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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1964.

THE MIDDLE WAY WITH THE TARIFF. Between the free-trade theorists and the protection theorists there is a middle way which the common sense of the country has determined to follow. The error of the free-traders is in their declaration that protection is robbery of the protectionists, that protection should mean exclusion,-which in many instances would signify domestic monopoly. The truth for the present time or at least the safe way, as our people believe, lies between these extremes.

It is a debate, therefore, not between free trade and protection, but between personal and local views and interests. as to what should be objects of protection and the limits of protection. The academic view that all protection is robbery contributes nothing to the so-Intion

in a country so great as our own with every variety of interests and industries, varying in magnitude and importance, there will always be dispute over the problem of framing tariff But hitherto the idea of protection has been in the ascendant, in our country; and so it will continue for an indefinite period. Our people-an ous majority of them-believe that free trade would be ruinous, allke to labor and to capital. But they hold there is room, nevertheless, for revision and readjustment of tariff schedules within the limits of protective policy. Some interests have too much advantage through protection; others not

Here is the basis and ground of the demand for tariff revision. It will not attempted at the present session. which is too short for the debate. But it will be taken up by the new Congress; and The Oregonian looks for a special session, possibly at once after the expiration of the present Congress in March, or at all events in the early Autumn-before the regular meeting i December next-called to take the subject under consideration. The injunction "stand pat," on a subject so continually liable to change of the point of view, is not wise. No tariff schedules can stand forever; and there is present reason to change some of the present

But, while free trade is the ideal position, and has the support of the academic argument, no one now living will see free trade adopted by the United

THE NEGRO'S DIFFICULTY.

William Garrott Brown, a native of Alabama, éducated at Harvard, where he has been a lecturer on history has recently made a tour of the South, from Virginia to Texas, for the special purpose of studying the life of the negro population. He gives the results of his observations in an article in the North American Review, of which the follow-

ing is a summary: Mr. Brown "notes especially thre facts, the movement of the negroes into the towns, a movement toward the North, a steady replacement of negroes by whites in the occupations which the former almost wholly held twenty or thirty years ago, the whites being, in the northern parts of the South, from the hill districts and in the southern parts of the South being immigrants, chiefly from Italy and Bohemia. In the new industrial life of the South, due to the manufacture of cotton, the negroes have absolutely no share; the only manufacturing in which Mr. Brown finds them engaged is that of tobacco In other industries there is a distinct falling away of the proportion of negroes. Thus, in New Orleans in 1870 the city directory showed 3460 pegroes vorking as mechanics, clerks and foundry hands; there are not today 10 per cent of that number in the same trades, some of which have been wholly lost, though the negro population has increased more than 50 per cent. But the most significant feature of Mr. Brown's observations is the beginning of Italian and other European immigration into the South and its displacement of negro labor in farming, in the coarser forms of manual labor, in the minor industries. Gradually the Italians especially are taking up rented land and ultimate ly buying it, especially in the low regions, not excepting the black belts of Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. Mr. Brown is impressed with the fact that in the meantime the negroes not only possess a very small percentage of the land in proportion to their numbers, but that they have ceased the rogress they made previous to 1890, and now barely hold their own.

This review shows great industrial and social change in the Southern States, to the disadvantage of the ne-gro, making his life more difficult. It is the natural change or growth, produced by the steady development of a more and more complex industrial civilization. In all except field employ-

labor, the whites especially those of foreign birth preasing into the coun-try-tend steadily toward a monopoly of employment and the exclusion of negro competition. In the mills and factories the whites have it all their own way and will not work with negroes. Industrial and social pressure therefore tells beavily against the negro race, in the matter of occupation and employment-even more so than ten or twenty years ago. For as the industries reach higher organization or become more complex, the negro is pushed to the lowest. It is a natural law, and the situation it produces is not an encour aging one for the future of the colored

"HEADS, I DRINK-"

A few days ago the New York Sun told of a man who was seen to pause outside the Subway Tavern, toss a coin into the air twice without resultant action, make a third flip, and then to disappear through the swinging doors of the saloon. There could hardly be found a simpler story than this, and yet it illumines a human weakness that has manifested itself in all ages Man has always hankered for an indication of the divine disposition towards an enterprise from which he has resolved to embark, and he has always done his best to convince himself that the divine disposition was favorable In the Smoot investigation, which drags its length along before a crowd of women, there are occasional flashes of light upon various phases of human nature. Take this brief dialogue regarding the Woodruff manifesto between Senator Burrows and George Reynolds. an official of the Mormon Church:

"I believe the manifesto is said to have be spired?" asked Chairman Burrows. 'It was a revelation from the Almighty." 'And you changed it?"

"Not the meaning."
"You just changed the phraseology?"

"Then, as I understand it," said Senator Burrows, "when this reveisition came from the Almighty, the grammar was bad, and you cor-

In other words, the Mormon officials flipped the coin until it came right-side up. In making a definite revelation however, they showed less wisdom than the oracles of old, who made their revelations so ambiguous that any mean ing might be read into them. Pyrrhus was told that "you the Greeks can conquer," as it would be a rash oracle that would dare to prophesy definitely a disaster. Mankind must have its prophecies sugar-coated. The prophet, to be regarded, must make his revelations children to the people's wish Cassandra would have been honored had she pictured Troy impregnable. When a Roman General was about to leave for the wars, his luck was foretold by the appetite of the official chickens. If they rushed out to the food when released from their coops, it was a highly favorable sign. Can we doubt that the augurs, as a mere matter of precaution, kept the chickens on short rations the day before? It was human nature for them to stint their charges, and it is human nature for the Mormon officials to bring the divine phraseology into accordance with their

own ideas. While on the subject of the Smoot in vestigation, some remarks attributed to President Smith by one of the witnesses are worthy of note:

"President Smith drew himself to his full and spoke on the subject of divorce. said the witness. "He said that the mothers of his children had been given him by God, and were saints of God. He deplored the mother-in-law jokes, and said that his mother-in-law were the best friends he had; that they were true women, worthy of their daugh

It is possible that in a multitude of mothers-in-law President Smith found safety. The ordinary man has to face his mother-in-law alone, President Smith was able to confront mother-inlaw No. 1 with mother-in-law No. and leave Greek to fight it out with Greek.

CANAL OPPOSITION NOT FEARED.

With the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway assured and a semiofficial announcement that the Gould interests would extend their system from Salt Lake to San Francisco it becomes quite apparent that the Panama Canal will encounter much more rail competition than was expected when it was first proposed. The greatest inducement held out to the commercial interests of the Atlantic Slope in seeking support for the canal project was the possibilities it offered for a cheap steamship route to the Orient. When the canal agitation began to show signs of tangible results, transcontinental freight rates were very high and the steamship rates across the Pacific were still higher, with a very unsatisfactory service. This situation necessitated the routing of practically all of the business with the Orient by way of the Suez Canal, or by the old sailing route around the Cape of Good Hope.

As the number of transcontinental railroad lines and trans-Pacific steamers increased there has been an attendant reduction in freight rates and a heavy proportionate gain in the rail and steamer route over the old allwater routes. That the railroads expect to hold at least a portion of this traffic after the canal is completed is plainly shown by the building of one new line from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the extension of another which is not yet an ocean-to-ocean route. At the same time it is by no means certain that they can ever compete with the proposed waterway on through west-bound traffic originating near the Atlantic Coast, or on eastbound freight for distribution near Atlantic ports. Only by a wild stretch of the imagination can we expect any discrimination to be shown in favor of certain flags which will engage in the carrying trade through the canal to the Far East, and unless there is discrimination we shall have the carriers of the world competing for our business, and the attendant rates will be so low that the railroads will have difficulty in

meeting them. In time there may be a demand for an express service for passengers and fast freight by rall and steamer between this country and the Orient which will be sufficient to add materially to the revenues of the many trans continental lines which will be in the field for business, but there is not enough of this business at this time to pay any of the lines engaged. The building of two additional transcontinental lines in the face of certain con petition by water would indicate that the promoters expect to depend more on the internal development of the territory traversed than on through business. This, of course, is an abandonment of the old theory of builders of original transcontinental roads, which was that business was possible only on the extreme edge of the Pacific Coast. All of the lines now in operation are

development of territory that in the rush to reach the Pacific was passed over with but scant considera tion. Of the two new lines projected the Grand Trunk is reported to pass through a country susceptible of producing great wealth. It is rich in tim ber and agricultural resources, and when the line strikes the Pacific Ocean it will be nearer by several hundred miles than the terminus of any other line now in operation. The Gould extension from Salt Lake to San Francisco has no such possibilities for the creation of new business. So far as development is concerned, the greater part of the country traversed by the proposed Western Pacific will through a country that is "finished." Western Pacific is too far south to develop any new territory on the western end of the route, and some day it will have another competitor on the north tapping the Oregon and Washington region of undeveloped

IN JIM BRIDGER'S MEMORY. Over the grave of Jim Bridger a mon iment was unveiled at Kansas City last Sunday as a mark to a typical and famous character in frontier annals. Bridger has been called "the ablest nunter, mountaineer and guide of the West." He deserves the title.

wealth.

At the age of 18 years Bridger began his career in the western wilds as a furhunter. That was in 1822, and for twenty-one years, until 1843, he was ac tive in the fur trade. In 1843 near the site of Granger, Wyo., he founded Fort Bridger, which was a supply post on the Oregon trail, midway between In dependence, Mo., and Fort Vancouver, and which was a famous harbor for the "prairie schooners" of pioneer emigrants. In the years following he was employed as guide, frequently by the Government.

Bridger's knowledge of Rocky Moun tain topography was probably never equaled and certainly never surpassed. He was a true representative of that American society, which bartered and warred and consorted with savages for furs, before settlement began. The transition was well started when his life was half spent. He succeeded in adapting himself to the change. the period that followed pioneer settlement and built cities was not of his type; their "canyons," as he called their streets, were too narrow for his "ro-bust freedom." And when death took him off in 1881 he had been out of tune with the new order many years.

The first white man, authoritatively recorded as having discovered Great Salt Lake, is Bridger. In 1824 he descended Bear River to determine for a wager the outlet of that stream. At that time his party, led by Andrew Henry, was camped in Cache Valley. The sheet of selt water he and the party supposed to be an arm of the Pacific Ocean. Evidently Bridger did

not observe the absence of tides. Though Bridger is called the discov erer of Great Salt Lake, he was probably not the first to visit it. Spanish annals of 150 years before mention such a lake. The Aster party is known have passed near the lake in 1811-12 on the way to the Columbia. In 1812 Stuart and Crooks, returning from Astoria, were close to it. Furhunters of Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company often roamed through the region before Bridger Etienne Provost, a well-known trapper William Henry Ashley's Rocky Mountain Fur Company, is said to have hunted near the lake in 1820. General Ashley is said to have been in the same vicinity ahead of Bridger; likewise a trapper named Vasquez.

It has been said that Bridger was the discoverer of the wonders in Yellowstone Park and the man who opened the Oregon trail. He was neither, in Colter, a member of Lewis and Clark's party in 1804-4, passed through Yellowstone Park in 1807, and undoubtedly was the first white man in that re-

In opening the Oregon trail Bridger played a part, but only that. The trail followed Indian routes which had been used since time immemorial. Members of the Astor party traveled nearly the whole course of the trail. South Pass, Wyo., through the Rockies, was discovered in 1823 by a party of which Bridger was probably a member. Next year the route up Sweetwater River to that pass from the Platte came into use. Between 1832 and 1836 the parties of Bonneville and Wyeth went over the trail repeatedly. And the route from independence to Grand Island was used from so early a day that nobody knows who opened it first.

In many respects Bridger's caree was like that of Oregon's Joe Meek. Both were Virginians, stanch Americans. Both were trappers, furtraders explorers and husbands of Indian women. Both were courageous in peril and suffering, quick in resolution and action. Both explored the same Rocky Mountain regions. Bridger was "talf thin and wiry, with a complexion well bronzed with toil and exposure, with an independent, generous, open cast of countenance, indicative of brave and noble impulses." So was Meek.

Bridger receives a merited tribute twenty-three years after his death. Meek has been dead nearly thirty years, but his grave on Tualatin Plains is not so marked.

A STRONG PLEA.

The appeal made by the Oregon Prisoners' Ald Society for funds with which to carry on the work designated by its name is the strong and earnest plea of practical men and women for aid to enable discharged prisoners to help themselves and steer clear of the maelstrom of crime upon the brink of which they stand when again facing the outside world.

There are convicts and convicts, o course, and not all who have worked out this title in the state's prison can be reached by the efforts of practical philanthropists and turned into ways of industry and orderly living. But experience has proved that a great majority of those thus approached and put in the way of self-help become law-abiding men, while the prisoner left to face a world from the endeavor of which he has been several years shut sway is more likely than not to drift

again into ways of lawlessness. As stated in the appeal to which reference is above made, the Prisoners' Aid Society helps the man to regain a place in the world by finding a place for him to stay until he can get work, supplying him with tools, if a tradesman, transportation when necessary in order to secure work, and, last but not least,

with counsel and encouragement. The purpose and the endeavor that follows it commend themselves to the practical mind as worthy of inderse ment. Results speak for it more strongly than words. And when it is stated that out of forty-three disments and the lower forms of common steadily adding to their revenues by the charged prisoners who have been helped | hours.

to help themselves by this society only to lives of crime, the assumption that the work is of a practical and prevent-

ive nature may be regarded as proven. Criminologists, in presenting a statement of accounts between the criminal and the state, estimate that it costs \$5000 to arrest, bring to trial, convict and carry the average criminal through a term of imprisonment. This sum, it is stated, is about four times as much as it costs to maintain the Oregon Prisoners' Ald Society for a year. A principle in political economy is here presented that gives vigor to the plea for funds to maintain this society in work ing order. To recapitulate: Without timely aid and suitable direction there is no place in the world of industry for the released prisoner. With such and direction a large majority of the class that he represents becomes orderly, self-supporting citizens. This the testimony of those who have had experience in the work and whose estimate of its value it is presumptuous for the inexperienced to question. unce of prevention that is conceded on all hands to be worth a pound of cure is conspicuous in this readjustment of the relations between the discharged prisoner and the state. The point is one upon which prudence and humanity meet.

Some trusts are worse than others There has been a prolonged how! from certain wholesale grocers over an alleged rathroad trust which was said to interfere with the proper distribution of groceries in the Pacific Northwest. A number of these same grocers, however, take more kindly to the sugar trust. An independent refinery in Honolulu is preparing to do business on the Pacific Coast, and, in order to prevent its securing a foothold, thus reducing the present outrageous prices for sugar, the Portland "trust-busters" are standing in with the sugar trust. In the progress of the Havemeyer-Arbuckle sugar war it was brought out in the testimony that there was a fairly good profit in the sugar business if the product could be sold at 3 cents per p As the trust is now exacting \$6.15 per 100 pounds from the Pacific Coast handiers of the product, it would seem that even the wholesalers, with their 4-cent rebate from the trust, were not receiving a very large share of the graft. As for the consumers-well, they should continue to put up, and also shut up.

State Grain Inspector Arrasmith has issued a detailed statement showing the wheat crop of the State of Wash ington for 1904 to be 23,489,330 bushels. This is 10,000,000 bushels less than the amount estimated by the foreign ship brokers, who last October endeavored to boost ocean freights by printing in an obscure weekly paper in this city the wild statement that the crop would exceed 23,000,000 bushels. The Oregonian believes that the Arrasmith estimate is too low by about 2,500,000 bushels. At the same time it was honestly made. and not put forth for the purpose of aiding the plans of the foreign shipowners, as was the case of the 33,000. 000-bushel estimate which was cooked up in Portland last Fall. The fakirs who make a practice of juggling crop figures for the exclusive purpose of affecting ocean freights have had a bad season, and, with no available dumping ground for the mythical 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels of wheat which never existed, exposure of their misrepresentation is a certainty at the close of this

The story that the Governor of Oregon, or the Secretary of State, or somebody else with a strange notion of law and his authority, had refused to give one Oregon Republican Elector a certificate of election, continues to have wide currency in the Eastern press; and we find also that the Seattle Times has likewise given some of its valuable editorial space thereto. The alleged basis of this surprising action is that the Elector was not registered, and was not a voter, and therefore not a qualified elector; so he cannot sit in the Electoral College. It so happens that fallure to register cannot and does not in this state disqualify an elector otherwise qualified. Nobody ever attempted to withhold a certificate from a Republican candidate after the late election, on this or any other ground. The story is untrue from beginning to end.

Another skeleton has been dragged out for at least standing room at the forthcoming King County Senatorial feast. Collector Ide is at the National Capital again urging the removal of the Custom-House from Port Townsend her happy, but, having gathered in about everything else worth having in the Puget Sound country, it seemed only a matter of policy to relieve Port The revival of this question just at a Northwestern counties. The opinion of latest move of what they usually term picturesque, even though it were un-

Harry Egbert, who fought the fight of a desperado and killed the officers who attempted his capture on the plains of Harney County, walked bravely to the scaffold a year ago and paid the penalty for his crime. There now occuples Egbert's cell a man who foully murdered a defenseless woman a few months ago in Clackamas County, and, unless the uncertainties of the law give him a new lease on life, he will be executed just a year from the time Egbert was hanged. Knowing him to be not only a heartless criminal but also a coward, no one will expect George Lauth to meet his fate without begging for the mercy he does not deserve.

Attorneys for the defendants in the land-fraud cases are still laboring valiantly with their voices to make the noise appear the better reason in these cases. The recital has become to the public as "a thrice-told tale vexing the dull ears of the drowsy man."

Letter-Carrier Kellar and Rural Mail-Carrier Cunningham know now that the President of the United States, when he makes an order, expects it to be obeyed.

Possibly Mr Addicks might be in-duced to make a few trenchant remarks about his versatile biographer, Mr. Lawson.

Mr. Lawson's magazine battle for financial purity, it must be understood is conducted entirely after business

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Bear with me," says Lawson Let us hope that Captain Clado won't seceed in becoming a Russian Marchand.

Lawson should soon have enough to join the library or university founders association.

Cutcliffe Hyne, of Captain Kettle fame, is 6 foot 3. Even so, he's not as tall as some of his stories.

Dowle has paid up the Zion City debts. Any hundred-cents-on-the-dollar religion will find toleration.

About this time of year the Man Without a Parcel is about as happy as the Man Without a Country.

It is significant that the Filipinos going home from St. Louis are carried in a steamer with Maru after its name. A crack in the moon is reported by the Lick Observatory. The man in the

Nan Patterson. Mormons, it appears from testimony in the Smoot investigation, expect to meet all their wives in heaven. This should lead to more favorable consider-

ation of the other place. Michael Piertier was accustomed to sleep among open kegs of powder. It is intelligible that, with such a reckless character, even an old bachelor shouldn't quall at the thought of marriage.

In New York an inspector found a girl of 13 working more than 11 hours a day in a candy factory for the wages of \$3 a week. For talking during working hours the child had been fined 10 cents, more than she earned by two hours' work. But the candy tastes just as sweet.

A plumber was sent to the house of r wealthy stockbroker to make repairs, says Tit-Bits. He was taken by the butler to the dining-room, and was beginning his work when the lady of the ouse entered.

"John," said she, with a suspicious glance toward the plumber, "remove the silver from the sideboard at once and lock it up."

But the man of lead was in nowise

"Tom," said he to his assistant, who accompanied him, "take my watch and chain and these few coppers home to my missus at once."

Deaths are not nearly so attractive as weddings to the writers of the country press, but now and then a correspondent spreads himself on an obituary notice for the paper. The following piece of lofty imagery was published in a Kansas paper, where it attracted the attention of the Kansas City Journal: "About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the death angel noiselessly entered the M. E. parsonage, touched gently the emaciated form of the parson's daughter, left a piece of inanimate clay to the tender care of weeping loved ones, and bore back to the bosom of the Master a human soul.

Mrs. Chadwick appears to be unjustly monopolizing the credit for ability to manage men. All the skill of the sex does not center in her by any means. It is easier to delude a man in matters of money than of the heart. We think less of Mrs. Chadwick's man agement, therefore, on reading that while in the hospital it developed that Miss Rudolph had admirers from nearly and sev eral of them imagined that they were engaged to her." It requires far more tact, we maintain, to keep admirers tip-toe with hope on no security at all than to borrow money on notes bearing the name of Andrew Carnegie

The Chinaman has been condemned for an alleged lack of adaptability. He has been censured for striving to keep up in this country the habits of his native land, and he has been prescribed as a danger to the Nation with the customs of which his can never be assimilated. The whole fabric of these accusations is built upon error. The Chinaman is not slow to learn American customs. Is not Toy Ho at this moment under police protection to escape the beatings her husband was accustomed to give her? To be sure, this is but one instance of a Chinaman's becoming a wife-beater, yet greater publicity to Seattle. Of course Seattle does not might show that the Occidental custom really need the Custom-House to make has been quite generally adopted by

They manage some things better in Europe. Take the opening of the Hun-Townsend of her principal institution. garian Parliament, for instance. What a lively, interesting scene, compared time when King County is engaged in a with the absurdly duli opening of Constrenuous effort to elect a Senator will, gress. A few flowers on the desks of of course, draw great support from the the members, a few women in the galleries, a few formal proceedings and the Jefferson County delegation on this routine was resumed. Dead as ditchwater the whole thing. But in Hunthe "Seattle hog" would be particularly gary .. There we have animation, action, excitement. Parliament opens, The Deputies jump in, smash the furniture, tear to pieces the papers, chase the guards out of the Chamber. Every man enters into the spirit of the thing There is friendly rivalry as to who shall destroy the most property. our representatives take a lesson from the Hungarians. Let us have more vim in Congress. Shall we be less strenuous than Europeans?

To an Indian Skull. (Found in a Broadway excavation.) Wallace Irwin in Life. Gaunt retir with the vacant smile, What think you of Manhuttan isle Your tribesmen sold in trustfulness

For thirty dollars, more or less? My! If your legs were with you yet, You'd kick. I am disposed to bet, Because you sold out in a slump Before your stocks began to jum;

Step lively, please! this hallowed ground ill suits your moldering rest profound; Since these God's acres have been sold For very near their weight in gold.

Where once your wigwam fluttered, see You million-dollar steel tepee— Where once your war-dance gave its thrill, Now flugs the nightly vaudeville. Here gat your god of wood and stone— Ah, how his pagan time is gone! Now through the tweed-clad tribes is borne The Cafe of glided boof and horn.

Where once your tribermen trend the trail

With skull as hollow as your own Weil may you hear, with loosening t The "L" shove, the "Sub" beneath, The auto's toot, the rumbling van—

BITS OF LIFE IN OREGON.

Who Furnished the Red Paint? Lakeview Herald.

Joe Ambrose is in from his desert sheep camp after supplies and getting in touch with the world. Zamzamians Import a Journalistic

Jimjamian. Roseburg Review.
Colonel E. Hofer, of the Salem Journal.

will give a lecture here on the evening of December 16, under the auspices of Zamzamian Society.

Settling Down Early to a Happy Married Life.

Albany Democrat. A Portland couple were married at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 10 o'clock he had given her the first whipping. In the meantime they had had several drinks together. An easy example in arithmetic

Amputated Finger Does Nicely. Pendleton East Oregonian.

Elmer E. Turner, the well-known drayman, in unloading a heavy barrel rom his wagon this afternoon mashed moon may have subbered too hard at the little finger on his right hand so badly that it had to be ambutated near hand. It is doing nicely this evening.

And He's Candidate for Re-Election.

Tillamock Independent Some people are peculiarly fortunate d luck coming in chunks, as I vere. On last Monday, for instance, Raiph Ackley was elected Treasurer of the best little city in Oregon, and on Friday he became the father of a bouncing baby boy. Hurrah for Ralph!

Outrageous Mistreatment of an Editor.

Lakeview Examin The editor of the New Era, Brother Sloss, is one of the lucky editors. He was recently "let in" on a rich find. large ledge was uncovered it was found to the delight of the owners that was a large one and was pure, free-lava.

Mr. Pace Makes a Call, and His Hog Gets a Puff. Wallowa News,

John Pace made a business call at this office this week. He has recently received another valuable thoroughbred hog from importers at Spokane. Mr. Pace's efforts in producing thoroughbred hogs is being appreciated here. Purchasers of hogs derived from his stock say they can tell the difference at once in the amount of fat they carry and in their improved appearance over the common run

Whooping It for the Husking Bec. Eugene Guard.

Some of the young men are engaged a painting red cars. These farmers have been told that they can aut. New jokelets and other instruments of torture are in the course of con-struction at the opera. The Weather Bureau will furnish wind and frost. The gentlemanly ushers will su you with song books containing You can get the air as you go vords. home. You must not miss it, even if you have to borrom the money.

Lo! the Drunken Siwash.

The Dalles Chronicle. A regular "rip-snorter," enlivened by an occasional war whosp, was what "Lo" was having this afternoon, and it is safe say residents on Second street, between Federal and Laughlin, have never seen a drunker Indian. He was glad, he was mad; but mostly he was drunk. Several tried to manage him, but gave up and, in the absence of an officer, he was soon given his own sweet will, which was wallow in the mud, tear up the middle of the street and whoop. Whither he went te know not; but we do know ha anything but paralyzed.

THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION.

Milwaukee Sentinel. another's heels. The wrecking crews | Serve Two Years and Pay a Fin Louis before the Lewis and Clark Ex-position is on at Portland, Or.

This World's Fair, while not of the extent of the Louisiana Purchase Ex-position, will be a notable one in that it will be the first held in the great re-gion west of the Rockies. It will probably constitute the most striking ob-ject lesson of American development ever afforded by an enterprise of the kind, located as it will be.

ave his own there alone, the dead reign there alone, the dead reign there alone, The fertile mind of Bryant could con ceive of no word picture which would more strikingly express the superlative of solitude than this, and yet it lacks several years of a century since he in-corporated it into his immortal poem. In 1995 a great exposition will show to visitors from all parts of the world the magnificent resources, the mighty dustries, and the wonderful develop-ment of this region which in the memory of men yet living stood for all that was unknown, uppeopled, and undevel-oped in the Western world.

Many thousands will go to this Ex-position, not so much to see its won-ders, for there is not much left to excite expectation in that direction, but to see the more remarkable things of both man's and Nature's handlwork on the Pacific Coast that are not for a day or a season, but for all time. The pageant of the far West's greatness, the counterfeit presentment, as it were, will not be half so wonderful as the real

thing No American can go to the Portland Fair and fall to be stirred by the evidences of his country's greatness and vastness which the trip and visit will afford. More than 3000 miles away from the teeming East, with its mighty cities, its ceaseless chb and flow of life, and its almost limitless resources, he will find himself still in the midst of the marvels of American enterprise, in-dustry and skill. And this, too, after days of continuous juorneying at ex-press train rates of speed through re-gions none the less remarkable as object lessons of American development.

The Beaten Wife.

Kansas City Star.

Nearly every wife-beater has a soft-hearted alany of a wife who pleads with the court not to imprison her husband; but in a case of cruelty to animals if it

Consolation for the Patient.

Patient—"Great Scott! Doctor, that's an awful bill for one week's treatment!"

Physician—"My dear fellow, if you knew what an interesting case yours was and how strongly I was tempted to let it go to a post-mortem you wouldn't grumble at a bill three times as big as this."

His Occupation Gone. Atlanta Constituti

"Here's a story of the devil being dead." some one said to Br'er Williams.

"My, my" he exclaimed, "Ef dat's de case, what in de roun' worl' will we preachers do fer a livin'?"

Paper Says So. Atchison Globe

Do you know, girls, that the fuzz on your face is as necessary to the softening of your features as down is to the perfortion of a peach? That is what a woman's paper says, and if any one cize said it be would get the boot-boot. he would get the hoot-hoot.

POLITICIANS LET OUT.

Prominent Mailcarriers Are Removed by Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. Postmaster-General Wynne today removed from of-fice Frank H. Cunningham the South Cmaha, Neb., rural mail carrier, who is president of the National Association of Rural Mail Carriers, and James C. Keelar, of Cleveland, O., who is at the head of the National Association of Letter Carriers. The dismissal is the result of in-vestigation of charges of insubordination, being absent from duty without leave, and violation of the President's order of January 31, 1962, prohibiting individual or organized attempts of Government employes to influence legislation or to solicit in-

crease of pay.

Mr. Cunningham applied to the Post-master-General last October for leave of bsence. The Postoffice Department declined to approve the application. Mr. Cunningham however, ignored this action and came East. From that time, it is announced at the Postoffice Department, he devoted his entire time to efforts to secure pledges from candidates for election or re-election to Congress to support the bill approved by the carriers for an increase of their pay. His methods, it is charged, were in distinct violation of the executive order, which explicitly forbid all Government offices' employes, either directly or indirectly, individually or in associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest, any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its ommittee, or in any way save through the headquarters, in or under which they are serving, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service.

The association sent out circular let-ters to Congressmen in an effort to secure pledges. These letters it is stated, were signed by Secretary Tumber, of the Association, who also is a rural mail carrier at Rockport, N. Y., and his case is under threather the under investigation Mr. Cunningham submitted his resignation yesterday, but the department de-

clined to accept it. The case of James C. Keelar, of Cleve-and, O., postoffice, who is head of the National Association of Letter Carriers, reached a climax today. For several weeks his pernicious activity in the recent campaign has been under investigation by the officials of the Post-

office Department. Since the election he has spent some time in this city. On the General Bristow notified him by letter that he was absent from his post in Cleveland without loave, and directing him to report at once to the postmaster at Cleveland for duty. The following day he wrote Mr. Bristow:

"It will be impossible for me to comply with your order at this time."

To this letter Mr. Bristow replied on the 7th instant by calling upon Keeler to show cause within three days why he should not be removed from the service for insubordination in refusing to comply with an order to resume his duties Keeler paid no heed to this notice. At the expiration of four days, E. H. Thorpe, Thorpe. superintendent of the free delivery service, recommended to Mr. Bristow that Keelar be removed. The recommendation was approved by Mr. Bristow and transmitted to Postmaster-General Wynne, who today ordered Keelar's removal from the

At the Cabinet meeting today Postmas ter-General Wynne reported to the President of the action he had taken in the case of Cunningham and Keelar, and explained the nature of the charges against them President Roosevelt indersed the Post-master-General's action.

Postmaster-General Wynne informed the President that when Cunningham present-si to Mr. Bristow his resignation from the service he told him that he proposed to remain in Washington to promote legislation in the interest of the letter-carriers. Mr. Bristow asked who was to pay for his time and supply his expenses, and was informed the letter-carriers and do that

Mr. Bristow then flatly told Cunningham that any letter-carrier found by the de-partment to be contributing to a fund to upport a lobbyist in Washington would be removed instantly from the service.

MACHEN IS SENTENCED.

One world's fair almost treads upon With Groffs and Lorenz He Must

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals today af-firmed the decision of the Criminal Court in the postal conspiracy cases of August W. Machen, George F. Lorenz, Samuel A. Groff and Diller B. Groff, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the West Virginia Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

Marines for Panama.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The United States cruiser Yankee, with 430 marines on board, sailed today from the League Islwill do police duty in the isthmus, rea battalion which will return on

Panama Agreement in Effect.

PANAMA, Dec. 13.-A decree reducing the import duties, rates of postage, etc., in accordance with the agreement reached between the government of Panama and the United States for the Canal Zone, went into effect today.

To Discuss Reciprocity With Canada. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13,-Negotiations are now pending looking to the reconven-ing for a discussion of Canadian reciprocnting the United States and Great Bri tain.

MORGAN TO EXTEND ROAD.

Canadian Northern Will Be Built to Pacific Coast at Once.

VANCOUVER, B. C. Dec. 13.-A special from Winnipeg today announces that a confidential agent of Pierpont Morgan is there. He has just made a trip over the Manitoba lines of the Canadian Northern Railway. As a result a high official of the company has stated that Morgan will buy a large block of the company's stock and will make arrangements for the ex-tension of the line to the Pacific Coast at the earliest possible moment. This means to say that Morgan and the Canadian Northern will beat the Grand Trunk Eacific through the Rockies by several

Lucin Cutoff Saves \$2500 Per Day. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The Southern Pacific's Ogden-Lucin cutoff across Great Salt Lake has now been in opera-tion long enough to permit the operating but in a case of cruelty to ammand the were left to the horse to decide, its opwere left to the horse to decide, its opdepartment to gather agures much the expenditure of the many millions
the department to gather agures much the expenditure of the many millions
which the big improvement cost. The cutoff is saving the company on an average of \$2500 a day in operating expenses, or a little over \$500,000 a year, and this amount will steadily grow as the traffic over the Ogden line increases. Interest charges growing out of the construction of the

utoff are \$140,000 a year.
The operating officials of the Southern Pacific are watching with much interest certain experiments now being conducted in the Union Pacific with the use of gascline motor cars. The gasoline motors are designed for use on spur lines, and it s said that if they come up to expectaorn Pacific as well as the other Harriman

New Route to Mining District.

SALT LAKE CIFY, Dec. 12.—The San Petro. Los Angeles and Sait Lake Railrond Company has about completed arrangements for opening a new route to the Goldfield and Tonopah mining countries. try. A stage line will be established from Los Vegas, Nev., the present terminus of the Sait Lake end of the railroad, the distance from Los Vegas to Goldfield be I fing about 130 miles,