correspond with the increase of business and population. At considerable effort, escially on the part of city and county officials, we have secured comparative statements of these matters, which may be found in extenso in last Saturday's issue of The Oregonian.

Speaking generally, it develops as a fact that the County of Mulinomah and City of Portland are actually contributing to the support of the county and municipal government less money than it contributed ten years ago, notwithstanding increase in wealth and volume of business, improvement in "the times" and gain in population. The county's asessed valuations were higher in 1893 than in 1903 by \$10,000,000. The city's assessed valuations were higher in 1893 than in 1903 by \$8,000,000. In 1895 the county raised \$522,000 from taxation, in 1962 It ruised \$458,000. In 1894, perhaps the bardest year of all, the city collected \$383,000 in taxes, and in 1901 it collected but \$292,000-a decrease of \$100,-900. Last year the collections reached \$396,000, and this year the valuations will be again increased.

It is doubtiess the truth that many valuations are almost criminally low, and that the discrimination which has long prevailed in assessments is responaible, not only for light revenues, but for the many ingenious devices the city authorities have been compelled to emother ways besides the tax levy. Yet it is not to be declared unreservedly that a general increase in valuations is necessary. The undoubted theoretical truth that high valuations go along with low levies is to a large degree offset by the practical ct that officials are prone to keep the levies up even if valuations rise, in their anxiety to have abundance of money in the treasury for all purposes, their own salaries included. This is shown by the necessity of limiting by charter the miliage that may be imposed.

It is necessary to remember, also, in extenuation of stationary assessments, that the city is raising money in other ways, so that the burden of increasing municipal expenditures is borne fust as truly as if valuations had risen steadily with the population and with the times. In 1892 the city's revenues from "other ources" was \$184,510, but in 1902 it had risen to \$381,940. The county's miscelous income is \$52,000 now, as against \$34,000 in 1897. It is likely that the increased valuations proposed by Assessor McDonell for the ensuing year will be just and generally approved.

# TEMPERANCE GROGSHOPS IN BRITAIN.

Blacklists for drunkards, after being tried for a year in England, have been abandoned as impracticable. The system was too cumbrous for the exigencies of every-day life, and temperance by legislation, fondly halled as a reality, has once more been proved a dream. There is however, a quiet agency that is promoting the cause of temper ance in England along social rather than legislative lines, and already much good has been accomplished. The Pub lic-House Trust Association is the name of the organization that is doing the work, and the London Times gives ar interesting review of its career. Lord Grey is the president of the trust, and although he has been in charge but two years there are now only five counties tn England without local branches of the parent organization.

The basic principle of the trust is that the public-house or saloon is a necessity. The "poor man's club" is name frequently applied to the "pub." and the name conveys an accurate idea. Secondly, the trust recognizes the fact that a proportion of the people will demand alcoholic beverages. Most of the "clubs" established by the temperance orkers in England absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicants, and the average man resents nothing so much as any attempt on the part of others to patronine him or to choose his forms of recre. ation for him. The saloons managed by the trust are open to every man that conducts himself with propriety. They are on a strict business basis, and the customer feels that he has as much right to be there as any person. The distinguishing feature is that no attempt whatever is made to push the sale of intoxicants. The man who or ders lemonade is treated as politely as the man who orders whisky, and the proportion of nonintoxicating beverages id is rising steadily.

Plain meals are served at a reason able cost, and facilities are provided for those who would pass their evening hour of leisure. The trust's saloons, in gliort, give the poor man the equiva-

lent of a club, where he is on an equal- in which the quality of the work is of ity with its other frequenters. Temperance is promoted, and the saloon sees in the trust its most serious men-

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT NEEDED. The decision of the Congressional river and harbor committee to withhold an appropriation bill from this session of Congress, while proving a serious disappointment all over Northwest, will not retard the work already under way at that most important of all points, the mouth of the Columbia. With nearly \$1,300,000 available for continuing the jetty and operating the dredge on the bar, a vast improvement in the channel at the entrance to the river is practically assured, and the results that will be attained with the sum now unexpend. ed will be sufficiently gratifying to render it a comparatively easy matter to secure whatever is needed when the amount now available is exhausted. The amount available for the improvement at Celilo is very scant in comparison with what is needed, but will serve as a basis on which to make demands in keeping with the requirements at some later date. The amount available for the Columbia and Lower Willamette is adequate to keep open a channel sufficient for the present depth on the bar, but the work of maintaining this channel, as in the past, will be to a

certain extent of a temporary nature.

The Port of Portland has performed excellent work in opening up twenty-five-foot channel to Astoria, and with the money available this channel can be kept open for the greater part of the year by occasional dredging. The temporary character of most of the results secured by dredging, however, is not altogether satisfactory, and immediate effort should be made to have the future improvements more of a permanent nature. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that a permanent channel of almost any depth desired can be obtained by the construction of jetties at the shoalest places along the river. Proof of this is amply demonstrated in the case of St. Helens bar. For more than a quarter of a century after the ocean-going vessels began coming to Portland this was always the worst point on the river, the channel at that point being so shoal that at one time the Pacific Mail Steamship Company abandoned Portland and attempted to make St. Helens, below the bar, the head of deep-water navigation on the Columbia. This attempt was fu-tile, but expensive delays and lighterage at this point cast so much odium on the port that the citizens of Portland eventually had to take the matter in their own hands, and for many years annual dredging made some improvement in the depth of water.

The temporary character of dredging mprovements, then as now, prevented the best results, and not until the Government built the jetty at that point was a permanent channel assured. The construction of the jetty about twenty years ago in a very short time increased the depth of water from fourteen feet to more than twenty-five feet, and today the largest ships affoat could cross what was formerly St. Helens bar with plenty of water under their keels. Simllar good results have attended the Walker's Island jetty, and in fact the only places where permanent good has not followed the construction of jettles in the river are where they have been built so low that the Spring floods have swept over them instead of staying in narrow bounds and sluicing out the bottom of the river. Where the jettles have been built too low they have not only failed to prevent the current wandering out of the channel, but sediment has been dropped in over the top of the piling and a detrimental instead

of a good effect has resulted. If is, of course, impossible to devise a method of improvement that will do away with all dredging, and the importance of the port is such as to warrant the maintenance of a good dredge which can be used wherever needed when floods deposit sediment where it interferes with shipping. With the river channel permanently improved by the aid of jetties, dredging operations and the attendant expense can be reduced to the minimum, and the cost of maintaining a perfect highway to the sea will be so small in comparison with the traffic that is benefited that no more difficulty will be encountered in securing appropriations sufficient to take care of the work.

The Port of Portland has benefited a vast scope of country with the immense sums that have been expended in opening a twenty-five-foot channel to the sea. It is not right that this city should be forced to effect the permanent improvements that are now due. As previously stated, we have a river channel that will take care of the ships that can now get over the bar. With the improvement at the mouth of the river will come the necessity for a deeper channel between Portland and Astoria. It is none too soon to begin agitating the matter of permanent improvement by means of letties at the worst points along the river. We shall outgrow the twenty-five-foot channel before they can be completed, and accordingly no time should be lost in formulating a demand that will not be turned down when the next Congress has a river and harbor bill.

# PAY OF SCHOOLTEACHERS.

Under the new system of levying taxes for general school purposes a number of counties will find themselves with more money than they have had before for educational purposes—some of them with nearly twice as much as usual. But there will be no trouble to find a place for the money. In many of the rural districts the school year has been much too short, and this defect can be remedied. If, after providing a full school year, the directors find themselves with a surplus of funds, might try the experiment of raising teachers' wages. We say wages and not salaries, for the amount paid in most of the rural and smaller city schools has not been large enough warrant the use of any word that would

commendatory. The average monthly salary of male teachers in this state last year was \$47.58; that of female teachers, \$87.61. When the amounts paid to city principals and teachers are taken into consideration, it is evident that teachers in rural schools have been teaching for less than \$45 for males and \$35 for females. If the average length of term in rural schools was eight months, which state, is the largest in area, and gets it is not, the income of a male teacher for a year would be \$380, and of a female teacher \$280. This is not enough. As a general rule it may be said that impensation is sufficient where plenty of persons can be found to perform the

work at the sum offered.
Yet it will not do to adhere too closely to this rule, especially in an occupation

an importance not to be measured i dollars and cents. But even if this rule be followed, it is apparent that teachers' wages have not been high enough, for there have been reports of a scarcity of teachers in nearly every county in the state. Young men and women have found that they can do better in other occupations than they can in scho teaching, and have left the schoolro in response to the offer of larger con pensation. School officers must not co duct their official business upon th theory that the education of the young may be left to men and women who can find nothing else to do. That isn't good business policy, and doesn't result in the employment of successful teach

A better plan is to pay a fair wage and insist upon having good service. A district having in its employ a teacher whose efficiency has been demonstrate should keet, him even if a raise in salary is necessary. A district without a good teacher should get one by offering a salary sufficient to induce such an educator to accept the employment. When the teacher's profession yields compensation more than sufficient to pay liv ing expenses, it will be easy to drop out the incompetents and place all the schools in the charge of men and women who will accomplish the best possible results for the children who are preparing to take their places in the ranks of the world's workers.

#### SHOULD LUMBERMEN AID?

Under the caption "Lumbermen Should Aid," the Seattle Post-Intelligencer states that the lumbermen and the shinglemen of the State of Washington have a large interest in the bills now before Congress extending the constwise navigation laws to the Philippines, and requiring the transport of Government supplies in American ships. The Seattle paper states that "one of the most serious handleaps to the extension of our lumber and shingle trade has always been the car shortage," as the "amount of east-bound freight is always largely in excess of the westbound movement." On this showing the P.-I., by a decidedly vague line of reasoning, decides that by limiting the ocean transportation facilities to Amer-

ican ships, more west-bound and less east-bound freight would be obtainable. Every transportation man knows that steamships in order to show a profit must carry cargoes both ways, and not travel in ballast. The Philippines are susceptible of wonderful development from a trade standpoint, and they already supply large quantities of outward freight to the steamers going there with American products. Seattle will be unable to consume all of this freight, in fact her capacity for absorbing it will not be materially increased, no matter what kind of navigation laws are in force. The freight must then follow the route it is now following-that is, go east by rail-and accordingly the "excess" of east-bound freight would be just as much in evidence as before the ocean transportation facilities were restricted. Just where the Washington lumberman is to be helped when the cars which bring freight for the Philippines to Seattle are loaded back with freight from the Philippines is a matter which needs further explanation. The Seattle argument on this point will naturally be recognized as ridiculous. but the P.-I. gravely follows it up with this chunk of logic:

These considerations are apart from prospect of improving the market for American lumber and shingles in the Philppines which will follow the improvement in transportation facilities to the islands. Could a more alluring bait be offered the Washington lumbermen and shinglemen? Just over the boundary line, so close in some places that the loggers cut a tree in Canada and it falls in the United States, are lumbermen and shinglemen engaged in the same business as the Americans. They are sawing lumber and making shingles for the buyers of any country on earth that can pay for it. The P.-I. frequently informs us that they can manufacture these products so much cheaper than the Americans that an import duty is necessary to keep them from giving the American lumber-users the benefit of \$2 to \$2.50 per thousand feet in the price Now, if the Post-Intelligencer succeeds in its method for "Improvement in transportation facilities to the islands' by restricting the American lumbermen to American carriers, will their advan-tage over the Canadians in the same of business be as great as the P.-I would like to have us believe it would

The Canadians, like the mother country, England, believe in placing no unssary restrictions on their carrying trade, and they do not care a rap what flag flies over the vessel, so long as she carries their freight to market at a satisfactory rate. The extension of the coastwise laws to the Philippines would thus give the American lumber shipper to those countries the alternative of shipping his lumber in the limited amount of American tonnage available or keeping it at home. The Canadian lumberman, who has the tonnage of the world to draw on for supplies, would then have a decided advantage, and would do the business with our new dependencles. The spectacle of the Washington lumbermen and shinglemen making frantic haste to place this block under the wheels of their own business would be a strange one-but it will not be witnessed.

MONEY FOR BETTER ROADS. The 5 per cent land sales fund this year is large enough so that some of the counties will find it of material assistance to them in the building of public roads. This fund is given by the Government to the state for public road building, and can be devoted to that purpose only. It is 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public land in Oregon for the past year. The amount paid by the Government recently upon the proceeds of sales for the year 1903 was over \$90,000, or about four times the amount for the previous year. This sum of money, if judiclously expended, will build many miles of permanent

road in Oregon. The money is not available for use in any one place, but has been apportioned among several counties according to their area. This mode of distribution is required by an act of the Legislature of 1893. The Secretary of State ascertained the number of acres in the area of each county, and upon this basis made the distribution. Harney County, one of the most thinly settled in the over \$10,000. Maiheur, next in size, gets \$9232, Lake \$7585, Crook \$7574, and Klamath \$5787. Other counties get sums considerably less, the amount apportioned dwindling down until it ends with Multnomah, the richest and most populous county in the state, which must be sat-

teffed with \$416. This mode of distributing the money

was evidently intended to give to each county funds in proportion to its for road-building purposes, and though it is perhaps not entirely equitable in any one year, it is the fairest plan that could be devised, and in the end will be found to place the money where it is most needed. Some of the distant co ties, where the grazing is the chief in dustry, have comparatively few road but those in use are long. Much of the land is still vacant, is therefore not tax able, and the county revenue available for road-building is not large. With the assistance of the money derived from the 5 per cent land sales fund these outlying counties can do a considerable amount of road work and aid in opening up the country to homeseekers who will irrigate the land and develop resources that are now but little under

If the amount of this fund were small as it has been at some times in the past, few of the counties would find their portion large enough to be of material as sistance. Under such circumstances it would probably be better to expend the whole sum in one place, where a model state road, permanent in character and located so as to be of general use, could be built. Road-building is an occupation in which too many novices and not enough experts are engaged. A few niles of first-class public highways, constructed where they would form an object lesson to a large number of people, would be of great value to the whole state. The money that has been wasted by the construction of patchwork mud roads would build for this state many hundred miles of hard-surfaced roads, if wisely expended. The great trouble has been that road-builders have worked too much to mest present needs rather than to accomplish permanent results. It would be inter esting to know how much of the \$90,000 distributed last Thursday will be expended in building first-class roads that will be good 12 months in the year.

The burnt child dreads the fire, and accordingly the unfortunate bondholders who are attempting to revive the Shipbuilding Trust will have no more of Mr. Schwab than is forced upon them by the sheer necessity of some kind of a reorganization. News dispatches regarding the possibility of Mr. Schwab's remaining in control state that "the committee will decline to accede to any compromise leaving control in his hands, no matter how acceptable a division of securities may be proposed." And yet, a few short months ago the name of Charles M. Schwab was one to conjure with, and American youth were in a fair way to get stiff secks looking up to the lofty pedestal on which he had been placed as a model for all that is good in commercial life. His friend, ally and co-conspirator, J. P. Morgan, once testified in court that he considered John W. Gates "a dan-gerous man," but Gates with all of his nigh-rolling proclivities and vulgar display of wealth, has never been as dangerous a man as the discredited and listrusted Shipbuilding Trust magnate Gates was never held up before the public as a model citizen, consequently he never violated the public confidence by such a grand and lofty tumble from grace as has just been executed by Mr.

In spite of the heavy falling off of pig-iron production during the last three months, 1903 broke the pig-iron record, the total output, according to the preliminary report of the Iron Age, having amounted to 17,949,008 tons, against 17,821,307 tons in 1902 and 15,378,354 tons in 1901. This record is, however, disappointing in view of the heavy output month after month, when it looked as if a total of almost 20,000,000 tons would be made. But September and October showed some restriction of output, November fell 30 per cent, and December almost 50 per cent below August, the 197,931 tons, whereas on June 1 the capacity was 398,000 tons. But January 1 probably marked low tide. Prices have stiffened somewhat, and several furnaces have been put again into com-

The German petroleum company which has been organized at Berlin with a capital of \$5,000,000 expects to compete with the Standard Oil Company for the business of some of the remote districts of the Old World. In the early days of his career Mr. Rockefeller might have been induced to regard such competition with a mild degree of seriousness, but the "penny-ante" days of the oil business are over, and the thrifty Germans will be permitted to enjoy the delusion that they are competing with the oll king until they build up a trade worth having. Then John D, will take it away from them, and Miss Tarbell can add another chapter to her story. The Count of Monte Cristo in his fevered imagination "thought" the world was his. John D. Rockefeller "knows" that It belongs to him, and woe be the man who disputes the ownership, so far as the oil business is concerned.

Apparently despairing of bringing his name before the public by any other method, Mr. Norman Shelby, better known as "Kid McCoy," has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$25,000 and assets of \$150. The contributors to this advertising fund of \$24,850 are not mentioned, but as the occupation of Mr. Shelby was that of inflicting physical discomfort on his fellow-man, it is probable that the creditors are not of the class that will find their standing in the mercantile agencles impaired by the announcement of the loss they have sustained. As a fighter Kid McCoy never succeeded in extracting much money from the public, but as a failure, paradoxical as it may seem, he has been, with the exception of the \$150, an unqualified success

Sending cards to announce a divorce is said to be the vogue in Paris. As cards announce both engagements and weddings, it would seem proper to send out cards announcing the institution of the suit for divorce, as well as the completed decree. The basis of the action could be given, the amount of alimony asked for, and all the other details that are so dear to the gossips. By this means the horrid newspapers would be forestalled, and bothersome explanations avoided.

London's last annual health report shows the death rate from all causes in the British capital to have been 17.2 per 1000. This compares favorably with St. Petersburg, 23; Rome, 21.9; Vienna 19.4; New York, 18.7, and Paris, 18.4. In view of the terrible overcrowding and the chronic starvation of a large percentage of London's population, these figures seem extraordinary.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS Why Didn't They Do Better in 1902?

Albany Democrat.

A good many Linn County people would be glad of the privilege of voting for Governor Chamberiain for President of the United States. He has already shown that he has the backbone as well as ability for the position.

Strong Temptation Justifies Leniency

Salem Journal.

A Portland man is accused of tearsout and carrying off, with intention reading. The Oregonian editorial page. If convicted, of course, he will be commit-ted to the asylum, and properly belongs Important, if True.

Castle Rock Leader.

Castle Rock Leader.

The north-bound passenger train was delayed here over an hour by a hot box. The engine had to be raised and some new brasses put in. A freight train was here at the time, but the crew refused to render any assistance, because the engineer of the passenger was not a unlow man.

Civilization in the Flour Barrel.

Albany Herald.

The American miller has been one of the most potent factors in the enlightenment of the Asiatic Coast. That part of the world is still quite a bit behind in things that commonly go with this time in the world's history. But the Pacific Coast sack of flour has done much to bring comfort and knowledge of the outer "barbarians" to some of the districts of the Middle Kingdom. the Middle Kingdom.

#### An Equivocal Indorsement.

Roseburg Plaindealer. The ardent admirers of George E. Cham-perlain (by the grace of Republican tail-mashers), Governor of Oregon, have de-dded to present his name as a mascot to the National Democratic Convention for nomination for Presidential Sonors. We congratulate our friend George in advance of the honor he will receive and hope that he may see his cork sink in the Democratic sigh nuddle.

### No Stronger Than Bryan.

McMinnville News.

Governor Chamberlain is to be presented as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. If nominated he probably would carry Oregon: but he really stands no more chance for the nomination than Mr. Bryan. The Dem-ocratic candidate must come from the Bast, and be a man satisfactory to both wings of the party. Then Roosevelt will defeat him, whoever he may be.

### Should Read It. "

Burns Items.
The New Year's edition of The Ore gonian is well worthy of praise. More up-to-date facts and useful information relative to the present state of things, resources and prospective future of Ore-gon and the other Pacific Coast States. can be gathered from this issue of The Oregonian than can be gathered from any history extant. Every one at all inter-exted in the coming Lewis and Clark Exposition and in the future of our great state should read it.

### Suspicious of Uxoriousness.

Salem Journal.
Will the Oregonian or the Statesman ell the women flatly, and without any soft solder or equivocation, that they are not in favor of women suffrage? Or will they tell them that they are in favor of it? Come, gentlemen, it is not fair to deceive the weaker sex any longer. The Journal has told them squarely that it is against the proposition tooth-and-toe-nail. So far not another paper in the state has taken a square stand. Are you all afraid of that lady "behind the throne," or are you freemen with the courage of convictions? soft solder or equivocation, that they are

# No Division for Idaho.

Boise Capital, The rapid growth and development of Idaho means that within three or five years, anyway, several lines of new rail-roads will traverse the state, binding together the now widely separated sections of the state, thus removing all desire or cause for separation. When that time comes pride in a united state, with realmost 50 per cent below August, the Bources and industries more varied than December production being only 888,000 tions, whereas in August it was 1,614,000 will outweigh all trivial local animosities, tons. The weekly capacity of the furnaces in blast on January 1 was only state division movement was allowed to die a-bornin', as it most certainly will.

# Seems to Cover the Ground.

Paisiey Post, The New Year's Oregonian was a splen-did number. Every portion of our state was written up by writers of well-known ability, who set forth the advantages of the several counties in the state in a clear, concise and intelligent manner. The Oregonian never does things by halves, and is the greatest paper on the Coast. Its editorial writers are men of ability, and its newsgathers get all the news. Everything is so arranged in its columns so as to be easily and readily found. No taint of yellow journalism permeates its col-umns. It is a paper for the farmer, for the merchant, as well as for all classes.

# The immorality of Legs.

Deschutes Editor. In its New Year's edition the Portland Oregonian preaches a very nice sermon on the moral improvement that has come about generally during the past few years. On the same page is found a dissertation on "legs" by the paper's humor-ist, which is extremely interesting reading but does not conform at all to the moral spirit that the paper has imbued itself with. It do be funny how these "lawand-order" papers sometimes forget them-selves. The Oregonian School of Journal-ism is unique in that it is the only one that can properly define "character" and "morals." Our friend Truthful James. one of its graduates-post graduates.

# Her Bad Quarter of a Minute.

Arilington Record.

The telephone gives rise to some ludicrous incidents. At the Livestock Convention last week, there were two mer of the same name. One from Walla Walla had taken his wife with him; the other from Arlington had left his wife at home. The Arlington wife wishing to confer with her husband called up the clerk at the Imperial, to know if her husband was there, and was informed that he was, and had just gone up to his room with his wife. The Arlington wife immediately wanted to converse with the mediately wanted to converse with the sup-woman who had gone up with her sup-posed husband, when it was revealed to her that the man was not her husband at all, and about this time the Arlington husband put in an appearance straightened out the tangle.

# No Contest in Oregon.

Salem Statesman. Recent interviews among the leading Republicans of Portland bring out the fact prominently that both "factions" are solidly in favor of the renomination, or, rather, of the nomination of Roosevelt for President. In some quarters there has on a little concern lest those who are And now we reach'd the orchard-plot; been a fittle concern feat those who are known as Mitchell Republicans might be somewhat hostile to the President's nom-ination because of his repeated turning down in the most positive manner of many of their men recommended for offi-cial position and his insistent ousting of some of them from the places they held, but the interviews among them seem to indicate that the animosity, if it ever existed, has passed away and he will have

My horse moved on; hoof after heef isted, has passed away and he will have

no opposition in Oregon.

This augurs well for the party in the state and means that while there may be a little friendly tusale on local affairs there will be no contest in Oregon's choice for a Presidential candidate.

GOOD WORD FROM THE SOUTH.

Montgomery (Als.) Advertiser.

This is the day of hig newspapers and hardly a day passes that we do not receive a special edition that is a credit to the newspaper fraternity and a graphic to the newspaper fraternity and a graphic example of the wonderful progress which has been made of late years in the art and business of newspaper making. But of all the big papers that have reached our table none has been more creditable and more important than the lat of January edition of the Portland Oregonian consisting of 64 large pages. This paper is not notable for artistic colored plates, or fine paper and work, but solely for the amount and character of the matter contained in it, for it is a complete and graphic illustrated history of Oregon, of Portland and of the preparations being made for the Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held there next year. It takes up the history of the country for a century and literally tells us all about it, as well as illustrating and telling of the men who made and are making this one of the as illustrating and telling of the men who made and are making this one of the most important states of the great Northwest. In short, reading and studying this edition of The Oregonian is an education in all matters pertaining to that region. And this leads us to say something of the great World's Fair that is to be held in Portland in 1905 to celebrate the Lewis and Clark expedition 100 years ago, for the people of Alabama are interested in it, as well as the people of all other sections of the Union. While in one respect it might be called a local affair, to celebrate a special event, it will be of celebrate a special event, it will be of world-wide interest and importance to all the people. The wonderful capabilities and possibilities of the Pacific Slope-that portion of it north of California, at least-are little known to our people. is a wonderful region, not only for what it is, but for what the future holds in connection with it. And while Portland is not precisely a scaport, its position and marine facilities, through the Williamette and Columbia Rivers, make it one of the gateways of the immenso region of which it is one of the principal cities.

it is one of the principal cities.

Yisitors from the older states to Portland in 1906 will find many things to admire and to wonder at. In the words of The Oregonian: "They will see how the business men of Portland, San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma have already captured the Oriental and other foreign markets for the export flour and wheat trade; thay will note the mammoth carriers of they will note the mammoth cargoss lumber that Portland and the oth

Northwestern deep-water ports are now shipping to China, Japan, Siberia and South America."

All this the people of this section will see if they visit the Fair, but they will see a great deal more. They will see visitors from all the Oriental countries, as well as from all portlong of the Union. well as from all portions of the Union, and from the British regions of North America, and will be able to compare notes and exchange information with the civilized and half-civilized world. It will be such an opportunity for Alabamians to become acquainted with the wonderful to become acquainted with the wonderful Northwest as may lot occur again in a lifetime, and the opportunity should not pass unimproved. Let Alabama and Alabamians take advantage of such a great chance to give the world some informa-tion about ourselves and our state.

#### Its Chronic Bitterness.

New York Sun. We sympathise fully with those other friends of our President who are now ran-sacking the lexicon and the thesaurus and the dictionary of synonyms for nouns and adjectives of turpitude sufficiently

and adjectives of turpitude summernty severe to describe:

1. The Republican who fails to see that he already owes the same loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt—not as President, but as a candidate for a nomination for President—as if the convention had been held and Mr. Roosevelt nominated.

The Republican whose strices per-2. The Republican, whose ethical per-

ception is so defective that he cannot understand the treasonable nature of whatever lurking preference he may entertain for some other statesman.

2. The Republican incapable of comprehending the reasons why no discus-sion of rival candidates and alternative nominations can be tolerated half a year before the convention of 1904.

4. The Republican who still cherishes the infamous doubt that Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated by acclamation, without contest, and on a platform written sub-

stantially by himself.
5. The Republican so base as to doubt whether Mr. Roosevelt can be elected if nominated, and to hope, accordingly, that another candidate may be chosen by the

For all such persons or conditions of mind as are included in the foregoing category, the lexicon, the thesaurus, the dictionary of synonyms, or possibly the course this month Properties, with M. Topwritings of Laurence Sterne and Francois Rabelals, have in store somewhere the adequate penalty; and when found it should be applied mercilessly.

# Creats on Writing Paper.

Minneapolis Times.

The crest upon the writing paper of the ociety woman is becoming so to cease to excite remark, but if she has any respect for heraldry or the eternal fitness of things she will have the next paper engraved merely with her initials if it must be engraved at all. A author ity upon heraldry says: "A creat is an heraldic figure or ornament which in its original use surmounted the heimet. No ladies, except severeign princesses, can with any propriety attach a crest to their arms." This is where the patriotic Amer-ican will get in some charming guff to the effect that every American woman is a sovereign princess in her own right.

#### Despotism and Free Government, Collier's Weekly.

Collier's Weekly.

While France is purifying herself in the retrial of the Dreyfus case Germany imprisons Lieutenant Blise for criticising the army in his novel, "In a Little Garrison Town," although at the same time son flown, although at the same time the government admits the truth of his exposures by punishing the officers whom he attacks. Licutenant Biles may have deserved his fate, but the incident is a reminder of happenings not long past. which point the difference betw country in which, in spite of military needs, public opinion is in ultimate con-trol, and one where, although the people are liberal and enlightened, the system of government is despotic.

#### How to Get Good Roads. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Romans considered good roads a secessary part of their military equipment. Senator Latimer thinks they belong properly to the Agricultural Department, perhaps they do, but he would be mo-ilkely to get his bill for them throug Congress if he could persuade that bot to take the Roman view. id persuade that body

#### Lucy. William Wordsworth Strange fits of passion have I known And I will dare to tell,

But in the lover's ear alone, What once to me befell. When she I loved look'd every day Fresh as a rose in Jun I to her cottage bent my way, Beneath an evening moon.

Upon the moon I fix'd my eye, All over the wide lea; With quickening pace my horse draw night Those paths so dear to me.

And, as we climb'd the bill, The sinking moon to Lucy's cot Came near and nearer still. In one of those sweet dreams I alept. Kind Nature's gentlest boon

And all the while my eyes I kept On the descending moon.

When down behind the cottage roof, At once, the bright moon dropp'd. What fond and wayward thoughts will slide Into a lover's head:
"O meroy?" to myself I cried,
"If Lasty should be dead?"

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Controversy Over Great Improvement, If 'The P.-I.' reporters will attend the meetings of the Board of Public Works and other public bodies, and make their reports from whit actually occurs instead of guessing at the same, or interviewing some interested person who but'd disposed to tell the truth, they won't be guilty of publishing such sheer non-sense as that which appeared in that publication vestrokay, tunching the removal of tion yesterday, touching the removal certain stable on Queen Anne Hill.—S.

Robert Burns, January 25, 1759. The fields of Ayr are fresh and fair, The furrow true and long, The lark I' the lift with wild unthrift Southered its showers of song.

The fields of Ayr shall aye be fair, The furrow true and long, The lark are drift in the bonnie blue lift, While rings the plowboy's song.

The Poet's Feet. Your feet, indeed, are meet, My Sweet, My Sweet.
No feet were ever neater.
But mine have got yours beat,
My Sweet—
My feet, you see, are meter.

Kid McCoy is bankrupt; still, that's a whole lot better than being broke. We hope published photographs don't do ustice to the girls that captain Oregon

basket-ball reams. "Old Bet," a Missouri mule, has died in Howard County at the age of 45. It is the

good that die young. Japan appears as anxious for a reply to her note as a boy that has invited his

first girl to a dance. In the classified ad, columns of The Oregonian today the following appears: JAPANESE, VERT PLENTY COOK, NAMED Roy Tsubol, wants to work largest family; only a plenty cook. C 54, Oregonian.

Will the largest family please step for-Ward? Persons wishing to dance in Albion, a ollege town in Iows, must present a cer-

tificate of good character to the town clerk and pay \$15 for a license. This rule is the result of a dance that broke up in a row early in January. Fifteen dollars a dance is likely to make leaden the feet of Tersichere. That a mere Chief Justice should demur

to the ruling of Major McCawley on a point of ceremonial law is intolerable. Major McCawley, who is assisted by eight associate Army and Navy officers, attends to questions of precedence and such matters at the White House, has been called the "star dancing man of the uniformed service." And it is this uniformed leader of cotillions whose decisions a Chief Justice would dispute.

Chicago is apparently determined to fix the blame for the Iroquois fire. The in-vestigation held in Seattle into the cause of the Clallam's loss is apparently a farce. The Seattle Argus says that more interest is being taken in the Victoria inquiry than in that proceeding in Scattle itself. The reason, the Argus thinks, is due to the belief that the British Columbian authorities are in earnest and that the Washington authorities are not in earnest.

The life of a superintendent of schools is not altogether one of unruffled ease. William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools in New York City, is the defendant in a damage suit for \$10,000, brought by Miss Emma Walker, who complains that Dr. Maxwell made false statements in connection with her application for a "Grade A" certificate. In describing a visit of protest to Superintendent Maxwell, Miss Walker testified that "he gave me the look that is known among schoolteachers as the 'Maxwell glare,' and it made my blood run cold, so that I vowed never would go to see him alone again." What an invaluable asset to a pestered man must be a glare that makes the

Having long considered the Ladies' Home course this month. Propriety, with M. Bok as chaperon, seemed more proper. The Young Person could learn nothing but worthy sentiments and how to make crewel work from the Home Journal. It was read, at the expense of the Nation, by Mr. Clark and other biameless members of the Senate, and whether in Senate or seminary never brought a blush to the face of innocence. And this month the Ladies' Home Journal comes out with a cover of shockingly bold design. Two heads, a man's and a woman's, are shown in juxtaposition. Inspection discloses the fact that a kiss is being exchanged, a chill and chaste specimen, indeed, but yet a kiss, Is this right? It cannot be. A kiss is not the thing to hold up to the illy maids and lady!!ke youths that read the Home Journal. Publicity is distinctive of the kiss's charm. Flowers are most fragrant at twilight, and so is the kiss, WEX. J.

# OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Officer Shawhan-What's you big sister get-tin' teached up dere at de school? Teeney O'Tuff-Aw, electrocution, physical torture and stuff like dat,-Puck. He—I think the bride was wenderfully lucky n receiving so many beautiful wedding presents. She—Oh, she always was lucky in that

respect.-Brooklyn Life. Mrs. Oldstyle-I don't think that a college education amounts to much. Mr. Sparerod-bon't you? Well, you ought to pay my hop's bills and see.—Chicago Journal.

The Actor-I hope we'll have better juck at the next town. The Actress-Ch, we can't complain. We're leaving town in broad daylight, and with our baggage.-Puck. "What makes you think she has a saving sense of humor?" "Because she laughed so carrily when she described the way you pro-speed to her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer,

"Then you have no sympathy for the deserv-ing poor?" said the charity-worker. "Ma?" retorted the self-made man, "Why, sir, I have nothing but sympathy."—Chicago Dally News. Mrs. Gurmacy-le Mrs. Cumsor really as philanthropic as she pretends? Mrs. Gargoyle —I should say so. Why, she even invites her poor relations to her receptions.—Town Topics.
"Two men held me up coming home, my dear," ventured the tardy husband. "So you admit you had to be carried, do you, you brute!" returned the trate wife.—Princeton Ther.

Excitable Party at the Telephone-Heliol Who is this? Who is this, I my? Voice from the Other Bod-What are you asking me for? Don't you know who you are yourself?—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Huyter-I'm writing a sequel to my book, "How to Live on Five Hundred a Year." Scribbler-What do you call the sequel? Ruyter-"How to Get the Five Hundred."-Indianapolis Journal.

Chicago Man-I do think our cab drivers are the worst in creation. New York Man (with the pride of conscious superiority)—My dear fellow, they're innocent angels compared with ours!—Chicago Tribune.

Nodd-Awfully sorry to hear your house burned down. Did you save anything? Todd-Oh, yes. After some very lively work we suc-ceeded in getting out all the things we didn't want.—Town and Country.

Neil-I was delighted to meet her at a bar-gain male today." Helle-I thought you de-tested her. Neil-So I do; and during the crash I found a chance to give her a few kas on my own account.-Philisc good pokas o