

WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN

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ENTERPRISE OREGON

King Edward's income is \$5,000,000 a year. A royal flush.

Do the wives of the night riders sit up and wait for them?

People in Germany should carry umbrellas. It seems to be raining balloons over there.

A man while trying new boots on in a store fell and broke his leg. Must have been a pretty slippery customer.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, including the medical expert who advises women to learn to smoke.

How in the world could we ever return the compliment in proper form if Japan were to send her fleet over here?

There is one advantage in looking for the north pole. In the face of the gravest danger one can always keep cool.

The Kaiser declares the British are ungrateful. Does the Kaiser know any nation whose besetting sin is gratitude?

The French premier says that the Duke of the Abruzzi will honor himself by taking an American bride. That's the way to talk.

"We should move according to curves," states a Los Angeles physician. When avoiding an automobile, however, it is well to flee in a straight line.

The autumn bonfire smells better than the spring bonfire, but nobody likes it better. The spring bonfire carries with it a suggestion of resurrection and hope.

John D. Rockefeller says he despises the man whose only desire is to get money, money, money and more money. John D. has been fighting for years to keep the people from paying him so much for his oil.

Mr. Rockefeller says that he was first attracted to Mr. Archbold by seeing his name on a hotel register written thus: "John D. Archbold, \$4 a Bbl." Mr. Archbold's barrel is worth a dollar or two more than that today.

A Philadelphia heiress alleges that she went through a mock marriage with an American for the purpose of keeping her parents from purchasing a foreigner with a title for her. We can hardly believe her story is true, because it is reported that her mother has forgiven her.

President Garfield's son has succeeded Mark Hopkins' son as president of Williams College. It was Garfield who said that "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other is a college." Dr. Harry Garfield began at the right end of the log and is now worthy to hold his seat on the wise end of it.

The special commission which the president appointed to investigate the conditions of farm life has adopted the simple and straightforward plan of asking the farmers themselves what the matter is. Three hundred thousand farmers will receive a list of questions which will enable them to state all their grievances. That in itself is something for human nature loves to "kick."

What chance has a young man to rise in the employment of a large corporation? Is a question frequently asked. Of course it depends largely on the young man; but according to a statement recently sent out by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 67 of the 85 principal officers of the company started at the bottom and worked up. A fact like this is worthy many volumes of theorizing on the subject.

The present newspaper policy of keeping the public posted on the acts of evil doers has come about because it has been in the interest of society. There are a lot of persons who think that the world is much worse than it used to be, because there is so much more criminal news reported, forgetting that they did not formerly know what was going on and were sublimely blissful in their ignorance. The publication of crime is not only a deterrent to law-breaking, but it is a constant warning to citizens to be on the outlook. Burglars and thieves do not like to have their business advertised.

Julia Fletcher Carney, author of the poem, "Little Drops of Water," is dead. How many men and women of the present generation who know the verses by heart could have named the author? The popularity of the poem probably outran every dream of the New England school-teacher when she wrote it. "Little Drops of Water" has or certainly had a place in every first reader, and in most of the Sunday school song books. It is known all over the English-speaking world, and it has been translated into many foreign tongues. It is hard to analyze it and to discover just what it is that gave it its amazing popularity. Its simplicity won a recognition for it denied to thousands of more ambitious poems. Mrs. Carney, then Miss Fletcher, wrote "Little Drops of Water" sixty-three years ago. It has had a long lease of life and it will live for years to come. It has a place

with Phoebe Cary's "One Sweetly Solenn Thought," and with other hymns that have struck a sympathetic note in the hearts of the people.

A prominent lumberman who has expressed his views to members of a congressional committee appears to think that there is an unnecessary scare over the destruction of timber. He speaks of prophecies of annihilation that were made years ago and that have not been fulfilled, says that the greatest danger is not from cutting but from forest fires, and gives assurances as to the future by declaring that there is an immense stock of timber in the far West. Against his feeling of confidence and unconcern we may set the estimates and opinions recorded in a recent publication issued by the government. It says that we are now cutting timber at the rate of 500 feet board measure a year for every man, woman and child in the country, whereas in Europe they use only 60 board feet. "At this rate in less than thirty years all our remaining virgin timber will be cut. Meantime the forests which have been cut over are generally in a bad way for want of care; they will produce only inferior second growth. We are clearly over the verge of a timber famine." The opinion does not settle the question, and the estimates vary greatly, but there are convincing signs of the need of conservation. The public has conclusive evidence of a depletion of the supply in the very marked advance of prices. Within a short period builders' estimates on frame buildings increased by 50 per cent, and the cost of materials was an important factor in the only cause. In that inexhaustible West to which the lumberman refers there are thousands of denuded acres where there were once splendid forests. Part of the timber, it is true, has been wisely used, but there has been much waste and no conservation. The land is deserted and shunned and held of no value. Fire, of course, is an awful scourge, but while we are on the subject of waste let us turn again to the brief for the government: "Present wastes in lumber production are enormous. Take the case of yellow pine, which now heads the list in the volume of annual cut. In 1907 it is estimated that only one-half of all the yellow pine cut during the season was used, and that the other half, amounting to 8,000,000 cords, was wasted. Such waste is typical." The waste can be prevented where intelligent care is used, and the experience of other countries proves that forest land which is practically abandoned can be made to produce.

ANTI-HORSE THIEF CLUBS.

New Social Organization in Kansas with Protective Feature Retained. The thief who in the early days in Kansas stole a horse took away the farmer's most valuable possession, says the Kansas City Star. Horse stealing came to be an offense punished by hanging. Farmers throughout the State organized themselves for protection. That was the beginning of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

In late years the A. H. T. A. has become almost a social lodge, but the protective feature has not disappeared. Last year two bank robbers broke open a safe in Osawatimie. The alarm was spread after they were a few miles out of town and the A. H. T. A. made telephone wires warm in every direction. Farmers with shotguns patrolled all the roads. The thieves were captured before they had gone five miles.

Two weeks ago, Osawatimie, Kan., which has a population of about 3,500, held an anti-horse thief picnic. More than 6,000 persons attended. A parade of horsemen in double file on the way to the picnic grounds was ten blocks long. First came the band, then a squadron of young women in cowboy hats followed.

A small boy led a horse on which was a dummy with a noose around its neck. Except for that the event was as social as Kansas spirit could make it. Lodges from Miami, Franklin and Lun counties took part.

Other Cities Spoil Waiters.

"It really is surprising how careless a waiter becomes when he leaves New York," said a leading hotel man in the Belmont to a New York Herald reporter. "I had occasion to visit one or two important western cities this month and there saw several head waiters whom I had known as excellent men in New York. They had come from Paris thoroughly trained and understood the niceties of perfect service, perfect dining-room discipline and the correct appearance and bearing a waiter should have."

"In the leading hotel of a large city in the middle west, not best to name, I found the head waiter seated in the corner, scribbling when I entered the dining-room. He did not move, but attracted the attention of a waiter and jerked his thumb over in my direction. I then noticed that the waiters were lounging about some of them with shoes untied, others with trousers turned up and some with hands in their coat pockets."

"For personal amusement I sent my card to the head waiter and there was instant change in the whole room. He explained that the city was very democratic. No wonder that hotel men from Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, and elsewhere call New York hotel men 'cranks' and overbearing. If we were not this would not be the leading hotel center of America."

There are a good many things a man would like to buy a dime's worth of, but can't get without taking the whole box.

Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

AUTOMOBILE REGULATION.

ALTHOUGH many automobilists look upon being convicted of violating the speed laws as more or less a joke, nevertheless, if they fully realized the real seriousness of a criminal record against their names, possibly there would be fewer violations of the law in this respect. To be convicted of operating an automobile faster than the law allows means that the person convicted possesses a criminal record. Of course, his record of criminal conduct does not, ordinarily speaking, stamp him as a person not fit to associate with others; nevertheless, circumstances may easily arise in the future where it would be of value to him to be able to say that he had never been convicted of any crime. For example, if he should ever be put on the witness stand to testify in a civil suit, either as a party to or a witness, he may be asked if he was ever convicted of any crime. If he had ever been convicted of over-speeding, he would be compelled to answer the question under oath in the affirmative, and his reply could be used to impeach his testimony as a witness. The jury may discredit his evidence, and upon argument of counsel the conviction against him may be used. It is the ambition of every true-minded American citizen to have a clean and clear record, especially free from criminal conduct. To violate the automobile law constitutes a misdemeanor, a crime, and having been convicted of violating the law, the offender has a criminal record.—The Korseless Age.

WHAT MAKES A NAVY.

WHILE the maritime nations of the earth are striving for the mastery of the seas through the building of gigantic vessels, we may content ourselves with the thought that here we have the men and the spirit that makes for victories. Sincerely it is to be hoped that it will be long ere we shall be called upon to test our prowess against these latest developments in naval architecture, but if the time does come we can comfort ourselves with the reflection that a gathering of ships does not make a navy—now, as always, it is the man behind the gun.—Washington Herald.

WOMEN'S ABOMINABLE HATS.

IT is time to say another word or two about the shockingly ugly and offensive hats of the supposedly well-dressed women. The fall hats are worse than ever. They have greatly increased the pains and penalties of metropolitan life, as they not only offend the vision, but they interfere with "personal liberty." When the woman who wears one of the in-croyable hats to the theater, and reluctantly removes it as the curtain is rising, she places it on her lap, but it covers also the laps of the persons on each side of her. If one of these happens to be a solitary man, and there

is another woman with the same kind of a hat on the other side of him, he soon feels that he might as well have been born a turtle.

The hats are not handsome; their shapes are abominable, especially those of the inverted football form. No woman looks well in one. In fact, they lend the effect of immodesty, if not indecency, to the most innocent countenance. In order to set them off properly the wearer must stick huge quantities of false hair on her poll. The most unsophisticated man knows that the hair is false and dislikes the effect. Why do supposedly self-respecting, well-bred women so disgrace themselves, offend the artistic eye, and make nuisances of themselves in public places?—New York Times.

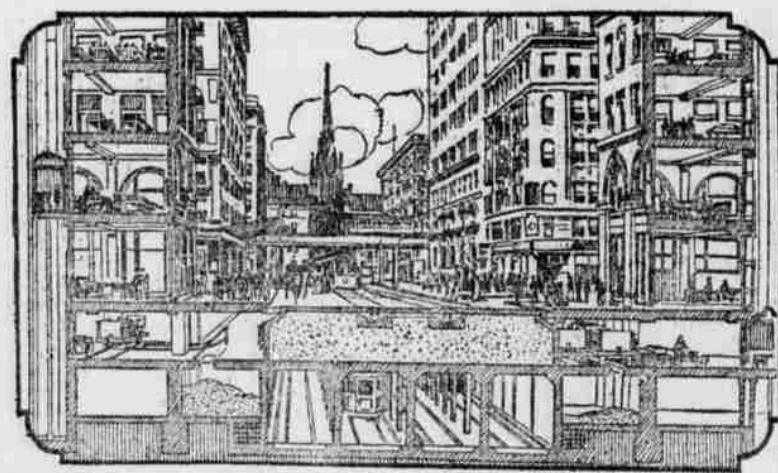
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE general report on railway accidents in the United Kingdom for the year 1907 has been published as a bluebook. In all, 1,117 persons were killed and 8,811 injured by accidents due to the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles, as against the average for the previous ten years of 1,160 and 6,765, respectively. The outstanding feature of the report is the great increase in non-fatal injuries, which has mainly occurred in the cases of accidents to railway servants. This state of affairs is, however, in great measure due to the more regular reporting of non-fatal accidents to railway servants, enforced by the Board of Trade of December, 1906, in which a more comprehensive definition of disablement has been adopted. It is also noted that the number of railway servants has increased by 40,000 between 1904 and 1907, and that a considerable number of accidents occurring in goods sheds and warehouses previously returned as factory accidents have been included in the Board of Trade returns for the last year.—London Spectator.

PAY TEACHERS BETTER.

THE scarcity of teachers—of women teachers—is but the further working of the influence which sent men out of this profession. For women, too, are finding greater rewards in business life. We know of women teachers who have, in the summer vacation, equaled their salaries by taking up a business venture temporarily. Such experience means a surrender of teaching to-morrow. Moreover, the preparation for teaching runs through three years at least—to take out training school requirements. And then the salary is \$40 for ten months. Whereas the stenographer, after six months' study or less, can command \$40 for twelve months, and in three years, if she has merit, has out-topped the highest salary schedule of the local teacher. If the cities intend to maintain a school system which shall serve, the people must pay the teachers salaries somewhat similar to those commanded in the business world.—St. Paul Dispatch.

PLANNING FREIGHT SUBWAY.



NEW FREIGHT SUBWAY RUN UNDER THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK.

At a cost of \$100,000,000 another stupendous subway system is to be constructed under the teeming streets of New York. The subway will be constructed along the East and North rivers, from the Battery to 69th street, and with cross-town lines. In addition to the main subway station there will be branch lines running beneath the sidewalks in the downtown sections. Merchants can load their goods on the freight cars that will run through connections with their basement floors. It will then be possible for a Broadway merchant to ship a box of merchandise from the basement of his establishment to any point in the world.

The new freight subways will have connections with all of the railroads, and incoming freight will be distributed under the sidewalks direct to the merchants' basement. It is proposed to use ten-ton cars in the new bore, and the motive power will be electricity.

WHY HE WROTE HOME.

Although Harold Moody could not be said to be making his fortune in the city, he was at least earning his living. During the first few weeks or so his letters home, while frequent enough, did not show any traces of longing to be back. Now, nearly half a year later, he wrote much more often, and through the fortnight before Christmas the postman brought to his mother or father almost daily an envelope addressed in his clear hand.

"I wonder why Harold writes so often now?" said his mother one evening to her husband, who was rereading the last letter from their son.

"Lonely, I guess."

"I shouldn't think he'd be lonely," said the woman. "To be sure, he doesn't know more than one or two people besides Cousin Agatha, but he's so busy during the day in the office, and likes to read so well in the evenings that I don't see where he has the time to be lonely."

Her husband looked up at last from the letter, folded it carefully, and placed it in the envelope which he thrust back into his breast pocket.

"Let's figure it out, Dorothy," he said. "I've been there, you know, and

I can tell just about how he spends his time.

"He's a shy boy, and a good one. I know, so there's lots of idle 'amusements,' as they're called, which he doesn't go near."

"First thing in the morning he wakes up. There isn't anybody to wake him except an alarm clock—remember his letter about how it went off too early? Then he has to get his breakfast at a restaurant, alone—there isn't any boarding house that's any good, he says. Of course he reads the paper while he's eating, but a paper isn't much for real company."

"At the office he says good morning to half a dozen people, but most of the daytime he works alone. Did you ever stop to think that women talk or sing a lot while they work? I don't suppose they do in offices, come to think of it. No, of course not."

"Well, he's alone all day. Sits or walks in the park after lunch, he says, and gets some fresh air. Takes a walk after office, and gets dinner somewhere or other."

"There's a young man who rooms across the hall from him that he eats with sometimes, when he can get off early enough. After dinner he can read, or go to the theater, or go to a concert, or go for another walk—"

Mr. Moody paused and stole a glance at his wife. She was sewing furiously.

"Or he can go and call on Cousin Agatha, if she's in," he added. "At least, that's the way he's spending his time if he's like me. No wonder he writes."

"I'm so sorry I made fun—" began Mrs. Moody.

"Bless you," said her husband. "I was putting it just the hardest way. It's bound to be like that for a while—maybe a year. But it's good for him—as it was for me. I kind of guess that, as long as it was best for him to go to the city, he'll come out all right. Then there's that young man that lives across the hall, you know. He may multiply suddenly. It's a way friends have."

Army's New Marching Shoe.

The new marching shoe for the army has been manufactured and is to be tried at one of the Western posts where there is a large force of troops, the members of the military command representing naturally a variety of shapes and sizes of feet. By this means it will be possible to ascertain whether the different sizes of the new army shoe will meet all the demands likely to be made upon it by those of the military service. Great care has been taken in the development of this new marching shoe, which is of the russet type, with a top not so high as that of the old marching shoe. There are fewer lacing holes, and these are of a size which will easily admit of lacing. The shoe is made on a last which gives the greatest freedom for the foot, being of square toe and of a shape which has, by inquiry, been found to represent the greatest comfort to the wearer in walking. There has been much criticism of the army marching shoe, especially from those on duty in the Philippines, where there is a good deal of walking to be done, and some of the marching is over the roughest country. The changes which have been made embody the suggestions which have come to the war department from various sources, and it is believed that the objections which have been made have been completely obviated.

Her Name.

One needs patience to succeed as a teacher of the young, as this brief dialogue in one of our elementary schools may show:

Scholar—I've left home now, ma'am. I'm living with my auntie.

Teacher—What's her name?

"She's called after me—Fanny."

"Yes, but what's her other name?"

"She has no other."

"But what does the woman next door call her?"

"She doesn't speak to the woman next door."

Those who mourn every new fool fashion are hereby notified to get out the crepe. The women are wearing their hair banged.

FACTS IN TABLOID FORM.

In point of geographical elevation Madrid is the highest city in Europe. Much Canadian lumber goes to China, largely for railroad construction.

A decided reduction of tariff rates goes into effect in Denmark, January 1.

The total number of sailing vessels in the world is double that of steamers.

The average number of deaths through railway accidents in Holland is one a year.

The city of Milwaukee has almost abolished the use of horses in all municipal departments.

Tattooed portraits of the last six French presidents were found on the skin of a burglar named Bertin arrested in Paris.

Two million dollars will be spent in improvements on the great steel plant of the United States Steel Corporation at Ensley, Ala.

A 1,000-horsepower vertical gas engine, said to be the largest of its kind, was recently put into operation at Runcom, England, driving an electric generator.—Milwaukee Free Press.

The proposed American exposition to be held in London next year has been thoroughly organized and special efforts are being made to secure exhibits from the western part of this country.

Although there are only eighteen flags used in the international code of signals which is used by warships and merchant ships all over the world, they can be made to represent no fewer than 20,000 distinct signals.

The Welland canal, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, is twenty-seven miles long. It was begun in 1824 and completed in 1833. Its original dimensions have been greatly enlarged, and there is now a depth of fourteen feet.

Prof. Frederick Starr, anthropologist at the University of Chicago, has been made an officer of public instruction under the French government. The consul explained that this was one of the highest honors in recognition of his work in Mexico.

The winter of 1658 was a hard one in Europe. Charles X. of Sweden crossed on the ice the Little Belt, the strait between Funen and the Peninsula of Jutland, with his whole army—foot, horse, baggage and artillery. The rivers in Italy bore heavy carriages.

According to the accepted authorities there are 3,424 spoken languages in the world to-day; or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say dialects. Of this number 937 are Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African and 1,624 American. By far the greatest number of these belong to savage and semi-savage tribes and nations.

France's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken action against a cinematograph company for an act of unprecedented brutality to a horse. In a series of pictures called "The Lover's Revenge," a carriage drawn by a horse was seen to rush over the edge of a cliff and be dashed to pieces. The pictures had not been faked. On old blind horse harnessed to a carriage was really driven over the edge of the cliffs near Boulogne to obtain them.

The work of compiling a great technical dictionary, which was begun under the auspices of the Association of German Engineers, has been abandoned on account of the great cost, which it was discovered, would be four times greater than originally contemplated. There is great need of just such a dictionary as was proposed in all the arts, sciences and crafts, and the decision of the German engineer will be heard with regret by workers all over the world.

The Journal of the American Medical Association has the following: "Modern civilization furnishes no better example than this of the possible victory over pestilence and disease, when the warfare is carried on in the light of modern scientific knowledge. The building of the Panama canal and the sanitary record of the Japanese in their war with Russia are the two great object lessons of recent years, demonstrating that men can neither work nor fight to the best advantage unless protected from infection and preventable diseases."

One of the great railroads to the Pacific coast is perfecting plans for a forest of eucalyptus trees in San Diego county, Calif., from which to obtain a steady supply of crossties. A ranch of 8,000 acres has been purchased for this purpose, and as a start 600 acres will be planted. It is estimated that in eighteen years the company will be able to harvest from six to eight ties to a tree, and keep up the harvest thereafter continually. At present the system uses about 3,000,000 ties annually. In eighteen years the company thinks it will be able to obtain from its forest 7,000,000 annually.

Money circulates in Mexico from pocket to pocket. Almost every Mexican in professional or business life carries on his person anywhere from \$200 to \$800. Even the poor Indian in his blanket can more than likely produce a greater sum than the average traveler. It was but a few days ago, according to observers, that one Mexican of the middle class asked another in a casual way if he could change a \$1,000 bill. The other pulled out a wallet from his inside pocket and counted out nearly \$2,000. Time after time this happens, and it is regarded as no uncommon thing for a Mexican of the middle class to carry between 1,000 and 2,000 pesos on his person.