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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, FEB. 10, 1907

LINCOLN.

When Lincoln's only term in Congress ended in 1849, Polk, who was then President, offered to appoint him Governo of Oregon. Lincoln declined. Had he accepted, the course of history would have been altered. In his robust and adventurous youth he had been fond of hunting, and this taste he could have gratified abundantly in the Oregon of that day. He might have led an areadian life, free, happy and healthful; but he would not have risen in the National sky as that "powerful Western whose beams guided a hemispher to freedom and made democracy the watchword of advancing civilization; for at his untimely death would the poet have sung a dirge for "the sweetest and wisest soul of all my days and nighte." Lincoln would have died unsung, for he would have died unknown; all the treasure of one of the divinest lives that has ever been out. There would have been mour ing at his death, for all who lived with Lincoln loved him; but there we have been no "pomp of inlooped flags with cities draped in black," no nation gathered as his funeral traversed the continent to weep for a loss beyond

Perhaps his refusal to become Governor of Oregon was the turning point in Lincoln's life. At any rate, it indicated his foreknowledge that he was born for great destinies and must reserve himself for them. He belonged not to a state; not indeed to a nation. For, though we call Lincoln the greatest of Americans, no geographical service was to mankind and his glory belonge to all nations and all time. He was supremely great, both in the cause he served and in the manner of his Sometimes Lincoln is compared with Lee; but those who see no difference between the magnitudes of historic figures are singularly blind. Lee's personal character may stand comparison with any man's who ever lived, he was patient as Lincoln, perhaps, and as gentle; but in those wider qualities which mark men as the choice of Providence for imperial destinies, which predestine them to direct the course of history, Lee lacked most where Lincoln was most abundantly

Lee devoted great qualities to a bad cause, Lincoln devoted immeasurably greater ones to the cause which in all ages has claimed the fealty of the demigods and martyrs, Lee fought and suffered that men might continue shaves, that the strong might forever plunder the weak and that injustice might prolong its world-old reign. Lincoln thought, waited, endured and died that intrenched wrong might perish and the everlasting laws of rightcousness might become the laws of human conduct. Lee falled, and the humun race, while it pays tribute to his personal character, rejoices in his fallare. Lincoln succeeded, and the world

is forever better for his success. In the manner of his service Lincoln was incomparably wise. He understood human nature, calculated chances plan of his ever falled in the long run. No man that he trusted ever betrayed neginning he compelled to admire him in the end. Those who would have thwarted him he won to inflexible loy-The source of his wisdom was his fathemiess sense of right and wrong. The key to his success was his unerring judgment of men and things. He read men as others read books. with deeper understanding. No unkindliness of circumstance could hide from him the supreme excellence of Grant and Sherman. All his Cabiwere his willing vassals, not merely from loyalty to the Union, but from existence until ove to their commander. The souls of men were not hidden from him. knew their secrets and divined their motives. When slander assailed Grant | short-sighted, both from the standpoint |

Generals and left them free because he comprehended them.

1.50 Than Lincoln no sales 2.50 genius has eyer lived; but here his abil-ity lay in understanding what other ity lay in understanding what other minds had conceived and in weaving their plans into a comprehensive whole HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps coil or currency are at the sender's risk Give postsfile address in full, including county and state. much as one who directed the powers It was in statesmanship that Lincoln showed his originality. Here his judgment worked alone and decided without lependence on others. His plans were vast, constructive and benevolent. Retributive justice had no place in his houghts. His mind looked toward res. guences, toration, not punishment. When he died the South lost its best and wisest friend. All the mistakes of reconstruction he had foreseen and guarded lived, dispassionate justice would have blacks. His death opened the way to wise beneficence, his plans for the construction of a new and better world died with him, and so far inferior to Kansas City, Mo.-Ricksecker Cigar Co. him were all his contemporaries that they could not even measure the greatness of his thoughts. The mistakes that he would have shunned they hastened to commit. So grievously did they err that we are still striving in vain to right the misfortunes which they brought upon the country. As his birthday recurs the Nation remembers Lincoln with a sense of measureless and irretrievable loss. We feel for him not merely the reverence which is due to the great, but that love which goes from the human heart to a friend, a

A WORD OF COUNSEL.

protector, a guide.

"Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him." This text from Proverbs is recalled to us by the case of a man. who seems to be named Ferguson. the tragedy, the details of which have Whether he is the Fergueon who served Mark Twain as a guide in "In-Ferguson is exceedingly innocent and, mother," and her part in the chameful so far as common sense goes, he is story be cited as an example of the very far abroad indeed. He has been gravest possible maifcasance in the watching the columns of The Oregonian, so he announces in an obscure publication which happens to full the testimony upon which this woman under our notice, and his vigilance has stands convicted of this grossest wrong been rewarded after several months by "Her wretched mother must not rethe discovery of two misprints, one of ceive anything," wrote Harry Thaw to the Biblical name Agur, the other of his lawyer, in directing the disposes of Gallio, which the printer turned into his property in the event of his death. Gallileo. makes gruesome merriment.

result of his observations is really a high compliment to this paper. A daily paper, which in the course of several months, presents such uniform accuracy that even a hostile critic can discover only two misprints, and those in names which everybody who knows anything is perfectly familiar with and can correct instantly and almost un consciously, has nothing to regret so far as accuracy is concerned. A person who knows little is always eager to display that little, lest it be supsed that he knows nothing at all. Doubtless Mr. Ferguson has been walting all his life to exhibit the fact that he knew the name Agur, and when the opportunity, occurred of course he

But it is not with these trifles that we wish to engage the reader's mind. t is with a circumstance of some in portance. This came Ferguson, it osing his silly remarks, gives reason to infer that he believes the acquain ance with names like Agur, Gallio Zephaniah and the like to edge of the Bible. This opinion is shared by many. Of the labors of cholans who have fruitfully studied the Bible and made it possible for ue to understand and appreciate this great literary monument of the Jews he knows nothing. He probably shuns all such knowledge as sinful. swathed, as in a mantle, by the ouper stitions and bigotries which he learned in hie boyhood from some person as vapld and ignorant as himself.

Thus mental and spiritual darknes is passed on from generation to gener ttion, fool confirming fool in his folly, and all of them mistaking blindness for insight. It is such men as these to whom the Scriptures refer in speaking of those who "are wise in their own concelt." Doubtless also they are meant in the text which says that when the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch. If we might venture a word of advice to Mr. Ferguson, it would be to read the papers for what they say, rather than to see how they spell, for all proofreaders are fallible; and to study the Scripfures for improvement of his own soul, which is greatly in need of it, and not to detect motes in the eye of his

EGGS.

production has not been nearly ade quate to the demands of our local market, while the egg conditions that have prevailed this year have been more tory of this city. This assertion applies both to the supply and the price while not since the middle of Novemdecline is now close at hand, as in and computed results unerringly. No February hens begin to lay without class"? On the contrary, are not such extra care or feeding. And just here is not take the trouble to make practical deavor that Abraham Lincoln, yards-are full of half-starved, blowsy, woman was not his own mother, appease their hunger; their roosts are ond wife of Thomas-Lincoln-All the great war Governors rain, and instead of being a profit to but imbued them with her own their owners they merely eke out an strength of character, nishing as much as an egg for the additional clog of an easygoing, good-

won the war, Lincoln emiled his smile is at once wasteful and unnecessary, of infinite patience and still trusted the Hens can be made to lay the year growing destinies of the hero. When around-not the same flock, but in Sherman laid before him the sketch of proper rotation, by intelligent feeding his march to the sea and the elayes of and care. They would well earn their routine shook their heads, Lincoln foresaw the outcome and bade him march. keepers, with eggs at 30 cents a dozen, A master of strategy, he held before a price that consumers would willingly his mind the complexities of conti-, pay in Winter. Farmers and farmers nental campaigns. He was great wives should in their own interests enough to know the greatness of his look into this matter. It will pay them,

"HER WRETCHED MOTHER." No one who has followed the evidence in the Thaw trial, sympathetically or curiously, albeit with a choking sensation inspired by disgust and inmate of the mother of Evelyn Nesbit. as expressed by Harry Thaw in the deed must be a woman who subjects her young daughter to the cunning of the professional roue, old in the tricks and wiles and arts of his trade, and abandons her to the inevitable conse-

There is no excuse for Stanford White-vile, loathsome whose boasted prey was inexperienced and helpless young girls; none for against. All the evils of suffrage in the Harry Thaw, an idler and a libertine who through murder sought to avenge possession of a primitive race were present to his mind as he thought out the future of the negroes. Had he smoothed the downward nathway of smoothed the downward pathway of dictated the status of the enfranchised her young daughter, "what tongue blacks. His death opened the way to greed and vengeance. Infinite in their made merchandise of the body and soul lived for a time upon the unholy increment

We are constrained in such a case to believe faat even Nature nods some-times when she should be wide awake and during a drowsy lapse permitted this weakling to become a mother-the mother of a daughter. Stanford White, has gone to his long account and at last sent there, and not untimely, by an avenging bullet; Harry Thaw may find his swift quietus when the time comes in the electrical chair, which a great ommonwealth has equipped and holds in readiness for criminals who upon due conviction of crime have forfelted the right to live; Evelyn Thaw will pass down and out of the witness chair from which the shameful story of her ebauched girlhood fell from her own lips, a dark shadow upon the shield of virtuous young womanhood. And the woman whose lax administration of her holy office laid the foundation of he is the Ferguson who been worked out in infamy and crime and spread upon the records nocents Abroad" is not certainly known, state's jurisprudence—it is sufficient but we infer that he is; because this that she be known as "that wretched me and told me to-go, and I went," is "Her wretched mother must not re-Over these Mr. Ferguson And as "her wretched mother," in the bitter suggestiveness of the term here He is evidently not aware that the used, will this woman pass through deserved opprobrium into dark oblivion.

"THE WHITE MAN'S WORLD."

Not long ago there came from Proessor Thomas, of the Ufliversity Chicago, the ponderous statement that women -- "modern women" -- and all embers of the black race are not fit to live except as inferior beings in the white man's world." A fitting preface this sapient statement, as far as it includes women, may be found in 'Paradise Lost," wherein Milton, moose and rendered misanthropic by the desertion of his wife (she was, by the way, not in any sense a "modern woman"), who found the companionship of the dictatorial recluse whom she had married insupportable, made Adam in shifting the burden of his weakness

Oh, why did God With spirits massuline, greate at lass This nevelty on earth, this fair defect of Nature, and not fill the world at once With men as angels, without feminine To generate mankind?

man who in this day and ag under the sanction of a modern institution of learning revamps the story of the mental inferiority, by nature, of voman, and places her in the cate gory with black men, is far behind the development of the times and might well, with his opinion, be remanded to the Miltonic age, wherein the "Fall of Man," as sung by the blind poet of the sixteenth century, was accepted as a fact of authentic history

The brainy women and the women of achievement who rise up on every hand o confute by their lives the theory of Professor Thomas must, of course disposed of in order for his declaration fixing the low mental status of woman to find an inch of standing room in the world of fact. This he proceeds to do and thinks his effort successful placing all able women in the "spordie and unusual class."

Heedless alike of the multitude of which this "class" is composed and of the standing in letters, in science, in philanthropy, in executive ability in industrial achievement to which very nany of its members have attained, this critic goes on to elaborate his hypothesis, regardless of its flimsy oundation, and unmindful of the fact For some years past the local egg that the record of woman's endeavor and accomplishment in every comnunity in the civilized world is a refutation of his statement,

Take, for a familiar example, Lucrestrenuous than ever before in the his- tia Garfield, mother of a President. A woman of intelligent, tireless industry, the simple chronicles of the neighborof eggs, 50 cents a dozen having been | hogd in which she lived attest the fact the retail price for some days past, that by her unaided effort she brought up to lives of honor and usefulness ber has the housekeeper been able to large family left to her sole care by the procure a dozen eggs in this market untimely death of her husband. Could for less than 40 and 45 cents. A sharp any man have done as much? Is this woman a specimen of a "sporadic women to be found in every commuthe rub. Farmers do not give the at- nity, rising grandly to meet one of the tention to the feeding and care of poul- common viciseliudes of life and distry that is necessary to keep up the charging intelligently, patiently and market supply of eggs during the Win- successfully the duties of both father ter months. They do not know how to and mother in caring for their chilmanage this business in order to se- dren? History tells us that it was cure, the best results, or knowing, will through a woman's self-sacrificing enapplication of this knowledge. Their through pinched and suffering boyhood yards—barnyards and often their door- to great and useful manhood, and that wind-tossed hens, eagerly seeking his foster-mother. Unassuming, faithevery scrap and grain that promises to ful, industrious, this woman-the secoften in places open to the wind and brought up his children by her thrift, Spring, without fur- throughout many tollsome years the He farmer's breakfast. The keeping of for-nothing husband. Is not this type poultry in this manner is lamentably of woman also to be found in every ommunity, and could any man accor

this duty so intelligently discharged?

The "modern woman," thanks to the der. development of the age that she has shared and of which she stands today an equal representative with modern man-even the modern "white man"-is not a clog upon the world of endeavor, but one of its strongest malnepringe, That "she got into the game" late is a conceded fact of history for which she herself was not responsible. But late start, has left its stamp upon the world, deep and lasting-the etamp, not of sex, an accident at best and a circumstance or condition of which man since neither had a voice in its ordering-but the stamp of earnest, intelligent endeavor and its resultant useful-

It is much wiser, much more creditable, for a man who assumes to be an interpreter of the signs and symbols of Nature and of growth, to accept this fact and rejoice in the blessings that it confers upon the race, than to assume that woman is a mistake of creatlog, made necessary by a Creator, so stinted in resources as not to be able-

To fill the world at once With men as angels, without feminine, Or find some other way To generate mankind.

A QUEER THEORY.

In that strange book, "The Toilers of the Sea," Victor Hugo puts forth a weird theory concerning the inhabitants of the atmosphere. He begins by speaking of jelly fishes, which are transparent and so nearly of the same density as sea-water that they are invisible until they have been cast ashore. Were there no shore to the sea, and no rocks where these frall mariners be cast away, we should perhaps know

The atmosphere, he proceeds to remark, has no shore; neither are there any rocks or mountain peaks which protrude above it. The air, in fact extends several miles above the loftlest summits of the earth. Hence, suppos ing that there were affort in the atosphere beings related to the air as felly fish are to water, we might poesibly never know anything about them. Being transparent, they could not be seen. Being agile, they could avoid contact with obstacles. Perhaps the atmosphere is thickly populated with

beings of this sort. A very curious short story published some years ago pursues the same train of fancy. A learned professor got wind some way of these aerial beinge and devised a trap to catch them. His experiments were carried out in the wilds of Florida, with a tragic end which deprived science of most of the benefit of his learned labore. He caught one of the beings, who turned out to be a female of extraordinary beauty, and the final result was that the trapper himself was trapped and haled away to the upper regions.

If these beings exist, their interferice with human affairs may account for some of those extraordinary occurrences which puzzle the curious. Why may they not become visible when light refracted through them at a certain angle and present the aspect of ghosts! Granting this hypothesis, ghost stories lose their incredibility. Those mysterious sudden appearances of living beings which are so well attested and so inexplicable would also be accounted for, as well as some or all of the phenomena of telepathy.

Perhaps these material but invisible inhabitants of the air condescend to Perhaps they rap on tables at spiritualistic meetings; perhaps they write on slates at seances. Victor Hugo's spec ulation may be nothing more than the reverie of a poet; but at the same time it may be one of those visions which are prophetic of great realities. Were it would seem to offer an inviting field for the ingenuity and diligence of scientists.

STATE CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION. Missouri, on the alert for conditions

that will accrue to her profit, is about to adopt the South Carolina plan of ecuring a due propertion of immigration of the clase that will add by instands barefaced before the world and telligent industry to her prosperity. Of the vast number or immigrants now pouring into the United States, some re much more destrable as citizens than others. The plan le to pick and coose among these, not when they land in our home ports, but when they embark at European ports. To this end the Legislature, now sitting at Jeffer eon City, is asked to appropriate \$50,000 to maintain agents in the latter ports to select the right kind of immigrants and direct them to Missouri as their objective point.

South Carolina has found this plan a profitable one, in that it has assured to the state the "pick" of many shiploads men from over the sea, who, with their families, come to the United States seeking homes. Aside from these agents of South Carolina and the agents of the steamship companies there are now no selecting or distributing agencies to pass upon or fix the destination of more than 1,000,000 foreigners yearly seeking our shores. The only "selection" made by the latter agents consists in safeguarding their ompanies from the expense of ping, and the certain reshipping, of dis eased and other dependent persons who would not be allowed to land. All the able-bodied men and women who are brought across the sea are dumped into Atlantic ports, at or near which about 90 per cent of them remain. The human flood is allowed practically to take its own course, without any intelligent attempt to guide it. It is held that the results of its movement would be more satisfactory were the states to take charge of the matter severally, each looking to its own especial intereste; if a mining state, to placing a sturdy, industrious mining class; if an agricultural state, of an agricultural class, etc.

In the view of the St. Paul Pionee Press, Congress might well relegate to the states the entire subject of immigration, using Federal authority only to enforce at the port of entry the exclusion of all immigrants not coming to this country under the authority of guidance of some state agency. Con-

tinuing, the journal quoted says: tinuing, the journal quoted says:

This plant would apparently solve at once all the perplexities in which Congress finds itself involved when it attempts to deal with the immigration problem. It would obviate the necessity of any Federal discrimination between nationalities. No forcism government, certainly could object to the exercise by a state of the right of selection in choosing those individually invited to enter the state's family. And a general exclusion act, applying to all nationalities except the above, would wound the pride of neither Chinaman nor Japanese. Hungarian, Italian or Russian. Every one of them would stand on precisely the same level as the German, the Briton, Frenchman or Scandinavian.

The plan certainly has features that

The plan certainly has features that

during those Western campaigns which of the producer and the consumer. It plish succeedfully this task so bravely commend it to consideration as vastly superior to the unguided flow of animated matter across our Eastern bor-

> The annual meeting of the American Forestry Association, held in Washington recently, was, as stated by the secretary, a celebration of the most notable year in the expansion of the forestry movement. The year 1906 was conspicuous in strengthening forest education, the specific purpose of the her achievement, notwithstanding this association. Twenty-seven hundred new members were added to the roll during the year. The need of forest preservation and extension was brought out strongly by Secretary Wilson, of the need not boast nor woman apologize, National Department of Agriculture. iance of the past, and said that the scarcity of wood was beginning to be felt throughout the country. It was upon the showing of Secretary Wilson, confirmed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale and other speakers of prominence in National affairs, that the aesociation voted to recommend to Congress the oan to the Forest Service of \$5,000,000 as a working capital for the development of the forest reserves. This loan was also recommended by President Roosevelt in a recent message. Congress was further urged to repeal the timber and stone act, so long a source of fraud and loss to the Government, and to substitute therefor legislation providing that land more valuable for limber than for any other purpose shall be withdrawn from entry of any kind. The present time, when all the country is staring with wide-open eyes at the disclosures in land frauds and when wood for fuel is almost unprocurable, is a propitious one for urging these protective measures.

> > Senator's Sichel's bill for a uniform nsurance policy, passed by the Senate on Friday, is a measure that has much o commend it, and it should page the House without difficulty. It places no unreasonable burden upon insurance companies but gives a contract of insurance a definite and uniform charac-While it does not prevent the use of other forms of policies, it requires that variations from the standard form shall be printed in type of double size. thus calling the attention of the insurer to any unusual provisions in his contract. The great majority of insurers know very little about the terms of insurance policies. They pay the rate and take the policy the company gives them. A standard form of policy has been adopted in New York and other states and should be adopted here. As chairman of the Senate committee on Insurance, Senator Sichel occupies an important position at this particular time. The attention he is giving to insurance legislation shows that President Haines made no mistake in selecting him for that place.

The tale told by Evelyn Thaw has u it the elements of tragedy at once pitiful and revolting. Whatever may be the verdict of the jury in the case, the verdict of public decency, rendered Impromptu when Stanford White propped before the smoking pistel of Harry Thaw and did not rise again; has been emphasized by the story of the young woman whom, almost in childhood, this pompoue, self-sufficient moral leper debauched. That verdict was: "He deserved to be shot."

Hon, David Smith, whose death occurred at his home in Forest Grove February 8, was known to the pioneers of two counties as a resident and neighbor, and to the state in a past era as a legislator. He lived in Yamhill County twenty years on a farm lying north of McMinnville; for the past quarter of a century or more he had resided in Forest Grove. He left as a heritage to the state the record of a long life of probity, hospitality and good citizenship.

A 14-year-old Lebanon boy, just sent to the Reform School at the request of his mother for incorrigibility, says his parents separated when he was a mere baby, and his mother remarried, the second husband later being sent to San Quentin for train-robbery. In the case of the boy the cause is probably environment, which is not one of the evils to be overcome by Dr. Owens-Adair'e measure.

President Harris, of Northwestern it isn't a first-rate idea to advertise the merits of his university before the General Education Board by jumping all over the \$32,000,000 Rockefelle, gift therwise the Large Fat Offer to Buy the Public Esteem.

Local option suffered an easy deathto 15-in the Idaho House Friday. Yet Idaho is a state where women cast a large vote. There may be truth in the contention of leading women suf-fragists of Oregon that their "party" is not wholly owned by "vinegary old-maid prohibitionists."

the White House the San Francisco delegation is disposed now to enlarge the world's boundaries, which have heretofore been fixed at San Francisco Bay on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west

Burglars have made it impossible for Councilman Kellaher to open his safe, This is unfortunate, for Councilman Kellaher is one of the kind that has scruples about accepting the hospitalities of any one cise's safe.

The Solid Nine will provide its own otes in its great combination candidacy for Mayor, and the public will provide the necessary fourteen. Figure it out for yourself. The reporters might easily be able

to persuade the public that Mrs. Thaw is the most beautiful woman in the A high record of 725 private pension bills in the House Friday is or

Councilman Shepherd intimates that his announcement of his candidacy for Mayor is a joke. Well, it's a good one.

boost toward publishing the entire list.

If the rest of it is to be like yesterwe move to amend the calendar and add a few more days to February. The whistle of the locomotive sounds

cheerful note to dwellers along the

line after a tie-up of a week. "Salome" is to reappear in the name of a new ten-for-a-quarter cigar. Is it as bad as that?

What is the sympathetic tie between gambling and tobacco?

COMMENT ON CURRENT OREGON TOPICS

Two Weeks' Hard and Rapid Work Before the Oregon Legislature-Bad Practices in Introduction of Bills-Putting a Democratic Governor in a Hole-The Troublesome Problem of the Normal Schools.

truth of the assertion frequently He compared the limited quantity of them, and have the work well in hand, to favor the one. so that in the remaining two weeks of the session the bills pending should T IS possible, perhaps, for a Republi-receive due attention and the session can Legislature to put a Democratic of time. The ways and means commitwork this week and new. The memture of the bills before them. This o keep a quorum present for the transnction of business.

> thors of bills prepare them in duplicate be would have made a host of pense of printing but crowding the few who think he could have, Printer with work, so that many of the bills are delayed. This practice has the present Legislature shows no debeen criticised by some as a growing sire or intention to try to put the evil. By others it is defended as a means of facilitating the work of committees. It certainly encumbers the calendars, leads to some confusion and wastes time in reading and referring bills. The argument in defense of the practice is that by introducing the same bill in each house, a road bill, for hands of the proper committees in each house early in the session, and is under consideration, without waiting for it to go from one house to the other. If road bill were introduced in the Sen ate only, it would go through the hands of the Schate committee on roads, and, after it had been reported and passed. t would go to the House, be, read twice and then sent to the House committee on roads, there to be considered again, By introducing it in both houses, it gets to the committee in each house about the same time, and, when the bill goes from one house to the other. it has in reality been before the committee, and there need be no delay in

acting upon it.

THE same end could be attained. however, by holding joint meetings of similar committees from the two houses. Such meetings are now held by some of the more important committees, such as ways and means, irrigation banking rallroads and assess not correspond and there the Senate has but 32. If the two houses meetings of the committees, giving attention to the same subjects, there would be a better understanding of what each house has before it. what sort of bills each house may expect to receive from the officer. But while this plan would facilitate work, it would probably discourage the sifting out process, which has no small value in a Legislature. Bills considere. in joint session would receive favorable reports in each house more frequently han would bills considered by com mittees in each house separately. A committee of the house in which a bill originates is more likely to look upon it with favor than is a commit tee of the other house. The author of a bill very frequently has it referred to a committee of which he is a member, and, out of courtesy to him, a joint committee would report a bill favorably when it would be given more critical consideration and he reported unfavorably if consideerd the second time by a committee of which the author was not a member. There is little doubt, however, that uniformity in the organization of committees, and dis continuance of the practice of introducing the same bill in each house, would save some expense and haster the work of the Legislature. A S THE Legislature gets down to the real work of passing bills, there is

a very noticeable increase in the atten tion members are giving to the probable attitude of the Democratic Governor upon the important measures that are under consideration. It is frequently remarked that the Governor will lose no opportunity to make what the Republican members call a "grandstand play," and it is plainly evident that the Republicans stand much in fear of these "plays. Chamberlain's ability to write a veto nessage that is likely to be popular is well recognized, and the members are taking the Governor into consideration at nearly every step. They realize that the Governor will have the last "say" on enactment of a law, and that his veto, if exercised, will bring into prominence any error the Legislature may have committed, and bring credit to the Governor Probably none of the members would acknowledge being influenced in their course by the possible action of the Governor yet it is noticeable that "what the Governor will do" is a very common subject of comment when Republican legislators get their heads together in informal con-

The Governor has, for example, given particular attention during his administration to eradication of the evils in the administration of the land affairs of th state. He has made known his attitude toward land sales procured by fraud. If, then, the Legislature should pass a bill favorable to the land-grabbers, there can e no doubt about the action the Governor would take, and the Republican Leg-

HERE can be no doubt of the | islature would find that he had put it "in made that this session of the Leg- of general public interest the Governor islature is attending to business more has an opportunity to place the Legisladiligently than any of its predeces- ture in a had light if it makes a missors in recent years. While it has not take, and no one doubts that he will do taken final action on as many bills as so when occasion offers. He has several some Legislatures in the same length advantages, chief among which is the of time, yet the members have given fact that in a contest between one man lose attention to the business before and 50 public sympathy is pretty likely

close with little left undone for want Governor "in a hole," but none seem to have done it thus far. A Republican ees have their work farther advanced Legislature put Governor T. T. Geer in than usual, and the railroads and as- such a position in 1901, when it passed a sessment and taxation committees have Portland charter bill. One faction of the passed upon practically all the im- party demanded the veto of the bill and portant measures before them. A few the other that it be permitted to become a vening sessions will enable the Legis- law. The fight was bitter, and the Govlature to perform a large amount of ernor could not act without making uncompromising enemies of one side or the bers have been in regular attendance other. His veto of that measure was and are generally familiar with the na- probably enough to defeat him, and permitting the bill to become a law might ession differs from many that have have had as disastrous effects. The Legpreceded it in that there has been no islature "put him in a hole." The Legneed for "call of the House" in order | islature of 1906 came within one vote of placing Governor Chamberlain in as difficult a position when it had under consideration the proposed amendment to the A PRACTICE which has been grow-ing in recent years and which has passed and put up to the Governor the been more pronounced at this session whole state would have been divided into of the Legislature than ever before, is | two factions, one demanding that he veto that of introducing the same bill in the bill and the other that he permit it to each house. In many instances the au- become a law. Whatever course he took and have them introduced simultan-equally in each house. They go to the litically as long as he ran for office in Printer as two separate bills, though Oregon. Possibly he would have been exactly alike, and must be printed able to pull himself out of that sort of twice, thus not only increasing the ex- a hole without being hurt, but there are

Governor in a position where he will be compelled to kill himself off politically. Perhaps it could be done if the Legislature were organized under a leader when it would follow in a big game of polities, but there is no indication of such a situation. Though the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, there is very example, the measure is placed in the Bitle observance of party lines in any of the voting. There is no one leader who can or does map out a programme which the others will follow. Neither party lines nor factional lines are to be seen when there is a division in the voting upon bills. Neither the Haines forces nor the Hodson forces in the Senate, or the Davey people or the Vawter people in the House, as they were known at the time of the organization, hang together on any question of legislation. Republicans and Democrats mix their votes on nearly every question upon which there is a controversy. It is probably fortunate for legislation that this is so, but this situation makes it practically certain that this Legislature will not make any concerted effort to shatter the political hopes of the Democratic Governor, who is generally credited with an ambition to receive popular endorsement in 1908 for the United States Senatorship.

THE only suggestion that has been made this session of a possible ment and taxation. Judiclary and re- trap for the Covernor is in connection vision of laws committees of the two with the normal school question. The houses seldom hold joint sessions. The Governor recommended that two of the House and Senate committees on ways normals be discontinued. It has been and means always meet jointly. The remarked that the Legislature hight difficulty in the way of joint sessions pass four separate appropriation bills, is that the lists of committees in the one for each normal, and leave the Govrnor to veto two of them is not uniformity in referring bills. ting upon him the duty of choosing the House has 42 committees, while and insuring him the entity of the could agree upon a uniform list of that would be left without funds. This committees, and then arrange joint plan would be of doubtful effect, however, for discontinuance of the appropriation for two years would not abolish the schools, and, taking this view of it, the Governor might file all the bills, regretting that the Legislature had falled to perform its duty of putting two of them out of business. He would thus make friends in each of the normal school localities, and the people generally would not censure him for refusing to veto bills when such action would not decide the real question in Issue. The normal school question, vexatious as it is, seems to afford little opportunity of making trouble for the Governor.

THE present week in the Legislature will be an interesting one from the viewpoint of the spectator in the gallery. The Normal School bills will b also will appropriation bills, the railroad ommission bill, the direct primary bills, the irrigation code and many other measures of popular interest. The formal and rather uninteresting first and second reading of bills is pretty much a thing of the past, and from this time on there will be more debate upon bills upon their merits. The legislature has a habit of placing important measures on the calndar as special orders for 10 o'clock in the morning or 2 in the afternoon, It would be much more pleasing to the gallery if the special orders were set down for evening sessions, so that visitors would not need to neglect their business affairs in order to attend the sessions and hear the debates. With a railroad ommission bill announced for consideration at 8 o'clock in the evening, the orators in either house would be sure of a large and grateful audience.

If Pa Was Runnin' Things. Chicago Record-Herald.

If pa was runnin' things you'd see some

If pa was runnin' things you'd see some changes pretty quick;
The bills would not come in so fast and pay days would be thick;
He'd make the yellow journals all let up on Harry Thaw,
And stop their printin' pictures of his sister, wife and ma,
And if another Swettenham insulted us,
'l-jings,
We'd blow him into kingdom come, if pa was runnin' things.

We'd have the Panama Canal all finished we'd have the ranking canal and the by July.

And every trust would get upset—ges whis. the fur would fly!

He'd use the big sick on the folks that try to steal our trade.

And make the Standard Oil give back the millions that it's made:

We'd lock up Leopold and all the other wicked kings

And wipe off Russia from the map, if pawas runnin' things.

We'd throw the milkmen all in jall for spreading fever germs.

And when the rich were guilty they would get the longest terms:

Tem Platt would have to quit right off and never more be known. And next time Canada samed back we'd take It for our own;
The fitings we buy would all be cheap:
pretty soon the wings.
Would sprout on ma and me, I guess, if pa was runnin' things.