## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1967.

THEY "BOLD HIM RESPONSIBLE". It is the opinion of The Oregonian that Roosevelt will not be President again, unless the attacks upon him, on the charge that he has wrecked the prosperity of the country by the polley he has pursued towards plungers, promoters, rebaters and wreckers of arious descriptions, coupled with the demand that the country shall return to the old system of financial and corporate brigandage, shall bring on a general call from the people that he hall continue to serve them and the declaration that he will not be permit-

It is known to all who well know tion, made on the night of his election in 1904, was put forth in utmost good faith. He has not been repeating it, because when a man gives his word, by deliberate utterance, repetition only weakens it, or raises further question about it. The whole matter in such a case is summed up in the remark, "The lady doth protest too much, methinks." Mr. Roosevelt has no wish or intention to be a candidate. He favors Mr. Taft, which he could not possibly do If he expected the office for himself again. He could not juggle with the people, nor with in such a manner. It would be wholly foreign to his nature; it could not succeed, nor ought it to succeed

What, however, will be the effect of the continual attacks upon him by the authors of frenzied finance, by the promoters of corporation thievery and oppression, by the high-rollers among the trusts and banks and railroads whose abuses he has laid bare? What will be the further effect of their declaration that the country must return to their safe and sane ways of organ-Nay, what has been ized plunder? the effect already? It is causing the oush the work he has begun.

for Roosevelt for another term. It nant, but they were eager enough to may bring about the consequence, take up all of the business offered tory, of a united call from a National | than were granted the Americans. The convention upon a man for election to Liverpool Journal of Commerce comanother term, who not only has dis- ments at length on the incident, and claimed all desire for it, but is known among other things says: in fact not to want it. Roosevelt has done what the people approve; and they who say they "hold him responsible," and call for reversal of his work, have but a poor comprehension of the forces with which they have ingly cheap tonnage, owing to the want of sible," and call for reversal of his to reckon.

ling seems in a fair way to become a She is an English nurse who try and admiring our institutions, most which she finds to be "tremenexception. In that particular we

wealth about this. Even a goose can see what ers disclose the weak spots that are les plainly before her. It is Miss Gosling's remedy for the poverty of Lon-don which excites admiration and en-than the natural laws of trade. raptures one with its enormous anser-"Our titled women of wealth, numbers of them, are joining the active campaign for purity and practical aid," and consequently one of these will be no more poverty in London.

Thus quacks Miss Gosling. The notion that poverty can be cept these rates, other steamers would acter of Mrs. Todd. Her conduct, un- much more money left for turkeys.

help themselves. It is a sad truth, but all experience demonstrates it. But within the past six months the normal estate of human beings, The titled women of wealth of whom good by working to abolish the nox-lous privileges of the British aristocracy than they can by slumming.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

Official confirmation of the shame less manner in which funds wrung from the Oregon producer have been used by the Union Pacific to build lines where they are not needed was supplied by Auditor Blaisdell in his testimony before the Board of Equalization in this city Monday. In an endeavor to escape taxation on \$16,000,-000 of the \$25,000,000 surplus rolled up by excessive charges on the O. R. & N. line, it was shown by the testimony of the railroad officials that, up to March 1 of this year, there had been expended from this surplus on Todd, knowing also what had occurred the projected line of the Oregon & between Steele and her husband, the Washington to Puget Sound a grand per cent was for the purchase of ter-minals in Seattle and Tacoma. This along is plain enough, and their ruse shows a total of approximately \$10.to full him into security and obtain 545,000 dumped into the tidelands of his confession was rather more clever Seattle and Tacoma, the amount be-ing nearly three times as great as all Todd was a logger of good reputation ten years.

The people of Oregon, who have assisted in piling up this colossal surplus frittered away on a "proposed" road on which not a yard of grading has been done, in spite of an expenditure of more than \$13,000,000, would feel less disposed entire credence, but that her affections to complain at the oppressive burden of high rates under which they have staggered so long if some of this money had been used in construction of roads where they are actually needed. As has frequently been stated, miles through the forest to avenge the building of the Oregon & Washington Railway between Portland and from his house; but the difficulty of Puget Sound will not open up a single the journey made him arrive too late acre of land that is not already served for his purpose. These circumstances by good transport tion facilities. The the police officers of Hoquiam knew Harriman road is simply paralleling very well. Hence they could not have the Northern Pacific, over which four passenger trains each way are now running daily, although two trains per to the general public. The deed was day between Portland and San Francisco afe the best facilities offered on the main line of the Harriman road of August and the first day of Sepsouth of Portland, while throughout tember, Mrs. Todd, according to her first story of the affair, went to bed are thousands of square miles that are early that night, leaving her husband more remote from rail communication alone in the living-room. Somewhere are thousands of square miles that are

by the Harriman lines in this state in the past ten years has added enor- found him in the woodshed lying dead ously to the profits of the system as from wounds upon the skull. a whole, and the territory which has been so long neglected is susceptible of fully as great development as any that has been reached by the railroads. It is for this reason that the ical analysis of stains upon them Harriman's taking money out of the which came back was that the shoes Mr. Roosevelt that he has no desire to serve another term. His declaration made on the night of his election made on the night of his election. for building a line that is of no use to any one except the builder, who sees test for human blood is so accurate in it a vehicle for harassing a rival in that no competent chemist could be the railroad world. But a day of deceived in the matter. The misleadreckoning is at hand in which the peo- ing report was set affoat to put Steele ple of Oregon may "feed fat the ancient grudge" which has resulted from years of neglect on the part of those who have "milked" the state in order to get funds to be wasted on useless roads elsewhere.

If no part of the vast earnings that are being made off the producers of the state is to be used in building much-needed roads in this state, may be eminently proper to pass a maximum rate bill that will, to a degree at least, keep the money in circulation in the state instead of having it dumped in tidelands on Puget Sound or in Wall-street speculation. Mr. Harriman has for several years been sowing the wind in this state. He is about to undergo the experience of reaping the whirlwind.

WHERE COMPETITION REIGNS. President Roosevelt awarded bonus of 50 per cent to the owners of people everywhere to declare that the American ships chartered to load sevelt is the man for the time and | coal for the Pacific squadron. This the to be re-elected, to continue and preference made the foreigners on whom we were obliged to depend for Such is the genesis of the demand most of the tonnage somewhat indigwithout a parallel in our political his- them at the 50 per cent lower rates

It is a pity at such a time as this that foreign steamship owners had not a union us the sailing ship owners have, so that the o reckon.

combination amongst owners and the amount of tonnage available, though with bunker coals at, say, 60 shillings at Callao, it is difficult to see what attraction a freight of lif she lives long enough, Miss Gos-

The charter of these vessels and the omment thereon throw some interesthas been paying a visit to this coun- ing side lights on a business that is not sets one aghast; and to cap the climax very well understood but is quite generally misrepresented in this country dously" something or other. Pretty The incident has demonstrated clearly nearly everything we have here in that this country will never have any Miss Gosling's gushing opinion out- difficulty in securing all the tonnage shines the universe, but our poverty is needed at low rates, fixed by the law story of the murder, which contradicts of supply and demand, for not only are fall behind England; far, far behind, there plenty of British steamers of-The Whitechapel district in London fered for the business, but there have the middle of the night, this account can produce specimens before which also been chartered Italian, Norwegian our most highly developed poverty is and German vessels for the same service. The Liverpool paper's expressions Very likely Miss Gosling is right of regret over the action of the ownever apparent in any effort made to

The United States is getting the advantage of this cheap tonnage—not it was Steele's threat to kill her which because "the amount of tonnage available" is so great that it is impossible to maintain higher rates. The Journal fine days, before a great while, there of Commerce is unable to see what attraction such rates should have for her. The psychological interest of this whers. Yet if the owners did not ac- murder case centers around the char- year have fallen off \$6,000,000. So

away the special privileges of the cally impossible for either steam or "titled" women, and men, too, who are sail to cut under the rates and still at present riding on the backs of the show a profit. In such circumstances poor. The second is to take away the it was not difficult to maintain rates privileges of everybody else who is at the minimum figure, although nonusing the power of the government to union ships frequently made a better plunder the people. The third is to showing for a year's business by taking arouse the poor to make use of the op- a rate below the union figure and thus portunities which lie before them and | getting away to some other part of the

But within the past six months the that nobody can help the poor. If old law of supply and demand has as-they are ever helped it must be by serted its power, and freights out of themselves. All that others can do Pacific Coast ports are 5 to 7 shillings for them is to prevent them from be-ing plundered and give them a fair lished by the union. Recently that show while they themselves slowly and painfully toll upward from the slum to rate up to 30 shillings, a rate which will be cut and slashed by both steam and sall craft as soon as the present Miss Gosling speaks can do much more rush is over. Ocean freight space is a commodity of world-wide supply. and its value is determined by worldwide conditions, thus making an effective monopoly impossible. Nothing but immense subsidies will ever admit of a "trust" being formed in the ocean carrying trade, and it is well for all producers that we are steadily growing away from the trust idea.

THE TODD MURDER. Concerning the murder of Frank Todd, which took place on the first of September, one easily concludes that the public has been more mystified from the outset than the police of Hoquiam, where the deed was done. Knowing what the previous relations had been between Steele and Mrs. officers could not have been much total of \$13,182,699.73, of which 80 puzzled over the identity of the murderer. That they suspected Steele all the money expended on extensions and residing in Hoquiam. Steele boarded feeders to the O. R. & N. in the past at his house for a time before the tragedy, but apparently something occurred to warn the husband that all was not well in his family and he expelled Steele with more or less vlolence. The reports that Mrs. Todd had been withdrawn from him and bestowed upon the adventurer does not

seem to admit of doubt.

It seems also pretty well established that Steele made a night trip of twelve himself upon Todd for expelling him from his house; but the difficulty of doubted that Steele was guilty of the murder which looked so unaccountable committed in Todd's house at some time in the night between the last day than Seattle is from Portland.

about 9 o'clock she fell asleep and did

Every branch line and feeder built not waken until 5 in the morning. about 9 o'clock she fell asleep and did Then she sought for her husband and Who people of Oregon protest against Mr. which looked like blood. The report public was, of course, not genuine. The off his guard, and the announcement by the police that they no longer suspected him was for the same purpose. Steele was not shrewd enough to understand what was going on. He fell into the trap and began to believe that

he was safe.
Police officers get so much blame and so little praise that it is pleasant to recognize a good piece of work when they have one to exhibit. Their use of Mrs. Todd as a detective, or rather a detective's tool, was excellent in its way. Without the confession which she led Steele to make in the hearing of the officer there was noth ing against him but circumstantial evidence. With it the case was complete. Just how much the police knew of Mrs. Todd's part in the murder is uncertain; but it is clear that they be lieved her guiltless of actual participation in the deed. If she had taken part in the murder itself there would have been no sense in her asking Steele to describe the whole affair to her. At the solicitation of the police she did ask him to do this, and thus the confession was obtained. The most likely supposition is that Mrs. Todd knew of Steele's purpose to murder her husband and that she alded him by counsel and concealment rather than by physical participation In the deed. She may have played the part of Lady Macbeth so far as temptation went, but no farther. Probably the police guessed pretty nearly the truth upon this point and acted accordingly.

The woman in this case seems to have acted a role of singular iniquity. In the first place she betrayed her husband, unless all the indications are awry. Then she failed to interfere when she must have known that he was being murdered. Following upon his death she betrayed her lover to the police with a cool pitilessness which she betrayed the police to her lover. This we know from the letter which Steele left in his cell when he hanged himself. We can gain some insight into Mrs. Todd's nature from her later the first and exhibits almost incredible apathy of conscience. Some time in runs, she found Steele standing over her husband's dead body. He then went with her to her room, where they passed the rest of the night re hearsing a course of conduct to mis-lead the police. Few more shocking incidents are recorded in the annals of criminal love, annals which do not lack for blood and horrors. She says have known that if she told the truth he would be arrested at once, and that when in prison he could not harm

cured by the efforts of titled women, take the business. The Liverpool pa- fathomably wicked and complicatedly or the efforts of anybody else except per also places undue importance on treacherous as it seems to have been, the poor themselves, is as exasperating the power of the sailing-ship owners' raises the affair from the dull category as it is false. Then things are needful combine. When the salling-ship union to be done before we can hope to get, originally established rates it fixed the rid of poverty. The first is to take minimum so low that it was practiguishable.

> Returning Americans frequently complain of the imperfect understanding which many foreigners have of conditions in this country. That this lack of knowledge is not general is

It can be moved, and at good prices, but in order to get the best results there must be co-operation and some concessions in time on the part of growers and country warehousemen.

It is a matter of regret that the lack of refrigerator cars will compel the use of boxcars in moving Oregon's magnificent apple crop to Eastern markets, if, indeed, even this facility for transporting this crop will be provided. Of course apple-growers are anxious to market the large surplus of their orchards. The fruit is fine and abundant. It has cost much labor of the painstaking, intelligent type to produce it, and to have it left to rot on the ground because the means of transporting it to a waiting and ample market are lacking is more than discouraging; it is exasperating. Boxcar transportation will be better than this, as far as the disposal of the present crop is concerned. But if boxear shipments reach distant markets in inferior condition through rough handling, being long on the way or being frostbitten, the reputation of the Oregon apple will suffer unjustly and the profits of a future market will be jeopardized. The situation is a vexatious one to the apple-grower and one that is perplexing to the railroad manage-

The Washington Post condemns the recent order of the President that commanding officers in the Army must undergo a test in endurance by riding fifteen miles on horseback. According to reports, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker died as a result of the exertion in taking this test. Commenting upon this the Post says that "brains, not physical ability in rough riding, are required in those who command in our Army." In a measure what the Post says is true, and yet brains are likely to be of very little use if possessed by a man who cannot carry them or horseback fifteen miles. An officer who takes active physical exercise, as every Army officer ought to do, would not suffer from a fifteen-mile ride. The President was right in establishing a test that will compel Army officers to keep themselves ready at all times for the work they are likely to be called uopn to do. A man who is unwilling or unable to keep himself hardened to physical exertion should ask to be placed upon the retired list.

The Alabama Senate has passed the prohibition bill by a vote of 32 to 2. the law to become effective January 1, 1909. The demon rum is receiving people living along the lines of those some pretty hard blows of late, and water routes. must be getting wobbly in the knees in certain parts of the country. It is have heretofore been merely a noticeable that the cause of prohibition makes greatest headway in states where the liquor men have become unduly prominent in politics. The cause will quite naturally receive additional headway during the present season of general retrenchment. Changing economic conditions have decreed that the man who drinks must give way to the man who does not, and when the ranks of labor are crowded it is unnecessary for the employer to take a man who is addicted to the liquor habit. Prohibition is gaining in strength because there is a financial advantage favoring the man who abstains as compared with the man who drinks.

The grain fleet in Portland harbor numbers twenty-two vessels, and they will carry away cargoes of an aggre gate value of \$3,000,000. At Tacoma and Scattle is another fleet of fifteen graincarriers which will handle approximately \$2,000,000 worth of grain. Just as soon as this grain can be floated and exporters can make the turn on exchange, this \$5,000,000 will be available for circulation in the Pacific Northwest, and it will be followed by many more millions as rapidly as the record-breaking crop of the Pacific Northwest can be floated.

The steamship companies, which have been reaping a harvest by bringing Japanese into this country via British Columbia, will now have an opportunity to collect the return fare from the government. Ten of these illegitimate immigrants were taken in one bunch at Bellingham a few days ago, and will be deported. The return business is certain to assume great proportions as employment becomes scarcer and the Japanese are anxious to get back to their native land.

According to a Dallas correspondent a mortgaged farm is very rare in Polk This being true, it is scarcely necessary to add that there is no financial flurry among the farmers of old Polk

Nowadays everybody is a doctor of finance and he doesn't have to pass muster before an Oregon examining board in order to advertise a cure for every real and imaginary evil.

It is no easy task to reconcile Mr. Harriman's valuation in Wall street with the figures presented to the Multnomah County Board of Equalization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is ie large and important American institution that goes ahead regardless of financial stringency. Press dispatches are silent as to the

lass Gladys Vanderbilt entered Count

Show. Diamond importations to date this

Szechenyi at the New York Horse

THE BUSINESS OF BANKING. And the Duty of Keeping It Upon Legitimate Lines.

New York Evening Post.
"Well, it looks as if legitimate business would now have a chance to get banking accommodation." Words to that effect have been heard from bundreds of business men within the past two days. They think they see in the rescue of certain banks from domination by promoters and Navy Department stock gamblers the promise of a return of for several days. all the banks to the traditional and safer methods of an older day. We have un-

lack of knowledge is not general is a quite clearly demonstrated in the following resume of the American financial situation in the London Corn Trade News under date of November 5:

How long the American stringency will last it is impossible to greatet with any degree of confidence, but no country can suffer in the long run from much produce at too high a price; the producers will have to exercise a little patience until the wholesale distributors adapt their machinery and methods to the new order of things, and in the meantine all excresences upon the commercial organism, such as the peculob ank directors who were deposed in New York last week, must be excited, as one does with a malignant tumor. The advice to the producers is excited, as one does with a malignant tumor. The advice to the producers is excited, as one does with a malignant tumor. The advice to the producers is excited, as one does with a malignant tumor confronted with the problem of moving the largest crop ever harvested. It can be moved, and at good prices, but in order to get the heat results. tions prostituted into tools of unscrupu-lous speculators. Old names have counted for little. "Whose bank is that?" "Oh, the Standard crowd have got that."
"That's one of Aorse's string." "Ryan is behind it." Such have been the common

remarks for years past; and the inference is clear. People have bought into banks for the sake of "control," that control meaning use of banking resources primarily to finance speculation, and only secondarily to provide regular business with its regular advances of capital.

Linder such a twisted and mallen con-Under such a twisted and malign con-ception of banking, business can, for a time, make a shift to get on. But let a period of restricted credit befall, as in the past six months, and what is the result? It is legitimate business that is first made to suffer. Speculation is left un-touched as long as possible. It is the merchant, the manufacturer, whom the president of the bank sends for and says that he is sorry, but that he is compelled to ask him to cut down the "line" that the bank is carrying for him by one-third or one-half. And interest on loans is marked up, even for old customers. But all the time, there is too much reason to believe, the resources of these "con-trolled" banks were being put as freely as possible-perhaps more freely than the law permits—at the disposal of promoters and speculators. In other \*ords, to make it easy for them, legitimate business has It easy for them, legitimate business has found it made terribly hard for it. The hold of stock gamblers upon banks has really been a grip upon the throat of business. What many people have vaguely felt throughout the Summer has now been brought home to them with all the force of a demonstration; speculators through their ownership of banks, have been squeezing blood from the business men of this city.

The immense discredit into which this vicious system has now fallen must give great satisfaction to those conservative

great satisfaction to those conservative bankers who have consistently denounced dankers who have consistently denounced and resisted speculative banking. It was to them that the very speculators had to turn, when the crisis came; and for their courageous, firm and thorough dealing with the perverted banks, the financial ommunity is lastingly in their debt.

MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC This New Canal Is Spoken of, But It Will Have to Walt a Bit. Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The proposition to establish a canal which will connect the Mississippi and its tributaries with the Atlantic Ocean has met with more than ordinary approvat. Considered in its broader relation it is a part of the plan which has found unqualified indorsement from President Roosevelt, and, what is perhaps more im-portant still, has met the cordial in-dorsement of the inland waterways comnission. This larger plan contemplates the connection of the great lakes and the which will re-establish the rates which water transportation should insure to the

They are supposed to have been a factor in the regulation of rates. But as a matter of fact they have been nothing of the kind. The amount of traffic carried on the river steamers has been inconsiderable. While Ohio River points have been supposed to play an impertant part in the regulation of rates, as a matter of grows the continent. able. While Ohio River points have been supposed to play an important part in the regulation of rates, as a matter of fact they have been a negligible quantity. They have carried only a nominal amount of freight.

But if the new plans go through all this will be changed. A system of canals which will connect the Ohlo River, the Mississippi River and the Tennessee River with the Atlantic scaboard will do much toward restoring the natural level of freight charges, and this being the case, the effort to dig this system of canals is entitled to the highest consideration. The people of Georgia are taking a keen

interest in this new movement. Not mere-ly as a component part of the President's plans for interlacing the interior of the United States with a system of important canals, but as a direct medium for regu-lating the freight rates of the state of Georgia, this canal to the Atlantic sea-board should be constructed. The pa-triotic and enthusiastic citizens who are behind this movement are entitled to the encouragement and co-operation of all our people, and we hope soon to see it an

Staple Food "Goobers" Spell Failure New York Times. One of the new "single fooders," a Frenchman affected by the ideals of Nebraska, having attempted a diet of "goobers," as peanuts are denominated in the South and West, is reported to have gone crazy and died after a week of the distressing experiment. Nus, beans, peas, and lentils are the food crank's special hobby. They have tissue-building elements in large amounts, even excelling the finest cuts of meat, But, alas! they are in the class which Woods Hutchinson designates as

An irritating principle has been found present in all nuts partly in the kernel litself and partly in the skin which surrounds the kernel, which, even in cases of very moderate amounts, is a decided irritant to the digestive canal. Peanuts—which, of course, are not nuts at all, but the seeds of a species of pen, which is artificially caused to develop under ground—are particularly strong in these poissoness extracts.

Considered as a staple food, there-fore, the "goober" is a failure.

### PASSING NEWSPAPER WAIFS

"I understood you to say he was hard-hearted." "I never said it. I said his heart was as hard as his head."—Town and Country. Master of the House—Sarah, bring me an infinitesimal portion of cheese.

New servant—If you please, air, we ain't got that much in the house.—Baltimore

got that American. Gladys-Father will be so pleased to hear that you are a poet.

Algernon—Ah, like you he adores poetry.
Gladys—No! It isn't that! the last one of
my lovers he tried to lick was a football
player.—Life.

"Do you think my case is bad, doctor?" saked the nervous patient. "Bad?" excisimed the enthusiastic young physician. "Why, it's beautiful, sir; beautiful. There are no less than a dozen complications."—Philadelphia Record.

METCALF TRIES PHONOGRAPH.

But Secretary of the Navy Must Write Report All Over Again. Washington, D. C., Dispatch to the Boston Herald. Secretary of the Navy Metcalf is a man of action. He can send the battleship fleet to the Pacific, but under some con ditions he puts up a "bum" line of talk,

Navy Department has been in an uproar The Secretary a month or so ago ap-

in consequence of which deficiency the

ers, locked his desk, and went out to play golf. The typewriters unlimbered their machines, uncorked the phonograps, and started in. Such a buzzing and spluttering sound as greeted them was never heard. The typewriters were undecided whether they were listening to ragtime or an over-ture from grand opera. Anyhow, what they heard didn't sound the least bit like an official report. Every now and then they'd catch a few words-"navy-20,000 tons-battleship-big guns-buzz-buzzouzz-short rip-zing.

It looks as though Secretary Metcalf would have to start all over and write

#### PROPER REBUKE TO HAZERS. Jury Finds Verdict for \$14,000 Against Student "Jokers."

Chicago Tribune. Youthful excess of spirits as exemplified in college haxing has received a discouraging reproof in the action of a Kewanee jury which has brought in a verdict of \$14,000 damages against five young men. Their offense was the hazing of a fellow student by tying him to a tombstone and leaving him in the ceme-tery until in his fright he pulled the stone over, breaking his leg in the effort. In further rebuke the hazers will be held on a criminal charge, making this one of the most expensive college pranks thus far

A few days ago the president of the University of Wisconsin netified the authorities at Madison that they should proceed without delay or discrimination against all students guilty of infraction of the laws or amendable to the discipline of the town. It is recognized that a student enjoys no privileges which entitle him to special exemption from punish-ment for misconduct, and that because he is a student he need not expect tolers tion for his misdeeds or consideration for his position. The hazing of one stu-dent by others is much less common than formerly and has been generally handled successfully by the college authorities, but such proceedings as were instituted at

but such proceedings as were instituted at Kewanee are likely to prove even more effective in doing away with a custom which has gained in viciousness what it may have lost in frequency.

The recent outbreak at the School of Mines in Rolls, Mo., well justified the attention of the local police, and other occurrences in other college towns have cailed for more discipline than the college power saw properly to assert. The old saying that boys will be boys loses much of its significance when the boys understand that their ides of humor do not correspond with the notions entertained by the community, and that college pranks which result in broken bones and destruction of property lead swiftly to a destruction of property lead swiftly to a penalty worth considering.

Pine Hauled Around the Horn.

New Work World. which will re-establish the rates which water transportation should insure to the people living along the lines of those water routes.

The inland waterways of the country

New Work world.

Freighted with so-called Oregon pine, the British steamship Earl of Douglas is coming to New York around the Horn from Mosquito Harbor, R. C. She stops for coal at Callao, Feri across the continent.

When Samuel Bowles and Schuyler Colfax visited the Pacific Coast in 1866, Mr. Bowles, a shrewd observer, thought our Oregon pine mexhaustible. Ten years earlier the Muchigan pine was so described; 20 years before that time the pine of Maine and the Adirondacks. Now Gifford Pinchot, of the Forestry Bureau, says that we have only lumber

Yet when the Earl of Douglas gets here with her cargo of Canadian pine, relieving the waste of our own forests the "standpat" tariff policy of this country will collect a tax of \$2 a thoufeet on every plank and every

Well, What Can a Man Dot

Chleago Journs "George, dear, you are the sweetest and best husband in the whole world. George, simply couldn't live a day without you. Look into my eyes, darling, and tell me that you love me as I love you. Are we not the happiest things alive, darling? And you're so good and generous. You do want me to be happy, don't you, my husband? You want me to be pretty like other women, don't you, sweetheart? Do you think I look well in green? That green princess was a lovely thing, wasn't it, dear? But think how long I were it? I saw a terrible pretty piece of goods, something like it, yesterday, sweet. And only \$1.89 a yard One sight's only \$1.89 a yard. One e-i-g-h-t-y-n-i-n-e len't that cheap? It would make up stunningly, but I really, darling, don't care whether you let me buy it or not. You know I only want my darling's love." (Well, now, what can a man do?)

Other Pinces Than Jails for Insune. BAKER CITY, Or., Nov. 18.-(To the Editor.)-In last Saturday's Oregonian, in an editorial on "A Bit of Logic," stated that "A man is always put in jail as a punishment for something. The jall is commonly used also as a place of safe-keeping: (1) Of suspected persons until trial; (2) of witnesses; and (3) of the insane on the way to the asy-

Would it not be well to agitate a plan for having some place other than the jall for the latter class of unfortunates? SUBSCRIBER.

Punishing an Audacious Thing.

"Policeman, that ruffian took my wife's a.rm. "All right, sir; we'll search him at the

The Honkers. Minna Irving in Lippincott's.

When all the woods are red and gold,
And corn is shocked and dry.
I see the wild geese overbead
Go speeding down the sky.
Their mighty pintons cleave the air.
To southern marshes bound.
And through the gray and drifting clouds
Their ringing frumpets sound.

Honk, honk!

are no less than a dozen complications."—

Philadelphia Record.

Wise—Oh give us a rest for a while, won't you?

Dubley—Well, every fellow has a right to his opinion, and—

Wise—Tes, but the trouble is that he can't be made to realize that there may be a wrong to it.—Philadelphia Press.

Between the meadows burs and brown.

And waiting for the snow.

The author is preding for the snow.

And like an echo loud and far Across the freety morn, I hear upon the whistling wind His wild and warning horn—

Houk, honk!

# & BOOKS &

AVE you ever noticed that in many private houses when a musicale is being given, the guests immediately think it the proper moment to begin conversation? Whether they purposely do so in order to drown out the music is yet to be determined.

A Boston woman, whose most noted ancestor was a cook in the ship following the Mayflower to this country, is a social leader in a Massachusetts town, because of her distinguished ancestry, and the other evening she issued invitations for a musicale. The elect were there, nearly all the men being at least bank prestdents or treasurers of trust companies. Among the talent responsible for the musical programme were four members of a celebrated symphony orchestra who were engaged at a fee of \$100 to play into the various wax cylinders, and, proud of his record, patted himself upon the back. About two or three more days of this rapid work and the Naval Secretary's looking man whose mustaches are turned up at the ends a la Emperor William. During the rendition of the two first quartet numbers the guests coattered and gossiped to such an extent that the mu-sicians could hardly hear themselves play. The strings were sending forth a merry bit of Delibes when the conversation swelled to a chorus, and the first violin's mustaches quivered with anger. "Ladies and gentlemen," said be, in a voice heard all over the drawing-room, "I and my three friends have been paid money to play here and you persist in

money to play here and you persist in talking to drown us out. Are we then to understand that you are also paid to talk? We arrists must understand each other!"
The musicale was concluded smid cold

"There's no money in music if all that is told about such celebrated musicians as Schubert and Mozart is true." says a Baltimore singer. "When Mozart was very young he played for Gluck's pupil, Marie Antoinette, and as he crossed the marble hall he fell. The Princess lifted him to her lap, and in gratitude the delighted little boy whispered: "When I'm lighted little boy whispered: 'When I'm a man I'll marry you.' But he didn't. At 25 years old Mozart died, and as he was very poor there was no money left to pay his funeral expenses. Accordingly, one of the world's famous musicians was

buried in the potter's field.

"Take Schubert's case. His 'Hark, Hark, the Lark,' is one of the most fender songs ever written. As a little boy he suffered from cold and hunger, and he was so near-sighted he always wore eyeglasses. Also, he was homely, awk-ward, self-conscious, and painfully shy. At one time, he was even too poor to have a musical instrument upon which to play his wonderful compositions, and a friend said to him: 'Franz, when my window curtains are down, come into my house and play, for I'll be out.' Schu-bert passed the house many times, but alas! the shades were rarely drawn. He received a pittance for his songs, which afterward carned fortunes, but he died before his genius was recognized."

Philadelphia is putting on airs since ecent performances there of grand opera by the Philadelphia Operatic Society. There are more than 250 educated singers in the society and 250 people were on the stage and 450 people in one production. The best successes met with were in "Alda" and "Faust." All accounts agree that it was a wonderful exhibition of home talent by distinguished amateurs.

The new second violin of the Kneisel Quartet is Julius Roentgen, of the latest generation of an Amsterdam family equally famous in science and in music. Mr. Roentgen, who is 25 years of age, has just relinquished the position of first concertmeister of the Dusseldorf Sym-phony Orchestra. The new cellist is William Willeke, who was born at The Hague in 1876. He has occupied the po-sition of first 'cellist in the Philiarmonic Orchestra at Leipsic and at the imperial Opera in Vienna, and he has played as first 'cellist under Hans Richter.

One of the most gorgeous bexes at the New York Metrop scason begins, Monday evening, will be that recently purchased by Henry C. Frick from the estate of Henry L. Bar-Frick from the estate of Henry L. Barney, and known as No. 19 in the Diamond Horseshoe. The walls of the room back of the box are in rich red tapestry; the ceiling is frescoed in gold and green; costly candelabra ornament the walls; the floor will be covered with a carpet especially woven in Europe to carry out the artistic design and color scheme. It is said Mr. Frick paid \$100,000 for the box.

Ethel Barrymore, the actress, has lately added violin playing to her plano accomplishments, and these days she is specially interesting herself in Russian music. Besides several volumes of plano pieces by the leading Russian composers, she has a book of genuine folk melodies, a charming collection, with titles in the Russian language and printed in Russian characters. She owned this book when characters. She owined this book when she was rehearsing "Peter the Great" in London. As no one in the company was especially musical she took it upon herselt to select a number of themes from this book of folk melodies, and they were used as motives in the Incidental music.

Madame Tetrazzini, a South American soprano, who once sang in San Francisco, has just been proclaimed a world diva in London. She recently made her appearance in "Traylata." and the conservative, cuttous critics over there say that the lettle straylest new singer who that she is the greatest new singer who has burst upon the musical world for an age. She came to London, unknown and unberalded. One critic states: "It was a breathless moment when the new divabegan Violetta's first great aria 'Ah forse lui!" (Now is the Time.) Every one seemed to be thinking so intently that one could almost imagine one heard it waster. When the highlike notes began spoken. When the birdlike notes began to fill the air, not cold and coloriess, but full of human warmth and tender but full of human warmth and tender sentiment, the popular triumph was al-ready a foregone conclusion. Her hearers could hardly wait for the last note, so eager were they to give vent to their pent-up onthusiasm. The frenzy reached its height after 'Empre Lebera Deggio.' The top E flat was sustained with a freedom and fulness that spoke of a possible extension of vocal compass. If a possible extension of vocal compass. If necessary, on the part of the singer. But the triumph was a dramatic as well as a vocal one. One of the many realistic touches that were given by the artist occurred during the early part of the opera. To suggest the oncoming consumption to which "Traviata" finally succumbed. Madame Tetrazzini repeatedly coughed, and on one occasion as she drew her handkerchief from her lips for one orief moment a look of horror came into her face as, on looking at it, she realized for the first time her inevitable doom."

There is a good deal of talk in Paris There is a good deal of talk in Paris musical circles regarding the alleged discovery of a new tenor with a voice of remarkable register. The proligy is none other than the son of M. Jean Lassalle, a baritone formerly of the Paris Opera and a frequent visitor to the United States. M. Lassalle began the musical education of his son, but finding the parental relation to pupil involved a lack of authority as a preceptor, he entrusted of authority as a preceptor, he entrusted the training of his son's voice to M. Jacques isnardon, who with M. Lassalle is one of the professors at the Conservatoire Challapine.

A Russian basso is now crossing the At-lantic on the Touraine to fulfill engage-ments in America which are to bring him \$40,660. He returns to Europe in March.