Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as econd-Class Matter. Subscription Eates-Invariably in Advance.

How to Remit Send postoffice money erder, express order or personal chack on your local bank. Strangs, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice ad-fress in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 23 pages, 2 cents; 10 to 64 pages, 3 cents; 1 to 50 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage qubb rates

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Back-with Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1909.

A CHECK ON EXTRAVAGANCE.

Assessment of the great City of Chicago for purposes of taxation-all property-for the year 1908, was \$476,770,399. The tax levy for all purposes was \$32,964,080. It includes the levy for state, county, city, schools, sanitary, park and all other municipal Durposes.

The assessment is estimated at one fifth of the value of the property, but may be below that. The tax rate on this valuation is high-between six and seven per cent. But it is much lower than that of Portland, with full valuation and two per cent tax levy. Chi-cago keeps the valuation down for the single purpose of preventing profligacy in administration. It is the same throughout Illinois. The total assessment of the property of that great state in the year 1908 was \$1,261,643,-437. This included real estate, personal property and railroad valuations.

Oregon's assessment is \$598,133,963. It is almost one-half that of Illinois. Forty per cent of Oregon's valuation is in Multnomah County. Partly under impulse of the boom idea the values have been pushed up; and owners of property have winked at it because it has made them feel rich. The result was sure to appear in excessive taxa-In other counties it has been partly imitated. Prodigality of expenditure, and even proffigacy, could have been foretold, were foretold, as sure results. We would better pay a higher levy on a low valuation; for that is the best of all ways of keeping public ex-

Chicago's tax levy, for all purposes is \$11.35 per capita. Portland's, even on a basis of 220,000 inhabitants, will exceed \$20 per capita.

We believe the Legislature of Oregon realizes the gravity of the present situation in our state, and that its sincure purpose is to serve the people. Greatest possible economy of expenditure, then, is the necessary thing, with rejection of new commissions, more officials and more salaries, and new schemes of public exploitation at the expense of the taxpayers of the state.

LAST YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE,

Details of the foreign trade of the United States for the year 1908 throw some interesting side lights on the retrenchment that was practiced in this country while we were recovering from the brief shock of the panic of 1907. A decline of more than \$200,-000,000 in the value of imports shows the extent to which we curtailed our purchases last year, while the \$170,thing different from what we are accustomed to see. It may be better or 000,000 decrease in exports quite naturally indicates that the purchasing power of our foreign customers was somewhat affected by our own inability to take as many of their goods as we purchased in the preceding year. The business reversal which caused the divorce problem in the United States as something unique. The whole civilized world has it in one the trouble in the Fall of 1907 was States as known as the rich man's panic. The appropriateness of that phrase can be there are more divorces than formerunderstood when it is noted that diamonds and other precious stones led ly, and in all of them there is one all other articles in the proportionate party which regards the phenomenon rease in the first eleven months of 1908, as compared with the correthinks it is a step upward to something better than marriage as we have it. Time will show which is in the

sponding period in 1907. Even our wealthy classes can ge along very well without diamonds, provided there is an ample supply of bread and mest. In the eleven months ending December 1, 1908, the imports of diamonds were but \$12,-860,000, compared with \$32,000,000 in the same period in 1907, and \$39,000, 696 for the eleven months ending De cember 1, 1996. Imports of laces, edging and embroideries, which are also unfitted for eating purposes, or even hard wear, showed a decrease of \$12,-000,000. There was a loss of \$20,000, 000 in the imports of manufactures of fibers, and \$8,000,000 in manufactures of woolen goods. Foodstuffs we were obliged to have, regardless of the strained financial situation, and the imports of \$269,000,000 for the eleven months are only \$17,000,000 less than the family proves to be best for the for the same period of the preceding year. A considerable portion of this difference was due to the reduced valnation, the amount imported being about the same as in 1907.

There were, of course, some heavy decreases in other necessities which were imported, and this in the aggregate ran into a large sum, but in no single item approached the proportionate decrease that was shown in the luxuries. Imports of hides and skins decreased \$22,000,000, India rubber \$13,000,000, wool \$18,000,000 and iron steel and their products about \$18,000,000. Crude materials for us in manufacturing declined from \$436,-000,000 to \$319,000,000, and there was a decline of \$90,000,000 in the imports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing, these two items refleeting the contraction in trade in this In the exports, a short crop in wheat in other parts of the world resulted in an increase of \$15,000,000 in the value of that cereal exported winner loses his job he often becomes up to December 1, as compared with restless under his obligations as a

the same period in 1907. Breadstuffs as a whole, however de creased \$8,000,000, and meat and too heavy for him and the deserted wife resorts to the divorce court. The number of divorces increases largely stances the showing would be regarded as highly unfavorable, but in view of the remarkable conditions which prevailed at the beginning of the year, there is nothing in the figures which reflects any permanent trouble. With average crops in this country this year siness for 1909 will undoubtedly make up for the shortage of 1908.

that the wreck of the Maine be re-is. We cannot cut it off and deal with than double the number in the last moved from the harbor of Hayana it by itself. We must find out how to year of Dr. Wheeler's administration. Governor Magoon's recommendation should be favorably acted upon. The prevent poverty and misfortune before Of scarlet fever there were 118 cases,

blowing up of this battleship marked the beginning of a history-making spoch in this country; but there is nothing to be gained by keeping the old, battered hulk as a menace to navigation in Havana harbor. lesson taught by the events which fol-lowed destruction of the Maine have sunk deep in the hearts of Americans, peace has been restored, and the Maine can no longer serve any good purpose by remaining as an eyesore to so many people who have always professed a skepticism regarding the causes leading up to her destruction. If the old hulk cannot be floated and brought to this country for restoration, she should be removed where she now Hes.

TO PAUPERIZE EVERYBODY.

ray than by preying on the public.

ered by representatives of charities,

at the White House last Monday. It

is not recorded that President Roose-

There could be no way of pauper

home, state aid is to be given, we shall

very soon have a nation of paupers

grant the petition of every office-hold-ing and office-seeking gang, for new

official places and for larger salaries,

then we should do better to "go di-rect to the people," and supply all de-

This whole thing really is appalling

Seekers of official emoluments, who

hold up their heads and make claim to

effort, alike claim support from the

taken philanthropy or benevolence

whenever poverty exists in the home

the state shall supply its wants. The

wheel has come full circle. The indus-trious public is preyed upon alike by

LIGHT ON DIVORCE.

The discussion of the divorce ques-

primitive stage where texts from the Bible are supposed to settle every-

thing, into a wider and probably high-

er domain. The scientific sociologists

have taken a hand in the matter and

affirmed that the great number of di-

vorces which seems too many to be a

startling evil, is really the sign of a

forward evolutionary process. It will lead, they say, to better relations be-tween the sexes than have ever before

existed. The indications are that the

new relations will be much more free

for both sexes. This opinion of the so-

clologists, which is quoted and some-what elaborated in a late number of

the Springfield Republican, may or may not be correct. Since everything

human is in a process of unceasing

change, whether we like it or not, it is quite likely that the marriage relation

of the future is destined to be some-

multiplicity of divorces is leading us

It is a serious error to look upon

form or another. In all countries

as a menacing evil, while another

clearly on the subject, if we fix the

fact in mind that, like most other

modern social questions, the divorce problem is not local, but worldwide,

and no solution can be found for one

country which does not serve for all

countries. We must also overcome

the predisposition to think of divorce as an ecclesiastical or theological prob-

lent. Of course the churches are in-

terested in it, and some of them have

ronounced vigorously against it; but

after all, the settlement which finally

comes, will be brought about, not by

the decrees of synods or conferences

of ministers, but through the opera-

race, it will persist, no matter who

something different is needed for ra-

So much must be conceded. Evolu

cares little for our sentiments. It pro-

ceeds upon its course with a heedless

ness which is often exasperating, but

value. We must also admit that the

problem of divorce is not a thing

standing in isolation. It is intimate-

ly connected with many other prob

lems, and until they are all solved it is

likely enough that none of them can

ample, divorce is closely dependent

employment. When work is

be adequately disposed of. For ex-

steady and wages good, men incline to

be loyal to their marriage vows and

the family flourishes. When the bread-

restless under his obligations as a husband and father. He seeks relief

by flight from a burden which seems

with every panic. It rises and falls with the cost of living. It fluctuates

with the price of wheat and varies

with the operations of the Beef trust and the Standard Oll Company. A

writer in the Independent has recent-

ly discoursed lucidly concerning the

effects of the Dingley tariff upon mar-

riage and divorce. His words are wise

and his reasoning shows how wide a

tion of social and economic laws.

be superseded.

But it will help us to think

toward it.

right.

its official and by its pauper life.

But, of course, if the state is to

velt fell in with it.

and none others.

This was the opinion deliv-

contentedly within its bonds. Some-thing like an examination before marriage is permitted may perhaps be required of swains, and maidens, too, before a great while. Moral qualifi-cations may also be looked after a lit-Who are the paupers? Who are they who must be supported by the tle, and a man may have to answer as public? It is pitiful, every way.
On the one hand are those who fall to the diseases he hides in his body and how he came by them before he is to the position of poor-house inmates, o be supported by the public; on the unpleasant fashion of escaping from other hand the beggars, who go to the Legislature, and beslege the doors of the parent to the offspring and communicating themselves to the wife. the Common Council, clamorous for ittle light on these dark corners of life more"-who have no idea whatever might perhaps help answer the quesof getting their livelihood in any other tion why we have so many divorces. There is a relation between the so-Now also comes a class between called "purity" of our conversation these, favored by such as ought to know better, that "where poverty exand literature and the ruin of the home. The "purity" seeks to conceal ists in the home state aid should be given." This was the opinion deliv-

men out of a job.

THE COMING CHARTER.

not the evil ones. Hence disease, mis-

ery and divorce.

iring the majority now, and finally of pauperizing the whole people, count to this. If, where poverty exists in the The new charter, under preparation for Portland, is well advanced. It will follow, substantially, the system known or designated as the Des Moines plan, but will differ to an extent in detail, and somewhat in extent and distribution of powers assigned to one executive department or another. Briefly stated, the plan, as proposed

for Portland, will substitute for the present system a Mayor and six Coun-dimen, all elected "at large." Two ficiencies, where "poverty exists in the andidates for Mayor and twelve or less for Councilmen are selected at primaries, and the candidates for Mayor and the six candidates for Councilmen receiving the highest num-ber of votes at the election are to respectability, as well as inmates of the poor-houses, who long ago lost all constitute "the government." Large sense of dignity and all incentive to salaries are to be proposed-some-thing like \$4000 for each Councilman industry of those who are willing to work, and who practice self-denial with their industry; and then a misand \$5000 or \$6000 for the Mayor. It will require four affirmative votes to pass any measure. Executive and administrative powers and duties are to comes along, with a proposition that be divided into seven departments—the Mayor to be superintendent of public affairs, or "the department of state," in the government, and each of the six Councilmen to be superintendents of one of the other departments—the assignments being made by the Council itself, by a majority vote. All other officers of the city are to be elected by the Council, and don seems to be passing from that all franchises for public utilities must be authorized or approved by a referendum vote at a general or special

election. They who are looking for concentration in city government will find far too good a character, the system non-partisan, and this is what it will profess to be. Candidates for office are not to be designated by any party name; but, of course, there will be no way to prevent the elector from voting for or against a candidate, on the ground or knowledge that the candidate is a Republican, a Democrat, or what else. But the fact that there may be only two candidates for the Mayoralty and twelve for the Council seems almost a recognition of the existence of the two main parties and exclusion of others. This our Socialists and Prohibitionists may not

approve.

It is believed that a provision for "recall" of elective officers will be inwill be different, and no doubt our serted, for this is a feature of the Des Moines plan, and moreover is in conformity with the inciplent measure of the general law of Oregon. Proposed ordinances may be submitted to the Council by petition, and if the peti-tioners so request, shall be passed without alteration by the Council and submitted to the voters of the city at a special or general election, for adop-Such ordinances cannot be re-

pealed except by a vote of the people It will be observed that active paricipation of the electors in this sys of government is invited; yet probably, even certainly, no very great number of them will be able to participate intelligently, in the multitude of questions that must be treated, without more study and effort than nost are likely to employ. Yet it may be feared, perhaps expected, that the chief occupation of our more ambitious and contentious citizens, under the system, will be what Burke called "a petty war of village vexation." We have that now, indeed; but it is limited to the Mayor and Councilmen.

DR. WHEELER'S STATISTICS. Dr. Wheeler, ex-City Physician, is a very nice gentleman, an expert in his profession and a good citizen; but in in the long run, the present form of the science of politics and the art of making ten or a dozen jobs grow objects to it or who defends it; if where only one has grown before, he is 'way behind the times. The health of the city under the regime of Dr. cial ends, then the present form will Wheeler was excellent, his salary was reasonable, the cost of his office to the taxpayers was light, the spread of contion knows nothing of theology and it tagious diseases was promptly checked before they began to make an imposing showing in "statistics," and our schoolrooms were free from the which must be admitted as a funda-mental fact in all out discussions if presence of amateur medicos who at \$100 per month pawed over our offwe wish those discussions to be of any spring to see that their noses were

This non-political physician had a mmunication in yesterday's Oregonian which requires very little explanation. It was made up of official 'statistica" showing the work of the health department under Dr. Wheeler and that of his successor. With his limited salary, small force and light expense account, the best that Dr. Wheeler could show during 1906, the last calendar year of his administration, was 198 cases of diphtheria, 58 cases of scarlet fever, 135 cases of typhoid fever and 88 cases of small-That, according to one of Dr. Wheeler's critics, was "all that the city paid for." Note the improvement business during the year 1998, when his successor was in charge.

The policy of expansion to meet the demands of the higher salaries and increased force, has apparently resulted in a corresponding increase in "pre ventable transmissible diseases," for the present health department, with all of its increased facilities and ex-pense, was unable to keep diphtheria subject the relation between the sexes down to less than 412 cases, more

typhoid fever 247 cases, while smallwe can expect to make marriage entirely stable. Even then we shall not be apt to succeed, because there is a pox, which Dr. Wheeler held down to 33 cases in 1996, got beyond control of disquieting tendency of too many fat the present administration to such an extent that 299 cases were reported. What more could the taxpayers ask for their money. Here we have in things to develop discontent. Divorces are as numerous among the Pittsburg millionaires as they are among workthese four "preventable transmissible diseases" a total of 1076 cases last But perhaps the principal cause for year, compared with but 424 cases in divorces is the indifferent care we take

in arranging marriages. A good be-ginning would, in this matter at least, Of Of course some of the old fogies make us much more secure of a happy | may contend that less disease and small cost for the health department ending. People who rush into matri-ending. People who rush into matri-mony without either the physical or are preferable to existing conditions. mental qualifications requisite for that but such a contention will never be desirable estate are not likely to abide sustained by the hungry salary-grabbers for whom the taxpayers of the City of Portland are proving such good things.

To date the Scattle Times and the Philadelphia Inquirer are the only two newspapers in the United States that have entered any objection to sending the Liberty Beli to Portland and the allowed to wed. These diseases have an Seattle Exposition. It is not difficult unpleasant fashion of escaping from to find reasons why the Philadelphia paper should prefer having the relic remain in the Quaker City, where all who desired to see it would be obliged to make a trip to its permanent resting place. It is puzzling, however, to acpaper, for if the Liberty Bell is sent to Seattle, it will be far and away ahead of any other attraction there, knowledge which every human being in exciting the interest of the Pacific must acquire, either by good means or Coast people. Fortunately for the evil. It can close the good ways, but great Northwest, which hopes to view this priceless relic, the Philadelphia North American is as strongly in favor of sending the bell out West as the Seattle Times and the Philadelphia Inquirer are opposed to its coming.

> In presenting to the Legislature a bill designed to save the state some thing like \$40,000 per year rather than to tap the hard-used public coffers of a large sum, the National Guard Association should be halled as refreshingly original, to say the least. This bill is, in effect, a revision of the milltary code, it is pointed out, and its purpose is to bring the state guard up to a regular Army basis in point of organization, in order that Oregon may continue to draw the Federal ap-propriation under the Dick bill. Its most important effect will be the removal of the guard from the pale of politics, for, as is pointed out by the association, politics killed more men in the Spanish-American War than did the Spanish and Filipinos.

Professor Ferrero undoubtedly is right about Antony and Cleopatra, Antony wanted money. dreams of vast political achievement, and expected to divide the Roman world with Octavianus, taking for himself the provinces south of the Mediterranean and those of the Far East, leaving to his rival those north of the Mediterranean. For this scheme he yoked with Cleopatra; whom he married, although he had left behind a lawful wife in Rome. And this wife was Octavia, sister of his great rival, Octavianus. Antony was a great scrub. To the whole world of English readers Shakespeare has given him by

If a new county is to be formed out of portions of Douglas and Lane, the reasonable method would be to unite the western portions of the two counties, making another coast county and filling up the der of coast counties from Clatsop to Curry. It would be an awkward method of division to split lengthwise, for a new county, two counties already too long from

Graingrowers in the bunchgrass ountry are finding comfort in weather conditions, past and present. Owing to an unusually dry Fall few weed ds sprouted. Now the soll is thorbe killed when harrowing for Spring grain begins. There is a golden lining to every Oregon snow cloud.

Not a week passes that the Oregon newspapers do not record the sale of ten, twenty or thirty-acre farms in all sections of the state. These transfers mean purchase by new settlers. But they make hardly an appreciable addition to the population and there is room for a hundred thousand more.

There is a Democratic Senator be cause one faction of the Republican party, in order to get advantage over another, took Statement Onesupposing it would lead to the pit. Yet this faction no more believed in State ment One than the other. It will be useless to set that trap again.

In refusing to extradite Rudowicz, Root has probably disappointed the Czar's detectives, but he has maintained the best American tradition and he has pleased everybody who be-Heves that liberty is worth fighting for There was a time when every good American was a rebel.

Representative Orton is right in his demand that all bills introduced "by request" should carry on their face the name of the person or association making the request. In these bills there is a job, every one,

Oregon's commissioners of the Se attle Fair make what they think a splendid showing for the money (\$100,000) placed in their hands; but, like all others who handle public money, they want "more."

The state capital would be of small value to Portland, or the State Fair, either. But to the vast majority of the people of Oregon it would be convenient to have them in Portland. They are to do as they please about it.

Why not get along for a couple of years without any taxes? We commend this solution of the muddle to all concerned as likely to please more people than any other.

Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, is charged with having bought the prinomination for mary \$106,000." Shocking! But isn't he the people's choice?

A New Jersey preacher thinks the uplift movement should be extended to "the kitchen girls." It is, else They use the ollcan in the morning.

Congressman Rainey surpassed his name in his attack on the President. He was werse than rainy; he was a regular wind storm.

When imprisonment for life means pardon in fifteen years, why let the gallows get rusty?

TO THE SCRAP HEAP WITH PT. Vigorous Criticism of the BILL for. Pure Milk Supply.

WOODSTOCK, Or., Jan. 24.—(To the Edi--Some days prior to the meeting of the Legislature you had something to say about a certain bill that was to be introduced ostensibly for the purpose of giving Portland a cleaner milk and cream the Commercial Club of a few interested parties, notably creamerymen of Portland, to give the bill a sort of a sendoff. Since that time the bill in question has been duly introduced and probably committed; everything has also probably been duly placed in shape to have it passed in schedule order. I had hoped that some hardworking dairyman or farmer would have noted some sort of protest against this, one of the latest attempts to swell our taxes and to provide places to feed at the public crib. This, then, is my There was also a rounding up at mmercial Club of a few interested our taxes and to provide places to feed at the public crib. This, then, is my excuse for writing.

not so. The bill as brought in is only of benefit to the creamery man and the fellows who are to be provided with a job. It provides that the Food Commisjob. It provides that the Foed Commissioner is to have the appointing of three men at a salary of \$1200 a year each, with \$300 thrown in for expenses. They are to see that the farmer's or dairyman's good wife or someone else thoroughly washes the cream separator, that the farmer cleans out his barn before 12 noon of every day, and also that he washes his cow's udder before milking.

Three cow policemen could not keep track of this work in one county. How in the name of common sense can they take care of the whole state, if each

him? He could not visit all the dairymen and farmers more than once a year, and what good would it do, even if he saw them twice? I know it to be a fact that Portland creameries draw cream, not only from all Oregon, but also from other states tributary to his city.

Then, again, I should like to say one of this bill he coed; how

not stable his cows in such a manner that no flith can attach to the udders and that each cow has not less than 400 cubic feet of air space. Such a measure would do more to insure clean dairy products than a hundred inspectors could furnish, and it would be less galling to a hard-working class of people. The whole bill is a fraud on the farmer in the first place and a graft on every taxpayer. The bill should go to the scrap pile instanter. GEORGE POPE.

USELESS PREMIUM ON SLAUGHTER

Mr. Beebe So Characterizes Effort to Lengthen Duck-Shooting Season PORTLAND, Jan. 26.—(To the Editor.)—I indorse fully the protest voiced by William L. Finley in yesterday's Oregonian against the bills introduced in the State Legislature providing for lengthening of the open season for

tuck shooting.

There can be no doubt of the truth There can be no doubt of the truth of Mr. Finley's statements regarding the effect of such action, and the spirit of those so-called "sportsmen" who wish it. The writer has spent a number of weeks each Falf for the past ten years on Upper Klamath Lake, and has also passed two Winters there. He is therefore in a position to confirm, through personal and extended observation, Mr. Finley's statements: First—That ducks breed in this section in large numbers (their mating beginning numbers (their mating beginning about March 1, or even earlier in an open Spring), and, second, that the decrease in total number of ducks found here in the Fall has been large and continuous for the period named.

Mr. Finley's statement that the presoughly wet, they will be up in time to ent open season should be shortenednot lengthened-is also absolutely con rect. Many of the ducks bred in this section are unable to fly by September 1, the date now set by law for the opening of the season in Klamath County.
It is possible to knock over these fiedgilngs with a club in the marshes. and the writer is personally cognizant of two instances in which this "sport" been practiced. possible with a gun may be imagined.

The season should open not earlier than September 15, as was the law in this county previous to 1903, and should close not later than February 1, as at

The writer begs to join Mr. Finley in The writer begs to join all rainey in his request to The Orogonian to use its powerful influence against the enact-ment of the measures now under con-sideration in the State Legislature, which measure can have no result other than to provide increased opportunity for slaughter by game hogs and to ac-celorate the already rapid disappear-ance of one of the most beautiful and valuable of our wild birds. ALFRED L. BREBE.

PREVENTING CRUELTY TO HORSES. Yambill's County Treasurer to Walk to Portland in One Day.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Jan. 26.-(To Editor.)-In last Friday's Oregonian I notice that someone in Portland connected with the Humane Society is represented as criticising President Roosevelt for his as criticising President Rooseven for the 98-mile ride in one day, and is said to have averred that if the President had passed through Portland on such a trip he, the officer referred to, would have felt it his duty to have him arrested.

Now, as I remember the account of said ride, recently given in The Oregonian, the President had four relays of horses, which would make an average of only 245 miles for each horse. A man who knows as much about horses as President Roose-yelt, and is also an ardent lover of horses, would be very likely to divide distances in would be very laterly to the time which each horse would have to rest between the outward and the return trips. The President's favorite horse, on which he left the White House, D. C., having the long-time with the white House, D. C., having the longest rest, would probably be ridden about 15 miles out; then, after an all-day rest and the best of care, ridden the same distance back in the evening, making a total of 30 miles during the day. Before the advent of railroads, the

writer used frequently to ride on horse-back from McMinnville to Portland. In fact, he has a good saddle animal standing in the stable doing nothing, and has been contemplating a ride to Portland on horseback, just to revive the recoiled tion of olden times, but since reading the ebuilitions of Portland's humanitarian, he has concluded to walk. Although 65 years old, the writer can still walk from Mo-Minnville to Portland, a distance of 40 miles, in a day, without running the risk of being arrested for cruelty to ani

Lives in Two Towns at Once. Winsted (Conn.) Dispatch to the New York World.

Burr Beecher pays one-half of the taxes on his house to this town and on the other half to the town of Norfolk, because his home stands in both. He eats in one town and sleeps in the other. His bed is so situated in an upstairs chamber that oftentimes he goes to sleep in Norfolk and awakens in the morning in this town.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND AWARDS. Twenty-Six Persons Recognized by Medals and Money for Lifesaving.

Pittsburg Special to Chicago Tribuna.
The Carnegle hero commission today
handed down 28 awards of money and
medals for heros and heroines all over

Perhaps the most unique awards made by the commission were those in con-nection with two Indians who appear

Now, I take it for granted that the bill, as printed in The Oregonian, is in the shape as presented. It is so worded that one might believe that it was to be of benefit to the farmer. This is not so. The bill as brought in is only of benefit to the medal and \$75 per month for the rest of her life for saving the life of a neighbor's servant girl. Last September Miss Killikelly was calling on a neighbor when the clothing of the servant took fire. Miss Killikelly grasped the servant and threw her down on the floor, wrapped a rug over her, and holding her down called to her to keep her mouth closed so as not to inhale the flames. The aged woman inhaled some of the flames herself and for some time was laid up, but she now has

if he saw them twice? I know it to be a fact that Portland creameries draw cream, not only from all Oregon, but also from other states tributary to this city.

Then, again, I should like to ask the sponsors of this bill how they would proceed; how they would like to go into a cowbarn at half past 3 on a frosty morning and wash cows' udders and then attempt to milk 25 or 30 cows with dry hands?

The thing is impossible and the whole scheme is abaurd. There is no need for such tomfool nonsense. If they must have an alteration in the law, then let them do this; Make it a misdemeanor for any man who does not stable his cows in such a manner.

Procession of Centenaries of World-Famous Men That Marks the Year.

Yesterday's attention to the Poebirthday marked the beginning of that procession of centenaries of famous men which makes notable the current men which makes notable the current year. The next hundred-year occasion will be on February 3, when the Mendelssohn anniversary will be celebrated. February 12 will be devoted jointly to Lincoln and Darwin. For the first four subjects of the year's memorial honors we have poet, musician, statesman and great naturalist, and this range of distinction is found to prevail strikingly among the names that tellow on the list.

Thus March 1 brings the centenary

that follow on the list.

Thus March 1 brings the centenary of Chopin, musician; March 21 that of Edward Fitzgerald, poet and translator of Omar Khayyam; June 19 that of tor of Omar Khayyam; June 19 that of Richerd Monckton Milnes (Lord Hough-ton), statesman and poet; August 6 that of Tennyson, poet laureats; Aug-ust 29 that of Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet and essayist; December 29 that of Gladstone, statesman. Alexander William Kinglake, whose hundreth an-niversary occurs August 5, was a dis-tinguished historian. A centenary instance of minor note

tinguished historian.

A centenary instance of minor note but curious interest is afforded by the fact that in New York, January 18, 1809. Thomas Paine wrote his last will and testament. "I have lived an honest and useful life to mankind," he deplaced to closing my time has been est and useful life to mankind," he de-ciared in closing; my time has been spent in doing good, and I die in por-fect composure and resignation to the will of my creator God." He disposed among other things of his farm in New Bochelle, upon which he desired to be buried provided his body could not be admitted to the burying-ground of the Ounkers.

Quakers. WISHES DEFEAT OF BEAL'S BILL. Writer Thinks Proposed Legislation Bud for Single Claim Owners.

PORTLAND, Jan. 38 .- (To the Editor.) The Beal Bill, providing for the cruising of timber claims, and which passed the House, is a severe blow to single-claim owners who are mostly working men, like owners who are mostly working men, has myself, and are not prepared to meet the expense of having claims cruised as the Beal bill calls for, should it pass the Senate. Take for instance myself. I own a claim in the Blue Mountains, 64 miles from Heppner. It takes three days to make the round trip in favorable weather trees Heppner to reach the claim. The from Heppner to reach the claim. The weather is so severe there now that the trip could not be undertaken. The claim rip could not be indertaken. The chain has cost me \$700, including doubles taxes and expenses going back and forth. Now, if I have to pay a cruiser, it would mean a sacrifice of my claim or a relinguishment, and there are hundreds of others like myself in Oregon. I hope the bill refer a will be defeated, for the interest ferred to will be defeated, for the interest of the poor man.

An Extreme Absurdity.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Oregon, which is an overwhelmingly Re ublican state with a Legislature which is very largely Republican in both branches, has just elected a Democratic Senator-much against the wishes of the majority, but in accordance with out in accordance with a state law that ultar in the extreme.

The situation is unparalleled and is a meession to demagogy that is un-Ameri can and in its essence unconstitutional.
It all comes out of a primary law that nakes even the Oklahoma system appear

Members of the Legislature were nominated at the same time as the primary for Senator was held and candidates were at liberty to subscribe to the proposit at liberty to subscribe to the proposition that they would vote for the man for the Senatorship who had the most votes in the state, regardless of his political complexion. Enough Republicans did so to the their hands, and, although they expected a Republican to win, they voted for the Democrat, who got the most votes. It is apparent that Mr. Chamberlain does It is apparent that Mr. ot properly represent his state.

Its Devotion Costs Dog Its Life.

New York World.
Fifteen-year-old Arthur Morris, of Westfield avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., is mourning an Irish setter that lost its life as a result of its devotion to the lad. Young Morris went skating and relad. Young Morris went skating and returned home at nightfall, leaving his
muffler and mittens on the lea. The dog
found and lay down on the mittens, and
was still guarding them when young
Morris father visited the pond to search
for the setter four hours later. It had
to be carried home, but it dies of cold
contracted in its long wight. contracted in its long vigil.

Wellcaley Cook Finds \$400 Pearl. Wellesley (Mass.) Dispatch to New York

A pearl, which a jeweler estimated to A pear, which a pewere estimated to be worth \$400, was found by Mrs. Mary Mechan, a cook at Wellesley College, while opening oysters. At first she believed it to be a pebble, but because it was exceptionally smooth and white she laid it aside. Later it was shown to some of the members of the faculty, on where recommendation it was taken to whose recommendation it was taken to

Life's Sunny Side

J. Adam Bede, of Minnesota, the numerist of the House while he was in it, and whose humor still bubbles, spite the fact that he was elected to friend of his who travels for a carpet

"My friend," said Bede, "is of a saving turn of mind, and he recently had to make a longish junket with two trunks. Arriving at the railroad station, he approached a stranger stand-ing on the platform and said: 'Are you

going to Chicago on this train" "'Have you any baggage?"

" 'Well, friend, you can do me a favor, and it won't cost you a cent. I've got two good-sized trunks here and they always make me pay excess for one. You can get one checked on your ticket nd save me some money."
"Yes, but I haven't any ticket."

"But you just said you were going on this train."
"'So I am. I'm the conductor." Exchange.

Of a certain bishop, famous as being the plainest man in England, the fol-

lowing pleasing tale is told; One day as this homely parson sat in an omnibus he was amazed by the persistent staring of a fellow passen ger, who presently unburdened himself as follows:

"You're a parson, ain't you?"
"Well, yes; that is so."
"Look 'ere, parson, would you mind comin' ome with me to see my wife?"
Imagining the wife was sick and needed assistance, the clergyman, at great inconvenience to himself, went with the man. On arriving at the house the man shouted to his wife to come down stairs, and when she did so he pointed to the astonished parson and said with a grin of delight:

"Look 'e 'ere, Sairry, Yer said this mornin' as I wus the hugilest chap in England. Now, just look at this bloke!"—Cleveland Leader.

frascible Magistrate -- Officer, why did you bring this prisoner up before me? Can't you see he's as deaf as a door nail? Policeman-Oi was told ye'd give

him a hearing, sor.—Judge.

Maud — Belle doesn't wear French neels any more. Her husband won't Ethel-I said she would lower her-

self by marrying him.-Boston Trans-

cript. "I want you," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "to show that this law is unconstitutional. Do you think you can manage it?"

"Easily," answered the attorney.
"Well, go shead and get familiar with the case."

"Im already at home in it. I know my ground perfectly. It's the same law you had me prove was constitu-tional two years ago."—Washington Star.

'Is there any difference in the meaning of the words 'nautical' and 'marine'?" asked Mr. Malaprop.
"Not much," replied Mrs. Malaprop.
"One is a chnamon of the other."— Chicago Record-Herald. "I'd rather waltz than eat," confided

the Summer girl.
"Then we'll have another dance in-stead of going to that fashionable restaurant" remarked the thrifty swain. "And," he added mentally, "that's \$6 saved."—Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. C .- Good morning, Bridget. I hope your master and mistress have not forgotten that they're coming to dine with me tonight.

Cook — Indade and they've not —
they've ordered a good hearty meal

at home at 6 o'clock.—Harper's Bazaar. "No," snapped the sharp - faced woman at the door, "I ain't got no food fur you, an' I ain't got no old clo'es. Now, git!"
"Lady," replied Harvard Hasbep, "I

could repay you well. Give me a square meal and I'll give you a few lessons in grammar."—Catholic Standard.

, THE PARCE IN OREGON.

Grotesque Outcome of Attempt to Abol-

ish Representative Government. Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Oregon Legislature, overwhelmingly Republican, on Tuesday renounced its constitutional right to elect a United States Senator and its party duty to elect a Republican Sen-

Thus Oregon will be represented for six years in the Senate by a man whose political principles the people of Oregon have disapproved, both in the state election last June, when they elected a Republican majority to the Legislature, and again in November, when they voted for Mr. Taft and against Mr. Bryan.

This grotesque situation is the result of the effort in Oregon to abelish representative government and circumvent the Constitution of the United States by means of a direct primary device. Unfortunately this majority was not left free to deal with the atuation on its merits by electing some Republican acceptable to the party at large.

Many Republican members of the

Many Republican members of the Legislature had been constrained by a furlous agitation to bind themselves specifically to abide by the result of specifically to able by the real of the Senatorial primary was made more than merely advisory, as it is in Illinois.

Members of the Legislature were put in the dilemma of having either to deav a party duty and renounce a con-

deny a party duty and renounce a con-stitutional right or violate a specific They chose to abide by the specific

pledge and kept their personal honor clean. They did right, perhaps, under the circumstances, but their doing private right was made a public wrong by other circumstances.

Very Much to the Purpose.

Our old friend, J. Hannessey Murphy, writes thus to The Oregonian: "I take the following from Governor George L. Woods' message to the Legis-lative Assembly 40 years ago:

in my judgment but litris legislation is necessary at this session. A statute book overburdened with needless enactments is a public nuisance. Some slight changes may be necessary in order to perfect our system, but alterations should only be made where the necessalty is apparent. The general suod requires that but few innovations be made upon the statute. Nothing so tends to the security of personal rights as laws fixed and well defined, while constant changes unsettle the public mind and involve everything in uncertainty.

Mr. Murphy adds this comment: "Wo

Mr. Murphy adds this comment: to make known our gratitude the Almighty for his goodness vouchsafed us favored ones, since these words were written, and humbly to thank him for our wonderful progress in all things, lunsules and jackassacalities, since these old fegies held undisturbed dominion over us.

Grandson's Legacy to Keep Sober,

Baltimore News.

John R. Platt of New York, an octogenarian, willed to his grandson the sum of \$5000 on condition that he would not smoke or drink alcoholic liquors until he reached his 21st year.