The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION BATES. EF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. TO (By Mail.) (By Mail.)

Sunday included, one year...

Sunday included, six months...

Sunday included, three months...

Sunday included, one menth...

without Sunday, one year...

without Sunday, six months...

without Sunday, three months...

without Sunday, one month...

without Sunday, one month...

ay, one year. nday, one year (issued Thursday)...
nday and Weekly, one year BY CARRIER.

BY CARRIER.

Daily, Sunday included, one year, 2.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month. 75
HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as
Second-Class Matter.

10 to 14 Pages.

15 to 17 Pages.

16 to 28 Pages.

17 to 18 Pages.

18 to Pages.

19 to 19 Pages.

19 to 19 Pages.

10 to 19 Pag Foreign Postage, double rates IMPORTANT—The postal laws are strict. Newspapers on which postage is not fully prepaid are not forwarded to destination. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-ork, rooms 43-50 Tribune building. ago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEPT ON SALE. Chicago - Auditorium Annex, Postozice into la forceme ews Co., 178 Dearborn street.
St. Paul, Minn. - N. St. Marie, Commercial power.

Colorado Springs, Colo. - Western News Agency.

Denver Hamilton & Hendrick, 906-012
Seventeenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214
Fifteenth street; I. Weinstein; H. P. Han-

Kansas City, Mo .- Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut.
Minneapolls-M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Cleveland, O .- James Pushaw, 307 Su-

perior street.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Eli Taylor.

New York City—L. Jones & Co., Aster
House; Broadway Theater News Stand.
Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Fourteenth and Franklin streets, N. Wheatley;
Oakland News Stand.
Ogden—D. L. Beyle; W. G. Kind, 114

25th street.

Hot Springs, Ark. C. N. Weaver & Co.
Omaha — Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam;
Mageath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam; 240 Sacramento, Cal.-Sacramento News Co. Salt Lake—Moon Book & Stationery Co., tosenfeld & Hansen. Les Angeles—B. E. Amos, manager seven

reet wagons.
San Diego B. E. Amoz.
Long Beach, Cal.—B. E. Amoz.
Pasadena, Cal.—A. F. Horning.
San Francisco — Foster & Orear, Ferry
ews Stand, Hotel St. Francis News Stand;
Parent N. Wheatley.

Farent, N. Wheatley, Eureka, Cal.—Call-Chronicle Agency, Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Penn-Norfolk, Va.—Jamestown News Co. Pine Beach, Va.—W. A. Cosgrove. Philadelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Tickst

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1906

CENTRALIZATION AND LIBERTY.

The most miserable of all peoples are those who live under weak governmente. In the life of every nation that has endured for many centuries those periods were the most wretched the hand of the government was vacillating or paralytic, Mankind has ever deemed tyranny preferable to anarchy, and anarchy is the invariable consequence of feebleness on the part of a ruler. It also intrudes upon tions when the decay of ancient institutions proceeds more rapidly than the construction of new ones. This has been our own case in America, The inadequacy of the primitive machinery of government which the revolutionary fathers elevised has been manifest from Nothing but the bold additions to the Constitution, which judges like John Marehal and hie successors have seldom hesitated to make, have saved it from utter breakdown; but, though judicial reconstruction has been rapld, the decay of the original principles and ideals of the makers of the Constitution has been so much rapid that for a generation the United States has been drifting toward anarchy with disquieting speed.

The principles of the revolutionary fathers applied only to a comewhat loose federal union among a small a physically distressing burden. of sovereign states. Their ideals extended only to the development of a population along the Atlantic The expansion of the country to the Pacific, the predominant part which the Miselssippi Valley was on delivery and has a number of packto play in our history, were things of ages. Isn't it inhuman to force her which they never dreamed; and naturally the Constitution, as they made it, was adapted to a course of history entirely different from that which the Nation has actually experienced. Mr. Root made this point sufficiently clear in his speech before the Pennsylvania. Society on December 12, "Few of the men of 1787 would have deemed 'it possible," he said, "that the Union they were forming could be maintained among \$5,000,000 people, spread over the Pacific and from the lakes to the Still, the Union has been maintained, and Mr. Root assigns three reasons for it, all of them valid, but one of them more important than a fourth, which he omits,

The first clause in his list is the growth of national sentiment. This has indeed been astonishing. For many years after the Union was cotablished the New England States seemed ready to break it up on pretexts which would now seem trifling The people of the Atlantic Coast looked upon the Westerners in the Valley of the Ohio and along the Mississippi ne foreigners for a long time. Their rights were slighted; their influence was dreaded. It was a common opinion in the Senate that the development of the West was a menace to the Na- section, from Alaska, from Colorado tion. Thomas H. Benton and Andrew Jackson fought some of their hardest regions of our own state, the year's battles to secure common justice for their compatriots in Tennessee and augmented output, Webster's famous debate with Hayne over the respective merite ity has touched so many of the interof Massachusetts and South Carolina ests of the business and industrial speech of Benton, in which he advo- the electric current, has come to be nized in a state examination. Then cated the rights and interests of the reckoned among the precious metals truth Western. It developed among conductor of energies that represent the ploneers, who were free from the hundreds of millions of dollars in prejudices and the predilections for state sovereignty which dom-inated the East and South. State sov-mand, the output of this meta ereignty never troubled the West a during the year, great deal. To the men of the prairies reports that have lately been submitbeen a Nation and not a federation.

The second cause which has made this ing the year, this increase being both wise, by which they secured a possible, according to Mr. Root, it in the quantity of copper produced and atlons at each succeeding of communication. The reason which eral production of that state in 1905 were questions that cut no figure in he omits is the transformation of the aggregated a value of \$70,000,000, in Constitution itself by a long series of which copper took the lead, with a Supreme Court decisions. To see how value of \$48,165,276.63. great this transformation has been, one need only think of the vast body of law of this great industry in Montana is The making of such an implied conwhich has grown out of the clause in that which treats of the labor question tract is vicious in its tendency. If the Constitution that "Congress shall in connection therewith, Events have Oregon wants four normal schools, and

among the several states." Of course, this process of amendment has been is the natural and only safeguard against anarchy; but hitherto it has not kept pace with our National needs Roosevelt sees this plainly enough. and he, therefore, demands an extension of the powers of the Government and a large and generous interpretation of the Constitution by the courts Mr. Root recounts some of the steps of the centralizing process, and intimates that it has as yet only begun Of course, as the power of the Federal 1.50 Or course, as the states 3.50 Government expands, that of the states must contract. The states, as a matter of fact, have been found inadequate to solve the problems which confront the Nation today. The solution requires a broader outlook and a more potent energy than they possess. Hence, as Mr. Root says, state lines are fading out of our National consciousness. Like all partially useless organs, the state governments tend to become abortive. For what we wish to accomplish we look more and more to Washington and continually less to the local capitals. That this process implies a loss of liberty it is nonsense to assert. Freedom does not mean paralysis. The best and truest freedom onsists in the ability to secure the enactment of the popular will promptly | camps, into law and the thoroughgoing forcement of that law by an adequate

CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES. The proposal to increase the salaries of Senators and Representatives to \$7500 per year will excite little or no displeasure among the people. Lilke nost of our public servants, Congressmen are and have always been under paid. Their salary of \$5000 is notably insufficient now since the cost of living is high and increasing. It is no credit to a nation to deal stingily with its servants, nor does it pay.
An official whose salary will not

support him respectably is driven to shifts and devices to eke it out. is under continual temptation to lend his influence unworthily. But the worst of the matter is that our public penuriousness deprives the country of the services of high-grade men.

This is not always the case, of course but with our present scale of salaries it is almost invariably a sacrifice for man of first-rate ability to accept public office. A citizen ought to be ready to sacrifice his financial interests for country's sake, but the sacrifice should be demanded only when it is necessary. When the people are abundantly able to pay adequate salaries and fail to do so only in compliance with an indefensible tradition of parmony, we have no right to sek our ablest men to forsake their own interests for those of the public.

We do not believe that the United States should pay calaries in propor tion to its resources, nor that we sh try to give our officials a eplendid or magnificent appearance. The first consideration is absurd. The second is incongruous with democratic ideas. But we do believe that this country ought pay salaries which fairly remun ate its servants for their time and ability. That the pay which Congressme receive does nothing of the sort everybody who has studied the matter at all admits. At present neither a Representative nor a Senator can live on his salary with dignity and selfespect. He must eke it out from private resources, or else forego the so-Neither of these ciety of his equals. alternatives le desirable, and neither is desired by the American people. They are both able and willing to deal fairly with their servants.

MORE CARS FOR ONE HOUR.

For the next ten days the Portland Railway Company will be doing the city a great favor if it shall double the railroads. the car service between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. Under ordinary conditions, homeward-bound travel is tended with no little discomfort, while in the Christmas shopping season it is

The average woman, when she has finished her rounds-and there is no way to escape this annual ordeal for the pleasure of others-is dead tired. In many cases she can't wait for wagto stand clinging to a strap with one arm while the other "breaks" ramped position under the strain of bundles? To the answer that she could do her shopping of mornings, it may be said that a very large percentage of women do not employ household help.

As a matter of policy, the streetcar corporation may be doing itself a big service by responding right new to egitimate demands. Able-bodied men, who vote for members of the Legislature and the City Council, resent having to stand up all the way home. They are likely to remember the fact on election day. In these times of the initiative and referendum, it is well for all concerns subject to legislative regulation not to face public displeasure. Husbands sometimes remember so small a matter as discourtesy to their wives.

Merely to learn how Portland will accept the innovation, let the experi-ment of extra cars be tried until December 25, barring the two Sundays.

THE INCREASED MINERAL OUTPUT.

One of the most prosperous industries of a year of unexampled prosperity throughout the country has been the mining industry. From every mining from Montana and from the mining new form of trade. record is one of increased activity and

Since the science of applied electricwas a mere interlude in a four days' world, copper, the chief transmitter of the privilege of giving diplomas recog-The National ideal is in not as a medium of exchange, but as a this authority upon the assertion that the world of labor and of finance. metal covered by and great river basins we have always ted to the Treasury Department at Then, with four of them fastened upon Washington, has been enormoue. We have a vastly larger Union to- the State of Montana the copper output able to make deals, through the organ our than the fathers ever conceived. showed an increase of 16 per cent durfree trade among the states and the its relative market value under the third, the development of the means goad of increased demand. The min-

An interesting feature of the report

centralizing process. Centralization | and about the great mining centers | number, come of them should be abanof the Rocky Mountain region. It is not necessary to cite the lawless occurences in the Coeur d'Alene district in no trading in appropriations. Idaho and in the Cripple Creek district in Colorado to prove this. The desperate tactics of these men, backed by a powerful labor organization, have resuited in crimes that have left a blot upon Western civilization, while in seeking for a penalty in some way adetheir accompanying violence, it has presented a sort of harbor of refuge for lawless men seeking to evade justice after having precipitated violence in neighboring states, and it has at times been felt and feared that serious trouble might ensue between miners and mineowners in its great copper

THE SPORANE RATE.

The first case to come before the Inerstate Commerce Commission under the amended long and short haul secion of the law has been set for hearing at Spokane January 14th. The result of this case will be awaited with interest, but hardly with apprehension, by the Pacific Coast jobbers, who are accused of securing special from the railroad company. It is needess to again state that the jobbers of Portland, Tacoma and Seattle receive nothing in the way of concessions from the railroads that are not forced from the latter by conditions over which they have no control. Wherever there is sufficient water to float a common carrier, that craft becomes the dominant factor in establishment of the rate.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has always refrained from attempting jurisdiction over rates which were subject to water competition. Spokane demands a lower rate from the East than the Portland, Tacoma, or Seattle rate plus the local from these points to Spokane, If the railroads were to grant this rate, it would be impossible for them to haul by rail any freight for Coast ports which could be moved by water. Spokane would receive no benefits from the change, even were it made, for the simple reason that Portland would again turn to the sea, with ite low rates. The Portland merchant would still reach the territory he now serves, perhaps not with a through rate plus the local but with an ocean and rail rate that would be as low or lower than the railroad could give Spokane. It is beyoud the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to give any town or city seaport terminal rates unless that city is located nearer than 400

niles from the sea. The railroads have favored Spokane by the establishment of special rates which enable that city to do a jobbing trade in an extensive zone wherein pretentious inland cities are de nied entrance on a jobbing basis. Nothing which Spokane demands could egitimately be refused Lewiston, Colfax. Walla Walla, Ritzville, Wilbur, or any other enterprising city in the Inland Empire; and when all of these points had been given the terminal rates, the Coast cities would still be using the ocean route, or, better still, the new Tehuantepec route, which promises a faster service and lower rates than have ever been made by

SAME OLD TRADE IN NORMALS.

The demand of the Monmouth Normal School for an appropriation of \$115,000 at the hands of the next Legislature, in other words, at the hands of the people, shows that the normal ool question is far from settled yet. Of this total, \$65,000 is wanted for new buildings and \$50,000 for operating expenses for two years. The authorities of the Monmouth school suggest the plan of appropriating for one school at a time for new buildings. They would have \$65,000 appropriated for Monmouth this session, the same amount for Drain at the session of 1909, as much more for Ashland in 1911, and in 1913 Weston would come in for its share. That would cover a period of eight years, and, if Monmouth did come back for more before that time, the institution to get the first appropriation would be demanding another appropriation in 1913.

The trouble with this plan, as with the whole normal school system as It has existed in Oregon, is that the appropriation does not stand upon its own merits. There is too much of a trade in it. If this plan of rotation be adopted, each institution will be in a position to say, at each succeeding session of the Legislature, that there is a contract existing between the Representatives from the normal school counties to see that each gets its appropriation in turn. When once this plan has been adopted, there will be no need to make a showing as to the ed of an appropriation. The friends of the Monmouth Normal will be estopped from questioning the demands of Drain, Ashland and Weston, The normal echool appropriations have always been made upon a trade basis, and this new plan simply proposee a

The truth is that one of the reasons for the strong opposition to normal schools is that they were not established lished or maintained upon their merits. As private institutions they first secured state recognition by requesting they issued state diplomas and secure they were asking for no appropriations, but merely wanted credit their diplomas. Next they came back with the argument that the state should be ashamed to maintain state normal schools without appropriating money to maintain them properly. In the state, the friends of each were ization of the Legislature and otherwise, by which they secured appropri-Whether the normals were needed and whether the locations were suitable

establishment of the institutions. There is no reason now why the state should enter upon a echeme of appropriating for only one school at a time have power to regulate commerce shown that the most reckless and des- intends to maintain them, they should fied spelling.

labor host of the country is found in it does not intend to maintain that doned at once and the remainder de cently supported. But there should be

Mayor Lane le in-a serious contro verey with City Auditor Devlin over the long prevailing system of keeping the city's accounts. putes dishonesty to no one, but he insimates, nevertheless, that the city may quate, both as a punitive and restrain- have been robbed of thousands of ng force, the ingenuity of the local dollars, and faulty records would, onstabulary and the wisdom of the or do, entirely cover up the transourts have been taxed in an extraor- actions. City Auditor Devlin says dinary degree. Remembering this, the the municipal accounts are in firstpublic will be giad to learn from this class shape, and the Mayor's own report that a great incentive to the experts have made the same report actual output and earnings of the Now we are to have another commines of that state was the minimum mittee, made up of leading citizens. of danger from labor troubles which who are to determine whether the prevailed throughout the year. While | Mayor is right or Mr. Devlin is right. Montana has not in the past been the It is to be hoped that the committee actual scene of miners' strikes and will pursue its investigations thoroughly, carefully and without favor. Probably this committee will find it necessary to employ another expert. Such a one should be a person has the public confidence, and to have cent of this was contributed by policy the public confidence he must be some well-known accountant of Portland, world where the Mutual and the New The result of the investigation means much to the officials who are subject to inquisition, and there should be no doubt in the public mind that the expert who makes a finding for or against them knows what he is talking Policyholders' Committee limited its exabout and is not afraid to talk. The wrangle has lasted so long and with such inconclusive results that it is desirable that it be closed by an author- time. itative determination that will leave no question as to the facts.

> the vile while the young girl, Mary Murray, was testifying in regard to downfall through her misguided affection for and foolish trust in the young man who met his death at the decency and common humanity. there are doubtless some persons, both men and women, who attend a trial of this kind out of sympathy for one party or the other, and who sincerely deplore the necessity that ompels a young girl to go into the detalls of her betrayal, the majority of those who crowd the courtroom or would crowd it, if permitted to do so, re urged thither by a low grade curiosity or by a fiendish spirit that exults in human dietress and humiliation, and it is well, indeed, that the courthouse doors are closed against the public in such cases.

> Representatives of the Jewish congregations of New York City have olned in a protest against the observance of Christmas festivities in the public schools. This betrays a narrowess of spirit that was hardly expected among the enlightened Hebrews of a great city. Public school authorities throughout the cities of the United States have generally been lenient and onsiderate in providing that children of Jewish and Catholic families be cused from classes on the feast days, and fast days, and hely days, of these seets. Why should not the Jews acquiesce in the enjoyment in their own way of the children of the Gentiles of this greatest of Christian festivals? They need not and do not participate in the festivities of the Christmae time, but why should they wish to bar others from such partici-

> Those who wish to lighten the work of the shop-girls during the holiday rush can do so, not only by doing their buying early in the season, but also by doing it early in the flay. Circumstances make it necessary for many do their shopping in the afternoon, and the big ruch comes at that time Those who can and will of the day. go to the stores early in the forenoon will find more of the clerks at leisure and will have their attention at a time when they are not tired out and can give more satisfactory service,

> Baseball enthusiasts will welcome the suggestion that players be numbered on the score-card and wear a corresponding number on their sleeves. The more familiarity between the hired men and the crowd, the better for the game. It will be no surprise in the evolution of the sport, when a brilliant play comes off, to hear the bleachers calling for a speech from the star performer. You can't make base ball too social.

> After reading the "private" letter to members of the United States Senate, which the whole country has read, the President'e reply, the dismissed man'e rebuttal and his wife's interview, the conclusion is irresistible that the ex-Ambassador to Austria was Maria Storer's husband.

> If the command, "Back your horse out of the way," which started an anti-Japanese riot in San Francisco, were always provocative of disorder, the police force of every American city would have to be doubled in order to preserve peace.

The water board's proposed change in charges for the irrigation of lawne doesn't interest as so much this week as it will when the family is at the seashore next August.

A new Masonic temple for the East Side is another evidence of the civic epirit pervading a populous section that does not propose to occupy the position of a suburb.

Several good boys in the Cabinet and Uncle Sam's diplomatic service have reason to be grateful to Santa Claus Roosevelt for well filled stock-

Let us all heave a sigh of relief over the decision by the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio that it is not heresy to feel sorry for a man like Dr. Crapsey. When the president of the American League gets \$15,000 a year and an um

pire \$5 a day, it may egain be asked whether justice la asleep. "Skidoo" got into the Congressional Record yesterday. It can't be kept out of the next edition of the die-

If Congress shall pass a reasonable, humane child labor law, the country will little care for its authorship,

It is to be hoped that Senator Lodge won't have Senator Beveridge arrested for larceny. Congrese is thoroly thru with simpli-

robable Outcome of the Great Life Insurance Contest.

Brooklyn Eagle, Dec. 5 The great war of the policyholders he administration of the New York Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Company begins to look very serious for the old administrations. he enormous vote cast is not false in its dications, the International holders' Committee ticket will be elected by a big majority.

The vote so far is amazingly heavy More than 500,000 pollcyholders of the two companies had voted up to noon today, and it would not surprise Chairman Richard Olney, of the committee, if an other half million of votes should be cast.

A big vote was exactly what the administration ticket feared. It was the expressed belief in administration circles hat if the policyholders should vote at all in large numbers there could be no hope of continuing the administrations

The war of the policyholders has more than \$300,000 up to date. holders. It came from all parts of the York Life did business. The big sun was made up of small contributions were no large contributions, but a great many of 25 cents. The International penditures to the amount raised. It planned not to exceed the amount on hand and not to get in debt at any

The policyholders' committee has kept a close check on every vote cast and has been careful to guard against any The exclusion from the courtroom of fraud in the count of the vote, or in a gaping crowd of the curious and handling the ballots. By a thorough check system, the committee has kept in formed of the way policyholders have voted in a great number of cases. The committee sent out cards to every policyholder and requested that the cards hands of her incensed brother, was a be returned to the committee in cases proceeding ordered in the name of pub- where the policyholder voted the policyholders' ticket. The cards provided for the signature, address and policy number of each policyholder, and were sent with the assurance that any policyholder returning the card would be sure of having his ballot properly counted.

In addition to this check on the number of votes cast, the life insurance com panies have been compelled to make daily geports of the number of votes received although the way the votes were cast was not revealed.

Before leaving for his home early to day, Richard Olney, chairman of the Inernational Policyholders' Committee made a further appeal to the policy holders who have not voted. He calle on them to join in the movement to make sure of the prize that the Legislature has placed in their bands.

Mr. Ofney called attention to the fact that the polls close on December 18 and that all votes must be east before that Mr. Olney's appeal will be sent all over the country to spur on the lagging pollcyholders and get as many votes as

AN IRREPRESSIBLE ISSUE. Plain Talk of a New York Financier

on Wealth Aggression. From Remarks of Stuyvesant Fish at an East Orange (N. J.) Barquet, e contest is no longer between those

who have and those who have not, but between those on the one hand who have moderately, sufficiently and even abundantly, and on the other those who, through the use of trust funds and the power incident thereto, seek by questionable practices to have excessively. This is the issue which is delive because This is the issue which is daily brought into every home in America. Like taxation without representation, it involves The appropriations for the Indians for moral and ethical questions, and also 1967 were \$3,465,000. The estimates substrikes at the pocketbook, which has mitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs been called the sure road to the Angio- for 1908 aggregated \$7,975,000, or about Saxon's heart. It will not down Great and repeated efforts have been the committee, made to quiet and hush the clamor which

is rising on this subject. Such efforts may succeed for a time, but not in end. It is not for me to say, in words of Patrick Henry. "Gentlemer may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace," nor yet, "Shall we lie supinely on our backs until the enemy shall have bound us hand and foot?" No, a thou-sand times no! I cannot and will not stir your minds up to a sense of wrong. Such is not my purpose, nor is this the forum for an appeal against unjust wealth. You and I have too large a stake in it to risk adding to the dan

ger into which it has been brought by the malfeasance of some of our agents. "What I do want is to bring to your attention the fact that no apparently effective thing has been done to right the wrongs which are known to exist and that it rests with us, the great mid-dle class, to meet this issue as our fathers met those which confronted , soberly, advisedly and in fear of Let us do and say nothing rash, but, relying on past experiences, forward as people who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,

Horses Adapted to the Weight.

Washington (D. C.) Despatch, Senator Cullom came out of the Cap-itol and signaled for his carriage. As the driver came up the Senator looked at his horses critically. "John," he said to the coachman, "we

have got to do something for these horses. They are too badly out of con-dition. They are too thin. They are out of condition. Why, I was noticing Secretary Taft's horses the other day and they are nice and big and glossy Deed, boss," broke in the coachman,

looking at the thin figure of Senator Cullom, "we don't need no such horses to haul us as Mr. Taft does, nohow."

Dinner Card of Black Marble. Chicago Chronicle.

Franz Josef, the Emperor of Austria, has a fad for collecting menu cards, and as his stock is contributed to by other monarchs, it is a truly wonderful one. His choicest specimen is one used at the dinner given by the Czar to President Faure. This "card" is a block of the rarest black marble beautifully painted by a famous French artist, the sames of the various dishes being lettered in white ivory.

Foreign Hun or in the Name "Ohio." Cincinanti Enquirer.

The officers of the Ohio, just home from the East, tell of a happening at Cavite when there were courtesies between our cruisers and the British. was while a British cutter was waiting under the stern of the Ohio for an offcer, that one sailor was heard laboriously to spell out her name to another and then remark: "There's a 'ho' and a 'haltch' and a ten, but there ain't no sense to her bloomin' nime."

Presents Both Sides Fairly. Catholic Sentinel

The fairness of The Oregonian's editorial discussion of the religious crisis in France is in marked contrast to the average dally press comment on the same subject and is to be commended.

It's a Very III Wind, Etc. Washington (D. C.) Post.

Now that the corporations are no long-cr expected to pay the Republican par-ty's campaign expenses, they find that they can afford to raise wages

perate contingent of the discontented be given all the money they need. If LOOKS BAD FOR OLD REGIME DUBOIS SPEAKS ON SMOOT TIED ON SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Denounces Mormon Hierarchy and Grosvenor Calls Republican Caucus, Roosevelt's Action in Idaho.

WASHINGTON, Dec 13.-The Senute to day listened to the second speech which has been made this session against the continuance of Reed Smoot as Senator from Utah. It was delivered by Dubois of Idaho, who, after reviewing in detail the workings of the Mormon heriarchy and Smoot's prominent connection there with, concluded with the charge that President Roosevelt used the weight of his administration to assist the Republi-

can-Mormon vote in the last election.

At the end of his speech Dubois paid a tribute to weman. He read a lettribute to weman. He read a let-signed by Mrs. Frederick Schoff and Mrs. Mary Dye Ealis as officers of the National League of Women's Organiza-tions, which, they say, represents a membership of 10,000,000 women, criticised the President for participating through Mr. Taft, in the political cam-paign in Idaho and other states in behalf of the Republican party, which they de clared was this year dominated in those states by the Mormon hierarchy.

GREATEST MARINE MONSTER

Plans for American Dreadnaught

Provide for Fighting Wonder. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Congress to-day received from the Secretary of the Nays the plans which the department has had drawn up for the big battleship provided for in the last session. Four plans were submitted by the Bureau of Construction and six by private firms and individuals. The plan recommended provides a ship in many respects superior to any other built or building. It was prepared by the construction bureau

According to the specifications the broadside fire will be greater than that of any other battleship, the elevation of the guns will be greater with consequent increase of range; the defensive qualities Improved over present standards and the total weight of the hull and armor will exceed by over 3000 tons any other similar vessel. The ship is to be 510 feet long, 85 feet 2%-inch beam, 27-feet draft, 20.0% tons displacement, 2200 tons coal capacit; and 21 knots speed,

A design submitted by G. W. Dickle, late of the Union Iron Works, San Fran-cisco, provided for a ship 490 feet long.

DOUBTS COOLEY'S COMPETENCE Senate Holds Up Assistant Attorney-General's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The nomination of Alfred W. Cooley to be Assistant Attorney-General was again held up in the Senate today. Democratic Senators questioned whether Mr. Cooley had had sufficient experience at the bar and the nomination went over until next week. Among the confirmations today are those of William B. Ridgely of Illinois, re-appointed Controller of the Currency. J. S. Harlan of Illinois, Edgar E. Clark of Iowa and Judson C. Clements of Georgia to be Interstate Commerce Commis-

Was Pollard's Salary Hlegal?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House today, on the request of Representative Pollard, of Nebraska, adopted a resolu-tion directing the judiciary committee to investigate the legal questions involved in the much-critized payment of a of money to Mr. Pollard for the p between March 4, 1905, and July 18. at which time Mr. Pollard was elected to the 59th Congress to succeed Hon. E. J. Burkett, who was elected to the Sen-

Indian Bill Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The Indian at propriation bill for 1906, carrying about \$8,000,000, was agreed upon today by the House committee on Indian affairs \$30,000 less than the bill as amended by

Cabinet Dinner at White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The annual Cabinet dinner, the first social function of the season at the White House, was given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt Vice-President and Mrs. Fair onight. joined Mr. and Mrs. Roosey receiving the guests in the blue room.

Make Minimum Pensions \$12.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-Representa-

tive Lacey of Iowa introduced a bill to-day making \$12 the minimum monthly

pension to be paid veterans of the war of

Siletz Pipe Line Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate today passed Senator Fulton's bill grant-ing the Siletz Power & Development Com-

pany a right-of-way for pipe lines across the Siletz Indian Reservation Osborne Declines Appointment. WASHINGTON. Dec. 13.—Professor Henry Fairfield Osborne, who a few days ago was elected secretary of the

Smithsonian Institution, has declined the position.

Prevent Collisions at Sca. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A bill was lo-hour day and wage increase, and are passed by the Senate today providing not affected by today's order.

Negotiations for higher wages are pend-

at 4 P. M. until Monday.

but Four Members Object. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The House committee on merchant marine falled today to reach an agreement on a ship subsidy bill. Four of the Republican members of the committee expressed themselves as opposed to reporting any measure, and a caucus of the Repub-lican members of the committee will be held tomorrow to consider the ques-

Chairman Grosvenor presented the Gallinger bill to the committee, with amendments confining Government aid to Oriental and South American shipping, and opposition in the Repub-

can ranks developed at once. Four of the Republican memb Fordney (Mich.), Witson (III.), Bird-sall (Ia.), and Hinshaw (Neb.)—announced that they would not be bound by the action of the caucus to be held tomorrow. Wilson stated he had no thought of accepting the caucus' ac-

tion as binding Grosvenor replied:
"Well, it does not make any difference whether you attend or not." "But I'm going to attend. That's what my constituents send me here for," Wilson replied. "I am opposed to ship subsidy, and my constituents are opposed to it."

At present nine members of the com-mittee are said to be for an Oriental South American ship subsidy, while nine are opposed.

Appointments and Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President ent to the Senate today the following Members Mississippi River Commission

-Licutenant-Colonel William T. Corps of Engineers: Major James G. War-ren, Corps of Engineers. Colonel, retired, to be Brigadier-Gen-

ral-James E. Macklin. Colonel, active list, to be a Brigadler General on retired list-George P. Bor-den, Twenty-fourth Infantry. First Judge of the Circuit of the First Circuit, Hawaii-John T. Debiit, Hawaii, Colonel, Marine Corps, to be Brigadier-General on retired list-Robert L. Meade Postmasters:

California-J. W. Magee, Chico; W. Mundell, Sawtello; S. Morchead, San Ra-

Washington-A. Jolly, Elma.

Inquires About Coal Land.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House today adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for a com-plete description of all public lands which have been withdrawn or reserved from entry since July 1, 1998, together with the reason for such action. The report is desired that Congress may pass upon the Pessident's recommendations for the the President's recommendations for the withdrawal of coal lands.

Let Indians Manage Own Affairs. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. The committee on Indian affairs today ordered a favorable report on a House bill, providing that any Indians found capable of managing their affairs may have apportioned to them any tribal or trust funds in the Treasury of the United Stotes to the credit of the tribes to which they are members.

HAS HEARD FROM WASHINGTON

British Cabinet Conceals Nature of

Roosevelt's Congo Dispatch. LONDON, Dec. 13 .- Replying to a question in the House of Commons today as to whether the British government pro-posed, in conjunction with the United States, to summon an international con-ference to discuss the administration of the Congo Independent State, Foreign Secretary Grey declined to announce what action, if any, the government in-tended to take, but he said that the government always had expressed a detoward the realization

of reforms in the Congo, The summoning of an international con ference, however, was not specifically mentioned in the communication from Washington. Mr. Grey added that the States was most cordully welcomed by the British government. Pending the de-cision at which the government of Belgium may soon arrive, it was not necessary to say any more at present.

Made Patriots by Idiocy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A London dispatch published here says a correspondent at Odessa, describing instances of police repression, writes of one man who has just finished a six months' sentence in juli for a political offense. Through-out his imprisonment, night and day, a phonograph fixed in his cell unremitting-ity ground out the Russian national an-"to teach him patriotism," the desired effect. He is now a hopeless idiot. Other prisoners have been con-fined in cells illuminated by a blinding blue light, with the result that they were made inbeciles in a few months.

Grants Advance to All Employes.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 13.-The Dela ware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad today announced a 10 per cent increase in the wages of all employes of the trans-portation department, effective January next. This includes all station agents baggagemasters, clerks, operators and other engloyes, affecting all told about 1696 persons. The engineers, firemen and switchmen have already been granted a

irnment was taken | ing in behalf of the conductors and train-

