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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1909.

EXECUTIVE AND SENATE.

President Roosevelt in his refusal to comply with the request of the Senate for a statement of reasons for his approval of the absorption of the ee Coal & Iron Company the United States Steel Corporation, and for his emission to prosecute the latter corporation therefor, takes the high ground that it is not within the scope of authority possessed by the Senate to make inquiry as to the reasons of executive action or of nonaction. In order to present a complete and exact historic parallel, we reprint the following extract from his reply to the Senate, viz:

reply to the Senate, viz:

I have instructed the Attorney-General
net to respond to that portion of the resolation which calls for a statement of his
reasons for nonaction. I have done so because I do not conceive it to be within the
nutherity of the Senate to give directions
of this character to the head of an executive department or to demand from him
reasons for his action. Heads of the exentive departments are subject to the Constitution and the laws passed by Congress in
pursuance of the Constitution and to the
directions of the President of the United
States, but no other direction whatever. tates, but no other direction whatever

Doubtless there are critics who will say that such answer to the Senate is a mighty high proceeding; but per-haps such may be mollified, more or less, when the fact is recalled to their attention that President Roosevelt is following exactly the course advised and pursued by President Jefferson, in similar cases. The Senate had called on President Washington for information about an incident in the affairs of the Executive Department of the Government. The tone and purpose of the inquiry were not relished by the President, and he referred the inquiry to Jefferson, then Secretary of State for an opinion and answer. Jefferson wrote the following, which has formed the rule of all similar action since,

The President desired my opinion .

I think the Senais . . . is not supposed by the Constitution to be acquainted with the concerns of the Executive Department It was not intended that these should be nmunicated to them. Again, several years later, Jefferson

My construction of the Constitution is that each department is entirely in-dependent of the others and has an equal right to decide for itself in the cases sub-mitted to its action.

Hence, therefore, those who may be disposed to become ahricky over this curt answer to the Senate from President Roosevelt may find it not so had when fortified by the precedents set by President Jefferson.

SENATOR BAILEY'S OBJECTION.

Senator Balley, of Texas, has no objection to the reading of Lincoln's first inaugural message, ate, on Lincoln's centennial birthday, but he does object to the reading of the emancipation proclamation. Is it that Senator Bailey thinks

emancipation was an erroneous policy? Does he speak for any who still deem it an unjustifiable act? The language of the proclamation was not hitter. It was couched in terms that reflected, as all of Lincoln's utterances reflected, the kindliness of his nature. There was not a word of denunciation of the slaveholders in it. But he did speak of the people of the several states, then in arms against the United States, as persons bellion against the United States;" and he declared that the emancipation of slaves in such states was "a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion." It may be that It may be that remembrance of these expressions ex-cites the hostility of Senator Balley.

But is the history of the country to be obliterated by partisan or childish objections There was a rebellion there was a great war; the slaves were emancipated and the rebellion was These are the greatest events in the history of the country. Senator Bailey can hardly suppose the record of them is to be blotted out, or that the country ever will conclude that it was not right to suppress the rebellion and emancipate the slaves It is the judgment of history that the word rebellion when used to describe the movement of a great people, is not an opproprious term, but there is no other word that suffices; and emancipation is a word that should be no more objectionable than liberty or freedom.

NEGLECTING TERMINAL IMPROVE-

MENTS. The Brooklyn Eagle bewalls the decadence of New York as a grain shipplng port. It cites that fact that in 1880 the total receipts of grain at New York by canal and rail were 140,542,-291 bushels, of which the canal carried 67,194,749 bushels. Exports of grain from New York in the same year were 114,647,425 bushels, Receipts of grain in New York by canal and rail in 1997 were 112,897,811 bushels. of which the canal carried but 9,585, 660 bushels. Exports from New York in 1907 were 51,928,387. It will be noted by these figures that more than one-half of the grain shipped to New York was consumed or distributed locally from that point. This heavy decrease in the export business has been scored at a time when there was a remarkable increase in the amoun of grain produced in the territory formerly tributary almost exclusively to

The showing is far from flattering for either the railroads or the canal, but for the latter it is exceptionally Commenting on the loss of traffic by both classes of carriers, the

assurance from the United States Govern-ment that the Hudson Elver channel, in its upper reaches, will be so deepened as make the state expenditures of value or of

When it is too late the City of New York

In that concluding sentence will be found the keynote of the trouble, and it contains much that is of interest to communities that neglect proper terminal facilities," which inslude the expeditious and economical movement of ships carrying the grain to the world's markets. The Eagle quite naturally is unable to see and dvantage in spending millions for deepening the barge canal, if the Government will not improve the Hudon River channel so that the barges can be handled after they pass through the canal. It is of course a matter of doubt whether, with all of the improvements made on the canal, it will er again be much of a factor in rate-making. The railroads have dierted to Southern ports so much of the traffic that formerly found an outet at New York that It cannot easily The experience of New be regained. York should serve as a warning to other ports which neglect improvements at terminal points where they are needed and engage in visionar; improvement schemes which at the the terminals and the outlet to en are in perfect condition for handling traffic economically.

The canal boat and the flat boat, like the bateaux of the trader, were all right in their day; but the twentieth-century method for moving freight is by train. That is the reason that grain which was formerly shipped by way of New York now goes out by way of Galveston, Newport News and New Orleans.

REVISION OF AN OLD STORY.

"The Conquest of the Great Northby Miss Agnes C. Laut, a Canadidn woman of Northwestern up-bringing, has just been published. The book (in two volumes) would be more accurately named a History of the Hudson's Bay Company. But there is a good deal in the book about the long controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the Oregon question; and in this narrative the old story is told over again more definitely than in any of the common versions presented in our long-familiar Lord Aberdeen was at the counts. time the British Premier. He had sent his brother, Captain Gordon, to the Columbia River and to Puget Sound to take a look over the disputed territory. The old story follows, thus revamped:

In vain the fur traders of Oregon and Vancouver Island apread the obsteest game on Captain Gordon's table. He could not have his English bath He could not have his English bed. He had had bad luck deerstalking and worse luck fishing. Asked if he did not think the mountains magnifiif he did not think the mountains magnifi-cent, his response was that he would not give the blenkest hill in Scotland for all those mountains in a heap. Meanwhite the Hudson's Bay Company was wasting candle light in London preparing the case for the retention of Oregon. Matters hung fire should it be joint occupancy, "fifty-four-forty or fight," or compromise? Aberdeen's brother, on leave home, was called in-"Gregon?" Oregon." Yes, Cordon remem-bered Oregon. Boen fishing there last year, and "the fish wouldn't rise to the fir worth a de-! Let the country got" This in & d-! Let the country go!" This in a country where fish might be scooped out in abruls without fly or line!

That there is much truth in this story has never been doubted-though we never have seen it presented qu with this detail before. It is a legend-ary story, like the stories of Homer, or the Whitman amplification-truer than history itself, because they take the place of history, become endowed with what is called "human interest," and are more readily believed than plain and simple and unimaginative truth. The general mind doesn't want History is too dull. It prefers fables.

Yet the old story, told above, doubtever, never decided between the Uni ted States and Great Britain, the title to Oregon. We claimed to fifty-four The British claimed to the lumbia River. Each party had a strong argument. The controversy as is usual in such cases, ended on a basis of compromise.

But we should like to know about this Aberdeen-Gordon story and where the original documents, if a 7, are Miss Laur does not inform us. But her revival of the story interests us,

BUSY MB. HARRIMAN.

By combining the weather reports and the news of the Harriman projects, as reported in yesterday's Oregonian, it is easy to understand why construction work is not yet under way on the railroad to Central Oregon. snow storm was quite general throughout Oregon and this would of course interfere with construction, But Mr. Harriman must be given employment even when it snows in Oregon; so we note in a dispatch from El Paso, Tex., that he has decided to build a railway line from the main line of the Southern Pacific south into Mexico to connection with the Guaymas and Guadalajara line. This line cannot be used for moving wheat from the Agency Plains country to Portland, but discloses a willingness on the part of Mr. Harriman to build a railroad somewhere.

Another news item in yesterday's Oregonian, under an Aberdeen date-line, said that "the contract for building the Grays Harbor branch of the Union Pacific road has been let to Caughren, Winter, Smith & Co., Spokane and Seattle" and that "the Union Pacific will be extended in the Straits of Fuca country, and that surveyors have been in the Olympic mountain territory." But even the snow storm in Central Oregon, the construction of a railroad into Mexico and the letting of a contract for the Grays Harbor branch would have been insufficient to stop all progress on the Central Oregon line, had it not been that Mr. Harriman was unusually busy placing props under a "wobbly" stock market, which misbehaved shockingly because the prediction that Mr. Harriman would assume active managemen of the New York Central was not ful-

filled. For all that, it is asserted that Mr. Harriman will have much to say about the management and policy of New York Central, and that will obviate the necessity of his building any more competing lines in that territory and leave him free to gridiron the intervening territory between New York, and the Straits of Fuca and Mexico, and thus gradually work into Central Oregon country. The method of course is somewhat roundabout and it may be a long time be fore Central Oregon is reached; but we should not forget that it was not

grades before the first railroad was milt in England. Central Oregon also injoys the reputation of having more rallway surveys and fewer rallroads than any other part of the country, which in itself is quite a distinction.

UNUSUAL WEATHER.

Almost any bird can sing when the sun shines. Give us the fowl that is impelled to warble when the blizzard rages and the tempest With some little pardonable pride The Oregonian anaounces to an anticipatory public that it has found such a fowl and has listened enchanted to his winsome lay. When frenzied Boreas spread his wings and began to shake down the white pin feathers upon us, our enterprising poet tuned his sylvan pipe and burst into melody And such melody, lilting, lyrical, lullng, you shall search a long, long time ere you find the like of it again. all about a traveler who hied him away from the East to find a place where the weather was not "unusual." Our songbird is a bit inclined to be

Day and night he sped along, sometimes the sky was bright. But when he reached Wyoming it snowed both day and night. The girls in bloomers who form the principal attraction of that uproarious egion informed him that the was unusual," just as he had found clear across the continent. the traveler began to use his If Wyoming, the reputed land of per-petual sunshine, always had unusua weather, why not expect a similar reversal of natural law in Oklahoma? I hear it said that country is always in

storm.
Tyciones, winds and rains together,
but perhaps I'll strike unusual
He did strike it, for weather

When he reached that awful place There was warm sunshine galore. Thus in strains of undying sweet ess doth our swan maintain his paradox that every place on earth always enjoys unusual weather, a phenome which others of less potent poetical gifts have also observed. linch the proposition he journeyed from Oklahoma to Portland, taking Pullman for the trip and by specia favor of the Muses, sleeping all the way. Portland, he had heard, was seaceful place, a mild and glorious clim but when the conductor waked him

Thought from the weather you had switched about And was sending me East again. I expected to wake and find myself in a kind of Paradise.

"Oh, the weather is musual here," he said, "It is unually warm and nice."

The traveler naturally remonstrated with the conductor, who had introduced him to blizzards where roses were rightfully expected-

The blissard is raging everywhere, it surely That I am really wide awake; someone plach me, do. Then the brutal, conductor, after

the manner of his kind, began to deride the lorn traveler: Jaussal weather, stranger, come warm your

nose, I say; And wait till the sun shines, Teddle, stay over another day. Here his inspiration failed and the poet laid away his harp without tell-ing the anxious reader what happened further, but perhaps it is not diffi-cult to imagine. Really that con-

ductor brought his fate upon himself. PROHIBITION AND LOCAL OPTION. The Prohibition party has issued a asi official document from its National headquarters which almost amounts to a declaration of war upon the local optionists. It blames the atter for the diminished Prohibition vote in the last election, declares that local option is a farce, and claims that wherever it has been adopted by the electors the Prohibitionists did oreliminary work which made it pos-The Prohibition party never have been remarkable either for common sense or for rigorous veracity. Both those highly admirable qualities are more or less sacrificed in the above ciably diminished the Federal reve

statements. No well informed person who calls local option a farce can possibly feel that reverence for facts which is so extremely becoming to a worker in a good cause. The single incident that local option has apprefrom whisky effectually disposes of all wild charges, If local option were struly a failure, neither the liquor interests now the Prohibitionists ould oppose it so bitterly as they do The Bouor men's sole imaginable reason for disliking local option is that it diminishes their trade. If it had no effect upon their sales they would disregard it just as they disregard the Good Templars' Lodge. Who ever heard of the whisky trust assailing that meek and maidenly institution? The Prohibitionists oppose local option because it does in stern reality without fuss or feathers, what they

do in vain theory and false pretense Local option asks no political office for anybody. It runs counter to no man's principles and infringes upon nobody's personal liberty. It presents the liquor business to the people as an economic problem demanding solution and quietly asks "What are you going to do about it?" It accepts help from Republicans and Democrats with equal thankfulness, and so conducts its campaigns that the voter can advance its cause without hindering other measures which may interest him simultaneously. This, it seems to The Oregonian, is genuine practical wisdom; and the course of events certainly confirms our view of it. did the Prohibitionists ever gain for actual temperance in the palmy days of their party when they used to make those preposterous campaigns of vituperation, reproach and hysterical oratory? In a long series of years they won victories in two or three states, but how long did the victories Iowa presently repudiated Prohibition altogether. Maine kept it up persistenly as a sham, though she never had the courage to make it real, Kansas held to it in about the same way until the local optionists became

strong enough to make the law enforceable. The record of party prohibition is a tale of useless strife, barefaced hy-pocrisy and admitted failure. On the other hand, local option took up the task which prohibition could not perform, and in a few years has relieved more than half the population of the country from the mischiefs of the un-regulated saloon. In the South it has swept over entire states, first extirpating the evil trade in scattering countles, then uniting its territory and conquering what remained. In Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and almost every other state of the Mississippi Valley local option subjugates new territory at every election, scarcely ever losing anything and steadily gaining. If it were a farce, some of the millions of voters who have put their confidence The showing of the Eris Canal is even over deplorable. Since in 1807, it carried was should not forget that it was not for continuous made only about one-sixtleffs of what it dol in the preliminary survey of the country, and it was nearly \$00 years after the state is spending many infliguation will make the preliminary survey of the country, and it was nearly \$00 years after the slightest doubt that the progress for its state is spending many infliguation. William the Conqueror built the

years put the fiquer business of this ANOTHER VIEW OF AN EMERGENCY country on an entirely new and a much better basis. Why should the prohibitionists complain? They complain for the very natural reason that men of better judgment than themselves are accomplishing what they could not accomplish. It irks them also to be put out of the game, ose their martyr-like prominence, to be forced by events to retire from the platform and pulpit and sink into insignificance. They see their occupation slipping away and naturally they ose their tempers.

It is true that the prohibition vote has fallen off in those states where ocal option is strongest, but what of Men who wished to see the evils of the lawless saloon abolished voted for prohibition as long as that was the remedy before the public. As soon as something better WAS DIO posed in local option they accepted it as a matter of course. off in the prohibition vote does not mean that interest in genuine temperance reform has diminished. Quite the contrary. It means that po conscience and common sense have at last found an effective curs for the mischlefs they have long blindly combatted and they propose to apply it thoroughly and universally. ument we have mentioned says that the politicians make concessions to the local option people in order to pull down the prohibition vote. This is nonsense. When a politician makes concessions to local option it is because he sees power going that way and wishes to follow it. bitionists never really frightened the politicians except in a state or two but local option has them kneeling all over the country. The march of local option is part of the gerat ethical uplift of the Nation. Whosoever falls upon it shall be broken and on whomsoever it fails it shall grind him to powder.

Strikingly suggestive of the line of talk which the bunco man puts out his intended victim were the 'child-like and bland" remarks that the steel trust representatives made to the President when they were seeking his permission to absorb the Ten-nessee Coal & Iron Co. "Judge Gary and Mr. Frick informed me," says the President, "that as a mere business transaction, they did not care to purchase the stock; that under ordinary circumstances they would consider purchasing the stock, as but little benefit will come to the Stee Corporation from the purchase," It was probably to prevent the "little benefit" from becoming a loss that from becoming a loss that Mr. Harriman's large rail order that had not been filled by the Tennesse Coal & Iron Co. was turned back to the Illinois Steel Works, one of the older branches of the trust. such able diplomats as Mr. Frick and Judge Gary at the head of its affairs the steel trust is in no immediate danger from any source.

"Patrick Has Not Given Up Hope is the headline over a news item anuncing that the murderer of Million aire Rice expected to be soon released through habeas corpus proceedings As the murder for which Mr. Patrick was convicted and frequently sentenced to death was committed in 1900. there is certainly no reason why such criminal as Mr. Patrick should give up hope. It is of course somewhat remarkable that Mr. Patrick should he kept in confinement for nine years while he was making an effort to escape the punishment for his crime but, as for giving up hope, he will hardly succumb to anything like that for at least another ten or twelve

W. J. Van Schuyver is dead. He was among the older merchants of Portland. In 1860 he came to this ploneer city and in 1864 went into the wholesale liquor business, which he had continued ever since. He came from Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was born in 1834. To the older residents of Portland no man was more familiar. He was a man of very quiet demeanor, yet earnest and persistent in his purposes, a good citizen and a firm friend.

The Legislature will meet on Monday. It isn't important. The less it may attempt the better. There really is no need of a session. It is merely a custom. The session can do no good; yet may, and probably will, do

The King of Portugal continues to receive his daily warning of a plot to seize his throne. No doubt there are misguided individuals would like to be King of Portugal, but we cannot now recall their names.

Of course Portland can get along without lights, for it did in former times. The great principle of "downing" monopoly by refusing to pay to it bills legally incurred and owed must be upheld at all hazards. It seems that the street lights are

to be cut off on Sunday night. Peos ple then, after nightfall can keep off the streets, and the head of the famtly can patrol the house all night with a double-barreled shotgun. Two women have been acquitted in Pennsylvania for killing the husband

this event does not establish a flable procedent. He was a Pennsylvania politician. The Senate is politely informed by the President that what he did about the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company

of one of them, a politician. But still

is none of the Senate's business; but still the Senate doesn't appear to be satisfied. Only four more days till the Legislature meets, but there doesn't appear to be the excitement over that mo-

Chicago, too, is dolefully struggling along in the threes of a blizzard. wouldn't mention it, except that it seems to be necessary to show that there are others.

mentous event that the occasion really

If the weather bureau will stick to that "continued cold" prophecy for B few days, much will be done to restore confidence-in the weather bureau.

Our weather prophecy is that along about this time of year it is reasonable to expect cold weather with occasional flurries of snow, or oftener.

A Bellingham millionaire fell in love with a telephone girl "because of her sweet voice," and married her. So that's what's become of her?

This is St. Jackson's day-anniversary of the battle of New Orleans (January 8, 1815).

No Law or Precedent to Cover a Suppo sitious Pre-Inauguration "Vacancy."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—(To the Editor.)—In a late issue of The Oregonian you published the following querie from a correspondent;

"Assuming that the electoral college, during the life of Mr. Taft, should elect him, but thereafter and prior to Mr. Taft's insuguration Mr. Taft should die, what would be the result, politi-cally? That is to say, what would the procedure be as to the election of a President of the United States?"

To which you answered: "The natural procedure would be to do nothing. Mr. Sherman would be in-augurated as Vice-President and there-after assume the office of President. However, if Mr. Taft should die the day after election by the electoral col-lege in January, there would be time for Congress, which canvasses the vote in February, to meet the emergency in some manner acceptable to the Repub-lican party and the entire country."

in my judgment your answer was not wholly correct. Clause 5 of Article 2 of the Constitution reads as follows: In case of the removal of the Pre ident from office, or of his death, res ignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vic President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of death, resignation or manney, both of the President and Vice-President, de-claring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be re-moved, or a President shall be elected." The 12th amendment to the Consti-tution, after providing for the canvass of the votes for President and Vice-President, provides if it shall appear that no person has received a majority of the votes of "the whole number of electors appointed" the House of Rep-resentatives shall proceed to elect a President "from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President." It further provides that "if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve on them. before the 4th day of March next fol-lowing, then the Vice-President shall act as President as in the case of death or other constitutional disability the President."

Thus it will be seen that only in the

happening of one of two events can the Vice-President act as President, namely, (1) should the House fall to or (2) in case of the "remova of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office." Suppose, however, that the electors should choose a President and the House should duly canvass vote and duly declare the result or that the majority of the electors should fall to vote for any one person and the House should choose the President and that the person so chosen either by the electors or by the House should, after the canvass of the votes by the House or after election by it and before March 4, die, who would then act as Presi-dent? The Vice-President could not dent? The Vice-President could not because the vacancy in the office would not have occurred either by the rem al, death, resignation of the President or the failure of the House to elect, nor would it be a case of the inability of the President to discharge the du-ties of the death of the President be-case of the death of the President can cause one elected to be President can cause one elected to be President can not enter upon the office until March 4 thereafter and he does not then become President until he has taken the oath of office. Nor can Congress make provision for some other person or official to act as President except in case of the "removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President?" It is clear, therefore, that should the President-elect. fore, that should the President-elect.
after the House has canvassed the vote
or chosen him, and before he has taken or chosen him, and before he has taken the oath of office, die, the Vice-Pres-ident could not act as President and the Congress would have no constitu-tional authority to fill the office. This defect is realized and a resolu-tion proposing an amendment to cure it, is now pending before the Judiciary Committees of the Senate. It was pre-sented by Senator Bacon, of Georgia. C. W. FULTON.

Enormous Waste of Peace.

New York Times. while the loss of life it is inexact by thousands of lives, precision in monetary loss is unimportant as well as inexact. One on the spot has hasarded the guess that the loss is a milliard lire, say \$200,000,000. Although less than the San Francisco loss in total, it falls upo a people so much poorer that the calamity is relatively greater. Some of the dead would hardly have cared to live to face the trial, and the wounds will hear years before the financial loss is recov-Pity is heightened by the consid eration that the suffering was unescap-able and, humanly speaking, undeserved On the same day that these considera tions are presented regarding Italy the customarily inflict upon ourselves a sim-liar burden. It was a normal year, and yet our fire loss was \$190,000.00, about what Calabria and Sicily have suffered. Nineteen cities have had losses of \$100. one or more. New York has had a dozen such losses. It seems to be thought all in the day's work, as though it were a providential dispensation. It is nothing of the sort. It is wicked waste, and the greatest single tax levied upon prosperity. Each five years, the loss approximates the National debt. Each ten years \$1,600. 000 000 is disbursed in premiums. And there is the expense of the fire departments be-sides. We burn between a quarter or a third in value as much as we erect an nually. We number our buildings by mil-lions, and our really fireproof structures by scores. Yet many who are grieved over the damage in Italy are thinking nothing of our continuing loss.

Warnings in Eight Languages.

New York Times.

The death of a young Hungarian girl who was overcome by gas on the first night she stayed at a new place at Caidwell, N. J., recently, has caused the Mountainside Hospital managers of Montelair to issue warnings in eight languages relating to the proper meth-od of turning off the gas.

These warnings are printed on a card. and will be placed in the rooms of servant girls throughout Montelair. Verona, Glen Ridge, Caldwell, Bloomfield, and other towns that send pa-tients to the Mountainside Hospital The warning, as printed in English,

"The burning gas must not be blown out, only turned off, so that the key stands crosswise with the pipe; otherwise the escaping gas will cause death."

The warnings in the other languages are headed: German, "Warning;" are headed: German, "Warning," Swedish, "Varning," Hungarian, "Fig-yelem;" Polish, "Zwazenie," Norweg-ian, "Advarsel," Bohemian, "Ctete," Slavonian, "Citajte."

Brief Lesson in English.

From Tit-Bits. Graduate—Which is the proper ex-ression to use—"Girls are" or "Girls Chorus of Schoolmates-"Girls are,

of course. Fair Graduate-Of course; pshaw! Girls, are my hat on straight?

Ment and Potatoes, Also. PORTLAND, Jan. 7 .- (To the Editor. about feeding birds while the snov lasts. In this freezing weather, they enjoy meat and potatoes as well as bread-crumbs. Put out all your scraps

BETSY.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF Y. M. C. A. High-Tide Water Mark of Prosperity

in Year Just Passed The annual review of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, difted January, 1909, has been received, and is headed "Association Men." It consists of about 200 closely printed pages, giving a general picture of results of work done by Young Men's Christian Association effort for the past year and showing plans for the future, and the central thought is

otimism and encouragement.

The little book is handsomely Hustrated, showing pictures of Y. M. C. buildings at Philadelphia, Pa.; South Bend, Ind.; Duluth, Minn.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Spekane, Wash.; Houston, Texas; Baltimore, Md.; Madison, N. J.; Edmonton, Alberta; Charlotte, N. C., etc. The new Y. M. C. A. building in this city is not pictured, as it has not progressed enough in construction to be shown, but on page 182, under the heading of "City Association Buildings Com-pleted in 1908," appears the statement pleted in 1908," appears the statement: "Portland, Or., \$350,000."

Among the interesting articles are extracts of speeches by President-elect Tatt and Governor Hughes, of New York, on Association work.

This extract is taken from the arti-cle on "The Business of Developing Men and Boys to Higher Efficiency":
"The Young Men's Christian Association is engaged in the business of training for physical endurance and effi-ciency, educating for business advancement, making Individual members society clean, conscientious and Chris-tian, arresting moral decay and stay-ing the weste of dissipation.

"To this purpose it is directing the volunteer forces of its 1939 branches. with 456,000 members, more than 60,000 of whom are committed to regular and systematic undertakings for the better-ment of men, in addition to the incidental and occasional services of thou sands more; 2544 secretaries and direc tors selected and professionally trained as specialists are its employed force.
"It has increased its 'Manhood Fac tories,' to use the term of President osevelt in referring to the Studebak-Memorial Association Building, by 84 in one year, at a cost of \$10,000,000. Its property, new totalling \$60,000,000 with 80 buildings to cost \$9,000,000 more, under construction or projected.
"The Associations also secured and

was paid by their members.
"There are 48,000 employed men and boys increasing their efficiency for business by night study in 160 branches of supplementary education and train-For this they pay \$323,000 in

year, fully half of which

used in their undertakings \$6,99

"More than 190,000 men and boys are increasing their physical efficienc the 613 gymnasiums taught by trained physical directors, assisted by habits of wholesome living, exercising and working are taught fully 200,000 more in communities and factories. To sustain and develop moral efficiency, reinforce character, save from the waste and wreck of dissipation, vigorous use is made of personal influ-ence and thousands of Bible classes and religious services. In the Bible

classes 105,000 men and boys were trained and more than 100,000 each week attend religious meetings. "On the Panama Canal Zone four buildings provided by the Government for the safeguarding of its employed are put into the Association's hands to

The War Department opens the way at posts, forts and Navy-yards, and in-vites and facilitates the Association's

work among soldiers and sailors.
"In more than one university a thousand men are cultivating Christian character in association Bible classes. There are 763 student associations with 59,000 members. "In Summer institutes of 10 to 30 days each, over 3000 men are trained in Christian leadership, 2200 of whom are

college students.
"School and employed boys in their teens by thousands are 'guarded in un-guarded years,' and engaged for influ-ence among their companions, and 10. 600 were with Christian leaders in Sum

mer camps. "Cotton, mining, lumber, steel and other great manufacturing industries have engaged and equipped associations to serve their men. county department to work with it in

its country uplift movement.
"In the Association dormitories 19,fully 40,000 more were directed to good boarding places.

"Employment was found for men and with yearly salaries aggregating "The 4989 country and town corre-

spondents introduced thousands of young men when leaving home for city or college, the world over. "The daily attendance at the reading-rooms exceeds 155,000. The international and state commit

tees engaged in the promotion of this business used \$650,000 in their work Railroad companies gave \$385,000 last year for maintenance and often as much or more for equipment of the 242 associations on their lines."

A Generous Man. Washington Post. Two Irishmen were discussing the

Sald Pat: "Sure, Casey was a good

fellow." "He was that," replied Mike.
"A good fellow, Casey." "And a chearful man was Casey," said Pat. "A cheerful man was Casey, the cheerful-lest I ever knew," echoed Mike. "Cusey was a generous man, too," said Pat.
"Generous, you say? Well, I don't
know so much about that. Did Casey
ever buy you anything?" "Well, nearly," replied Mike, scratching his head. One day he came into Flaherty's barroom, where me and my friends were drinking, and he said to us: 'men, what are we going to have-or snow'?"

New York Globe.
I'd rather be Governor of New York than President of France. I wear whiskers myself.—President Hughes.

Saylags of Great Mes.

F A FEW SQUIBS.

In the matter of bills receivable, the memory of the Standard Oil is however absolutely faultiess.—Newsrk Evening News.

Irascible Magistrate-Officer, ou bring this prisoner up before mis an't you see he's as deaf as a door nail collectan-Ol was told ye'd give him earing, sor.—Judge. Him—And you won't go with me? Her-No, I don't like your style, Him—Pooh; You're as full of airs as a street plane, Her-Maybe, but I don't go with a crank —Cleveland Leader.

"Do you regard Bliggins as a man of great depth?" "No," answered Miss Cayenne. "His conversation is hard to follow. But his is one of the natures that avoid seeming shallow by heing opaque."—Washington Star.

ington Star

"Ol hear they do be sindin' messages now
widout welres or poles. Faith it's wondierful toimes we're living in. Dennia."
"It is, Molke Shure, th' way things is
goin' we'll be able to thravel widout lavin'
home wan au thim days."—Judge.

Bink—Stung again yesterday, Wink—You
are always getting stans. What now? Bink
—Answered an ad that said for a dollar
they would toll me how to save plumber's
bills. Wink—And the answer? Wink—Just
two words—"File them."—Chicaso Daily
News.

News.

First, out of man's need, sprang Enter prize, alert, tireless, and precently so for getful of its origin as to push on where in need was. But at length Enterprise wa made conscious of its frousers, and how by such fleros sertisity, it was bagging these And that was the beginning of Gentility.—Puck.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

De Lancey Nicoll, the lawyer, dis cussing a celebrated case, gave his idea of a suspicious question—one of those suspicious questions which carry their own conviction with them. "It is just such a question as a glided youth asked the head walter in a Broadway restau-rant the other morning. Was Blank here last night? he began. 'Yes, akt,' the walter answered. 'And,' and the youth, nervously, 'was I with him?' — Argonaut.

"Sure," said Patrick, rubbing his head with delight at the prospect of a Christmas box, "I always mane to do "I believe you," replied his employ-

er, "and therefore I shall make you a present of all you have stolen from me during the year."
"Thank ye, yer honor," replied Pat. "and may all your friends and acquaint-

ances trate you as liberally."-Tit-Bits. Cissie-Mamma, mayn't I take the

part of the milkmaid at the fancy dress Mamma-you are too little.

Cissie—Well, I can be a condensed milkmaid.—Comic Cuts. 'Ma'am, here's a man at the door

with a parcel for you."
"What is it, Bridget?" "It's fish, ma'am, and it's marked C.

Then make the man take it straight

back to the dealer. I ordered trout."-Baltimore American. George Wilson Sellers, the Western cricketer, described in Chicago his at-

tempt me to teach cricket to the men on his Indiana estate.
"Cricket is, of course, a more leisure-iy game than baseball," said Mr. Sellers. We played it on my place in the proper elsurely manner, and all my men

"We played manner, and an leisurely manner, and an leisurely manner, and an arch was "One of my men-his name is John -seemed particularly pleased. John did full justice, before the match, to the lunch served in the marques on the lawn. He enjoyed, too, the meat teathat pleasantly interrupted the afterneon's play. At each inning he was on hand when the drinks and cigars and

sandwiches were passed about.
"During the open-air dinner that wound up the first day's play I turned to John and sald: "'Well, old man, what do you think of cricket?"

'Mr. Sellers,' said he, 'it would be a grand game if it wasn't for all this here fieldin' and runnin' about between meals." -- Detroit Free Press.

It was just as the curtain was being rung up that kind-hearted Mrs. Grey suddenly remembered the inquiry that she had intended to make about a sick neighbor. She leaned back and ac-costed Mrs. Bascom, who had just moved in next door to the sick friend. "Can you tell me," she queried, hasti-

"how old Mrs. Davis is?" A puzzled and reflective look stole over the face of Mrs. Bascom as she turned for a Whispered consultation with a third lady, directly behind her. Presently she bobbed back toward Mrs. Grey, her forehead puckered. "I really am not quite certain," she reported, approprietally, "but I believ she is at least 75,"—Harper's Weekly.

"It's real mean!" the young woman What's the matter?" her mother in-

quired. Before I married Herbert I made him promise to pass every evening at home with me, and now he says sorry, but he can't take me to heater without breaking his word." Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Meek-Did you turn my ace? Mrs. M.-Yes. What of it? Mr. M.—N-nothing, my dear. I'm glad it was you. If one of our opponents had done it, we'd have lost the trick.— Cleveland Leader.

Miss Hobson was most popular with the two young and unmarried members of Centerville's school board. They did not propose to have any change of teachers in District No. 3.

quite enough attention to discipline suggested one of the elderly, married school committeemen one day. "Discipline! Why, of course she pays

a great deal of attention to it," assert ed Ed Porter, hastily. ed Ed Portor, hastily.
"We never had anyhody else begin to
pay as much," said Henry Lane. "Why.
one afternoon I was in there at No. 3
and Miss Hobson spent the whole time

-overy minute of it-preserving order in that schoolroom, -Youth's Com-"HI, there; no bathing allowed." "I'm not bathing-I'm trying to com-mit suicide."

"That's quite another thing; I beg your pardon."-Fliegende-Blatter

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

PHILANDER C. KNOX,

A RIDDLE Many-sided character of the

Pennsylvanian chosen to be the head of Taft's Cabinet. He presents more contradictions than any other man in America.

He had no trade, no profession, no spot of land, no patron, no influence, nothing in the world, not

WHEN LINCOLN CAME OF AGE

even a respectable suit of clothes. NEVER-ENDING PUNISH-MENT FOR INDIANS

After 30 years, the Uncompah-

gres are still paying the penalty for the Meeker massacre.

CELEBRITIES WHO HAVE

SLEPT IN PRISON CELLS Like Bunyan and De Foe, living famous men planned their best work behind prison bars.

HAVING FUN IS PAIN-

FUL TO THE RICH Says the Hotel Clerk, and then lampoons New Yorkers for their form of high-class entertainment.

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