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PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1909

THE PLAY FOR THE RABBLE VOTE. It is not denied that control of the public schools is entirely within the schools and its schools for Indian children; but the general system of public education belongs to the states. originated with them and is supported by them. When the Constitution of the United States was formed and established, this subject was not included within its powers. It is a func-tion of the states; and each state may exercise it in its own way.

The State of California is therefore within its powers when it undertakes say that Chinese or Japanese must not enter its public schools. It draw the race line, or the color line, if it wishes; but unless there is good and substantial reason, it would foolish to do so. The state might rule out red-headed children if it chose. If Asiatic or African children were very numerous, it might very properly provide separate schools for them; and indeed it ought to do so. . But where there is but a small number of children of African descent, we allow them in the school with those of the white There is no harm. Likewise children of Asiatic descent or origin where the numbers are but small, might well enough be admitted into the public schools. California, in raising an uproar about it, is making a herself. The objection merely a concession to the clamor of political demagogues who are on the hunt for the votes of that class of our people who are most excitable on the of their racial antipathles and social prejudices. These demagtigues are making a mountain out of a mole But of course the General Goverament has no right, no power, to make or to insist on any regulations for the educational system of a state. Yet when the folly of a state, or of a group of states, in dealing with this et, might draw the whole country into hostilities with a foreign power, suggestion, expostulation, strance, addressed to such state of states, by our General Government may not merely be in order, but certeinly will be wise. They who are raising this stir in California are not acting with the least good sense. They are playing scurvy politics.

But while the General Government has no constitutional right, power or authority to interpose in this particular matter, it has the fullest right and power to remonstrate against the at-tempted legislation to forbid Asiatics to buy, hold or lease property in a For right here state legislation would come into conflict with the higher constitutional powers of the property in the United States has always existed; nor can it be denied by any state. Moreover, it is now secured by treaty, which is the paramount law. cretary Root, than whom there is no higher authority, writing to Governor Gillett, of California, reminds him and his state through him, that the treatles between the United States and foreign nations "have reciprocal provisions for reciprocal rights of citizens as to holding real and personal property." Moreover, "It is perfectly well settled that the making of such reciprocal provisions is within the treaty-making power, and instead of aliens having in the State of California such rights as are accorded to them by these treaties, except as they may be affected by the provisions of the act or the constitution of California, the precise revers is necessarily true." This is a proper, and should be a sufficient answer to blatant demagogy of California and of every other state that may imitate it.

But they who are affecting to despise Japan wouldn't expect to fight the battle, should war ensue. They are brave only because they would Pacific States against the consequences of their folly. But even with such defense Japan would give us trouble We suppose Japan will not make war; but should she do so the tribute she would levy on San Francisco would make her people forget the earthquake right quick.

THE NON-TAXPAYER'S INTEREST.

Excessively high taxes, due to all kinds of municipal extravagance, are laying a heavy burden on the busines man and on the wage-earner who owns a little home, the latter not infrequently mortgaged for a sum that materially increases the fixed charges of interest and taxes. The less provident nave-nota" view with complacency akin to joy this cinching of the "haves." The votes of these non-taxpayers weigh equally with those of the property-owners in election of the men who, by legislation, are distributing the savings of the thrifty with all the good joke on the property-owner. The not will have succeeded in spinning around us such a web of fantastic salary-raising, park-buying, bridge-building legislation that no one would have desire to be a property-owner,

But a day of reckoning is coming for the non-taxpayer who is so indifferent to the boosting of salaries and all high tax levy based on excessive valu-The voter whose only tangible possession is his salaried position at a superon he will discover his error, and it shape of increased house rent and a was a heavy decrease from both ports sires.

Sunday papers in day of publication."

This inflation, which has been so productive of extravagance in Portand, has not yet reached the height to which it has soared in Seattle, but in that city the effect is already being felt by the "have-nots." One of the latter, who held a position as salesman in a large store on Second avenue, was telling a Portland friend of the enormous ent which his employer paid for the store building. "I am unable to see how he can stand such a high rent," said the Portlander. "He does not stand it," replied the Scattle man. Every time the landlord advances the ent the boss just 'passes the buck' by naking a cut in all of our awages. that way we get it 'a-comin' and compared with the preceding a-goin',' for house rents are jacked up in keeping with those for business What has already happened in Seat-

le will happen in Portland, unless there shall be a halt in this orgy of ex-travagance. The non-taxpayer, who ust at present is enjoying the dance, will be called on to pay his full share to the fiddler. The business man who endeavoring to do business under the handicap which this municipal extravagance places on him is about ready to "pass the buck," and, when province of the states. The National this is done, the non-taxpayer will sud-Government has its military and naval denly discover that he has an interest denly discover that he has an interest in economical government.

DO THE PEOPLE BULE?

Two years ago Governor Chamberain made it plain to the Oregon Legislature that he would veto all bills to which emergency clauses were attached unless the emergency were genuine and obvious. That was a time when was important for the Governor to cultivate and promote the great doc trine that "the people rule"; for, if ny legislative enactment carries an emergency provision the referendum is thus avoided, and the people get no chance to rule in that particular case Now all is different. The people have so far been permitted to rule, or to think they rule, that Chamberlain goes to the Senate, and there is no present need for humbug or pretense about emergency clauses and such things.

Here, for example, is the bill increas ng the membership of the State Supreme Court. It has passed the Sen ate and is now before the judiciary committee of the House, and the pros pects for favorable action in that body appear to be good. Do we hear from the executive chamber any thunderous demand that the emergency clause be stricken from this bill, so that the people may rule if they desire, through the referendum? No, indeed; no thunder, no stentorian protest against this unboly invasion of the people's rights; | this way: no loud and virtuous call that the measure be permitted to stand on its merits. All we hear is a reverberating whisper through the listening corridors that the Governor will stand in on the deal, and the people can go hang.

Last June the people attempted to rule on this same question of increase of the Supreme Court by voting it down 50,591 to 35,243, almost two to one. It is argued by the advocates and probable beneficiaries of the scheme that the people did not know what they were voting on, which is a grave reflection on the popular intelligence by these "friends" of the peo-Unquestionably they did know: but, if they did not, what possible ex cuse can there be now to withdraw from them the opportunity to pass on the question, and why is it done? It is done because it is realized that the people would again refuse to provide more jobs on the Supreme Bench and for a lot of new hangers-on, and for no other reason.

SOME OFFICIAL INFORMATION. Our old friend Carker, of the Ascountry. The right of allens to hold torian newspaper, who, like his proto- with every failure of the National type in fiction, will argue with the greatest solemnity that black is white and white is black, has, after a pro- praises of Lincoln are among those tracted spell of decency, resumed his attacks on The Oregonian, Portland and the Columbia River. This latest | most rancorously opposed him. blast from down where the tide comes in bears the caption "Barrels, Bushels, Dollars." As a preliminary, it offers the statement that "Secretary John H. Whyte, of the Asteria Chamber of Commerce, has given the peo ple of Oregon something to think about in his expose of the wide divergencles in the exports and imports in uring to the Columbia River and Puget Sound." While no direct charge is made, the inference to be gained from the maze of ambiguous language that follows this statement is that Mr. Whyte's "expose" consists of figures showing that the Columbia River is not getting its share of "barrels, bush-

els, dollars," etc. The Astorian finds "very apparent certainties that the grain fleets to the Columbia River are falling off rapidly in numbers and tonnage, and that there is abundant cause for it some where." Mr. Carker is also certain have the Nation to defend our feeble that "It is time the state was waking up to the situation and taking cognizance of facts that exist beyond the column rules of The Portland Orego-nian." This alliterative allegory on This alliterative allegory on "Bushels, Barrels, Dollars" comes to a full stop with the following:

full stop with the following:

The ships must be brought within the columbin River and loaded out of it, even if not a single bettem shall go to the port up on the Willamette; the Columbia har must be despened, quickly, practically, adequately, and the people of the Columbia har hashn the people of Oregon must do it, if the Government will do no more than Portland dictates it shall do. That port wants no more water on the bar than will fleat a ship to her docks; and hence she will cheerfully sacrifice the entire business to the Sound, rather than have it center, in whole or in part, in any other port. This is the primal and vital cause for the tremendous sag in the shipping interests on the Columbia River, and it is time the state was waking to the peril and doing something to neutralize the hoggishness that has wrought it.

rought it. This is really a more serious matter than a nine-foot sheet or a ten-inch hatpin. Let us see how this "tremen- in the session when the calendar is aldous sag in the shipping interests" has abandon of drunken saflors. It is a affected us while we were "sacrificing" the business to the Sound. "Debatalimit of this penalizing of thrift would | ble figures are worse than no figures at seem to be afar off in the future, in all," says the Astorian, so in order that that Utopian era when those who toil there will be no question about the is need for legislation upon a particuamount of "bushels, barrels, dollars" involved in the Portland and Puret Sound shipments, The Oregonian will quote from "Bulletin No. 6, issued by for the need at once. Long delay in the Department of Commerce and La- introduction of bills of an important bor," presenting the exports from the principal customs districts of the industrial affairs of the state, prevents United States for the year ending De- that right of petition and discussion other forms of public expenditure. A cember 30, 1908. These official figures guaranteed by the constitution. show that in that year Portland ex- Enough time should elapse after introation of property increases the amount ported 13,042,063 bushels of wheat, a duction of an important bill to perthat must be earned by that property. gain over the preceding year of 41 mit copies of it to be sent to the peoper cent. Puget Sound for the same | ple affected by it and to permit expresperiod exported 11,400,399 bushels, a sions of opinion thereon to be sent by ficial giance may conclude that he has gain over the preceding year of but 25 the people to their representatives. I nothing at stake in this matter. Later per cent. In barrels of flour heavy is not only unwise but unjust to intro coasiwise shipments cut the Postland will be made apparent to him in the foreign exports down materially. There for the public to be heard if it so de-

oma was 41 per cent.

In the item of "dollars" the bulletin mentioned gives the value of both wheat and flour from Portland at \$14,-973,761, a gain of \$1,570,152, or more than 11 per cent, ever the preceding the state, should be introduced and year. From Puget Sound the value of placed before the legislators early in wheat and flour was \$17,754,204, a the session. gain over the preceding year of but \$522,418, or 3 per cent. These "undebatable" figures were for the twelve months. Those for the current season make a still stronger showing of the increasing prestige of Portland and the Columbia River. For the seven months ending January 31 Portland's wheat exports have decreased but 20 per cent, with its record wheat crop, while for the same period the wheat exports from Puget Sound have decreased 59 per cent. In flour for the seven months Portland shows a decrease of 31 per cent and Puget Sound a de-

crease of 43 per cent. The Government figures on lumber are available only for the eleven months ending November, 1968. For that period Portland exports showed a loss of 9 per cent and Tacoma's exports showed a loss of 45 per cent over the same period in 1907. We trust that the state will take full cognizance of these "facts that exist beyond the column rules of The Ore-

LINCOLN'S POLITICAL JUDGMENT.

It is worth while to recall how plainly, clearly, cogently Lincoln argued against the right and the policy of secession. That such an argument should have been needed at any time now seems incredible, but it was not the people of the Southern states alone who held it as a doctrine received from the Jeffersonian interpretation of the Constitution and Government, but immense numbers of the Northern people also held it, or more or less acquiesced in it. In his first inaugural Lincoln addressed those who alleged the right to withdraw from the Union becaus they had lost an election, thus:

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will second rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will ruin and divide them, for a minority of their own will second from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority.

Then the argument that, if the states should separate, intercourse between them would still be necessary; relations between them on some kind they couldn't fight forever, was put in

this way:

Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable to hossile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can alleins make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithmake laws? Can treaties be more faith-hully enforced between aliens than laws can smoong friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight niways; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cause fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are taken upon you. again upon you.

This, in simplicity, in clearness and force, never has been surpassed. Partisan spirit in the North among the opponents of Lincoln, prevented it from being fully understood; and this Northern partisan spirit, with its furious and frantic opposition, was as severe a trial to the Lincoln Administration, throughout, as the armed opposition of the Confederate States The "fire in the rear," indeed, caused the greater anxiety. Its fury increased with every Confederate victory and arms. Here was the greatest trial of all; and those who now are loudest in who most rancorously opposed him, or the political descendants of those who

COW OR RAILROAD TO BLAME?

It is reported that in one com munity in Southern Oregon the farmers asked that the rallroad company be compelled to erect a shed for the shelter of passengers waiting at the cross-roads to take the train. shed was built, as ordered, and one farmer's cow sought protection therein from the storm. When a train came thundering along the rushed out and hit the track just in time to be run over and killed.

Now the farmer alleges that the company built a shed to entice the lows and hold them until they could be run over. Here is a fine case for the lawyers: Did the farmer in asking for the shed assume the risk that naturally followed, or was it incumbent upon the railroad company to fence in the shed to keep the cows out? Was this cow guilty of contributory negligence or should the ngineer have foreseen the probability of a cow being scared out of the shed just as his train came along? the farmer negligent in not training his cow to keep out of sheds intended as shelter for passengers?

Possibly there are precedents which will point the answer to all these legal questions, but if not, there is splendid opportunity for establishment of important rules of law regarding the liability of railroads to cow-owners who petition for the erection of waiting sheds, and get them.

RUSHING WORK IN A LEGISLATURE Notwithstanding there remain but two weeks of the legislative session, a score of new bills were introduced at Salem Friday and more will be offered this week. These bills, coming so late ready crowded, must receive hasty and insufficient consideration, if any at all, To introduce bills now is an imposition not only upon the Legislature, but upon the people of the state. If there lar subject, that need was known before the Legislature met, and it was the duty of the members to provide nature, and affecting the business and duce and pass bills without giving time

ing 52 per cent, and the loss from legislation, but it is not time enough for reasonable study of the great mass of bills introduced. For that reason all bills except those originating with the ways and means committees and providing for the general expenses of

> Portland has had an enviable reputation for the manner in which the sallor boarding-house business has been carried on under the present law. Shanghaling and shooting scrapes, ex cessive blood money and other bad features of the business have been in evidence north and south of us, but the business here for the past five years has been conducted in an orderly manner, satisfactory to the men who charter ships and to the owners. The only change of any advantage to the port that can be made in the law is to reduce the fee to \$20 and insist on licensing the men who engage in the business. If the present satisfactory system is disturbed by too much tinkering with the law, we are certain to get something much worse. It will be noticed that not a single large charterer of tonnage has appeared at Salem to urge any material change in the present law. As these charterers are the persons best qualified to determine the merits of the matter, it might be well for others less interested, not at all interested, to let well enough

> The right way to settle the problem of fixing salaries of county officers is to vest this power in the county courts, subject to the limitation that no officer's salary shall be either raised or lowered during the term for which he has been elected. The County Court is composed of three men-as many as compose the average delegation in the Legislature. The County Court should know better than the members of the Legislature what is a reasonable salary to be paid and how many deputies are needed. The provision against changes in salary during the term of office would prevent the County Court from rewarding friends or punishing ene-mies. Adoption of such a system would relieve the Legislature from the class of work that has needlessly consumed so much of its time.

The proportional representation bill vas killed by the Senate-and very properly. Perhaps, as one of the Senators declared, we shall have the proportional representattion scheme submitted and adopted under the initiof basis would have to be restored, for ative. If that should prove to be true we have at least avoided for a time adoption of an experiment which very few understand. If the people desire to try the proportional representation plan of electing members of the Legislature, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so. But they will know more about it before they begin to operate under it than they would if the Legislature had enacted a law putting it into effect. Oregon is already conducting too many experiments in government.

> Salem newspapers have been con tinually urging the need of new and pure and abundant water supply for their town-urging, moreover, that the state ought to join in the undertaking, for the purpose of getting better and larger supply-for the public buildings and state institutions. Governor Chamberlain devoted an impressive section of his recent message to the same theme. The indignation of "Colonel" Hofer and other eminent citizens of Salem against The Orego nian for its remarks on the subject would seem to be misapplied.

time that it is not improbable that he is about to annex another big railroad system. It will be remembered that it desired to have a little junket at the exwas during his last previous spell of bad health that he placed his branding iron on the Gould system and tightened up his grip on the Eric. marvelous coups which Mr. Harriman seems able to effect during these periodical sick spells excite wonder as to what he might do if he were in good health.

"Would you allow Japanese labor to rowd out white labor on the Pacific Coast?" is an inquiry addressed to The Oregonian. Certainly The Oregonian would prefer that it should not. But is white labor efficient? Will it continue to be efficient? The crux of the question is here. It needn't be addressed to The Oregonian. But The Oregonian will address it to representatives of white labor, as far as it can reach them.

When Addison Bennett, of Rabbit ville and other places, started The Dalles Optimist, he spent much time in choosing a name that would be distinctive. A few months later an Optimist was started at Dayton. The "Old Man" demurred at the use of the name and "made medicine." The second Optimist has joined the angels. There is a third Optimist, on the other side of the state, but as its editor is a lady. Mr. Bennett's chivalry ties his

Only five bills have passed both houses of the Washington Legislature but, as four of them carried appropria tions, it is apparent that the lawmak ers of the Evergreen State are attend-ing strictly to business. If the Oregon Legislature would confine its operations to the passage of but four appropriation bills and then go home what a psalm of blessing the constituents would sing!

The people will not mind paying taxes to support fish hatcheries provided the fishing laws give the fair chance to propagate naturally. Owners of seines, wheels, dams and other obstructions must be compelled to give the fish a chance to go to the spawning grounds.

Spitzenberg and Yellow Newtowns are the favorites with Oregon appleplanters, and many nurseries in the state report their stocks of one and two-year-old trees sold out. This will lead the way to setting out others "just as good."

A bill for a constitutional convention having been introduced in the Legislature, we shall not find out whether there is more than one man in the state who has a right to amend the constitution

Washouts on the line seriously interfere with the arrival of San Francisco Sunday papers in Portland "on the

larger rents which his employer must Oriental demand—that of Portland be- for the consideration of all needed WHO SHALL TRAVEL WITH INSANE The Sheriffs or Skilled Attendants From the Asylum?

PORTLAND, Feb. 7 .- (To the Editor.) Replying to The Oregonian's crit Replying to The Oregonian's criticism of myself for introducing a bill to have the insane people taken to the Asylum by Shoriffs instead of asylum attendants, I wish to present a few facts. The thing that first brought the need of a change to my attention was that a woman from the country was brought to Portland and committed to the Asylum and had to lie in the County Jall 48 hours, waiting for an attendant to come from Salem, besause the attendants were all out in other parts of the state when they were called for. Another case was from Ore-gon City, where the patient was violent and injured herself by butting against the steel bars of her cell. She remained there 48 hours before people from the Asylum came to take charge of her. An other case was from Coos County, which the patient waited two weeks attendants to come from the Asylum. Other cases could be cited, but the above are enough to illustrate my point

The arguments of my opponents are that they want the patient placed in the care of expert help at the earliest possi-ble moment. This is my reason, and only reason, for wanting a change in the law. In two of the cases cited above, the unfortunates would have been in the care of expert help within three hours after being committed. As it was, they re-mained under the care of unskilled help 48 hours before starting to the Asylum. This would have shortened the time of their unskilled help 48 hours. In the case of the patient from Coos County, instead of remaining under the care of unskilled help for two weeks, if the Sheriff and lady attendant had taken her, she could likely have been in the Asylum in two

In all cases, the time consumed by the

attendant going for the patient wou place the patient in the Asylum. Is any worse for untrained help to care for a patient on the road than it is in juil' In regard to the Sheriffs' fees, I will say that I only intended that the lady tendant should get pay, as the Sheriff is already drawing his salary. I wanted this subject agitated in the interest of the unfortunate. In regard to the exthis is of least importance, as the we fare of the patient outweighs every other consideration. At the same time I think he old plan could be made cheaper that the present one, as the state now keeps attendants who are constantly on pay whether they are at work or not. Unde my bill there need be no one employed except when a woman was being sent, when a lady attendant would have to be employed. I wish to say that the only thing that defeated my bill was santiment. The facts and logic were on th side I proposed. Sentiment will always weigh more than logic with most people. An examination of the facts will destroy the sentiment now existing in favor of the present plan. The thing that started this sentiment was that some foolis Sheriff, under the old law, took a weman to the Asylum without a lady attendant This, of course, raised the indignation of every humane person, as it should But that is no reason that a better plan than the present cannot be adopted wish to say that no Sheriff ever spoke to me about this bill, but I have had it in mind ever since I saw that the conditions could be improved upon. Most of the doctors who are familiar with the conditions agree with me in this matter. C. W. NOTTINGHAM.

"The only thing that defeated my bill was sentiment," complains Brother Nottingham. Sure enough. There is a sen timent that the transportation of the insame to the Asylum should be in the hands of skilled and humane attendants, and for that reason their custody was placed there, and for the same reason it may be hoped it will be prevail over all other considerations. But in this particular matter sentiment, humanity and economy go hand in hand, for by the present method of would seem to be misapplied.

Wall street is hearing so much about he illness of Mr. Harriman at this been greatly reduced. By Brother Nottingham's method the Sheriffs "graft" would be restored, and we should doubt less have a return to the old system where the taking of the towns to the same noticed that t transportation the cost to the state has was a sort of picnic for the Sheriff or some deputy, or political hanger-on, who pense of the state and earn some pocket little boy, money besides.

If there is any merit whatever to the complaint that the insane are kept an undue time in uncomfortable jails, waiting the appearance of a keeper or attendant from the Asylum, the obvious remedy is that the number of attendants or custodians should be increased. No one who had knowledge of the practical workings of the old system, where the plight and miseries of the unhappy insame were the subject of profitable traffic by mercenary public officials, will arise to demand a return to old ways. The ne were the subject of profitable traffic Oregonian thinks Brother Nottingham's quick sympathies have been too easily directed into the wrong channel.

Russian Thirtle Bothers Kansas. Baltimore News. During a recent windstorm in Kan

sas the Russian thistle, or tumble weeds, which are about the size of a half bushel measure and almost round, blew over the prairie by millions, packing in the cuts along railroad rights of way and delaying traffic. On the streets of the town of Oakley where the buildings made a shelter from the gale, they were piled to the tops of awnings like an immense hay stack, accumulating over night.

Hot Stove Scares Fighting Cat. A vicious cat attacked Mrs. J. G. Mill

ler, of Essington, Pa., sinking its teeth lease its hold until Mrs. Miller threw the animal on a hot stove, which had the desired effect.

A EEW SQUIBS.

Enthusiast (at musical recital)—We shall hear more of this young man. Sufferer— Not tonight, I hope.—Punch.

Little Willie-Say, pa, when is a man said to be civilized? Pa-When he knows enough to conceal the fact that he is a savage, my son.—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Bacon—My husband is always on the wrong side of a question. Mrs. Egbert —How do you know? Mrs. Bacon—Because he never agrees with me!—Yonkers Statesman.

Her mother—Mabel, dear, do you eve feel timid about asking your husband fo money? The bride—No, indeed, mamma but he seems to be rather timid about giv ing it to me.—Chicago Dally News.

"I have been in every civilized country of earth," said the globe frotter, "and, wouly you believe it, I have met only two renil intelligent women." "Two!" echoed the beautiful widow in supprise. "Why, who was the other?"—Chicago Dally News. "Is Mrs. Brown at home?" inquired the caller. "No, ma'am, she im't," replied the maid. Then it was you who was singin so dreadfully out of time when I turned the corner," said the caller. "No, indeed ma'am," cried the indignant maid; "the was missus!"—Cleveland Leader.

"I suppose there is a great deal of men-tal strain involved in the conduct of im-mense interests like yours?" "I should say so," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "It's mighty hard to go on the witness stand and re-member the list of things your lawyer told you to forget."—Washington Star.

Josish (to newly wedded neighbor)—I wish you long, happy lives; and I see no reason since you have had experience, why you and Marish cannot pull together as steady and happy and successfully as a team of horses. Obediah—No doubt we could, if there was only one tongue between us.—Judge.

COME AGAIN, SENATOR.

Remarks On the Greatness of Jeff of Don't Extend the Hunting Senson Until the Oznrks.

New York Times. refer. Jeff of the Oznrks-we refer, of ourse, to Senator Davis, of Arkansushas taken another fly at the octop to empty benches at the Capitol, but to the great rapture and edification of the red necks at home. The ebuilition will be circulated as rapidly as possible. The Senator's frank and the distributing powers of the rural post will in due time bring the Record within reach of the humblest hill billy, and great will be the guffaws and the dadburns. There were only 35,000 words of it, a

little more or less, but it was not stuff from first to last, and it will be read in thousands of log cabins along the foothills within the next two months, while the women dip snuff in ecstatic silence and the men slap their legs at proper intervals. Jeff is doing big things at Washington, as the mountain oracles always said he would. This was easier in Washington than in Arkansas, where other bad men prevail and cometimes break walking-sticks and hotel chairs and things over his devot-ed head. Events were going all his way on Tuesday at the Capitol. Nobody could interfere. Even Davis' loyal backer, Senator Johnston, of Alabama, seemed to be laughing at something else in some other place, and so he ranted at the Stock and Cotton Exchanges in a bleak and uninhabited chamber, with none to make him afraid, while his burning language was taken down, red-hot from the griddle, for sub-sequent distribution in the piney woods of Arkansas. A great moment for Jeff Davis,

great day for all his kind, when he had the octopus bleeding and diemembered beneath his victorious boots and gam-bling palaces tottering to ruin all about him. Not an alarmist is Jeff of the Ozarks. Far from it. Calm perches on his unruffied brow, tranquility and fearlessness have marked him for their own. His earlier apprehensions own. His earlier apprehensions, rule 2 of the Senate, have long been dissipated; the wicked men are all behind him, far hind in distant Arkansas; the hellions and myrmidons of Wall street cannot answer back—conceivably they never heard of him; so Ozark Jeff let down his luxuriant back hair, pulled up his defiant "pants," and turned loose upon the vacant Senate chairs and the sparsely-populated galleries a veritible flood of language that ought to fill the provinces at home with rap-ture when they get it by muleback of

Shall we have another inundation? Why not? There is no reason why Senator Davis should not howl again, some day when the other Senators are ousy, when the stenographers othing else to do, and when the news paper men are vigilantly eating ple and on in the restaurant. Washington wants to shoot at him, and the Public Printing Office stands wide open for the handling of such stuff.

TRAGIC COMEDY OF A NICKEL.

Woman Owns Up to Car Conductor The She Made a Mistake. Philadelphia Record.

Into the crowded streetcar on an up-town line the other day there entered an elderly lady, who handed her fare the conductor in charge, and, after he had pocketed the coin, demanded her

"Why, it was only a nickel you gave me," explained the conductor, but the lady became very much excited and insisted that it was a quarter that she handed him. By this time the attention of all the passengers was attract ed to the dispute, and the embarrassed conductor, realizing that argument was uscless, finally handed her 20 cents. few blocks farther on the wom reached in her handbag for her har kept there. There are some things kerchlef and suddenly colored to the in which a decent sentiment should roots of her hair as she called out sharply: "Conductor, come here! Ther is some mistake!" The conductor hesitatingly made his way to where she expecting some further demand, when, to his surprise, she returned the 20 cents and remarked:

relinquished their seats; a stylishly-dressed young woman slipped a bonbon into the grimy hand of a thinly-clad and the relieved conductor, going ahead to the motorman, "Say, I could just love that old woman!

From Punch. Shipwrecked—Go ashore as ossible; remove wet clothing and relate your experiences to nearest re-porter. Add photograph if possible. Baby, cat asleep on face of-Remove

Train, run over by-Remove train,

Pantry, burglar in-Procure a copy of the Tariff Reform League's latest publication on free food fallacies, and read same to intruder, taking care to elucidate most telling arguments. The con-trite cracksman will at once turn over a new leaf, and express his sorrow. Under the circumstances, you will de well to accept his assurance of regret. Crime, having committed, or being suspected of-Apply to nearest music hall manager for an engagement, sist on being put among the "s turns, and demand a salary proportionate to the gravity of the crime in ques-

Young Oysters Tackle a Crab.

Prenton, N. J., Dispatch. R. F. Rutter, of West Creek, N. J., in taking up oysters, found in his tongs a crab that had the appearance of having two horns directly over its eyes. tigation showed that young oysters had attached themselves directly over each eye of the crab and would have finally caused its death.

Rends New Testament 103 Times. Newcastle, Del., Dispatch

Rev. George W. Burke, of the Wilmington, Del., Conference, llying in Smyrna, has read the Bible through 40 times, and is now reading the New Testament through the 104th time. Mrs. Burke, as wife, has just completed reading the Bible through for the 32d time, and has read the New Testament 31 times.

The Airfairin' Pirate's Tale.

Arthur Chapman in the Denver Republican Artur Chapman in the Beneer Republican.
"I us'ter fly in a pirut ship," says the airfarin' tar, says he;
"She was manned by the bloodlest airynauts
that ever a man did see;
She'd winss on her starboard side, if I
rightly recolleck,
And I was the cap'n of the craft, and I
walked the parachute deck.

"We boarded a ship a mile above the top of old Pike's Peak—
"Twere a Chinese crew, and they walked the plank too bloody scared to squeak; We found six million taels aboard, and I cached 'om then and there In the midst of a big black cloud that hung like an island in the air.

"The very next week our pirut ship hit the Fintiron Building Shoal,
And grabbin a parachute saved me—but I was the only soul;
Sence then I've been a driftin round, a hopin to strike that cloud,
Where I hid the gold in the strenuous days of the alrahip pirut crowd.

"But the cloud ain't near Pike's Peak no more, but it's driffth' round the earth, And it's leadin' me a merry chase, and I'm loain' weight and sirth; So take the advice of an airship tar—when off on a freebootin' fight

Den't hide yer gold upon a cloud unless it is anchored tight."

SAVE THE WILD DUCK REMNANT

March 1, Says W. L. Finley. JENNINGS LODGE, Or., Feb. 6.—(To the Editor.)-In a communication con cerning the scarcity of wild ducks, printed in last Sunday's Oregonian, the writer. Dr. Jean Cline, says that I have inferred that the hunters of this locality are "game hogs." I intended no such inference. have always recognized two classes of people who go to the woods with gun or fishing rod. The first is the sportsman, who loves the woods and streams, hunts and fishes fairly, always recognizing that the hunted has some rights over the hunter. The second is the mere killer of game, who recognizes no rights of creatures. His efforts would lead to their extermination were it not for laws that hold

him back. From the position I have taken against a certain set of duck hunters, some peo ple have thought I am opposed to hunting. This is false. The wild game within ing. This is faise. The wild game within our borders is part of the natural resources of this state. As a citizen and taxpayer of this state, I am opposed to having it exterminated. Any person who opposes the killing of wild birds and aninals for food, to be consistent, must oppose the killing of tame birds and animals. Any person who sits down and enjoys chicken pie or a good beefstoak cannot logically oppose the true sports-man who goes to the woods and kills a

pheasant or a deer.

I do believe it is the duty of every sportsman to protect the remnant of our wild ducks and keep them from being exterminated. Dr. Cline says: "In every in-stance one will find, if he takes the trouble to ask, that the hunters of this section are anxious and willing to secure proper protection for the game that unds here." In another place he says: "After an experience of ten years as a duck hunter, it is my belief that the birds do not commence breeding until about the first of February, which is now the end of

the shooting season."

Certain hunters are using every effort at Salem to extend the hunting season through February to the first of March, which, according to Dr. Cline's statement, will allow duck hunters to shoot the mother bird as as she flushes from her eggs. I hope that Dr. Cline and the other true sportsmen of this locality are not sitting idly at home. If they are "anxious and willing to secure proper protection" for wild ducks, they should be using some influence at Salem to prevent the passage of this outrageous law that cannot help ination of our ducks. but lead to the extermination of our duck WILLIAM Is FINLEY.

PINNING DOWN CAUTIOUS WITNESS

You Know How 'Tis When Men Are Fighting," He says to Attorney Fee. Pendleton East Oregonian, Judges, jury and audience were treated

to a diversion yesterday afternoon during the Horseman trial, when Jim Hall was called to the stand and was required to testify in regard to the position, the to testify in regard to distance from the schoolhouse, and the distance from the schoolhouse, and the distance from the school of the fighters was standing during the fight that preceded the shooting of McBroom. Hall coded the shooting of McBroom. was being questioned as to the position of the fighters and Attorney Fee was demanding that he he more explicit. "Tell me exactly where they were standing at the time they were fighting.

said Mr. Fee.
"Well, sometimes they were standing one place and sometimes in another

said the witness. "Well, were they standing directly in front of the schoolhouse?"
"Well, I can't exactly say."
"Were they to one side of the door and

"Yes, part of the time."
"Well, were they a little in front of the

left side of the schoolhouse?"
"Some of the time."
"Well, can't you say exactly where the fighters were at the time you maw them'

said Attorney Fee.
"Well, you know how it is, Judge Fee when a couple of men are fighting, they ion't stand in one place all the time, but move first to one place and then to another. You know how that is your-

self; you had a fight yourself once."
"You're a liar," roared Mr. Fee, losing

Married Before They Could Object. Fairfield, Ill., Dispatch to New York

Peter Schulz and Lola Walters were married before they knew it. The wedding was set for tomorrow night at Noble. They came together into town and obtained the license. Justice Mo-Neal, who was standing by, took the license and told them to join hands. In less than a minute they were married. He asked them no questions. All he said was: "I pronounce you man and wife; \$5, please.

"Hey, stop!" yelled the bridegroom "We don't want to get married righ now. We are going to get married to morrow night, and there's going to be a supper and big doings. The whole county is invited." "Too late." replied the magistrate.

Thought you wanted the knot tled. The bridegroom paid. "The wedding supper goes, anyhow," he said, "but I don't know about the church business."

American Crop Prices Increased. New York Sun. On the strength of reports from cor-

respondents of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Crop re-porter gives the average prices received by farmers of the principal crops of the United States on January 1, 1909, as com-pared with December 1, 1907, to be:

Playwright Finds Gold Heard. South Norwalk, Conn., Dispatch to New York World. Charles Klein, the playwright, struck it

rich when his gardener's spade revealed a gold mine in his garden. Close beside the gold were found human bones. The gardener was excavating for a gasoline storage pit in the rear of Shirley Manor, the country home of Mr. Klein at Rowayton. About the gold, some of which is in nuggets and some in crudely medeled coins, were the remains of a wooden or bark box.

"Swelled-Hends" Increase in Boston.

Baltimore News. Eustace W. Blossom, a noted criminologist and Bertillon expert, says that in Boston there is a larger number of men who suffer from "delirium gran-diosum," or in plain slang, "swelled head," than in any city he has visited

Trap By Veins on Hand Surface

Indianapolis News.

In Berlin, Germany, the police are studying a new system of identification of criminals by taking the velne at the surface of the hand as the surest test of identity. They Marry Away From Home,

Washington, D. C., Dispatch. There was a decrease in the number of marriages in New York State of 20,000

last year under the new marriage-license having gone to other states to be Rat Skins for Parls Hand-Muffs

New York Press.

Most of the muffs now being sold in Parls are lined with skins of rats from Algiers, where the French are making war on rodents.