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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1908.

NAMES OF STATES.

Arizona and New Mexico repudiated the effort made some while ago to bring them together for the formation of a single state. Greater part of the opposition came from Arizona, most of whose population is of different origin from that of New Mexico, and objection was made that the two sorts are "unassimilative." President Roosevelt wishes them admitted as separate states; and effort to this end will probably be renewed at the coming session of Congress. Arizona has a population of about 175,000, and New Mexico of about 240,000. Neither of them will ever be very populous. Their aridity will always be a bar to extensive settlement and cultivation. Each of them is much larger than Oregon, and each is about three times as large as Kentucky or Tennessee.

It is proposed to change the name of one of them, on its admission into the Union, to "The State of Lincoln." New Mexico is the one that should be thus dealt with. Arizona, as a name, is unique, euphonious and appropriate; New Mexico, as a name, has no significance.

Only one of our states bears the name of a great American, and this came late. Here now is probably the last opportunity for another; and Lincoln's name should parallel that of Washington in the list.

Many of our states have Indian names, and several are called for kings, lords and dukes of colonial times. Jefferson, who added more territory to our National domain than any other of our statesmen, failed to obtain the honor of having a state named for him. Franklin missed it, too, yet only narrowly, for in the mountain districts of North Carolina and Tennessee formation of a state to which the name of Franklin was given, was begun; but there were territorial disputes, in the adjustment of which the State of Franklin was abandoned.

It is matter of curious interest to recall the names that Jefferson suggested for the new Northwest states. He proposed such fantastical combinations as "Assenipia," "Polypotamia," "Chersonesus" and "Michigania." Only the last of the names of his list—the above is not complete—dropping the final letters, held its ground, and Michigan retains the aboriginal name. At the time there was a good deal of amusement over Jefferson's list.

The origin of the name of Oregon is not yet certainly known; probably never will be. Nothing beyond the fact that it was first written and published by Jonathan Carver (Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America—London, 1778) has been discovered. It is not likely now that any further discovery on the subject will ever be made, since the diligence of scholars, both in America and in Europe, has explored all known records of travel and sources of geographical knowledge.

AN ILLUSORY INVESTIGATION.

The country has been disposed to smile cynically at the hearings before the Congressional tariff committee ever since they began. The chairman, Representative Payne, is an indefatigable standpatter, who has never been too particular about the choice of methods in maintaining the power of his fetish. Few believed when the committee was appointed that it signified anything but humbug. The few who had confidence in its sincerity now begin to see their mistake. The time allowed the committee for investigating the tariff might have warned them, even if other circumstances did not, that nothing worth while would be done. It took a committee of German scientific economists four years to go over their tariff thoroughly. Our Congressional standpatters began their work a week or two ago and they expect to finish by December 4. They must be wonders of comprehensive intelligence, especially since our tariff is ten times as complex as Germany's. Complexity is part of the game.

Now comes Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, and lets the cat out of the bag entirely. He affirms that the farcical investigation is nothing better than a ruse to fool the Nation and increase the plunder of the standpat freebooters. Out of 250,000 factory chiefs who are interested in the tariff no more than 100 were invited to testify before this precious "investigating" committee. Naturally these 100 were selected with every precaution, but to make matters safe beyond peradventure it now transpires that a standpat coach was employed to cram them for the examination before Mr. Payne's committee. The tariff pirates must think the American people are all simpletons. Perhaps they are.

There is much to justify the belief that the people are simpletons. Still, men who act persistently on that supposition usually wish after a while they had not. Yet there is everything to support the idea that the majority of the people are not yet ready for radical tariff reduction. Mr. Taft, however, wishes real changes made, and many voted for him on the belief that he would push judicious revision.

Mr. Van Cleave warns the standpatters to look out for trouble in 1910 and 1912, if they nullify Mr. Taft's ante-election statements on this subject. In many particulars, changes and reductions would be approved and are wanted, by the country. But the subject is so difficult a one, and the demands of every locality for protection are so insistent, that it will be extremely hard to arrive at any consistency in the matter.

IMPROVING THE INITIATIVE.

A number of remedies have been suggested as a means of preventing too frequent resort to the initiative, among them these: That the number of constitutional amendments which may be submitted at one time be limited; that the number of petitioners required be increased; that no bill be submitted to the people until after it has been submitted to a legislature. Each of these suggestions has more or less merit, and each, if adopted, would undoubtedly diminish the amount of direct legislation proposed. But there are some reasonable objections to most of the restrictive plans proposed.

For example, if only one or two constitutional amendments could be submitted at a time, measures of real merit might be barred for no other reason than that other amendments of no importance had been first proposed. Under the present method of circulating petitions, an increase in the number of petitioners required would merely increase the cost of circulating petitions, but would probably not diminish the number of measures proposed. The suggestion that a measure should be submitted to the Legislature before being placed before the people for popular vote is the most promising of any of the remedies mentioned, for by such a plan it is quite likely that any desirable legislation could be secured without resort to the initiative.

But there is still another means of restricting direct legislation which those who have discussed the subject have overlooked. The use of money in securing signatures to petitions should be prohibited by criminal laws. The man who circulates an initiative petition performs an act similar to that performed by a member of the legislature who introduces a bill. If there be an extensive popular demand for the submission of a measure there will be no difficulty in securing plenty of citizens to circulate the petitions without compensation. If there be no such general demand the measure should not be submitted.

The theory upon which the petition system is based is that the people desire and need certain legislation. But under the practices which have prevailed in this state in the past, men have been able to promote legislation for which there was no demand. By hiring persons to circulate petitions, paying them a specified price per signature, the promoters have been able to get their measures placed upon the ballots, whereas they could not have done so if they had been prohibited from using money in the effort. As everybody knows, it is easy to get signatures to almost any kind of a petition, for people find it less trouble to sign a paper than to refuse. For all practical purposes, hiring a man to circulate an initiative petition is equivalent to paying for the signatures. It is paying for work which a man should do as a public duty or not at all. When money can be used to attain this first step in direct legislation, it is dollars and not public opinion that really count. When the submission of initiative measures depends upon public sentiment rather than the willingness of a few persons to spend money, we shall have a far smaller number of measures to vote upon.

BELGIAN BLOCKS OR BRICKS?

The City Council may not find the results entirely satisfactory if it decides to pave certain streets with brick. The tentative proposal to do this should be carefully weighed and the objections considered before it is too late. Doubtless this will be done, and if it is done the Council will probably find that Belgian blocks are preferable to bricks. Belgian blocks possess three conspicuous merits as a paving material. They are not brittle, they are difficult to crush and they are non-absorbent. For these reasons they last a long time under heavy traffic without accumulating fouiness. Moreover it is worth remembering that the use of Belgian blocks would encourage home industry, since they are made on the banks of the Columbia in Oregon.

Common bricks seldom give much satisfaction in pavements. They wear away rapidly, heavy traffic soon grinds them to powder, and they are so porous that they become permeated with filth. Vitrified brick avoid some of these objections, but not all by any means. Wooden blocks are far from making perfect pavements, but experience has proved them to be superior upon the whole to brick. For heavy traffic nothing equals Belgian blocks laid on a good foundation and if Portland must go to the expense of a pavement for this purpose why not select the best?

RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE.

A sure and effective way of disposing of a bad law is to rigidly enforce it. In the recent craze for railroad regulation which swept over the country there were a number of laws passed which were highly detrimental to the railroads and of no benefit to the people. The fact that there could be no permanent prosperity for the railroads without the people served by them were also prosperous was for a time lost sight of, and good and bad railroads and other corporations suffered alike in the craze for regulation. The culmination of this regulation fever was reached about a year ago, and the panic revealed, in unmistakable clearness, that the people who had prospered with the railroads were also suffering with them. The drastic liquidation through which the country passed was not unattended by good results.

Railroads which were violating their obligations to the people were shown the error of their ways, and have abandoned their former objectionable practices. But the people also have profited by the experience and from one end of the land to the other there is a growing tendency to recognize the interdependence of the railroads and the people. Perhaps the most notable case in which this changed sentiment is apparent is that of Oklahoma, a state where anti-corporate sentiment ran riot a few years ago. In accord with this sentiment the Oklahoma Legislature passed such drastic laws that capital was frightened out of the state and railroad building came to a standstill. This condition has become so serious that the matter has been taken up by the Oklahoma Federation of Commercial Clubs, which has issued a circular setting forth that "new capital cannot be attracted for investment in the state until the laws are settled upon a fair and conservative basis, so that capital invested may have reason to expect legitimate returns."

That the relief asked by the commercial organizations will be granted is almost a foregone conclusion, and with the railroad regarded as a partner instead of an enemy, the financial returns to both Oklahoma and the railroad will be much more satisfactory than they have been since the closed season for railroad building began. Absurd laws in other states, which prohibit the running of farming demonstration trains and the issuances of transportation to immigration agents and others who seek to attract settlers, are also helping to check the spread of this regulation fever.

In Oregon the feud between the railroads and the people has never attained great proportions, the efforts of interested parties to stir up trouble being only partially successful. This state has not always received the consideration from the railroads to which it was entitled, but they have promised to do better, and there is considerable new work actually under way and much more in prospect. The line to Central Oregon is generally regarded as assured, and to the farmers of that long-isolated region it is a matter of indifference what freight rates may be on the Argentine plains or on the Great Lakes. What Oregon needs is railroads, and after it gets them there will be ample time for regulating them in accordance with a fair return on the investment.

PERILS OF FOOTBALL.

The game spirit of the football team of the University of Oregon and the almost fierce determination of the Multnomah Club team to win the Thanksgiving game were admirable. The scene on the field was, however, shocking at times—especially when the heavy clubmen hurled themselves against the lighter young students with the evident determination to do or die—or as many expressed it—to kill. The blame, since it can hardly be contended that blame for allowing such a contest to take place does not exist, lies in the fact that these boys are permitted to incur the awful risk of being crippled or even of meeting death from a contest so manifestly unequal when it comes to weight. Clubmen play to win, of course, but the spectacle presented by young Latourette, a boy in years and physical development, as he was placed limp, and for the time being, lifeless upon a stretcher and borne from the field, after writhing helplessly under half a ton of fighting human bodies, was a strong argument against those in authority who permitted the lad to play against literally heavy odds. It is urged that the student body at Eugene needs money; that the Thanksgiving game against Multnomah Club is a money-maker, hence it is played, regardless of the fact that the teams are palpably mis-matched in weight and methods of training. To which the old question: "Is not life more than meat and body than raiment?" makes instinctive answer.

FAMILY STRIFE.

Conjugal jars between a man and woman who are deaf mutes would seem to be easily settled. For example, when a man must indulge his unholy desire to swear at his wife by means of the deaf mute sign language, she might easily and completely turn this effort aside by refusing to look his way. It is possible in the same way to nullify the belligerent purpose of the irate cripple by keeping out of reach of his crutch. The children of the irascible Frederick William of Prussia, who was an unspeakable tyrant, but with gouty legs that made it impossible for him to rise from his chair, soon learned this device for keeping their heads whole. Frederick the Great, son of this tyrant, was in his childhood imprisoned, starved and when taken unawares, beaten by this unnatural father, and his sister Wilhelmina was borne to an early grave as the result of similar brutality in her childhood. But they both learned to keep out of the reach of the tyrant's crutch though he often pursued them about the rooms of their dungeon palace in his wheeled chair with that weapon ready at his hand. It must be admitted that the strain on the nerves in either case—that of a gesticulating deaf mute formulating curses on his deft fingers, and the other of a gouty tyrant watching his opportunity to use his crutch to belabor one with—is severe. But it is not as bad as being compelled to listen to imprecations that resound through the house, or being pursued by an able-bodied tyrant with his fists clenched. All of which shows that there is worse and better even in domestic strife.

TURBINE ACHIEVEMENTS.

When the big Cunarders Lusitania and Mauretania wrested the speed record of the Atlantic from the Germans about a year ago, the turbine engine was given credit for the remarkable achievement. German acknowledgment of the advantages of the turbine were most pointedly shown in the advertising literature appearing the following season. The marvelous Deutschland then was praised as the holder of the trans-Atlantic record "for steamers equipped with reciprocating engines." More than a year has passed since the Lusitania lowered the record by several hours, and yet the Germans have not taken up the gauntlet, and their latest creation, the mammoth George Washington, appears with the old reciprocating engines.

The George Washington, however, was not built for record breaking, for to drive her 27,000 tons of bulk through the water she has but 20,000 horsepower, compared with the 45,000 horsepower, which is generated on the much smaller steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie. But, regardless of the superior comfort of the mammoth "eight-day boats," in which class the George Washington will travel, Germany cannot well afford to stick to the reciprocating engine with any serious intention of beating the record made by the turbine steamers. Not only has the turbine demonstrated its high speed powers on the record-breaking Cunarders which have crossed the Atlantic at an average speed of more than twenty-five knots, equivalent to about twenty-nine land miles per hour, but at least two British warships, equipped with turbines, are also showing even greater speed. The cruiser Indomitable, which carried the Prince of Wales home to England after the Quebec celebration, is said to have exceeded twenty-six knots per hour on the voyage across, while a sister ship, the Invincible, is credited with an eight-hour run averaging more than twenty-eight knots.

Among the smaller type of vessels a speed of forty knots, or more than forty-six miles, per hour, has been attained by British torpedo-boats. In the Carmania, the first of the large turbine steamers to cross the Atlantic, the Cunarders had an opportunity to test the merits of the turbine as an economical engine for moderate speed boats. Their experience with the Carmania, to a considerable extent, caused the adoption of the turbine on the big racers which followed her. From these numerous tests, on the various types of ocean-going vessels, it is quite clear that the turbine has many points of superiority over the old reciprocating engine.

In the big German express steamers, which preceded the Cunard record-breakers, high speed was obtained at fearful cost, the Deutschland when running at top speed consuming more than 800 tons of coal per day. These boats may thus be said to have reached the limit for the reciprocating engine, and it can hardly be possible that the Germans are dilatory in adopting the turbine because they still hope for some new development in methods of applying power from the old type of engine. The gas engine has been coming to the front almost as fast as the turbine came. It is already working with great success on small vessels, and its development may soon make it highly desirable for large craft. But with turbines or gas engines or with something as yet new and untried, it is probable the Germans will soon make an effort to win back their prestige that was lost when the Lusitania scorched across the Atlantic in but little more than 4½ days.

The plea of self-defense is one that must always be considered cautiously and yet on proper occasion it should be given full weight. The case of the Umatilla County stockman, whose case was reversed by the Supreme Court Tuesday, sems to be one of this character. After a man has been given an unmerciful beating by an enemy who is surrounded and encouraged by a crowd of friends, the victim must not be expected to act as deliberately as one who finds himself attacked by a single foe. No man is required to take a threshing unless in a quarrel of his own starting. In any event a man is entitled to a fair chance to defend himself without resort to arms. In the re-trial of the Umatilla County case referred to all the facts will go before the jury and the merits of the plea of self-defense will be determined.

Three arrests were made on Thanksgiving day, of individuals who were parading the streets with loaded revolvers and making serious threats. With one exception these men were drunk, and had they, in their irresponsible condition, committed murder, the usual plea of drunken irresponsibility would be set up. Fortunately the men were gathered in before they had killed any one, but this was due, of course, to the kindly ministration of that special Providence which watches over fools. If some member of the Legislature wishes to become the father of a popular measure, let him propose a law prohibiting the sale of firearms to drunken imbeciles and children. Until these deadly weapons are kept out of reach of those who cannot be trusted with them, there will always be needless tragedies in which innocent victims suffer.

If an investigation behind closed doors is right and proper in the case of a Supreme Judge, why not also in the case of any other man charged with any sort of irregularity? There are a whole lot of people who would feel easier if they had assurance that if charged with public offenses the investigations would be privately conducted. Unfortunately, when laymen and lawyers differ upon the practical application of principles of equality and justice, the views of the lawyers prevail, temporarily at least. But in the course of time the lawyers raise their standard of equity to that maintained by the laity and the cause of justice is thereby promoted. Quite likely the plan of conducting a private hearing in the Washington case will be abandoned.

"It seems to us," says a little-esteemed contemporary, "that it is most immoral for The Oregonian to urge members of the Legislature to violate their pledges." The Oregonian has not "urged" anything. It simply has published statements of the facts, with exposure of the bunco game. Members of the Legislature will, of course, act upon their own judgment. The Oregonian tenders them no advice. It sometimes offers advice to the Czar of Russia, or to the Sultan of Sulu, but never to members of the Legislature of Oregon. They do as they think fit.

It is announced that a bill will be introduced in the Legislature of New York this Winter to raise the retail liquor license in the metropolis to $2000, or perhaps $2500, a year. The bill will be introduced by Senator Raines, author of the well-known Raines law. It is said that, if passed, it will wipe out one-third of the saloons of the city. The objection to it will be that liquors will then be sold at high rates, and will be "beyond the reach of the poor." Perhaps the poor, then, might become richer.

In this general rush for scalp bounties of various sorts, why wouldn't it be a good plan for the farmers up in the Willamette Valley to secure enactment of a law under which they would be paid for taking the scalps of Chinese pheasants which destroy their grain crops? Just as well mix profit with pleasure.

Liquor dealers in "wet" counties are appealing to the Railroad Commission for help in compelling the railroad companies to hurry up shipments of liquor to "dry" counties. Perhaps the railroad company thinks "If you don't like our freight service you can build a pipeline of your own."

The day after Thanksgiving The Oregonian was a splendid newspaper. It had four pages of prize fights and football games. It never missed a point nor a duty of journalism.

It's good for Miss Elkins that she found she wasn't wanted before she went to Italy.

A lot of weather growlers are ashamed of themselves; we've seen some of 'em.

What a trim pair they would make—Anna Gould and Nat Goodwin?

ANDREW CARNEGIE, HUMBUG.

An Intimation That the Good Man Is a Pious Fraud.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Andrew Carnegie's reasonings as to the principles that should govern the tariff in new countries are correct enough. But his conclusion that the particular tariff under which he made his fortune should be wiped out immediately as unrighteous is really a trifle disgusting.

Mr. Carnegie got a great fortune in the steel trade. He withdrew from the battle with this fortune cannily secured as a fixed charge upon the profits of the steel trade. Hence, no matter what the troubles of the steel trade, he is sure of his interest. His steel bonds are good.

So Mr. Carnegie is free to talk about the "infamy" of dying rich, to endow libraries, to make gifts of church organs wholesale, to build peace palaces at The Hague, to hand out medals to heroes, and otherwise to disport himself as he pleases.

No one grudges him his amusements, and everybody admits that his gifts are well-intentioned and sometimes beneficial.

However, when Mr. Carnegie, merely because he has been fortunate and is safe, looks down upon the struggle in which he once was and declares the conditions under which he made his fortune are vile and should be swept away out of hand, regardless of the other men who are still in that struggle, he displays a degree of egotism and hypocrisy that is simply nauseating.

Suppose that with all protective tariffs swept away out of hand the steel trade should show such reduced margins of profit that after meeting its fixed charges to Mr. Carnegie and others like him there should not be enough left to reward the brains and ability of the men who are now carrying it on? Would Mr. Carnegie then relinquish any part of his 5 or 6 per cents? The question answers itself.

The Inter-Ocean has no desire to be censorious. Nor does it mean here to discuss the steel tariff. It desires merely to direct attention to the airs of superior virtues with which Andrew Carnegie magnificently bids us to strike down instanter the ladder by which he climbed, thus giving a new illumination to that production of Scotch poetical genius known as "Holy Willie's Prayer."

Men will work hard for queer things. Andrew Carnegie has worked hard and successfully in the past for a great fortune. In his old age he seems to be working with equal energy and success to earn the title of the great American humbug or the chief of the "pious frauds."

CALL FOR OLD-TIME LEADERSHIP

Eliminate Bryan and Let the South Insist on Her Rightful Position.

Miami, (Fla.) News-Record.

The South is the Democratic party.

It should dominate the councils of the party and dictate platform and candidate.

For many years it has permitted itself to be dictated to and overrun by the Northern wing.

If the Democratic party expects and desires to survive the defeats of the past twelve years, it must assert its democracy and the South must assert its right to lead where it furnishes the votes.

The one vital issue between the two great parties is the tariff, and that issue was in the last campaign studiously avoided and sidestepped by both.

The Democratic party must have some clear, well-defined statement with which to go before the country or its history has already been written.

The years have proven that fads, isms and wandering after strange gods bring not victory.

One-man control has worked its inevitable end in the utter rout and defeat of the party.

Now, unless Democrats assert their own manhood and their own control of party affairs, the next National election, like the last, will be but little more than a farce.

The Republicans have it within their power to take possession of the last strategic point of the Democracy.

If they begin at once the promised division of the high tariff laws of the country, much of Democratic thunder will be stolen.

But it is not to be expected that the Republican party will carry out any of its ante-election promises.

That party's revision of the tariff will be up, not down.

Democracy's opportunity will come in the failure of the Republican party to carry out pledges made by both parties to relieve the country of the high taxes enforced through the inequitable and burdensome tariff laws.

State the principle, eliminate Bryan and Bryanism, let the South insist on her rightful position, and Democracy will come into her own again.

PREACHING GOSPEL OF FRESH AIR

Avoid the Habit of Shunning So-Called Exposure to Weather.

Cleveland Leader.

One of the perils of the Fall which science understands better than it did a few years ago is the timid surrender to the weather which is still too uncommon when the winds begin to bite and the storm clouds are dark and menacing. It is dangerous to try too hard to escape exposure to harsh climatic conditions.

The gospel of fresh air is being preached with vigor in all parts of the civilized world. It was never before so popular, never so well understood. But it isn't dominant enough yet. It is still too much shirked and dodged. There is not as much dislike of stuffy rooms and stale air as there ought to be.

At this time of the year it is easy to fall into the habit of shunning what is called exposure to the weather. Indoor life seems far more comfortable than the open-air kind, when rain is falling, and the wind is almost violent enough to make a deep-sea sailor admit that there is a storm. In the late Autumn, therefore, the need is greatest of keeping upon intimate terms with the outdoor world and living close to nature.

Bride Kills Bear, Saving Husband.

Denver Dispatch to New York Tribune.

The honeymoon of T. J. Erickson, who three weeks ago married a plucky Wyoming girl, ended in a fight with a wounded bear, in which his wife saved his life. The couple went to the wilds of Montana for big game, instead of going to Niagara or the seashore. Each killed a bear the first day out, and on the way back to camp Erickson wounded a female bear which had two cubs. The bear attacked him. He clubbed with his rifle and fought hard, but was down and almost out when his wife fired and killed the bear.

"Brides Should Support Husbands."

Philadelphia Record.

A new doctrine of domestic economy, promulgated by Dr. W. N. Ferris, of Big Rapids, Mich., has caused Chester County schoolma'ms to wonder what is this world coming to, anyway. The doctor is one of the instructors at the County Teachers' Institute, and he impresses on his hearers his opinion that no woman has a right to marry until she is able to support a husband.

Something Just as Good.

Life.

Customer (in bookstore)—Have you Dante's "Inferno"?

Clerk—No; but I can give you "Who's Who in Chicago."

Abbreviating a Salutation.

Baltimore American.

Just now Germany appears more disposed to cry: "Och der Kaiser!"

HEARST'S CALL AT WHITE HOUSE

Wireless Telegraph Report of Talk He Has With President Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C., Star.

"Mr. President."

"Mr. Hearst."

They held hands for a moment, eying each other pleasantly but searchingly.

"I have heard of you," said the President.

"I have seen an occasional reference to you in the newspapers," replied Mr. Hearst.

Both smiled at the familiar banter.

"You are a taller man than I had expected to see," said the President. Then in a second he added. "Maybe I got my idea from the fact that you have been a short horse in several races."

"Hear, hear!" exclaimed Mr. Hearst, with the utmost good nature.

"Let's see," said the President, thumping his forehead in an effort to fix a fact. "Didn't you run against Hughes for Governor two years ago?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Hearst, with a smile.

"I remember that, because as a New Yorker I always take an interest in New York races.

"And I remember the particular interest you took in that race."

"Oh, well, those little things will happen, you know."

"Sure."

"This time Hughes' opponent was—eh—was—eh—"

"A man named Chanler," prompted Mr. Hearst.

"As between the two men, if I may ask, where were your sympathies?"

"I had a candidate of my own," replied Mr. Hearst, diplomatically.

"Ah, I know," said the President, pleasantly pressing the point. "But, between ourselves and the gate post, you were not greatly distressed at Hughes' success?"

"I have felt greater grief," replied Mr. Hearst, still shying, but unable altogether to conceal his feelings.

"Well, tell me about New York. How is Charley Murphy?"

"I haven't met Charley in a couple of years. But the signs are that he is failing. He doesn't get about as he once did. His movements in the recent campaign were very slow. He can't be well."

"And Pat McCarren, of Brooklyn, you know?"

"Pat I never see. A running stream divides us, and I seldom cross the bridge. But, if election returns are a symptom, he can't be well. Both Taft and Hughes put it all over the Irish sportsman at the polls."

"And the other fellow. I forget his name. From upstate somewhere."

"You mean Conners. The immortal Fingy. A Buffalo man. I haven't seen him, but I'm sure he is all right. In the old days on the dock at Buffalo Fingy could go for years without exhaustion. Now, as an intellectual quantity, he must have rest. He has just sailed for Europe to recuperate from the severe strain of the campaign. Droll, isn't it? But it showed that Fingy is equal to his new company and has mastered its affections. And that means health."

"You are not a member of the present House?"

"No. I've had my fill of Congress. A slow place. And yourself, Mr. President? You are going out of politics?"

"I'm going out of office—for awhile. That's as far as I care to go now."

"You are a hunter, Mr. President?"

"Yes. I love the chase."

"Any special quarry?"

"No. All big wild things engage me. And you, Mr. Hearst?"

"I, too, enjoy hunting."

"Any specialty?"

"Yes. The tiger. While you are in Africa, loaded for everything on four legs, I shall be in New York, following the tracks of my favorite beast."

"Good luck, Mr. Hearst."

"Good luck, Mr. President."

PLOW WITH GASOLINE POWER

Anatone Farmer Will Introduce This Innovation in the Fields.

Lewiston Teller.

Plowing by gasoline engine power is an innovation to be introduced in the Anatone Flat section by Walthew & Brown, well-known farmers of that section. The big gasoline traction engine is now being unloaded in the Northern Pacific yards and will be taken to the Asotin Flat section within the next few days. The engine will have a 45-horse working power and will travel two and one-third miles an hour in the field. Two large disc plows have been purchased to be operated by the engine, and a nine-foot strip will be plowed at a time. It is estimated the new equipment will plow two acres an hour, consuming from three to four gallons of gasoline in performing the work. The engine and plows will cost approximately $3000.

The firm of Walthew & Brown is extensively engaged in farming in the Asotin Flat country, having 2100 acres of farm lands, besides 1100 acres handled individually by Mr. Walthew. The new equipment will be used in plowing and harvesting all of this land and a new combined harvester will be purchased before the beginning of next season, to which the engine will be attached.

It is believed the introduction of the gasoline traction engine will not only solve the fuel question for the Asotin Flat country, but will also practically eliminate the danger of fires during the harvest season. The engine is equipped to use either gasoline or kerosene or alcohol, and with the permission to manufacture denatured alcohol on the farms the cost of operating the equipment will be reduced to the minimum.

Panama and Pessimists.

Toledo Blade.

Do you recall the days when the Panama Canal was a physical impossibility? They really aren't so far away. Everything was in the way, from ocean currents to earthquakes, from the shoveling capacity of Jamaicaian negroes to the effect of the climate upon white Northerners. The croakers disappeared for a time, but they are back again. Until an enterprise is actually in running order, it is unnatural to expect the pessimists to die.

The new obstacle to the Canal is not that it can't be built. It is admitted now that it can be and will be. The present trouble concerns itself with the years following the completion of the waterway. It will be found then that it can't be made to pay. So say the hopeless ones.

Whether the Canal will pay must be considered not entirely as regards dollars and cents. The saving of distance to the world's commerce, the ease with which American warships can be transferred from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific and back again, the shunting of a large amount of the traffic which has been going through the Suez short-cut, the position America will command among the powers, surely these are things that will pay. The single item that the Canal is expected to encourage the building of American merchant vessels is a tremendous one and one which will pay.

One Time When Whisky Scored.

Woodburn Independent.

A man recently called on Mrs. Brannan, a destitute woman of Salem, called himself the "Son of Christ," left her hands filled with five-dollar gold pieces, kissed her on the forehead and departed. There was a smell of liquor on his breath.

Heavy Things on His Mind.

Washington Herald.

These are sad days for Emperor William. It's hard luck to have a lot of weighty things on your mind, and not be able to get them off.

WANTS REPUBLICAN SENATOR

Lake County Editor Says Statement One Is Not Binding.

Lakeview Examiner.

After all that has been said and done with regard to Statement No. 1, it has no force, is not and could not be made mandatory under existing conditions, and there is neither a moral nor legal obligation upon the part of members of the Legislature to assure it in any way. And less from a party standpoint is it wise or expedient for Republicans to stultify themselves, or to bring reproach upon themselves, by voting for a Democrat when there are men, good and true, honest and well qualified, for the Senatorship within Republican ranks? There is no need of it.

True, some Republicans, either from pique, spite or some other cause, placed many of the members of the Legislature in a position where they might be made to violate a pre-election promise. But that does not signify, and especially so, when making that promise they had no idea that they would be asked to elect a Democrat in violation of all law and precept!

The member of the Legislature from this county is free to act in any way he sees fit. This county registered its vote against Statement No. 1. It would have none of it, and if other parts of the state had done as well there would have been no such humiliating spectacle to the rest of the country as is now apparent in Oregon in the attempt to place a Democrat in an office which by all sense of right and fairness belongs to the Republicans.

There is no question but that the Republican majority in the Legislature, if so disposed, has a perfectly legal right to proceed to the election of a Republican for Senator. If the factional fight within the ranks is bitter, as it seems to be, in which one side is knifing the other, cut loose from both or all and pick out some new man, someone with the necessary breadth of beam and draught, and with guns big enough to make himself felt and heard in the National councils. Then go ahead and elect him. That is all there is to it. And lsier, when the time comes so that Senators may be elected by the people, in a legal and constitutional way, if the Republicans then desire to elect a Democrat—well and good—but now there is no more excuse for it than there is for each Statement No. 1 legislator to butt his head against the capitol wall or to go and jump into the Willamette River.

NO WORRY OVER TAFT'S POLICIES

He Engenders No Apprehensions and Creates No Scares.

Baltimore American.

It is most remarkable to note the absence of uneasy inquiry as to what the policies of Mr. Taft will be. He has given but one expression of view in a public address since his election, and the country is apparently accepting as a vital article of his political creed that he believes fully in the character and the capability of the American people. It is no small compliment to Mr. Taft that he should have been carried into office upon a tide of returning confidence. It is no small compliment to him, either, that the signal defeat of his adversary arose over the refusal of the country to ratify the pessimism so actively expressed by Bryan. It would be silly adulation to ascribe to Mr. Taft magical properties. He represents only one thing, and that the most valued commodity—common sense. He has not posed as a brilliant expositor of new views. The old wine of American ideas has not been placed in new bottles, where, to adopt the biblical adage, it would undoubtedly have burst them. Mr. Taft must be somewhat surprised to observe how effectually confidence has reasserted itself when given encouragement.

Had the President-elect indulged in wordy statements as to his views, policies, and procedure, had he shown himself an academician, he would undoubtedly have given opportunity for aggressive antagonism. Instead, he takes as a matter of course that capital is ready for investment; that labor is ready for employment; that investment and enterprise will respond immediately to encouraging conditions. Mr. Taft has not talked of demagogism. He has not indulged in wild comment; he has simply remained silent, with only one expression in such a simple, sincere and unaffected manner as to deepen the confidence that the country reposes in him.

Mr. Taft suits the Nation and the Nation suits Mr. Taft. That is all there is to the situation. The people have had their experience of being shown how the wheels go round. Mr. Taft will not be a demonstrator; he will simply be a guide to the Nation's progress. Quite naturally the country is asserting its powers of recovery, simply because Mr. Taft engenders no apprehensions and creates no scares.

Mrs. Sage, of "Glorious Ancestry."

New York Dispatch.

William Henry Whitemore, of Brooklyn, has just completed a genealogical record of Mrs. Russell Sage's ancestors, which tends to show the ancient lineage and high standing of her mother's family.

Through the Dukes of Sandwich and Manchester, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and the Duke of Salisbury, Mrs. Sage claims connection with the progenitor of those great families, Drogo de Monte Acuto, a warrior in the train of Robert, Earl of Mereton, during the conquest. The famous castle Battle Abbey, which was built by William the Conqueror in commemoration of the battle of Hastings, is the ancestral home of Mrs. Sage's family.

These biographical discoveries will be published in book form very soon, the book to be given to libraries and Mrs. Sage's friends. It is a costly volume and beautifully bound. Mrs. Sage has spared no expense in the matter of contents and covers.

Finds Napoleon's Bible.

Indianapolis News.

An Italian journalist is said to have discovered the Bible which was used by the Emperor Napoleon during his exile on the Island of Elba. It is of a common type, illustrated with large wood engravings, and bears on the back the letter "N," surmounted by the imperial crown. It was found in the Chapel of the Madonna, on the Island of Elba, and near which the Emperor stayed for 17 days at the beginning of his exile. It possesses interest from the fact that the Emperor has underlined many passages bearing on his state of mind at the time.

A Saturnine Reflection.

Chicago Evening Post.

The visitor to the observatory is peering through the big telescope.

"What is that queer-looking star?" he asks. "The one with the ring around it."

"That is Saturn," explains the obliging astronomer. "It is 900,000,000 miles away, and it takes 30 years for it to go around the sun."

"Huh!" reflectes the visitor. "I'm glad I don't live there. Think of having to shovel ashes out of the furnace through a Winter 7½ years long!"

Advice in the Country.

Forest Grove News.

When you go to Portland with your wife just slip your marriage certificate into your inside pocket; you might need it. This is a straight tip.

Thrift in Marion.

Woodburn Independent.

It is reported that some who have relatives with them have put them on the poor list and draw from the county poor fund.