SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (By Mail.)
Sunday included, one year. \$8.00
Sunday included, six months. 4.25
Sunday included, six months. 2.25
Sunday included, three months. 2.25
Without Sunday, one year. 6.00
Without Sunday, six months. 3.25
Without Sunday, three months. 1.73
Without Sunday, one month. 20
Without Sunday, one month. 20
Without Sunday, one month. 20
Without Sunday, one month. 20 Daily, Sunday included, six months.
Daily, Sunday included, three months.
Daily, Sunday included, one month.
Daily, without Sunday, one year.
Daily, without Sunday, one year.
Daily, without Sunday, three months.
Daily, without Sunday, three months.
Sunday, one year (issued Thursday).
Sunday, one year (issued Thursday).
Sunday and weekly, one year. BY CARRIER.

POSTAGE RATES.

at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice to 14 Pages. to 28 Pages. 1 cent Foreign postage, double rates.

IMPORTANT—The postal laws are strict
Newspapers on which postage is not fully
prepaid are not forwarded to destination.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—Nev York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chi cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEPT ON SALE. Chleage-Auditorium Annex; Postoffice St. Paul, Minn.-N. St. Marie, Commercial

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Bell, H. H. Denver—Hamilton and Kendrick, 308-912 Seventeenth street; Pratt Book Store, 4214 Fifteenth street; H. P. Hansen, S. Rice, eorge Carson. Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., linth and Walnut; Yoma News Co. Minneapolis—M. J. Cavanaugh, 50 South Cleveland, G.—James Pushaw, 307 Su-Washington, D. C .- Ebbitt House, Penn Philadelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket ffice: Penn News Co. Astor flice; Penn News Co., Astor Course; Broadway Theater News Stand; Ariur Hotaling Wagons; Empire News Stand. Ogden—D. L. Boyle; Lowe Bros., 114 wenty-fifth street.

Omaha—Barkalow Bros., Union Station:

Omaha—Barkalow Broz., Union Station: Magnath Stationery Co. Des Moines, In.—Mose Jacobz. Sarramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co., 480 K street; Amos News Co. Salt Lake—Moon Book & Stationery Co.; Rosenfeid & Hansen; G. W. Jewett. P. O. Los Angeles—B. E. Amos, manager ten

Pasadena, Cal—Amos News Co. San Diego—B. E. Amos. San Jose, Cal.— St. James Hotel News tand.

Dallas, Tex.—Southwestern News Agent,

Main street; also two street wagons,

Amarilla, Tex.—Timmons & Pope.

San Francisco—Forster & Orear; Ferry

revs Stand; Hotel St. Francis News Stand;

Parent; N. Wheatley; Fsirmount Hotel

cers Stand; Amos News Co.; United News

gency, 1416 Eddy street; B. E. Amos, manager three wagons.
Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Fourteenth and Franklin streets, N. Wheatley; Oakland News Stand; B. E. Amos, manager five

Goldfield, Nev.-Louie Follin; C. E. Eureka, Cal.-Call-Chronicle Agency; Eu-

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1908.

PREPARATION IS SAFETY. Among our people there are those

who demand to know why we want a big Navy. "Why," the New York Evening Post exclaims, "should the press of the country be carried off its feet by the big-Navy mania?" "It is casy," continues that estimable newspaper, "to write solemn editorial non sense about the necessity of our being armed to the teeth, and having two fleets, one on the East coast and on the West. The President's outbursts on this as on other subjects invariably bring out a newspaper chorus of 'that's so.'" We have, however, protests and exclamations against it. But not from the active national and militant spirit of the country. Such expressions come from those who are not resolute in anything but mere vituperation. They would have pushed the settle-They never would ment of the West. have carried the flag of the United States across the continent. They would have planted the United States on the Pacific. They never would have acquired for the United States the Hawaiian and Philippine them the never would have pushed across the Atlantic, as their ancestors did. That would be for them too strenuous; and moreover they would have told you that the right of the natives to keep the Western Hemisphere in primitive savagery must be respected. Of course we are talking only of a small number of the people of our Eastern States. The great majority have not been emasculated by ease and indolence and cheap transcendental non-They have virile power. The United States therefore is still a Nation, doing business in the world.

Why rail against armaments? The nation that is not armed is nothing. Jefferson didn't like armaments, on sea or land. During the term of the Presidency that next followed his own the capital of the United States was taken and destroyed by an enemy. Greece disputed on ideal theories of politics and art and on the dignity of nan, and fell before the Macedonian phalanx. Rome settled down into ignoble ease and peaceful sloth and was overrun by the multitudes that came from beyond the Danube and the Alps. England, relying too much on her insular position, fell before William the Conqueror. Italy, not united for fight, was the prey of various enemies through all the Middle Ages, and indeed down to our own times. Gerduring many centuries, till she learned the necessity of combination and armament, was stripped first by one enemy and then by another. Her condition during the Thirty Years' War was pitiable beyond anything in history; and it was followed by the conquests of Louis XIV and of Napo-Germany now is united and armed. Her experience has been

enough for her. United States, while in an isolated position, to care little about armaments-though the neglect at one time and another has cost us dear. In 1814 we were unable to resist 2500 British troops, who landed in the Chesapeake and took our National capital. In 1861 we had no forces with which to resist the most gigantic rebellion of modern times. In 1898 were forced by events into a war with Spain, for which we had no preparation; and had Spain not be a feeble and decadent power, actually we should have been sore iv pressed, shut out from the seas, cooped up at home, and subjected to bombardment and tribute on all our

Now it is the lesson of all history for thousands of years that wars will ne. And in all times the lesson is that the surest way to avoid wars is to be prepared for them. What we spend on our fleet is a bagatelle to the we should suffer, without them, in a single year of war with any coun-

try that had power at sea. We shall ply just as strongly to the whites The Oregonian and must have means of defense. By having them we shall probably avoid the necessity of using them.

both oceans. Yet we are not in a foolish and barbaric contest with the world for greatest show of power. Nor is Germany, when she maintains her armaments and increases them. Nor is England when she resolves to keep her navy up to a point of effi-ciency and strength equal to any two with the aspirations and dignity of other powers. We are living in a world that we must meet and deal with as we find it; not in any ideal or ecstatic existence,—as if innocence and argument without force to support them could prevail.

It is useless also to insist that since

we never had any considerable Navy we shouldn't have such Navy now hereafter. Our position in the world of affairs has become very different. But there are those in our Eastern cities to whom there are no Pacific States and no Pacific Ocean, and who, even if a foreign force were again to land on their own shores and narch on Washington, would, rather than resort to villainous gunpowder, submit the defense to their own prayers addressed to the enemy, and to the dispensations of Divine Provi-dence. But this "cheap defense of nations" an enemy would laugh at and fortunately the country will not depend on it, but will increase its armaments and train its men for a service which is the less likely to be required the better we are prepared for it.

STILL HARPING ON SILVER.

Mr. Bryan, in a speech at Nashville on Wednesday, "contrasted the ridicule heaped on his advocacy of free coinage of the silver dollar with the inxiety with which capitalists - had clutched recently at clearing-house ertificates." That Mr. Bryan should have done this is not surprising at all. It is not in the least surprising, because it is only one more proof that Mr. Bryan is still in total ignorance about money and the money stand-Even yet he doesn't know that ard. what beat him for the Presidency in 1896 and again in 1900 was the determination of the people to maintain the gold standard, which would have been lost by free and unlimited coinage of silver, of which he was the champion.

Had the country then voted for sller and gone to the silver basis, there ould have arisen, and probably sooner than now, a demand for clearingouse certificates; but those certificates would have been issued on a silver basis, not on a gold basis, and redeemable in silver, not in gold.

The peerless and perennial candidate still thinks of "sixteen-to-one" as a divinely revealed ratio, whereon silver and gold would circulate together and supplement each other in xchange values; yet the silver that makes the dollar is now worth less han 43 cents. It had been hoped that by this time Mr. Bryan might have been cured of this extraordinary delusion; for many have thought it a possibility that he might yet be elected to the Presidency. Such unthink-able folly at the head of the Government of the United States! But It will surely defeat him, if his talk should renew it as an issue, or give it any importance again.

HELP FOR THE NEGROES.

A few days ago there was a great meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York. to raise money for Booker Washing-ton's school at Tuskegee. The reof the school have been pinched by the hard times and it has scome necessary to raise an emergency fund of \$700,000 before the end of the academic year. At the meeting Governor Hughes was present as well as Mr. Washington and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky. All these ent personages made speeches and all the speeches were of the same tenor. Not a note was uttered except n that broad, humanitarian, enlight ened spirit which makes for advancement and good will. Mr. Watterson above all the other speakers was emphatic in testifying to the progress of lare that the world has never witnessed such progress from darkness to light as that which we see in those districts of the South where the negro has had a decent opportunity for selfimprovement."

Mr. Watterson is a Southerner of the Southerners. He fought in the Confederate army and looks upon social equality between whites and negroes as an abomination; but he has the fairness to admit facts which many persons of extreme prejudice He perceives the danger of withholding education from the negroes and he has sense enough to let the social equality bugaboo take care of itself. It is encouraging to believe that Henry Watterson represents a large and increasing class of Southern whites who are willing to give the negroes a fair chance in the world. His spirit is more statesmanlike as well as more Christian than that of those short-sighted persons who wish to hold the blacks in ignorance and compel them forever to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the whites. It is the extremity of folly to draw a priori conclusions about what the colored race can or cannot do in the years to come. Some persons argue from the size and shape of their brains that they are necessar ily inferior. Others conclude that they never will do much because they never have. But all such talk is non-No way has yet been found to analyze a brain and estimate its potential energy; while the most futile of all logic is that which attempts to predict the future of a race from its past. Suppose it had been tried

with the Japanese fifty years ago. The problem of the ignorant negro, stripped of the factitious difficulties which race prejudice has swathed about it, differs not at all from the problem of the ignorant white man. If we want to make him industrious we must begin by teaching him how to do something that will give him earning power. To preach industry to a man who does not know how to do anything is like singing to the deaf. The power to earn stimulates the desire to earn. As Governor Hughes puts it, "The best stimufus to ndustry is the power to do some thing well." He might have added conversely that the inability to do work that will bring in money is the worst foe to industry. The reasons which make it imperative to train the

ual industry, teach them domestic economy and the science of agricul-Undoubtedly, therefore, wise policy ture, indicates that he has penetrated will require us to maintain a fleef on to the root of the social problem

which all peoples must solve Governor Hughes well said at Carnegie Hall that "this country is not a mere wealth-producing machine. It is a country of men with the aspirations and dignity of manhood." with the aspirations and dignity of manhood he must first be economically independent, and that he never can be so long as he remains an un- be denied a much smaller amount. skilled laborer. The beginning of manhood is the mastery of some craft that gives the individual assured earning power. Without such power it is idle to talk to him about culture or manhood or dignity; he must remain in all essentials the creature of a master. He is at the mercy of chance and circumstance. The man brain has developed through the craft of the human hand. All the other sense organs are passive. The hand alone reacts upon the world. It is emphatically the mechanical organ of the brain.

OFF WITH THE OLD, ON WITH THE

NEW. The plan for renewing the old apple orchards of the Willamette Valley as outlined by Millard Lownsdale in a recent lecture at Corvallis is the first practical suggestion that has been made toward the solution of a very old problem—a problem that has fruit enthusiasts for many years.

The plan is bold and yet alluring. It is proposed to cut off the tops of these trees and top-graft with that most toothsome of all apples, the Yellow Newtown. State Boards of Horticulture and horticultural societies have long wrestled with this old orchard proposition along coercive lines, but the grizzled old trees still flaunt their tangled heads high in the air. It is now proposed to appeal directly to the commercial instincts of the farmer-owners. This is a practical and common-sense method of procedure, and merits complete success.

But beyond all utilitarian or economic reasons for the adoption this plan are considerations of pride and of pleasure in enhancing the natural beauty of the Valley's landscapes By the removal of these unsightly apple forests—tangles wherein the wild hawks nest and all creeping things pasture in undisturbed luxury, we are promised the miracle of a new creation, with beauty reigning every hand. Perhaps we should not then hesitate to call the attention of the stranger in our midst to the condition of the apple industry in our Valley. By all means let us have the experiment of regeneration.

Yet it requires a measure of courage to slash these old trees that have defied all attacks for nearly half a century-forests that have been through the windy wars of a generation-where robins taught their nestlings the joys of fat and julcy larvae, where night-flying moths have drowsed away their ephemeral days cure from all destructive agencies, where many a truant has hidden in the days of youth and browsed among the "greasy pippins" with a joy that staled not, though many frosts afterward showed their valiance in his

Bold indeed is the man who would propose to cut down these old friends that in our childhood gave us the Sweet Bough, the Red Astrachan, the Red June, the Early Harvest and perhans a hundred other varieties not in the markets of today. These varieties, perchance, have served their time and must give place to those more in demand, but their memories will always be hallowed. Yet the procession passes. Let us be off with the old love and on with the new.

AID FOR SEATTLE EXPOSITION.

Washington reports do not indicate favorable feeling toward the Seattle Exposition appropriation bill. Regardless of the merits of the project, will be an extremely difficult task the negroes since they have been free. to secure the desired appropriation of "I stand here tonight," said he, "to de-more than \$1,000,000, and, with the feeling displayed by some of the members of the House committee, Seattle might consider herself in fairly good luck if she shall secure half of that amount. In all of the reports coming from Washington constant reference is made to the bad effect which the Jamestown flasco would have on the expected appropriation for Seattle. If this be the influence working against the project, it reflects no credit on the intelligence of the men who are unfavorable to a

liberal appropriation. The conditions and influences which made a failure of the Jamestown Exposition could not by a wide stretch of the imagination be construed as having anything in common with those which will govern the success or fallure of the big show Seattle is preparing. If the Seattle Exposition must be haggled over and cut down because the Jamestown Exposition was a failure, why would it not be fair to pass a liberal appropriation, and pass it quickly, because the Portland Exposition was a grand suc-Nearly every element that en-BESS T ered into the success of the Portland Exposition will be in evidence at Seattle. The exposition will be a sucess because the Portland Exposition was a success. The "Western" stamp of enterprise and self-reliance was on the Portland project, and it will also be on that of Seattle. It was sadly missing from the Southern failure. If the bill is pruned too deeply or should meet with defeat, it will be largely the result of ignorance on the part of

the men opposing it. The theory that the Almighty never claimed jurisdiction west of the Rocky Mountains is still fondly cherished by too many Eastern people, and the West is not infrequently forced to suffer by reason of this ig-It would be most regrettanorance. ble if this feeling should prevent Se attle from receiving the recognition to which she is entitled. The value of Government recognition in an enterprise of this nature extends beyond the mere money appropriated, for with liberal aid from the Government the expositon receives a prestige of value difficult to estimate in dollars and cents. Were it not for this fact. it is hardly probable that the Scattle Exposition would be very much loser by the fallure of the Government to

Scattle is resourceful, and from a colored race in arts and crafts ap- purely money standpoint could make mun shares that opinion

up for any Government deficiency Booker Washington's call for leaders but in view of the manner in which who will induct his people into man-other similar projects have been aided, it is hardly fair that she should be denied some aid. Some of countles in the state have already pledged appropriations aggregating \$250,000, and the amount pledged by Seattle, the State of Washington and other states reaches a sum by com-parison with which the amount asked from the Government is quite mod-Because one mismanaged exposition was permitted to waste a vast sum of Government money is not a sound · reason why an enterprise whose success is a certainty should

> An effort is making to unite in a single body several small tions of Protestant Christians, of which the United Brethren are perhaps most numerous. The other bodies bear the names of Evangelical Association, United Evangelical and Methodist Protestant. All are represented in the Pacific Northwest: but in many places only by isolated members. Substantially these denom inations all agree, and it is believed that their work could be made much more effective through united action. In the olden time in Oregon the United Brethren were pioneer workthe religious field, and ever ers in since have had a growing organization here—though of growth less rapid than several others. This church has a theological school and large publishing-house at Dayton, O. and about ten colleges in different states. Union of similar bodies with it, if such union can be brought about, will make an organization much stronger for efficient work. This proposed union is another sign of tendency of the times towards consolidation, or co-operation, in religlous and ecclesiastical work, as well as in secular business. All Presby terians now are virtually united. The separation of the people into sects. which was a consequence of conditions, turns to union under the quick movement and rapid intercourse of the present time. In this field also the railroad, the telegraph, the newspaper and the mails are forces that work powerfully for concentration.

The citizens of Astoria are to be ongratulated on their action in organizing the Port of Astoria. This is move in the right direction, and, if the work accomplished is as satisfactory proportionately as that which is to the credit of the Port of Portland. much good will result. There has never been the slightest disposition on the part of Portland to interfere in any manner with Astoria's projects for improving her harbor or the channel to the sea. There are certain interests between Portland and the sea in which Astoria has a mutual interest with Portland, and it was for this reason that we have at times invited the assistance of our Clatsop County friends. The fact that our invitations were declined without thanks has, of course, failed to cause a stoppage of our efforts to make needed improvenents in river and bar channels, tug and pilot service. Now that Astoria has at last grasped the meaning of river and harbor improvement, she will soon learn that there is more than a modicum of truth in the old saying that God helps those who help

One "Charles Brown, foreman for Rothschild & Jones, stevedores," has been loading a ship at Portland, and on his return to Puget Sound tells the Tacoma Ledger that complaints of service on the Columbia bar are not overdrawn, and that he does not wonder the captains hate to take a ship there." It will probably interest Mr. Brown to know that there are a great many captains who do not "hate to take a ship there." As a matter of fact, the number who are taking ships to the Columbia has increased that Mesers. child & Jones have established an office in this city because stevedoring work is more plentiful at Portland than on Puget Sound. If Portland is such a distressingly bad port, it seems trifle strange that Mr. Brown's firm would find any reason for establishing themselves in business here, but, having done so, the policy of "knock-

ing" the port is questionable. Among the first of those who are naking announcements of their candidacy for nomination at the primary election is Joseph Gaston. He himself for the position of Railroad Commissioner. Nobody is better known throughout Oregon than Mr. Gaston. He never has been an officeseeker nor anybody's hired man. The work he has done in and for Ore--and the work has been various and long continued-has been upon his own initiative. He has the experience, the character and the independence of all special interests to qualify him for the place for which he now offers himself. His announcement appears today.

"If the Legislature is to elect the Senators, why should it not also elect the Congressmen?" For election of Senators in Congress, see article I. section 3, Constitution of the United States. For election of Representatives in Congress, see article I, sec-Constitution of the United States.

It is pleasing to note that from the press of this progressive state there is practically a universal call for the referendum, on selection of United States District Attorney for Oregon. To Mr. Schuebel it should be specially referendum shop. Give the people a

-in squads instead of battalions -the no-seat-no-fare problem may Ninety-eight Republican Congres men favor Taft's candidacy. It is pertinent to inquire how many of them will be delegates to the Chicago

If residents of every section in

Portland and adjacent suburbs can

arrange to return home as they leave

convention, where preferences count Latest figures on the Panama Ca nal put the cost at \$300,000,000 in-stead of \$135,000,000, as first estinated. The country is not only able but willing to pay the difference.

Says the Richmond (Va.) Post-Dispatch: "We begin to think that big stick is hollow inside." Neither John D. Rockefeller nor Edward H. Harri-

RECORD OF "FIGHTING BOB" EVANS EFFICIENT SERVICE ITS SLOGAN. The Pilot of One Hundred Millions'

Worth of Uncle Sam's Ships. Letter in New York Evening Post In a recent issue I saw a letter pub-lished from Park Benjamin, in which that usned from Fark Benjamin, in which that gentleman severely consures Rear-Admi-ral Evans, U. S. N. It would seem from the wording of Mr. Benjamin's letter that he is a trifle undecided upon whom to charge the helidus crime of having one familiar with those waters assist in piloting a hundred millions' worth of the Government's property through the Straits of Masclian. Can it be possible that this good-for-nothing and timid Admiral is the same Evans—

1. Who, as a boy, was crippled for life while in the front of the "foriorn hope" at Eart Weber?

at Fort Fisher?

at Fort Fisher?

2. Who was promoted 30 files for gallantry in that action, and contrary to all precedent, retained on the active list?

3. Who in the old navy was known as one of the most daring and skillful sailors, and whose feats of navigation were the talk of many a wardroom? 4. Who took the Yorktown through the Magelian Straits and up through the un-chartered Smythe's Channel (without a

pilot)? 5. Who with a small gunboat, bluffed

the Chileans to a standstill and made them respect our flag, when the after-wards "newspaper hero of Santiago" had wards allowed his men to be murdered and the Who, as captain of the New York and

dians made each ship in turn the pride of the Navy? though badly injured by the fall of a hatch cover, stuck to his com-mand in the lows, and got his ship closer to the enemy than any other captain at Santiago?

8. Who, as Commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, brought that fleet to such a stage of excellence that its gunners held the naval trophies several times in 9. Who made the fast run from hong-

kong to Sandy Hook in the battleship 10. Who, though entitled to shore duty, was selected to command our main fleet because he was the best man for the job? II. Who is regarded by all real sallers n every navy as the peer of any fleet commander affoat today?

12. And who, December 16 last, led out of Hampton Roads for the Pacific a fleet of 16 fine ships, which were the pride and joy of every American who saw them? As to pilots, the trans-Atlantic skippers, who have been in and out of New York harbor hundreds of times, are doubtless overwhelmed with shame every time they take on a Sandy Hook pilot. If not, they should be.

ENLIGHTENED FORESTRY POLICY Professor Lake's Notice of Meeting of

State Forestry Association.

CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 22.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregon Forestry Association opens its public campaign for an enlightened state forestry policy in Portland February 14. This is the first of a series of meetings that the association proposes to hold for the purpose of discussing the various phases of forestry as related to the welfare, both present and tuture, of our great commonwealth. State Forestry Association. future, of our great commonwealth. There are several problems upon which legislation must soon be enacted. That this legislation may be just and fair to all concerned, it has been deemed best to hold a series of public meetings so that all phases of the subject may be presented and given due consideration. At this time the association especially invites land owners, lumbermen and mill-Invites land owners, lumbermen and mill-men, statesmen and public-spfrited citi-zens to be present and hear H. D. Lan-gille discuss the topic, "The Taxation of Cut-Over and Burned-Over Land." This is a live topic, and becoming more so every day. It is of great moment to our future forest industry and it behooves every patriotic citizen to aid in settling it right, at an early data.

right, at an early date.

The exact place of meeting will be announced in the Portland newspapers, about February 13. The association will be pleased to consider communications upon this topic from those who may not be able to attend the meeting. The success of the new forest law, which was in itiated by this association, is such as to encourage the members in the hope that they may be instrumental in placing upon the statute books other acts which may further aid in developing a safe and sane forest policy for our state, and in this work it most cordially welcomes the cooperation of all good citizens.

E. R. LAKE.

County associations shall meet four

bank clearings of Seattle and Los Angeles: "It has been repeatedly ex-plained that this is accounted for by the methods of padding balances re-sorted to in these cities."

As chairman of the clearing-house committee I feel that I ought to be informed as to the particulars. The clearings of Seattle are settled every

clearings of Seattle are settled every day in gold, and if there is anything contained in them in the nature of padding, I should be informed. I can imagine no method by which such a practice could be employed and should greatly obliged for enlightenment the subject. E. W. ANDREWS, Chairman Seattle Clearing-House Committee.

The Oregonian acknowledges its error. The Seattle banks have been paying their balances in cash for a whole year, after years of dishonest pådding. The Oregonian should never have overlooked the Important fact that the Seattle bankers are honest now and have been for an entire twelve months.

Senator Jeff Davis Gets a Shock. Washington (D. C.) Stories in New York

Times, Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, arrived in Washington, D. C., a great admirer of President Roosevelt. He hastened to the White House, where he was warmly wel-comed, but he has not been there since, It is now known why he stays away. On that visit Rooseveit gripped the Sena-tor's hand and asked! tor's hand and asked:
"Mighty glad to see you, Senator, and how are all the boys at home?"

"They are all right," said Davis, "and most of them would like to see you continued as President for another four years. Don't you think you will see your way clear to run again."

way clear to run again?"
"Well, I hardly think so," replied the
resident, "but I'll tell you right now, if
thought I could carry North Carolina
certainly would be a candidate again,
would like to break into the 'Solid'

"I think you might get some state in the South. A great many of them are for you. But why do you specify North Carolina? Wouldn't my state do?" For a moment the President looked non-plussed; then he smiled as he admitted: "By George! Senator. Do you know I took you for Overman of North Caro-

It Is Solved. The Dailes Optimist.

The Oregonian asks: "The combined ages of Mary and Ann are 4 years, Mary is twice as old as Ann was when Mary was one-half as old as Ann will be when

was one-half as old as Ann will be when Ann is three times as old as Mary was when Mary was three times as old as Ann. How old is Mary?" We have worked the problem according to Statement No. 1 and find that x_equals y minus 17 plus Mrs. woodcock: therefore if Mary lives until half past II o'clock next Jaunary she will be qualified to vote at the Spring election in 1909, or thereabouts. If we had the size of Ann's feet we could give the answer to a feet we could give the answer to a

New Make-up of the State Editorial

Association of Oregon. PORTLAND, Jan. 23 .- (To the Editor.)-The new constitution and bylaws of the State Editorial Association of Oregon represents the work of a committee, consisting of J. S. Deilinger, Charles H. Fisher, J. C. Hayter, B. E. Kennedy and Henry Waldo Coe, and was unanimously adopted by the late meeting. It is in lin with the ideas of the late executive committee Messrs. Woodard, Bath and Coe, who for some months had the matter under discussion, seeking to work out a plan by which the local press might come into a more efficient form for serv-ice in the interest of the public and its own constituent members. The fact that own constituent members. The fact that it was adopted without a dissenting vote, onstrates the feeling that existed that a change was necessary, and that this, as stated by the committee, might be taken as a beginning, at least, in the

right direction.

The name was changed, bringing the society to a higher plane of union, based upon editorial relations first, rather than the purely business side of the profession, although business affairs are also to have a more systematic attention than formerly.

The association is to be managed by an executive committee, consisting of a president, vice-president, recording-sec-retary, treasurer, corresponding-secretary and three trustees. A great deal of work as to the assembling of the state associations is to be carried out along the lines adopted by Dr. Coe for the late meeting, which proved so successful, under the special guidance of the corresponding-secretary.

The officers are to be elected annually

except the trustees who are to serve for

three years, one retiring annually.

There are many special features in the constitution which are new. One provides for the organization of county or district associations. Where three papers exist in a county, a local county organi-zation is advised, although with five or less papers in a county the papers of the county may join with those of an-other county under the name of the other county, for temporary purposes, and two counties may join in a joint county association, or a district association may be made up of two or more countles.

County and district associations are en diled to elect one member each to the house of newspaper representatives. This house shall meet for the purpose of disussing general topics of interest before the opening of the regular state asso-ciation, and shall make recommendations to the general body in which each representative shall have a vote in addition to his vote for his own paper.

This house representing the newspapers of the return by size of the newspapers.

of the state by direct vote in their own counties, is also to act as the nominat-ing committee, although the state asso-ciation shall not be obliged to follow such suggestion and no member is barred from making nominations. The complaint that the association has been controlled by a coterie of persons in their own interest. has seriously worked against the greatest usefulness of the association, and it is believed that by this arrangement, this objection will now pass away. The house of newspaper representatives are directed to select "persons who will in their be-lief truly represent the highest newsthoroughly qualified for the important duties and honors of their respective positions." paper standing in the association, and b

A uniform constitution is provided for local societies, and the president is directed to crowd organization of the county societies, and he is given authority to select local organizers therein. A copy of the constitution will be sent to all members of the association, as soon as printed. All former members remain in good standing in the reorganized body Debt for two year's dues forfeits membership.

Membership is held by the periodical.

The periodical has but one vote in the meetings but all editors and owners are admitted to the meetings. Change of owners does not drop the paper, but new owners and new editors must apply to the executive committee for purposes of being re-listed, which committee has the power, appeal to the general subject to appeal to the general sociation, to refuse membership or

They Are Honest Now.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22.—(To the Editor.)—I notice, in an article in your issue of January 17th, under the heading "Big Gain by City Banks," that you mention that in regard to the bank clearings of Seattle and Los Angeles: "It has been repeatedly explained that this is a repeatedly explained that this is a comparison of the country associations shall meet four times yearly. The state rate committee shall adopt a schedule of rates which shall be merely advisory. The counties shall revise these rates as deemed proper and use them as a general standard to work from, also advisory.

An important feature in the reorganization is the legislative authority.

new house of newspaper representatives who with the executive committe shall meet at some time before or during the session of the State Legislature for the purpose of formulating measures for the public good in which the newspapers are specially interested. Certain legislative specially interested. Certain legislative members in the past having shown special viciousness toward the newspaper ternity, the house of newspaper repr tatives is instructed to hereafter make a list of any such and to send the same

to all newspapers of the state.

The local societies shall become members of the state association as soon as the constitution provided shall be adopted and their application approved by the president or executive committee. Membership applications in the local so-

cleties may be made through the state association or through the local society. The right of appeal to the state society is provided.

A. B. C.

INCREASED FEDERAL PENSIONS. Rev. C. E. Cline Points Out That These Are Not All Original Grants.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—(To the Editor.)
I notice lately an unusual number of
Federal pensions being granted—94 reported in yesterday's Oregonian, aggregating
\$1245 per month. Batches similar to this
have been coming quick and fast, and
which received recently an obligue aritic. which received recently an oblique criti-

which received recently an oblique criti-cism by The Oregonian.

These are not, as might be supposed, original grants of pensions, but an in-crease of \$2 to \$4 per month, some a little crease of \$2 to \$4 per month, some a little more possibly, to the oldest men under the age ruling of President Roosevelt some two years ago, and which are now for the first time being adjusted by the pension office. These pensions have not been procured by Congressman Hawley, or any one else, but are given on the simple fact of age, a record of which the department has of every man.

A few of the recent grants, are original.

A few of the recent grants, are original, however, to a man here and there who has not been getting a pension, and is now placed on the role by reason of his having reached the age of 62, which enhaving reached the age of a, which en-titles him to \$12. A few are for the minor children of some silly veteran, who has married a young and bigger fool than himself, which is saying a good deal. C. E. CLINE.

All Women Like Cats, Says Judge. Cleveland Dispatch in New York World. Clearing his courtroom of 200 women as-sembled to listen to testimony anent grillroom dinners and dancing on a table brought out in the divorce suit of Horace brought out in the divorce suit of Horace Mitchell against Helen Mitchell, Judge H. Keeler declared: "All women are cats. They will turn suddenly on their best friends and spit and claw and scratch them. Most of the women I ordered from the room came to hear testimony against Mrs. Mitchell. A woman is peculiar. There are few real friendships among women because they always are waiting for a chance to criticise their acquaintances. A divorce trial is always attractive to women. They come to hear of grillroom escapades, because they probably never have been in one. They come to satiate their curiosity about things they nothing of."



When you are 17 or 18 and just "out." after a rather secluded schoolroom life, you are likely to care more about what people think of you than you do when you have seen more of the world, and you will treasure a compliment as if

were pure gold, instead of "sounding

brass and a tinkling cymbal." This must be my excuse for offering for your consideration a tarnished compliment received long ago, but still unthat the daughter of my hostess greeter me-as I suppose girls have greeted each other ever since the days of Cain and Abel's sisters-with a delighted siggle and the question: "What do you think heard about you?" "What will you give me for a compliment?" Well, of course I was ready to give her anything, even to the half of my Kingdom; so eventual she told me that Mrs. So-and-So had told her mother I was one of the most interesting and entertaining young girls she had ever me -a really brilliant talker, one with whom it was a positive pleasure to converse.

Naturally I felt elated for the moment, until the bubble of my vanity collapsed with the painfully clear recollection that Mrs. So and So was the ponderous and emphatic lady, who, having me cornered, without the faintest possibility of escape, had held forth "like the wearled rook" for a full half hour on the deeds and misdeeds of her maldspast, present and future. My only share in the conversation had been a polite interjection when she paused for breath-"Really!" "How dreadful!" you do then?" "Yes, indeed, I shot think so!" "Very trying!"-and "Yes, indeed, I should forth. And the worst of it was, my conscience reminded me that most of the time I was not even listening properly, for my mind was concentrated upon the new and becoming style of hairdressing worn by one of my neighbors and the possibilities of adopting it for my own ise. I could never win such a ment nowadays, for I suppose I should be trying to squeeze in opinions and exgood old definition of a bore-"One who insists on telling his troubles when you are dying to tell yours."

I still remember that one head of this lady's oration dealt with the iniquity of people who give glowing "characters" maids that they were anxious to get rid of; and of the various troubles that beset the path of the seeker and teller of the whole truth in this connection. Picking up a recent magazine article on the evergreen domestic service question, I see exactly the same troubles rehearsed and lamented, so we seem to have traveled very little nearer to the solution of this problem, except that there is ome inclination to regard it from the side of the employe rather than exclusively from the standpoint of the em ployer, and eventually something may be ione to put the matter on a proper business basis. In the meantime things are not helped by the woman who always writes recommendations that read like epitaphs—all but the good forgotten, or the one who, often unjustly, refuses to give any reference at all. Some one told me recently of a woman of the latter class who on being asked, said, "Ne, Bridget, I really cannot write you a "Aw! niver recommendation." ms'am." said the unabashed Bridget, "Ol'll write ut fur ye, and ye can make yer mark to ut."

Some years ago there was a rather amusit lawsuit in Paris, resulting in the payment of a fine by a certain witty Countess, who had given the following testimonial to her cook,-one less accomplished than "Bridget," and quite unable to read writing. For the sake of endured for some years this cook's inso-lence and dishonesty; but one day, in a fit of temper, the latter walked off and engaged herself with another lady, whose susband was a great admirer of the good things of the table. Then she returned to the Countess, "Madame," said she, "you will give me a character, if you please, not for my cooking-that is well known-but for be esty and the rest of it." This is what she received and presented to her new employer;

"I. Comtesse de F--, hereby certify that for three years I have been at the service of Mademoiselle Louise Girot. and done my very best to please her in all things and to show her my devoted submission. I was often distressed at seeing that her temper was somewhat difficult to put up with, though I tried hard to live on good terms with her on account of the excellence of her sauces, of which M. le Comte was so fond, that I should have liked to remain at Mademoiselle Louise's service much longer. My purse, as well as my patience, having been constantly dealt with by Mademoiselle Louise with unlimited liberty, I cannot say much about her honesty."

"Dear Charles Lamb" (to quote Wendy's sampler in "Peter Pan") was not exempt from servant difficulties any more than less lovable mortals, as a characteristic letter of his, unpublished until a year or two ago, will testify. "Dear Mrs. H-, Sally, who brings this with herself back has given every possible satisfaction in doing her work, etc. but the fact is that the poor girl is opprest with a ladylike melancholy and cannot bear to be so much alone as she necessarily must be in our kitchen, which, to say the fruth, is damn'd soiltary, where she can see nothing, and converse with nothing, and not even look out of the window. The consequence is she has been caught shedding tears all day long, and her own comfort has made it indispensable to send her home. Your cheerful, noisy children-crowded house has made her feel the change so much the more.

"Our late servant always complained of the want of children, which she had been used to in her last place. One man's meat is another man's polson, as they say. However, we are eternally obliged to you as much as if Sally could have stayed. We have got an old woman coming who is too stupid to know when she is alone and when she is not. Yours truly, C. Lamb, for self and sister."

Triangular Troubles.

Roseburg Review.

Two married women engaged in a finite altercation for the delectation of a smallalzed crowd near the Southern Pacific freight depot Friday evening. The husband of one of the combatants is said to have been the cause in having paid too much attention to the other woman. The dove of peace, however, is said to reign today over both households.