The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1908

There are radical differences be

THE BANK AND CURRENCY BILLS.

tween the Senate and House committees on the currency question. So wide apart are they that there would seem to be small probability that the committees can reach an agreement. The Senate committee proposes a measure which will simply empower the National banks to take out additional notes to the amount of \$250,on approved securities other than National bonds. The plan of the House committee is not yet per feeted, but the subcommittee gives out a summary or outline, from which It appears that a complete change of the banking and bank currency system of the country is to be proposed. In other words, that all outstanding notes based on National bonds are to be retired, and in lieu thereof notes are to be issued to the banks on their capital stock, under strict regulations by law, to be enforced through the Controller of the Cur-It may be doubted whether so radical a change can be carried through the Senate; perhaps not even through the House

The Senate plan is simpler, for it merely makes an addition to the pres ent system, with which all are famil-The banks may deposit bonds of other interest-bearing obligations of any state, or authorized bonds of any municipality of over 20,000 inhabitants, which for ten years previously has not defaulted on payment of principal or interest; or first-mortgage ads or any railroad company (not including street railroads) which has paid a dividend of not less than 4 per ent regularly for five years prior to the deposit of the bonds on its entire an aggregate of \$250,000,000 on these, to existing laws and regula-Upon such notes there is to be a tax of one-half of 1 per cent a month, on the average amount—the object of this 6 per cent per annum tax being to force their retirement by the hanks when not in actual use. It patch on the present system. Chairman Fowler. of the House committee, insists that it will not answer at all, and that the present op-

new system throughout.

use of National bonds altogether as the direct security, requiring each bank to put up 5 per cent of its average deposits as a guarantee fund, serve in control of the Government. Of this sum, which would be placed at \$500,000,000, eighty per cent would On the notes issued to them the banks would be required to pay country would be divided into districts, so that there would be a redemption city within twenty-four each and every National bank. Each bank would be entitled channel at the mouth of the river, to notes equal in amount to its paid- and the success of this campaign is up capital stock, and the Government to assure redemption, and at the same time would maintain close supervision | tion. der Government control. The system could be made successful, if through over the opposition of the Senate. But whether this can done seems doubtful. In that body old interests and accustomed are deeply intrenched; and Senduty to stand against any change not agreeable to them. Their views as to their special interests, under the present system, in comparison with what might be in case of change, decide their course of action.

clearing-house districts. That is not in the bill, but it will be an added feature. Something like forty districts will be segregated, composed of sections tributary to four principal reserve cities-New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. It will be suggested that the clearing-houses at these points be empowered to issue clearing-house certificates which the Treasury of the United States may issue circulation, which is to bear a tax of 6 per cent. But these features may not be insisted on. House measure, however, so far as we are able to get it, appears distinctly preferable to that of the Senate. If will probably be deemed more complex, but it is an original plan, based, tions, but adapted to our own conditions and requirements. now, if ever time could be favorable, to a change from the old patchwork of our saytem to a consistent and comprehensive plan.

EXTORTION NO CRIME. It never rains but it pours. The ourts of the various states seem to be running a race with the Federal judiciary to see which can do the most to make crime safe and criminals immune. It begins really to look as if the only sure and safe road to wealth and respectability in this country lay in the direction of murder, railroad wrecking and extortion. Extortion ecomes particularly attractive to enterprising genius by the recent decision of the California Court of Appeals

in the case of Schmitz. The court decides in his case that extortion is no crime. Schmitz, acting through Ruef, levied blackmail on the French restaurants. He forced m to pay blood money for protection from the police. Protection was badly needed, since the restaurants were openly breaking the law. The blackmail went first into Ruef's hands and there it became purified and sweetened by calling it a "fee." As a was entirely proper. Nothing in the world is more honorable than a "fee," while if you call the same thing blackmall or a bribe it is scandalous. The California court decides thus, and, of course, the decision is law while it stands.

Ruef's "fee" from the French restaurants being thus furnigated by judicial opinion, of course it follows that he had the right to divide it with Schmitz, or with anybody else chose. Who shall undertake to dictate to an honorable attorney like Ruef how he shall dispose of his fees? And, naturally, if it was legal and proper for Ruef to take fees from the restaurants, it was equally legal for him to take them from Calhoun. And having taken them from this enterprising captain of industry, it was noody's business if he chose to divide them up with the Supervisors. such conduct has now been declared to be legal, if not commendable, by the California Court of Appeals. Who could blame some disheartened citizen if he should declare that the courts are in league with crime and that they are determined to make justice a laughing stock? Is the time coming America when the people through out the country will either have to submit to the control of the criminal element or else take the administra-

tion of justice into their own hands? Of course long before such a state of things arrives the courts will have learned to guide themselves less by antiquated precedents and intricate word-spinning and to depend more on common sense and the realities of life At present we are governed out of law libraries. There is one worse kind of government in the world, and but one That is government by theologians The effect upon the public mind of this trifling with crime, which seems to be so pleasing to the courts, is indicated by a letter which The Oregonian has received from a disheartened We quote a sentence from it, cases. nough to show the sentiment of the writer: "There is not a particle of doubt in my mind as to the fairness of the verdict," he writes, "and it is very discouraging to plain citizens acting conscientiously in the capacity of jurymen to have their work set aside and practically defeated by our highest tribunal on flimsy technicalities." public-spirited juryman misses the

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The committee reports of the Port-land Chamber of Commerce, read at capital stock; and notes not exceeding the annual meeting Wednesday night, present in modest language an excelplished during the past year, and give promise of much more to be acplished during the year just beginning, The Chamber of Commerce has been steadily growing in membership and influence until it embraces representa is simple enough but is merely tives of every known industry or trade which contributes in the slightest degree to the growth of Portland. The force of this important organization of representative business men has portunity should be selzed to make a been enlisted in every movement in any manner calculated to improve our His plan is somewhat intricate and trade or transportation facilities, and

very elaborate. It would cut out the lits efforts have seldom been in vain The twenty-six-foot channel to the sea which Portland now enjoys, is largely due to the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, for it was from the navigation committee of that body that the suggestion for organization of the Port of Portland first appeared, and every act increasing the be invested in 2 per cent United States powers and widening the sphere of usefulness of the Port of Portland has been fathered and fostered by the Chamber of Commerce. Meanwhile, in season and out of season, the mem bers have carried on a campaign for Government funds with which open up to the largest ships affoat the in evidence in the placing of the work would control a sufficient reserve fund on a continuing contract basis, which

insures ample funds for its comple over all operations. It would be al-most the same as a central bank, un-Commerce to improve the tug and the smallest inclination to urge the pilotage service at the entrance of the river were defeated on a technicality out during the coming year new measures will be put forth for the improvement of the service, and they will be carried out without successful opposition from persons who from ator Aldrich, head of the Senate's selfish motives have opposed the atcommittee on finance, supposes it his tempt to improve the service. The railroad committee accomplished much good in its defense of the rights of this city in the celebrated Spokane rate case, as well as in matters of less importance. Taken as a whole, the reports of the various committees

divide the country into redemption or and the enthusiasm of the members and the energy and public spirit of the new officials chosen to carry on work now well under way augur well for the future.

PORT OF COLUMBIA DEFEAT.

The State Supreme Court has denied a rehearing on the Port of Columbia act, and as a result any im provement in the tug and pilot service at the entrance of the river must be deferred for another season. The delay is regrettable in the extreme. will make it impossible for any definite plan for relief from the present unsatisfactory service to be worked out until after the next legislative ses sion, more than a year hence. Intervening period of more than year will make great changes in the shipping business of the Pacific Northwest, and it is highly important that the interests of the Columbia River should be protected. The Port of Columbia was organized primarily for the purpose of improving the bar tug service and relieving grain tonnage entering the river of the burden of pilotage fees.

was the principal concession demanded by the International Sailing-Ship Owners' Union in return for removal of the 30 cents per ton differential levied against Portland and the Columbia River and in favor of Puget Sound ports. The other point volved was removal of ballast from ship's tackle free of charge. The latter was taken care of this season by the Pacific Bridge Company, but the O. R. & N. Co., which, in consideration of the Port of Columbia performing a tug service on the bar, had agreed to pay pilotage on grain ships, was obliged to continue in the service and at the same time shoulder the burden of free pilotage. The removal of the ballast and pilotage handicap has enabled the Columbia River this season to enjoy the same freight rates as have prevailed from Puget Sound. the bar service is not yet as good as it should be, and, unless it is taken in charge by the men w actually han-dle the business, charter the ships, import the cargoes and pay the billsin brief, by the men who are in a poition to know what a good service is and how it affects freight rates, we are likely at any time to have the salling-ship differential restored

Meanwhile, what was considered a nall feature of the question when the Port of Columbia was organized has suddenly become of great importance. Tramp steamers have come into the North Pacific grain trade in such numbers that for the first six months of the current cereal year more than one-half of the grain shipped foreign was sent out by these modern carriers. This class of vessels promises in the near future to drive the sailing vessel out of this trade, and, in order that we may not suffer by a steamship differential as we suffered by a differential levied by the owners of sailing ships, it is necessary that the Port of Columbia or some similar body be given power to establish pilotage rates on a parity with those in effect on Poget Sound, our active competitor in the grain trade.

Completion of the North Bank Rallroad has made available for Columbia River shipment traffic from a much greater territory than we have drawn on in the past. This new trade has not yet settled into a fixed channel. It can easily be turned on to Puget Sound, and will be driven there unless all obstacles, artificial as well as natural, at the entrance of the river are removed. Early completion of jetty will, without doubt, give a sufficlent depth of water on the bar, but it is also imperative that we have the best possible tug and pilot service in order that the delays and high charges which have in the past been laid up against the river may be done away The antagonism of a few people who enjoy temporary gain through the existence of the present unsatiswhat kind of a measure is drawn to take the place of the Port of Columbia bill.

The legitimate business interests of the Columbia River, however, have too much at stake, and, despite the vexatious and even dangerous delay bill can be passed, there will be no question about the final outcome. The new law will be constitutional and the bar service will be improved.

ARISTOCRATS AND DEMOCRATS.

With Mr. Bryan's distinction beveen the aristocratic and democratic of society and government there is not much fault to be found. Perhaps he stated this distinction as well as anyone could at the Jackson day banquet in Chicago on January 8. But it was not quite ingenuous in him to assume that democrat means the same as Democrat and aristocrat the same as Republican. There is a democratic element in both parties, and likewise there is'in both an element which is ready to sacrifice the welfare of the people to the selfish interests Moreover, a lively struggle for control is going on in both parties between these opposing elements, and which will carry the day is no more evident in one than in the other. Mr. Bryan acknowledges the existence of the struggle within own party when he asks "Will the Democratic party be democratic?" the Republican party it is notorious. Mr. Roosevelt and his policies are more detested by one faction of the Republicans than they are by the Bryan Democrats.

The truth is that the Bryan Democrats do not detest the Rooseveltian ideas at all. These ideas have existed in their own platforms for many years in the form of vain aspirations and plous hopes. Mr. Roosevelt has seized upon them with the firm grasp of a practical statesman and made them s genuine force in politics. The only fault the Democrats can find with him for doing so is to complain that he wishes the National Government take the duties of the states out of their hands. The reproach is unmer-Federal Government to usurp state powers. All his efforts have been directed toward inducing the National authorities to look after certain neg

the limits of state action. But Mr. Bryan thinks it is "aristo cratic" to expand the activities of the National Government. "The aristocrat," he says, "would substitute National remedies for state ones because predatory wealth can protect itself more easily from National legislation than from state legislation." it? State legislation emerges into the The Senate bill, it is said, will also show a good year's work well done, world with a great deal of sound and they say it is five cocktails.

fury. It is terrifying in outward appearance; but predatory wealth seem to experience little difficulty in escapng from its clutches. All necessary is an injunction, and injunctions are as cheap as potatoes. The most sweeping state laws for the regulation of predatory wealth can be annulled by a stroke of the pen of a sin-gle Federal judge, and in fact they are so annulled almost every day. truth is, if we only had the frankness to confess it, that state legislation is not a whit different from Federal legislation in its relations to the ravening magnates. Both kinds lie at the mercy of the Federal courts, and in recent experience state laws have fared worse than those of Congress. It is nonsense to look to the state for the tory wealth. These evils are National in scope and can only be remedied by National laws. It is essential also that these laws should be sustained by an overwhelming and persistent body of public opinion; otherwise they will suffer the fate of the lamb among wolves when the corporation lawyers One main bring them into court. son for the venomous current attacks on Mr. Roosevelt's popularity is to prepare the way for a general assault

trolling the syndicates. The struggle between democrac and aristocracy is world-wide. It is as old as history and none modern aspects is novel. Hitherto every stricken conflict victory has finally lodged with the aristocrats The only ground for hope that the ture may show a different result is the growing information and intelligence of the masses Perhans when they reach a degree of development whe: they really deserve victory they will find it perched upon their banners almost without a struggle. Whether or not that time has yet arrived neither Mr. Bryan nor any one else is in a po sition to say. Events alone can decide the question

in the courts upon his policy of con-

The peril attached to interference with the religion of other people is again illustrated over on the Grand Canal in the Province of Che-Kinner where Chinese rioters have burned the Presbyterian chapel and school. This missionary establishment has been running since 1893, and a few years ago was officered by seven white teachers and a number of natives. For the present the Chinese have the buildings and have not molested the whites, who were engaged in teaching the new kind of religion White people can supply quite a number of reasons why their religion is superior to that which was satisfactory to the great-Confucius, but as the Chinese are using a brand that is several thousand years older than our own, they may to a certain extent be pardoned for objecting to introduction of a youthful religion of whose advantages they know nothing.

The inconceivable thing about an escapade like that of the young girl Winnifred Kelly, of Eugene, Tuesday night, is that it could have occurred at all. The reasons for it are insignificant, whatever they were. Practically there can be no intelligent reason, or indeed a simple excuse, for an act that plunged a family into frantic grief and caused the entire community to suffer with apprehen The relief that is experienced in finding the girl unharmed is great and sincere, though not unaccompanled by a feeling of vexation that in case the delinquent were a smaller child would find expression at home in giving her a sound spanking.

None of the Havemeyer millions wrung from the American sugar consumers will be diverted to charitable purposes. There was not even an effort made by the dead sugar king to bribe his way into a good location tomary endowment of some religious institution. All of his millions are left to his immediate family of wife and three children, and, while thousands are suffering in actual want in the city where the Havemeyer millions were made, the bereaved family will continue to revel in a luxury which is the greatest socialist incu bator of the age.

The proprietor of the ultra-aristo cratic Hotel Gotham in New York City has stablished a new rule by which titled foreigners, carrying only a moderate amount of baggage, will be called on to pay in advance. if some of our marketable helresses will insist on this same class of immigrants carrying at least a small amount of brains and decency, there will be a material improvement in the standard of foreign noblemen . ho seek our shores.

The Union Pacific and Burlington lines will take porters off the chair cars on their trains, and will also, in the interest of economy, do away with flagmen. While the traveling public be effected in the wages of a flagman It is difficult to understand where they gain anything by discharging the por ters, who collect their wages from the patrons of the road.

Having seen pictures of the pro-"pay-as-you-enter" car, with one high step, many women are inquiring whether the company will furnish the short ladder necessary to make the climb or whether passengers are expected to provide means for self-elevation.

Wholesale grocery trade, it is said, is nearly as good as it was a year ago. There is no apparent reason. People stands not be quite as good. People must eat and prices for foodstuffs of must eat and prices for foodstuffs of the past they re is no apparent reason why it all kinds are fully as high as they were a year ago.

It was a plungers' panic. Why the country at large was so little affected is seen in the fact that the agricultural crops alone for the year 1907 were worth \$450,000,000 more than in And the gains from the forests and mines on top of that.

When the Oregon Retail Grocers' Association meets here this month. the members will gain popularity and respect if they resolve never to substitute case eggs for the fresh ranch variety.

In New York they are trying to define the difference between the pessi-mist and the optimist. In Kentucky

"BORE OF THE AVERAGE SERMON." An Anonymous Layman Who Wants

Hartford Courant. Bishop Potter got an anonymous letter he other day, and instead of throwing it In the wastebasket (as his custom is) sent it along to his friend, Editor McBee of the Churchman. That was because the un-signed letter seemed to him worth saving and considering.

and considering.

Its writer wrote it at the University Club, on his way home from a New York church, where he had been an attendant for about 17 years. The choral service that Sunday was perfect, he tells the bish-op-"solemn, lovely, exquisitely rendered." op—"solemn, lovely, exquisitely rendered.
But a callow curate made a pitlable attempt to preach about the financial panic;
and the layman in the pew felt his endurance overtaxed. In his unsigned letter
he asks the bishop how it is that college and seminary graduates, who out of the pulpit have the took of cultivated gentle-men, make such dreadful work of their preaching. Why are they so intolerably unoriginal and tedious, he wants to know. He says to the bishop:
"For forty years and more I have felt

eges. But the tedium-the horror, I may leges. But the equium—the horror, i may say, as I am anonymous—the intolcrable bore, of the average sermon, is too high a price for all but the, most faithfu churchman to pay—even for the privilege Would it not be better to direct that curates should be given a sermon by some eminent clergyman of our church and directed to practice reading it—and then told to read it—instead of compelling congregations to sit through their struggles with words?"

In a note to Editor McBee the bishop de In a note to Editor McBee the bishop described the question raised by this layman in the anonymous letter as a "burning" question—one which "cannot well be evaded." He thinks the layman's suggestion about requiring such preachers as he suffered under that December Sunday to read to the congregation the strong sermons of other men, instead of writing feeble sermons of their own, has substantial value. Why not a monthly or quarterly publication, containing selected sermons for that use—under the supervision of a responsible committee?

of a responsible committee?

Then Bishop Potter makes a suggestion of his own that is sure to excite wide at ention. It is that the church of which he is one of the chief pastors adopt the a special training for the pulpit. He doesn't say that he would be for forbidding the rest to preach "out-of their own heads," but isn't that the natural inference? He does say that the men in the pews are much more intellectual and criti-cal than they were 50 years ago. He does suggest that it's time for the church to take up this matter of the pulpit's relation to public worship "courageously.

GEORGE ADE IS FOR FAIRBANKS Author of "Fables In Slang" To Add Sparkle to the Canvass.

New York Times.

The gayety of the political campaign will be greatly increased by the appearance in the arena of George Ade, the "Fables in Slang" man, as a cham-plon of Vice-President Fairbanks. He will lend a sparkle to the canyass of that Indiana statesman which it has hitherto lacked. We know that he knows all about politics, for spine of his choicest humor has been devoted to the ins and outs of office-getting and office-holding, patronage and pap. He wrote "The County Chairman," which is rural politics dramatized. He also knows all about cocktails and buttermilk, and can be relied upon to nail a campaign lie with effective facetiousness.

Indiana authors have taken to poliics before now, but in a more self-seeking way. Mr. Ade wants nothing seeking way. Mr. Ade wants nothing for himself, we are quite sure, except fun. A foreign mission would not suit him. When he is away from the wilds of Hooglerdom little old New York is good enough for him. He is American clear through, and he knows Mr. Fairbanks. Now that Mr. Ade is in the ring, the duty of James Whiteomb Riley and Wes Bigelow is quite clear. Once there was an Elephant who had

Once there was an Elephant who had so many Riders pulling so many ways that he was Sore Perplexed. "Come," said a little Jester. "you've tried Law yers and Soldiers, now give the Humoryers and sodders, now give the rumor-lets a chance. Make a Back for Me and Charley." "Well," said the sedate Beast of Burden, "It's worth thinking about, just for the Fun of the Thing." Moral: Even an Elephant may have Sense of Humor.

Forces Making for Nationalism. New York World (Dem.).

With our iron roads whirling peopl aeross a dozen state lines in a day, the telegraph obliterating distance time, with moral problems clamoring for solution because of the discord of state statutes, and with the strong fist of capital clutching at monopolies from sea to sea, it is idle to object to nationalism. Every instinct of repugnance to corrupt of the designation against limiting of imcity administration, every impulse of in city administration, every impulse of im-patience with the feebleness of state gov-ernments and of disgust at their lack of agreement in the face of like perplexities and common loes, but strengthens the ten-dency of the people to put their reliance upon the greater and wider powers of the eral government. can as one will the precedents and tra-

ditions, argue as one may for close or loose construction of the constitution, natonulism is inevitable. The national ideal s the growth of atern necessity.

Finance Parable for the Times.

Once there was a man who bought a beautiful gold brick for which he paid the sum of \$10 or \$15 although it looked exactly as if it were worth 10 or 15 Then he took it home, and, opening his

Then he took it home, and, opening his ledger, made an entry which materially swelled his assets.

Then he mortgaged his home and bought an automobile and a season tie. at for the opera and gave a large dinner at Sherry's. And why should he not, for was he not a rich man fand could he not prove it by his ledger?

And then one day it occurred to him to examine his gold brick a little more closely. Whereupon he found that it was worth only 10 or 15 cents.

He lost confidence immediately, and the effort he made to get rid of the brick brought on a severe panic.

Auto Runner-Down a Murderer.

Springfield (Macs.) Republican, The Beston automobile dealer who was fined \$1000 and sentenced to three was thee slow and sentened to three months in the House of Correction last week for causing the death of a Cambridge man through reckless driving, got off altogether too easily. At the time of the accident he did not stop, but speeded all the faster, and was traced afterward with difficulty. The police shoot a common burglar who falls to stop with his load of silverware when they order him to, and the sin of this chauffeur against society was infinitely greater than that of the thief. Criminal negligence in such case is morally as wrong as murder.

WHO IS ANDREW D. WHITE!

The Oregonian Has Pleasure in Answering This Render's Inquiry. PORTLAND, Jan. 8.—(To the Editor.)-n a recent editorial wherein commen-yas made upon President Roosevelt. was made upon President Roosevelt's toast to Admiral Dewey, The Oregonian proposed Andrew D. White as more deserving the bonor of being the "greatest living American." Kindly inform an unenlightened reader the basis of The Oregonian.

enlightened results. Who is Aburew gonian's contention. Who is Aburew White and what service has he rendere H. E. M.

Who is Andrew D

It seems surprising that any person livng in the United States should not know who Andrew D. White is, The questions which are asked by the writer of this letter are another among the numerous current proofs that the education which many people acquire in school is artifi-cial and unreal, that it deals with trivialities and neglects useful knowledge. drew D. White is one of the principal He first belped materially to establish the University of Michigan and then by his vigorous and untiring labors built up Cornell University. He has been for many years the steadfast champler of the sciences and mechanic arts as the staple of popular education. more than to any other man is due the great progress which sensible school ing has made in this country and the reform of the old system of training the young in a catalogue of chimeras and stupidities.

He has been for many years the champion of modern scientific thought against theology and superstition; has written great book upon the endless struggle be-tween theology and science; has been prominent in the politics of New York; has represented his country at the courts of Germany and Russia with great distinction: has been among the leading the author of one of the most interesting autobiographies ever written.

The Oregonian did not say that Andrew can." It did say that his claim to be called a benefactor of his country was at least equal to Admiral Dewey's, and we think his record amply justifies the

STORY OF PA AND THE DOG. Little Henry Tells How the Faithful Brute Was Trained.

Chicago Evening Post. Well, the dog came back & so pa he sed well the fathful annimle shall not be turnd out in the coled world to suffer & mebbe stary after this exabishun of his

fidelty i will giv him a hoam. & so he sed undoubtedly this dog is a very intelgent annimle and one that will redly lorn to do all manner of amazing redly lern to do all manner of amazing tricks, wen i was a boy of yure age. Henry, there was few things I couldn't teech a dog to do. I had a dog once that lerned to count up to 1000 but the trubble was he tried to lern to subtrack and he got brane fever & dide so pa took Gellert, wich was the name he giv the dog become seed once there

he giv the dog becos he sed once there was a fathful dog of that name that wotched his masters childern until they got killed and then his master killed the dog becos he thought the dog had et children wich he had not. children washt killed, but the master thought they was so he killed the dog and felt very sorry about it wich proves that the dog is a dumb and fathful serv-

that the dog is a dumb and fathful serv-ant and deserves better treetment.

so pa he tride to teech Gellert to sit on his hind legs and snap at a peece of meet wich pa put on his nose and pa was to count three and then Gellert was to snap the meet but Gellert hadn't never lerned to count and so wen pa put the meet on his nose the dogn nose i meen and begun counting Gellert he snapd his nose and et the meet and wagged his tale. t the meet and wagged his tale.

so pa tride again and this time he held the meet on Gellerts nose with one hand, while he waved the other up & down while he counted & he zed one two and while he counted & he zed one two and then fathful Gellert riggled his nose lose and snaped and pas hand was in the way and so Gellert tride to cet it with the meet wich made pa mad and he sed he never saw such a dodgasted fool of dog only he didnt say dodgasted. & pa kicked fathful Gellert out the yard and went to see a doctor and ast the doctor if he thought he had the hyderfoby and the doctor charged him \$3 and told pa he had notised he was afrade of wotter long before he was dogbit.

"The Leading Wrecker." New York World.

The Seaboard receivership can be at tributed only indirectly to anti-rallroad legislation in the South, the October panic or present money-market conditions. It is due chiefly to Thomas F. Ryan and his familiar methods of finance.

familiar methods of mance.

Mr. Ryan got control of the Seaboard four years ago. From that time he has played his regular game. There was the usual Ryan device of a holding company. One issue of securities followed another. The capital stock was watered up to \$52,-000,000 and the bonded indebtedness in-flated to \$58,000,000. Dividends were paid that had not been earned. Although the that had not been earned. Although the company's earnings last year increased \$1,000,000, after the fixed charges on the watered capitalization had been paid, there remained a deficit. In the shape to which Mr. Ryan had reduced its affairs the concern could be kept affoat only by increasing its load of debt. Bankruptcy was as inevitable with Mr. Ryan's Sea-board as it was with Mr. Ryan's Metro-

Within four months this eminent finan-Within four months this eminent man-cier has placed two receiverships to his personal credit. He is the leading wrecker of the times. Even Mr. Harri-man, with his Alton looting, his dis-honest stock-market tricks and his crooked manipulations, has sent none of his corporations into the hands of a receiver.

A Half-Million in Brown Paper.

New York Times.

Carrying half a million dollars in a brown paper parcel as though it might have been a loaf of bread, George G. Lemons, a Klondyke mine owner, arrived on the Majestic. He was accomrived on the Majestic. He was accompanied by his wife, who until a few weeks ago v.is Miss Frances Clark, of Scotland. Mr. Lemons explained that the reason for his carrying the big wad of money was because of the fact that a large amount of funds which, he had sent to Seattle for business use had "got tied up in the banks," and he wanted what he had with him for immediate use. The package contained \$500,000 in one thousand dollar bills. Lemons is an Englishman. He said he went to Dawson il years ago and made his pile. "I made mine," he said, "but for two years I slept on the work. I buried three partslept on the work. I buried three part-ners, and know what it is to live on the bare necessities of life." Mr. Lemons' mine is at St. Michaels, 1200 miles from

Brynn Condenses a Proverb

No, Never Do Such a Thing.

Washington Star.

"Bachelors." said George Ade at a dinner—Mr. Ade is himself a bachelor—"have a certain grim and sardonic humor, due, no doubt, to the bleakness of their lonely lives.

"I was once remonstrating with a bachelor in New York.

"No." I said to him, 'stay here with us. A poker game is to start soon. Don't you know, my dear fellow, that a man should never call on a girl when he has been drinking?"

"That is right,' said the bachelor, taking off his hat and coat. 'Many a man has become engaged through so doing."

Brynn Condenses a Proverb.

From a Speech Before the Oklahoma Legislature.

One proverb I have often quoted is "The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideh himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished." It is a great truth, and beautifully expressed, but I found it did not stick in people's minds, and so I condensed it, and it is the only effort I have ever made to improve upon a proverb and this is not as beautiful as Solomon's proverabut more easily remembered. It means the same thing in a condensed form: "The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished." It is a great truth, and beautifully expressed, but I found it did not stick in people's minds, and so I condensed it, and it is the only effort I have ever made to improvement, it is merely a condensation. It is not as beautiful as Solomon's proverabut more easily remembered. It means the same thing in a condensed form: "The wise man foreseeth the evil and lideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished." It is a great truth, and beautifully expressed, but I found it did not stick in people's minds, and so I condensed it. and it is the only affort I have ever made to improve upon a proverb and this is not as beautiful as Solomon's proverabut more easily remembered. It means the same provement is not as beautiful as Solomon's proverabut more easily remembered. It means the same approvement is not as beautiful as Solomon's proverabut more easily remembered

SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE occurs to me that a lot of good sympathy is being expended in the direction of Kelly Butte that might more properly be applied where it would do people some good.

Among other nuisances that should be abated is the man who insists on get-ting up at the uncarthly hour of 6 A. M.

It's a poor resolution that works both

This is leap year; the chance for an ambitious girl to make a name for herself.

I'm of the opinion that the reason why bables cry so much is that they look at their parents and see their own finish.

Those who borrow trouble may always be confident of paying back their cred-

A Detroit savant has discovered a new

Bible which he claims threatens to revolutionize the Christian religion. The old one has proved good enough to live and die by for quite a spell back and most of us will be content to worry along with A Chicago man asks for a divorce after

six weeks of married life, on the ground that his wife loves him so well she won't let him leave home to attend to his busi-ness. If he had waited six months he would have been compelled to seek another cause of action. Through the operation of a new tartif. arrangement with France the price of champagne is to be greatly reduced.

Thus it will be seen that paternalistic Government still has the interests of the plain people at heart. Undertakers never take the negative

side of the argument, "Is life worth liv-

To Homer Davenport.

Well, howdy, Homer! How be ye? Gosh, but you're good for sore eyes to see. Same ol' husky feller that you've all'ys Couldn't be no gladder if you was kin.

How's the picter bizness And yer stock a-gitten on? What's the news from yan-way, where

How's Jim and Wex a-makin' out? I hope they're doin' well. Now jest set right down here and gass

Fer the great folks they ain't spoilt ye, Yer as natural as life; And a-comin' back to see us, Far from fitfulness and strife,

Is a mighty soothin' pleasure Both for you and us as well; Now jest set right down here and gass a spell.

ye live?

We are all'vs glad to see ye. It reminds us of the time As a simple country lad ye fined the band;

Though yer life has took you from us Into regions wide and grand, You're a-lookin' like ye felt almighty fine, Fer there's all'ys in the winder A light a-shinin' bright.

We love you 'cause we know your heart is right. So tell us what you're thinkin' And accomplishin' as well. Now jest set right down here and gass

a spell. I notice that far too many people with olored supplement intellects find fault

with Mark Twain's humor. It is to be hoped that the contentior

between Senator Fulton and Mr. Heney will end in coffee sans the pistols.

No matter how unseasonable it may be, don't fall to answer the doorbell. It

IN THE Magazine Section OF THE SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

HUNTING FOR ROOMS IN PORTLAND

Furnishings that you see, and landladies, and cheerful atmosphere and things, by Leone Cass Baer.

TWO VARIETIES OF

OREGON SMALL PRUITS Full-page illustration in colors from a photograph, showing one sort that grow on trees and one that grow in cradles.

THE HOTEL CLERK ON THE DIVORCE IDEA

Sundry remarks by Irving S. Cobb on a popular and ever-new topic.

PART OF THE GREAT MIDWINTER FLEET

Full-page picture in colors of a few of the deep-water ships now in port.

TEACHING SCHOOLBOYS TO SHOOT STRAIGHT Big start made at creating a na-

tion of skilled marksmen for future volunteer armies.

UNCLE SAM NOW AN ALLY OF SANTA CLAUS

What was accomplished by a young woman in reforming the of the Postoffice Department.

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