The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1908.

DEMOCRATIC PONDERINGS.

The leading Democrats of the coun try seem to be in what the Yankee woman called "a state of mind" over their party. Mr. Bryan is not the only one of them who is exercising his intellect to solve the "mystery" of 1908. The suplent Pat McCarren, of New York, has also applied himself to the problem with startling results. In his opinion the reason why the Democrats were defeated in 1908 and on divers previous occasions is to be found in the fact that they were on the wrong By wrong side the eminent political philosopher means, of the defeated side. Hence his expinnation amounts to saying that the Democrats were defeated because they were defensed, which is terse, if not lucid. Mr. McCarren's remedy for the prolonged misfortunes of his party is to get on the right side. This looks alluring, but when one tries to think how it is to be done, difficulties present themselves. The "right," or suc cassful, side has already been pre-empted by the Republicans, and it would look a little odd to see two great parties both fighting valiantly

for identically the same principles.

Just why the voters should forsake the Republican party, which is admit tedly on the right side now, in order to reward the Democrats for a belated conversion is not apparent from Mr McCarren's remarks. The truth is, owever, that the profound Tammany statesman is a triffe in error in the matter of his facts. A little recurrence to history must convince any ody that the Democrats have not always been on the wrong side. nearer to the mark to say that they have been on all possible sides of every question that has come up for the last three-quarters of a century. Their superabundant calamities arise not from their choosing wrong principles, but from their having no stable So far as secession oncerned, some Democrats were for it and some against it, the majority however, it is only fair to say, being in favor of it, which, as far as it goes does indeed justify Mr McCarren's po sition. It has been much the same way with the tariff. Even in theory the Democratic party has held no firm views on the subject. In a nebulous way it is understood that they are fo free trade, or at least for a revenue tariff, but when they had control the Government it turned out that this was an error. The Wilson tariff which they made was in some respects more high-handed than the Republican measure which it displaced. It fairly recked with indefensible protection to conscienceless robbers. Democrats, when it comes to the tariff, are in the same boat as their party Few of them know where they stand and no two stand in the same place You will find extreme protectionists in the Democratic party and extreme hazy advocates of all possible degrees

If we turn to the money question we shall encounter the same state of things. Neither the Democratic party nor individual Democrats have any uniform views upon finance or the standard of money. During the free sliver mania half stood for gold and half for silver. Now that currency re form has become a pressing issue, what has the Democratic party to say about it? Nothing. If the party has ever con sidered the question, it has been in profound secrecy. The great reforms of the present day are all Republican measures. The regulation of corporations, the control of freight rates, the postal savings banks, the general exension of the postal service, the enactment of humane laws for the protection of workingmen, the abolition of child labor, are each and every one of them Republican measures. can President and enacted, so far as they have been enacted at all, by a Republican Congress. To tell the whole truth, humane and progressive legislation seems to be fatally opposed to the genius of the Democratic party, since in those states like Georgia and South Carolina, where their control is plete, the laws are still medlevally

of protectionism.

The trouble with the Democratic party is that it is a mendicant organiration otterly destitute of ascertain able principles and existing solely to beg the voters for office. No wonder that the voters prefer to give the of-Mr. McCarren to ascribe the continued Democratic disasters to Bryan or to radicalism. He is grandly mistaken in saying that the voters are opposed radical measures. They elected . Taft because of his open and repeated promises to stand by all the radicalism of the Roosevelt policies progressive government up to the necossities of the age and they reject the Democratic patry because it has nothing worth while to offer either in the ory or practice. No "revamping" of the party will suffice to cure this dis-In fact, one may well doubt whether anything whatever will cure it. In the opinion of many sage phy mortal. Every possible modern policy which the Democrats to adopt has already been spoken for by the Republicans. cannot go frankly into extreme radicalism without losing half their members. What, then, is the forlorn party to do except peacefully expire? Why cumbereth It the ground?

The Isthmian Canal Commission has issued a statement in which it is announced that the sinking of the rock toe at the Gatun dam site was expected, and that there is accordingly no occasion for alarm over the accident, The explanation, so far as it goes, may

sible serious trouble with the canal It is hardly reassuring, however, to learn that the accident was expected. The practical engineer who is expecting an accident of that nature usually takes steps to prevent it. admission that the accident was expected would seem to offer grounds for an investigation which might be continued until It was determined how many more similar accidents are expected to happen. If there are many more of these danger spots "expected" to give way, the engineers who are doing the "expecting" should at least get the workmen into a place of safety before their expectations are realized.

BANK GUARANTEE IN OREGON? Although Oregon rejected Bryan and his particular ism-bank guarantee-by nearly 25,000 votes and the Nation rejected them by 1,244,494, a member of the Oregon Legislature for Multnomah County will offer a bill for bank guarantee, patterned after the aw of Oklahoma. It is not surprising that this bill comes from a member of t Republican element that used to be allied with Bryan and this year op posed the nomination of Taft and all along has been more or less in acord with Bryan's notions.

Bank guarantee is a scheme to comsel honest bankers to make good the damage done by dishonest and inca-pable ones. It is un-American in principle thus to tax legitimate business, and the system, if put into operation, will not permanently endure All this was fought out at length in the late Presidential campaign, and the American people declared overwhelming opposition to the plan.

did the voters of Oregon. Expert examination of banks and publicity of their accounts are the pressing needs in this state. They should be enacted at the coming ses sion of the Legislature. This and control of water rights are probably the only subjects that need attention of the lawmaking body. If a bank examiner, qualified by experience instead of by politics, could be secured, that would go farther than any other reform to safeguard deposits. Such an examiner should be vested, of course, with adequate authority. The present law does not meet the emer-One of the truest predictions of Banker Ross, of the defunct Title Guarantee & Trust Company, was that the framers of the law would look sack on their achievement with any thing but pride. The law in his case did not protect the public, nor has it been the means of meting out punshment to him.

A BENEVOLENT MONOPOLY. One of the richest corporations in he country, and probably the stingist, is the Pullman Palace Car Com Interstate Commerce Commis sioner Lane has turned a fleeting ray of light on some of its methods, the truths disclosed are far too preious to be permitted to sink into ob What could be more instruc ivion. ive than the fact that this hoge and vealthy monopoly pays its porters \$25 month, barely enough to meet their Whatever the wreiched employes get for their wives and chiliren must come from tips. The Pullnan manager testified that tips are given only by selfish travelers who desire some special service, but every body who has suffered on a sleepingcar knows better.

Tips, are given partly because the are miserably underpaid, but chiefly because the person who gives no tip gets no attention. The company imudently plots to make the good-natured public pay its employes and it oceeds wonderfully well of the purgatorial upper berths, Manager Dean testified that for his part he preferred them. It is a great pity that he cannot be imprisoned in one and kept there until he resolves never to tell any more such stories. It would t be a bad plan to pen the whole Pullman Company in a set of upper berths. We can think of no more effectual way to bring their misdeeds home to them. The miserable fact is that no one rides in an upper berth who can possibly avoid it, and those who can't avoid it pay what they have to pay for the horrible privilege. A reduction of rates for upper berths would not make them sell better, as experience has shown. Those who travel in Pullmans can usually afford o pay for good accommodations and not prefer an uncomfortable berth merely because it is chean they accept an upper berth it is under virtual compulsion, and they pay wha they must.

It would be entertaining to have some competent authority look into the affairs of this flourishing monopoly a little. How much money does it make annually, say in Oregon? How much tax does it pay? How much How much does it contribute to charity? much did it give to the San Francisco earthquake sufferers? The last question is easily answered. The Pullman Company was conspicuous on that oc casion for giving not one penny.

The old complaint of the inability of ships in port to secure a supply of pure water is again heard. The principal difficulty seems to be in failure to supply the docks with Bull Run water, only a few mains being laid to the docks. As a means of fire proction for the docks, as well as for the purpose of supplying the ships with fresh water, these mains should be extended. As matters now stand, nearly all of the foreign ships visiting the port are obliged to take their water supply while in port from the river, and, when leaving most of them fill their tanks while towing or steam ing down the Columbia. Quite natarally the water taken aboard in the Columbia River is much nearer pure than that which is pumped out of the river in front of the city. It would seem, however, with the abundance of The voters are determined to have a Bull Run water with which Portland is supplied, there should be no necessity for any foreign-bound ships going out of the river with tanks filled with elther Columbia or Willamette River water.

> The total amount of water required by the entire fleet leaving here yearly would not very much exceed that which is sprinkled on the lawns of two or three yards in the Summer season. If we ould, without increased exper the ship, offer this pure Bull Run water in place of that which is now contaminated by sewage, it would be a big advertisement for the port. The Chamber of Commerce has, at an expense of several hundred dollars per ear, taken the ballast away from the ships free of charge, and the rail-roads have paid bar pilotage amounting to about \$29,000 per year for the purpose of attracting shipping to the port, and the results show that the expenditure was warranted. Now if the city will relax a trifle and make

purest and finest water that can be found anywhere in the world, we shall There are but the cost of the service. few ports in the world where the vesthere are no other ports where water of the quality of the Portland supply is obtainable at any price.

JAPAN ON SHIP SUBSIDIES,

The Oregonian, printed at one of the most preminent tide-water ports of the Pacific, has exceptional faciliies for studying the practical effects of the Japanese ship-subsidy system. Quite naturally the closer the range at which the grafting system viewed, the worse it appears. This paper recently noted with some satisfaction that the Japanese people were beginning to understand the nature of the bunco game that had been worked on them by the big shipping compa-nies and that with this understanding had come a determination to cut off at least a portion of the graft. Oregonian's comment was extensively copied through the Eastern states, among other papers using it, being the Albany (N. Y.) Argus. In a letter to the editor of the Argus, Mr. John Penton, managing editor of the Cleve-land Iron Trade Review, protested against the article, alleging that this paper had "deliberately misrepresent ed" the matter, and it was "deceiving you and deceiving several other American newspapers.

Mr. Penton, in his eagerness to boost" for the shipping bunco game, which is experiencing great difficulty in getting a foot-hold in America, made a number of wild statements. among them that "The Japanese government and its people believe the ship subsidy expenditures have been the wisest, most profitable, and most indispensible of all the expenditures of the empire." This extravagant statement was followed by another that "the truth is that there is not one single policy of the empire which the Japanese statesmen and their people so overwhelmingly approve as this of national aid to mari time enterprise" In order that Mr Penton, as well as the rest of the antiubsidy pack which yelps whenever an anti-subsidy brick is thrown in their midst, may understand fully the Japa-nese attitude on the subsidy matter, The Oregonian in another column prints some interesting comment from he Toyo Asahi, formerly one of the most influential papers in Japan and in the past a very enthusiastic sup-porter of the ship subsidy.

Accompanying this comment, which is reproduced from the New York Japanese-American Weekly, the prin pal organ of the Japanese people n the United States, appears further unfavorable comment on the subsidy from the Yokohama Chamber of ommerce Journal, which also in the east was a very warm supporter of he subsidy system. Both of these authorities practically admit that the scheme has been a failure. The Toyo Asahi finds that despite the enormou subsidy paid out for years, "none of the navigation companies has yet attained the state of free full-grown ac tivity" and "not only that, but it cent years they are showing still greater dependence on the govern-In other words, the Japanes ment. ubsidy bog, having only his fore feeand his snout in the subsidy trough s insisting that he be permitted to get

n all over. The Toyo Asahi quite truthfully remarks that "as the present system works, the companies profit by the inease of the number of ships with out developing their automatic power of work" and as a result "the mere in crease of tonnage does not therefore ping business in the country." Japanese paper also finds that "at the present rate of aid given, the rapid growth of tonnage will result in the enormous increase of subsidies far be and the financial canneity of the the suggestions Chamber of Commerce regarding the raising of the tonnage and speed limit are followed, it will eliminate subsidy aid more than four-fifths of all the vessels now operated under the Japanese flag. Mr. Penton, being so admirably well posted on Japanese shipping matters, should take this up at once with the Toyo Asahi, the Jar anese-American Commercial Weekly and the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. The authorities mentioned are apparently in ignorance of what is for their best interests.

TURKEY'S STRANGE REPORM

Step by step constitutional reform has gone forward in Turkey until yesterday there was an assembly of Parlament. At each advance the world has been more surprised, that internal hatreds and jealousies, of so many ages' duration, have been put away by both the Turks and their subjects Many of the subject peoples have suffered persecutions at the hands of the Turks for centuries.

The news dispatches say that all creeds and races of the empire were represented in the Legislature, Greeks, Armenians and Bulgarians-Christian races sat side by side with Moslems from Albania and Syria. Jerusalem and Mecca were represented, and the far-off Kurdish and Arab districts of the Indian Ocean. Such is the new regime accomplished by the Young Turk party, an organization of Turk reformers who built up a secret influence of free masonry and finally forced constitutional reforms on th Sultan in a bloodless revolution. It was a new thing in Macedonia, the historic ground of centuries of perse-

ution and tyranny and racial strife. The Turks long ruled unhappy Macedonia because of the internal strife of its heterogeneous elements Greeks, who wanted annexation with Greece; Bulgarians, who wanted annexation with Bulgaria and Servians who sought juncture with Servia Their rivalry worked death and de struction among the Macedonian peasants. Each element hated the others more than the Turks and all supported the Turks against each other. we behold the remarkable sight of all the rivals—Armenians, Turks, Jews. Christians, Mohammedans, Bulgarians, Greeks and Servians, united with the reform Turks to share alike in the new Parliamentary government, irre-

spective of race or creed. How durable this union shall be is et to be proved. Each of the suc ssive reform steps has exceeded the world's expectations. "In our Parliament," said the reform Minister of the Interior, "there will be no Turkish, Armenian, Greek or Jewish deputies they will all be Ottoman deputies. The Turk element is in control of the Legislature, and that is the guarantee of peace between the hitherto warring rivals. Should the Turk party lose control the outcome might be disruption and failure of the constitutional

reform. Now the question rises whether the allay the fears of the public over pos- the ships a present of a supply of the varied races will understand the new again.

regime and conduct themselves noderation and self-control. reap benefits out of all proportion to they, in their ignorance, misinterpret the change for cessation of Turkish government? To ward off this dansels receive water free of charge, and ger the Young Turks have been resorting to education, particularly in Macedonia and Albania, where they

have been sending emissaries. The world has seen several momentous reforms in government this year. China is moving toward stitutional government. The Kaiser has been curbed by the constitutional power. Persia feels the movement and there is unrest in India. key the Young Turks are crying the hitherto foreign words, "Liberty, equality, fraternity, justice." In the light of history this is truly a remarkable awakening in Islam.

The new Douma at St. Petersburg mustered up sufficient courage to send message of congratulation to the Turkish Parliament, expressing confidence "that the way chosen by the young Turks in establishing law and reconciling all nationalities will strengthen the state and serve to pro-mote general peace." For the sake of humanity in general, it is to be hoped that the new Ottoman Parliament will meet with a greater degree of success than was scored by the predecessors of the present Douma. If the Sultan n his selection of his Senators and his constitution was as crafty as the Russian aristocrats who stacked the cards on the first and second Doumas, it is as yet premature to indulge in any great amount of congratulations, Russia the government still retains power sufficient to block any reform movement instituted by the Douma, and incidentally send into perpetual retirement the reformers.

The trial judge in the Hains murder case promoted the cause of justice and saved a lot of annoyance by forbidding the mother of T Jenkins Hains to sit by his side duirng the trial. is evident that the attorneys for the defense had planned to make a play for sympathy by having the aged mother shed tears at the proper mo-ment. Their purpose was to interfere with the regular and orderly prosec tion of the case upon its merits. Had they been successful, the achievement would have been a disgrace to the administration of justice. The mother was not on trial and was in no way connected with the case. Of course she is interested in the outcome, but that interest did not make her a party to the legal proceedings. Undoubtedly the son wanted her by his side, just as every cowardly criminal strives to call his mother to his ald after he has involved himself in trouble

The charges against Chief Campbell, far as they have appeared, are triv ial. There was delay in testing and accepting certain fire hydrants and the Fire Chief is to be "fired" unless he can show to the satisfaction of Mayor Lane and his accommodating fire committee that he is not responsible Of course that cannot be done, for nobody can show the Mayor anything when he doesn't want to be shown. Chief Campbell's explanation is rea sonably convincing to the public, and it ought to be to the inquisitors. But they are out to "get" him, they will 'get" him, we suppose. But the pubic ought to know the inside of this business, just the same.

Representative Humphrey, of Se attle, is endeavoring to have the Pa cific railway mail district divided, the northern section to include Oregon. Washington, Montana, Northern Idaho and Alaska, with headquarters at Se attle. Portland would, of course, be the natural location for headquarters in case the change is made, but it is in keeping with the Seattle spirit for that city to make an effort to secure the prize. In view of the avidity with which Seattle makes a grab at anything the Government has to give out t is somewhat surprising that an effort is not made to have the Portland postoffice located at Scattle

A movement is on foot in Sentile to organize the restaurant and hotelkeepers for the purpose of keeping down prices during the forthcoming It is stated that there will be no advance over the present schedule of prices. When the economical Easterners begin arriving and glance over the present schedules of prices at the Seattle eating-houses, they will feel grateful indeed that no advance has been made.

Ranchers at Madras, on Agency Plains, fifty miles from the termina of the Columbia Southern Raffroad, are sinking a deep well with the expectation of striking oil at no great depth. Whenever they discover oil they will shortly thereafter discove the railroad for which they long have sought. But they will get the railroad in time, whether they find oil or not.

Now comes a doctor, apparently seeking notoriety, who declares that there are 1,000,000 opium-users in this country. That would be one ou of every 90 persons, men, women and children. If the doctor meant by this that 1,000,000 persons use the drug as such, he is certainly a fit candidate for membership in a club where a short and ugly word is used.

So far that Alix-Gelderland affair appears to be a nice, genteel, ladylike little war. Everybody will approve of a naval engagement where no blood is spilled and nobody is hurt. But walt till Castro finishes his engage ment with those European surgeons.

In order that politicians in Oregon may realize the sore distress of their brethren in the State of Washington, let them imagine Oregon's Governor so sick that they could not reach him.

Since election, every paper in the

United States has informed Mr. Bryan

that the labor vote cannot be delivered. A waste of effort. He knows it, without being told. Just because Santa Claus does his shopping early is no reason why any-

body should go sneaking through drawers and dark closets to find out Bonl's lawyer says Anna could find obody worse than Sagan. But that's

what everybody said when she found Since Boni has withdrawn his de mand for an allowance from the Gould estate, it is evident that he is willing

to starve to death. The persons who receive the Christnus presents want them bought early

It is not yet too late to be early. This cold weather and shortage of rain should start the weather growlers

PROM JAPAN'S STANDPOINT. How the Ship Subidy Is Regarded By Trade Jeurnals.

The New York Japanese-American Commercial Weekly, in its issue of De-cember 5, under the heading "Navicember 5, under the heading Nasygation Subsidies," prints the following:

Has the object of the government's generous subsidies to the navigation business neen realized? asks the Tovo Asahi. The Journal answers the question in the magative. Looked at merely from the increase of tonnage a tenfold advance has been made during the last decade. Superficial observers may take falls as a sign of successful working of the protective system. To the paper, protection has falled in it object of string the business full development for an Independent existence. Non of the navigation commants has yet at tained the state of free full-grown activity. With the sids that total the large sum of the million and old thousands yen, the NY, K., for instance, has not been able for an more dividend than 12 per cent on It raid up capital of 22,000,000 yen. The 6 K with the paid up capital amounts to 16,000,000 yen and favored with sids the amount of 1,400,000 yen can pay he per cent and that by an extensive replenishing from the reserve fund. The Top Kisen is not an exception to tigniferal rule with the navigation compant of the country that they can stand mere by the protecting hands of the government.

From this viewpoint, then, the papender of ficial and utterly falling of its a showing still greater dependence on the country fall of the paper. gation Subsidies," prints the following

government.

From this visupoint, then, the paper inds official aid utterily falling of its object. As the present system works, the companies profit by the increase of the number of ships without developing the automatic power of work. The mere in crease of tonnage does not therefore provide real development of shipping busines in the country. At the present rate of algiven, the rapid growth of tonnage wiresult in the enormous increase of subsidies for beyond the financial capacity of the nation. The need of the time limits anotides far beyond the financial capacity of the nation. The need of the time limits anotide thange in the protection policy. adical change in the prot-On the same topic, the Yekohams Chamber of Commerce Journal of October 25, has the following:

The Department of Communications now engaged in the consideration of maters relating to the shipping industry. Japan. Suggestions were recently invite from private shipowners and other partitions points in regard to the mariguing encouragement law and the law relating to the granting of subsidies. The suggestions received have been carefully studie by the government authorities and the broad principles outlined comprise the following: The lowering of the rate of sulfidies for encouraging shipbuilding annarigation; the abolition of the grandust increase in tomage; the decrease of graduated scale in proportion to the praduated scale in proportion to the manufacture of the scale in proportion to the increase in tomage; the decrease of graduated scale in proportion to the increase of the scale of The Department of Communication graduated scale in proportion to the crease of speed; the shortening the limit of the vessels enjoying subsities limit of the vessels enjoying subsides; traising of the minimum tonnage of an aidiged vessels to 2000 or 2500 tons and a minimum speed to 13 knots per hour; a a restriction on the total tonnage of vessels receiving a subsidy. It is stated the present system, inaugurated about years ago, not only proves inadequate meet the altered conditions of the matime enterprise in this country, but toontinued increase in money expended subsidies requires revision.

SHIP SUBSIDIES UNNECESSARY. All Uncle Sam Needs Is a Chance a The World's Bargain Counter,

Tacoma Tribune. Editors throughout the country are shricking for or against ship subsidies on the text that the American flag is be ing driven off of the ocean. John Penton, managing editor of the Iron Trad-Review, having an obvious commercial interest in subsidies, has dared to cros swords with The Oregonian, with the re-sult that Editor Penton's arguments wer sliced into thin strings, then fric for The Oregonian, for once at least, wa indubitably right. It maintained that th indubitably right. It maintained that the American flag was not being driven off of the Pacific Ocean by the Japanese, who maintain the subsidy system, and that there are 10 vessels of other nationallties crossing the Pacific for every on flying the flag of the Rising Sun.

Epstern newspapers have taken a keep interest in the editorial duel between The Oregonian and Penton and the laurel is bestowed upon the Oregon newspaper.

The Oregonian is right, Subsidies are unwise, unjust and unnecessary. One thing only must be done to gain for the United Casts. nited States maritime supremacy, that is to change the law to allow Ole Glory to be floated from the masthead of every American vessel, regardless where it was built. The present law for-bids the flag being floated from any vessel other than an Americanwhich costs twice as much to build as it

would in a foreign yard.

Americans are the best navigators and engineers and sailors in the world. This is everywhere conceded. They are the shrewdest traders, no one will venture deny. All that is needed is to give to deny. At that is needed is a sec-Americans the privilege utilized by the Japanese, of buying or building vessels wherever they can be obtained the cheap-est—in the market of the world. There is a universal bargain counter, from which the Americans alone are excluded.
This is unfair. The supremacy of our
mercantile marine depends upon changing this absurd law. If Congress will give ing this absurd law. If Congress will give the necessary relief, great shipyards will be established on Puget Sound and in every great port in the United States, for wherever ships are owned these establishments are needed for reconstruction and repair. In this development Tacoma and Scattle would have their large share of prosperity. The Washington delegation in Congress should be urged to study this question and to propose a solution. Enormous commercial expansion in South America and the Orient Impera-South America and the Orient Impera tively require the United States to get into the game. In the conquest that must Americans can sweep the com bined fleets of their competitors from the

Subsidies would make a few more mil lionaires, that's all, and when prosperity stackened or panic came this country would have to cut the tow-line and force the mercantile marine to float upon its own merits, or sink. Japan is just now about to do this very thing, finding itself unable to continue the subsidies.

Kansas City Star. W. J. Bryan is now a Texas landowner. He bought 160 acres from Conway & Hoyt. for which he paid the cash, and closed a contract to have 40 acres of it cleared once and planted in oranges, figs and once and planted in oranges, figs and pecan trees. The land is a portion of the tract bought from the Oblate fathers, who located a mission on it more than 50 years ago. It is a very rich body of land and is about seven miles from the town of Hidalgo and three miles from the Hidalgo branch of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexican Railway. It fronts on the great irrigation canal recently constructed, and for beauty of location it cannot be surpassed.

In addition to the land bought by Mr. Bryan, Mrs. James B. Wells, of Brownsville, presented to Mrs. Bryan a desir-able lot at Point Isabel, on which the Bryans have promised to build a Win-

Oregon Should Not Antagonize Taft

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Oregon's vote of 62,530 for Taft to 25,949 for Bryan harmonizes with its Legislature that is Republican by four to one, but is not in keeping with the idea that a Democratic United States Senator uld be elected to antagonize the policles of the Republican party and the Taft administration.

Their Sole Use. Washington Herald. There are two words that I feel sorry

And they are?" Blithering and egregious. Nobody ever uses 'em except to call some one an idiot

Honors Even. New York Sun. Mrs. Knicker-Did you carry away a sil-ver souvenir? Mrs. Bocker-Yes, so did the walter.

CITY GRAFT AND TUBERCULOSIS Two Former Portland Men Speak at

New York Health Exhibit. Extract from New York Times, Dec. 8.
Dr. Woods Hutchinson and Rabbi
Stephen S. Wise, formerly of Portland. Or., were speakers at a session of the American Museum of Natural History, in connection with the tuberculosis ex-hibit.

Woods Hutchinson declared that \$25,000,000 of the city's money was be ing wasted every year in graft and stupid management of the city's affairs and that for one-fourth of that sum tuberculosis could be blotted entirely

t of the community. "And this is no rosy dream, either," he said. "but a reality. It would cost about \$4,000,000," he continued, "to take out of the city and care for those who already have tuberculosis, and about \$2,000,000 more to put into effect adequate measures for the prevention of the further spread of the disease. Now, two-thirds of those removed from the city to a suitable sanitarium and properly cared for would recover, and in a comparatively short time be able to come back and go to work.

'It is true, however, that unless the dark rooms of the tenements, the unsanitary conditions of the factories, and the sweatshops were removed, many of those cured by the stay away from the city and the treatment would probably have a relapse into their former condition, for people cannot remain well living as many of them do. "What is killing the people of this

city may be stated as overwork, under feeding, and overcrowding and two of these may be included under the one word underpaid. The admonition, the nessage of the church and of medicine eday to the community is not 'Give to poor,' but 'Don't take so much

"The war against tuberculosis is the war for human betferment, for pure air, pure food, pure water, and plenty of them, and for sanitary and decent onditions in factories, in workshops

When Dr. Hutchinson concluded Eugene A. Philbin, chairman of the meeting said that Dr. Hutchinson was too modest to mention it, but that the physician had founded the Portland Sanitarium for the treatment of tuber-culesis cases at Portland, Or., and had done a great work there in stamping out the disease. It also developed that Rabbi-Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, who also made one of the addresses of the evening, was associat-ed with Dr. Hutchinson in the work Oregon. In introducing Rabbi Wise Mr. Philbin said: "Occasionally the community will

drop off to sleep, when some one will rise and wake it up. I present to you one who has just done such a thing."

The audience did not seem to need an amplification of the chairman's remarks to catch his meaning. At any rate, Rabbi Wise was vigorously applauded, as he was many times later when he severely arraigned the atti-tude of the city and the community toward the living conditions of certain nembers of the community after de-laring that the very existence of uberculosis was a sign of moral bank-

ruptcy, Rabbi Wise said:
"When \$2,000,000 and more can read-ily be obtained for building a new theater and it becomes necessary for the city's funds to be drawn upon in order to make up the pairry sum of \$39,000 needed for this tuberculosis ex-hibit, then I say we are on the verge of moral bankruptey.

"Tuberculosis is a social disease and rooted in the fundamental immoraltiy of anti-social living."

Dr. Wise said it was a lack of con-cience which had lessened the supply of oxygen, air, sunlight, and other ne-cessities of life and health in the homes, the shops, and the factories of New York. He declared that the real source of all tuberculosis was "the disease-breeding sweatshops and the death-dealing tenement houses in which the poor of this city have to which the poor o

"They used to say that my race is immune from tuberculosis," continued Rabbi Wise, "but this is no longer true. My people are now the victims of this dread disease because of the un centilated factory and the crowded enements, the insufficient parks, the Inadequate recreation centers in the sections of the city in which they are forced to live. These and the un-derwage and overwork are the pre-

disposing causes of tuberculosis.

"Jacob Schiff has wisely insisted upon the right of the state to segre-gate all advanced cases of tuberculosis, out we would add that the state ha precedent duties. If the state is to segregate the advanced cases, it must prevent the killing overtime and the inderwage of the worker.

This Was a Poser for Mother,

New York Times. Gustave Eberlein, the famous Ger-nan sculptor, said the other day in New York that in beauty of face and figure the American woman excelled all others-that the American type eauty approached almost absolute per-

"In intelligence as well," the sculptor resumed, "the American woman ex-cels. But now and then she has the effect of the intelligent—she is overpositive, she is overconfident. In case I like to see her taken down "I once met a beautiful and brilliant American woman on shipboard. She talked splendidly, but she was very

positive positive, indeed.
"I am a good reader of faces," she said one day at luncheon. On first said one day at luncheon. On first sight of a person I form my opinion of that person's character, and I am never wrong. I am positively never wrong, "Mother," her little boy called shrilly from the other end of the long table, where he sat with his nurse.

"Well, what is it, my son?" said the mother, indulgently.

"And we all turned to hear what the little fellow had to say.

little fellow had to say. "Mother, he piped, I want to know what was your opinion, mother, when you first saw me?"

Providence Bulletin.

Admitting that protection up to certain point is justified as an em-drical remedy, the fact remains that its sole justification in economics of morals is the plea of necessity, and that when the necessity has passed the remedy should be abandoned. Of al the protected interests that have been throughng to Washington during the past two weeks none has shown it requires the protection it is getting; while in many cases the need of no protection at all has been fully demon-

Would Madden a Perfect Lady.

Syricuse Herald.

And new instead of that life and death struggle between Japan and America that Mr. Hobson has been pre-dicting comes the news of an agree-ment between the two countries, which in effect makes them partners in the Pacific. Isn't it enough to make a perfect lady mad?

Not a Land of Plenty.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Lord Roberts is afraid the German army may invade England. In view of the large and increasing number of people who are unable to get enough to eat in England, why should the German army applied to the transfer. want to go there?

> Combustion. Washington Stat

I would not burn my money—no—
For that would be a shame;
And yet the way my coal bills grow
Seems gretty much the same,

SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE. In a recently-published list of the 10 best books for children, I fail to find Three Weeks" or the "Decameron."

Secret society initiates and crimi-

pals gets theirs by degrees. Most women take scandal in prefer-

I trust I will not be accused of Nature-faking if I inslat that the stork is a domestic fowl.

nce to cream with their tea.

How would it be to lock Mesers. Roosevelt, Smith and Pulitzer in a closed room and let them settle their differences with Esperanto?

A freak Chicago lecturer declares

that there are 1,000,000 optum-users in the United States. That means 1 in 90, including men, women and chil-This statement indicates that something should be done to stamp out Chicago's freak lecturers. "Our George" Chamberlain returned nome Wednesday from wanderings oft,

and it was observed that the precession of the equinoxes paused in its course, the sun drove the clouds to back seats and shone, while the birds sat up and sang, "Are You Sincere" I have observed that many people commemorate Christmus under the im-

pression that it is the anniversary of the discovery of baked meats and al-. . . If inflammation of the conscience could be cured as easily as appendicitie,

how comfortable some people would Poetry is a sauce poured over stale

fdeas to make them palatable. Justice may be the bread of nations.

as some philosophers aver, but it is usually dough for the litigants.

Mr. Brown's Fate. There is Mrs. Philander H. Brown.

A society dame of renown; Whose functions are worthy of note. She dictates the fashions, While Brown takes his rations

At a feed-house downtown called "The Goat."

Indifference is the surest means of eforming a filrt. Greatness is comparative and each particular variety thrives only in its

veteran prizefighters, Tolstol wouldn't be one, two, three with John L. Sulli-Revolution is the leaven in the loaf

own atmosphere. In a convention of

of organized society. The first sigh of love is the last-gasp

of wisdom. * * * We all admire audacity more than virtue.

Logic has no lodging-place in the imaginative mind. * * * Duty is the only magistrate whose

decrees are never reversed. They may

be delayed in execution, but soon or late Bailiff Retribution comes along and exacts the penalty. The law of heredity is a cowardly

makeshift, which each succeeding generation uses to blame its meanness on the old folks.

He who continually protests and offers to prove, proves nothing.

Winks-Were you ever in a rail-

road holdup? Blinks (seasoned traveler)-Yes: I always go standard Pullman.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

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First of a series of notable artieles by Ida M. Tarbell, the wellknown historian, illustrated by photographs of priceless value.

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