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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1908

PROHIBITION AND THE COLOR LINE It is remarked by the Chicago Record-Herald as a strange thing that prohibition of the liquor traffic, first through local option and then through more general legislation, should have made so great progress as it has made in the South during the last two years without obtaining at an earlier time more general notice in the North Except in a few leading cities the South is practically "dry." Not till quite recently, however, did the fact obtain attention as a social phenomenon of the first importance. It is because the South is not well understood by the people of the more populous Northern States.

The South is still essentially rural has few large cities, and no very large ones. St. Louis and Baltimor are large cities, but are half North-Louisville and Kansas City, in the next smaller class, have much the of the South, that comprise the greater part of its population, have much the same status as the rural districts of Iowa and Illinois. But there is a further reason, namely, the presence in the South of a large negro

Southern newspapers, which in former times would not hear to the demands of prohibition, now acquiesce in them, as they plainly say, because of the necessity of keeping liquors away from the negro population. Southern newspaper men, in conversation, freely give this reason. Senator Johnston, of Alabama, in a lec-ture delivered a few evenings since at Boston, said that it was to check crime among the negroes that many Southern States, including his own, had voted the saloon out of existence. Restriction of the sale of liquors, as well as restriction of the suffrage, is part of the negro problem.

We shall see whether the cynical statement that the law was made wholly for the blacks, but that the whites will evade it, will prove true. It is ominous that the Georgia law is cunningly drawn, so as to enforce a forbidding them to serve liquors. It is probable this will become the general rule or practice throughout the states where there is a large negro

AREA AND NUMBERS No doubt the United States, includby 1910 a population of 100,000,000. The New York World thinks it may be above 400,000,000, one hundred years later; which would not be more incredible than has been the growth England from 4,000,000 in Elizabeth's time to 40,000,000 now the comparison will hardly hold good. England's position, and her excepfacturing and commercial nation, far Our situation is every way different; and the calculations as to proportional population will not hold. people will hardly wish they

The parallel here becomes more prob-The state census gave the city in 1905 a population of 4,014,304. In 1910 it will be 4,500,000. The predic-York, including the cities near by in New Jersey, will contain a population of 8,500,000, does not seem extrava-The metropolitan district of London, of equal area, almost certainly will not approach this figure. Takmetropolitan population of New York | those schools instead of English, with

that of London, within similar bounds.

But neither in bigness of country myriads of population, nor in magnitude of cities, do the strength and happiness of a nation consist. There are other qualities and other China holds the greatest multitudes on the earth, but conditions of existence there will scarcely seem desirable to our people. But they are just what they must be, among such multitudes. Yet the area of the Chinese Empire much exceeds that of the United States. We have less than 100,000,000 and China more 400,000,0000 of people. These last been disputed figures have conomists and statisticians of the United States and Europe; but according to the statement made by the Chinese government, for apportionment of the indemnity to the powers after the Boxer war, the enumeration showed a total of 407,253,-029.

BORROWING FROM DEPOSITORS. There is scarcely an exception to the rule that bank failures are caused by the loaning of funds to directors or flicers of the bank or their immediate relatives. Personal interest induces the making of excessive and unsafe loans. The Oregon banking law permits loans to officials of the bank upon a majority vote of the directors. but, if such a loan be made in an unsafe or excessive manner, the directors voting for the same are held personally responsible for any loss the bank or the depositors may sustain in consequence thereof. While this is measure of precaution, it does not go far enough. When directors begin to vote loans to themselves there is nearly always a division of the graft, and, when the crash comes, the direc tors are found to be financially unable meet the loss.

There is no reason why officers of a bank should be permitted to borrow the funds of the depositors. They are trustees, in a moral sense, at least and should not be permitted in any circumstances to loan to themselves. If they must borrow, let them go to other banks. This they can easily do if their credit is good, and, if it isn't good, they certainly should not be permitted to borrow from their own de positors. The banker who has no selfish interest to promote will take good care of his depositors' money.

### COURTS AND CRIMINALS.

Literary artisans must begin to seek ome other means besides murder to enliven their scenes. In Oregon at least it has become far too humdrum for such a use. According to the sta-tistics, human life here is only about one-thirty-seventh as safe as it is in Germany. Our homicides last year numbered 56, which is at the rate of about 112 to the million. The rate in Germany is three to the million. we valued human life as highly as the subjects of the Kaiser, only one person would have been slain in this state last year, or at most two. degree of security of human life measures the advancement of a community in civilization, it must be conceded that we have yet a long way to travel before we overtake the Germans. United States as a whole enjoys the proud renown of an annual murder list which exceeds that of any other country in the world except Russia's It is well to be first in something, even in homicide, if the prize for that is the best we can win; but is it not almost time for us to resign to the Ashantees this distinction which have enjoyed so long? Is it desirable that America should continue to be known throughout the world as the land of free murder? find some more worthy title to fame?

Some day the descendants of this generation will look back and wonder why their ancestors could have endured to live in conditions where huthan in primitive savagery; and they will curiously inquire into the causes which made murder so safe that it was the first resort in every trifling brawl and every petty lovers' quar-They will discover many causes, but it may be assumed safely enough that the principal one will be that strange alliance which now exists between our courts and our criminal classes. It is not an open and avowed alliance, of course; the courts are no even conscious that it exists. The aid which they extend to crime so promptly and effectually is not recognized by themselves as aid. move to the defense of murder and the destruction of ordered society under the specious forms of liberty and legality. Their nihilistic work is done under sacred names and behind the bulwark of venerated traditions. While they undermine the social order they delude themselves with the fancy that they are protecting it. While they encourage crime they imagine that they are safeguarding innocence. The courts are ready, seemingly eager, to discharge criminal prioners, upon the most flimsy pretexts. Nothing appears to be too trivial, no easuistry too subtle, no technical ingenuity, to far-fetched, to serve as a reason for

turning loose a murderer upon society The duty of government to protect life and property through the courts seems almost to have been abandoned. and our tribunals have given themselves up to an orgy of scholastic casuistry which practically insures the immunity of criminals. What is the cause of it? Why do our judges delight in unrealities to the neglect of the true interest of society. Why are their brains possessed by unsubstantial trains of logical quibbles while | year the considerations which move practi cal men to action are ignored? We tional resources of coal and fron, give phenomenon in the way our lawyers are educated. The bench is recruited from the bar, and the propensity of raphy of the country is such that the fudiciary to substitute airy abstractions for realities is acquired in to the fullest extent will always be de those schools where lawyers obtain

their professional training ities. Their curricula are comp of books and lectures which deal with the future growth of the City of N  $\tau$  thin speculation and pendulous chrins York. In comparison with London. of syllogisms long drawn out, deducof syllogisms long drawn out, deducing far-off conclusions from remote precedents without the slightest reference to practical life. Law schools know no more of modern science than tion that before the end of the next they would if Newton and Kelvin had ure-seekers one of the finest beaches decade the metropolitan area of New never lived. Ethics is an unknown in the world. The number of seaside never lived. Ethics is an unknown world to them. Sociology has never been conceived so far as they are concerned, and if they hear anything at all of economics it is that strange and grotesque caricature of the science which was worked out long ago by ing indeed an area of 500 square minds as arid as those of the writers miles from a center in either city, the of law books. They study Latin in

now can be little less, if any less, than the queer result that no lawyer can compose a lucid sentence mother tongue, at least not in a legal document. Just as their expression is vague, pompous, wordy, labyrinthine so is their thought. It shuns actualities, delights in far-away verbosities and evasions, draws its premises from a world of shadows and reaches conclusions without reference to their results in practice.

FOREIGN TRADE AND FACILITIES. Incomplete refurns for the month of December, added to the official figures for the preceding eleven months have enabled Chief Austin, of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, to estimate the value of our foreign trade for 1907 at \$3,500,000,000, of which \$2,000,000; 000 was exports. In these figures are included the commerce of the "noncontiguous" territories which are under the American flag, but are as yet prevented by the trusts from enjoying the privileges of domestic trade with the United States. These are colossal figures, especially when it is considered that the November and December business suffered considerably eason of the strained financial situation. Despite the fact that all previous records in foreign trade were broken by nearly \$500,000,000, there has been such a wholesale dissemination of misinformation regarding our foreign trade that the figures are not entirely satisfactory to some who have been misled. In this class appears the Chicago Record-Herald with the following comment:

It is gratifying to know that we have gained ground in "every grand division of the world." in Mr. Apartin's words. But there is little doubt that we are still far from occupying our proper rank as an experter, owing to the poor facilities on which we rely in trading with South America and the Orient. Our resources, productive energy the Orient. Our resources, productive energy and skill, inventiveness and efficiency en-title us to a greater share of the foreign trade of the world than we enjoy.

The facilities of the United States for trading with South America are limited only by the amount of business which can be worked up by our merchants. For the past five years the commercial organizations of Great Britain have been making violent pro test to the British government because American shippers, chartering British vessels, were given lower freight rates to South American ports than could be secured by British shippers. In the current number of the New York Journal of Commerce there are salling notices for twenty-six steamers to leave New York alone for South American ports in January, and to most of these notices is attached the statement that additional steamers will be laid on berth if freight is of-This does not indicate that the facilities are very "poor"; nor does the fact that for the fiscal year ending June 30, our gain in the South American trade was the greatest on

record. As to the Oriental trade, it is in creasing more rapidly than ever, and British, German, Norwegian, Japanese and even Austrian steamships are competing for the work of carrying it to such an extent that rates of freight are lower than they are on any other similar route in the world. If our people were permitted to buy ships at as low prices as are paid by foreigners now engaged in the trade, we might carry more of this business under the American flag, but we could not by this method increase our trade in the slightest degree. We fear the Record-Herald has attached too serious a meaning to the Humphrey-Gallinger ship subsidy talk.

## PROFITABLE INVESTMENT IN ROADS.

In proportion to the population and the amount of improved property, it is hardly probable that any other county in the state makes a more favorable showing on road work than that, which is presented by Clatsop County in an Astoria letter printed in yesterday's Oregonian. What has been accomplished in Clatsop County is all the more noteworthy when the unfavorable natural conditions for roadbuilding are considered. Lying so close to the ocean, the dense forests retain moisture for a long time, and thus maintain a continued flow in hundreds of small streams which never run dry, even in midsummer. This necessitates considerable bridge work and renders much more difficult permanent improvement where bridges are not required. Then there are thousands of acres of wonderfully rich land in the immediate vicinity of Astoria, along the Walluski, Young's, Skipanon, Lewis and Clark and other small rivers through which roadbuilding is very expensive on the marshy nature of the land.

Until the past few years development of these rich lands has been retarded through inability of farmers to reach the market with their products. Now that permanent roadbuilding or scientific principles has been under-taken and is being pushed to the limit of funds available, the output of dairy, small farming products and livestock from Clatsop County will show aston ishing increases. Last year the county spent \$25,000, which was raised by a special levy of 10 mills on the various road districts in the county. was supplemented by \$30,000 which was appropriated from the general fund. As a result of this investment, districts which previously were inac cessible from Astoria have been afforded good facilities for reaching markets, and many others where the work in the past had been of a tem-porary nature now have fine roads that can be used at all seasons of the

While Clatsop County will in the near future enjoy additional railroad facilities through the completion the Harriman road and the possible extension of the Hill road, the topogpendent on good roads. That this fact is understood by the officials is shown by their announced intention to handle a greater amount of road work this year than last. Not only will the highways be improved into the newly developing agricultural districts, but a project is under way for completing the remaining three mile of the Elk Creek road, an improve-ment which would open up for pleasvisitors is increasing by thousands every year, and completion of a good road to Elk Creek would join Ca Beach with Clatsop Beach, and mutual benefits would result.

Clatsop County people as a rule have responded liberally on all projects for public good, but they have never placed their money in any form

as certain as they are from their roadbuilding enterprises.

Japan is calling home by hundreds, from British Columbia, her men who are soldiers "on call" of the imperial army. While this is probably a feint of war-a spectacular stunt, dear to the heart of the crafty, mystery-loving Oriental-it is perhaps sufficiently gress to the unprotected condition of our Pacific Coast. While it is not likely that war is threatened, the emergency of war is always a possible count in an indictment of nation against nation. The possibility in this astance takes shadow of probability from the important place that Japan thinks she holds in the world's affairs. Prudence is always commendable: fright, cowardly. To guard against the latter in a case of this kind, the virtue that is assessed as "the better part of valor" should be consulted. The folly of snapping bare fingers defiantly in the face of an armed foe has too often been proved to require further Illustration

Fifteen steam schooners are reportd tied up in Oakland Creek for lack of business, and as a result lumber freights have suffered a heavy slump On the Coast there has been a decline of nearly \$5 per thousand from the high point reached. This is more than 16 cents per hundred pounds, and would seem to indicate that the 10 cent advance in rail rates was not the only factor in causing the decline in the demand for lumber. But the decline in lumber trade is not the only reason for retirement of these schoon mand is at work, for, despite the number of craft now laid up, there are more of them in active service than ever before. The decline in business there has been a decline-has been less proportionately than the increase in tonnage.

The difference between the neglect ed orchard that was the heritage of 'no market" from pioneer times and that of the carefully cultivated, diligently sprayed orchard of the present is seen in the improvement of orchard Clackamas County within the past five years. Moss grown, gnarly trees and their small, wormy fruits have been supplanted by clean, well-pruned trees of vigorous growth, and apples perfect in development and free from blight and worms The fruit lands of Clackamas are as productive and as well located as any in the state. Without doubt their products will soon become as famous as those of the orchards of Hood River, Rogue River Valley and the old ploneer counties of the Willamette Valley.

A decidedly effective move against he cause of prohibition is reported from Salem, where the better element in the liquor business has united in protest against licensing a saloon that has acquired a reputation for viola tion of the law and for disorderly conduct. The liquor dealers have also signed an agreement not to sell liquor to minors or intoxicated individuals. The inauguration of a policy of this kind a dozen years ago would have done more to stay the sweep of prohlbition than all of the money that could be subscribed by the liquor in terests. Recognition of the fact that their own actions have brought disas ter to their business is a sign of wisdom that has been missing from most of the moves made by the liquor interests.

What the Supreme Court declares to be the law is the law. In the last resort the Supreme Court, giving the laws such construction as it chooses, ruler of the country. Lincoln complained of it, in the Dred Scott submission to the authority; which, however, did not shut off, the right of debate. The Supreme Court of the United States now decides that lands may be taken up under contract to sell them; or, what comes to the same thing, that it is not illegal to sell before final proofs. This practice, how-ever, has been the basis of nearly all land frauds. But it isn't Illegal, nor. of course, immoral. Our system of government is truly wonderful.

There are complaints that the quarry at Kelly's Butte, where the men are obliged to break stone for the county roads, is a den of horrors. Almost every place is a den of horrors to men who are obliged to work for penal offenses. These gentlemen are not fond of work, or they wouldn't be there. Since stone-breaking at Kelly's Butte is so distressing an employment, why not avoid it by living a decent and honorable life?

The two boys who put a nut on the rail of the Southern Pacific near the State Fair grounds Saturday, thereby endangering the lives of trainmen and passengers, should be vigorously spanked by their parents. A good application of the thick end of a shingie now may save a term in the Re-form School or Penitentiary later.

Perhaps a little less feasting and jollification wherever the fleet enters port would keep the men in better condition for work if something unexpected should happen. Having a good time is all right if it doesn't go to the extent of merging into a bad

This anti-treating movement should be popular among those leading citi-zens who expect to be candidates for It is worthy of note that in the last state campaign most of the winners were men who are not addicted to the treating habit.

The New York Independent has an article in its latest issue on "Men We Are Watching." Newspapers in Oregon have had several articles of late on men we ought to have watched but didn't. Williamson gets another trial; but

months in jail was time wasted, or "Ladies" are now allowed to smoke In prominent New York restaurants.

there is no way, apparently, for Puter

to ascertain whether that eighteen

If that kind are tolerated at all in the restaurants, why not let them smoke? Those California bank-wreckers will plead guilty, for they know they are guilty and will be found guilty. This

of investment where the returns are PORTLAND AND THE JAP SPIES WHY RAILROADS KILL PEOPLE in New York They Don't Take the

Mayor's Discovery Seriously. New York Tribune The National Guard of Portland, Or., must have encountered some difficulty cently in securing members. At any rate, the organization has resorted to esperate measures, apparently for the purpose of arousing Portland youth to fine patriotic frenzy and to target practice in the Armory. It invited the Mayor of the town to give the boys a talk, which the Mayor did with a most fearful flourishing of bogles. After a few introductory remarks the lights were turned down, the ances, the stage hands softly started up the thunder machine and the orator told a tale black with treacheries and perils. Agents of the Japanese government had procured accurate maps of Portland; the tiniest wiggles of every lane leading into the town, every bump and rut, every barbed wire fence and henhouse in the environs, the water-main routes and other like details of local geography had been duly noted and charted by sly emissaries from The orator confessed he had not discovered the presence of the alleged spies until their work was fin-ished; he never actually saw a little brown barbarian measuring off with a micrometer the precise distance from Hawkins' hitching post to the red light in the first drugstore down the turnpike. But evidences which he did not care to disclose too fully war-ranted immediate communication with Washington. Ere this, the National Guard of Portland must have received at least a dozen new applications for

These "revelations" may well have aroused the martial spirit of the Ore-gonians, as we assume they were in-tended to do; but aren't they a little rough on our good friends across the Pacific? The Mayor's charges impute the Japanese a degree of impractiexhibited by such a clever folk, even in the most careless moments. There are several good maps of Portland which may be ordered through any bookseller. The municipal departments of the city doubtless issue fairly complete reports about gas and water mains and every thing else that might interest either a friend or a foe of the community. These reports are accessible to the public; and if they are not clear to any reader the latter is free to seek en-lightenment. In view of all this, the motive of the great enterprise our friend the Mayor unvells is somewhat obfuscated. If Portland were encou passed by a vast network of mighty fortifications it would be easy to understand how some stray student short of cash might practice car-tography in the hope of selling his drawings and notes to some guilible official. But even a Yokohama coolie would know enough to waste no time sketching that interesting but inno-cent city. The Mayor of Portland goes out of his way to be uncompli-But then perhaps the Na tional Guard is trying to arouse inter est and raise funds for a luxurlou-

### "JACKPOT -- KNOWN BY ITS SEAL" Eastern Gregon Lawyers Said to West Air of Injured Innocence.

PENDLETON, Or., Jan. 6.—(To the ditor.)—In a recent issue of The Oregonian, the belief was expressed that might be able to define a "jackpot." As the case is a bad one I shall do my best, but fail to understand why The Oregonian deemed it necessary to apply to a lawyer or come to Eastern Oregon for information which it might have secured nearer home. Had this been a political "pot," it would not have been necessary to call upon Eastern Oregon. The lawyers of Eastern Oregon, I admit, possess special knowledge on many sub-jects, but the "jackpot" is not one of hem. That knowledge, I am informed, s confined to the newspaper fraternity, nd it has been intimated Portland newspapers never profess ignorance on any subject except on one where they know more than they care to disclose.

The only promoter of the "lackpot" industry I have ever known in this part of the state was an editor who lived at

of the state was an editor who lived at Echo. He was a good advertiser and Induced many representative citizens of Portland to visit the sagebrush city where he entertained them on the contents of a "jackpot." They invested liberally in "jackpot" stock and returned home sadder, if not wiser, men. By making a thorough search in some of Portland's great vaults a few shares of this stock might be found. It will be known by the seal, a "jackpot."

seal, a "jackpot."

The Echo editor built a corral, hired dogs, horses and small boys, rounded up jackrabbits and stewed them for market. The pots in which the cooking was done were called "jackpots." But the busi-ness eventually proved unprofitable and it is said that a man can no longer find one of these pots in Umatilla Co. JAMES A. FEEL

### Another Living Skeleton Dead. Providence (R. I.) Dispatch in New

York World.

Orrin H. Perry, 65 years old, for 18 years the living skeleton in Barnum & Bailey's and the Forepaugh circuses, died suddenly of fatty degeneration of the heart in a lonely hut at Riverside, near this city. Perry's stage name was Eurapa. near this city. Perry's stage name was Eugene Feralto, and he had been a showman all his life. He was six feet one inch tall and weighed 80 pounds. In his younger days he lifted heavy weights with his teeth. For 12 years he was with the Forepaugh circus and was a big attraction in their side

Hometown (Pa.) Banner. We are glad to learn that Mrs. Willets We are giad to learn that Mrs. Willets is able to be out again. It is nearly two months since she kicked at the cat and broke her kneecap against the door. Society has missed her very much.

Mr. Amos Dowel, the popular greeer, predicts a rise in New Orleans molasses this Winter, but says he shall continue to sell at the same old price, nevertheless. We wish there were more patricts. less. We wish there were more patriots like him in Hometown.

## But She'll Stick to the Old Beau.

New York Times.

Is it worth while to remind Miss Democracy that this is leap year, and that she is at liberty to disregard the solicitations of her veteran and illomened sultor, and make advances to a mo

## A Tonst to the Men.

A Toast to the Men.
(Dedicated to the Women.)
Detroit Free Press.
Here's to the men. Since Adam's time
They've aiways been the same;
Whenever anything goes wrong.
The woman is to blame.
From early moun to late at night.
The men fault-indeers are;
They blame us if they oversleep.
Or if they miss a car.
They blame us if, beneath the bed,
Their collar buttons roll;
They blame us if the fre is out
Or if there is no coal.
They blame us if they cut themselves
While shawing, and they swear
That we're to blame if they seed
To go upon a tear.

Here's to the men, the perfect men!
Who pever are at fault;
They blame us if they chance to get
The pepper for the sail.
They blame us if their business fails.
Or back a losing horse;
And when it rains on holidays
The fault is ours, of course.
They blame us when they fall in love,
And when they married get;
Allewise they blame us when they're sick
And when they fall in debt.
For everything that criescross goes
They say we are to blame;
But after all, here's to the men,
We love them just the same!

Defective Discipline, and Not Faulty Equipment, Mainly the Cause.

New York Times. It is a reproach that persons should be killed by scores and hundreds, for causes so preventable as defective discipline. Yet this is the greatest single cause of railway disasters in the United States. The recently published report of the Interstate Commerce Commission groups the 10 worst accidents for the last year, and not one of them is due to mechanical failure of apparatus Only in one was apparatus even indirectly responsible. Three cases remain unexplained, and in all the rest there was preventable blame on some part of the railway staff. The reasons assigned by the Commission are, for examples: "confusion of orders." "disregard of rules," "neglect of whistle signals," "failure to deliver orders, 'engineman's neglect of orders,' so on. New York and New Jersey and the District of Columbia are about the most open to reproach in this connec-tion, which is the more remarkable because they might have been looked for rather on the newer, single-track roads of Western States. In fact, the danger is greatest just where it should be the Of the 410 passengers killed last year

291 perished in the above 10 cases, where act of God or mere misadventure cannot be pleaded. Yet so far as we know, nobody has suffered anything more than inconvenience. They manage these things better even in Canada. They make accidents fewer in the Do-minion, for no other reason apparent-ly than that they make it more dis-agreeable for those who, with or without excuse, are connected with such regrettable incidents. When a Michi-ran Central train exploded dynamite in Canada the Judge declared that regligence of the railway in not specelly instructing the employes regard-ing such freight made his blood run cold. Under such a charge the jury saw its way to a conviction, under which a fine of \$25,000 was imposed. fused even to consider the employe's plea that he was overworked. He said would take measures to punish the company for overworking its staff, but he would punish the staff for allowing itself to be overworked, at the cost of human life. In a third case, the sam-Judge took similar exemplary meas ures. These cases raise the question whether the Judges cannot discipline railway staffs, if general managers cannot, and whether the riding public at large cannot promote such a result humbly acquiescing in miscar-

### MANY NEW MEN IN CONGRESS. Old Lenders Are Gone, But There Are Yet Some Well-known Veterans.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
The Sixtleth Congress contains the argest membership in the history of that body and has an unusually large injec-tion of new men. The Senate, which will soon contain 92 members, is larger than the House was for some years after the beginning of constitutional government, and it has lost many of its original char-acteristics. The Senators are ne longer "ambassadors from the States," no longer are men whose names are on every tongue. It would take an unusual-ly-well informed man some time to name one-third of the membership. The old leaders have almost entirely passed away. The veterans are now Allison, Aldrich, Hale, Frye, Culiom, Teller and Daniel, the two latter being Democrats. All the rest have taken their seats since 1890, and only 20 all told have served more

than ten years.

In the House the veterans are Cannon, Bingham, Payne and Dalzell, while Kelfer is back from Ohio after a long Kelfer is back from Ohio after a long absence. It is a rare distinction for a man to serve 30 years consecutively in the House, and in the last two years death and other causes have removed a number of the veterans, while there are more than 100 absolutely new men. It would be a hard task for any one to name 50 men who now have seats, and perhers the average person could not perhaps the average person could not mention a score. In these days there is less chance for personal distinction than formerly. The work is largely done in committees and the forensic debates are

## The "One-Dress" Sesson

Chicago Evening Post.

It is curious to note the influence of fashion upon the spread of so essentially an unfashionable thing as the recent cur-

rency stringency.

It was a "rich man's panic": therefore, it is now a sign of richness to be poor. Many a household which is abundantly able to keep its style of living on an exact level with the standard of last an exact level with the standard of last Winter is lopping off familiar luxuries, simply because the great social leaders have found it expedient to do so. They call it a "one-dress" season on Fifth avenue, and Fifth avenue's imitators are preparing to make a "hard-times party" as chic a form of entertainment as it was in Richmond during the Civi

War.

By and large the phenomenon is a beneficial feature of the situation. We have
learned that the pace must be eased off
a bit, and we can yield to the inevitable
far more easily if it is officially recognized as the fashionable thing to do.

### Is a Father at Eighty-Seven. New York Dispatch in Philadelpffia

North America At the age of 87, Jean Henri Thiry, of Long Island City, has just become the father of his sixth child, a gfri. the father of his sixth child, a girl. This is the fourth child Mr. Thiry has had by his second wife, whom he married in 1898. "A man who isn't his own physician at 40," said Mr. Thiry, "is either a fool or a corpse." He himself uses both tobacco and liquor, but not to excess. Mr. Thiry was born in Belgium, and came to this country in 1859. He is an authority on educational matters and founded in this tional matters, and founded in this country the system of public-schools savings banks, which now have deposits aggregating \$15,000,000.

## The Gifstrap Brothers made a welcom-

change in New Year editions in the form of a 48-page handbook, containing a com-prehensive review of Eugene and Lane County and the resources of the region. Its least merit is its handiness. Chicago Tribune

Alexander the Great was explaining to the reporters how the story orig-insted that he had wept because there were no more worlds for him to con-"That ridiculous yarn," he said, "was

started by a reactionary who happened to see me wiping a cinder out of my eye. But I've separated him from his job in the Treasury Department, all right, all right!" Feeling satisfied that he could leave the verdict to impartial history, he dis-missed the reporters with a wave of the imperial hand.

## King Oscar's Fancy Name.

London Spectator. It is interesting to remember that the name Oscar was bestowed by Napoleon on Bernadotte's son—the first
King Oscar—to whom he stood godfather, not for any Swedish associations, but because it was the name
of a heroic character in Macpherson's
"Ossian," a work which Napoleon continually studied

### SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE. Now that the Thaw case has been resumed, the women will resume reading the newspapers.

Almost the only crimes that a man may ommit with impunity in Oregon are nurder, bank wrecking and larceny of Government land.

To be impressed with a lady's stays in the surest evidence of bad form.

One of the crying needs of this town is a 9 o'clock curfew ordinance for rounders over 70.

All the fun is gone out of life when we find out the answer.

The man who signs himself "Doctor" on a hotel register usually practices divinity or horse.

When one is no longer young the best and at once the saddest memories he may cherish are kisses of children and tears

of mothers. Those who set themselves on pedestals while they are alive stand a poor show of having statues built in their honor when they are dead.

### Labor Troubles.

The following edifying ruminations were beaten out on an appreciative typewriter by a worried editorial writer who was trying to get up a screed on the overcrowding of tenements while a bore sat by and insisted on talking in a loud tone of volce:

"New York tenement-house problem! Tough proposition, old Miss Double-Keyboard. Especially so when some runner for a hot-air factory sits 'round and keeps talking about things that are of no interest to anyone but himself. can't very well get up and throw him out so the next best thing I can do is to hammer this out and make him believe I'm working like the devil \* \* \* I've been working on this for 15 minutes with him talking a blue streak to me and endeavoring to get me to answer. If I only had a dynamite bomb I'd be tempted to put it under his chair and if that wouldn't make him go away. The success of some people in making dam nuisances of themselves is so pronounced that it's a wonder to me they escape violent death as long as they do. At this moment he is making a move as though he intends to go. If he fails me now I shall certainly be driven to desperate measures. \* \* \* He has his hand on the doorknob-he goes h-II! He's back with another question. I must commit murder. I wen't submit to this torture. \* \* \* He sits down again! ! !-'-'-'-

Prudery is the caricature of innocence; nodesty its likeness.

Those who pluck the roses of Platonic friendship are often pricked by the thorns of love.

The length and breadth of the Second District Congressional fight seem to be T. T. Geer and W. R. Ellis.

### Virtue's Query.

Why don't they build a monument To the family man who has been sent Down to town on a marketing bee And remembers every order that went Along with him to the grocery?

The teacher should first learn and the preacher should first practice. For too many do not.

## Romance.

A swain In vain Did sigh And try To gain a lady's hand. Rival won, Follows a wedding grand.

Loser cried, Victor hied But laughs too soon. Swain accurat-Heart a-burst With sorrow drear And almost died.

In a year-Garlands sere-Love departs. Trouble starts, Quick divorce: Swaln makes jest, Laughs last And best.

## Pete the Barber, Monologist.

Chicago Evening Journal. Velcome, Mr. Chones. My, vot a heafy growt you has diss dime. You ain'd turning dem ouid, I hope me. Vot? Sure 1 vill gif you a goot haircut.

I am not mat mit you, Mr. Chopes Vitzkers is v'tzkers, und dose who vitigers is viziers, and dose who can stant for dem iss entootled to my sympathetics. Dit you notiss efer dot men mit luxurious vitakers iss to baltness inclinationed? Yess, dot iss so. Id appearances dot der beard pulls strength from der scaip avay. Consequentness, der hair gets loose in der socket, und sheds idseluf. Better I shafe you? No? Vell, sit a liddie higher in der chair up ville I shave your temples.

vile I shave your temples.

Micropes iss anodded ding vich you must guarding against. Dey fint lodgings in der hair of der vitzkers und wars hart to remofal. I haf seen some men mit vitzkers so full mit micropes as a streedcar strap. Bellef me-oxcuse me, Mr. Chones, I wass afrait I haf spoiled your vitzkers by shafting too far your cheek down. I wass so interested in vot you voss spliking dot I notissed der accidend nod. Nefer mint, I vill shafe you und nod chartch you. Yess, yess, you look hantsomer much more now. Tank you, Mr. Chones. Came again soon.

Chicago News.

I do not like the color of his eyes;
His features all, I think, need readjusting,
The way he cuts his hair I quite despice; It's most disgusting.

His frown I think is sinister; his smill is by degrees my peace of mind destre His usual expression sitrs my bile; it's most anneying.

His language I consider is too choice; It servers to my mind of affectation. I somehow, when I chance to hear his voice, Feel indignation. His sense of humor I don't say is dim. But on my nerves his anecdotes are grating. And any sort of a bon mot from him

I can't say I admire his tasts in dress— Conventional, no doubt, but that's no mat-He thinks that I am surly, too, I guess,
I nover flatter.
He may be just one of the nicest chaps;
You say it all depends on how you strike