# The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as on Rates—Invariably in Advance.

Daily, without Sunday, one and 1.59
Weekly, one year 1.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year 2.50
Emday and Weekly, one year 2.50
(By Carrier)
Daily, Sunday included, one year 3.50
Daily, Sunday included, one month 75
Hose to Result Sand postorine money erder, express order or personal check on year local bank. Stamps, coin or emrency are at the sender's risk. Give postorine address in full, including county and state.

10 to 14 pages 1 cent; 18

Eastern Business Office The S. C. Beck-lik Special Assacy New York, rooms 43-3 Tribune building, Chicago, rooms 519-512

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1909.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. It must be admitted, even by the President's opponents, that in his message, which replies to the call of the House of Representatives for infor-mation as to the evidence on which he based his alleged instruction that members of Congress had cut down the appropriation for the Secret Serv-See because they were unwilling thempelves to be investigated, has "made good." The reply is exceedingly adroit and able. The first part is "excellent fence"; the last part gives the House just the information it

The President's review of the debate in the House, last May, when the appropriation was cut down and limited to a special purpose, leaving the President without means to pursue in-Nestigation as to violation of the laws, makes it clear that the leaders of the movement in the House did not wish themselves to be investigated by the Secret Service men. Hence the remark in the message that an exception might be made of them in the act, rather than cut down the efficiency of the Secret Service in the executive departments, was proper The President now rubs it in by earnestly recommending that the law be renewed, so as to restore the efficiency of the Secret Service that was crippled by the amendatory

Quotations from the remarks of Tawney, Smith and Sherley, members of the House, leave no doubt that the real object was to prevent investigation of members of Congress. President therefore supports the state ments by irrefragable proofs. Further, he supports them by quoting at large from a statement written and published by L. W. Busbey, private secre-tary of Speaker Cannon, whose position at the time "fairly expresses the real meaning and animus of the attacks made in general terms on the use of the Secret Service for the punishment of criminals." It is all well

worth reading.
"Plague on't," exclaimed Sir Andrew Ague Cheek, "an' I thought he had been valiant, and so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him damned ere I'd have challenged him!" Of course most of the members of the House go unscathed, but since those who were determined not to "tolerate the meddling of the detectives" against "mem-bers of the legislative branch of the Government" admit that this was anmoving and troublesome to members, and offensive to their dignity-though saveral have been caught-why then, rather than destroy the efficiency of the service in general, shouldn't exception be made, as suggested by the President of members of Congress? "nen writing," is a mun of great facility and force

DO COMMISSIONS COST ANYTHING? It is altogether likely that at its coming session the Oregon Legislature

will be asked to create numerous new commissions or to enlarge or provide additional assistance for those already in existence. This has been the experience of the past, and there is every reason to expect that real or imaginary needs for new commission will be felt in the future. A demand will be made whether there is a need or not Individuals who have a personal interest will lobby in behalf of the desired measures creating new public offices and members of the Legislature will become convinced that there is a real need as well as demand. New commissions and new boards we shall have as certainly as the Legislature holds a session.

This being true it may be uncless to argue against the multiplication of offices. But, though no one may hope to stay the rapid increase in publipay rolls, it is just as well that those who add to the taxpayers' burdens should be informed what they are doing, for in some cases they not in Ignorance of the ultimate results. It is the common practice to create a commission either "without compensation" or with a small salary. The passage of a measure of that kind is secured upon the argument that it will cost the people little or nothing. And for the first two years the expense is in reality small. But, when a commission has been once created, it be comes a permanent charge upon the state. At the next session of the Leg-Islature, the argument is made that a great state should be ashamed to accept such valuable service without compensation and thus salary is added. Or, if a salary should be pro vided in the first instance, the next wession is confronted with the information that the work is too great and deputies, cierks or stenographers are One of these days we shall have a

demand for creation of the office of State Inspector of Automobiles and Examiner of Chauffeurs. It is no use to deny that such an effice is needed, for any man who wants the office can show by statistics and by an invincible line of reasoning that such an office is necessary in order to protect the lives not only of those who employ chauffeurs but also of the entire traveling and pedestrian public. The subject is not mentioned here with the intention of objecting to the office, but for the purpose of pointing out fully what its creation will lead The incumbent will get along ver well for two years on a salary of \$2000 a year. But when the succeeding session of the Legislature convenes, the report of the impector will show that because he is provided with no suitable means of rapid traveling, he is unable to capture the violators of the auto law; hence he must have an auto, and if he is to be successful in chasing lawbreakers, his machine be a little faster than theirs. Nothing could be more reasonable to build good roads, but how he can pean women against marriage with that John D. need than that, Then, too, his office duties afford to keep on raising produce for men of the Far East, especially of than Uncle Sam.

keep him so close to his desk that he cannot properly perform his duties as inspector, and he needs a deputy. At the next legislative presided over by a deputy inspector, and, because all this force of subordinates has increased the office work, a stenographer is absolutely neces-All of which is so clear that it admits of no dispute. And so the process will be continued every two

The unsophisticated legislator from the rural districts, and sometimes the more or less sophisticated from the city, is easily misled by the argument that a new commission or board will not cost anything. He acts honestly, but ignorantly. He looks no farther than the two-year period for which he helps to make an appropriation, and does not realize that his act will make it incumbent upon each suc-ceeding Legislature to increase the appropriations. He acknowledges the force of the argument that after two rears of trial, if it be found that the that offices are never abolished. It is thus that officialdom grows and tax burdens increase.

OREGON GRAPE. The news that Plymouth Church in Brooklyn used Oregon grape for Christmaa decoration seems to indi-cate that people in other parts of the country appreciate our blessings more than we do ourselves. This beautiful shrub is not planted nearly so commonly as it should be in gardens. Its follage is charming all the year round, while in Spring few flowers excel its delicate golden clusters. Later in the senson it bears a berry not unlike a grape in color from which the popular name of the

This berry seems to be unknown to fame but it deserves a more glori-ous fate. Intensely acid though it be, still it is pleasant to the palate and it yields a better jelly than the current. The species of Oregon grape which grows in the mountains differs much from the valley type. It is low, with long, almost fernilke, fronds and produces more fruit than does its lowland relative. As our gardens improve we shall see more Oregon grape, dogwood and syringa, as well as more roses, in them.

NEW ROUTE'S DISADVANTAGES. Until completion of the Panama Canal it is extremely doubtful whether much of the surplus wheat of Western Canada will go to the European markets by way of Pacific Coast ports, as predicted in an Ottawa dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian. There are certain conditions affecting both the price of wheat and the rates of freight that will, either separately or ollectively, prevent this diversion of traffic from its present route. At the present time the trans-Atlantic pasenger steamers carry immense quantitles of wheat to the European markets, much of it being taken at rates so low that a regular freighter deendent on that business alone for a profit would be unable to handle it exept at a loss. With the liners it is simply a "ballast" proposition, and as a rule they are sutisfied to get the

Tonnage of this class is steadily inreasing, and the American grain supply for export is decreasing so that there is almost certain to be an abundant supply of this class of cheap tonnage for many years. There will, of course, be occasional periods like the present season when world-wide deression in shipping will give the Pacific Coast shippers plenty of tonnage at rates sufficiently attractive to lure some of this Canadian wheat to the Pacific Coast ports. These rates, however, are too close to the dead line between profit and less, and in some cases are below it, so that they cannot be depended on for more than a brief period. An even more important factor is that which affects prices of wheat. Under the present routing, Canadian wheat reaches the Europea market from thirty to forty days after it leaves the station. This enables the marketing of the bulk of the surplus at a period when the European mar-

handling charges out of it.

ket has scant supplies from abroad. It is a senson when the Argentine, which is rapidly becoming the dominating influence in the world's wheat market, has practically ceased shipping, and the Australian and Pacific Coast cargoes have not begun to arrive. With the Western Canada surplus going out by way of the Pacific Coast ports by sail vessel, which will continue to be the predominating carriers until the Panama Canal is completed, it would begin arriving out in January, and for the following three months it would be on the hands of the foreign buyers, simultaneously with the Oregon and Washington cargoes, the heaviest shipments from the Argentine, and with Australian cargoes. Of course, it may be said that there is only a certain amount of wheat grown in the world, and it is all needed, no matter when it is shipped. This may be true, but a study of market prices for a series of years, will disclose the fact that re gnrdless statistical strength throughout the world, the heavy arrivals of wheat "off coast" in Europe in January, February and March, will

cause severe breaks in the market, pending the "placing" of these stocks. This is a feature that will be seriously considered by the buyers and sellers before they will take very kindly to the proposed new route from

## Canada.

NOW FOR GOOD ROADS. The present is an excellent time for the discussion of the good roads question in Oregon. Every country road is an object-lesson attesting the necessity of a system of road construcion that will practically rebuild our public highways. Railroads have done much for the farmers of the state; electric roads are doing much and promising much more in the way of bringing the farm in touch with the market. But after all, there are ocalities whose products must reach the nearest shipping point by means of the longer or shorter haul-the farmer's team being the motive power, and his wagon the rolling stock of the

There are roads in the Willamette Valley at the present time, over which it would require four horses to draw a load of wheat or wood to the near est market. This is a manifest hardship but it is not all. Time is wasted effort in producing is discouraged. horses are broken down and vehicles are strained and worn out in the haul over roads that are hub-deep in mud in places and rough and improperly graded all along the line.

The question so far as the farmer is concerned is not how he can afford to build good roads, but how he can

market, without good roads. Members of the Grange take this view of the subject and the most enterprising and intelligent among them are giving sersion his report will show the the good roads question their earnest need of automobile districts, each consideration, looking to a presentconsideration, looking to a present-ment of the problem of road building in accordance with modern methods, to the Legislature early in the session. It is easily the leading ques-tion in a state just awaking to the great possibilities in agriculture, horticulture and dairying that lie at

its doors. Roads, good or bad, did not amount to much when there was no market for the surplus products of the farm, but with a market ready to absorb this surplus and clamoring for it, the case is entirely different. In the old days farmers could not afford to build and maintain good roads; now they cannot afford not to build and maintain them. As assured by the words of a "copy" written with the gray goose quill of a schoolmaster of a past generation: "Circumstances alter cas The circumstances that made bad roads a necessity to be tolerated, have passed away; succeeding them are cir-

No other argument in the posse of the ship-subsidy seekers has been o badly overworked and exploited as that popular fallacy that lack of a ship subsidy prevents us from secur-ing a larger share of the South Amer-American trade. So popular has this illusion become that even Government officials have not infrequently fallen into the habit of "coloring" their reports so that they will have a favorable bearing on the subsidy plan. But official figures, like the Yankee's camera, "can't lie," and some very interesting ones for the nine months ends ing October 1, 1908, are presented by Mr. Spencer F. Eddy, American Minister at Buenos Ayres.

These figures show that in that period the value of the imports from the United States was \$25,877,215, & decrease of \$599,208, as compared with the same period last year. Exports to the United States were \$5,-365,395, a decrease of \$362,546. total imports from all countries for the nine months were \$200,285,420, a decrease of \$2,226,480. Exports to all countries were \$297,546,327, an increase of \$56,167,608. From these interesting statistics it will be noted that, while the United States sold the Argentine more than three times as much as we purchased from that country, all of the rest of the world cought 50 per cent more from the Argentine than it sold to that country. Let us see how fared Germany and England, our chief trade competitors

in that southern trade field. Germany sold to the Argentine goods to the amount of \$28,813,894, and in return purchased Argentin products to the amount of \$25.894. With Great Britain the exchange was also comparatively even, imports amounting to \$68,737,760, while exports were \$59,205,642. gium sold the Argentine \$9,512,687 worth of goods and bought from the Argentine \$29,502,957 in return. No other prominent nation on earth was so strongly favored by the Argentine with an excess of purchases over sales as the United States. This proves quite conclusively that there was no lack of transportation facilities, nor as the United States. was any favoritism shown any of the best customers of the country. European countries have a distinct advantage over the United States in lealing with South America, because they can offer in return a market for wheat, corn, linseed, meats, hides and other products of which the United

States is a seller and not a buyer. Until this country reaches stage where it will be necessary to import wheat and other agricultural staples which the Argentine has for sale in such wholesale quantities, it strong a hold in the trade as will be enjoyed by the European countries which are less independent and are thus in a position to exchange go and products with the South American countries. There will be a fast and frequent steamship service between the United States and the Argentine as soon as we begin importing wheat other South American products in shiploads, as they are imported in Europe.

### MARRYING A CHINAMAN.

A story comes from Paris of a beautiful, delicately reared French woman -Marie Deneux-who several years ago became the wife of a Chinaman, one Sing Ling, at that time of the French embassy in Paris. This story tells the terrible experiences which she underwent as the wife of one of the highest dignituries of that ancient The Chinaman was a cultivated, even scholarly man, and when away from the hideous environment and abominable customs of his native land was a polished gentleman. With her knowledge of Chinese character and customs confined to this speci-men of his race away from home, Miss Deneux married Sing Ling and set out with him, a happy bride, for

The rest can readily be imagined, indeed it has often been told. Julian Ralph, a writer of some note, lately deceased, wrote nothing more weirdly fascinating than his story entitled "Alone in China," which was pubished some years ago in Harper's Magazine. It was the story of an American girl, who, perhaps merely for the purpose of localizing the story without revealing the identity of its wretched heroine, was the daughter of wealthy parents of Pittsburg; the Chinese bridegroom was an of the American Legation in Washing ton, a man of culture and of polished address. In the Oriental splendor of his official trappings, he captivated not only the young girl but her parents; the two were married, with great display and soon thereafter set sail

for China. The story of the French girl's life as the wife of an ancestor-worshipping Chinaman; her subjugation to her mother-in-law, a withered, toothless hag with whom she was forced to live; her enforced obedience not only to her husband but to his relatives; her virtual imprisonment in the somber ancestral "palace," which thereafter to be her home, are but a repetition of the sorrows, the horror, the physical indignities and the crueities suffered by the heroine of Julian Ralph's weird tale. More for tunate than her unnamed predecessor Miss Deneux escaped from China by the aid of her mother and the French Minister at Pekin and has been grantband by A French court that is not

easily moved to pity From the depths of her bitter experience, this ex-wife of a Chinese official warns American and European women against marriage with

China. She says that the horrible china. See says that the bit situation is well summed up in the cruel proverb: "A Chinese woman marries, but a Chinaman only takes a wife," indicating, as it does from the of her entrance into his home until death, a long, interminable slav-

It seems incredible that any intellihigh-minded, self-respecting American or European young woman would need such a warning as this to keep her from a matrimonial alliance so revolting as that from which this young French woman, after six wretched years, escaped. Yet we have only to glance casually over the records of our own community life to behold the staging of more than one disgusting matrimonial farce in which a Chinaman and an American woman are the principal actors. From the Chinese missionary schools on the Pacific Coast a number of these marriages were in past years evolved, the wives in each case soon sinking as utterly out of sight as if the earth had opened and taken them in. Mute lins have closed over the story of the humiliation, degradation and physical sufferings of these lives, but there is no reason to suppose that they differed greatly in detail from the lives of mistaken white women who have married Chinamen in the higher circles of Oriental life.

World's shipments of wheat for the week ending last Saturday for the first time this season fell below 6,000,-000 bushels. As the requirements of the European importing countries are more than 5,000,000 bushels per week, the margin between supply and demand is getting pretty fine. It will be more than sixty days before the Ar-gentine shipments reach Europe in very large quantities, and American shipments are meanwhile dwindling at a rate which does not indicate very large supplies to be drawn on. Mr. Patton, who is said to be holding a line of nearly 20,000,000 bushels, may meet with the usual fate of speculators who attempt to corner a com modity of world-wide production, but at the present time there seems to be sufficient strength in the statistical position to lend some color to his statements that his wheat will soar to much higher figures before the May option expires.

With one exception every sawmill in the Cottage Grove district is running to full capacity, the facilities of the Oregon & Southeastern Railroad being taxed to their limit to get the manufactured product out to the main line of the Southern Pacific. The business has reached greater proportions than were attained when the big demand for rebuilding San Francisco was at its height. Much the same story comes from other lumbering sec tions, and, while the foreign demand is at present rather slack, there a is plenty of evidence that any lack of mprovement in that branch of the business will be more than offset by increase in domestic demand From present appearances the lum-ber industry for 1909 will distribute more wealth in Oregon than in any previous year on record.

The American-Hawatian Steamship Company announces the early establishment of a fortnightly service out of Portland. The increased service is the result of the very liberal sup-port which Portland business men have given the new line, and, if the trade continues to grow as it should. t will be but a short time until Portland will enjoy a weekly steamship service with the Atlantic ports via the Tehuantepec Railroad. With the additional service this city will again have an opportunity to transact business with the Hawalian Islands as connection will be afforded at Sah Francisco with the regular steamers of the line sailing from that port to the Hawallan Islands.

Away up in quality among the many excellent New Year issues of Oregon papers is that of the Salem Statesman This number exploits the merits of Marion County and part of its neighbor, Polk, in all the possibilities of agricultural and horticultural lines in way that will be effective when it falls into the hands of the Easterne who contemplates a visit to the Coast this exposition year.

Mr. Carnegie says the tariff on steel is no longer necessary. Why was it ever necessary? To give Mr. Carnegle his \$300,000,000? Wouldn't Mr Carnegle be a better preacher if he should sell all he has and give to the poor? Or, when he denounces the tariff, it might be asked of him, Can one be pardoned and retain offense?

The Linn County Grange declares that the want of Oregon, and espe-cially of Western Oregon, is lateral roads leading from the country into the towns and railway stations; not a great highway for carriages and auto mobiles parallel with the main rail-This opinion is likely to commend itself to general judgment.

Astoria's pleasant boast is that it is the healthickt city in Oregon, and the facts seem to prove it. Fourteen of its 123 deaths in 1908 were from drowning and other accidents. Its Its birth rate (total 236) is hardly up to the standard.

It is really to be hoped that ex Champion Corbett will be permitted to meet Champion Johnson (colored). It will settle a great controversy in the sporting world as to whether Corbett will be able to last a half or three-quarters of a round.

Suppose Champion Johnson should draw the professional line against "theater actors" and refuse to meet any but prizefighters. Has Corbett thought of this contingency?

Why not send John Barrett to Nica agua with a club? If that failed, John could talk them into peaceful repose. Seven columns of trade statistics beats shrapnel. Fortunately for the Supreme Court,

its decision in the \$29,000,000 fine case came too late for comment in One ray of joy outshines from the oming Administration. If it be true that fat men are lazy, the messages

The twenty-nine million fine does not go, and the people who burn ofl will keep their money.

The day of the poultry show is near and old Mrs. Hen is worrying to keep her comb on straight.

Maybe the Supreme Court figured that John D. needed the money worse

ONE-CENT PAPERS A MISTAKE. Poor Business Propositions for Pub

Habers and Advertisers.

From Newspaperdom, New York.
There are mutterings in the air. It
is whispered that the one-cent daily
must add another cent to its price or
lose all the money it made when pulp was easy to get and paper cheap. The weight of the calamity, however, depends largely upon the viewpoint taken. As to the raising of the price of paper it is a conclusion of the price of paper it is a conclusion.

As to the raising of the price of paper, it is a real misfortune. Any manufacturer, in any line, whose goods command fixed prices, suffers when the price of raw material is raised. And the raise in price of paper that means the raise in price of paper that means an actual net loss to the publishers of the one-cent daily, also insures a loss to the raise in the raise in price of paper that means the committee, state chairmen from neighboring commonwealths and party editors canvassed the outlook and decitors canvassed the outlook and decitors canvassed the options of the page of the process of the page of the process of the page of the In profit to the publisher who gets a cided to start work forthwith to perfect higher price. So both are hurt. But their organization for the fight four if it is a matter of banishing the onecent daily there may be compensation. Perhaps papers are too cheap. The advertising world has gone mad on the subject of circulation. Tons and

tons of good paper needed for actual use are constantly being turned into newspapers and magazines which are never sold, nor intended to be sold. merely to make circulation. While the number actually sold is undoubtedly great, the number read and digested is vastly less, and if there could be a statement of "read" circulation what a tumbling of figures there would be.

The fault lies with the advertiser.
He spends his money for space which is supposed to sell goods. But he demands circulation—regardless. If the papers are unsold, how can they sell his goods; if they are bought to kill his goods; if they are bought to kill the constant of the sell his goods; if they are bought to kill the constant of the sell his goods; if they are bought to kill the constant of the sell his time. time on a ten-minute car ride, how can they sell his goods? Which is bet-ter for the advertiser—ten papers de-livered at home, 100 left in the sub-

way or 1000 gone to wanton waste? But the advertiser will not listen. He wants circulation and, therefore, figures are swelled by every means that ingenuity can devise. It is safe to say that most of the high-pressure circula tion could be cut in two, without af-fecting the advertisers' results.

#### No Immigration Problem Now.

Cleveland Leader. For the hour there is hardly chadow of an immigration problem be-fore the American people or their National Government There is no tional Government. There is no net immigration—that is, no surplus of ar-rivals over departures of aliens. The country has been losing population in-stead of gaining, for a year, by the balance between immigration and emigration.

There is also a considerable emigration which is not the return of foreign-ers to the countries which they left when they came to America. It is caused by the movement of American farmers from various parts of the counry to the Canadian Northwest. and rich land is the lure, and it has been strong enough to lead 50,000 or 60,000 American citizens over the boundary in a single year. Many will return to their own country, sooner or later, but thousands will stay where their new possessions are.

Of course, these conditions are merely temporary. They cannot last. In a few months, probably, immigration will once more far exceed emigration. The surplus may rise to great figures with-in a year or two. But all the while the arrivals of aliens seeking work and homes are measured against a growing American population. The same volume of immigration is relatively smaller every year. Its effect upon the United States is less, politically, socially and industrially.

#### The Farmer's Happy Lot.

Baltimore Sun. There are about 6,000,000 farms in the United States, and after division is made among them it will be found made among them it will be found that the average amount for each farm is about \$920. This is a comfortable sum for the living of a family which has house rent and a greater part of the food consumed thrown in. The sgricultural population of the United States is about 25,000,000 persons; that is, there are 10,381,765 employed in agriculture, and the rest, nearly 15,000,000, are dependent upon them. If the earnings on the farm, over and above the amount fed to livestock, should be diamount fed to livestock, should be di-vided equally among those who have to "In Germany I never earned more live on it, each one would have \$245. The value of the crop of 1998, as estisted by the Secretary of Agriculture, is about double that of 1900, according to the census of that year. We have seen that by dividing up this great crop among those who have to live crop among those who have to he come among those who have to he appear not upon it the figures begin to appear not upon it the figures begin to appear not of the first order and a great artist, of the first order and a great artist, where the company is the first order and a great artist, or the first order and a great artist, where the company is the company is the company in the company in the company is the company in the company is the company in the company is the company in the company in the company in the company is the company in the company is the company in the company in the company in the company is the company in t enough to make the farmer very pros-perous and contented. In recent years he has paid off his mortgages and has pened a bank account. He lives comfortably and, aithough in a portion of the year he works very hard, yet he has more leisure during the 12 months than most men in other occupations.

#### Dog Twice Saves Master's Life. Denver Dispatch to the New York World.

Andy Mosher, of Gothie, Colo., has arrived here after two thrilling escapes from snow slides. W. F. Stockman and Mosher left Gothle with four horseloada of supplies for Mountain King mine

of supplies for Mountain King Same, six miles up the guich.

Four miles up they encountered a snow slide that swept away a part of the supplies. Stockman refused to go any further.

Mosher went on a short distance, when another slide carled his horses down the mountain to death and buried him under six feet of show. His New-foundland dog rode the slide and then earched for his master, finally diggins

Together they set out again for the mine, about a mile distant. Before reaching it a third slide enguifed them. The faithful animal again saved his master by digging him from under the

#### Sound Philosophy of Politeness, Railroad Employe

Of all methods of making another erson angry and disagreeable the orst is to tell him that he will "have worst is to tell him that he will have to do something. How often do we hear: "You will have to go into the other car," "You will have to go into the other car," "You will have to wait an hour." "You wil have to write the general passenger agent or superlutendent," and the like. Primarily we are all free agents and don't "have to" do a darned thing. We may find it expedient or necessary to a certain end, but we don't even "have to" eat if we don't want to.

if we don't want to.

How easy to put the direction in another manner, such as "The other window, please," or "Will you kindly take the car ahead," or "The rules require;" a short, very short explanation of why a certain thing is necessary always work wonders in avoiding trouble.

### Chance for the Servinn Prince.

Chicago Record-Herald.
The Crown Prince of Servia vehemently declares: "I will fight my father, if necessary." We respectfully refer him to Hon. Tack Johnson if he feels that he positively cannot get along without a fight.

#### Italy's First Woman Luwyer Begins. London Times.

Algernon Charles Swinburna, the poet, is in fine health, and is writing a new book—a volume of essays. He walks two or three hours every day. The poet is strongly opposed to the Italy's first woman lawyer, who has just begun to practice, is Signorina Lol-lini, daughter of a Roman Socialist and

Sayings of Great Men. On with the dance, let joy be unconfined, as long as I am. F. Augustus Heinze.

LIQUOR FOES PLAN 1912 BATTLE Probibition Leaders Decide on Card-Index System for Organization

Chicago Record-Herald.

A card-index system in every state.

a precinct organization in every pre-cinct in the country—these were the two main points agreed upon yesterday

agitation for election-law amendu

be made for a sweeping effort through out the city on New Year's day to se

cure signatures to the petitions to get the question of whether Chicago shall

be "wet" or "dry" upon the little bal-

lots at the Aldermanic elections.

The conference of the National lead

ers was the forerunner of a series

which the National Committee is plan-ning to have in different sections of

the country during the next few nonths. It was preceded by a meeting

of the National Executive Committee

ouncil: The principles that must win,

The party press and literature. The sinews of war.

Reaching out for the masses

The future of the party. The South and the duty of the Pro

National Chairman Charles R. Jones resided at the meeting, and among the

eaders present were: National Vice Phairman A. G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln Neb.; National Treasurer Felix T. Mo-

Whirter, Indianapolis, Ind.; National Secretary W. G. Calderwood, Minneapo-

lis, Minn.; A. A. Stevens, Tyrone, Pa.

Samuel Dickie, president Albion College, Albion, Mich.; Finley C. Hendrick

ion, Cumberland, Md.; O. W. Stewart

L. Pickett, Louisville, Ky.; L. L. Laugh-lin, Laramie, Wyo.; C. E. Pitts, chair-man New York Prohibition State Com-

mittee, Oswego, N. Y., and H. P. Faris member National Committee, Clinton

NO WONDER SHE LIKES AMERICA.

Schumann-Heink Earned Over \$130,000

Last Year With Her Voice.

nestra in Strauss' new opera, "Electra," to be produced January 25 at the Royal Opera House, told an interviewer today

her real motives for becoming an Amer

of one of the richest theaters in Han

of the first order and a great artist, and many honors were showered upon me by the public, but at home I had half a dozen starved children. Indeed,

the spectre of want never left my fire

year 130 concerts, each netting me

Madame Schumann-Heink's second on is studying in Dresden. He is said

A Mun and His Doubles.

to his house. The clerk took the or-der, but couldn't understand the name. "'Spell it out," he saked, 'and I'll

"'Double L'
"'Say,' interrupted the clerk, 'what do

Should Have Been Put on Canvas.

New York Sun.

from his pulpit, "grasping" the hand of Hon. John D. Rockefeller and wish-ing and being wished a Happy New

Year. The prophet of a "reekln country and a high source of "tainte

wealth and a noble autobiographica

and moral literature in friendship's clasp! There could be no sweeter theme for an artist, unless he could

catch the Thane of Skibo shaking hands

Tragedy of Devoted Twin Brothers,

The Dyke twin brothers, who were burned to death at Hepburn, Iowa, had never been separated. When one was sick, the other was and whenever one

was happy or depressed, the other was

Swinburne Threatens New Book.

A Real Problem for Carnegie.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Won't Andrew Carnegie please oblige by turning in and solving the house-maid problem?

London Globe.

in a like condition.

Baltimore News.

write it down."

# .Σ ⊕#.'

"Ye-en."
"Double o."

" Te-e-es.

"So Woolen started.
"'W, said he.

"'Yes, said the clerk

you think you are-twins?'

Chicago; J. B. Cranfill, Dallas, Te Edward C. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind

dubs were considered.

Practical politics.

loltionists.

The present situation.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

A prominent New Yorker, during the heat of the last campaign, visited Salem, Ill., the birthplace of William J. Bryan. When on the way to the hall where he was to speak the driver of his vehicle turned to him and said: "There is where William J. Bryan first saw the light"

"Excuse me for correcting you," said the New Yorker, "but what you mean is, "That is the house in which Mr. Bryan was born," Mr. Bryan never saw the light,"-New York American.

"So you are going to send your youngest boy to college?"
"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel. "He's foo big for me to handle in the woodshed, and I guess I'll have to have him hazed."—Washington Star. While the National leaders were looking into the future, the county party was getting ready for activities

at Springfield in the interests of elec-tion-law reforms. At a meeting of the A New England man tells of an elderly citizen in a New Hampshire town who long bore the reputation of being the meanest man in the country. This county managing party at the Sherman House, resolutions were adopted in fa-vor of the reform suggested by Election Commissioner Thomas Judge, calling for an amendment that would require the ballots to be counted by the election commission, instead of by the election commission, instead of by the election commission, and clerks, as at preside anything free at all. To cap old chap was proprietor of a hotel, the rules whereof provided that everything should be kept under lock and key, the in fact, anything free at all. To cap the climax the old man one day came in and posted the following notice above the only clock in the place; "This clock for use of hotel guests only."—Harper's Weekly. Members of the committee landed the proposed plan and sent resolutions to the election board promising aid in the

Four vacancies on the county managing committee were filled. Dr. William F. Schaare being appointed to the vacancy in the Ninth Ward; John W. Kapke, Twenty-fourth; James Garner. A traveller passing through a mountain district in northern Pennsylvania last Summer came across a lad of 16 cultivating a patch of miserable potatoes. He remarked upon their unprom-Twenty-fifth, and E. L. Kletzing, Twenty-seventh. Tomorrow was set as the date for ising appearance the round-up of the No-License League for any one forces, at which final preparations will of such soll. ising appearance, and expressed pity for any one who had to dig a living out

"I don't need no pity," said the boy, resentfully.

The traveller hastened to sooths his wounded, pride. But in the offended tone of one who has been misjudged, the boy added: "I ain't as poor as you think. I'm only workin' here. I don't own this place."—Everybody's Magazine.

A man sat for some time in a restaurant looking thoughfully at his saucer of melting ice cream. At last he left his chair and made his way to

at which plans for perfecting the party organization by means of precinct the proprietor.
"I see you advertise that you make your own ice cream," he said, in a con-The following topics were brought up for special discussion at the general

"I do, sir," said the proprietor. "Well," said the man, "would you permit me to give you a little pointer? I won't charge you a cent, and it'll be money in your pecket."
"Glad to hear it, I'm sure," said the proprietor. "Get somebody else to make it," said

the man, in a hoarse whisper.-Youth's Companion.

A wigened little man charged his wife with cruel and abusive treatment. His better half, or in this case better two-thirds, was a big, square-jawed woman with a determined eye.

The judge listened to the plaintiff's recital of wrongs with interest.

"Where did you meet this woman, who, according to your story, has treated you so dreadfully?" his honor asked.

Well, judge," replied the little man making a brave attempt to glare de-flantly at his wife, "I never did meet her. She just kind of overtook me."-Everybody's Magazine.

Player (to lady opponent)-What ade you put your king on my ace? Lady-No; but I could try -Punch.

The Outery.

Edited by T. R.

I have fought wolves, lions, trusts.
Congressmen, figers, and even editors.
In my time, but in every ancounter I
was the winer. (I am so modest I Dresden Cable to New York American. Madame Schumann-Heink, who is here preparing for the part of Clytem-

say so myself.)
On one occasion, however, I suffered defeat at the hands of the common or demestic variety of seminary

I was out riding, and came across a bevy of these victous animals unexpecedly. I was armed only with a sma burg. Only after I had closed with Mr. Grau in New York did the Berlin the children might amuse themselves but I was determined to face the dan-Opera offer me a contract with a guar-

Riding until I reached the side of one of the girls, I struck her horse with the crop. I scored a clean-out victory, for she offered no resistance, and seemed to be frightened. Her friends railled to her defense, however, and after my back was turned they said a lot of mean things about me that got into the newspapers.

For the first time in my life I was unable to utter a stinging reply. I could not find a word that would express my feelings. I called Loeb, my faithful manservant, and asked him where my words were. Riding until I reached the side of

side while I was working exclusively on the German operatic stage. "In the United States I gave has "In addition. I made considerable money by singing into the phonograph. Now you know why I prefer the United States to the fatherland." where my words were.
"You used all of them in your last message to Congress," he replied.

Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Governor floke Smith floor of the new Willard recently, talking to an acquaintance, when some person who wanted something or other butted in, remarking with a large, expansive Harper's Weekly.
"My friend Woolen-William Wesley
Woolen"-said Speaker Cannon, "was starting on a trip to Europe.
"He needed a steamer rug in a hurry and telephoned for one to be sent up

wanted something a large, two remarking with a large, two remarking was giad to hear of you. I certainly was giad to hear of you. I certainly was giad to hear of you. I certainly was fine." yon. I certainly was glad to hear of your re-election. That was fine." "Yes," said Governor Hoke, with a wry look. "It was fine, only I wasn't re-elected."—New York American.

John D. Given Strange Woman a Sent.

John D. Gives Stringe Woman a Seas.

New York Press.

John D. Rockefeller, Sunday morning get up to give a strange woman a seat in his pew in the Fifth-Avenus Baptist Church. Members of the congregation who noticed the incident were mildly surprised. The financier and his son came into the church after the services had begun, and their pews were almost filled. The Rockefellers have two pews on the second alse from the right, and when they came in there was just room on the second alse from the right, and when they came in there was just room enough in each for two more persons. After he was scated Hockefeller senior noticed an usher looking for a seat for a woman who came in late. The financier sispped into the aiele and invited ther into his pow. Then he joined in the services, singing the last two hymns. Where are the historical painters? Not often do they have such a subject as Rev. Charles F. Aked coming down

Winning Bollar Bet Kills Him.

New York City Dispatch.

Samuel Van Dorn, a negro, is years old, of Rockaway road, Jamaica, L. L., is dead of peritonitis. The last thing he said was "Dad, I bet 'Jim' Smith a month ago that I could eat a drinking glass. He bet a dollar that I couldn't. I won, so what do I care if I do die?"

THE OLD YEAR.

Old year, just by the casement, here I stand, And look without, on brightest mocalit, and listen to the rustle of the leaves, That in fair happy Summer were so bright.

Old year, those withered leaves that pass with you. Are hopes, ambitions, less smild the strife, As we tush with the torrent wer on, And find no peaceful current in this life. Old year, kind words and friendships you did bring.
And these we cherish ever with the best.
By'n amid life's striving and turnell.
As we grope on to find the light and rest. Old year, we would not shun, but brave the

Yet, the it would our tired and weary We deem you now a memory of the past
While we, with brightest smiles, the
New Year greek.

JUNE MMILLEN ORDWAY.