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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1909.

PORTLAND, ON WILLAMETTE. There are two difficulties in the way

of any proposition for a tunnel under the river at Portland, which may be regarded at this time as insuperable Time will however, remove them. One of these difficulties, which at

present creates an impossibility, is the certainty that the people of Portland could not now be brought to agreement on the site for a tunnel. The northern and southern extremities of the city would not be served, as they view it, by a central tunnel, and even in the central portion of the city there could be no agreement as to the site,

Then the cost of a tunnel. It certainly would be very great. It would augment the debt of the city to a very great but unknown extent; and prudent residents, owners of property, will niways consider the interest charge and its burden.

There will be tunnels, after a while, when Portland shall be prepared to meet the cost. But at present the general judgment is that bridges will suftice. Five bridges will answer the purpose, for some years to come. The bridges at Madison, at Morrison, at Burnside, at Glisan and Oregon, and the bridge in the northern part of the city, called usually the Broadway bridge, will suffice for some years, then the increasing congestion may be relieved by a central tunnel. But at this time both the northern and southern parts of the city would oppose a central tunnel, because they haven't yet obtained what they want for themselves.

The Madison bridge is under construction, and should be ready for use by September next. The Broadway bridge has been ordered by a heavy majority of the people of Portland; and its construction should begin at This, with construction of the bridge at Glisan and Oregon streets, would satisfy present requirements. Then, later, when the congestion required relief, all parts of the city would foin in voting for a tube under the river, in the central part of the That work, whenever ordered. will cost many millions; but Portland. in that day, will be able to take care

In this outline The Oregonian believes it expresses the general sentiment of Portland. The bridge at Broadway should be built. There will then be five bridges, accommodating fairly the various divisions of the city These will suffice for some years. Then urally the first tunnel will be in the central part of the city. The northern and southern partions then will gladly favor it, to relieve the congestion on the bridges-but the bridges will always remain.

This is a very practical question. It is a condition, not a theory. The new facilities for crossing the river must be accommodated to present ditions, which are the result of the entire preceding growth of Portland. The general plan of the city, natural growth of three-score years, cannot be changed. Future development must be accommodated in very great measure, to established conditions. is no wisdom in attempt to force move ment in any other way. The Madison bridge is under construction; the O. R. & N. is about to begin its new bridge; the bridges at Morrison and Burnside are permanent structures Now let us put in the high bridge at Broadway. Later, undoubtedly, we shall put tubes under the river. But will not be done now. All judgment in affairs, if worth anything, must be based on existing facts and conditions: which are, themselves, the results of growth through antecedent periods This is the situation at Portland now. Changes never can be based on theories that ignore the past, and attempt a new future, without proper regard for the situations of the present day. In Portland there is a multitude of interests, widely scattered, which yet must be consulted and considered; and no scheme, no theory, is good for anything that ignores important parts of them all. The population of Portland is to be on the East Side. The major- or very little. ity is there now. But the business and the property values are on the West and to hold this advantage the West Side must not obstruct the measures wanted by the East Side passage over the river. Passage under the river will come later.

SOME RECLAMATION RESULTS.

The annual report of the Reclama tion Service shows that Oregon, after contributing millions to a fund that has been largely used in other states, at last as a completed irrigation project. The Harmiston unit of the Umatilla iroject embracing 6823 acres, is all provided with water and a regular service was maintained during the past season. The Umatilla project as a whole, including the Hermiston unit, was reported 85 per cent completed on June 30, and on the same date the Klamath project was 38 per cent completed. As an example of the advantages enjoyed in other states, where projects have been completed, to a considerable extent with This unit of 6823 acres (smaller than the domain of some of the wheat barons) is already supporting a population of between 1100 and

1200 people. Of the Klamath project, 21,000 acres were under water last year, out of a total, when completed, of 172,000 note that the Pennsylvania railroad thing they think it proves. When they hanging by a threa acres. According to the Government has a corps of experts investigating advance a well-established fact which hanging by a rope.

figures, the total value of crops and the famous block signal which has livestock on the irrigated acreage last proved the greatest safeguard a rail-season was \$376.600, which was a very road could throw around its employes, fair first return. While Oregon has never, from the inception of the work, gation is being made for the purpose received money from the Reclamation Service at all in keeping with the contributions which this state has made to the general fund, we are unquestionably about to enjoy some highly satisfactory returns on what has been signal should be found at fault, an Wiinvested. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the advantage of having living on a tract of land no larger than is required by one wheat baron and a few employes.

The one great need of Oregon is a population which can make use of the millions of acres of idle land in the state. With irrigation making intensified farming practical, the possibilties of development in the country, as well as in the cities and towns, are unlimited.

THE NEW STATE OF SISKIYOU. A few unappreciated souls in South ern Oregon are trying to interest with themselves a few unappreciated souls of Northern California in the formation of a new state, to be called the State of Siskiyou. It's well enough, as an exercise for local and individual ambition, that deems itself undervalued and prefers "statesmanship" to practical and useful labor.

But it will be necessary to obtain the consent of Oregon and the consent of California, and the approval of the Congress of the United States. Now while none of us is awfully fond of ed her with extreme cruelty, persecut-people who don't want to associate ed her to the last, and insulted her people who don't want to associate with us, we shall wait till convinced that the baker's dozen of ambitious spirits who propose the new state of Siskiyou are really the people of Southern Oregon and of Northern California. Then it may be time for the lives are familiar tales. Brutai, ar-

We are told that the Jackson County Press Association has "formally dorsed the movement for a new state." The paper at Medford that speaks for the project says the new state will be "a vast empire with ocean harbors. and greater natural resources, greater timber and mineral wealth and scenic attractions than any section on the globe." Plus a lot of incomparable

statesmen. Those natural resources and scenic attractions are there, sure enough. Yet we doubt whether they exceed those of any other section on the globe. It must, however, be a subject of regret that these choice and master spirits who are moving for a new state haven't expended part of their energies in development of the great native riches of Southern Oregon and Northern California. But, for compensation, we get matter like this:

With Eastern Oregon seceding on the one hand and Southern Oregon on the other, the Willamette Valley will be left pencefully to vegetate by itself and the Salem hog and the Portland pig can root undisturbed among the pest-laden orchards, wallow in the streaks of mire called roads, drink Arbuckle coffee and read The Oregonian.

Ah, brethren! Your own roads, your own coffee, your own newspapers! Are You have, indeed, many good orchards, put in by newcomers who, however, are not joining the native politicians in the demand for se-

But we shall stay with each other a while yet, we reckon. Neither Oregon nor California will be in an awful hurry to push the proceedings; nor the State of Siskiyou itselfknowing that asininity is a very insufficient capital on which to found a

SETTING A FEW THINGS STRAIGHT.

The Philistine is a breezy publicarora, N. Y., and edited by Elbert Hubbard, quack philosopher and near-ora-tor. The Philistine makes its appeal to a class of people who have not time, opportunity or inclination to go to authority for science, religion, literature or art, and who have an idea Hubbard is giving them the real thing. It is to laugh. But they read his paper and don't know any better, though they should. Because they don't know better, and because through them others might be misled. The Oregonian feels constrained to call attention to an article in the December number of the Philistine about the late Seattle Exposition. Hubbard says this:

There were three unique features about the Senttle show that are worthy of record. First, it is the only exposition that did not receive Government sid. Second, it was the first and only great exposition where no beer, wine or other liquors were sold. Third, it is the only exposition that made money for its stockholders.

Here is the truth: First, the Seattle Exposition received Government aid to the extent of \$600,000. Besides, it had state aid to the extent of \$1,000,000. Second, the sale of intoxicants was indeed prohibited by law, since the Exposition was held within two miles of the State University, and no liquors can be sold within that radius. liquors can be had within two miles and are and were to be had by persons knowing how to get them. Third, the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland returned to its stockholders over 20 per cent of their subscriptions It is the only exposition, so far as The Oregonian knows, with such a record The Seattle Exposition has returned no money and probably will return none

The Oregonian has no desire to make any invidious comparisons be tween the Portland Exposition and the Seattle Exposition. Both were great and successful affairs. Each was valuable in many ways for its community and for the Northwest. There is no occasion or excuse, however, for misstating the facts about either of them.

LESSENING THE ACCIDENT RISK.

The work of double tracking the Union Pacific railroad has reached a point where it is announced that within two years the entire line will have been double tracked and equipped with the block signal. When old Red Cloud, who died at Pine Ridge Agency last week, was fighting the whites for attempting to build a single track line across the great plains of the West, there were few people in the United States who believed that there would ever be a double-track line, or another trans-continental line across the Rockies. The Union Pacific is not only funds contributed by Oregon, the fig- double-tracking its line throughout, ures on the Hermiston project are inhas announced that all future orders for passenger equipment will be for steel cars. With these three most necessary precautions against accidents there ought to be a reduction in the number of accidents on the road. In this connection it is interesting to

road could throw around its employes, it as the best of them of discovering the cause of a collision which recently took place with the block showing the safety signal and part of the employes. If the block fort will be made to replace it with something better, if anything can be proaching the block signal has been intimate the number of lives and the amount of property saved by its opera-

WITH FEW MOURNERS.

Leopold of Belgium, the monster monarch of present-day Europe, is reported upon his deathbed. The world will receive this news with the first sensation of satisfaction that has been felt at the mention of the name of the Belgian King for many years. calculating, cruel, selfish, devoid as it would seem of every human affection of every motive but avarice-he will leave the world without one gracious act to his credit. And this though opportunity has waited constantly at his door, sat beside his domestic hearth and beseeched his mercy from the shores of the Congo.

Leopold's wife, Queen Henrietta Maria of Austria, was a gentle, highminded, womanly woman. He treatmemory by a coarse assumption of mourning when she died; his only son died in his boyhood from a mysterious allment resembling slow poisoning The story of his daughters' wretched States of Oregon and California will by them to attend their mother's lune.

States of Oregon and California will driving them from the palace with curses. Licentious, avaricious, a do-Leopold of Belgium pass.

RECORD BANK STATEMENT.

The condition of the Oregon banks, as reflected in the detailed statement printed in yesterday's Oregonian, is a fine tribute to the general and wide spread prosperity of the state. A gain of more than \$21,000,000 in resources in a single year is a showing that has resources of \$127,688,959, as reported November 16, lead by a long way any cess of deposits over loans quite naturally reflects a sacrifice of some profits in the banking business, it also the best kind of a safeguard in times banks is usually kept down as closely as possible to the 25 per cent requirebut the Oregon banks hold nearly \$6,-000,000 in excess of the 35 per cent re-

Oregon, in a financial way, has from good times and bad times alike she has managed to "fly with her own wings." This policy has enabled her to weather some pretty severe storms when less favored localities were obliged to ship their savings to the Eastern holders of mortgages and live over. This gain of more than \$21,000,ment in timber, farm lands and in city popular will ever was known. property, the opportunities for inthan those for loaning money that the interest as well as the principal remains within the state as an asset.

While the excellent showing made in the table printed yesterday was far it ought to die. ahead of any previous exhibit of the Oregon banks, it is a certainty that the figures a year hence will show greater proportionate gain. The Hill and Harriman systems will next year spend more money in Oregon than has ever been spent in railroad construction in the state in any two years prior to this time. There has also een a marked revival in the lumber industry, and Eastern settlers and capitalists are pouring into Oregon in greater numbers than ever before. The financial situation in Oregon is ler output of wealth-producing commodities than can be found in any similar area in the United States.

WORDS WITH A FANATIC.

An anonymous devotee of spiritualism who signs himself, "Philos," advises The Oregonian to "read up on some of your subjects before you go on shricking and bellowing about the surface of things. This applies particularly to the subject of spiritualism. Your late article," continues Philos. with the true politeness of a zealot, "exhibits such profound and learned ignorance that it excites mingled laughter and pity."

It must excite other emotions, also, for Philos shows a disposition to rend rather than laugh at us, while we are dismally conscious of his withering scorn instead of basking in the mild rays of his pity. Sweetly reasonable and deeply pious as Philos undoubtedly is, his letter reads very much as if he had lost his temper

Little as Philos might suspect it. The Oregonian has "read up" a great deal on the fascinating subject of spirit-Few books or articles which relate to it escape the eager eye of this newspaper, and they are avidly perused with a hope which repeated disappointment is powerless to slay. begin each new discourse on spiritualism with the mental ejaculation that now, at last, after long waiting and years of hope deferred, we shall light upon some statement of fact which really proves something about the next world or the future life. When it is finished we lay it down with a sigh of

is ever done. Granting that the divine Eusapia can lift up a table without touching it, what does that prove about spirits? A magnet can lift a ton of iron without touching it, but nobody supposes the fact concerns in any way the future life. Most of the conclusions which the spiritualist brethren deduce from their experiments are sad not sequiturs. There is a great gulf between the proposed proof and

bears on immortality, they will find The Oregonian as ready to rejoice over

Mrs. John Williams Jenkins, of New York, lost \$300,000 worth of jewels Sunday, when a thief entered her apartments and carried away gems of with no apparent dereliction on the the value mentioned. It is not stated whether or not Mrs. John Williams Jenkins retained a sufficient quantity of the necessary sparklers to enable her to appear in society or on the more than 1000 people making a good found to take its place. Thus far, as a street. There are, of course, some hunpreventive of trainwrecks, nothing ap- dreds of thousands of poor people in New York whom the pangs of hunger keep so busy thinking of something else that they would have no time to Nevertheless, with the idea that some It would be impossible to esc keep so busy thinking of something sympathize with the lady. If the news people may regard the Tillamook ter-of the loss should reach the Upper ritory as deserving of some considera-Congo, however, Mrs. John Williams tion, I beg to ask Secretary Glitner Jenkins will be sure of sympathy, for the first ladles in Congo society bedeck themselves in copper wire and glass insulator ornaments, and their rank is determined exclusively by the can pile on. In such circles of society as Upper Broadway and Upper Congo Mrs. John Williams Jenkins' loss will be understood.

> Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, takes note in his annual report of the "white slave traffic," to which the Immigration Commissioner called the attention of Congress last week. The department's investigations as stated in his report show that the traffic in immoral women is an established and extensive business, by no means confined to trading in women imported for that purpose, but including allen women who have entered the country through regular channels, and American women well. He strongly urges that all Federal laws upon this subject be vig-orously enforced, and that they be so amended as to prohibit the transportation of women for immoral purposes from one state to another. It is not to be supposed that with all of the official cognizance that has been taken of this degrading and abhorrent traffic, it will continue to flourish and grow throughout the land. The duty of Congress here is not alone to the individual, but to the race,

A frail launch, an inexperienced pllot, a swift current and a dark night formed an ideal combination of conditions for the tragedy near Rainier at an early hour Sunday morning. It is never before been equalled. The total all easy now to see how the tragedy might have been averted, but while the lesson will be remembered as long as previous record. While the large ex- life lasts by the families and friends of the young victims, it will hardly prevent other similar accidents whenever a similar grouping of conditions shows a conservative policy which is is in evidence. The report that the pilot of the steamer Lurline saw and of financial strain. In Eastern finan-cial centers, the surplus reserve of the clinging to the launch can hardly be credited. Steamboatmen, appreciating the fact that they are at any time ments of the National banking rules, liable to need assistance themselves, are most watchful and considerate when the cry of distress is heard, and it would require well-corroborated evidence to make the public believe that the earliest times adhered rather one of their number was so inhuman closely to her state motto; through as to refuse aid to the drowning. as to refuse ald to the drowning.

Frank Davey, Bourne's office-holder at Burns, says in his Harney County News that he stands up for Statement One, in behalf of the people, against those who would "rob them of their privilege to elect Senators." Under on credit until the storm had blown this "privilege" he has had the satisfaction of seeing Bourne and Cham-600 in resources was made partly with | beriain elected to the Senate, neither. lumber, one of our greatest wealth- of whom is a representative in the producing industries, less active than least of the general sentiment or politin some former years, and was in large ical purpose of Oregon. It's a juggle part due to the highly remunerative and a bunco game of politics, the like prices at which a good crop of agricul- of which never was witnessed before, tural staples was marketed. There has since the foundation of political and also been much money brought into representative government. No other Oregon from other states for invest- means so effective for defeat of the breaks parties into factions -especially estment being so much more alluring the dominant party-and turns every honest and disinterested effort in nolltics to folly. The Republican party of Oregon must clear itself of this method of juggle and cheat, or it will die. And

With the price of cotton soaring higher dally, as it has been for the past month, the cereal markets have been somewhat neglected. A 4-cent rise in the price of December wheat yesterday, with corn advancing 41/2 cents, gave the bear operators some ery anxious moments, and may have a tendency to cause further trouble for the buying and consuming public. According to the usually grotesque figures of Secretary Wilson, there is plenty of wheat in the United States easy, because this state has a stead- for home requirements, and a large surplus to be exported. Mr. Patten, who is always better informed than Secretary Wilson, has not yet been heard from, but the course of the market and a decrease of more than 2,500,000 bushels in the American visible supply would indicate that Mr. Wilson, as usual, has made his crop estimate a joke, for which consumers must pay.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, now dying, is nearly 75 years old. He was the son of a German princekin, and brother of "Poor Carlotta," of Mexican tragedy. Leopold all his life has been scoundrel and debauchee, of first quality. Belgium never has wanted him for her King, but it has pleased the Great Powers of Europe to keep him on the throne, on which they placed his father, after the fall of Napoleon. The alliances of his family with the royal houses of England? France and Austria were the source of its fortune.

Officers at Vancouver Barracks sean with some eagerness the news from Nicaragua day after day. They scent in it the possibility of temporary release from the monotony of garrison

Several housewives in Arleta have een reprimanded for gossiping over the back fence after their husbands have gone to work. But why single out Arleta?

Of course the East Side respects the Port of Portland Commission, but it disappointment, for nothing of the sort has the votes to amend things next Perhaps even the Commisslon.

> If you buy the present early the erson who receives it is not likely to see it in the store or know its price.

Everybody who said harsh things about Oregon's normal Winter weather now seems ashamed of himself.

King Leopold's life is sald to be hanging by a thread. It ought to be NEEDS OF TILLAMOOK HARBOR. Call for Improvement of Channel and

an Up-to-Date Lifebont, TILLAMOOK, Or., Dec. 10 .- (To the Editor.)-Referring to a news item in recent issue of The Oregonian stat ing that a resolution had been directed to the lighthouse division of the War Department, asking that a station be established on the end of the Governnent jetty at the mouth of the Coambia River be passed. I now wish to be heard in regard to same.
It may be that Secretary Giltner re

what has the Portland Chamber of Commerce ever done for Tillamook Has it ever written any resolution; has it besought any considera-tion for Tillamook on the part of our representatives in Congress; has it ver called attention to the fact that at this moment all Government work on Tillamook harbor is suspended on the Tillamook harbor is suspended on the ground that the engineers regard the present commerce as not sufficient to justify any project; has it taken cognizance of the large number of wrecks off Tillamook harbor occasioned largely by the shifting, treacherous channel and lack of deep enough water; has it "aided the state in general" by asking that the present unfit obsolete asking that the present unfit, obsolets and wretched equipment of our lifesaving station be replaced by some modern equipment, inasmuch as the unfit lifeboat recently cost the lives of several shipwrecked women and children, some of whom were citizens of the City of Portland?

If we are to have no work to im-rove conditions in the region of the arbor, we certainly are entitled to a decent lifeboat to take care of our regular quota of wrecks, and there ill be many wrecks as long as navigation is attempted into Tilla Harbor, in its present condition. realizes that the Portland hamber of Commerce has much to coupy its attention, and that the Co-imbia territory and Coos Bay should ome before Tillamook. Coos Bay, for the reason that there is competition with Portland for the Coos Bay business and unfortunately none at Tilla-nook. However, we naturally feel "sore" to see newspaper reports that the Portland Chamber of Commerce trustees are so kind and considerate of the state in general and always have been of that disposition."

The citizens of Tillamook are striv-

ng might and main to ing might and main to get some Government recognition and are being aided by the influential timber owners of the county. We shall eventually get what we are entitled to. However, it will be only after a period of unceasing effort and long delay. We would welcome any help the Portland Chamber of Commerce might give us, and think that, since Portland gets all our business, we are entitled to some aid. If we have ever received any, it must have been rendered your secretary. must have been rendered very secretly, never having been mentioned in the press dispatches or been spoken of, even in a whisper.

JAMES WALTON, JR., Secretary Port of Tillamook Commis-

NOW FOR THE GRAY FROCK COAT William K. Vanderbilt Has Set a Style for the Lumtuminers.

New York Morning Telegraph, Our sartorial note of the day deals with W. K. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt possesses as many clothes as our old college chum. Edward of England, used to own when he cared about such things. Mr. Vanderbilt was last seen by Sartor Resartus when he occupied the stage at the New Theater, during the exercises inaugurating that institution. Mr. Vander bil's clothes on that occasion were not only admirably, nay, poetically, fitting, but they did what Strauss has done in rhat Algernon Swinburne did in painting; hey struck a new, an original or perhaps forgotten nate

Vanderbilt were a gray frock coat. It may be said that the usher who whis-peringly referred to it as a Prince Albert was discharged at once as being too rusic, too Western, too devoted to a provincial terminology to be tolerable in the patrician Olympus of the New Theater. Mr. Vanderbilt's coat was cut long and draped gracefully. It is fearful error to demand that clothes should merely fit mathematically. Clothes should drape. They should conceal a defect here, soften a line there. Did imperious Caesar de-mand that his toga should fit? No! Even as he died at the base of Pompey's statue, he gathered his toga about him becom-ingly. But the well-built figure of W. K. needs neither the mercy nor the guile of dress. As in the case of Captain Lydig, almost anything would become that tall, that lithe, that ducal figure. Particularly the gray frock cost, with its illuminating hue, its power to light up the face with a kind of youthfulness, as with the joy of first dawn. Nor was it a light gray. Between the very light gray that is equine and the dark gray which is almost bour-geois, it preserved that middle way which poet Horace has called golden. e who would be formal without being rigid, aristocratic without being insolent,

distinct without being outre, without astonishing, follow the of W. K. and wear a gray frock coat.

Approval of Assembly.

If is remarked by The Dalles Optimist that the convention plan is "not antagonistic to the direct primary law," but that "the no-convention system is antagonistic to a fair interpretation of the law." Further: "We Republicans will have no trouble in nominating our best man or rather our best men, for we are going to follow that course from county and city officials up to United States Senators." Quoting this, the Mitchell (Wheeler County) Sentinel says:

(Wheeler County) Sentinel says:

Bravo! After the object lesson of two years ago, it is time now to look back over the wreckage and indulge ourselves in a little common unadulterated horse-sense as the above. Surely the Republicans of our great Oregon are not going to continue to play eat's paw for the Democrats as two years ago. When men, citizens of our state, will go before a registration officer and perjure themselves in droves and flocks in order to defeat the strongest, brightest, most honoralle and best candidates of an opposing party, the bewalled methods of conventions pale as candle before the noopday sun. Conventions will be held in every county of the state-and we will reclaim our lost heritage. ost heritage.

Obliged for the "Tip.

London Paper. Rogers, the poet, used to relate that samuel Foote, the dramatist, being one day taken into White's by a friend who wanted to write a note, and being left standing in a room full of persons of quality who were strangers to him, might be supposed to feel not quite at his case. Earl Carmarthen, wishing to relieve the actor's presumed embur-rassment, came up to speak to him; but being himself rather shy, could think of nothing better to say than, "Mr. Foote, your handkerchief is hanging out of your pocket," upon which Foote, looking suspiciously around and hurriedly thrusting the handkerchief back into his pocket, gravely replied: -hank you, my lord; you know the company better than I do."

Albany Argus. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has been (some what carelessly) denouncing the sugar trust, which (next to the steel trust) has nean top-of-column on the "good trust" list of the Contributing Editor.

TWO CAUSES OF LONG , MESSAGES.

One of Them Is the Combination of Shorthand and the Typewriter. Lynn Item. We wonder if stenography and typewriting have anything to do with the excessive length of some public messages. Before shorthand writing was

much in use, except for reporting addresses, and long before a typewriter was thought of, our Presidents wrote out their messages or had somebody write for them, as is said to have been the case with John Tyler and Andrew Johnson. But now the customs have changed and no man in high position thinks of writing out with his own hand what he wishes to say to the pub-lic. Dictation takes the place of writing, and the pounding of the type-writer long ago silenced the scratch of the pen. Speaking one's thoughts of the pen. Speaking one's inoughts to a private secretary, while words are taken down with a rapidity that sometimes rivals the speed of speech, makes the preparation of a message to Congres a comparatively easy matter. The typewritist having done his part, the author has only to read over the printed copy and make corrections. It is then a not very difficult task to set the condenser at work and boil the paper down to a point where it will

be read by the people.

Notwithstanding the persistent demand for shorter Presidential messages, they still continue to come out at great length. It would look as though the Presidential mind recognized the impossibility of a message being read in its entirety and assumed that only such parts would be read as partcularly interested the reader. In that view each point is to be treated with elaborate detail to satisfy the persons who care for no other subject. It must be that Presidents have a theory something like this, and from that premise we argue that their sages will always be lengthy, with no feature neglected.

MORE DR. M'LOUGHLIN ANECDOTES Roseburg Pioneer Relates Incidents

Told by His Father and Mother. ROSEBURG, Or., Dec. II.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I am pleased to learn of the better adament that finally prevalled among the judgment that finally prevaled among the citizens of Oregon Clay when they deelded to preserve the old McLoughlin house. I was rather young to remember much that transpired back in the days of 1848. I well remember, however, of hearing my father and mother relate many of the good characteristics of that good man, Dr. McLoughlin Father, and family came McLoughlin. Father and family came across the plains in the year 1848, arriving at Oregon City late in the Fall, and Dr. McLoughlin gave father work in a smail sawmill he operated at Oregon City. But for this employment, my parents often told me, they would have had a hard

It was in such extremities that Dr. Mc-Loughlin showed the kindness of his nature. I call to mind one incident of that Winter when the man helping father in the sawmill was using the mall to drive the hook into a log. The mall slipped from his hand and sank in about 20 feet of cold Willamette water. The man came of cold windmette water. The man came running up the slip into the mill, and he was nervous and excited, telling father he had lost the mall. Father went down to see about it, and Dr. McLoughlin being near by, also came to the log slip and asked what the trouble was. Being told, he turned to a muleste standing in the he turned to a mulatto standing in the lumber-yard and told him that the mall was down at the bottom of the river, at the same time handing the black man 25 cents in colm. The money went into the black man's mouth, and he dived into the water and brought up the mall. That little incident made a lasting impressio on my mind. L. H. RHOADES.

VIOLATED BREAD AND SALT CODE Unforgivable Offense of William Watson That Merits Punishment.

Philadelphia Press.

William Watson has been guilty of an offense never forgiven by Americans. He had retailed the utterances of women, mother and daughter together, made to him as their guest. For this there can be neither excuse nor apology. The act closes all paths to him. No American wants him here. No American can give wants film here. No American can give him the welcome the visitor of genius always has had here and always receives. His own explanation deepens his offense. His act is deliberate. He sought this break the to and salt, to violate the obligations of

ospitality.

The English libel law, he says, made his act and utterance perflous to his pub; lisher in England. So he sought the United States, where he would be safe. He seems to have imagined that this He seems to have imagined that this country was an asylum for the libeler and a place from which defenseless women could be attacked with impunity. He is mistaken in both premise and concluen conin be attacked with impunity. He is mistaken in both premise and conclusion. His penalty here will be swifter and more severe than in England. Our standard as to the place and protection of women are higher. By no women are higher. By no possibility ould there here be retailed the gossip high was sown broadcast over England 5 years ago about the Queen herself, where here are women's names as lig taken as in certain classes of English-

Postal Savings Banks for Allens.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Chicago Record-Herald.

We ought to have a postal savings bank. Single deposits in it ought to be limited to a few hundred dollars. We need it for the allens, mainly in our cities, who have actually paid the Government as high as \$25,000 in a single year as fees for taking care of \$8,000,000 or so of their money. We need it for the inhabitants of thirty-two of our states who habitants of thirty-two of our states who are so lacking in savings bank facilities that all together they possess only 1.6 per cent of the money now deposited in savings banks. The investments of the bank should be in state and municipal bonds and in suppressed security. bonds and in approved securities measur-ing up to standards fixed by law. The proportion of the deposits which is re-deposited in commercial banks should be as small as the bankers of the country as a class are willing to permit.

Harriman's Intimate Friend.

Hartford Times.

In the light of the last great fight of the late E. H. Harriman, which ended in the ousting of Stuyvesant Fish from con trol of the Illinois Central Railroad sys tem, one laconic line in a life insurance policy taken out by the railroad king thirty years ago is a sad and significant commentary. It was when Harriman was worth many, many dollars less than \$149,900,000 quite before either fame or fortune had come his way, or the lure of power caught and held him in its

In the application for this particular policy, which was issued by a large company not a thousand miles from among other questions was asked the following: "Who is you most intimate friend?"

In Harriman's own hand is written: "Stuyvesant Fish."

Export Duty on Emigrants. Fall River Globe

The exodus of desirable citizens, taking a lot of good American money with them from the states to the Canadian North-west provinces, still continues if we are to accept the claims of the Dominion authorities. From these it appears that during the past year 75,000 families have crossed the border to take up settlements in those localities, each of which is esti-mated to have carried with it an average of \$1000. If that kind of business keeps up, it may be necessary to clap an export duty on these emigrants.

Money; Then More Money, That's All. Baltimore News.

Mrs. Hetty Green begins her 75th year in excellent health, and with about \$180,000,000 to keep her comfortable in her old age.

Life's Sunny Side

"The teacher of one of the rooms in a school in the suburbs of Clereland had been training her pupils in anticipation of a visit from the school commissioner, said George S. Wells, of Pittsburg. last he come and the classes were called out to show their attainments. The arith-metic class was the first called, and in order to make a good impression the teacher put the first question to Johnny Smith, the star pupil. 'Johnny, if coal is selling at \$6 a ton and you pay the coal dealer \$24, how many tons of coal will he bring you? Three, was the prompt reply from Johnny. The teacher, much embayrassed, said, 'Why, Johnny, that isn't right.' Oh, I know it ain't, but that isn't right. they do it, anyhow."

It was one of the stories told at the banquet of the Central Dentists' Association, and the best one. Most of the toothpullers had been called upon. They had told stories of experience with patients that caused reminiscent smiles to hover over the faces of the other diners

"One of the funniest patients I ever had," declared he, "was a man who came into my Broad street office some weeks ago. He was just from the farm. His boots were muddy and his hair unkempt. "I want this blame tooth pulled," he

sald, pointing to his swollen jaw.
"He sat in the chair, I got my forceps and he opened his mouth. I was trying to locate the tooth, when his laws clo so suddenly I thought he would bite my finger.

"'Say, Doc,' he said, 'pull it a little bit, then twist it. Worry the darn thing, worry it. It's been worrying me for the last week, and I want to get even.' last Week, and Newark Star.

"It may be economical, it is certainly diculous," said Senator Tilman of a proposition he opposed. "It reminds me of Calhoun White.

"Cathoun White stuck his head in through the ticket window of Salters Depot railroad station and said: "Boss, gimme two round-trip tickets to Society Hill, one fur myself and one

fur a corpse."

"I never heard of nobody buying excursion tickets for corpses, said the agent. What's the meaning of this?"

"Well, boss," Calhoun White replied, my brother Webster died yesterday, and I want to take the corpse in to Society. I want to take the corpse up to Society Hill and let the family review the re-mains, and then I'll bring him back to Salters Depot here and bury him. That'll be a sight cheaper than for the whole family to traipse all the way from Society Hill and all the way back again." Dallas News.

At a banquet recently one of the speakers told of a man who was a chronic grouch. Nothing ever suited him, and he grumbled over the most trivial things.
Once he had to take to his bed with
rheumatism, and notwithstanding the
fact that his wife gave him every care
he growled at her incessantly, which
caused the good lady's tears to flow. "How are you getting along, Jake?" asked a friend who called one afternoon "I am getting worse and worse,"

plained Jake, "and it is all my wife" fault."
"You surprise me," said the caller, "She seems one of the most devoted nurses I ever saw." "You don't know her," returned the rheumatic. "The doctor says that a damp room is the very worst thing for me, and that woman comes in here and weeps just to make the air damp."--Phil-

adelphia Telegraph. "I will ask you, Mr. Yipsley," said the attorney for the defense, "w alleged transaction took place?" where this

"In Joe Perrine's grocery store," answered the witness.
"How do you happen to know?"

"I was there. "Just so. You were there. What were ou doing there?"
"O! I was just sitting around the stove kind o' losfing, you know

You were merely sitting around the stove were you?" "Yes, sir."

"You are sure of that?" "Yes, sir."

"That is as true as anything you have testified in this case, is it?" Yes, sir. "Now, then, Mr. Yipsley," thundered the attorney, rising to his feet, leaning forward and shaking a long foretinger in the face of the witness, "will you be

good enough to tell this jury how a man can slt around a stove?" "Gentlemen," said the imperturbable
Mr. Yipsley, turning to the jury, "an
ordinary man might not be able to do
it, but if you think I can't sit around a stove or anything else, that ain't more in three feet wide, gentlemen, just take a look at these bow legs of mine."—Chicago

Prohibition.

Tribune.

their case.

Jewish Tribune, Portland.
Though we Jews do not long for alcoholic drinks, yet we are opposed to prohibition, for we claim that it is no remedy against drunkenness. On the contrary, on the strength of the old saying, "Stolen bitters are sweet," we think that prohibition instead of diminishing will increase the number of drunkards. That the saloon in the hands of the vicious element is a curse to humanity cannot be denied. However, not its closing nor wholesale prohibition will wean the drunkard from his curse. It will only oppress the hibition will wean the drunkard from his curse. It will only oppress the millions of good people who are in the habit of using liquors on certain occasions. What we need is the regulation of the sale ins. To bring the salion on the footing of a legitimate business, allowing a license only to people whose moral standing in the people whose moral standing in the community is without blemish, and who should be under the control of honest officeholders, elected by the people. And this should be advocated by every honest man. Yet our reformers will not agree with us; the trouble with these reformers is that they are always extremists, knowing nothing of moderation, and therefore must always lose their case.

Getting Rid of Hughes.

New York Evening Post. Both Chairman Woodruff and Boss Barnes now concede that Governor Hughes can have a third term if he wishes it. This is a wonderful change from their hilarious certainty in 1908 that "Charles the Baptist" would never be heard of again in politics. But what is the purpose of their public acknowledgment now of the Governor's invincibility? It cannot be that they really want him for another term in the governship. Nor is there any intimation that is there any intimation that Mr. Hugher himself desires to stay at Albany. He may, however, decide to stay if it is necessary in order to complete the work to which he has put his hand. And here is where the true significance of the ut-terances by Woodruff and Barnes may come in. Are they not merely preparing the minds of their followers for a surrender of the Governor? The reasoning is about as follows: If Hughes lets his name go before the people again, he will be elected in spite of all that we can do: but he surely will stand for re-election unless we permit his measures to pass this year; therefore, we had better get

Tragedy in a Roof-Shingling.

Bangor, Me., Dispatch.

Bangor, Me., Dispatch.

The school committee of West Surry.
Me., received a report that one side of the roof of the schoolhouse was leaking. The committee was rather short of funds, and ordered that only the leaky side of the roof be shingled. After the job was finished it was discovered that the men had shingled the wrong side. wrong side