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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1909.

#### READJUSTMENT.

In the future time, as wheat becomes carcer and dearer, the rice product of our South Atlantic and Gulf States will become more important. Rice is an excellent partial substitute for Cultivation of rice in South Carolina and Florida, in Louisiana and Texas, may be pushed to an extent that few now can imagine. With increase of population in our country, and new demands for food, the cultivation of rice in our states about the coasts of the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico will become an industrial interest of enormous importance, adding a steady increasing revenue to the ealth and prosperity of the country.

Rice is a very important product of tion of rice in 1908 was 608,000,000 pounds-which was more than the quantity of our domestic consumption. But with increasingly high prices of wheat, rice surely will come into more general use. Indeed the use is increasing now-year by year. Rice is nearly equal to wheat, as a nutritious It can be cooked in ways innumerable, that will make it as tasteful and nutritious. The area in which it can be grown is small, indeed, in comparison with that of wheat; but that area may be expanded indefi-

nitely, beyond its present limits. It should not be overlooked that rice forms the chief cereal food of onethird of the earth's population. Of the whole group of cereals it is one of the most healthful and nutritious. Even now it is chief of agents in keeping lown throughout the world the price of wheaten bread. High as the price of wheat flour is now, it would be very much higher but for the use of rice not only by the millions of the Orient, but all round the globe. haustion of wheat lands and continual advance of the price of wheat will direct increasing attention to the use of rice, and to growth of rice in all disricts where it can be grown. lives largely on rice; so does India; and with rice as its chief food, Japan ought Russia, first to a standstill and

then to victory for Japan. Rice was not native to Americaexcept a wild rice, so-called, of little value for human food. Lack of rice was another of the handicaps of primilive man, in the Western Hemisphere. He had neither wheat nor rice, nor horse nor ox, nor sheep. Long before America was discovered by Europeans, man in the Western Hemisphere had reached his limit of industrial development, and consequently of civilization. indeed, in the New World, without the introduction of new forces from the impressive lesson of man's dependence on Nature.

And yet man, through want of true interpretation of Nature, and through failure of the development of moral ideas in connection with economic conditions in which he may be placed, often makes terrible mistakes. Our own country presents, perhaps, the most remarkable illustration of this fact ever witnessed in history. In our Southern States production of cotton had been pushed to an extent hitherto unknown among men. The phrase became current in our country that cotton was king. Our cotton was produced by slave labor, and the idea grew that slave labor was absolutely necessary to the production of cotton. On this fallacy there was attempt to found a nation, and the Confederate States of America came forth; -bringing our Civil War. But the states that attempted to found a nation on this error now produce with free labor three or four times as much cotton as they ever produced with slave labor, and the principles of political and civil freedom, and those of moral and industrial freedom, have been vindicated

together. States are destined to rise to far higher position in our political and industrial system than they ever have yet at-The beginnings already are Increased production of coal and fron and steel, of cotton and rice. development of water powers and of manufacturing industry in every line; growth of every branch of agriculture, mild climate, whose products in fruits and vegetables reach the early its for a dozen great states, and foreeast for them an immense future. many Northern States the population has reached nearly the full limit, and ndustry in them can do little more than hold its own. South industry and population are des tined to enormous increase; and the states of that section, with those of the Pacific Coast, are but just now on the threshold of a development that, within this century, will bring about a readjustment of the political and industrial forces of the United States.

The plan of Secretary Knox for improving the personnel and efficience the diplomatic service by obtaining an improved class of secretaries is an excellent one. Under this plan, merit will determine the result in appointments and promotions in the service. As outlined, however, it would seem that some difficulty would be encountered in securing available timber for use in the manufacture of diplomats Among other requirements, the applicant for a secretaryship in the diplomatic service must have a knowledge of international law; diplomatic usage; at least one modern language other

States; American history, government and institutions; and the modern history of Latin-America and the Far A man possessing all of these requirements might easily find better pay than is offered by the Government in the diplomatic service.

#### SALEM'S DESTINY.

The typhoid fever situation at Salem speaks for itself. There are, or have been, more than one hundred victims of the dread epidemic within two months, and nine deaths. It is not worth while for any one in Salem, in face of the deadly consequences, to say that the "water is pure," or to arge that "Portland also has an epidemic of typhold." Portland has no typhoid epidemic, and has not had, since the Bull Run water system was established. Pure water is typhoid's effective enemy and the only one.

There is no course open to Salem but to take immediate steps to get a wholesome water supply. It is Salem's oncern only, we suppose, if it shall prefer to be careless or indifferent of the health of its own citizens; but it happens that the state at large has a particular interest in the state capital and its government. Many people have business there from other points, and must go at Salem and drink its water, eat its food, and stay at its hotels.

Are these visitors and transient residents to be considered? If they are not, an irresistible agitation to move the state capital elsewhere is bound to follow. Salem's destiny, so far as the state capital is concerned, is now welfare of the state, in this grave matter, may speedlly place it in other

WOMEN AND THE DAIRY INDUSTRY. If there is any public office in which women may work effectively, the dairy commissioner is certainly one. Given a woman of sound health, good judgment and an interest that amounts to enthusiasm in dairying as an industry; woman who assesses cleanliness as cardinal virtue; who is progressive in the sense that she is willing to let go of good old methods for those that are newer and better; who knows a good milk cow when she sees one, and who knows, by intuition possibly, that to get the best results in milk production and butter fat, cows must not only be well fed and sufficiently sheltered. but that they must be humanely treated; who has the courage of her convictions and is able upon occasion

that cannot be improved upon for a

deputy dairy commissioner-or for

that matter, for the chief of that of-

fice. The records show that there are a number of women in Oregon who take an active interest in dairying. There is one at least, Mrs. S. A. Yoakum, of years served as deputy dairy commissloner of Coos and Curry Counties. If all the stories told of unsanitary dairies are true, or even half true, there should be more women of Mrs. Yoakum's type commissioned to do this work. Cleanliness is the chief

### MR. TAFT'S FIRST MESSAGE.

President Taft's first message to Congress is an urbane discourse. He manages to express the opinions on most subjects which concern the Nation without vituperation or heat. Even in condemning the state guaranty of bank deposits, which he detests, he speaks "with deference" to those who think the other way. They are mistaken but their error does not make them vile or criminal. Moderate as the President is in stating his views, he does not leave us in doubt Old World, civilization would have as to his meaning. The message does in forever impossible here. It is an | not "trim," as some have anticipated that it would. There is a crisp and clear recommendation at the close of every section. He does not content himself, for example, with a disapproval of the state guaranty scheme. but goes on to urge the establishment of postal savings banks as something safer and better. The principal argument which Mr. Taft makes for the postal banks is that they would encourage thrift among the poor. This is the weightiest thing that can be said for them, and it ought to dicide the matter with Congress. The United States has too long neglected those provisions for safeguarding small savings which every other civilized nation

has adopted. The President well remarks that there is not the slightest occasion for postponing the subject of postal banks until the monetary commission has reported. The question of currency re form is entirely distinct from that of husbanding the carnings of the thrifty and poor. The latter can and ought to be settled on its own merits. Whatever a few short-sighted bankers may say or think, Mr. Taft is right in declaring that postal banks are desired by the people and that "they will do the utmost good." European nations have found no great difficulty in maintaining them, side by side with a centralized banking system, and our experience would probably be similar. President displays broad-

minded humanity in recommending pensions for aged employes of the Government. To retain these men in their places embarrasses the work of the departments, and Mr. Taft does not want this work embarrassed. and therefore better markets in the is strongly in favor of making it ef-Northern cities, make increasing profthe other hand, to discharge an em-Of ploye when he is disabled by old age is just as inhuman for the Government as for a corporation. Mr. Taft | tical steamship man, quite naturally recalls the excellent pension systems which the better managed railroads have established and sees no reason why the Government should not do the subject. His letter, which was something of the same sort. Enlightened public opinion will agree with him in spite of the expense. Justice is preferable to parsimony, while so far as rational economy goes, nobody who reads the message can ac-

In pursuit of the new plan marked out by Congress Mr. Taft and the Se retary of the Treasury have prepared something like a budget for next year's expenditures. In this he lops off \$45 .and not the strength of a political pull | 000,000 from the Army's appropriation | and \$38,000,000 from the Navy's, telling them in effect to wait until there is less danger of a treasury deficit. He is hopeful that next year's revenue will be adequate for the bills of the Gov-ernment, especially if Congress consents to a bond issue for the Panama

cuse the President of scorning it.

Canal. On the subject of bonds to pay for permanent works the President agrees with all philosophical statesmen, that

Upon the whole, thoughtful readers sage. In spite of its formal, arid and because it reveals the President as a National statesman, instead of the narrow partisan of special interests.

AN ANNUAL STATE FRUIT SHOW Mr. H. C. Atwell's proposal to hold an annual fruit show in Portland at which every part of the state shall be represented, is wise and timely. As president of the State Horticultural Society he is in a position to estimate the benefits which would flow from such an enterprise and to enlist co-operation to promote it.

No doubt the various localities, such as Hood River, Albany, and Medford, would still keep up their own annual exhibits. They could not be expected to forego the advantages derived from them, which are very great, but the local shows need in no way interfere with a great state exhibit in Portland. Perhaps in a short time it would expand into a National fruit show. That would depend upon the energy and

ambition of the managers. Nobody who has studied the situation doubts, that in the long run, fruit-growing and dairying will be the leading industries of Oregon. Even today in its own hands; but negligence, or they pay better returns to intelligent inertia, or disregard for the rights and effort than any other enterprises a effort than any other enterprises a man of small means can engage and as time passes they will yield still larger profits. This will come from wider markets and the extension co-operation methods.

For the fruitgrower on a small scale the key to success is co-operation and the first step in co-operation is the fruit show. The local show brings harmony among the orchardists of a single neighborhood. A state-wide exhibit, kept up year after year, would initiate co-operation among all the fruit men of Oregon. This is a highly desirable purpose to work for. It means more and better fruit and larger profits for the producer. But the finest effects of co-operation cannot be measured in dollars. They are seen in the improved social conditions of rural communities,

#### NEPTUNE'S HEAVY TOLL.

The new steam schooner Majestic to voice them and we have material makes the third disaster since the present series of Winter gales was uneashed about a fortnight ago. Fortunately the wreck of the Majestic, unlike that of the Matterhorn or the Argo, was unattended by loss of life; but it has piled another \$100,000 on the losses which underwriters have suffered in the North Pacific within Marshfield, who has for a number of the past thirty days. These three wrecks, together with the burning of the steamer St. Croix, represent a property loss of fully \$500,000, and offer a fairly conclusive evidence that man is still taking unnecessary chances with the forces of nature. The master of the Majestic places the blame for the loss of his ship on broken propeller, which disabled the vessel to such an extent that she could make no headway against the gale and was gradually forced to the beach.

As it is inferred from the master's story that the propeller was damaged on a previous trip, "contributory negligence" in failing to have it attended to will undoubtedly cut some figure in the insurance adjustment. Perhaps, however, a course farther out at sea, even with a broken propeller, would have kept the vessel safe until the gale exhausted its force. The of sea disasters, comes nearest being in the "unavoidable" class. Deship is absolutely at their mercy when a hard gale sets aside the skill of the navigator, and the Matterhorn was pounded to pieces by a force she could not withstand.

As the day of the deep water sailer is nearly over, there will be a lessening number of this class of disasters. but until more caution is shown in building, loading and handling small steam craft, there will be a lengthening list of wrecks. These Winter disasters are not confined to any particular part of the world, for every seabrings with it a new list. son fatalities on every ocean. All of the safeguards which human ingenuity could throw around life and property at sea might properly be looked for on vessels plying out of such a home and headquarters of shipping as Liverpool, but among the "missing" ships reported within the past few days is a regular packet steamer running tween Liverpool and the Isle of Man. Money and skill have enabled builders to construct monster liners for the transocean trades which are practically immune from loss by any gale that sweeps the seas; but the day is probably far distant when underwriters will not be called on to pay heavy damages for losses of coastwise steamers, sailing vessels, or overloaded freighters.

#### PRACTICAL METHODS NOT WANTED Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, who seems to have succeeded Alexander Smith

as chief publicity man for the shipsubsidy seekers, has written a letter criticising the plan suggested by Frank Waterhouse, of Seattle, for increasing our merchant marine at small ex-Mr. Waterhouse, being a pracpresented views on the subject much at variance with those of the theorists who have had the most to say about printed in The Oregonian a few days ago, recommended passage of a law giving Americans the right to buy tonnage where it could be bought at the lowest price, and enabling them to register it under the American flag. By actual figures, Mr. Waterhouse proved that the original cost of the foreign ship, as compared with that of an American-built craft, was so much less that it would be practically impossible for the Americans to secure a subsidy of sufficient size to equalize the dif-

ference. Having demonstrated that the only method by which the Americans could overcome the handicap of original cost was by affording them the opportunity to purchase tonnage in the markets that were open to all other nations on earth but the United States, Mr. Waterouse offered as a means of overcoming the handicap of higher wages on than English; natural, commercial and it is best to make the future contrib-American ships a plan of mileage subindustrial resources of the United ute to the expense. To make this gen- any yet proposed. Mr. Marvin admits

eration bear the entire cost of an that "such an expedient would unimprovement which the whole Nation doubtedly be effective for the purpose, will enjoy for centuries, is unjust, but expresses the fear "that Congress, which has shown itself reluctant to will be impressed with the weight and grant bounty or subsidy outright to serious candor of Mr. Taft's first mes- American-built steamships, would be a great deal more reluctant to grant sometimes slovenly literary style, it this to steamships foreign built, though is deeply interesting. It is interesting of American register. The difference because it gives the honest opinions in first cost, between American-built of an enlightened thinker upon a num- and foreign-built steamships would be ber of great questions, and still more | so large that under such a plan as you suggest American owners would have a strong inducement to prefer foreign-built to American-built steamers,"

In that paragraph, Mr. Winthrop exposes the fallacy of the entire ship subsidy scheme. It is not, as claimed for it, a measure for promoting the trade of the country by increasing the number of ships flying the American flag. It is not a plan for effecting a saving in freight money which is now paid to foreigners. It is simply a bold, shameless scheme for adding one more to the long list of trusts to which this country must pay tribute.

Wheat shipments from Portland and Puget Sound to California ports for the first five months of the current cereal year have reached a total of 2,702,014 bushels. This compares with 1,708,359 bushels for the same period five years ago and 116,934 bushels for the same five months in the season of 1899-00. Ten years is a brief period of time in which to bring about such a remarkable economic change as has taken California out of a prominent place in the ranks of exporting countries, and placed her with the heavy importers of the premier cereal. It has required, however, but one decade to accomplish this wonderful change in our neighboring state, and, as the change has been to the advantage of California, by releasing the wheat land for more profitable crops. regrets are felt by the new customers for our surplus wheat.

The decision of the citizens of Ferrell, Kootenai County, Idaho; move their town across the line into Shoshone County, in order to escape the effects of the local option law, offers a possible solution of a vexed question. It demonstrates that, if the men who are in favor of the liquor traffic do not care to live in a place where restrictions are placed on their calling, they can move on where conditions are more to their liking. By following this system to a logical conclusion, we might eventually find the lines closely and clearly drawn between the liquor interests and those who are opposed to it. This would enable all to do pretty much as they pleased in their respective districts, and the present friction and endless discussion would be in a measure avoided.

Prince Miguel of Braganza, who married Miss Anita Stewart, of New York, has been sued by a syndicate of creditors for \$1,000,000. The prince borrowed the money on his prospects for marrying a rich girl, and, now that he has succeeded, he declines to pay anything extra for the risk accepted by the men who supplied the funds. The money which made Miss Stewart so attractive to Braganza and the brigands who backed him in the matrimonial race was accumulated or inherited by the late "Silent" Smith. that gentleman should have any connection spiritual or otherwise, which he keeps in touch with things earthly, the news of Anita's matrimonial alliance might well be expected to cause him to lose his earthly reputation as "Silent" Smith.

The policy of ship subsidy is recommended by President Taft. It is a recommendation with which The Oregonian does not agree. It is a species of special legislation, for enrichment Matterhorn wreck, alone of this quar- of the few at the expense of all. It will add, moreover, to the riches of those already rich; since only the rich pendent to a great extent, at all times | are shipowners and only the rich can on the whims of the wind, the sailing avail themselves of the subsidies. But more weighty than all is the objection that we ought not to complain that foreigners are carrying our commodities, too cheap, and point of view grant subsidies to drive them off and increase the rates. Yet we may expect Congress to adopt this proposition.

In the matter of pensions for old employes of the Government, in the civil service, President Taft writes with caution; for he knows well enough that pensions of this description should be very sparingly allowed. No person is obliged to remain in this service. But great numbers seek it because it is easy and good pay. In fact they are less entitled to old age pensions than private workers, who have little or nothing for old age.

Magazine literature, mostly of little President Taft to be an excessively heavy burden on the Postoffice Department. He thinks rightly, that Congress should abate the evil, or mitigate it, at least.

President Taft can write nearly as long messages as any of his predecessors. But the work of a President is not in writing his messages but in reducing the materials furnished him from the departments.

It would be much easier for some persons in America to run the British government than to manage their own affairs, just as it is easier them to run the government of their own country. Is the Prairie the only vessel in the

United States Navy? Then, indeed, we are in a sad way. Nicaragua is likely way and devastate the whole coast One learned Salem doctor thinks the water supply could not have

'cannot understand what it is." the comet, of course Whenever the big stick is needed, the other fellow is the proper one to give the soft answer. President Taft found this out in dealing with Pin-

caused the typhold epidemic; and he

Question is whether two Americans who mix up in a Central American revolution should expect the United States to avenge their skins.

chot.

Heney will now sue for libel. That ought to minimize the seriousness of any projected suits against Heney for

By its vote on McLoughlin House Oregon City showed it had forgotten neither history nor gratitude.

Oregon Is Not Deharred From It, De-

spite Mr. U'Ren's Efforts. PORTLAND, Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.)

The local Democratic paper has time and again declared that the holding of an assembly by the Republicans for the purpose of discusing the merits of the prospective candidates for different official positions would be "understand", that it would be recognified. lawful," that it would be proceeding in direct opposition to the primary law, which measure, it is said, "prohibits"

such action. But at no time has that paper indi-cated in what maner it would be un-lawful for two men, or 10 or 200 to assemble anywhere and at any time for the purpose of considering the qualifi-cations of men for positions in government, in the grange or other possible

The primary law makes no such prohibition, and, even if it should, such effort would be clearly unconstitutional, from either a Federal or state viewpoint. The right to hold such gathering is inherent in every representative government, and must be.

government, and must be.

There is no other state in the Union which has a primary law that does not provide for an assemblage of the representatives of every political party excepting only Oregon. Its omission in Oregon was thought to be an oversight by the framers of the law, but Mr. U'Ren once told this writer that it was not the case—it was done purposely. Yet the primary law itself plainly declares its object to be the strengthening of political parties, evidently meaning, according to this interpretation, the upbuilding of the minority, in any upbuilding of the minority, in any state which tries it, out of the material supplied by the dissolving forces of the organization. majority And U'Ren claims to be a Republican!

AMERICUS.

#### STOCKS WIDELY DISTRIBUTED. Railway Shares in Small Holdings as Investments.

Hartford Times. Payment of the Pennsylvania Railroad's three per cent semi-annual divi-dend calls for the distribution of \$9.-735.508.50 among 52.270 stockholders— a pile of money and a pile of stock-holders. Somebody who has a fond-ness for mathematics figures out that

since the road was chartered three score and three years ago it has disbursed in dividends \$329,733,437.

The stock of the Pennsylvania is widely diffused. Other rallroads have immense lists of shareholders, but none of the realist the pennsylvania. The of them equals the Pennsylvania. The average number of shares held by each Pennsylvania stockholder is 115, a comparatively small figure. Nearly 49 per cent of the stockholders is women. A large number of the stockholders owns less than 25 shares each. Hereafter the Pennsylvania road divi-

dends will be paid quarterly instead of semi-annually. The Pensylvania and Atchison both have decided to adopt the quarterly system, which is more satisfactory to the bulk of the stock-

The number of owners of the shares of the great railroad and great in-dustrial corporations has greatly in-creased during the past two years. The distribution of these securities is now wider than ever before. The fact ought not to be ignored by the politicians who make a specialty of lambasting corporations and who like to prejudice people against the corporate method of doing business.

#### TRUSTS AND INDIVIDUAL CONTROL Despite the Perfection of "System" the Man More Important Than Ever. Wall Street Journal.

Our tendency has been to create a better machine in industrial production and commercial expansion, and to do it we have had to educate a distinctly higher type of intelligence. The machine is something, but when all is said and done the intelligence is everything. We can formulate economic laws or trace clearly economic tendencies, but so far from creating a situation where the economic law will decide and the individual become merely a part of the machine. The exact contrary has been the case. Never wa sthe individual so the case.

important as he is today. economists of the last half of the nine-teenth century, we have substituted a system of regulating production and of systematizing the law of supply and de-mand in a way which John Stuart Mill could never have conceived, to say nothing of earlier economists. The laws are still there, but increasing in-telligence has converted them from relentless engines of destruction to efficient instruments of progress and pros

We are all too apt to see the evil in what we call the "trusts." We are all too slow to realize how beneficent their work may be, under enlightened admin-

## A Slight Mistake.

Everybody's Magazine.
Toward the close of a recent law-suit in Massachusetts the wife of an eminent Harvard professor arose and with a flaming face timidly addressed

Your honor," said she, "if I told you "Well, madam," said the court, after a pause, "that depends entirely on the nature of your error. What was it,

· "Why, you see." answered the lady, more and more red and embarrassed. "I told the clerk I was 38. I was so flustered, you know, that when he asked my age I inadvertently gave him my bust measurement.

### A Woman Who Dared.

Boston Journal.

The woman who stopped a runaway horse yesterday on Columbus avenue as the frenzied animal was tearing along toward a file of school children remarked afterward that she wasn't aware that she was doing anything heroic. Of course not. If she had stopped to think about it she might not have done it. and heroines act first and stop to think

#### Not Easily Eradicated. New York Press.

The "white slave" evil may be dimin ished in its extent and especially in its obviousness, in the way it meets the to send a fleet of war canoes up this public eye-may be diminished at once -but it will not be extirpated or essen-tially decreased until by an indefinitely great advance in civilization, brought about in a million different ways, there have been great changes wrought in our entire social fabric

> Philadelphia Press.
>
> There is food for thought in the suggestion of a Canadian statesman that suffrage be granted only to women who

are mothers. Race suicide might get check under such a law. To the Stay-at-Homes.

Boston Herald.
The skies are full of leaden gray,
The fishin' lines are put away;
The poles are stored in the shed.
The Pall her come, an' Summer's dead. The hunter bangs out in the woods, An' echoes wake the sollindes; The ducks they want a chance to light, But do not dare till comes the night. partridge drums out his alarm, tries to hide his head from wily farmer does the same, fear he'il be mistook for game.

An' while these things are in the air, The only safe place, I declare, Is in the city's bang an' throb, A-tendin' to your daily job.

INHERENT RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE. BUILT ON A LEFTOVER STRIP This Two-Story House in New York Only 3 Feet S1/4 Inches Wide.

New York Sun. A building, remarkable because it is only 3 feet S% Inches wide, stands at the northwest corner of Melrose avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, the Bronx. It is occupied as a tailor shop by its owner, Henry Ubelhor. It is 22 feet long and two stories in height, its upper story contained in a French roof. When Melrose avenue was planned,

Mr. Ubelhor's father owned a plot of northerly side of East One Hundred and Sixty-first street across the pro-posed avenue's line. When the avenue was opened all this land was taken excepting a narrow strip along its westerly edge, this strip having a front of 3 feet 81% inches on One Hundred and Sixty-first street and a front for and Sixty-first street and a front for its entire length along the west side of the avenue. It might have been supposed that all that could be done with this harrow piece of land would be to sell it to the owner of the land which it adjoined, but about a dozen years ago the present Mr. Ubelhor put up the building that now stands on it. The entire street end of the building is taken up with a show window, which is extended around on the avenue front. The entrance is at the middle of the The entrance is at the middle of the avenue front; a storm door built out from the entrance serves as a vesti-On entering the door you scarcely realize at first how narrow

building is, for immediately in front of the entrance is a mirror. The building is of steel frame con-The building is of steel frame construction, so built in order that the walls might be made as thin as possible to save interior space; but as they stand the walls are three inches in thickness, making six inches to be deducted from the interior; so that the inside width of this building on its ground floor is only three feet two and a quarter inches. To the right from the entrance is found the only room on this floor; it is about nine feet in length. To the left from the entrance is a stairway leading down into the basement, which is 15x25 feet, the additional space being gained by utilizing the vault space ungained by utilizing the vault space un-der the Melrose avenue and One Hunder the Melrose avenue and One Hun-dred and Sixty-first street sidewalks. At the front is a room for customers, while partitioned off at the rear is a workroom, both being amply lighted

by sidewalks lights. The upper story of this building in the French roof is used for storage purposes, a easy access to it.

#### WOMEN AND DOMESTIC SERVICE. Housewives Have Never Acted in Concert to Achieve Reforms. Indianapolis Star.

Echoes from women's gatherings and from domestic circles that find their way to the editorial consciousness convey the information that the servant problem is causing more than the usual trouble to Indianapolis housekeepers. It is more difficult than ever before to find capable cooks and housemaids, it appears, and they are likely to prove arrogant and disobliging when found. The situation here is the same as that found in other cities, according to all

It is a matter for some wonderment It is a matter for some wonderment that with all their progress in an in-tellectual way, and with all their many activities, women have done nothing toward solving their own greatest problem, that of getting household ser-vice properly performed. They have demonstrated their ability to transact wall years while at husiness outside of well many kinds of business outside of their homes; they have proved their possession of executive skill in the management of large undertakings and some of them at least can discuss public questions in an intelligent and even masterly way, but they have not found out how to run their kitchen machinery smoothly. Large numbers are demanding political rights and privileges and it may be that they should have them; but the right to vote will do nothing toward increasing the supply of good

The Star can only humbly suggest Important as he is today.

For the old cut-throat competition which was the commercial and indusments of any kind have been tried to the Manchester school of by Indianapolis ladies in a systematic and concerted way, and that son thing might be done in this direction possibly through co-operative housekeeping, perhaps through a refusal to pay high wages to any but competent workers, perhaps through training workers, perhaps through schools for maids and cooks.

### Ed Howe's Philosophy.

Good manners do more for a man than good looks. Too many men are given credit for being as good as their talk. We don't believe much in good luck.

but we believe there is such a thing as bad luck. The older a man grows, the greater his wonder that there were only ten com-

mandments. Nearly every unsuccessful man claims

ble." But kaif the time a man does not know what is sensible.

Our experience is that an artist who is not appreciated is just about as dis-agreeable as it is possible for a human

Much of the clamoring now going on has a tendency to make industry and honorable achievements almost disreput-

If a man is as faithful to his employer as the employer thinks he should be, his wife is mighty jealous of her husband's So much sympathy is given the women

that it is a constant surprise some woman doesn't sue her husband for \$10,000 damage, because he spoke cross to her.

Every time a woman picks up a plate an hour. or a spoon she won at bridge, she won-ders if her husband appreciates how much she contributes to the home by her efforts.

Ever know how the term "horse sense" originated? It is said that horses were once able to talk, but talking got them into so much trouble that they quit it.

### Rochester Herald.

Colonel Watterson says he is unable to name the next Democratic candidate for President. The wisdom of Marse Henry increases with age. He would not even undertake to name the things which go into a mint julep, nowadays.

### CURRENT SMALL CHANGE.

Upgardson-It goes without saying. Atom-Then suppose we let it go that v Lovely afternoon, len't it?-Chicago Trib "Miss Chatter is a sort of talking ma-chine, lan't she?" "No, not a perfect ma-chine; she lacks the 'exhaust." —Baltimore American

Biobbs—I don't like one-man power in politics. Slobbs—Ob, what's the difference? If it isn't one man, it's another.—Philadel-phia Record. "A clear conscience is a fine thing in public life." "Yes." answered Scantor Sorg-hum, "and next to that is a talent for ex-plaining."—Washington Star.

Belle-How silly men act when they propose. Why, my husband acted like a per-sect fool. Nellis-That's what everybody thought, when your engagement was an-nounced.—(Jeweland Leader.

"She insists that her paternal ancestor ine over on the Mayflower." "But I ought they proved to her that there was a such name on the Mayflower register?" They did. And now she says he was a ownway."— Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Some of our prominent man," suggested the photographer, "like to have their photos taken in a characteristic attitude." "Suits me," responded the subject. "Photograph me with my nose against a grindstone. Got one handy?"—Louisville Courier-Journal."

# Life's Sunny Side

Representative Flood, of Virginia, tells a good story in which one of the charac-ters was General Reuben Lindsay Walker, of the Confederate Army. On one occa-sion the general was waiting for his breakfast and his faithful negro servant had gone to catch some fish for the feast. When the servant was away an unusu ally long time the general called to him impatiently: "Why don't you come here with that fish, Sam?" Sam in the meantime had caught a flounder, which is white on one side with a whiteness that looks like raw fish meat. "All right, Massa Reuben!" called out Sam. "I'se comin' des ex soon ez I kotch de uvver half o' dis here fish."

Last Winter Mrs. Clifford A. Neff. who resides in that part of Bratenahl still known as Doan street, sorted out her husband's cast off clothing. To the first applicant who came along she handed a complete suit of clothes which she thought had seen enough service, and the went off rejoicing and

thanking her.

This week he reappeared at the Neff home, where he was immediately recog-

"Last year, madam," he said, with a bow, "you were kind enough to give me a suit of clothes. In the pocket of the coat I found a dollar bill, all crumpled up, and—" "And you walted all this time to return

it?" interrupted Mrs. Neff.

"No, madam," replied the panhandler, with another bow. "I called to ank you if you hadn't another coat to give me."-Cleveland News.

A rector of Elitium ence gave out the words, "Who art thou?" and, as he paused for a moment, an officer in uniform, who had just entered the church, suddenly halted, and taking the question

as personal, promptly replied:
"Ser, I am the recruiting efficer of the Sixteenth foet, and, having my wife and daughter with me, should be giad to make the acquaintance of the clergy and gentry of the neighborhood."—London Globe.

Mrs. Finletter and her husband had just moved into a \$15 seven-room house. The first Sunday morning there, as Mr. Finletter sat with his newspaper on his little porch, and all the neighbors on both being amply lighted slights.

slory of this building in roof is used for storage folding stairway giving to it.

ND DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Interport, and all the neighbors on both sides of the street sat with their newspapers on their little porches. Mrs. Finletter suddenly came to the front door and shouted at her husband in a lond, vexed voice: "Hilary Finletter, will you or will you not come in to luncheon? The champagne is nearly flat and you know how soon a dish of terrapin gets cold!" Finletter tossed down the comic section. from soon a dish of terrapin gets cold!"
Finletter tossed down the comic section
and hurried indoors with a dazed smile.
"What are you kidding me for?" he asked
as he looked at the rump steak and potatoes on the dining table. "It's not you,
Hilary, I'm kidding," said his wife. "It's
the neighbors." the neighbors."

> A certain retired coal dealer of Pittsburg is, in the old pirase, as tight as wax, but has a passion to be considered a "spender" and good liver, never neglecting an opportunity to refer to his "wine cellar," etc. A short while ago he snared a well-known clubman and had him at his house for dinner. him at his house for dinner. A bottle of sherry was produced with considerable ostentation and the glasses filled. The host held his to the light, then drank, and smacked his lips. "What do you think of that, hey?" he suggested. "Why —er—very good." the guest commented. think of that, hey?" he suggested. "Why—er—very good," the guest commented, setting his glass upon the table. "But, I say, old man." he added in a confidential tone, "I know a place where you can get wine even cheaper than this!"

> The old gentleman had prospered in business, and took his son into partner-ship. The young man appreciated the move, but in his newly added dignity became just a little bit too much inclined to take things in his own hands. So his father resolved to remonstrate.

> "Look here, young man," he said, "let's have a little less "I and a little more 'We' in this business. You must remember that you're the junior partner."

A week later the son appeared in his father's office looking a little anxious.
"I say dad," he said, "we've been and "Done what?" snapped the parent. ve been and married the

### INTERESTING OLD DOCUMENT. In 1828 School Board Referred to Bailroads as "a Device of Satan."

typist."-Tidhits.

Alexander Wells, an old citizen of Wellsville, O., has a copy of an inter-esting and novel document issued by the school board of the town of Lan-caster, O., in 1828, says the Illinois caster, O.. in 1828, says the Illinois Central Employes' Magazine. The question of steam railroads was then in its incipient stage, and a club of young men had been formed for the purpose of discussing the points at issue. They desired the use of the schoolhouse for purposes of debate. This was looked upon by the members of the School Board as an innovaton bordering upon Board as an innovaton bordering upon energiege, as indicated by the reply of

Board as an innovaton bordering upon sacrliege, as indicated by the reply of the Board to the request, which is the document in the possession of Mr. Wells. It reads as follows:

"You are welcome to the use of the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour, by steam, he would clearly have foretold it through his holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

Such sentiments possibly reflected the feeling to some extent in the days of 65 years ago, but they sound strange of 65 years ago, but they sound strange at the present time, when the "device of Satan" is daily carrying people over the land at the rate of 60 or 70 miles

#### The world has progressed somewhat since 1828. Uncle Sam's Employment Bureau.

Circle.

Uncle Sam has opened a free employment bureau which may develop into the largest institution of its kind ever attempted. Four million postcards were recently sent by the Department of Commerce and Labor to the various postmasters. postmasters with instructions to dis-tribute them among small factory man-agers and farmers in search of workmen. The cards are returned to Wash-ington, stating the number and kind of men desired, and are placed on file. The plan is to turn them over to immigrants and the unemployed men of the great cities, with the view of aiding both the small industry without we men and the workmen without jobs.

### POLITICAL COMMENT.

Watterson says be can't pick a Democratic President Neither can Mr. Bryan, but he doesn't know it.—Detroit Journal. Speaking of Alahama, was Mr. Bryan a liftle too hasty in selecting prohibition as his newest paramount issue.—New York World.

Mr. Sherman's whimsical references to his Vice-Presidential obscurity are untimely. Did he not accept the nomination with his eyes open?—Providence Journal.

It is perhaps to Mr. Brysn's credit that to reserves the right to make up his own aind as to political enterprises instead of motesting that he is in the hands of his riends—Washington Evening Star.

"I will die." Speaker Cannon said in his out over having tuned my hack on a friend or my face from an enemy." Which seems to present in a senience the theory on which the Congressional organisation framed the tariff bill, and or which the Speaker sought to reward his friend, ex-Representa-tive Littauer, with an increased duty on gloves.—Kansas City Times.