# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1907.

## JUST A FEW MORE REMARKS.

While The Oregonian is about it, just now-for it doesn't wish to keep on threshing over the old straw of old subjects till the end of time-it will say a few things more, yet briefly possible. The Medford Tribune shall supply the texts.

"The Oregonian opposed the land-fraud investigation during the early stages." It did not, It did, however, find difficulty in believing that earnest and effective prosecution was intended. . On its own account it had offered proofs, repeatedly, long before, but they had been suppressed at Washington and rejected in Oregon. When, however, Heney came, showed that he was in earnest, and gave The Oregonian something besides rumor to go on, it saw there was real intention prosecute, and it aided to the utmost of its power. Yet it saw that the unsupported statements of Puter and others never would prove the conspirsev and convict the leading offenders. who were doing the work at Washington; and in fact not till Heney had so clearly trapped Tanner, had Heney any case against them that would hold before a jury. Because The Oregonian saw this, it is accused of having "opposed the land-fraud investigation during its early stages"; but the accusation comes from those who immediately follow with condemnation be cause it "persecuted" the culprits afterwards! Was The Oregonian to assume the guilt of Mitchell, Hermann Williamson and the rest, without proof? What would have been the effect? People would have said it was political and personal rancor. Not till It had the proof, or the indicia of proof, could it do more than observe a necessary caution in dealing with the subject. Its accusations of the olden time were true as ever, but the time was past for proving them. But the disclosures obtained through Tanner opened up the whole subject and gave Hency his triumph.

"Mitchell was fought by The

Oregonian off and on for years. By his consummate skill as a politician, Mitchell more than once forced a truce of years' duration with The Oregonian, which paper supported him in return his political influence. After Mitchell's last election such an alliance was patched up through Harvey Scott's ambition to become United States Senator." Such "truce" as there was between Mitchell and The Orego nian came about through the necessity of their co-operation for the purposes of the Lewis and Clark Exposition and had no further meaning or extent. Mr. Mitchell was Senator. Mr. Scott was president of the Exposition, and upon solicitation of the board of directors went to Washington to assist getting the aid of the Government for it. He spent four or five months in that work. Conference between Senator Mitchell and himself became necessary. That is all there is to the story of the "truce." It had no political basis at all; didn't refer nor relate to politics in any way. Of course The Oregonian did not "support Mitchell In return for his political influence." In the first place, Mr. Scott knew that Mr. Mitchell was a supporter of Mr. If so, no sentinel crying from the Fulton for the Senate. Everybody knew it. Mr. Mitchell proclaimed it. And in the next place Mr. Scott had himself. He never desired the posttion, for he never-felt that it was his proper place. 'He and some other editors have done their work on other lines. Besides, he has a "better job." No man fit for the editorial chair of this newspaper could have a better, term, it would not be done because Besides, the chance is great that the next man will not hold it for forty years against all comers. Or, if he should, he will have something to do. But, on the last night of the legislative session. in February, 1993, through the urgency of many persons, Mr. Scott con-

before the convention; yet he no more expected the election than he had deired it. Had he wanted it he would have taken measures in time to obtain it, and it would have been easy. With now, in passing, that should Mr. Fultees, than during his first term; and yet The Oregonian doesn't know whether the Republicans of Oregon ready to turn it over to the Democrats.

(3.) "The Oregonian supported Hermann after he had been removed from the Land Office, and even went so far as to resort to strategy to foolits readers into the belief that Roosevelt favored Hermann by having Hermann step behind the President while its photographer snapped his camera and The Oregonian reprinted the plo ture for its political effect. And The Oregonian kept silent about Binger Hermann until after his indictment." This is shocking, indeed. The Oregonian is a newspaper, and it makes timely pictures when it can. It got a 'snap" picture. But it had nothing to do with posing the President and Bin ger Hermann, nor with contriving Hermann's presence on the occasion. Besides, it was not making a picture of Hermann and the President, but of the President. But why bother with puerile stuff? The Oregonian didn't know that Hermann was guilty of anything forbidden in law or morals. It knew he had been removed from office; but many a man has been removed from office upon whom there was no moral or other stain. The Ore gonian has been destrous of Republican ascendency in Congress, and thereore recommended to the voters of the First District that they send Binger Hermann. It doubtless has been a grievous fault, on the part of The Ore gonian, to urge the general policy of the Republican party against the Demeratic If so, grievously hath it an swered it. But it may not again of-fend by urging the election of any man ecause he is a Republican and because he would therefore support the historic policy and principles of the Republican party-certainly will not, unless the Republicans of the state

show some willingness to respond. Hermann, however, had served ac ceptably before, during two or three terms, had gained much experience, and seemed likely to be the most use ful man then before the people for the position. Yet Hermann had never een-never has been-a favorite with this newspaper. He had shifted and shuffled on the money question, for many years, till The Oregonian was out of all patience with him. This man lacks much, very much, of being an ideal public character. been indicted for this and for that; but ne was acquitted at Washington and has not yet been convicted in Oregon, nor even tried-and may never be But if he shall be put on trial. The Oregonian will publish the testimony and say plainly what it thinks about him.

"The gang" is mighty hard to please -its Democratic and Republican contingents alike. When The Oregonian nade war on Mitchell and the gang, for their infinite corruptions, why then The Oregonian was a "persecutor. When it found that its exposures did no good, brought no results, and then lapsed into silence because it had made up its mind that the people liked grafters and corruptionists and preferred to support them-then it was attacked on the charge of having made a "truce" with them.

These accusers, whether they call are all very much alike. They excuse is what the unions are for. If our all the thieves and corruptionists with whom they are affiliated, whether of one party or the other. A great factor of the strength of Mitchell and his gang has always been Democratic. The sympathy of persons like him who writes in the Medford Tribune for this dirty gang has always been intense. They are scattered all over Oregon. Every rascal of the gang, Republican or Democrat, always has been, always will be, a bitter enemy of The Ore-The reason is plain: Oregonian is the one force in this State of Oregon which will not enter into any combination with those who are in politics or public effort of any kind for what there may be "in it." hates self-seekers and mere partisans who study only their own advantage, regardless of principle; it detests liars, time-servers, cheats and humbugs, and naturally is detested by them. Its only appeal is to honesty and intelligence, which in the long run will always pre vail. On these principles its paramountcy in the journalism of Oregon

has been gained and maintained. But it has had a hard world to work in, and has done the best it could with the materials and in the conditions about it. Such errors as it has committed have been those, mainly, into which it has been led by attempts to get along with the utterly corrupt scoundrels who have had the lead in our affairs and whom the people often have blindly supported. Yet the people must not be blamed. They have been misled-or many of them-by the local self-seeking corruptionists including those whom (as Horace Greeley said) God in his inscrutable providence has permitted to edit or control, for their own political or personal ends, a large proportion of the village and country newspapers. beg the Medford Tribune not to con-

sider this unkind. So no more at present, but-

## SOMETHING ABOUT CAESARS.

Doubtless the American people know what they want. If they want President Roosevelt for another term it is because they know what they want. Superior minds will tell them that another term would convert this republic into a monarchy. We should be Mexicanized. Mexico can have nobody but Diaz. But are the Americans Mexicans and is Roosevelt Diak?

watch tower will change them. There is a lot of stuff about Caesar. He crossed the Rubicon. He defeated thought or wish to be a candidate Pompey, the aristocrat. His party destroyed the faction that called itself republican, at Philippi. All that happened because the Romans knew what

But should the American people call President Roosevelt to serve a third they want a Diaz or a Caesar, either of whom would be impossible and useless, but because they want a man for

the United States of America. history don't fool themselves on sup-

gies. A country is carried forward by forces developed within it, each country in its own way. Its tendencies never adapt themselves to them. Caesar was Mr. Fulton's election he was well sat-isfied, and said so:—and he will say it required him it produced him. Roosevelt is the man America requires. ton be re-elected he would be in better | it wants him to go on with its work position to serve the state, because of it will have him, or some other who his experience and place on commit- will carry out the work it wants, in ways which Roosevelt has shown. The man who awakens the consciousness of a country and shows a country what want a Republican in the seat, or are It wants, and how to get it, is the man of his time.

## A REBUKE FROM CALIFORNIA.

For some time The Oregonian has held and expounded a theory that the perennial sunshine of Southern California acts deleteriously upon the intellects of those who live there. Nattherefore, The Oregonian is pleased to find the theory confirmed by the present mental condition of the Los Angeles Times, though it is sad withal to behold a valued contemporary suffering from what appears to be softening of the brain. In its lunes and ravings, which are painful to witness, the Times seems obsessed with two fixed ideas, or what pass for ideas in Southern California. Anywhere else they would be called insane delusions One of them is that The Oregonian teaches Democratic tariff doctrine: the other, that Oregon has done a terrible thing in adopting the initiative and referendum. In its occasional accessions of violent dementia the Times speaks of these measures as "vicious." To proceed decently and in order,

et us for a moment dwell upon the sad hallucination of our distracted contemporary that The Oregonian eaches Democratic tariff doctrine What kind does the Times teach? In one sentence it says that "tariff proection is distinctly for America a scientific truth, immovable in its absolute Grand, isn't it, in its correctness." rock-ribbed stability? Well, read on into the next sentence but one and there you will find the Times saying that "tariff protection has never been held to be anything more than a wise and just expedient, applicable at one time more or less than at another time, and to one country more or less than to another country." Now the tariff cannot be scientific truth immov able in its correctness and at the same time an exceedingly movable expedient shifting as sound policy dictates. It may be one or the other, but it cannot be both. Which of the two does the Times think it is? If our contemporary believes that the Dingley so ules are either scientific or immovable its mental state is a subject for grief but not for argument. If it belithat the tariff ought occasionally to be revised for the good of the consumer, then it agrees with The Oregonian and if we are Democrats so is our beloved brother of the radiant south and the odorous orange groves.

The Times loves the blessed Dingley tariff for many, many reasons, but chiefly because it secures high wages for our own industrial classes. This overflowing affection for "our indusrial classes" is always edifyingly to the fore when a standpatter is talking for Dingleyism. The Times uses the cant of its sect in the phrase, but if wants to know what it really thinks about the dear "industrial classes," he must read in the same article the tences about "the vicious labor unions" which are so prone to "commit arson, robbery, assault and murder." tariff really did raise workingmen's wages, does any sane person believe for a moment that the Times would stand for it? If it wants wages raised, themselves Democrats or Republicans, why does it hate the unions so? That standpatters want the Dingley rates the Winter. retained because they hold up wages why are they the first to cut wages whenever a plausible excuse for it occurs? . Why do they engineer a panic for the very purpose of providing such an excuse? One can pardon much nonsense to an enfeebled mind, but this cant about Dingleyism raising

wages grows a little rank. Upon the whole, therefore, if The Oregonian is "exceedingly Demo cratic" on the tariff, we are constrained to remark that the Times on the same subject is exceedingly silly.

## THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHIPPING.

The Great Lakes have for many ears proved a most attractive field for investment in maritime enterprises. carrying trade on these fine stretches of water has grown into proportions so vast that the volume of the traffic handled is difficult to comprehend. The ever-increasing busines has been met each year with larger and more powerful steamers, until today the average tonnage of the modern lake freighter is nearly as great as that of the tramp steamships which ply round the world in the deep-water trade. The Department of Commerce has just issued a statement showing the vessel movement in the Great Lakes district for the month of October, and for the season to November 1. Ship ments from the Lake ports for the month of October reach a grand total of 11,826,003 tons, a gain of 28 per cent over October, 1906.

Vessel arrivals at the Lake ports for the first ten months of the year reached the enormous total of 65,281 craft of 86,572,486 tons register. Some grasp of the enormous volume of this maritime commerce can be had by comparison with that of Liverpool, the greatest of all European shipping ports. That great port on the Mersey from its miles of docks and quays sends out a fleet which draws to Great Britain tribute from every known portion of the globe. It is not only the great shipping port for that industrial hive, Great Britain, with its thousands of immense factories, but it draws a passenger and freight traffic from all over Continental Europe. But this wonderful port, which is famous the world over for the greatness of its maritime traffic, for the year ending November 1 handled but 25,635 vessels of 34,128,422 tons register, or considerably less than one-half the number engaged in the Lake traffic in this

country for the past ten months. Vessels plying out of Liverpool include some of the largest ships afloat, among them being such craft as the Mauretania and Lusitania, but the average net registered tonnage of the American Lake craft was but sixty tons smaller than that of the Liverpool fleet. The Lake traffic has been steadily increasing for the past ten years, but the greatest increases have been noted within the past three years Much present emergencies and conditions in of this increase can probably be traced to the growing size of the vessels on-They who know a good deal about gaged, there being a corresponding

of vessels is shown in the business which passed through the canals at Sault Ste. Marle and Ontario, Canada, can be arrested. Statesmen can only the movement this year being 17,983 vessels of 38,431,953 tons register. while last year the 19,462 vessels ing through registered but 35,553,974

> The wonderful showing made or these inland waters, where freight is carried at a lower cost per ton pe mile than anywhere else on earth, offers a gleam of hope that the success achieved there may some day extend to the ocean highways. At various times in the past, when business has become slack on the Lakes, some of the big freighters have made their way down through the canals to the open sea, and have steamed round world and demonstrated their worth in competition with foreign vessels. There will be an increase in these deflections from the Lake fleet as time goes on, and some time in the future, when the big profits now possible on Lake traffic are reduced, the more modest remuneration of the deep-water trade will not be ignored,

The Government quarantine official at Astoria does not believe, or at least he says he does not believe, that the service would be improved if he were stationed within easy reach of the quarantine grounds instead of at Astoria. He blames the North Head reports for the delay in reaching the essels. This is a flimsy excuse. the quarantine boat were to be stationed at Fort Stevens, near the quarantine grounds, it would be possible in clear weather to sight vessels almost as soon as they could be sighted from North Head. And in hazy weather the vessels would come right into the quarantine grounds without being reported from North Head. No ship entering the river, whether she is reported from North Head or not, should be ompelled to wait until the news of her appearance on the quarantine grounds reaches Astoria and the quarantine officer has had time to make the long trip down to the entrance of the river. The business interests of Portland are of greater importance than the convenience of the Astoria quarantine officials.

While the National Rivers and Harors Congress is not committed to any specific waterway improvement project, it is quite reasonable to assume that the Mississippi Valley would be one of the first places reached in the expenditure of the money asked. This may account for the willingness of Speaker Cannon to spend the accumulated Treasury surplus in making waterway improvements. Such a plan would, of course, tend to strengthen Mr. Cannon in his own state, and it would incidentally reduce the Treasury surplus to such proportions that he could logically oppose tariff reform on the ground that our surplus was exhausted and more revenue was a necessity. Any measure that comes before Congress and finds Uncle Joseph unmindful of the interests of the Cannon family will be obliged to sneak in the back way and remain deathly quiet.

Senator Hansbrough's bill permitting homesteaders to be absent from their claims during the four Winter months is a wise measure. By permitting absence during that period the Government can reasonably demand residence during the rest of the year. As a matter of fact, it is all a man's life is worth to try to live on a home stead in the Middle West in Winter. Even on the Pacific Coast, where the Winters are warm, there is no reason why residence should be required in

Writing in a Jackson County paper, C. B. Watson, of Ashland, says that at one time the ocean extended to the present city limits of that town and there was a broad expanse of water down through what is now Western Oregon. He does not express the iope, however, that the inland sea will be restored as a means of getting satisfactory transportation between Ashland and the Columbia River. Even a jerkwater train is to be preferred to the flooding of Western Oregon.

The situation in San Francisco as to Calhoun and Ruef is peculiar. It is evident that the prosecution will find necessary, in order to convict Calhoun, to assure immunity to Ruef. But this is likely to raise another difficulty. Let it be understood that Ruef is to go free, and it will probably be difficult, perhaps, impossible, to impanel a jury that will convict Calhoun.

It is useless for the Western Federation of Miners to "denounce" President Roosevelt for sending soldiers to Goldfield. He has sent them on the call of the Governor of the State of Nevada, as the statutes require. Let the Western Federation elect the next Governor of Nevada. Wonder how the present Governor slipped in?

Those who protest because the motto "In God We Trust" has been taken off the coins might start movement to have these words inscribed over the entrance to every public school. Surely the words are as appropriate over a schoolhouse as on a coin.

Twenty-one minutes in a five-day schedule may seem unimportant to those who are in no special hurry, yet this one-third of an hour serves to crown the Mauretania Queen of the salt seas.

Ex-Senator Clark says 16 cents is enough for copper. If he had impressed this truth on the Heinze gang three months ago, what a deal of trouble we should have escaped. It takes the people of a small town

longer to get over the excitement of a

city election than it does the people of the entire country to get over the excitement of a National election. restoring confidence by dealing as liberally as possible with their depositors,

they know they can get it. With all sections demanding deeper rivers and harbors and countles everywhere going dry, it may be asked, Is the whole country getting on the water

Depositors don't want their money if

W. J. Bryan was in Pittsburg Thurs His friends will feel relieved when they learn that he has escaped gency of many persons. Mr. Scott con- history don't fool themselves on sup- economy in operation and lower rates when they learn that he has mented to allow his name to be brought posed or imaginary historical analo- for freight. This increase in the size without injury to his morals,

wagon?

## THE REFERENDUM IN ITS HOME How It Works in Present-Day Problems in Switzerland.

Indianapolis Star.
Among certain elements of the Swiss casantry there is a tendency to reject neasures submitted to the people unier the referendum because, as good observers explain, only a negative vote eems to them a real exercise of power. To approve, villagers have said to inquirers, is merely to follow the legislators and ruling circles; to disapprove is show that the people have some thing to do with the making of the

Exactly how much allowance must be made for this sentiment is not certain, but it is interesting and significant to learn that the latest important instances of the referendum in Switzerland exemplify very different traits. All Switzerland voted a few days ago

on a law to extend the citizen's term of anilitary service and increase the annual expenditure on defense by about The Socialists, Radicals and "Passivists" had made a vigorous fight against the proposal, declaring it unnecessary and reactionary. But it was approved by a vote of 300,000 to 250,000. The failure of the recent peace conference to take action toward armament limitation and reduction of military budgets is believed to have had not a little effect in promoting the ratificaion of the law in question by the Swiss people.

Another referendum held a short time ago settled, for the Canton of Geneva, the hotly discussed question of separation of church and state. The voters were divided into many groups, the Socialists, a majority of the Catholice, a minority of the Protestants, and some others favored separation, and they carried the day. The moveand they carried the day. was neither anti-religious anti-Protestani, for the strongest argument of the separationists was that the Geneva "National" (Cantonal) church would gain dignity, strength and pres tige by becoming independent of state ald and supporting itself as the Free Protestants and the Catholics have been

supporting their churches.

Each Swiss canton has its own tablished church, and the vote of the Genevans to put all churches on the same basis, so far as state recognition is concerned, will no doubt influence the other subdivisions of the republic. At any rate, in both in-stances, the people affected voted to accept or ratify the proposed legisla-tion of moment after a full and spirited discussion of the pros and cons of the respective questions. Their action has aroused much discussion in France, England and elsewhere, for the refer-endum is being advocated in countries where it is hardly known-even British Conservatives favoring it as a means of settling differences between the Lords and Commons-and new arguments in support of that institution are drawn from it. However, thoughtful men recognize that institutions cannot be transplanted without regard to ferences of moral, political and historical conditions, and that what is well worked in Switzerland-small, intensely democratic, educated-may not be successful in other countries. us surely the referendum is getting more than a limited trial in these days. thanks to Oregon, Oklahoma, local option on liquor, home rule, and so on.

## ED HOWE'S DAUGHTER ON HATS. Misa Mateel Makes a Confession in Letter in Her Father's Paper.

Atchison Globe. I see by the Globe that an Atchison I see by the Globe that an Atchison woman has the distinction of wearing the ugliest hat not only in Atchison, but in the whole world. I am glad I am not there, and have not been this Winter, or it would mean me. My father and I never could agree on hats. In fact I think we disagree more violently over hats than on any other subject ever broached. Those he would not be the transfer of the subject of the subj Those he would pick out for me I would not wear in a million years. Those I pick out for myself he loaths. In Paris he took me to a fine place, and selected a hat for me upon he left the store, and when I returned to the hotel with a hat of own selection he wouldn't look at it.

But I have never yet bought a hat just exactly as I want it. When I do, I expect father to throw a fit and die. My ambition in hats is to have a huge hat with a long luscious curling plume that winds around the hat a few times then hangs away down over the brim. Never have I been able to afford that plume, and every year I want one thick-er, and longer and more curly. Every time I get money for a suit and hat and Winter clothes, I have to hold myself to keep from putting it all into that plume. However, it may me just as well that I do not, for I am perfectly confi-dent that a hat made entirely to suit me and just as I planned it would be too much for daddy's constitution. Consequently, as yet, I have nobly and unselfishly foregone that plume.

Aren't men funny things, anyway? That youngest brother of mine looks all right on the outside, but you should see his underciothes! They are always in tatters, and he says it doesn't matter, because they don't show! I will have more to say on the subject of men later It's my favorite subject—when I'm mad.

M. H.

Portland, Or., November 14, 1907.

### LASTING FAME FOR EZRA MEEKER. sal to Name Great Transconti nental Highway for Him.

Salt Lake Republican.
It would be a fitting reward for his services if Exra Meeker's name should be bestowed on a coment roadway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The man drove to the far Northwest many years ago, following the Oregon trail—or helping to make it. In the present year he has driven East to New York and later to Washington with his ox team and covered wagon. His plan is to interest the Government in the making of a highway agross the continent. a highway across the continent. His driving does not add anything to the evidences of its need. But his feat has had the effect of cailing attention to

the need of such a road. And in the common acceptance of that sentiment lies the hope that it may be built. They tell us that the automobile indus-try has only begun; that the cars for next year will be bigger than ever before; that driving about in America be more and more the purpose of the people

owning such vehicles. If there were a cement road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there would be a constant procession of automobiles running in both directions along that high-way. The side jaunts into interesting territory to the north or south would be found easy. Americans would get better found easy. Americans would found easy. American willions of money that is wasted in Europe would remain here, where it was made—and where

## Wedding Present 200 Years Old.

Virginia Pilot.

At the wedding of Dr. John I. Campbell, of Sheibyville, Tenn., to Miss Margaret Dickson Smith, of Wilmington.

N. C., one of the presents was a sideboard made in Ireland 200 years ago, an heirloom of the bride's family

Woman Talker Dislocates Her Jaw. Chicago Dispatch A woman in Alton, Ill., talked so much and so fast that her right jaw got out

of place three times in half an hour.

Traps 400 Muskrats in Four Week Baltimore News.
Daniel Stanton, of Bridgeport, N. J., a champion trapper, has caught 400 musk-rats in four weeks,

This Question Addressed to Republicans of Oregon. Corvallis Gazette.

WHAT WILL YOU DO!

Is there a Republican party in Oregon? For long that party was under the iomination, in this state, of a few selfish, self-seeking men who controlled the party organization for their own personal purposes. Party principles were lost to sight or wholly neglected. The supreme test of one's republicanism was fidelity to the purposes and interests of the party 'boss" or "bosses." The same test cided a man's fitness for public office. For no office from ward constable to Governor, inclusive, could any man not acceptable to the party boss receive nomination or be elected.

It may be recalled that at the behest of a ring of party bosses, known as "the state ring," Colonel Cornellus was nominated for Governor. This was done in, spite of the earnest protests of The Oregonian, speaking for itself and for scores of Republicans who firmly held to the principles of the party but opposed petty, selfish, personal politics. The resuit of this election was the election of Pennoyer for Governor. The result would not have been greatly different had The Oregonian given the most hearty support to Cornelius, for many Republicans remained away from the polls and many others voted for the Prohibition candi-

D. P. Thompson was the next Republican candidate for Governor. He was well qualified for the office, yet many of his personal friends, including The Oregonian, privately sought to dissuade him from entering the race. He was nominated but defeated at the polls, largely if not wholly, by the men who had supported Cornelius.

We charitably pass the next choice of Governor with the remark that under normal influences and conditions that portion of the state's political history might have afforded more pleasant read-It is not forgotten that the next two

candidates of the Republican party, W. J. Furnish and Dr. Withycombe were knifed to death at the polls by men callthemselves Republicans but who little of and care less for the principles, policies and achievements of the

It is not only in Multnomah and Marion Counties that faction, always selfish, mis-chievous and reckless exists. It is seen in every county in the state. In some countles it finds its expression in county papers which are easily controlled by considerations other than party principles and policies, and the fitness of men for

Will this factional spirit be continued? Is there no Republican party in Oregon? You must make answer, gentlemen. You who have delighted in faction of the rule or ruin sort must answer these questions, answer them promptly and unequivocally. There are probably no fewer Republicans in the state than ever before, number who will support factional ism in the party is, we believe, on the It certainly should be. For wane. selves faction and selfish purpose need not look to us for any sort of support. We believe in the principles of the Re-publican party. We are proud of its his-tory and its achievements, and shall continue to support its principles and poli-cles because they are most beneficent. What, Republicans of Orogon, of Benton County, will you do?

### Mother of Triplets Wants Reward. Washington (D. C.) Dispatch in New

York World.

Attorney-General Bonaparte received this letter from a Southern woman:
"Dear Sir-Can you give me any information in regard to the amount due to the mother of triplets? If you can will be obliged to you and thank you for your kindness and pay you the amount due you for your trouble. I am the mother of triplets. Can you give information mation required?"

The Attorney-General replied "Dear Madame-I regret to say that I know of no provision by law for compensation to one who has done as well by her country as you have. Apparently this constitutes a regrettable omission in our existing laws. Your only reward, therefore, will be the satisfaction you cannot fall to feel at the thought that cannot tall to feel at the thought that the worthy citizenship of the country has been so notably augmented through your agency. I am not entitled to any com-pensation for correspondence connected pensation for correspondence connected with my official duties, so that I can only thank you for your liberal intention toward me in this respect."

## Busy Stork Wins a Postoffice.

Roebling (N. J.) Dispatch in New York World. President Roosevelt has granted this place a postoffice on account of the won-derful activity of the stork hereabouts. A delegation of citizens called at the A delegation of citizens called a White House and told him that had been births in nine-tenths of the 300 families since the place was established as a manufacturing center two years

ago. Before the delegation got back home Mr. Roosevelt had abolished rural free delivery in Roebling by appointing A. L. Major postmaster, Forty-two births the last week bring the town to the front as the champion stork community of New Jersey. On two days in succession the famous bird paid visits to nine houses, and for the last month the births have averaged at least two a day

Onion Man Drops Down and Out. Aurora (Ill.) Dispatch in New York World.

The contest of the single food exponents resulted in the onlon man going down and out. Dr. T. L. Allen, the upholder of the peanut, has overcome one of his rivals. James Hurcell has been compelled to give up a green onion diet after six weeks. Edgar Brobst, the bean-eater, and Henry Shoden, the sauerkraut advocate, are still feeding on their favorite diet, but the goober standard-bearer is confident that they will fall by the wayside before 50 days have elapsed. Brobst, like Allen, is on his 15th day. Both are feeling well.

## You'd Better Come Home, Daddy. Washington (D. C.) Star.

A little New York boy who signs 'Ralph" has sent this letter to the Star: "Dear Daddy-Mamma and the baby are ill worrying over you. Won't you please let us hear from you? We all need and love you. Your loving son, "RALPH."

This pathetic little note was panled by a slip adressed to the editor of the paper, as follows:
"Won't you please print this in your
Washington Star for a little boy who is hunting for his father, and the last we heard of him he was in Washington, D. C.?"

#### Australians to Turn Black, Kansas City Star.

Professor McMillan Brown, ethnologist, holds that, the future Australian people will, in all probability, be black. The will, in all probability, be black. The Polynesians, he said in a lecture at Sydney, came originally not from America, as has been supposed, but from Asin. They were white, and changed color, just as the future Australian may do as the centuries go on, at least in the tropical regions of the North. The violet rays of the sun will turn him black in cours

#### The Old Familiar Sound. Baltimore News.

The editor of the Garrett, Md., Journal acknowledges the receipt of a cabbage weighing 19 pounds, presented by a rural

ORGANIZATION of the Oregon National Guard on a Regular Army basis will be perfected by January II, as required in general order 22%, lately State Military Board has decided on making avermaking every change necessary to perfect conformity with the new order.

The elimination of the Fourth Oregon as a regiment was the most important change. Just what disposition will be made of the regiment eventually remains to be seen. At present it is designated as the First Separate Battalion, with the three remaining comnanies as separate companies. commanding officer of the battalion has not been designated.

While Colonel George O. Yoran and the regimental staff are left without a command, they will retain their commissions and remain in the service of the state. The two battalion majors will finally be given commands, as it is the present intention to muster inanother company of infantry, which will make the designation of two separate battalions possible. During the reorganization period it is possible that the First Separate Battalion will be eliminated and the whole of the Southern Oregon Guard contingent maintained as separate companies.

While Southern Oregon was the hardest hit by the unexpected general order, other commands of the Oregon Guard did not escape. Every organization is affected for the order requires as much as anything else that the minimum strength of each company of infantry shall be 58 men while the field battery has to hustle up 233 men.

Not only must company commanders get 58 men but they must have them on their rosters by January 1. Adjutant-General Finger has sent out notification to the various company commanders that failure to recruit up to the minimum strength will cause prompt mustering out of the service. Should any company of the Third Infantry fall below the mintmum it would be disbanded and one of the separate companies assigned to the

regiment to conform with the regulations as to regimental strength. At this time there is but one company that appears to be in peril and that is stationed at Albany as a part of the Third Infantry. This command has but one officer, Second Lieutenant Probet, and its weekly drill average is ridicul ously low. At present, however, the Albany Guardsmen are hard at work on the problem of reorganization and they are making a last stand to save thele company from the fate of disbandment.

The battery had the hardest row to hoe, seemingly, inasmuch as it was required to get 133 men. There will be no trouble about getting them, however, so the battery officers report. Applications for enlistment are received daily but only the best material is being taken. The increase makes place for anothe Lieutenant. The battery's first sergeant will very likely be commissioned.

Medford, in Jackson County, is determined on having a company of infantry. Seventy-five residents of the place have signed the rolls and sent in a petition to be mustered into the service. A communication accompanying the roll of names carries the information that about one-fourth of those on the list have seen previous service in the Guard, volunteer or regular service. The petition is now on file at headquarters, but will be acted upon in the course of a few weeks, it is

That Medford has a good chance of winning is apparent since its showing is a good one and it has been practically decided to recruit another company in Southern Oregon in order to make the designation of the separate battallogs possible, later on. Many towns have applied for equipment for a company but Medford, thus far, has made the best

showing.

Early in the coming session of Congress the Government is going to be asked to increase the National Guard appropriation from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Strong pressure will be brought to bear for the passage of the measure and many of the leaders in military legislation will favor the increase. There seems a reasonable basis for belief that the increase will be allowed.

The money can be used to good advantage in Oregon. Many things are needed in the way of new equipment and stores. The enlisted men need new olive drab uniforms and drab overceats and many new field stores could be used if they were available. This will not be the only beneficial result of the increase, The thing of greatest benefit to the service will be the longer periods of field service, by far the most important part of the Guardsman's military training.

Decorations are now being sent out from General Finzer's headquarters for expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen. Many of these badges will go out to the various companies, as the showing in rifle practice the past year was an exceptionally strong one. A report on the standing of the different commands in range work will be issued shortly from headquarters.

The annual meeting of the National Guard Association wil be held at the Armory, Friday, December 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. There is much important business to be transacted at that meeting and a full attendance of officers is expected.

The Navy Department has just issued a report showing that remarkable advancement has been made in marksmanship within the past year. The average score per man is shown to be practically double that of last year. While there was a falling off in the number of participants in rifle practice from 10,803 to 92%, yet the average increase per man was 15 plus. The percentage qualifying as marksmen and better increased from . 55 to 9.89. In the face of this showing and the fact that the Navy carried off highest honors at the National ritle competition this year, the Army may come to find itself thoroughly beaten at its own game.

New York Herald (Nov. 30), Money hoarders and croakers are comnended to the records of the horse sale n Madison Square Garden on Thursday, when a total of \$150,000 was taken in and one trotter brought \$30,000, the highest price paid for an animal of that class at auction in ten years or more.