# The Oregonian

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### SUBSIDY BILL IN PERIL.

There is a world of truth in that old saying about "When thieves fall out, honest men get their dues." It is, of course, not infallible, for occasionally, after a falling out, thieves work independently to the disadvantage of honest men. For the good of the counit is to be hoped that the chipsubsidy hunters who have just had a falling out at Washington will not rove the rule by being the exception in illustrating the force of the proverb. It has been apparent from the beginning of this proposed raid on the Treasury that the maximum amount possiwould be insufficient to satisfy the greedy subsidy hunters and now that the deadlock in the committee had the effect of still further curtailing the prospective emoluments, there are signs of more dissension than ever.

The President, probably uncor

ly, but possibly intentionally, damned the subsidy plan with such faint praise when he said that he thought the present bill was "as nearly unobjectionable as any can be," that many of ite lukewarm supporters lost heart, the inference being quite clear that the "objectionable." The nearest the President came to making a direct recomwas when he declared that "if it prove impracticable to enact a law for the encouragement of general shipping. then at least provision should be made for better communication with South America, notably for fast mail lines, In making this recommendation the President of course overlooked the trans-Atlantic lines controlled by Morgan, Griscom and the rest of the millionaires who have been the power behind every subsidy bill that has ap peared at Washington for many years.

The idea which these maritime patriots have of a ship-subsidy bill is measure which will enable them to grab about 90 per cent of the swag for their own vessels. The Boston millionaires who operate a line out of Puget Sound, and the Harriman-Rockefeller combination out of San Francisco, would also object to favoritism being shown any line but theirs, although, to the credit of both Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman, neither of the gentlemen has ever made any obnexious efforts to further the interests of the subsidy graft.

With so much dissension, a deadlocked committee, postponement until January, lack of public support and other unfavorable symptoms, it now seems highly probable that the present subsidy bill will fill the same kind of a dishonored grave that has closed over so many of its predecessors. The a fate is a good, strong message from this would be to a considerable degree nullified by the apathetic allusion made in his last meesage to Congress.

The Oregonian reprints today in another column some extracts from an editorial article in the New York Evening Post which reviews and commends amendment of others. The Evening Post recalls that since Secretary Hitchcock began his crusade against the land thieves 490 of them have been yet been decided. Mr. Hitchcock has

The greatest difficulty in his way has to look upon the breach of the land this wonderful increase in traffic is first county asks for all the rock, it laws as a venial offense, and to one admitted even by railroad who wishes to understand the matter There is the ever-present desire to move the authority of the board. Mr. Harris the origin of this sentiment is impor- the maximum of tonnage with the mintant. The fact is that in the laws imum of operating expense. themselves there are provisions which

individuals to acquire public land only n tracts too small to be of use either or the coal or timber. To acquire control of areas which it would be profitable to exploit, capitalists had to resort to subornation of perjury. Individuals were induced to obtain title from the Government to quarter sec tions under the desert, timber claim and homestead acts, with an agree ment to convey them to the capitalist who provided the funds and paid their wages. No man could do this without forswearing himself. Nevertheless, seemed almost as if the good of the public required that it should be done, This was the predicament in which the law placed the investor. If he were nonest, he must decline the enterprise Hence the control of the timber and coal lands went to the unscrupulous, Laws which act in this way, the President truly says are had laws and the they should be amended or repealed.

Look here: Is the very evil of high ssessment, as prophesied early in 190 when Assessor Sigler was preparing to raise tax valuations, then 40 per cent of actual, to full valuations, to be fulfilled? Is the tax levy not to be kept down in the same ratio that the access ment is raised, and is each taxpayer to pay more?

The Council will break faith taxpayers by putting up the levy to 5.7 mills, as recommended by the ways and means committee. Taxpayers submitted to the high valuations on the understanding that the levy would be essened in the same ratio that the valuations were enlarged. The city assessment was trebled, but the city evy last year was cut only in half, and now the ways and means committee adds half a mill more for the next

The Oregonian was averse, and so were many citizens, to the high assessment last year when it was first proposed, and foretold the raid that could made under it on the pockets of taxpayers. But the promise was given out that expenses and levy would be Objections were quieted, and the advantages of high assessment were then accepted. If the conest with taxpayers, there are admitted merits in the new system; not, however, if it is to squeeze more money out of overburdened taxpayers. The Oregonian said April 21, 1905

"Should the proposal to double or to ncrease greatly the assessment of Portland and Multnomah County be sceepted, there would undoubtedly be nuch increase of city and county expenditure, because the rate of taxation a friend or annual levy certainly would not be PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1906. educed in proportion to the increase of the general valuation. A consewould be that, though there quence would be reduction of the rate, each taxpayer would actually pay more. High or full valuation means extravagance poorly disguised. . For more and more things would be wanted by one and another, a low levy would be pointed at as proof that they could be afforded, and ere long we should be paying 40 mills again, on the increased

> valuation." Such, indeed, will be the outcome if the Council shall fail to prune the report of the ways and means commit-Ten mills used to run the city government, that being the limit in the charter. Since the assessment has been trebled, the city ought to get along on a levy half as large as for-

A 5-mill levy, collected next year, will supply \$150,000 more revenue than was ollected this year on 5.2 mills. year's revenue was \$192,000 larger than last year's. The city levy, if put at 5 mills, will raise enough money and provide for higher salaries of city employes, if proper economies shall be enforced elsewhere.

The Council can keep the levy down election next year by means of the initiative.

A 5.7 mills city levy means a total county levy of more than 16 mills. The height was thought to have been reached in the tax payments this year when the total lavy was 14.8. When high levy was proposed nearly two years ago, it was said that a full assessment would allow the levy to be reduced from 40 mills to 14 or 13 mills. under the low assessment plan. Is he to pay more and more?

#### CAR SHORTAGE AND WAREHOUSE STORAGE.

The remarkable agitation over car-shortage problem has had the effect of giving the general public a fairly clear insight regarding the rela tions existing between shipper and carrier, and it has also revealed the fact that at least a portion of the blame must be laid at the door of the shippers. Interstate Commerce Commissloner Lane, on his return from the West, said that "serious terminal congestion" due to shippers' delays in unloading care was one of the chief causes of the car shortage. Commissioner Harlan said that the publicity given existing conditions "had broken the coal famine in the Northwest, had induced the coal shippers to that they could get along with less 'free time' in which to unload cars, and had stiffened the backbone of some over so many of its predecessors. The of the ratiroads to the point where only thing that can save it from such they had agreed to cut down free time the President, and even the effect of privileges." It seems to have been the practice of shippers all over the country to use cars for warehouse purposes for an undue length of time, thus de priving some other shipper of the opportunity to secure cars.

Reports from the Willamette Valley are that there has been a decided improvement in conditions since the indignation meeting held in Eugene a the President's opinions upon the re- few weeks ago. At the same time, it is neal of some of the land laws and the explained that the increased number of cars available have been obtained at the expense of the Northern Callfornia shippers who are clamoring for care. This "robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul" indicted and eighty-nine convicted, system can never prove satisfactory, This leaves 401 whose cases have not for it is unjust and unbusiness-like. It does not in the slightest degree increase been relentless in his efforts to bring the facilities, as would be the case if corrupt officials to justice, though he shippers unloaded cars in half the time has had to overcome great political they have been in the habit of consumand personal influence before he could ing. The primary cause of the car shortage is unprecedented expansion in all lines of industrial activity. That been a public sentiment which seemed the railroads have failed to prepare for

That there has been decided failoffer a premium for fraud. They are ure in the accomplishment of this laudso framed that the development of the able ambition is shown quite plainly in country by men who value honesty the Commissioners' statement that the money would be "available for counmore than wealth has been impossible, average movement of freight care on ties." The Oregonian spoke of convict

this low average cannot be charged up against the operating departments, nor can it as a whole be traced to the shortcomings of the railreads, for the Commissioners discovered that this low average was due in a large part to the long delays to which cars were subjected by shippers at terminal points. Competition for freight between rival roads had become so keen in the days when there were more cars than were needed that abuses sprang up which now plague both railroads and shippons. The traffic men, anxious to please large shippers, a few years ago learned that the loan of a car for a few days, or even weeks, with perhaps a moderate demurrage charge, did not Impair the efficiency of the service, but did attract business. The chipper learned that accommodations of this kind answered the purpose of a ware-Evening Post agrees with him that house, and the abuse grew and flourished.

We have witnessed examples of it right here in Portland. While some of voices at Eugene in protest against the rallroads, there were 1100 unloaded cars in the yards at Portland. It has only many of the big shippers of Portland have burdened themselves with wareproperty. They have never rage penalties. For this reason, it would seem that the proposed reciprocal demurrage bill would not be a very bad thing for the railroads, as well as the people. It would at least have the effect of preventing some of the shippers whose dilatory methods are partially responsible for the present trouble from escaping the blame for it. The reports of the Commissioners, so far as made public, display a fairness towards railroads and shippers which argues well for the recommendation of legislation that will afford justice to both parties.

THE FOOL AND HIS PISTOL. Mr. Arthur McEwan is entirely too handy with his pistol. It is fatal to disturb his slumbers. He hears something during the night, and he at once pulle his ready revolver from under his branches of government should be pillow and fires at the holse, which, unfortunately, happens to be Ara Tacashima, a Japanese servant in the household where McEwan is staying. The Japanese will probably die, and McEwan is sorry, very sorry. he says, "Tacaashima was my friend." The only criticism that can be made of the poor Japanese in his relations with McEwan is that he showed fatal judgment in picking a fool for

It was the habit of the Japanese, it seems, to go through McEwan's room to his own. Indeed, it was the only way to get there. McEwan knew it. and he knew that the Japanese always took precautions not to awaken him. Yet he kept a loaded pistol under his uneasy pillow, so that he could shoot inetantly at anything or anybody might arouse him ever so slightly. Evidently he had practiced faithfully just such an emergency as arose Sunday night, for when the time came for him to show that his careful training had not been in vain, he shot before he was thoroughly awakened, and the bullet struck his unlucky friend, the Japanese, in the stomach. When Mc-Ewan found that, having fired with unerring aim at a shadow, he had killed probably, an inoffensive Japanese, he aroused the other inmates of household, and they sent the poor felto the hospital. Then, no doubt, McEwan went to bed again, and finished the sleep so improdently die. turbed by the audaclous brown etranger from a strange land. At least, it would seem so from the fact that the police were not notified of the tragedy for sixteen hours.

It is possible that by this time Mc-Ewan has begun to realize that his the people will do it in the city deed is little short of murder. In any view, it is without excuse, and certainly without provocation. McEwan should sleep for a time in a cell, so that the danger to others may be reduced to a minimum. If he should not be held accountable, there may be justification for the view likely to obtain elsewhere in the world that the life of a Japanese is of very little account in civilized America.

Each taxpayer is paying more than GOOD ROADS AND CONVICTS AGAIN. Whether The Oregonian has made a gross mistake in its statement of the amount appropriated by the bill for working convicts, and the purposes to which the money is to be applied. as a correspondent today says, this paper is willing to leave to the judgment of its readers. Section 13 provides that "for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary." The amount stated is, therefore, correct. In summing up in one sentence the provisions of the act, room was left for a quibble, of which Mr. Harris seeks to take advantage; but the effect of the act was correctly stated. It is true that when convicts are working on the roads directly, the county must pay traveling and operating expenses. the state donating to the county first applying therefor the services of the convicts. But not all the road work is to be done directly upon the roads. The bill provides for the working of convicts in quarries, and, as they can be most easily guarded and most economically worked in that manner, it is altogether probable that, if this bill should become a law, most of the work would be done in quarries. There is shall establish and operate rock-crushing plants and furnish the rock free to countles.

Any county (the bill provides) desiring to procure prepared rock for making perma-uent roads shall, by its County Court or Board of County Commissioners, present a Board of County Commissioners, present a written request to that effect to the Convict Labor Board, stating therein the quantity of rock desired, the quantity it can take each day and when it desires to begin receiving said rock. These requests shall be filed, numbered in order and acted upon in the order in which they are received. Upon receiving such request said board shall deliver to each county making such request the amount of material requested to the full extent of the capacity of the camp or station, each county being served in the order of its request.

No language could be plainer. If the

No language could be plainer. If the will get it, and no discretion is left in asserts that "not one cent of the money appropriated is to be available for counties who take convicts for road work," and in this he leaves the impression that The Oregonian said the On their face, the laws permitted some of the Middle Western lines was work in general, and challenges Mr. fant industries need protection.

only twenty-three miles per day. But Harris to show how, under the provisions of the bill, one dollar of that \$250,000 can be spent without the coun ties first applying for the convict labor or rock getting the benefits of it. While the convicts are working on the roads directly, none of the \$250,000 will be spent, except for salary of the board, engineers, superintendents and foremen. So far as it is spent, the county first applying would get benefit, whether the labor be difectly upon the roads or in rock-trushing

The Oregonian is not drafting a con

vict-labor bill. If it were, it would

provide that the superintendent of the penitentiary shall advertise the number of convicts that are available for work outside the penitentiary, and give notice that on a certain day he will receive applications for convict labor, together with a statement of the facilities the several counties have for caring for convicts. On the day fixed the applications would be considered, and the convict labor apportioned as our shippers were lifting up their equitably as possible. The same plan would be followed in distributing crushed rock. Some discretion would be left to the distributing officials inbeen within the past three years that stead of providing, as does the bill under consideration, that the board "shall" award to each county, in the order of their applications, the amount falled, however, to resist the efforts of labor or rock requested. It would of the railroads to increase the demur- probably not be wise to distribute rock or labor pro rata at all times, where the total amount applied for exceeds the amount available, for the amount apportioned might be too small to be of practical use. But neither should one county be permitted to "hog it" because it made application first. It is scarcely necessary to reiterate

The Oregonian's criticisms of other features of the bill. Mr. Harris agrees that one man is better than a board of three, "if' we can get just the right man." He is evidently of the opinion He is evidently of the opinion that the appointment of three would increase the chance of getting one good one, but does not remember that the other two would be a majority and outvote the one. But The Oregonian did not base its criticisms upon incompetency and disloygranted alty," as Mr. Harris says. It said that one man will accomplish more than three. The bill allows \$5 a day and expenses to each of the three while employed, leaving the inevitable conclusion that they are to devote only part of their time to this work, and make their living at other occupations. Men thus employed could not be expected to give good service as roaduilders and overseers of convicts. One man devoting his whole time to

the work would do more at less cost. Mr. Harris concedes the weakness of one feature of the bill when he says that if the plan falls it can be done away with. Yes, but the bill emphatically repeals all laws for the employment of convicts in the penitentiary. He proposes to cut out all existing methods of employment and try a new one. The Oregonian said that it would be better to try the new plan by working up to it gradually, still retaining the old lawer so that convicts can be worked under them if the new plan faile

Mr. Harris asks: "Does our critic willfully make the misstatement that the bill provides that in case a county first applies for all the convicts that are available, and seems prepared to care for and guard them, that there is nothing to do but let them all go to one county, and let other counties go To make a pointed answer without?" to the question-The Oregonian willfully made the statement, and challenges Mr. Harris to show that it is a that it is a correct statement, as reading of his letter will show.

After many years waiting, New Orleans at last witnesses quite a "crimp" act, the desert land act, and the Beginning next month, the weekly steamship service between Galveston and Mexican ports will be replaced by a semi-monthly service, and a weekly service will be inaugurated out of New dropping of a steamer per week from a regular schedule will have no such plenty of room and plenty of business just as there is plenty of room for numerous ports on the Gulf Coast, and Galveston will quickly recover from this temporary curtailment of her service with the Mexican ports

The dropping tendency of the New York stock market, the high rates of call money and general weakness in everything of a speculative character explained by the liberality in Christmas remembrances. With something like \$200,000,000 in January dividends to provide for, and a good many millions to be distributed among ployes and friends, the New Yorker has hardly been in a position to do very much plunging of a nature that would inject bullishness into a stock market. That portion of the millions which was distributed among the em ployes was perhaps invested in a much better cause than it would have been had the giver bought A. O. T. in Wall

Raisuli, the Moorish bandit, is becoming more up-to-date in his rascality. A cable from Tangier printed in yesterday's Oregonian says that he demand for crushed rock. Road work is done largely with teams furnished and is actively arming bands of men for the purpose of fighting the troops. in control of the railroad in the Joon the subject of supplying crushed of the Sultan. While a great many rock, the bill provides that the state Caucasiane in Morocco will suffer by reason of the pending hostilities, in view of the past attitude of the Sultan toward Raisuli, the ruler will hardly come in for very much sympathy. If the Sultan had displayed one-half the energy in preparing a campaign against the bandit when he seized and held an American citizen for ransom, the task of putting down the present rebellion would have been much easier.

Death by railroad collision, drowning, murder, suicide, burning and misery in a hundred other forms are all included in the news of the day which is served up on Christmas as on other days. perusal of the news columns of the daily papers quite forcibly reminds one that for a great many people in this hard old world, Christmas is anything

The steel trust's interest charge for 1906 is \$41,530,375. That is to say, the combine grafts this vast sum off the country to pay interest on about three quarters of a billion watered stock. But the stand-patters tell us our inPREVENTION OF LAND FRAUDS PRESS CLEAN AND INDEPENDENT. Rascality Properly Punished, but Law Must Be Reformed. New York Evening Post

If the solution of the public land prob em consisted merely in punishing all those who have violated the laws passed for the regulation of the public domain. Roosevelt administration might already be credited with truly astonishing progress toward that solu- lines, Don C. Seltz, business manager tion. It is doubtful if ever before so of the New York World, this evening nany persons from such different stations in life and in so many different drawn from all professional and busilocalities have been convicted within so short a time for the violation of Federal statutes which had previously been almost ignored. Secretary Hitchcock. in the face of political and personal pressure of every form, has been relentless in his pursuit of corrupt officlais and corrupting outside operators. and the President has given loyal support to his work. As the Secretary sun marized results in his report for this the counting room to the editorial room year, there have been 490 persons indicted for land frauds, 89 have been con victed, and 401 are under indictments still pending. Naturally, when such wholesale ras-

The United States land laws are bad because they facilitate fraud and deceit and their shortcomings in this particular have already been widely noted; but they are also bad because they fail to make provisions for the needs of the legitimate interests of the country. The peculiar interest of President Roosevelt's special message of yesterday lies in its emphasis of this latter and less considered phase of the subject. All over the West there have conducted industries useful to the country at large, indispensable to the comnunities in which they are placed hor est in every relation of life except that the land on which they operate has been virtually stolen. Timber cutting, cattle raising, coal mining have been carried on under laws, or rather in violation of laws, which bore next to no relation to their genuine requirements As the President says with truth and

ality is exposed, the laws which have

proved so easy to evade come in for at-

"The present coal law, limiting the in dividual entry to 160 acres, puts a prem ium on fraud by making it impossible to develop certain types of coal fields and yet comply with the law. It is a scandal to maintain laws which sound well, but which make fraud the key with out which great natural resources must remain closed."

What he says here of coal lands ap olles only in less degree to grazing and imber lands. Without employing a force of agents to make fictitious entries and then turn over their holdings to him, a man could not acquire enough acres of forest to make it profitable for him to dulp a sawmill.

What was the result of a policy which would give a citizen no more land for nining coal than for growing cabbages It did not stop the acquisition of great tracts of land nor the supply of those roducts which required large areas. It did, however, develop in the Western country a thoroughly unhealthy public entiment regarding the public domain To the already general conviction that there was no moral wrong in cheating the Government, was added a specia contempt for this set of laws. Indus tries in which, for their own sake the country took a genuine pride, were paradoxically kept out of the hands of me with semples So long as these underlying conditions

exist, it is vain to suppose that any

series of prosecutions, even if the whole misstatement. The fact is, he admits Senate should be put behind the bars, will scare away the land thieves once for all. The laws must be liberalized in one direction as they are made stricter in another. The timber and stone placed in the commercial prestige of mutation clause of the homestead act, her new and lusty rival, Galveston, are suggested by the President for rehis Land Laws Commission of last year. But while the need for amending the land laws-has long been perfectly well known, this may be a propitious time Orleans. The Texas seaport has re-ceived such a start, however, that the form. The prosecutions of the last two ning on the Mississippi. The particular years have interested Eastern communieffect as it might have had in the there were any such things as land earlier days of the port. There is laws and the public domain. Let an other period of apathy ensue, with the for a large number of Southern ports, laws in their present condition, and the old frauds are absolutely certain to re appear. On the other hand, a carefull worked out system of leasing range land selling standing timber without selling the land, and otherwise permit ting the most effective use of natural resources in conformity with the law and under proper compensation, will do much to create a public sentiment that will beln greatly in the future adminisfor the past fortnight, are in a measure tration of the much-abused Land Office.

## Wisdom in One Physician

Washington, D. C., Dispatch. Senator Pettus, of Alabama, who is 85 years old, was working on a law case in his office in Alabama recently, when he was overcome by an attack of vertigo.

"We're going to send for a doctor," one of his clerks told him. "All right," the Senator said, "but don't get more than one."

When the doctor arrived he bundled Senator Pettus into a carriage and got in with him and ordered that the Sen-ator be taken to his home. "You're a doctor, are you?" Senator Pettus asked.

"I am," was the answer.
"And you're all alone?"
"Yes, sir," the physician answered, thinking the Senator had some confi-dential communication to make, "You're sure there is only one of you?" the Senator persisted. "You and I are the only two people here?"
"Yes, sir."
"The mighty yield of it," the Senator

"I'm mighty glad of it," the Senator "I'm mighty giad of it, the Selator, said, with a sigh of relief. "I am sure I'll get well if there is only one of you fellows here, but I know I could be selected to the said of the sai never survive a consultation.

### Devotes Her Life to Charity, Sloux City Journal

Waneta Toskatomba, a full-blooded Chickasaw maiden, well educated and worth \$100,000 in her own right, has decided that she will never marry, but will devote her life to charity work. In a short time she will take up her residence in Oklahoma City, where she connect herself with some charitable in

THE MORNING AFTER.

By Sergeant Stewart, U. S. A.
Same old Christmax I had last year;
Same old lunches and the same old beer.
Same old head and the same old thirst;
Same old excuse I had at first.

Same old nose and the same old clothes; Same old bluff that never goes. Same old cop in the same old place; Same old feeling in an empty space.

Same old Judge with the same old grudge. Same old story "that I couldn't budge." Same old sentence, same old fine: Sams old phone to a friend of mine.

Same old lecture; same old say; Same old pledge in the same old wa Same old vow with the same old ten Same old drunk I'll have next year,

How Problem Has Been Solved Great Newspapers. Hartford (Conn.) Dispatch to New York

World. At the banquet of the Get-Together Club, which includes representative men of this city and its vicinity, and which gives dinners once a month to hear experts talk shop in their especial convinced these citizens, who ness walks of life, that the countingroom does not dominate the editorial department of any successful newspaper in this country.

Replying to a direct question of his friend, the Rev. John Coleman Adams. of the Church of the Redeemer, Mr. Seitz said: "In my 19 years' experience In the business office of the World I know that no one has ever gone from to consult about one nickel."

The topic of the evening was "The Need of a Clean and Independent Press," and the other speaker besides Mr. Seitz was Ernest Howard, chief editorial writer of the Springfield Republican, who mentioned that the Republican had banished free railroad and theater tickets from its office.

Mr. Seitz said the press was independent, far more so than it was some years ago, and that to be successful a paper must be independent. He related a number of incidents to show it Among the speakers were "Pa" Corbin the former Vale football rush. Edward Porritt, the English writer, and Rabbi

Says Adam Was Probably a Negro.

Philadelphia Public Ledger, "Adam was probably a negro, Rev. Edward F. Randolph, in a sermon at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifteenth and Mount Vernon "The white races are comparatively modern, whereas the an-cient peoples were colored. The Japanese and Chinese—older civilizations than ours—are yellow. The Egyptians, Assyrians and Ethiopians were black The weight of scientific r brown. evidence goes to show that Adam and Eve were colored Dr. Pritchard the greatest ethnologist who ever lived, says he is convinced of the truth of this.

The pastor said that the black mat was held in higher esteem in ancient times than he is today. He said that the monuments of the East pictured Fourteen black heroes. of Egypt's Pharaohs were negroes.

### Mrs. Root Gives Away Secrets.

Washington (D. C.) Post. Mrs. Elihu Root, wife of the Secretary f State, despises Washington, D. C. s much as her husband likes it, and was astrumental in getting her husband to esign as Secretary of War and return New York. She did not know of the oreliminary arrangement when the Presi dent invited Mr. Root to take John Hay's dace in the Cubinet, and, while visiting up the state, was surprised by the receipt a dispatch from her husband announ ng his decision. She thereupon turned to ing his decision. She thereupon turned to her friends and said: "I do believe that if they offered that husband of mine a place as policeman in Washington he would take it—he likes to live there so

Intimation: "It Is a Boy." Atlantic City Special in New York World. Friends of City Physician Chew, who knew of a visit of the stork, visited the Chew residence in the exclusive cottage section before daylight, and posted arge lettered placards on the forming the public of the arrival of a son and heir.

son and heir.

"It is a boy," asserted one staring sign, while another bore the legend, "After many years." The signs drew a crowd, and friends of the official stopped autos and carriages to extend congratulations

## In the James J. Hill Line.

Hill president ure in recalling that he cut the firs stencil and marked the first barrel of flour ever manufactured in Minneapolis This was in 1859 or 1860, when he was stencil was kept by the milling company ties which scarcely realized before that for years, but at last was destroyed in a fire.

## The Lost Boy.

Washington (D. C.) Herald.
The Boy I Used to Be would know
How far it is to Christmas Day,
and every night in dreams would go
Swift-paced along the wondrous way;
And he by day would count the weeks,
The days—the very hours, indeed!—
With eager eyes and flaming cheeks
The lore of Christmas he would read.

Ah! he knew all the jolly tales
The folk about the day would weave;
With boytes faith, which never falls,
He had the knowlege to believe.
He knew the legends all were true,
He scrawled queer letters to the Saint,
He heard the fairy horns that blew
Their marvel-music, far and faint.

Of all the Christmas wishes made This is the deepest in the heart:
That I might find the light that played.
Through all the long days set apart,
And might believe the legends quaint.
The sleigh tracks in the snow might se
And know the jolly clean Saint.
As did the Boy I Used to Be! might see

### NEW YORK CITY PERTURBED. Boston Accent and Pronunciation Too Much for Feeble Minds.

New York Sun. People who go to Boston may not care much about the simplified spelling, but if some kind soul would simplify the pronunciation of the English language as she is spoke around Boston it would save the stranger many blushes. If, for instance, you happen to be the stranger and by way of showing an interest in local politics you remark that you are glad that Guild defeated Moran you are courting danger. How does anybody pronounce "Guild?" Like "gild," of course. But put a capital at its head, go to Boston and tat once you must say "Guiled." As for Moran, it is admitted that some Bostonians do say -as who else would not?-"Mo-ran, with the accent on the last syllable. as, for instance, in also ran. But there are others who give it a pronunciation which is a cross between ran" and "Morran," and which really sounds more like "Murrain" than anything else.

you want to appear to be a native bean-cater—of course you may not; there's no accounting for tastes—you will not talk of Dorchester, but of Dotchester; not of Roxbury and Sudbury, but of Roxb'ry and Sudbury, but of sending your son to Crater you will know anough to call Groton you will know enough to call it "Grotton." You will go not to it "Grotton." You will go, not to Quincy market, but to "Quinzy market," the same being in the lowe tion of, not Fancuil hall, but "Fannul hall," or even "Funnel hall,"

In Quinzy market you may be lucky enough to find some apples labeled blue pearmains. But if you would appear to the manner born you will ask for them as "blue p'manns." Perhaps you already know enough to call Leo-minster "Lemm'nster," to say "Ash-by" when you talk of Ashby, and "Wall-thamm" when you r Waltham, and "Wawb'n" for Waban. and "Hayv'r'll" for Haverhill, and "Kittry" for Kittery, and "Savvin Hill" for Savin Hill. But there remains the crucial test of Billerica. If you call it—as it is spelled—"Bil-ler-i-ca," you must not wonder what causes that strange expression to pass over the face of any true Bostonian within hearing. The strange expression will not be there if you say "Bill-rikka," or even "Bill-ricky."

#### Young Pigs to Mark Esteem. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. W. G. Grace, the famous English oricketer, has been the recipient of many gifts from lovers of cricket as tangible proofs of their admiration of his prow ess. Some of them have been remark-able in character, but perhaps the most embarrassing gift he ever received was one of three young pigs which a Wor-cestershire farmer lately sent to him in recognition of a great batting teat which he had witnessed.

#### Congressional Records vs. Seeds. Philadelphia Press.

Representative Watkins, of Louis-iana, thinks he has about the most acconsistent constituent imaginable. He sent him a full quota of garden seeds and received this letter in reply: "I received the seeds, but they are no good. Send me a set of Congressional records. They amuse the chil-

Roosevelt, Jr., Boss

Washington, D. C., Post.

Five or six youngsters were playing shinny on the roof of the low building connecting the President's office with the White House,

the White House,
"Which one is young Roosevelt?" a
visitor asked a policeman.
"See that one bossing the others?" the
policeman said, pointing. "That's him." policeman said, pointing.

Fire Department Adds Coffee Wagon. Boston Transcript.
The New York Fire Department has

added to its equipment a coffee wagon which with three men responds to third alarms and dispenses coffee and sandwiches. This is more practical than the increase in saigried chaptains ed by the Fire Commissioner that city.

# Legal Lights As Walkers.

Two of the greatest pedestrians in Washington, D. C., are Associate Justices Harlan and White. They walk every day from the Capitol to their homes in Northwest Washington, a distance of nearly five miles.

### It Is Now: "Blame-Me" Storer. Chicago Journal

They have a new way of pronouncing Belmany Storer's name in Wash-ington, D. C. Since the recent sensational publication he has come to be known as "Blame-Me" Storer.

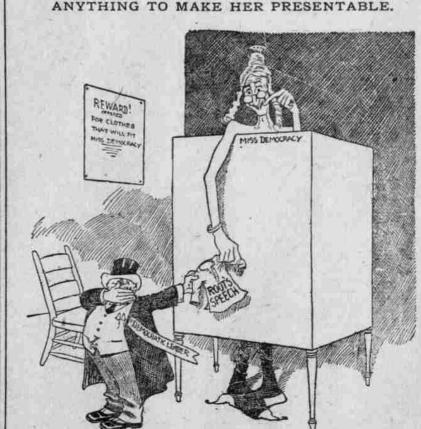
## Feminine Subtlety.

New York Sun.
"I made this saind just for you,
Eat all that you can cram;
The mutton chops are pretty good,
I do love Persian lamb.

"I saw Eliza Jones today; She is a spiteful thing. Her husband has just given her A handsome diamond ring.

"The sun was sinking in the west,
A pretty sight, but yet,
Despite the beauty of its hue,
I like a sable set.

"I took the trolley coming home And stood up—on! so far; I wouldn't have to hang on straps Had I a motor car."



DEMOCRATS HERE, WHO ARE SOMEWHAT AT SEA FOR AN ISSUE, ARE THINKING OF TAKING UP SECRETARY ROOT'S SPEECH ON STATE RIGHTS-WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.