

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1908. MITCHELL-FULTON-HENEY CALL.

The people of Oregon have a right to know all about the origin and basis of the accusations made by Mr. Heney against Mr. Fulton. Mr. Heney says he is prepared to substantiate every statement regarding Senator Fulton that he has made for publication.

Today the Oregonian reprints the whole letter written by Mr. Mitchell and approved by Mr. Fulton, and to the American Magazine. Who furnished these extracts for publication?

It will be seen that the greater part of the letter is devoted to an effort of Mr. Mitchell, approved in the publication by Mr. Fulton, to excuse himself from supporting Mr. Brownell for the nomination for Congress.

Mr. Mitchell and Fulton had been trying to protect Brownell from prosecution for participation in the offense of which John H. Hall was to be continued in the office of District Attorney on condition that Brownell should be "protected" from such prosecution.

Mr. Mitchell and Fulton were not willing to serve Brownell in any way that they could. He had been an earnest supporter, an active and indispensable soldier, in support of one of them and then of the other.

Mr. Mitchell and Fulton were not to press for Brownell. And both Mitchell and Fulton were to be held responsible to them for help in his efforts to get the nomination for Congress.

The present controversy rages round the meaning of the two paragraphs excerpted from the body of the letter. It is assumed in the Collier and American Magazine articles, that evidently derive their inspiration from Mr. Heney and in fact are admitted by him to have his support.

Mr. Mitchell and Fulton were not to be held responsible for that purpose and with that understanding it is an assumption that not only is without support, but is negated by all the known facts, and especially by the fact that Mitchell was urging the appointment of Moreland, and that the Senators had not agreed and

could not agree on any appointment, and finally that the reappointment of Hall was due to Heney himself. Brownell, of course, was a miscellaneous politician. He had no special interest at first to be made District Attorney. That had slipped away and was becoming impossible. Then he wanted the nomination for Congress. Finally everything had to be given up; and in his characteristic way he has surrendered without response. When the authorities of the United States have been too busy to prosecute him on their indictments.

It cannot be supposed that The Oregonian holds any brief for the defense or exculpation of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Fulton or Mr. Heney. The Oregonian has not been prime favorite with it. But it is a newspaper, and it wants the public to have the facts and the means of judging them. If Mr. Heney has any more documents to present, or deductions from those already presented, that will throw further light on these matters, The Oregonian will be glad to give them to the public.

MODERN GREECE. President David Starr Jordan, in writing the article on Modern Greece which has stirred the wrath of the professor of the University of Athens, now in San Francisco, seems not to have remembered that the great poetry of Lord Byron, which he uses as his main authority on the spirit of Greece, was written in Byron's youth, before the Greek had consecrated himself to the cause of Grecian freedom.

But his poetry on the degeneracy of Greece is as splendid as any other examples of its kind. There are many passages, among which the famous one, "This Greece, but living Greece no more," is perhaps most remarkable. But this poem, "The Glaur," was written in 1813, a dozen years before the Greek struggle, and it is in her effort for freedom, Byron, which he wrote this poem, was twenty-four. Of this particular passage, beginning "He who hath bent him o'er the dead," Lord Jeffrey writes: "There is infinite beauty and effect, though of painful and almost oppressive character, in this extraordinary passage, which the author has illustrated the beautiful but still and melancholy aspect of the one busy and fierce shores of Greece, by an image more wonderful and more exquisitely finished, than any we can recollect in the whole compass of poetry."

There is much of it scattered throughout Byron's works (we may mention further the wonderful ballad in the Third Canto of Don Juan, beginning "The Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece") should stir the imagination in this extraordinary passage, which the understanding of writers on modern Greece is not surprising. But Byron himself, in his latest letters written from Greece—the last he ever wrote—spoke hopefully of the people, but said: "They have at length found a quarrel among themselves, after rejecting a matter which has no easy part to have to play to avoid appearing partial to one or other of their factions."

We may fear also that Dr. Jordan had not carefully read George Finlay, an English historian of modern Greece, who is able to see much in the people that wins his approval and even his admiration. "Lord Byron," Finlay says, "did not overlook the vices of the Greek leaders, but at the same time he did not underrate the virtues of the people."

NEW TRADE TERRITORY. At no previous period in her commercial history has Portland enjoyed an excellent prospect as the present for great expansion in new trade fields in the Pacific Northwest. Railroad development in the State of Oregon has for the past few years been so uncertain that it might not be proper to anticipate too much from the Harriman system, although there is no reason to believe that the close of 1908 will see that the Timmook line and the Coos Bay line well along toward completion, with at least a beginning made in Central Oregon. But, in those particular localities, Portland is not building any extravagant hopes at this time. It is from other portions of the Oregon coast basin that we have positive assurance of trade facilities for 1908, that have never before been given us.

The coming of the North Bank road will give Portland merchants access to a vast region from which they have heretofore been barred by lack of transportation facilities. It not only opens up a country big in area, but rapidly increasing in population, and in the production of traffic. Farther inland the Snake River line, which was constructed jointly by the Hill and Harriman interests, will give this city an opening in the wonderful valley of Idaho Panhandle, which for nearly ten years, has had no other outlet to market than over the fearful grades up Potlatch canyon, and the Cascade Mountains. Although the Idaho country is already sending out from 3,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, there still remain vast tracts of sufficient area to double and treble this yield when the facilities planned are completed.

Another entirely new trade territory for Portland merchants was opened up by the recent completion of the Spokane & International railway. Under this new class and commodity tariff, Portland merchants are given via the O. R. & N., lower rates in all of the Spokane and International territory, than are enjoyed by Puget Sound jobbers. With the completion of the North Bank road, there will undoubtedly be a readjustment of rates which will permit Portland jobbers to reach much Northern Pacific and Great Northern territory farther inland than the present terminus of the North Bank line. In this connection it should not be forgotten that it is the facilities of ocean transportation that have enabled Portland, and as well as the jobbers of Puget Sound, to

distribute much farther inland than would be possible were they at the mercy of the railroads for freight commodities which they secure from the Pacific coast. This ocean commerce by way of the Tehuantepec route has already reached such proportions that the contemplated establishment of a regular service from this port to take place of the present trans-shipment method. The steamers are large carriers and our channel to the sea must be kept in the best possible condition in order to bring them here. For incoming, as well as outgoing freight, we must maintain a channel, respecting the rail facilities which now in condition to handle traffic of the Columbia basin in unlimited quantities. There should be no diversion of energies in this matter, but the river should receive first attention where it will prove of greatest value.

ALASKA-YUKON EXPOSITION. The beginning of 1908 finds the Alaska-Yukon Exposition well under way. The Legislature and the civic pride of Seattle have made available for the fair management a sum sufficient to enable the project to proceed on a broad and comprehensive scale, and it is a certainty that the great show will open on time complete in all of its details. Seattle, with her customary enterprise, is promoting the publicity of the affair to the fullest possible extent, and the duty of Portland and Oregon to do likewise whenever occasion offers. The Lewis and Clark Fair in this city was the means of bringing into Portland and other portions of Oregon thousands of new residents, who are glad they came, and at the same time it attracted other thousands to the State of Washington.

For similar reasons it would be impossible to hold a fair of any importance in Seattle unless Portland and Oregon should profit by it. Not only is it the duty of Portland to work for the success of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, but individuals and commercial organizations throughout the state should strive to awaken an interest that will result in every part of the state being properly represented. Oregon has more standing timber than any other state in the Union, and produces more hops than any other in the Union. Oregon apples, pears and strawberries hold world's records for high prices paid. The wool and stock interests of the state are well at the head of the list of all the states in the Union. Oregon dairy herds contain many winners of world records. The facts, together with many others of similar importance, must be put before the big crowds that will visit the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. They must be presented in a manner that will be sufficiently attractive to cause the investigation. Aside from this self-interest view of the matter, we owe much to Seattle and Washington for the generosity they displayed in supporting the Lewis and Clark Exposition in this city.

MR. CARNEGIE'S OPPORTUNITY. The tenement-house "strike" in New York, with its attendant evils, would be a serious matter, even in Summer time. It is a pity that in Winter, when the icy blasts sweep down on the poorly clad people, it is a calamity. A New York dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian said that an attempt would be made to interest Andrew Carnegie in a movement to build modern tenement houses, based on cost of construction and maintenance, instead of what would be wrung from the sweatshop victims that dwell in them. There are great opportunities here for the steel king. The tenement-house people, with their crowded libraries, but they must have shelter. By cutting down the number of libraries for a year or two, Mr. Carnegie could build quite a number of tenement-houses which would not only relieve suffering and check the rapidly increasing crime, but might also ease the steadily growing sentiment against all property ownership, which is now being vigorously spread by socialist agitators.

Out here in the West, where greed and oppression have not yet become such pronounced features of landlordism as in the case of the East, it seems difficult to comprehend the meaning of a "strike" against rent-paying. The owner of a tenement-house, or any other kind of a house, has the right to charge such rental as he sees fit. If that rental is in excess of what the renter believes to be right and just, the natural course is to quit the premises for the renter to move and leave the property in the hands of the man who owns it. The value of the premises will be determined by the law of supply and demand. If they are not worth as much as the landlord attempts to exact from the tenant, they will remain tenements. The right of the owner to dispose of his property, or to let others use it on terms fixed by himself, is unassailable.

But there are certain features of the New York tenement-house problem which differ materially from those which usually obtain in the relation between owner and tenant. Nearly all of the trouble which has arisen through these dispossession notices has been brought about by a system of leasing tenement premises to men who sublet to the tenants. In some cases the profits of the leases have been as high as 50 per cent, which is a remuneration so exorbitant that it should be declared unlawful. The practice in effect is a transfer of responsibility from the owner to the lessee, in order that the latter, hiding behind the cloak of the owner, may exact rents which he did not have the assurance to attempt openly. A tenement-house population as a rule is obliged to spend so much time in the sweatshop grind that there is no time for the study of economic problems. It requires, however, only a superficial knowledge of the subject to show the tenants that the middleman is collecting toll from them out of all proportion to the service they are getting. The rents have been gradually advanced until they are unbearable, and the present revolt has followed.

The Goebel murder, unlike most of the Kentucky assassinations, was not the result of a long-continued feud, but was brought about through strenuous political rivalry. The murder trial which has followed the killing of Goebel, like the time-honored feuds, seems destined to run on forever. Caleb Powers, by reason of the disagreement of a jury which stood ten

for acquittal, is nearer liberty than he has been on any of his previous trials, but is not yet a free man, and so much feeling has been engendered over the affair that it is not improbable he will be "potted" by some of the Goebel faction as soon as he is released.

The Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of a communication from Captain Munger, of the revenue cutter service at Port Townsend, stating that a revenue cutter will be dispatched from that port on receipt of news of disaster to shipping off the Columbia. This is good so far as it goes, but there is no logical excuse that can be advanced by the revenue cutter service for the delay. Why a revenue cutter should not be dispatched in emergencies, there are two revenue cutters on Puget Sound and three in San Francisco. One of them should be stationed at Astoria throughout the winter season, and as much of the time through the summer as could be spared from the annual outing in the Behring Sea. Quarantine officials object to going to Fort Stevens because it is too far from Astoria. Revenue service men object to going to Astoria because it is too far from San Francisco. Both should be given a gentle reminder that the interests of the state are of more importance than the social duties and pleasures of Government employees.

The New York bank statement, which appeared Saturday, was the most favorable presented since the recent trouble began. Reserves were increased to the extent of more than \$8,000,000, most of this money coming from the interior, which is regarded as a hopeful sign of returning confidence in the New York bankers. The deficit in the reserve has been reduced to \$11,509,550, and, as the January dividends will get into circulation this week, it is believed that nearly, if not all, of this deficit will be wiped out this week. Receipts of gold from Europe have not yet ceased, but the movement is no longer forced, and at heavy expense to the importer, but on the contrary is only a natural trade condition caused by heavy balances due this country for products sold abroad. The country is again on the up grade, and the lesson will not soon be forgotten.

In considering the "pay-as-you-enter" car, have the street railway managers taken into account our Winter weather? With one hand engaged in raising her skirt free from the mud and the other carrying an umbrella and purse, to say nothing of babies or bundles, how is a woman to pay her fare as she enters unless she has her nickel between her teeth? Is the occasional inconvenience one experiences at the gate of a railway station to become a part of daily life of the plain people? Will there not be irritating delay in boarding cars? These queries suggest themselves. Perhaps Portland may adjust herself to the innovation and be none the worse for it. It may prove, however, which is important; yet it will be well to experiment with a few cars of the new pattern before instituting wholesale reform.

The following is given as a list of the survivors of Major-General John C. W. Greenville M. Dodge, Benjamin H. Grierson, Oliver O. Howard, Westley Merritt, Nelson A. Miles, Peter J. Osterhaus, Daniel E. Sickles, Julius Stahel and James H. Wilson. The Congressional Record shows that the following are the names of the survivors: Simon B. Buckner, Samuel G. French, Alexander P. Stewart, Stephen D. Lee, Will T. Martin, Robert F. Hoke, Camillus J. Polignac, Matthew C. Butler, G. W. Custis Lee, L. L. Lomax and Thomas L. Rosser.

"We are curious to see what will be done with Orchard," say the officials of the Western Federation. Perhaps they think he ought to be released. They say he can't be believed, and has lied straight through. Perhaps he might be punished for perjury. Steinberg, doubtless blew himself up, just to make a Hartford, Orchard, clearly, is the phenomenal liar of the West.

Every newspaper dislikes to correct blunders—especially blunders of intention or ignorance. An editor who tries to hold down his wrath and suppress an article on such a subject as "A Common Mistake in Literature" is embelished with repeated references to "Rob (I) and His Friends."

"It is a mighty fine thing to figure out 'what's happening'—on the basis of what you imagine you are to earn some time—and then take the corresponding money out of the deposits for use in maintenance of social pretensions and for travel to the Holy Land."

A Sioux City newspaper published the report that a woman "Jack-the-Hugger" had appeared in that city, and since that time wives have been unable to keep their husbands off the streets at night.

"He's a very prominent member of our yacht club." "Indeed? What is his official position?" "Our captain." "Life?" "Miss Screech—yes, mamma has kept the wolf from the door for years by her singing." "Professor Diaz—them—no wonder!" "New-York Globe."

"Now, children, everybody went into dirt and crevices." "Remember that, boys." "What became of him, Uncle Ned?" "He swam it out."—Kansas City Journal.

"Jane" roared downward a voice, "that's Mrs. Scoundrel, I'm not in." "Mrs. Scoundrel," floated upward a voice, "and she's fled to heaven." "Muttley is married. Didn't you know that? Brownie—No; why, he told me he wouldn't marry the best woman on 'Coville'—well, he didn't."—Philadelphia Press.

If Mr. Jefferson Davis of Arkansas submitted his case to the United States Supreme Court, there would be at least one exception to the rule that the newspapers of the United States never have down a unanimous opinion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The dropping of Harry K. Thaw from the Pittsburg "Blue Book" recalls the query of the publisher who was drummed out of his regiment, and which was, "If I'm not fit for that post, what in 'hades am I fit for?"—Cleveland News-Leader.

The Post—What did you do with that piece of manuscript on my table? His friend said to him, "I don't know, but the Post-wretched woman! didn't you know that paper couldn't connect? His wife said, 'I read the sonnet.'—Cleveland Leader.

"To that base use"—How—I wish you would let me give you some of this port. It is the very best bottle of my life. Guest—Well, you give me just a glass. I don't like it really; but the fact is I've been so dreadfully troubled with cold feet.—Punch.

And the stage with a warrant for breach of contract might have provoked the man who would give me the express you mean, and 'paternity'—No. But in his excitement the 'paternity' might have uttered a false note.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

And when they are tired, they ride back to bed. And the Soldier mounts guard once more; And the Geese nestles by Baby's side. And no one knows when the morning comes, What keeps Baby so well and bright. When you get up, you'll find that he did. When he played with the Toys by night.

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ALIENS COME AND GO BY MILLIONS

All Records for Trans-Atlantic Travel Broken in 1907. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Statistics gathered from the transactions of the Atlantic steamship companies show an unprecedented volume of travel between Europe and America for the year now passing. Not only are all previous records broken, but they are very badly broken—the total passenger movement both ways being no less than 2,267,200, against 1,864,088 for 1906, which in turn broke all previous records. The extraordinary increase of this year over last is in considerable part due to the heavy war rush of the latter half of the year, and to employment by the financial crisis. The figures are interesting enough to give in detail or by classes in comparison with the monthly passenger movement of previous years:

Table with columns: Westbound, Class I, Class II, Class III. Rows for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904.

It may be noted that, aside from the trans-Atlantic immigrant travel, the preponderance of the year by year in this direction. The number of Americans who go abroad to live is very small compared with the number of Europeans outside of the poor immigrant class who come here to stay. "Westward the course of empire," etc.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL

Comparisons With the Pyramid of Cheops and Other Great Labors. The layman is enabled to get a definite idea of the rapid progress being made in excavating the Panama Canal from the following comparative statement, taken from the latest issue of the Canal Record:

The average city block is about 350 feet square. The excavation of the Canal Zone during the month of November worked out to be equal to a height of 40 feet. The Pyramid of Cheops, the largest of the Egyptian pyramids, is 756 feet square at the base and 481 feet in height. It took to have taken the services of 100,000 men for 20 years to build from the quarry to the pyramid and the same number of men 20 years to erect the pyramid. The material equal to that contained in this pyramid would require 60 working days, and by the end of the year 1908 it will probably accomplish the same feat in a month.

The Suez Canal, under the original plan, was begun in 1859 and completed in 1869. At the present rate of excavation, the Suez Canal Commission could build the Suez Canal in 18 months. The Manchester Ship Canal, length 85 1/2 miles, was completed in 1875. The Suez Canal is one of the largest ship canals of the world. The forces on the canal are equal to the excavation of this canal, at present 25 months.

The Unhappy Millionaire. The New York Evening Post. The poetry of the unhappy millionaire is a natural development from the political and economic thought of the last few years. To the Cosmopolitan, E. H. Cleverly contributes rather a strange sonnet on the theme. It is called "At the Needle's Eye":

Lord, let me sleep tonight or let me die. These plans will take a hundred millions more! Six millions everywhere I've given before—Sixteen times as many; that's what I ought to do. Or take a hundred? Only let me sleep! Upon my eyelids that I may not see! For when I've retired, crushed, or blocked—This face and that white, tortured, pleading, that I may not see! Poverty's great hosts taxed in their needs for me. Show me but how to reach them, I'll return a dollar for dollar, and a dollar more. To every woman, child, and man his share. Ah, 'tis these millionaires that made my eyeballs burn!

One Way He Can Do It. Woodburn Independent. No, it is not really necessary for a legislative candidate to sign Statement No. 1. If a Republican, he can promise to support the Republican choice for United States Senator, such choice being registered at the primary election. That would mean the election of a Republican and heading the voice of the true-blue Republicans of the state of Oregon.

Little Nevada. Hartford Courant. The State of Nevada sprawls over 110,700 square miles of the earth's surface; the census-takers of 1900 found 43,325 inhabitants there—less than half the present population of Nevada. It has no industry, several bad habits, a Goldfield trouble, a rather flabby Governor, and no militia. Nevada is an impressive example on the folly of carving territories before they are ripe.

We're Getting Together. New York Tribune. The venerable ex-Confederate who used to wonder what Julius Eberly would say "when he saw Joe Wheeler and Fitz Lee come" into heaven in a Yankee uniform" must be more than ever mystified now that the venerable ex-Confederate has passed the competitive examination and will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army.

Identity Lost of Twin Fighters. Chicago Record-Herald. Lawrence and Clarence Hales, of Alton, Ill., twins, got into a fight, but their accuser got "mixed," could not point out the assailant, and the Magistrate agreed that with the twin who had a revolver. The boys thus saved \$10.

Babies Mixed Up at Birth. New York Press. Babies nearly alike were born almost at the same time to Mrs. J. J. Cross, of Port Jervis, N. Y., and the nurses got the babies so mixed that the fathers offered a physician, however, identified the Cross baby by a mole, and the situation was relieved.

Marries a Grandmother of Twelve. Des Moines (Iowa) Dispatch. Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 29.—An old, married at Des Moines, Iowa, Delilah Broyles, 59-years old, whose hair is white and who is the mother of nine children, has just become a grandmother. The bride is three years younger than her second husband's mother.

When the Toys Wake Up. W. G. Martin. "Dear old father and mother are fast asleep, And there isn't a noise in the house, Except the howl of a winter wind, And the squeak of some little gray mouse. There's a sudden stir in the baby's room, And the mother awakes and exclaims, 'I wonder! And wouldn't the nurse be surprised if she saw me?' How the Toys all change in the night! The little brown horse with the broken leg Who is sleeping by Baby's side, And the doll with the same trim hair, For the baby to take a ride. And the Bow-wow, too, who's lost ears and tail. He grows a most wonderful coat, And he never saw such magnificent horns. And the trotter by Billie's side, And then in a twinkling the Soldierman Steps down from his round wooden stand, And the mother awakes and exclaims, 'I wonder! And wouldn't the nurse be surprised if she saw me?' There are other Babies to meet of course, And though they go fast and jump over the high fence, they don't have to be tied on. And when they are tired, they ride back to bed. And the Soldier mounts guard once more; And the Geese nestles by Baby's side. And no one knows when the morning comes, What keeps Baby so well and bright. When you get up, you'll find that he did. When he played with the Toys by night.

OUR FALSE PROPHETS.

Predicted Many Things for 1907 That Did Not Materialize. New York World.

Many disasters, panics, storms, revolutions, and fatalities were predicted for the year 1907. While some of these prophecies actually came true, and others did not, the 1907 prophets are pointing to their verified predictions and saying: "I told you that the year 1907 was a year who have very little or no faith in prophets certainly have abundant evidence for remarking that, as usual, the prophets of 1907 overstepped the mark."

Nearly every imaginable kind of disaster was prophesied for 1907, and it is comforting to note that the same things have not occurred, and also that as the numbered hours of the dying year grow fewer and fewer the prospects of these dire predictions are being verified during 1907 grow less and less.

For instance, Professor Edmund Scribner Stevens, now a resident of Washington, D. C., predicted that during 1907 the whole aspect of the world was to be changed. "Old geographical lines will disappear," he announced. "Dynasties will crumble, new states will arise. Established religions, excepting Christianity, will fade away, and social forms will be revolutionized. Across the face of the earth a broad track will appear, an unknown but devastating force. Cities will be laid in ruins, mountains will be torn asunder, the seas will cover the continents, and new lands will rise out of the sea."

Professor Stevens further predicted for 1907 the death of the Czar of Russia, followed by the passing of the Sultan of Turkey, with the restoration of Palestine to the Hebrews; the death of Emperor Franz Joseph, and the breaking the peace of Europe; the demise of the Dowager Empress of China, bringing a new dynasty.

The Times, of London, came nearer to the mark by predicting that the people of the United States were to enter into a period of misfortunes during 1907. She predicted that the passing of the Sultan of Turkey, with the restoration of Palestine to the Hebrews; the death of Emperor Franz Joseph, and the breaking the peace of Europe; the demise of the Dowager Empress of China, bringing a new dynasty.

Professor Lee J. Spangler, of York, Pa., predicted in the World, December 1, 1905, that during 1906 there would be a destructive eruption of Mount Vesuvius, great and destructive earthquakes in California, and volcanic eruptions in all parts of the world, grouped 1907 and 1908 together in his ninth bulletin of predictions, issued in May, 1906. Instead of backward, we are confronted with a formidable array of predictions of disasters and disturbances for 1908.

New York is to be destroyed, according to our last Christmas. The whole world, in fact, is to be destroyed, according to Prophet Spangler. Prophet Gustav Meyer, of Hohokum, N. Y., predicts Prophet Spangler and says that such a prediction is rash. But both agree that there will be great failures in the coming year, with the prevalence of railroad disasters, earthquakes, and atmospheric disturbances.

Prince Courts for Ten Years. Berlin Letter in New York World. Princess Eleanor Reuss-Koertritz is more interesting than has been generally supposed. The Bulgarian ruler, who is a Catholic, is said to be a very handsome man; he is 47 years old next month; his fiancée was 47 last August. A year after his first wife's death, Prince Reuss-Koertritz married Princess Eleanor at Coburg, and grew attached to her for her kindness to his son, Boris. A year afterward he proposed to her, and she accepted. He has since then he has renewed his proposal. The Princess is noted for her work among the poor. She nursed soldiers in the Balkan wars, and has since then she has nursed soldiers in the Balkan wars, and has since then she has nursed soldiers in the Balkan wars.

The Dressed Soup Kitchen. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. One thing in particular the Republican politicians dread is appearance of free-soup kitchen for the unemployed. The having the soup kitchen was a mark of the Democratic majorities in the hard times of the early '90s was appalling. Republican orators needed only to point to the soup kitchen as a mark of the Democratic majorities in the hard times of the early '90s was appalling. Republican orators needed only to point to the soup kitchen as a mark of the Democratic majorities in the hard times of the early '90s was appalling.

Babies Mixed Up at Birth. New York Press. Babies nearly alike were born almost at the same time to Mrs. J. J. Cross, of Port Jervis, N. Y., and the nurses got the babies so mixed that the fathers offered a physician, however, identified the Cross baby by a mole, and the situation was relieved.

Identity Lost of Twin Fighters. Chicago Record-Herald. Lawrence and Clarence Hales, of Alton, Ill., twins, got into a fight, but their accuser got "mixed," could not point out the assailant, and the Magistrate agreed that with the twin who had a revolver. The boys thus saved \$10.

Marries a Grandmother of Twelve. Des Moines (Iowa) Dispatch. Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 29.—An old, married at Des Moines, Iowa, Delilah Broyles, 59-years old, whose hair is white and who is the mother of nine children, has just become a grandmother. The bride is three years younger than her second husband's mother.

When the Toys Wake Up. W. G. Martin. "Dear old father and mother are fast asleep, And there isn't a noise in the house, Except the howl of a winter wind, And the squeak of some little gray mouse. There's a sudden stir in the baby's room, And the mother awakes and exclaims, 'I wonder! And wouldn't the nurse be surprised if she saw me?' How the Toys all change in the night! The little brown horse with the broken leg Who is sleeping by Baby's side, And the doll with the same trim hair, For the baby to take a ride. And the Bow-wow, too, who's lost ears and tail. He grows a most wonderful coat, And he never saw such magnificent horns. And the trotter by Billie's side, And then in a twinkling the Soldierman Steps down from his round wooden stand, And the mother awakes and exclaims, 'I wonder! And wouldn't the nurse be surprised if she saw me?' There are other Babies to meet of course, And though they go fast and jump over the high fence, they don't have to be tied on. And when they are tired, they ride back to bed. And the Soldier mounts guard once more; And the Geese nestles by Baby's side. And no one knows when the morning comes, What keeps Baby so well and bright. When you get up, you'll find that he did. When he played with the Toys by night.

And when they are tired, they ride back to bed. And the Soldier mounts guard once more; And the Geese nestles by Baby's side. And