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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1909

THE EAST WIND.

Yesterday's wind was the return blow from the East. The wind goes towards the east from ocean during Summer. Then the interior, heated by the rays of the sun, demands the cool breezes from the sea. But at this present time of the year we get the return winds. The inland country has cooled off. The ocean is warmer than the inland country, and the cold air from the interior rushes The toward the warmer region. ocean now is warmer than the interior country, and the air currents in Winter tend towards an equilib-

rium, as in Summer. The sun, monarch of all, creates these movements, which nevertheless are regulated by a simple mechanical fact. Some think it a contriv-ance of divine wisdom. Others, one of the accidents of matter and motion What makes the seasons of the earth? The changes, at different times of the year, by fixity of the earth's axis and movement of the earth round the sun, of one part of the earth's aurface, then another, toward the sun, exposing now to the more direct rays of the sun one part of the surface of the earth, and now another. Hence the changes of air currents. Most unstable of things is the air. Yet it is always seeking its equilibrium. It is made unstable by the varying influence of the sun upon the earth, in the middle zones at different seasons of the year. This again, has for its proximate cause the change produced by the movemen the earth round the sun, with fixed inclination of the earth's axis toward the plane of the scliptic, the apparent path of the earth round the sunthat is, the plane passing through the center of the sun, which contains the orbit of the earth.

In the resultant of these movements ocean again is a controlling Action of the sun upon the eccan is the same as the action of the sun upon the land, but greater in its results, because ocean occupies three-fourths of the area of planet; and as the movement of the earth around the sun presents now one part of the great surface of ocean to the sun's more direct rays, now another, the air currents or winds take their movement from sea to land, and again from land to sea. now we are getting the East wind-the wind from land to sea, the wind which has a bad name in all the literatures of the ancient world. That world centered about the Mediterranean, the midland ocean, which is the controlling factor in the climate of Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and of all Europe south of the Alps. are so situated here on the Pacific as to make similar physical condi-tions. We have a continent lying east of us and a great sea west of us. Our east wind, a land wind, is comparable with the east wind of the Mediterranean basin, which is execrated in every literature of the anclent world; and the modern world has continued the theme.

"Let him possess those wild and uncultivated rocks, thy habitations, oh, East Wind!" writes Vergil. "The thin ears were biasted with an east is written in Genesis. Exedus, "Moses stretched forth his red over Egypt and the Lord brough an east wind upon the land all that In Job the inquiry is made "Should a wise man fill his belly with the east wind?" In Exekiel with the east wind?" In Ezekiel, "The east wind toucheth it," and "the east wind drieth it up." Much more in the Hebrew writers, and in innumerable pussages in Greek poetry, especially in the dramatists. English poets and novelists deal with the same idea. Pope writes of a miser-able region where "the dreadful east is all the wind that blows," and the idea of "Bleak House," of Dickens, is caught from exposure of a locality with which he was familiar to the

Folklore on the subject of the east wind is immense. It might be compiled in a book of proverbs, as a partment of the weather wisdom of

THE DISAPPEARING SAILER

While it has been nearly ten years since any sail tonnage of consequence was added to the world's merchant marine, at no previous time has the future of the sailing ship seemed so hopeless as now. With sailing ships offering to carry wheat 14,000 miles to Europe at less than \$4 per ton. and no demand for their services, it of the sailer is about over. They have been crowded from the ocean by steamships, each of which handles as much freight as can be carried by two or three sailers, and makes the voyage in half the time. One of the most significant features of the situaabandonment of the towing business and the laying up of six tugboats by the Spreckels Tugboat Company, of San Francisco. The Spreckels fleet of tugs was one of the largest and oldest established of any on the Pacific Coast, and before the tramp steamer began crowding the saller out of business these tugs were kept in

Now all is changed, and for the six months ending with December the total fleet of salling vessels from San Francisco for Europe numbered but twenty-six, a smaller number than were towed out of the Bay City in almost any single month a dozen years ago. The foreign shipowners have for some time been aware of the presence of the handwriting on the wall, and are selling their ships at rulnous figto the Germans and Norwegians The British ship Owenee, one of the finstest and finest ships affoat and a craft that a dozen years ago would have been worth nearly \$100,000, was | managed by a lucky accident to maim | portunities for reciprocal trade which

equally large carriers not quite so well equipped have been sold as low as \$18,000.

On the Pacific Coast many of the old American ships used in the for-eign lumber trade before the competition of the tramp steamer became too strong are being dismantled and used as barges and coal hulks. There will of course, come a revival in freight rates from the present ruin-ously low figures; but there will be no revival of the sailing-ship industry. It reached its maximum of greatness several years ago, and has been on the decline for the past ten years, Disappearance of these sailing ships will be a matter of small regret for Portland, as it was the sailing-ship owner, and not the steamship owner, who levied the unfair, discriminatory freight rate against Portland in favor of Puget Sound. It will also lessen the duties and expense of the Port of Portland in the towage business, for with but few deep-water sailers to nandle, small, economically-operated ugboats can be used at the river entrance for the small sailers used in the coasting lumber trade.

A MISTAKEN DOCTOR

As The Oregonian has remarked before, they do queer things down at Los Angeles. The latest performance is by a doctor named T. Percival Gerson, and it is what the unlettered mob would call a daisy. This erratic physician has decided to abandon a lucrative practice in high-toned Angelic society and devote his erudite drugs to the unremunerative healing of the poor. At first glance one thrills with admiration. At a second glance one sees less to admire. The ridiculous is perilously near to the sublime, and it s just possible that good Dr. Gerson has stepped over the boundary un

Will kind-hearted people never learn the lesson that neither the poor nor anybody else can be much benefited by making sacrifices for them? Kindness, benevolence, sucrifice, have been tried for ages and have accom plished just about nothing. To benefit the poor appreciably we must give them an opportunity to help them selves. If there are laws which rob them, those laws must be repealed. If there are institutions which impose unnecessary hardships, they must be In short, the miseries of the poor can perhaps be cured by removing causes, certainly not by palliating symptoms.

"BEN HUB."

General Lew Wallace, the author of Ben Hur" achieved a fair success in two difficult callings and brilliant pre eminence in a third more difficult than either. As a soldier he fought with acceptance in the Mexican War and won his way to the front in the Civil War. He was with Grant at the laughter of Shiloh and kept at his side through the operations around Corinth. When Cincinnati was threatened by the Confederate General E K. Smith, Lew Wallace was chosen to prepare for its defense. The fact that e was defeated at Monocacy by Early es not dim his military laurels, for the North had few commanders who could face that energetic rebel on fair field and come off victors. Wallace's experience in the Mexican War furnished him with materials for his novel "The Fair God," which is a story of the conquest of Mexico by Cortes, in which the render is made to feel that the natives were noble creatures and the invading Spaniards deplorable villains. It is a readable but not a particularly notable book. its day it was rather popular. In the '70s of the last century it could be bought in back country bookstores, where now it is never heard of. Undoubtedly it laid the foundations of that reputation which rose into a "Ben Hur" was published.

"Ben Hur" appeared in 1880, seven years after "The Fair God." Thirteen years later the author, then 66 years old, published his "Prince of This last book was popular India." in a rather large way, but it never attained the splendid success of "Ben Hur," which took the country by storm, for a time almost rivalling in plous families the enduring vogue of "The Pilgrim's Progress," In 1900 "Ben Hur" was dramatized and has been fully as popular on the stage as with readers. Naturally it is more of a spectacle than a play to be acted. The principal character, Jesus Christ, t be produced on the stage at It is only by description and suggestion that his deeds can be indicated. In any other play this would e a fatal defect, but so vital is the interest which we all take in the words and deeds of the master that it thrills us more to hear them described than It does to behold what other characters, even the most en There is a scene toward the end of

the drama where all the requirements of the stage demand that Jesus should enter and work a miracle before the audience. Expectation is raised to ne highest point. A brilliant stream of light seems to mark the path he will tread toward his deed of mercy, out in the end he does not appear. Of course he could not. Our sense of fliness would not permit the maste to be exhibited in the theater, though we are not shocked in the least when he is painted. The reason is clear enough. Painting, fike music, has al ways been and still is the servant and handmaiden of the church. The same was true of the stage long ago, but some decades before the time of Shakespeare the church parted company with the stage in the Englishspeaking world, and these two great ducational powers drifted into an un-easonable and unnecessary hostility. Everybody knows that the German peasants at Oberammergau and elsewhere represent Jesus on the stage rithout lacerating anybody's feelings, and perhaps some time, when we have grown in true reverence and our religon has become more of a reality to us, the same thing can be done here But if that ever happens, the stage will be something very different from

what it is now. "Ben Hur" contains one scene of intense dramatic interest. The famous chariot race, even when it is severed from its connection in the story recited by itself, seldom fails to thrill those who hear it. Its office in the book is singularly important, since it is through the chariot race, and by no other imaginable means, that Ben Hur can gain a decided advantage over his Roman adversary. The world was at that time so thoroughly dominated by Roman power and a Jew was so in ferior in station from the very fact of his being a Jew that Ben Hur's case would have been utterly hopeless but for the happy device of the chariot With his noble steeds from the desert he not only put his otherwise invincible enemy to shame, but also

are more happily devised. Seldom has a difficult literary problem been more

Still the main interest of "Ben Hur" lies, not in the fortunes of the hero, guarded, but in the connection of Jesus with But is the incidents of the story. Almost the first among writers of English fiction, Lew Wallace ventured to make Jesus of his characters. this in such a way as to hold the reader's interest and at the same time not outrage his religious susceptibilities was an extremely delicate task. There were in existence before Hur" was written plenty of dull books of plety where Jesus was made to speak and act, but in all of them he which could make him live. Even John Bunyan in his immortal allegory is extremely cautious about introdu ing Jesus. He appears in the tale, but it is under disguising names. Of co Milton brought him into "Paradise Lost," but it was with the tremendous pomp of an omnipotent military sovereign and not as an actor in earthly affairs. In making Jesus a character in his story Lew Wallace did what none of his predecessors had accom-plished, and for his achievement he ceived a magnificent reward in fame and fortune.

SOCIALISM.

From an address by President Ellot, of arvard, before the Boston Recommic Club This tremendous development of Democratic power, political freedom, cial freedom, does not tend to the equalizing of human conditions, but just the reverse. And the reason is that human beings are not equal in capacity or power, in natural gift or capacity to receive training. you make men free there will develop mong them differences of social posiion, of wealth, of control of capital, because in freedom men develop ex-traordinary differences in their power of making and keeping capital. Therefore freedom, which is the great goal of humanity, tends to inequality of possession, and it always will; and when you establish a condition of equality you will have lost your free-

Then there is incorporation with limited liability, which looks like a socialistic achievement. That is a democratic invention, and behind it is the one solid fact of human belief and human practice—that there is such a thing as individual property; and the human race, as it acquires freedom, clings more and more in-tensely to that individual right of property. Yet much of the Socialistic docurine seems to take umbrage at private property. That is my reason for thinking that the Socialist propaganda is going to have a very hard time in the United States. Whatever proposition is put before us, as Republicans or as Democrats, which involves a distribution of the property each individual has acquired for the benefit of the mass who have not acquired any, will be sure to fail in

Prosperity never was so diffused as it now is in the United States. It is one of the results of our freedomnot the equal distribution but the just distribution of property. Therefore, have no apprehension that any Socialistic theory or propaganda which proposes to interfere with the rights property will make any headway in the United States, outside of re-

ent arrivals from the other nations. There is a great deal that is amiable in socialistic theories, but the Socialists are not alone in their faith in human brotherhood. They have no onopoly of the principle of goodwill among men, and that is what the success of the modern movement toward the bettering of human conditions really depends on. That is also what the success of American industries is depending on, for when they languish, when they fail and panic eusues, it is because good-will has been lost between employer and employed. We are glad to know that the great employers of industry are realizing more and more that the sucgood-will. If we could only persuade the trades unions to modify some of their doctrines about limitation of output we should see a great Democratic increase of power and produc through the development of good-will On the whole it seems to me that the form of Socialism that is likely to obtain in our country has in it nothing that is unsafe or dangerous, except in very recent importations. In saying that, I may add that many of the Socialistic dootrines are sound

and wholesome. Labor is the main condition of satisfaction in human life, and the main source, not only of all capital, but of all enjoyment. The laboring population of the United States-and we are all laborers-is and ought to be as happy a population as the world has ever seen. The enjoyment of life should not be connected with a position of ease or repose. What can be more tiresome or boresome than the ordinary descriptions of condi-tions in the kingdom of heaven? The element of hard work, of competition, of strife and struggle, seems to be lacking there. My most serious apprehension about the Socialistic per fecting of human conditions is that it might conceivably result in something like the popular Christian idea of

CHINESE INTEGRATY IN JEOPARDY. On numerous occasions in the past two decades the assistance of the foreign powers has been most necessary in maintaining the integrity of China. Moral support, accompanied by un-mistakable hints of something more drastic if the occasion should arise for its need, has in the past been given China for the purpose of protecting her against the aggression of foreign invaders and territory grabbers. The present crisis has developed a greater need than ever for foreign interference, but, unlike some of its predec sors, this crisis was brought about by the Chinese themselves, and it comes the duty of the powers to pro-tect China against her own folly.

Yuan Shi Kal, grand counseller and commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, was a progressive leader of his The fact that a certain kind of race. Chinese civilization had develop thrived and gone to seed some 2000 years before the civilization of the white men secured much of a foothold gave this intelligent, educated Chinese leader no false notions regarding the relative merits of the Chinese and the Caucasian civilization. The cans, British, Germans and other representatives of the powers in the mind of Yuan Shi Kai were not "foreign devils" who should be killed or driven out of the country. The progressive grand counsellor knew that these invading foreigners brought with them commercial secrets, inventions and op-

also recognised that it was through the establishment of these varied for eign interests in the Far East that the of China could best be

But ignorance and superstition, fortered by centuries of sluggish inactivity and isolation from the world that moves, had such a powerful hold on so many millions of the Chinese race that the progressive element, led by the grand counsellor, was never without trouble from within as well as from without. Details of the immediate cause of the dismissal of Yuan Shi Kai are as yet meager, but effect on China is certain to be farreaching. A Pekin cable in yester was a mere lay figure. The authors day's Oregonian says that "one sec-lacked the divine touch of genius tion of the Pekin press considers Yuar tion of the Pekin press considers Yuan Shi Kai's punishment to have been reasonable, while another holds that his downfall shows the decay of the government.

The latter view of the matter is unquestionably corerct, for with Yuan enjoying the confidence of the powers and wielding a great influence within the empire it has been no light task to keep the nation clear of all obstacles which have arisen since the war with Japan awoke the Chinese from their sleep of centuries. Now, with the land torn by internal dissension, the powers insulted and every indication of the establishment of an antiforeign policy, the maintenance of the integrity of China is a far more difficult task than it has been in the past. A general break-up of the Chinese em pire is one of the possibilities for the new year, and the dismissal of Yuan Shi Kai is a long move in that direction.

Herman Wise, for the past four ears Mayor of Astoria, returned to private life Monday with the record of placing a new Astoria on the map. The Astoria that was known all over the Pacific Coast when he assumed office had a bad record for dancehalls gambling-houses and many low dives. The Astoria which will not soon cease to honor him for the change he wrought is a decent, orderly city, and neither the fishing season nor any other season brings with it the rabble of gamblers, thieves and other disreputables that in the old days flocked to the city by the sea. It was, of course, impossible for Mayor Wise to accomplish this great reform without the hearty support of the best The firm stand he people in the city. took for decency and morality means much for the future welfare of As toria, and the effect of his policy will be felt through many continuing ad

Pive trains each way between Portland and Rainier, an hourly service to Salem and way points, six trains each way up and down the Columbia River, steam trains and electric cars galore between Portland and Vancou ver, and rapidly increasing electric service to a number of other suburban towns and cities within a thirty-mile radius of Portland, will all have an excellent effect on business both at the terminal points and in the intermediate territory. Later in the year we will undoubtedly witness further aprovements in the facilities for transportation of passengers freight, and along in 1910 we may have an opportunity to get into some of the new territory where not even a monthly service is now available.

Two or three persons have expressed the opinion that the reason why The Oregonian does not join in excessive stimates of the population of Portand is that "it wants to save its news franchise." In the first place, it has no news franchise; in the second place, its opinion about the population of Portland can have no more to do with its relations with the Assotated Press or its position as to obtainment of news than with next year's eclipses of the meon. Why will peo-

ple be absurd? Count Gassendorf, who was arrested in San Francisco for forgery committed in Portland, is perplexed as to whether he will be returned to Portland in irons or otherwise. He threatens suicide if the irons are used, because "the disgrace would be too terrible." In this staid far Western community, where most of the Counts we meet are "no-accounts," there is a feeling that more or less disgrace attaches to a pinin forger.

What distinguished writer was it who made comparison of something chaste and beautiful with whiteness of snow that's bolted by the northern blasts thrice o'er? At Salem some attribute it to Colonel Hofer. At Baker it is claimed for the distinguished editor (colored) of the Advocate Friends of the author of "Reautiful Snow" yet to be heard from.

It is a distressing and far from consoling reflection, says the New York Times, but it is evidently true, that the danger of famine in the earthquake-stricken sections of Italy has been very much diminished by the awful mortality.

A correspondent inquires what poet wrote the line, "Welcome the coming, speed the parting year." Pope, in his translation of the Odyssey, wrote Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest." The line has many vari-

The oldest inhabitant whose mind goes back to the storm of '38 is having things all his own way. Nobody can dispute him.

suppose she will be too indignant to take the money. Maybe Santa Claus sent

weather to please the young folks who received sleds and ice skates for It was beautiful yesterday. The day gave us the stuff that puts the

microbes out of business. There are "old boys" who take pleasure in remembering other

reather just as cold.

don't prefer rain?

We are engulfed in the blizzard's icy maw. Now, how will that do for a piece of fine writing?

A good New Year's resolution was that one pledging not to make a joke of the others. All persons should remember that

they started out to make this a happy New Year. ____ Now where are the persons who According to Professor Wilson, Internal

Mechanism of Germ Cells Control: Baltimore Special to New York Herald. That the determination of sex is a patter of chance was the declaration f Professor E. B. Wilson before the ection of zoology at the opening session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science today. Alhough he did not specifically mention the Schenck theory of control by diet, which was tried by the Czar and Czarina before the heir to the throne of Russia was born, Professor Wilson said this theory is entirely erroneous. Professor Wilson occupies the chair of zoology at Columbia University, and is considered one of the foremost investigators in that science. His paper was technical and went into the subect deeply, but he gave the press an abstract, which he said he thought would bring on his head all the cranks in the country. The title of the paper is "Recent Researches on the Deter-mination and Heredity of Sex."
"Former inquiries," said he, "as to

the manner in which sex is inherited have been on the supposition that sex is determined by the effect of external conditions, such as nutrition. The drift of more recent evidence has been against this view, and goes to show that sex is automatically determined by the internal mechanism of germ cells. If this be correct, it appears impossible to modify or control the sex by arti-ficial means. Sex appears to be a phenomenon of heredity which conrms to the laws of heredity in gen cal. It is supposed by many biolo eral. gists to be a particular kind of men-dellan—Mendel's law,
"Research has proved that the me-chanical basis of sex is so adjusted

as to produce an equal number of males and females in the long run, this fact applying to the race as a whole and not to single families alone. There are, however, variations from this equal ratio. Some of these modifications have recently been completely expleined by minute study, but many are till quite unexplained."

Prominent among the visitors are Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Le-and Stanford University; Dr. Daniel r. MacDougal, of the Carnegie Insti-ute, Washington; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University; Dr. Henry Fair-child Osborn, of Columbia University er. Charles O. Whitman, of the Uni Dr. Charles G. Whitman, of the Chi-versity of Chicago; Dr. Edward B. Poulton, Hope professor of zoology at Oxford University, and Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlain, of the University of Chiago.

SEPTIC TANKS ARE SANITARY. Certain Rules, However, Must Be Fol-

lowed in Their Construction. HILLSBORO, Or., Jan. 4.— (To the Editor.)—In your issue of December 7 appeared an article from the City founcil of Grangeville, Idaho, contemning septic tanks. Being directly nterested in the construction of such ecceptacles for the purification of house sewage and bettering of the sanitary conditions of the country home and not having seen any one answe this, I venture to write a few lines stating in part what I know these tanks have done when properly in

In the first place the size of tank or the area must be in proportion to the sewage it is to receive. Second—It must be built of such material as to exclude all air and light, both of which are very detrimental to

bacteria life. Third-It must be protected against cold, which can be done by placing it well below the frost line, or, if the topography of the locality will not per-mit this it must be covered with earth

or masonry and boxed in.
Fourth—The sawage, when entering tank must be broken from any force it may attain on steep hillsides or lown vertical soil pipes.

Fifth-Without an automatic syphon the tank must have partitions, and so or circuitous route from six to nine ours before it will reach the outlet, as according to R. M. Starbuck, one of the best authorities on septic tanks, it takes from four to six hours for the nature into liquid, ones and leather taking a great deal

bove suggestions should be carefully followed in the construction of septic tanks which, however, should not take up too much space. I know its failures as well as its successes from practical experience. I know that in every case where a tank is not successful in the purifying of the sewage it is due to imoper construction of the tank, whi in many instances, is easily remedied by slight niterations being made. Permit me further to state for the benefit of those contemplating the installation of a septic tank that a grea many people think that bath and sink water must not enter a septic tank owing to soap, grease and the heat of such refuse being injurious to the bac-teria. This is entirely wrong. As a

natter of fact, it is very beneficial that such waste water should enter therein, thereby providing the necessary heat and, as the bacteria thrive n all vegetable and animal matter such as house refuse consists of, will be easily seen that the latter is a benefit rather than a detriment, thereby making the surroundings of homes perfectly same, etc. contamination of water, etc. F. H. MILLER. perfectly sanitary, eliminating

In the Press Gallery. Boston Transcript

The number of men in Washington who furnish a daily telegraph service to newspapers, and so are accredited to newspapers, and so are accredited to the gallery, now number 173. On Mr. Cleveland's inauguration in 1893, just 24 of these men were thus employed, showing that they are quits as permanent a body as those whose activities they chronicle. It is a cosmopolitan set, Lendon having in it three representatives, Louisville four, Hoston 10. Chicago nine, New York 23—including the Sun Press Association—besides five representatives of ion-besides five representatives of Brooklyn newspapers. Providence, Springfield, Portland and Hartford are the only New England cities outside of Boston which are represent-The Bock woman wanted \$5000 and ed by a regularly accredited corresponwas awarded a verdict for \$350. We

A Poor Prospect. Philadelphia Record.

"A dangerous neighborhood you're living in, Coloneh" said a newspaper man to Charles Edwards, of the Demo-cratic Congressional Campaign Commitee, a few nights ago in Washington. "Been four highway robberies there in the past month. Aren't you afraid that somebody will hold you up and go through you some night?" "Should say not," said the big Texan. "Why, Ah've got so few means on my puson at the present time that the robber who goes through me will get hisself in debt."

Bolling Hot Water for Burglars.

Philadelphia Dispatch.

Mrs. Bessle Garvin, of Mahanoy City,
Pa. discovering burglars filing bars
that protected the window of her husband's store, without waking her
spouse, got a pail of hot water and
dashed it from a window, putting the
four burglars to instant flight.

No matter wha
does, she can alw
for it unless it wa
an.

All that is need
an occupation is b
to be able to make
at it by industry.

Washington (D. C.) Correspondent. The Earl of Yarmouth is making a living in London in vaudeville as a

sold recently for \$30,000, and some him for life. Few incidents in fiction | would be of great value to China. He SEX IS DETERMINED BY CHANCE. | HUGHES AND THE POLITICIANS. New York's Governor Once More Bids Defiance to the "Organization."

> Albany Dispatch to the New York Evening Post. The politicians are having a hard time finding fault with Governor Hughes' approval of the new list of offices transferred from the exempt to the competitive class by the state civil service commission. The whole affair is a striking example of the Governor's method of treating matters "on the merits in each case."
>
> First of all, he robs his own office of natronage to the extent of five offices

atronage to the extent of five offices hitherto exempt from competitive ex-amination. Right down through the state and county departments goes the choice bits of patronage from the territory hitherto controlled by the "organization.

There has been more or less of a pan c among the Republican leaders, be-cause the rumor had gone forth that the commission had given the Gover-nor for approval a list which would practically destroy the whole patronage usiness in the capitol. The new state f many of their appointments, awaitng the decision, and fearing that in act they would have little to do exept select from civil-service eligible

The outcome actually was so much less than they feared that their sigh of relief is almost audible. As stated in a memorandum given out at the executive chamber, "only ten positions in the offices of the elected state of-ficers, apart from the office of the Dovernor, are affected. The Governor pproved the resolution as to those estitions, with the exception of the estition of assistant deputy in the ofice of the secretary of state, and the nief clerk of the stock transfer tax ureau in the controller's office. The bureau in the controller's office. The disapprovay with regard to the latter was upon the ground that this clerk was the custodian of the stock trans-fer tay stamps" fer tax stamps."

The officers removed from the exempt to the competitive class in New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond in rors, aings, queens and importance. The significant thing about it is that fur-ther inroads have been made into the esources of the spoilsman. The fact that a number of Tammany men now a office are assured of permanency is detail which does not materially af-

UNION PRINTERS ON GOMPERS How His Threntened Punishment for Contempt Is Looked Upon. Pilot Rock Review, Edited by an Old-

Time Union Printer.

An organization whose only hope of dress from the wrongs suffered are to found in remedial legislation and a rict enforcement of the laws will gain ow headway with leaders ompers stripe, who are willing to defy an order of the court in order to gal a little cheap advertising. A good many people whose sympathies are on the side of labor would like to see Sompers go to Jail. The lesson might prove a wholesome one, not only to Compers, but to others who look with disdain upon the orders of courts. Gom-pers and his lieutenants were enjoined from beycotting a certain manufactur-er of stoves, and seem to have wholly disregarded the order. They were percupon sentenced to fall for con-empt. Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the accused leaders, are now out on bonds, and in the event decision, it is expected the leaders will appeal to President Taft for help. It would be a grevious mistake for a President of the United States to inter-

That courts must have power to en-force their decrees and punish dis-obedience is thoroughly understood and at the last election, so it is hardly the principle was unqualifiedly indorsed probable that much sympathy will be together of careless words and wasted over the case of Messra. Gom-making of phrases, clauses and pers. Mitchell and Morrison. At the tences which are so welded with mean-same time whether the courts continue ing that not a word could be changed. to retain public approval of punish ment for contempt rests entirely with the judiciary itself. A just and upright Judge usually commands respect and rarely is compelled to resort to extreme measures to enforce obedience. while often the contempt which courts seek to punish is an outgrowth of a belief that the Judge Limself is corit will always be remembered; Clarke

BIG STEPS IN-100S'S ADVANCE. Important Events of the Past Year as

Hartford Times. Hartford Times.

Held up by the New York Times, several representative citizens of America have delivered their views as to the most important and significant event of the rear. The opinions are varied as they are suggestive.

Justice David J. Brewer sizes up the hartford the United States and

pact between the United States and Japan as the most significant develop-ment of 1968. Bishop Greer, of New York, takes the same view, John Sharp Williams rates the peace-ful separation of Norway and Sweden is the greatest event of the present

Health Commissioner Thomas Darlington, of New York, puts the interna-tional congress on tuberculosis at the head of the list.

Rev. William R. Huntington thinks that the repayment of the United States of the unused portion of the Chineso indemnity is the most memorable civil event of the year, and the meeting of the Federation of Churches in Philadelphia the most notable ecclesinsti-cal event of the year.

The progress which has been made

in the conquest of the air is, by Champ Clark, Darwin P. Kingsley, Hudson Maxim and Emil L. Boas, regarded as the most striking achievement of the twelvemonth.
Comptroller H. A. Metz of New York

thinks that the return of prosperity, material and mental, is entitled to a preferred position at top of column next to pure reading matter.

It's Lewis Nixon's opinion that the economical extraction of nitrogen from gas is the greatest development since

January I, last year.

These opinions, which are naturally colored to some extent by the individ-unlity of the authors, are sufficiently varied to indicate that the past year been marked by progress along lines that make for human welfare.

Reflections of a Bachelor. New York Press.

There's nothing ever coming public from anybody, and it gets it.

What surprises a girl most about a
man daring to kiss her is that he didn't do it before.

A lucky thing about getting married is that for the one time other people are stuck for the presents.

No matter what a woman's husband does, she can always find some excuse

for it unless it was about another wom-All that is needed for a man to think an occupation is beneath him is for him to be able to make a comfortable living

Ten-Year-Old's Pay, \$500 Weekly.

Indianapolis News.
Elsie Craven, aged ten, who has captured London by her dancing, will receive \$500 a week from an engagement in vaudeville.

SCHOOLMASTER OF REPORTERS Boss" Clarke, of the New York Sun, Who Changes "Stuff" Into Literature,

Magazine Article by Will Irwin. Seinh M. Clarke, night city editor of the New York Sun, known in the newspaper world over as "Boss" Clarke, is the man who gathers the paper into a blazing sheaf and sends it forth is the pivot of the Sun shop. Not many years ago a new reporter, one of the men who came to the with a reputation in his home town, sat in the office with his head in his hands. To him came an alumnus. think that man Clarke hates me, and I know I hate him," said the new reporter. "You do," said the alumnus, "and you will hate him worse and worse for a month. After that you'll love him the rest of your life." Clarke has been there almost ever since Dana took over the paper. lieves, and with some grounds, that he has had greater influence upon American letters than any other mat of his time.

Clarke has been called the greatest living schoolmaster of newspaper men. It has always been his province to educate the cub reporters. The raw recruit, fresh from college and in that painful period of uncertainty fellowng his plunge into the world, lives for six months in terror of the assign-ments, utterly foolish to him, by which Boss Clarke tries him out to find whether the boy has steel and grit in him, and whether he tells the truth. When the cub returns and reports from one of these wild-goose chases Clarke questions him and comments spon the situation in about two iron

ical sentences, better and more afford-ing than a whole college lecture on journalism. Eventually, following one of these wild-goose chases, the cub stumbles upon his first chance. When he has turned in his copy Boss Clarke gives it a touch here and a tight-ening there until it is a real story, with the individuality all left in and the youngness all cut out. His cher-ished half-column, as he reads it in bed next morning, is to the cub re-porter a whole treatiss on journalistic tyle.

It happens now and then that a youngster, still in the kindergarten, writes a story which sets all New York talking and brings the office about him with congratulations.

He never hears about it from Boss Clarke. One old reporter on the Sun remembers that Clarke praised his work just once—and that was an acci-dent. The reporter was ripping out a late story at top speed and Clarke was taking away the copy, sheet by sheet. As he picked up the last sheet he read it where he stood, and the one word, "Fine!" escaped him. Then, as though he had made a great slip,

be hurried back to his work.

"Jones," said Clarke to a cub reporter one evening, "there is no such word as 'tot' in our dictionary, and some automobiles are not large red touring cars." The cub retired, blushing. "A blame fine story he wrote," mut-

tered Clarke to his assistant.

By one sign, however, the Sun man comes to know if he has written a story which pleases the boss. The process is invariable. Having read it over and inserted those touches by which he improves everything which passes through his hands—and without impairing its flavor—C takes his other penell from over his ear, lays aside his pipe and puts on it a head which is literature. In the the higher courts not reversing the ironic, subtly humorous, condensed-cision, it is expected the leaders will expression Sun heads, the Sun reader may recognize Boss Clarke. them have grown into office traditions. There was the case of Horgan and President of the United States to Interfere in such a matter. The "square deal policy" can best be subserved by a strict enforcement of the laws.

Hillsbore Independent, Edited by an Old-Time Union Printer.

Old-Time Union Printer.

There was the case of rioran and the laws in the city funds and of turning over their property to their wives. "We're Broke, Says Horgan. Sure." Says Slattery, But Our Wives Are Doing Fine," ran the head. Again, "Whe're Broke, Says Horgan." "Whale Rams s Whaler—Rams It and Jams It and Dies a Free Whale." In these heads, I make no doubt, Clarke shoots the gulf between journalism and literature; between the stringing I have noticed that Sun men, telling of certain old stories, mention then always by the title which Boss Clarks put upon them. This generation reembers that beautiful tale of pathos "A Little Child in the Dark," gave it the only possible name.

> Long ago the other newspapers got tired of making him offers; they per-ceived at last the New York Sun was the life of Selah M. Clarke. An office boy reported once that a man who would not state his business wanted to see Mr. Clarke at the rail. That rail is one of the properties in Jesse Lynch Williams's "The Stolen Story," which is imagined in the Sun office. "Tell him to come here if he wants to see ore." and Clarke. But the man perhim to come here it he wants to see
> me," said Charke. But the man persisted, and at last Clarke rose and
> walked to the rail, "Mr. Clarke," said
> the visiter, "Mr. — says that if
> you'll ascertain the highest salary the Sun will pay to keep you, he'll double that salary." Clarke grunted and turned away. "He'll triple it." shouted the emissary. Another grunt from Clarke; and he walked back to his copy reading without further answer. A rips scholar—his diversion on dull nights is wrestling with the higher mathematics—with a brain of the most subtle quality and of great grasp, he has sat for 30 years and turned the mind of his imagination upon the af-fairs of New York. No man known less of the city from first hand sight. For example, he has never seen an election crowd; he has always been too busy working logarithms on re-Yet no man really knows more about its affairs.

Their Honors Our Immune Judges

Atlantic for January,
If a general on the battlefield commits a grave strategical blunder which
costs thousands of lives, the world is thrilled with horror; but a judge may so misapprehend a critical situation as to bring sorrow and suffering to un-numbered homes for generations, and we dumbly acquiesce, as if viewing a

Pertinent Inquiry,

Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Bryan recently went to the trouble of printing in his Commoner a "vindication of Governor Haskell."

Why drag Haskell out again, seeing that the public has shown an inclination to forget him?

Urban Winter.

When the radiator whistles
And the gas bills swiftly rise;
When the ribber plant droops sadly
And in many cases dies;
When the cold ancals 'round the windows
And the court is dark and drear;
When the tenants want more steam on—
Then is dear old Winter hace.

When the roofs show fewer washings
And the ice bill drops apace;
When there are few window shoppers
And the card fiends throng the place
When the banquet is in season
And the auto wheels wear chains;
When the borde of rourists dwindles—
Than the city Winter reigns.

When the hallboy shies at errands
And the children leave the streets:
When the fruit stands mays indeer;
And they sell more "sincks of wis
When the motormen are muffled
And the big truck horses slip;
When the waiting cabby dances—
Winter has us in its grip.