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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1909.

ECONOMICS CONTROL HISTORY. The Democratic policy with reference to tariff revision is to be outlined in a bill now in course of preparation by the Democratic minority. This unusual course on the part of a minority on so important a subunique in the history of Whether similar legislation. will ever see the light of day is believed to depend wholly upon whether the measure now prepared by the Republican maprovide for as many shall sweeping cuts in the schedules of the tariff as the Democrats desire to have made. Such is the statement presented in a report from Washington to the Brooklyn Eagle. Further, it is said that Representatives Underwood, of Alabama, and Clark, of Missouri, are the principals engaged for the Democratic minority in this work, and that there is fixed determination on the part of the Democratic minority to offer their bill as a substitute for the Republican measure. Such effort unmask several members of either House, who are trying to play

non-partisan" game Republican protectionists, however, have deep curiosity to learn how Messrs. Underwood and Clark will get on with the business. Underwood represents the Birmingham, Ala., district, which has as deep an interest in the iron and steel schedule as Pittsburg nas-even more, perhaps, because Birmingham's industry is only partially developed. Then, too, the Republicans are expected to reduce the lumber duties sharply, and nearly the entire Southern Democratic body in Congress is confronted by demands from that section for retention of the lumber duties. Again, if Mr. Clark, the Democratic leader, goes as far as his constituents are expected to de mand in providing protective rates for lead and ninc, as well as for lumber, it will keep him busy to be both a consistent free trader, on principle, and a protectionist for local interests,

in practice.

The fact is that no advance has been made on General Hancock's dis covery that the tariff is a local ques-Underlying all politics indeed are local economics. The climate, the soil, the products of a country, and the adaptation of labor thereto, usually determine its political policy. tation of our Southern States to growth of cotton, tobacco and sugar and introduction and exploitation of slave labor, made them supporters of secession and produced the Civil War. The Northern states, relying on industries which they wished to secure against foreign competition, on protection and made it a National idea; while the South, caring not for protection of slave labor and its products-which would indeed have been an absurdity-stood for free trade, and to an extent stands for it yet; for the larger part of the laboring class of the South is of the negro which is not deemed to have any right or need of protection, and has no voice in assertion of political Yet now industries are growing up in the South which are becoming clamorous for protection and intend to have it, regardless of any political inconsistency. The situation, therefore, triumphs over all. In the presence of it, political doctrines or party platforms may become mean ingless, and in progress of time, as the economic conditions require, certainly Here is the ruling factor in politics, though the largeness of the stage on which the drama is often played, in one country or another, may obscure for a time the controlling meaning. The economic factor, there fore, is the ruling factor in human history, and all human beliefs and Institutions are ultimately the outcome of economic conditions; or, as a modern thinker expresses it. formerly we were told that all economics were relative to history, we w discover, or believe we know, that all history is relative to economics, men having been made what they are by economic causes."

This observation goes more deeply into the origin of apparent inconsistencies of men and parties on such subjects as protective tariff than most who discuss such subjects on the platform, or, in Congress, will go; nd yet the inconsistencies may be only the superficial appearances or temporary accidents that occur in the evolution of a higher general principle that dominates the whole subject. Seldom will you find any politician, even of high place or pretension, detaching himself from the local egoisms of his section or state. It may not be reasonable to expect that he will. So, if some of our Democratic statesmen should reveal themselves presently as protectionists, changing places perhaps with Republicans who have become free traders, there will be no need to be puzzled by the phenom-It may work either way, or alternately. The free trader became a protectionist when he bought timber and and started sawmills; the protectionist became a free trader as soon as he had sold his sheep. But in a community where, on one side or the other, a general economic interest predominates, you will find it in the long run controlling political ac-On economic questions our Southern states would have broken into party divisions long ago, but for negro suffrage forced on them by the reconstruction acts; and even now there is a strong protection element in the South, which is prepared to assert its power in Congress. Already it is United States has an interest in the rangest and it is hoped that when Amateur Athletic Club

a reliance of the great Northern "in- subject that is worth looking after. terests," which "stand pat,"

WHY GIVE MORE TO SEATTLE? The State of Oregon, through its Legislature, two years ago appropri-

ated \$100,000 for the Oregon building and Oregon exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific, Exposition. Now the tate is called on for \$50,000 more. Before appropriating so large an additional sum, the Legislature ought to understand just what it is doing and whether it is really worth while to do The State of Washington was and Clark Exposition through a total appropriation of \$100,000. The State of Oregon should be well represented at Scattle; but it is indeed questionable if there is necessity, on any ground of good will towards Scattle or of the state's benefit, to give more, etlon, should take some note of the ction of the directors of the Alaska-Portland gateway. It cannot have es-

attitude of the northern railroads in their discriminatory and unfair methmaintained by the Northern Pacific Railroad against the Harriman lines shall not be raised-and quite obviously it will not be voluntarily raised the traffic going to and from the Seattle Exposition. It was different dur-ing the Lewis and Clark Exposition. cost. There was no trouble about interof transcontinental ratiroad ickets through Portland or through Puget Sound. Now the northern railoads refuse to permit any passengers or baggage to be routed for Puget found over the Union Pacific or the Southern Pacific Railroad for any of the great territory east of Denver How much of the Eastern Seattle Fair

traffic, then, is Portland to get? The report of the Oregon sion shows that from the \$100,000 appropriation \$57,000 has been spent, caving in round numbers \$43,000 on hand. It would seem that much could be done for Oregon and Seattle with \$43,000. Why make an outright gift of more, with only the smallest prospect of any return and the certainty of no adequate return?

SHUTTING OFF THE REFERENDUM. Why is the emergency clause added to the bill to increase the Supreme Court Judges? Does an emergency Is there any acute crisis in our exist? judicial affairs that justifies all this aste? There is not, of course. The 'crisis" and the "emergency" are the people of Oregon, who voted down this ime scheme last June, and will do it again if they get the opportunityvoted it down by the overwhelming totals of 50,591 to 30,243. But they are not to have the opportunity.

The bill is being rushed through to the Governor on pretense that there is an imperative necessity for relief The scheme is to cut off the right of the people to kill off this fine job through the referendum. Do the people rule? Some legislators say the voice of the people demands the elec tion of a Democratic Senator by a Republican Legislature, which some others doubt: but those same lawmakers deny that the people knew what they were doing last June on the Supreme Court matter, though nobody else has any question whatever what the people meant and wanted.

AWFUL COST OF PEACE.

Not even the growing deficit due to the extraordinary expenditures for oldage pensions or for the Irish land act the dogmas of state sovereignty and with the most extravagant naval promore Dreadnoughts, the most formidable and expensive type of warships affoat today. As this is exactly three times the number of Dreadnoughts that were proposed in the original programme, it is quite clear that any hope which the peace party in England might have had for retrenchment in naval expenditure has now gone glimmering. The elaborate nature of the German naval programme was proba bly responsible for this change in the plans of Great Britain.

For a good many centuries England has been awaggering up and down the world with a confidence perhaps warranted by the possession of more money and more ships than were available for the defense of any other two nations on earth. Jealous of that prestige and vexed somewhat at the occasional acts of aggression which it made possible, Germany has been viewing with a growing feeling of resentment the efforts of Great Britain to perpetuate her naval greatness. With a view to forcing the limit of the uch-vaunted "two-power standard" of England, the latest German naval programme called for such elaborate additions to the naval fighting strength "As of that country that it is small wonder great uneasiness was caused in England. Now that the latter country has decided again to "raise the limit," is, of course, natural that Germany and some of her neighbors will follow suit. This means that the heavy dellcit which nearly all of the European countries are facing will be still fur-

ther increased. The situation is alarming. If the present mad race for supremacy naval strength is not soon checked, the whole world will be bankrupt through the enormous expenditure alleged to be necessary in order to maintain peace. Germany, Great Britain, Russia France, Belgium and Holland were all facing heavy deficits when their latest budgets were made up, Spain and Italy alone of the prominent European powers showing a surplus. With all of this increasing expenditure nearly all of these countries, notably Germany and Great Britain, show a heavy loss in trade, and the deficit must naturally be made up by additional taxation There must be an end to this extravagance somewhere. The people may not seriously object to living in an armed camp such as nearly all of Europe has become, so long as there is enough money remaining from the enormous naval appropriations to enable them to carry on legitimate busi-The time is approaching quite rapidly, however, when there will not be enough money available for the purchase of both bread and warships.

When that crists is reached there will be retrenchment in the naval expenditures and the whole world will fervently hope that the cause of peace will not be seriously damaged if a "closed season" of several years is declared in battleship building. The

We have just expended \$5,000,000 on a pleasure jaunt for some of our warships, and it will require half as much more to get them back into the Pacific, which is the only possible place where they will ever be needed. This amount of money would have helped somewhat in reducing the \$125,000,000 deficit which we are now facing.

THE CANAL PROBLEM. The Government has expended approximately \$180,000,000 on the Panama Canal, and it is now estimated that the total cost will reach \$409,creditably represented at the Lewis 000,000. The amount already expended and the progress made have demonstrated that the lock canal cannot be built for less than double the original amount estimated by the engineers. This fact, together with the trouble at Gatun dam and the possibility of damage by earthquake, has The Legislature, before it takes final materially altered conditions which were responsible for the selection of the lock type of canal in preference Tukon-Pacific Exposition towards the to the sea-level. It is due to these changed conditions that the present caped its attention that the Seattle effort is being made to change the Fair by definite action supports the plans from the lock system to a sealevel canal. The board of international consulting engineers, appointed ods towards Portland. If the embargo to report on the matter before the work was undertaken, submitted two reports, the majority favoring the sealevel and the minority the lock system. The latter was adopted almos -Portland will get precious little of solely for the reason that it seemed to offer a vast saving in time of con-

The minority report was approved by Congress after considerable debate, which was caused by the inability of the experts to agree among themselves as to the best type to adopt. There is no reason for believing that the increase in cost over early estimates could have been avoided. of such mammoth proportions, perfection in estimates is impossible, and there is no intimation, even from the men who are hostile to any kind of a canal, that the work has not been conducted as economically as was possible in the circumstances, Neither there much doubt about the overcoming of all difficulties that have arisen over the lock system. The question is imply regarding the advisal lity of changing from the lock type to the sea-level canal before the work has progressed beyond the point where the change can be econ mically made.

Improved methods of excavating have materially decreased the cost of moving dirt, and the progress that has made has revealed much in regard to the character of the route that was unknown when work was begun So får as the average reader can de termine by the printed reports on work done, there is still ample time about-face and take up the sealevel canal without loss on the project as a whole. Whether or not this is advisable has not been determined, but Mr. Taft is sufficiently gifted with hard business sense to adapt his views to any change for the better that may e suggested by progress of the work All excavating for the lock type of canal would have had to be done for the sea-level type, and if the demand for the latter comes in sufficient volame from others than thore who do not want any kind of a canal, the change might easily and economically be made.

PORTLAND AS A GRAIN MARKET. If the farmers' union, organized

throughout the wheat belt for the purpose of marketing the wheat without the aid of the middleman, is guided in the selection of a port at which it will handle the business by strictly business reasons, Portland will be chosen. The unjon will find at this grain to be marketed at a higher average price than can be secured at any other port on the Pacific will find an easy down-hill haul where three great railroads land grain at tidewater at Portland by a shorter haul than is available to any other port. It will also find a community that is raising by taxation of this city alone \$500,000 per year for the exclusive purpose of keeping the expenses of ships down to the mininum in order that the grain of the Inland Empire may pass through to the high seas on cheaper ocean ton nage than can be secured at any other

It will find in Portland a port which for the first seven months of the current cereal year has shipped more than 60 per cent of all the wheat exported from the entire Pacific Coast. It will find here a port which for the calendar year 1998 shipped more wheat than was shipped from any other port in the United States except New York, one-seventh of all the wheat exported during that twelve months passing over the Portland docks. It will find here the only freshwater seaport of any consequence in the Pacific Northwest, this advantage being so pronounced that ships desiring to lie-up for lack of business pay for the tow from Astoria to Portland in order to get into this hull-cleaning fresh water.

In charter rates, insurance rates and in the prices paid for wheat no other port can excel Portland and very few can equal it. For these and other reaions it will be decidedly to the advantage of the farmers' union to investigate closely the facilities of Portland before perfecting their plans. At this port it will be unnecessary for the union to form any binding alliances with any organization or dock com-It will find here competition in docks, competition in ships and competition in buyers, all of it in volume sufficient to enable the grower to get the last farthing of profit out of his

OLD TRONSIDES AGAIN.

The intermittent demand to preserve from destruction or protect from the slow invasion of decay the old frigate Constitution again is heard in Boston. It seems at last that this time-honored relic of the old fighting Navy is to be given permanent quarters in the Charles River basin, where every facility will be furnished to those who, inspired by patriotism, wish to visit the quaint old craft. She is at present moored at the Charleston Navy-yard, in what the Boston Advertiser regards as a precarlous location. The Boston Chamber of Commerce, with an eye toward ouring the vessel as an attraction to tourists, is in favor of mooring her in the Charles River basin; the Government is inclined to grant the

Patriotic sentiment and public economy alike are interested in giving the time-worn frigate a berth where she can remain indefinitely and go the way of all things earthly when her time comes, peacefully. Though she bill and the size of the apple box in has been patched and pieced, and particular, that have appeared in the practically rebuilt, until nothing now remains of the fighting craft, of history, her lines and her name have been preserved and she now stands, the sole representative of the naval arm of the Government of her time. But for the impassioned challenge of Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Old Iron-sides" would long ago have disappeared, except as her achievement in war of long ago was given to

history. There is a certain pathos in the lingering before the eye of the curiutlived his or its day of usefulness. In this view it might have been well had the old frigate been dismantled and consigned to the scrap-pile and the bonfire when her day was done, and thus escaped the neglect which has been her portion for many years. But since sentiment has interposed to save her as often as she has been nenaced by destruction, it is gratifying to note that there is now a prospect that she will be given a permanent berth in quiet waters.

All hail the gallant Dixey, he of the urname Henry and the suggestive nickname Adonis. This matines idol of many seasons announces that he will publish several hundred love letters which he has received from the fair sex during the past twenty-five years. Had this been an unprovoked humiliation of the tender sentiments of the lovelorn maidens and matrons who were smitten with the Dixey charms, It would have been an inexcusable breach of gallantry. But-Dixey is doing it in-self-defense, or rather in defense of his sex. 'Twas the "airy fairy" Lillian Russell that started the trouble, by announcing that she would publish a book of love letters which had been sent her by the mer to whom her everlasting charms were irresistible. Now Dixey, to the rescue of his maligned sex, proposes to show by documentary evidence, that the foolkiller while en tour makes no disfinction in sex. Bravo, Dixey, why not collaborate with Lillian and alternate these burning missives?

Steady progress toward normal onditions which existed prior to the rich man's panic at the close of 1907 is shown in the statistics on failures for the month of January, as com pared with the first month of 1908 The commercial failures in the United States for last month were 1344 in number, with liabilities of \$13,409,562 compared with 1949 suspensions, with \$27,099,514 liabilities, in January 1908. Naturally there would be a striking difference in the totals for the two Januarys, for a year ago the worst effect of the panic had hardly passed away and affairs were in bad shape. It is interesting to note, however, that the January showing this year is not only much better than that of a year ago, but, with the single exception of the month of November the liabilities are smaller than for any of the preceding six months.

Telephone lines are creeping out over the farming districts of the state, keeping pace with and occasionally outstripping the rural free mail deliv ery. Together these appliances of private enterprise and public beneficence are bringing farmhouses in touch with each other and with urban and suburban life and making farm isolation a thing of the past. Monotony falls away from country life through these gramme that has yet been arranged.
Cables in yesterday's Oregonian announce that the cabinet has agreed on a programme which will include six

Or an another for grain business.

This is the last stanza:

Forth they step and march together, forth the man and woman go, unfelled the man and woman go, unfelled the man and woman go, the man and woman go, the march together together, forth the man and woman go, the march together together, forth the man and woman go, the march together together, forth the man and woman go, the march together together, forth together, forth the man and woman go, the march together together together together together. and salary-earners in the city.

Now we have the joint report of President Roosevelt and the Country Life Commission. All hands will agre on the fundamental needs of the farmer; still, we venture the predic tion that if, for the next ten years, wheat can be boosted over the dollar mark, eggs held at 60 cents, butter at 80 and chickens at 18 cents, the agri culturists of the United States will work out their own salvation without adventitious Governmental aid.

Peru, with a population exceeding 000,000, and with a territory much larger than that of Oregon, is offering a little measly bond issue of \$3,000, 000. It shows how far a country may lag in the high art of running into debt. Even the little city of Portland, Or., thinks an addition of \$3,000,000 to its debt, at any time, merely a bagatelle.

The bill for "an act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery' (Senate bill No. 201), introduced by Nottingham, is a bill not for protect tion of the public, but for protection of a class of practitioners. It ought to bear a true and honest title.

The state is officered for two million people and the City of Portland for half a million; yet the clamor is inressant for creation of more officials and for more pay for the multitude

"It is high time," exclaims Counilman Concannon, "to put those four (discharged) detectives to work and have them earn their pay." It is high time they reimburse the city for drawing pay they never earned.

From the bleachers it looks as if Billy Sunday had contrived to get about two strikes and three balls called on the as-Jesus-would-do-movement

As a last resort, President Roose

velt might call out the troops and dis-perse the California Legislature. Then we should have peace The moral, spiritual and religious tone of the town was vustly elevated

Hency suffering from nervous prostration? Caught it from some of the gang he has been after for so long,

by Evangelist Billy Sunday's visit-

undoubtedly. Mr. Holman, dissenter, probably finds comfort in the celebrated maxim that "me and everybody else" make a majority.

Does football pay? For answer see the annual report of the Multnomah

Spring opens the transfer will be PORTER BILL AND THE APPLE BOX REPUBLICANS REEP PLEDGE COMPANY CAN'T INCORPORATE

Why Prescribe the Shaper Let It Be Hig Enough for One-Third of Barrel. COVE, Or., Feb. 9 .- (To the Editor.) -In the numerous discussions in regard to several points of the Porter press of late, it is remarkable to note the general lack of information on the subject or the willful efforts to mislend the public.

I would like to ask such gentlemet as Mr. N. G. Gibson and others, how much they allow for the bulge of the packed apple box, if they don't think it should be considered as well as the bulge of the barrel? It should interest the trade in general to know that the Northwest special or California box, flatsided, should contain 2200 cuic inches, but as generally made it is bic inches, but as generally made to 2255 cubic inches and with the average pack of this section it gets a full inch top for buige in all the square pack and 1½-inch in all the diagonal pack or an average of 1½-inch top, making an additional 275 cubic inches; total an additional 275 cubic inches; tetain 2530, or a great deal more than any rational man would ever require for a bushel It should also be remembered that these boxes are solid layer packed and that it actually requires over 2700 cubic inches loose apples to fill a packed box. The shape of the "Potter" box is also impossible for a good pack, as it will be useless to attempt any of the square pack, such as the pack, as it will be useless to attempt any of the square pack, such as the straight 4-tier, because the top and bottom would not hold them firmly, subjecting them to bruising in handling. The scientific box must and will be wider than it is high, enough so that it may be packed with a fair amount of heap for bulge, so as to hold the fruit firmly.

While I have shown that our box is considerably too large for a bushel,

considerably too large for a bushel, we refuse to have it legislated smaller; as in grading for sizes (with etablished grades) it cannot very well be grades) it cannot very well be improved upon. Our 4-tier grade in the "special" will average 2%-inches in diameter and makes a fine "A" grade; our 3%-tiers are about 3 inches and the 3-tiers about 3 2-3 inches, and therefore should grade one and two letters ahead of "A," for which we look to our famous Porter doctors to prescribe the proper terms.

proper terms.

Thompson and Downing, also our ex-Thompson and Downing, also our experts at Washington, in their works on apples, would suggest to a student, that a 2-inch apple of one variety would come as near being an "A" grade as a 4-inch of some other variety. It therefore seems to be the height of injustice to require the Spow apple to therefore seems to be soon apple to justice to require the Snow apple to justice to require the Snow apple to grow as large as the Wolf River. grow as large as the Would it not be wise to discriminate Would it not be wise to a loose base.

Would it not be wise to discriminate against the cubic in a loose baskefful, a "jumble" packed, fint layer packed or a bulging layer packed box? And would it not also be advisable to reconsider the grading, and in some degree conform to the inherent tendency of certain varieties?

In addition to the attempt in describing the size of the apple box, by the people of one section of the country, not using the box to pack in themselves, for those who have introduced and developed the box and how to pack it, why should it be incumbent on them also to seek to prescribe the shape as well? Would it not be ample to require a box that would hold oneto require a box that would hold one-third the quantity of a standard bar-rel, no matter what shape, or how packed to get that quantity in the box? KARL J. STACKLAND.

Suffragists Reward a Male Poet.

Chlcago Dispatch.

After considering more than 1900 p nt from all parts of the United States the judges selected to award the Side prize offered by Mrs. L. B. Rishop, of Chicago, for the best verses supporting woman suffrage awarded the prize to Louis J. Block, principal of a Chicago high school. The verses are entitled "The Marching Song," and are to be sung to the tune of "John Brown's Body." The first reference to woman is in the third stanza. ce to woman is in the third stanza

Which follows:
Mother, prophetens, and holy, through the ages of the clan.
Uttering words of potent wisdom in the ear of struggling man.
Woman rose and strode beside him, 'mid the dangers of the van, Kindling hope that led him on. This is the last stanza:

The Price of Proficiency.

Success Magazine.
"Doctor," growled the patient, "it seems to me that \$500 is a big charge for that operation of mine. It didn't take you "My dear sir," replied the famous spe-cialist, "in learning to perform that op-eration in half a minute I have spoiled over eleven pecks of such eyes as yours.

A FEW SQUIBS,

Customer—Please, mister, I can't remem-her what ma sent me for, but you can give me 2 cents' worth of peppermint candy, 'cause she said I could keep the change.— Century.

"And did you enjoy your African iri Major? How do you like the savages? "Oh, they're extremely kind hearted? The wanted to keep me there for dinner."—Lor Says the Manager—"Vice is a monater of sich hideous mien—" That it only needs to a reproduced and the success of your play assured—Cleveland Lender.

"They tell me this hall can be cleared I nve minutes," said the lecturer, examinin the pince. "Yes," replied the japitor "would you like to try it some time?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"I sometimes think," remarked the regu-ir purson, "that the "mare drummer could be the best musician in the theater "theatra." "He usually is," said the drum-er—Chicago Tribune.

weary (lying under apple tree)—Say, uster, kin I have one of dem apples? sixter, kin I have one of dem apples? armer—Why, them apples won't be rips or four months, vit. Weary—Oh, dat's all ght. I sin't in no hurry. I'll wait!—Life. "You say you put a great deal of work into that article of yours" "Tes," answered the author, "months of work. It required only a few hours to write it, but it took months of effort to get it published."—Washington Star. "I hope," said a patient courieously, "have not brought you too far from you regular round." "Oh, not at all?" replies the doctor. "I have another patient in the neighborhod, so I can kill two birds with one stone."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Romeo at Church, Chicago Post.

(Rev. S. B. Baxler, of Aurora, says that he sees no harm in "a little mingling of glances" in church.)

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand And cast a wistful eye".

Upon that countenance so bland Which I perceive near by;

Her eyes downosst, her face demure.

Her look of gentle calm—

A combination to allure

And hint of tender baim.

From Greenland's for mountains down To India's coral strand I doubt is there's in any town So white and plump a hand. No doubt, though I'm a warshipper, I don't act as I should When thus I boldly look at her—The preacher said I could.

"Jerusalem, my happy home"—
Alast I am a bach;
In solitude I sadiy roam
And walt to make a match.
Her lashes tremble as she looks,
Her brows refuse to frown—
I notice both of our hymn hooks
Are held quite upside down.

"One sweetly solemn thought
Me o'er and o'er." I sing—
Her eyes, I notice, are of blue
As any bluebird's wing;
Her lins are red as cherries are,
Her cheeks are like the rose;
No bump or angle seems to mar
The contour of her nose.

Had I a thousand tongues to sing
I'd still ignore the book,
I'd wish for more than anything,
A thousand eves to look
You'll east that as a worshipper
I don't act as I should
When I thus boldly stare at her—
The preacher said I could.

Local Option Bill Passes Idaho Senate, 17 to 6. BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 10 .- (Special.) - Amid

turmoil and strife, invective and threat, the local option bill passed the Senate today by a vote of 17 to 6, the minority vote being strictly Democratic. In discussing the local option bill Mac-

"This is the first time I have ever en a bill attacked, the authors of which did not dare to enter a word in its de This bill is a trick, breathing political dishonesty and unconstitutionality at every pore, a make-believe, a botch, a makeshift, a subterfuge, conceived in a spirit of intelerance, born when the star of hypocrisy was at its zenith, and folsted upon a credulous public as a political sop with the fact well known by its authors that it will not stand the test of the courts, And I now make the charge against the majority that it is not enact

ing an honest local option law."

Hart, Republican, replied that the bil would stand before the Supreme Court "No one is worrying about the co-tionality of the bill," he said. "To willing to rest our cause with the Su preme Court and do not expect the bill will go before Senator Macbeth to determine its constitutionality."

Bowen asked if the law would go be fore the Supreme Court, and Hart replied "If it does it will go at the instigation of the liquor interests." Sweeney, Republican, replied to the mi-

ority criticisms of the bill and the majority as follows: "This bill shows that the Republican Senators have stood to their party pledge as a man. I want it to go to every se of the state that the Republican party can be trusted; that it has stood by its pledge, even though its represents tives did not, some of them, like the principle of local option, as shown by ny experience in the committee.

ce has been brought to bear to de-

een made, but every threat has been urled back by the majority." The result of the vote follows: Yeas—Bowen, Democrat; Davis, Demo-rrat; Prechafer, Democrat; Goodnight, Haight, Hart, Has-orou, h, Hunt, Jordan, Preston, Pugmire, Democrat; Rowton, Shoupt, Spaulding, Sweeney, Total 17. nwhan, Whitaker. Total 17. Noes-Benham, Day, Kerns, Macbeth,

Von Harten. Total, 6, all Democrats

feat the will of the people; threats have

LEARN HOW FROM JOHN L. Idaho Man Modestly Asserts He Can

Whip Johnson. SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 10.-(Special.)-Mark J. O'Donnell, of Wallace, Idaho, former sparring partner of Jack Johnson, the present heavyweight champion, chosen out of nearly 200 applicants to travel with John L. Sullivan and learn the fight game from the old champion with a view to challenging Johnson for

the title. In part O'Donnell's letter of

application follows: "I have been boxing ever since I was 14 years old. I haven't ever had what you would call a real fight in the ring, out I have had on the gloves with some pretty good men. I never yet met a mar whom I thought had anything on me. was sparring partner with Johnson fo weeks. You may think I am talking foolishness when I say that I never had much trouble getting to this man John-son, but I did not. I could hit him almost any place I wanted to, and more than once held my own at rough and tumble fighting with him. I am a little over six feet tall, strip about 200 pounds in condition and have a reach of 76 inches. I am a steamfitter by trade."

FIND OLD MASTER IN RUBBISH Painting of Madonna Found in

Queer Place in California. BACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Rev. Mgr. Capeland and Rev. C. F. Ochler have interested themselves in the task of determining the origin of the mysterious Madonna painting found by Mrs. C. Schnelder among rubbish in a shed at Guthrie Station recently, while was cleaning up the premises, having just taken possession. It was closely examined and, when the grime was re-moved, it was seen to be a fine piece

Artists from here examined it and brought experts. There is no autograph upon the canvas, but experts say it looks like a Raphael or Titlan. It is believed to be the work of one of the old masters. Copies of all known masterpieces of this subject have been compared with this picture and it is like none of them, therefore not a copy.

After being exhibited at the German Lu-

theran Church tomorrow evening, the picture will be sent East and to Europe to be identified and its value determined,

LINCOLN'S VALISE IS FOUND Box Carried on Debating Tour Is

Found in Tacoma.

TACOMA, Feb. 10.—Among the Lincoln relics in Tacoma is a vallee carried by Lincoln on his debating tour with in two and covered with black cowhide leather, with thin Iron bands thickly studded with large headed tacks like

buttons. The valise, filled with a few articles, was given to the Reman family, across the street from the Lincol Springfield, by Mrs. Lincoln, when Lin-coln left for Washington with his family to assume the Presidency. It was lately sent from Springfield to Fred Reman, who is a resident of Tacoma, and who has loaned it to the Washington State Historical Society.

CANNOT SUPPRESS SALOME

Reyburn's Answer Brings Dismay to Shocked Philadelphians.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Committees representing the Christian League of Philadelphia and the state and county rederations of Catholic societies, called on Mayor Reyburn today and protested against permitting the opera "Salome" to be produced in Oscar Hammerstein's Philadelphia Opera-House tomorrow night. The Mayor told the committee that he doubted his power to stop the

GAS FLOW STRUCK AT ONTARIO At Depth of 2155 Feet Enough Is Found to Light 250 Homes.

ONTARIO, Or., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Gas was struck in the oil well today at a depth of 2155 feet, or 12 feet below sea level. The drillers have piped it to the top of the derrick and have ignited it, making a huge torch. The head driller estimates there is enough gas to light 25a homes.

250 homes. Instructor Wins Match.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 10 .- (Special.)-Ir the wrestling match held in the Arme tonight between William Scholtes, of The Dalles, and Joe Lasalle, wrestling in-structor of the University, the latter was victorious. The terms of the match were that Lasalle, who outweighed Scholtes is pounds, should throw him three times in an hour. The falls were secured in 31, 46 and 52 seconds, respectively.

Court Holds Two Organizations May

Not Have Same Name.

OLYMPIA. Wash., Feb. 10 .- (Spe-OLYMPIA, Wash, Feb. 10.—(Special,)—The Supreme Court today refused the Baker River & Shuiskan Railrond Company, of Oregon, a writ of mandate requiring State Secretary Sam Nichols to permit the company to file articles of incorporation.

Nichols refused to flie the articles some menths ago, because there is a Washington corporation of the same name, and the state law prohibits duplication of names of corporations.

The Oregon company contended this law did not apply to foreign company. The Oregon company categories and did not apply to foreign corporations, but the Supreme Court says it does and that the state constitution prohibits extending to any foreign corporation any right not possessed by those organized under the laws of Washington Washington.

FOREST GROVE MAY COME IN

Tri-City League Extends Invitation to Nine to Join.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Feb. 10.-(Spe cial.)—At the annual meeting of the Forest Grove Athletic Association preliminary steps were taken to have the nine maintained by the association in the Tri-City League. Mr. Partiow, rep-resentative of the league, was present and put the proposition of giving Forest Grove a franchise in the league before the members of the association. The matter of grounds was also discussed at some length because the owners of the park where the games are now held have refused to accept any rental from the association for the grounds, a misderstanding having arisen between the parties regarding the terms of the

The following officers were elected The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles O. Roe; vice-president, John Thornburgh; secretary, W. N. Goff, treasurer, B. H. Laughlin; board of trustees, J. J. Wirtz, J. H. Goff and Charles O. Roe.

KIDNAPER IS IDENTIFIED E. G. English Fastens Crime on Man

Who Chained Him to Tree. SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 18.—(Special.)— Lee Bezemer was positively identified by E. G. English, the millionalre lumberman, this morning, as the man who held him up at the point of a revolver, chained him to a tree and forced him to sign a note addressed to his wife in which she was told to give Bezemer (5000 for a han-

English was on the stand today and told the story of the holdup in detail be-fore a courtroom ful of speciators. When English was asked if he had any chil-dren, he told of the death of his son and dren, he told of the decid. The spectators broke down and cried. The spectators were much moved by his emotion and a short delay in the proceedings was short delay in the proceedings was ever, and proceeded with his story.

ENGINE EXPLODES, TWO DEAD

Engineer Hurled 50 Feet Away, Dropping Into River.

EVERETT, Wash., Feb. 16.—The engine of the southbound Great Northern Owl train blew up this morning a half-mile south of Mukilton, and both Engineer John Lemhan, of Ballard, and Fireman Carl Bloom, of Interbay, are dead. The body of the latter has not been found. The train was going about 10 miles an hour when the accident an hour when the acceleration of the passengers was hurt. The engine was completely demolished, and the baggagecar parily wrecked. The engineer was hurled 50 feet out into the river, but struggled into shallow water and from there was rescued by the conductor and a passenger. He died soon

CIVIL WAR VETERAN DIES Ezra Stratton to Be Buried From

Vancouver Residence. VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 10 .- (Special.)—The funeral of Ezra Stratton, aged 75 years, will take place in Vancouver Thursday morning, conducted by the G. A. R., and the burial will be in the military cemetery.

Ezra Stratton was a pioneer of Washington. He crossed the plains in a prai-

ington. He crossed the plains in a prairie schooner in 1868, and settled in Cowlitz County, where he lived till six years Since then he had resided in Van He was born in Pennsylvania. During

the Civil War he served in the First in-dependent Esttory of lowa Volunteers, Light Battery. He was in the battle of Atlanta, battle of Lookout Mountain and several skirmishes.

Lincoln Day at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 10 .- (Spc. vancouver, wash, reb. 10.—(special.)—Lincoin centennial exercises will be held in the Presbyterian Church Thursday night. The district superintendent of the Vancouver district, Rev. S. S. Sulliger, will make the invocation, and S. B. Huston, of Portland, will deliger the address on Lincoln. Mrs. John and S. B. Huston, of Portland, will de-liver the address on Lincoln. Mrs. John Marsh, president of the Athenaeum Club, will read part of Lincoln's second inaug-ural address, and Miss Alice Tooley will read several of Lincoln's favorito poems. The church will be specially decorated.

Friday night Ellsworth Post, G. A. B. will hold special exercises in commemo-ration of the Lincoln centennial in Sohns' Hall. The Army and Navy Union, the Women's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Spanish-American War Veterans will also participate.

Elma Opposes Bill.

ELMA, Wash., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Much opposition is felt in Eastern Chehalis County to the proposed bill introduced in the Legislature for two judicial districts in one county. It was introduced with the intention of having it applied to this county, and the eastern end thinks it is too cumbersome and countiested. The too cumbersome and complicated. Its operation requires two sets of certain county officers, a duplication of many of the records and added expense for the taxpayers to bear.

Repair Work Near Pendleton.

PENDLETON, Or., Feb. 18 - (Special.)-PENDLETON, Or., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—
J. W. Poe, a railroad contractor, has arrived in Pendleton with his outlit and will be stationed here for three months on repair work on the O. R. & N. between this city and La Crosse, Wash. Poe has been spending the Winter at Moscow, Idaho. Immediately fellowing the recent floods the roadbed was horriedly placed in temporary repair, and it is in making this work permanent that Poe and his crows will be engaged. Poe and his crews will be engaged.

Seattle Thugs Beat Singer.

SEATTLE, Feb. 16.—Eddie Roesch, a singer of illustrated songs at a vaude-ville house, was beaten by two thogs on Harrison street, between Summit and Bellevue avenues, last night, but his shouts frightened the highwaymen away before they could obtain anything. Recovering consciousness, Roesch crawled a block to the home of a friend.

Remains Shipped to La Grande.

BAKER CITY, Or., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—The remains of Grant Turner, who was killed in an accident at a logging camp between this city and Sumpter Sunday evening, were shipped to La Grande tonight, where interment will be made tomorrow.