The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (By Mail.)

dress in full, including county and state,
POSTAGE RATES.
Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as
Second-Class Matter.

10 to 14 Pages. 1 cent
16 to 28 Pages. . . 2 cents
40 to 44 Pages. . . 5 cents
40 to 60 Pages . . 5 cents
Foreign Postage, double rates
Foreign Postage, double rates
IMPORTANT—The postai laws are strict.
Newspapers on which postage is not fully
prepaid are not forwarded to destination.

EASTERN PUSINESS OFFICE.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 43-50 Tribune building. Chi-cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building. Chi-cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building. KEPT ON SALE. Chicago — Auditorium Annex, Postofilos News Co., 178 Dearborn strest. St. Paul, Minn.—N. St. Marie, Commercial Station. Station.
Colorado Springs, Colo. — Western News Denver-Hamilton & Hendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Pratt Book Store, 121 Fifteenth street; L Weinstein; H. P. Han

Bansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnus J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third. Cleveland, O .- James Pushaw, 307 Su-

perfor street.
Atlantic Cliy, N. J.—Ell Taylor.
New York Cliy—L. Jones & Co., Astor
House: Broadway Theater News Stand.
Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Fourteenth and Franklin streets, N. Wheatley;
Oakland News Stand. teenth and Franklin streets, N. Wheatley; Oakland News Stand. Ogden—D. L. Boyle; W. G. Kind, 114

Bith street.

Hot Springs, Ark. C. N. Weaver & Co.
Omaha — Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam;
Mageath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam; 240
South Fourteenth.
Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co., 189 K atreet.
Salt Lake Moon Book & Stationery Co.,
Resenfeld & Hansen.
Les Angeles—B. E. Ames, manager seven

San Diego—B. E. Amos.
San Diego—B. E. Amos.
Long Beach, Cal.—B. E. Amos.
Pasadens, Cal.—A. F. Horning.
San Francisco — Foster & Orear, Ferry
News Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand;
L. Parent, N. Wheatley.
Eureks, Cal.—Call-Chronicle Agency.
Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House, Pennsylvania avenue.

erivania avenue.
Nerfolk, Va.—Jamestown News Co.
Pine Beach, Va.—W. A. Cosgrove.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket

PORTLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1906.

TRADE AND THE SUBSIDY.

In his annual report Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, devotes considerable space to advocacy of the ship-subsidy bill. He used the South American trade as an introductory topic for dragging this matter into a report where at the most it should have had but small mention. As with all of the remainder of the subeidy-hunters, the Secretary finds fault with our transportation facilities to South American ports. Like Secretary Root, who only recently joined the subsidy band, he believes that it is "absolutely essential that the means of communication between the two countries should be improved and increased, this recommendation applying to mail, pasconger and freight services." Secretary Metcalf, however, falls into a common error when he makes the assertion that "We shall look in vain for European steamship companies to establish

It would be a reflection on the intelligence of Mr. Metcalf to intimate that he did not know that British lines and German lines are now engaged in carrying our mails, passengers and freight to Euorpe at rates so low that even the heavily subsidized mail boats of the American line have great difficulty in competing with them. It would be a still greater insult to the intelligence of the British shipowners to intimate that they would make any oher than the natural financial distinction between carrying American malls and passengers and carrying American freight to South America. The navigation committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, composed of gentlemen who are actually engaged in trade with South America, has been investigating the matter of South American trade, and has reached the conclusion that 'there is no lack at present in regular opportunities for the transportation of freight between the United States and the countries of South America."

The committee follows up this statement with the assertion that "competition has forced rates to a very low level." It recommends payment of a liberal postal subsidy to a fast passenger and mail line, but refrains from specifying that this should be an American line. For the ten months ending November 1, foreign shipowners dispatched from the port of New York ione for South American ports 170 large freight steamships. They carried freight at lower rates than the Americans could carry it in their own ships, and there is no reason on earth to suppose that they will not carry our mails and passengers at correspondingly low rates. The passenger and mail ship can be built and operated under a foreign flag for much less money than under the American flag, just as the freight steamer costs less for construction and operation.

In asking for a ship subsidy under the pretext that it is needed to encourage our trade with South America, Mr. Metcalf merely advances the old argument that the foreigners are doing our carrying trade at such a low figure that we cannot compete with They are now giving us an excellent freight service, and, unless we pages the iniquitous gubsidy bill, they whenever the opportunity offers, carry our mails and passengers at lower rates than they can be carried on American vessels, slower and of more expensive build.

The Illinois Central Rallroad has steamship line to run eteamers direct will settle in the South. One of the most noticeable features of the enormous immigration that has been coming to the United States during the past few years is the tendency of the newcomers to settle at the nearest possible locality to the point at which they land. This characteristic of the immi-Eastern seaboard, and the usual scarcity farther west. An equal division of all of the labor now in the country

ing conditions both east and west. It will be interesting to watch the experiment of the Illinois Central to supplant the black labor of the South with European immigrants.

SANTA CLAUS' ADDRESS.

Once upon a time, so the story goes a little fellow, reared in the belief that Santa Claus was a sure-enough person, was, upon arriving at the age of reason distillusioned by his parents. It was a hard blow to his well-founded conception of the merry old chap, but he met it bravely, as became the little man that he was. Then, after a bit of thinking, he asked: "Have you folks been stringing me about Jesus, too?" To his mind all things were frauds.

Poselbly he has grown up and holds the job of making rules and regulaions for the Postoffice Department of this great land, for some one therein has sent forth officially that, having neither street nor box number, and being therefore unknown to carrier and derk, Mr. Santa Claus is not a person and must be a fraud and all letters fo him go direct to the official morgue at Washington, whence they will be returned, long after the time when they could do any good, to the trustful writers. To the sorrow of disappointment is added a smashing of faith. The ruler of the mails says designing

persons write these letters in childish language to impose upon and defraud well-meaning philanthropists. Out upon the idea! As if the man with means to gratify such requests could not discern the honesty of the motive! It has been suggested that in every community are men and women whose nearts have not been solidified by the setting of the reinforced concrete of greed and who would gladly fill the part of dispenser of this bounty and thus confound the iconoclast at the Nation's capital. To do so, however, their names must be known, and it will be the mission of newspapers at this time of year to make them known. Let Claus' address is care of Mr. This and Minto, P. M., for example-will, no

of office in the doing. It is well to remember that the children of parents able to provide seldom write these letters. Almost always it is the little chap or maiden who must depend on a miracle for an answer. It is well, also, to encourage such faith.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The Oregon Library Commission is one of the new departments of state government that seems to have justified its existence by valuable service rendered to the people. The commission acted upon business principles in the selection of a secretary, and, instead of following the usual policy of favoring some political friend or some native son or daughter went East for a person experienced in library work and secured the services of Miss Cornella Marvin, of Wisconsin Oregon is comparatively young in library work, and quite probably there was no one in this state whose services could have been secured and who was capable of taking leadership and introducing the most approved methods in library work. At the start Oregon secured the advantage of the experience of other states by employing a trained secretary for the commission. Within a few weeks after the organ-

zation of the commission an interest had been aroused in the subject of trav eling libraries, with the result that private individuals furnished the money for the purchase of thirty-four libraries of sixty volumes each, and these were sent to small towns and villages where the people could not afford to own libraries. The thirty-four libraries have been in constant use ever since The secretary of the commission also alded in arousing interest in the subject of public libraries, and the effort has resulted in forming the beginnings of eeveral institutions of this kind. In addition to this Miss Marvin volunteered o aid members of the Legislature in their preparation of bills by supplying them with information regarding the course of legislation on the same subject in other states. This was a work which few of the members could do for themselves, for few of them have ac cess to records and a still smaller number have the time to gather data desired. She also prepared and sent out to various parts of the state collections of material for debating societies upon live topics worth the study of wideawake citizens. All this service, so it is reported, has been given upon an appropriation of \$2000 a year.

At the time the commission was created there was no general demand for it and no general understanding of the work the commission might be expected to perform. The establishment of this one more commission looked like one more burden upon the taxpayers for the purpose of providing a sinecure for some one not capable of earning a living by independent effort. It is gratifying, therefore, to find that the expected has not happened and that the money appropriated has been economically expended and with good returns for it.

ECONOMICAL BUT DANGEBOUS.

Investigation of the recent railroad wreck by which President Spencer, of the Southern Railway, lost his life, seems to have established the fact that he was one of the victims of an economical block system. It is hardly probable that this is the explanation that will be given out by the railroad company, but it seems to be the correct one. A curious public, animated with a desire to learn whether or not it is possible for American railroad accidents to be reduced in number, somewhat proportionately to those occurring on foreign roads, has been investigating the matter and discovered that there are block systems and block sys-

In Europe, where the average speed of passenger trains is faster than it is made arrangements with a European in America, and serious collisions are rare indeed, the block system is manipfrom Europe to New Orleans for the ulated by men stationed in towers on purpose of bringing in immigrants who each "block," or section of road, with no duty to perform other than to keep informed on the movements of trains and never to allow a train to enter a block until the man on the next tower eignals that the preceding train has cleared the block. This system is quite expensive to maintain, but it is practically infallible unless the men in the grants results in an oversupply of tower fall asleep or die at their posts, white labor around the big cities on the and even then accidents are almost impossible. But the Southern Railway like a great many other roads in this country, has operated under a block would go a long ways toward improv- system manipulated by station agents by impossible for him to find his way

ments of trains was only one of many other duties.

It worked all right until one of these perators hustled a train on to the next the preceding train had passed out. A block eystem of this kind is worse than none, for the reason that it in a large measure relieves the trainmen of a reonsibility they would be certain to feel if they knew that the safety of their train was to a greater degree dependent on their own caution and judgent. So far as known the only merit of this telegraphic block system lies From a purely in its being cheap. financial standpoint this might be true, if its victims were confined to offi-

cials and employes of the road. But the traveling public that pays the bills and objects to dving in a railroad wreck has rights which must be recognized. It may not be possible, in blizzard. our present stage of "newness," to throw as many safeguards around travelers by rall as is afforded them by the European roads, but there should be an emphatic protest against the kind of conomy that is responsible for this latest wreck, as well as other serfous wrecks on American roads.

CRIME AND THE FEEBLE-MINDED. The need of an institution in Oregon for the care of the feeble-minded could scarcely be more forcibly impressed ipon the people of this state than it has been by the developments in the Chester Thompson case at Tacoma and the Sidney Sloane case at Spokane. The people of the Northwest have had presented before them almost daily facts regarding the lives of these two young men which leave no room for doubt that they should have been kept under close restraint. More than that, it is also clearly shown that numerous members of their families are of such mental condition that they should not be permitted to enjoy freedom with liberty to reproduce their kind, Society has them advise the public that Santa not only a right to protect itself, but self-protection is a duty which eoclety That, or Mrs. So and So, and local offi-class-our own excellent Mr. John the part heredity has played in formcannot, must not, shirk. Evidence of ing the characters of two young men doubt, cheerfully do the rest and not who have committed brutal murders violate laws and regulations and oath should be sufficient to arouse the people of this state to action with a view to preventing similar deplorable events in Oregon.

Every community has its feebleminded, in varying degrees of mental weakness. From the apparently harmless "half-witted" boy or girl that is permitted to live at home and roam the streets to the almost helpless man or woman bordering upon idiocy there is every stage of mental and moral irresponsibility. Unfortunately, lack of reason is usually accompanied by overabundance of animal passion, and the tendency of the feeble-minded is to drift into vice of the sort most danerous to society. Unable to flelp themelves or to earn a living, they nevertheless bring into the world children tainted with their depravity, who in turn will perform their part in perpetu ating the epecies. It is a revolting subject, one that intelligent, virtuous people abhor, and yet it is one that a progressive, courageous people cannot neg-lect. It is common knowledge among those who have investigated the subject that feeble-minded parents generally beget feeble-minded children, while occasionally occurs that parents of sound mind have feeble-minded children. In a very large percentage of cases the children of feeble-minded parente are illegitimate.

If anything were needed in addition the stories that have come from Tacoma and Spokane in the last few. days to show the need of at least custodial care of the feeble-minded, the following statement made a few years rity upon this subject may be presented:

In a certain county in the southern par of Indiana is a family of exteen persons, representing three generations. Twelve of its members are the direct descendants of a feeble-minded blind man and his feeble-minded, partially blind wife. The husband and wife have been inmates of a poorhouse off and on for thirty-five years. Generally Wintering in the institution, they spend the Summer roaming about the country, living in the woods. In unfavorable weather they seek an old but or rail pen for shelter. They have a feeble-minded daughter who is also partly blind. She has been twice married and has borns two feeble-minded daughters and three feeble-minded sons. Another feeble-minded and partially blind daughter has spent the greater part of the last twenty-two years in the poorhouse of an adjoining county and has been the mother of four illegitimate children. In this family of sixteen persons, nine are feeble-minded (three of these being also partially blind) and four are known to be illegiti-

Society has the right to protect itself, and, in doing so, to go to any extremes and resort to any means that may be necessary to prevent propagation of feeble-mindedness.

To the native Oregonian who has never spent a Winter in the Middle West the dispatches of the last day or two regarding the snow storms in the prairie states are scarcely intelligible. To the mind of the inexperienced a 'blizzard" is merely a snowfall accompanied by a very high wind, and, in fact, driving snow storms are often called blizzards in the states where they occur. But a real blizzard is something more than wind and snow. peculiar characteristic of a blizzard is that the air is filled with such dense clouds of very fine particles of snov that one cannot breathe. In the ordinary snow storm the flakes are large. and, even though driven by a heavy wind, they do not interfere with breath ing. But in a blizzard the intense cold and the high wind transform the snowflakes into a fine dust which fills the air as thoroughly as particles of steam would do. Neither man nor beast can face a blizzard, and there is little relief to be secured by turning from it. one who has tried to breathe in a room filled with the dense vapor of escaping steam has a fair conception of the difficulty of surviving exposure to a bliz-

To people who have never seen the far-famed Winter storms of the Middle West it is incredible that a man could be lost in going a hundred feet or so from his house to his barn, but every season there are reports of fatalitles of exactly that kind. In an ordinary snow storm a traveler may see some distance ahead of him; in a blizgard he can scarcely see as far as he can reach with his arm extended before him. The getting lost in walking a short distance is not due so much, however, to the inability to see as it is to the confusing effect of the inability to breathe, and when a person has once lost his presence of mind and has begun to drift before the storm it is practical-

with whom keeping track of the move- back. In the prairie states fences are few, and during a storm the roads are a trackless plain. No wonder, then, that farmers frequently etretch wires or ropes from their houses to their block without first receiving notice that | barns in order that they may be able to walk in comparative eafety from one

to the other. It must not be understood that blizzards of the kind described are of frequent occurrence. On the contrary, there is seldom more than one in a Winter, and frequently a Winter will pass without even one being experienced. Many of the severe snow storms are called blizzards, but they are not properly so designated. The plainsman, warmly clad, cares as little for a snow storm as an Oregonian, carrying an umbrella, does for a rain, but Oregon has nothing and can have nothing in the way of weather that compares even in the smallest degree with the genuine

Indiana has had a sufficiency of municipal ownership, and, at the next eession of the Legislature, there will be a practically unanimous demand for the state to assume control of municipal plants now in the hands of the reform-An Indianapolis dispatch says that "in places where municipal ownership has been secured under specious promises by reformers the people have found that the principal object of the reformers was to provide themselves and their friends with fat positions and opportunities to spend money in a manner that would wreck a private concern in a month." Disinterested reformers are becoming rare birds, and, from the returns already in, it begins to look as though Utopia would be the only place where municipal ownership would work out to the complete satisfaction of its friends. Yet the same would probably be said of any kind of ownership.

Development of the lumber business s nowhere more noticeable than at the numerous river ports below Portland. At St. Johns, St. Helens, Rainler, Kalama, Linnton, Stella, Knappton and Astoria are sengoing vessels loading lumber cargoes, while at most of the ports mentioned a rail lumber trade is also handled. The lumber industry, from the time the logger fells the tree until the finished product is stowed aboard the veesel, is continually disbursing money for labor, and it is on this money that the prosperity of great many new towns and cities in the Pacific Northwest is largely dependent. The capacity of the lumber fleet loading on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers is seldom less than 20,000,000 feet, and it not infrequently reaches 30,000,000 feet. Even in its present proportions, it is far short of the maximum which will be reached many years

A banking law which forbids the loaning of funds to a director of the bank without the consent of a certain number of directors is good, but it would be better to prohibit the loaning of bank funds to a director under any circumstances. When a director borrows from his own bank, he is, to some extent, lending to himself. Then there is too much likelihood of other directors approving a bad loan through friendship or "courteey." There is too much opportunity for fraud or bad judgment in loans to directors of a bank

turn of the year, the outtook for a general advance in 1907 may be considered unusually bright.

Emperor William's appointment of Herr Paul, leading cartoonist of Simoliciesimus, to be directer of the Berlin Royal Art School should not be construed into an act of magnanimity toward a man who has lampooned the Kaiser and his government. Evidently the ruler of Germany used diplomatic means to remove a thorn from his side.

"Chicago is to enter on an era of bet-ter conditions of travel," is the optimistic forecast in connection with the latest movement toward municipal ownership of streetcar lines in the pork metropolis. That is the one point that reformers wish to see proved. If better conditions chall result, then "25" to private ownership everywhere.

It is well that a Pacific Coast man has been delegated to inquire into the car shortage on the Pacific Coast. Commissioner Franklin K. Lane may be depended on to make a thorough investigation. If he has any bias in the matter, it certainly is not against Pacific Coast commerce.

Oregon's fuel problem is not so bad. after all. People who live in a climate like this, where bedroom windows may be left open all Winter, should spend a month in Montana, North Daketa er Minnesota if they want to get a thorough acquaintance with a real fuel

A Milwaukee man who possibly had not heard of Hood River or Old Yamhill stopped at La Grande Friday and be-tween trains bought ten cars of Grand Ronde apples. Verily in the matter of fruit Oregon is as broad as she is long.

known veracity, whose favorite boast has been that all the cars pass his place, has a chance to come to the front and show the Mizurians just now. While at first he might have thought so, the demonstration Saturday night

Mr. Daniel McAllen, a man of well-

was not in honor of John Barrett's homecoming. "Our Minister's" great event is yet on the calendar. The 3-year-old Massachusetts boy who smokes two packages of tobacco a day

viewer the secret of his longevity. Curiously, the team that won the world's championship was lowest in batting averages. But the Chicago

will be able in 2006 to tell the inter-

Americans played ball. Just now chauffeurs and carriage drivers may properly be designated as

prominent and influential citizens. Discomforts are comparative. Even hanging on to a strap has its advantages over walking.

Mrs. Storer asserts she discovered Roosevelt. She certainly lost him.

IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Even Better Than Hood River. Athena Press.

Not by any means are all Oregon hens
on a strike. Yesterday a farmer residing outh of Athena brought to town 23 lozen fresh "ranch" eggs. He received dozen fresh "ranch" eggs. He received cents per dozen, netting him \$3.20.

Umatilla Social Note

Pilot Rock Record.

The first Carr to come to town "loaded" enjoys the distinction of being one of making an effort to overcome the horrors

Moro Observer. When He planted coal in Wyoming for

Reckoned Without His Hitchcock.

When He planted coal in Wyoming for us He expected cars with which to de-liver the goods, but He didn't expect any Hitchcocks to the up the mines. leaving people out in the cold to freeze from want of it.

Nearing the Limit.

Wasco News.
While the cost of living is at its height: while prosperity is abroad in the land; while the Hill contractors on the north are paying \$2.25 for a day's Harriman quietly announces a reduction of 2 cents per hour to his

Regulating Bovine Maneuvers.

Coos Bay News.
The Coquille town cow is not to be llowed to roam at large after the first grate on my nerves a little. of the year, which is a matter of con-gratulation to the editor of the Sentinel, who says "it will not be necessary to keep your eyes focused to the sidewalk when walking about town."

The Difference

Bellingham Herald. Two young men are being tried in this state, one in Spokane and the other n Tacoma, for murder. The defense of both is insanity. But if an effort had been made to ffave either of them committed to an insane hospital before became a murderer, it is not unlike y that a strong effort would have been made to prove that he was per-

Frenk Advertising.

schemes ever tried in Walla Walla the stunt of a local house this morning takes arch who had always voted the Demothe premium. Beginning at 10:30 o'clock craftc ticket and boasted he had never
silver dollars were given away at the been sick a day in his life.

There was considerable opposition to the desk to customers of the store in this manner was over \$500 before the hour was up. The window full of extraordi-nary one-dollar bargains vanished before the crowd of pushing bargain-hunters this morning with the rapidity of a snowball in the inferno. Five minutes after the sale begun a few stripped cloak frames were the only things left in the window which has been the focus of the feminine eyes of Walla Walla for the past three days. Silk skirts, valuable furs and dresses worth from \$8 to 220 each all were carried out for one plunk

Progress of a Umatilla Courtsbin.

Pilot Rock Record.

There lives on a homestead in the vicinity of Pilot Rock a pretty school-ma'am, and unlike many others who have made filings on Government land, she does not spend only part of her time on her homestead, but all of her time. She already has a large part of her home-stead under cultivation and is in a fair way to make a good living for herself. Among the admirers of the schoolma'am is a sheepherder, who is an industrious and well-behaved fellow, but rather hash-ful. He recently borrowed a field-glass from one of Pilot Rock's merchants and With bank clearings last week reaching a total of more than \$7,000,000 and real estate transfers about \$500,000, the financial showing made by Portland is quite satisfactory. If the volume of a sheep for the camp mess, which real estate business handled during the was accepted, he believes, in good faith. duliness which is usually noticeable in that line at Christmas time is an indication of what is to come after the cation of what is to come after the course.

> Roosevelt's Appreciation of Bauanes. Philadelphia Record.'
>
> Jácob Riis told the other day of President Roosevelt's love for detail, "He became interested in the inspection of tenements through one of my books," said Mr. Riis, "and one day called on me. We talked the situation over and then he laid down the law to the factory inspectors in a manner that made hair stand up on their heads. H Governor at that time. One of the in-spectors undertook to dispute some of Mr. Roosevelt's statements and the Governor simply overwhelmed him with mass of data which he had gathere personally. During the talk he told of his experience with a discouraged Italian fruit peddler. He had asked the man how he was prospering. 'Oh,' he said, 'what I make on de peanut I lose on de d-n benen'.' That has been a byword with Mr. Roosevelt ever since. with Mr. Roosevelt ever since. When-ever he gets in a quandary on a matter of public policy, in which any course he may take will be found to have some drawback, his intimates are very apt to hear him say: What I make on da peanut I losa on de d-n banan'.'

Tillman Won't Cut Out Cussing. Bellaire (O.) Dispatch.
The trustees of the First Methodist

Episcopal Church have canceled the en-gagement of Senator Tillman, who was to have delivered a lecture here soon for the benefit of the church.

After his Chicago lecture, in which Senator Tillman was reported to have indulged in profane language as a re-sult of interruption from the audience, the trustees decided to write to the Carolinian for the purpose of exacting a promise that he would not indulge in any vulgarity or profanity. They intimated that if the promise was not forthcoming they would be compelled to cancel his lecture engagement.

Senator Tillman replied that he could make no pledges of the nature asked, as he could not foresee what would occur during the lecture. He was then notified that his place on the church ecture course would be filled by an-

Women Medicos in Paris. Thirty-eight young women have successfully passed the examinations for admission as students in the Paris hos The Parisian medical students have held a meeting to protest against the admission of so many women, as they say that in a few years Frenchmen will be driven from the ranks of the pro-fession if this sort of thing is kept up. Already there are three women druggists

Chicago Record-Hereld.
"While you have faith in me," he said,
"I will have strength to do my best!"
The bloshes on her cheeks were red,
The joy was deep within her breast.

She piedged him all her faith, and pride Was in her heart, as day by day He pushed the obstacles aside
That ence had seemed to bar his way.

in France, one of whom is in Paris.

With many a longing, tender smile She read of triumphs which he had; She gave him to the world a while, And heard men praise him and was glad. The goal that in his yputh had seemed So far away was won, and then Another goal beyond him gleamed, Wherefore he pressed ahead again.

Through dismai hours she sat alone,
Through dismai days she vainly wept
And longed to claim as all her own
Him that the world had won—and kept,

JAP WORKS FOR LESS MONEY. But Americans Should Not Particularly

Esteem Him for That. PORTLAND, Dec. 16 .- (To the Editor.)—This is an open letter to Mr. American. Are you aware that in San Francisco people are fighting the Federal Government to secure proper school accommodations for the children of American citizens? In every city of the Pacific Coast, Japanese who are over 21 years of age go to both comthe best herders in the county. He is mon and high schools without pay, taking a layoff and in other respects while the children of Americans rewhile the children of Americans re-siding in subdrban towns are compelled to pay tuition. Yet President Roosevelt proposes to grant immediately to these yellow sons of Nippon the privilege of citizenship-and in the same eath refuses it to the Alaskan ploneer. Stores, restaurants, apartment houses and many other places frequented by the public employ the Jap, who in some instances has some virtues as a menial. He has one in particular that looks good to some so-called Americans—he works for less money. We joke about the clannishness of the Scotch and the Welch, but no one thing has done so much for the material advancement of those two nationalities as that same clannishness. The ineffable nerve of some of the quotations from the Japanese press since the beginning of the San Francisco school trouble; their treatment of Americans and other foreigners who engage in business in Japan; the meek and concillatory remarks of the admin-istration newspapers—these things

Do you know what you can do, Mr. American, without inconvenience to yourself? The next time you go into a restaurant or other institution where Asiatic labor is employed, say something like this: "It's 23 for me at this place until you can afford to hire none but Americans," And keep your word wherever possible in this matter. You might get a list of such institutions as do not employ Asiatic labor. This need cost you nothing, and you need take part in any race riot or ot wise make trouble for yourself. this is a duty you owe to yourself, not to mention your fellow-Americans.

Promoted to Medicine Degree.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Congressman Champ Clark tells a story f a convention in Missouri where one of Walla Walla Statesman.

Congressman Champ Clark tells a story of all the dare-devil advertising of a convention in Missouri where one of schemes ever tried in Walla Walla the the candidates for Sheriff was the patri-

name was forced to his highest height of eloquence, "Gentlemen," he should It is my honor and my pelasure to pre sent to you the name of a man old in years, but young in spirit, one who though approaching the span of life allot-ted by the palmist, has never taken a for the benefit of women, in a general dose of medicine; one who-"
"We'll give him a dose feday, all right," broke in one of the delegates.

Grave Perlis of Deer Hunting.

New York Evening Post. Seventy-four slain by gundre is the record of the shooting season, which lasts ust about as long as the football season. Of these victims most were actually shot at, their rustling in the bushes being taken for that of a deer. Hunting for deer must still count as an extra hazard-ous pursuit, and the recurrence of these tragedies of the woods year after year suggests that the state may yet have to Institute tests for the use of a gun, as it does for the handling of a motor car. Meanwhile it cannot be too emphatically said that the sportsman who under any circumstances will shoot at a noise is "What sort of creatures would we be if guilty of criminal carelessness.

United States Senate at Prayer.

but if he is repeating the prayer it is done in a mere mumble.

By the Copy Boy. St. Louis Fost Dispatch.
dogon why cant I read 2day
and not be Bothurd in this way
I wunder when they think I find
odd moments tew Impruve my mind

its johnny run and Johnny jump and hers yung feller Get a hump this aint no Boys job that they gave tew me they need a good strong slav-Now theres the Boss dont dew a thing but Keep yours truly on the wing hes only Hired here trutty tew speak tew See I urn three bucks per week

gwhizz the way of life is ruff And men is maid of lazy stuff they lay around like rocks and Logs and wurk the Offis boys like dogs

an hour ago I started out taw Reed about kit carren scout But what with Heing bothurd so my progress is But painful slow jist When he is about tew slay sum injun I am torn away by rite which I hearby dispute Tew shute sum copy up the Chute

there aint no Simpathy thats sure round Hereabouts with litterchure And boys pore soles must bear the brunt of work and grow up Ignarunt.

STATUS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH French Government Contends It Is a

Foreign Corporation. PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 15.-(To the Editor.)-That the Catholic Church is a foreign corporation is practically the claim of the French government in its contention with the Vatican. Singularly enough this claim was made in behalf of our Government in its lawsuit with the Catholic Church for the reservation of Vancouver barracks. The title of the case was: "The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nisqually vs. John Gibbon and T. M. Anderson." Among other points made Anderson." Among other points made for the Government was the contention that the Catholic Church was a foreign corporation and therefore had no right to claim the benefit of the statute giving a section of land to missions established among the Indian tribes. When this point was made, it was looked on simply as an amusing bit of legal legerdemain. All the lower courts ignored the coutention, but in its final decision, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Catholic Charles Catholic Church represented by the Bishop of Quebec, who established the mission, was a foreign corporation.

The mission in question, known as the mission of St. James, was established at the Hudson Bay port of Vancouver at a time when Great Britain was claiming all of the Oregon country down to the Now the Bishop of Rome, as Pope,

claims that the title of all Catholic Church property in France should stand recorded as property of the Roman Cathoffe Church, as we say, in fee It is a matter of general information that after the French Revolution of 1735 the directory confiscated all church property. Under the concorda it was restored under certain conditions. Since the concorda has been abrogated, the French government, under its right of eminent domain, claims this property but pro-poses to vest it in religious associations provided they will consent to hold under

the government.
Under this arrangment, if accepted, a singular thing might happen. The Cath-olic congregation of Notre Dame might receive the property as a civil associa-tion. Yet in time all the Jews of Paris might join that association and securing control turn the church into a synagogue This, of course, is judicrously improbable. But the Pope vetoes the proposed arrangement, on the assumption that the church holds under the higher laws of moral obligation. The French government answers him, by saying that he repre-sents a foreign corporation, as our sents a foreign corporation, as our Supreme Court held, inter alia, in the mission case referred to.

THE WRONGS OF MRS. BRADLEY. How Some Women Settle Their Accounts With Men.

PORTLAND, Dec. 18.—(To the Bitter.)
I write this on behalf of Mrs. Anna
f. Bradley, at Washington, D. C., who is to be brought before the criminal courts for the shooting of ex-Senator Brown of Utah. My principal object is

I wish to show that Mrs. Bradley, in this, her trying hour, has the true sisterly sympathy of one woman's heart. I think she was more or less justified in what the was more though it is a terrible she has done, though it is a terrible thing to take the life of another. Life is sweet to us all, even in its bitterness. But what are we women to do, where-n men often so deliberately wrong us? We may cry out to high heaven, with all the anguish of a wounded soul, for jus-tice, but no justice comes. No doubt there are many who will say that women

ought to be strong enough within themselves to protect themselves, which

our natures would not respond to the gentle caress and tender words of love. Boston Herald.

Every morning when the United States Senate is in session Dr. Edward Everett Hale invites the Senators to join him in repeating the Lord's prayer. So far his invitation has fallen upon deaf ears and it is more than suspected that very few advantage of. And how are we to remain womanly if we have to forever so of his hearers know the words. When aggressively contend with man for justice and to beg that our rights and tice and to beg that our rights and Senator Clark of Montana is in his seat lice and to beg that our rights and his high tenor sometimes is heard lisping the sacred words. Occasionally the well-known voice of Senator Depew articulation is what makes the few women the did not repeat the words yesterday. Will rise up and continue to be more and Knute Nelson's lips are seen to hove in more numerous, until man becomes will-unison with the words of the chaplain, ing to be just with them, or until these limits to be just with them, or until these limits to be just with them. women, through the great necessity create a law that man can not trample

> And then who will be to blame. I won der, because woman has stepped out of her sphere and become mann MRS J. L. MALLERY.

What Really Worries Rockefeller, Pittsburg Dispatch

The newspaper shrinkage of John D. Rockefeller's fortune by \$140,000,000 does not carry panic to that veteran in the campaigns of acquisition. He can stand a good deal of contraction in stock market valuations and still face a rainy day with equanimity. There is much more perturbation in the utterances which the Standard's officers are officially emitting as to the need of its unparalleled organization in meeting the competition of foreign refiners.

Slump in the Price of Wives.

Philadelphia Press.

There has been a slump in the Zulu matrimonial market. Wives, who formerly cost \$10, are now to be had as low

