Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail.) included, one year ... \$8.00 included, six months ... 425 included, three months ... 225 included, one month ... 75 Bunday, one year ... 6.00 Sunday, six months ... 225 Sunday, three months ... 175 Sunday, one month ... 180 Sunday ... 180 S (By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 9.00
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Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16
to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents;
40 to 50 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage
double rate.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-ith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-7 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 519-512 Fibune building.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1909.

THE TANGLE AND THE SOLUTION. After five years of actual trial. Oregon is ready to return to the convention system. Its return takes the form of an effort to combine direct primary and convention by allowing a referendum on the action of the convention. This temporary compromise, however, need not detract from the real vignificance of the Oregon reaction. The real value of the thing lies in the fact that Oregon, one of the first Republican states to Join the direct nominations camp, is resoured to be the first to get out.—New York Eun.

It is a very practicable, and therefore a perfectly demonstrable thing. Oregon does not, however, propose to reject the principle or method of direct nominations. It proposes the convention or assembly, to guide them. The result will be left to the primary. Then, if the suggestions of the con-vention shall be rejected—then we shall see what will happen next.

Men have a right to associate in Having this right, they have also the right to use all honorable means to carry their purposes into practice and action. Men of sense and judgment cannot expect do not expect, to pursue, each for him-self, a separate and disconnected part. It is right, as necessary, therefore combine, to come to agreement, for concerted action in the primary tion. This is all that the convention or assembly means.

Organization is indispensable to party action. Nothing can be effected without it. Here the representative system must come in. Here is demonstration of the necessity of consultation before the primary. It was done last Spring at Portland. The result was a triumph. And the further result is a municipal government of highest efficiency and character-directed, toowhich is rare enough-by common

The primary, without the direction or guidance thus proposed, will split dominant party of a state into its separate units. It will prevent or defeat all combination of men having general common fdeas about the welfare of the state for the measure necessary to preserve and promote them. Party is nothing, in itself, in deed; but it as an indispensable agent and factor, for support of any sane and definite policy in government of the people, for the people and by the peo-The minority party in a state may pretend to think otherwise, but it will always hold together and fight for it purposes, nevertheless. One of its fav-orite methods—while it sticks to its own party ideals—is to pretend there is nothing in party that should hold the allegiance or the attention of the opposition majority. Of this insincer there have been exhibits in Oregon, enough to open men's eyes,

In a free country there is no way to effect anything in politics except through party organization. All those who now decry party organization in our state will be earnest supporters of their own party candidates for the chief offices, next year, and the next. Then, if they can bamboozle another lot of Republicans, they will elect the next Governor and the next Senator. and have full political control in Ore-

Perhaps the Democratic party ought to be in full control in this state. That is another question. But let it come is another question. But let it come into control in a straightforward manner, by the open front door-by no back door, like the direct plurality primary and statement one. Honest and carnest men intend to know what they are doing in politics, and what ra-tional effect is to be expected from their efforts. Hospitable, therefore as Democrats may be to the loose primary and to Statement One, to this idea and to this practice, no quarter will be given to it by Republicans who regard party as a means—and necessary means of pursuing definite pollcles in the general affairs of state and government.

DEVELOPING THE INTERIOR.

The value of the electric line, as a feeder for assembling and distributing freight, in connection with the steam railroads, has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated wherever an electric line system of any importance has been built. For that reason the Hill system. in securing control of the Spokane & Inland electric lines has added immensely to its facilities for handling the business of the Inland Empire. In an interview at Spokane, Mr. Hill, in discussing the matter said: "We propose to use the road in conjunction with our steam roads to continue to build up Spokane." With an equal degree of truth, Mr. Hill could state that he intends to use the lines "to continue to build up" Portland, for it is in this city, at the foot of a down-hill haul for his steam roads, that the commodities producing the greatest tonnage the Inland Empire will seek a

market. Grain, livestock, hanber and minerals are the principal commodities produced in the terriory reached by the Spokane & Inland. Lumber, course, goes East, and most mineral products are shipped in that direction, but grain and livestock find a better market at Portland than at any other point on the Pacific Coast, and, naturally, will continue to come here in increasing quantities. It will be many years before the demands of home con sumption will require all of the grain that is produced in the Inland Empire, and so long as there is a surplus for export, it will seek the world's markets at tidewater by the most econ omical route. The building of the Spokane & Inland electric system brought into direct touch with the steam roads a good many localities in which development was slow and ex-

pensive by reason of lack of transportation facilities. The results have been so satisfactory that it may be regarded as a certainty that there will be a considerable increase in the mileage of these feeders, as population increases heritage of killjoy Puritanism, and development progresses.

The Pacific Northwest, on account of

its abundant water power, offers exceptional inducements for construction and operation of electric lines as feeders for the steam roads, and their value as traffic developers has been successfully demonstrated wherever they have appeared. The Spokane & Inland, in radiating from Spokane, was obliged to work into territory already supposed to be served by the steam roads. Its report of earnings, as well as those of the steam roads, since it was built, shows, however, that instead of taking business away from the old roads, it essisted in de-veloping enough new business to enable all of the roads in the territory Similar satisfactory results will appear when an electric line is thrown north from Connell or Winona to the heart of the Big Bend country, permitting the immense grain tonnage of that locality to reach tide-water by a gravity haul.

MORE OKLAHOMA BANK FAILURES. The "bank guarantee" chickens are oming home to roost in Oklahoma. The first big fallure after the passage of the famous law, wiped out the guaranty fund and compelled an assessment on good bankers as well as on "wild-catters." Now comes the on "wild-catters." Now comes the announcement of the failure of the Farmers National Bank, of Tulsa, in which more than \$122,000 of the state funds are on deposit. The State Banking Board has also authorized one of its members to take charge of the First State Bank, of Klefer, unles the bank can withdraw \$30,000 which it has on deposit in the defunct Tuisa bank. It will be noticed that these failures are taking place in the most prosperous times that Oklahoma has ever known. Farmers of the state are marketing an immense crop of corn and wheat at the high-est prices that have been quoted since Oklahoma became a state. Livestock, dairying and small farming products are also selling at high prices and there is an utter absence of all conditions that usually

cause bank failures. It requires no very keen scrutiny of the Oklahoma bank guaranty law however, to show why there are bank failures in the midst of this wide-spread and bountiful prosperity. Under the beneficent workings of the aw the state relieves the depositor of all responsibility in the safeguarding of his funds. So long as the guaranty fund can be drawn on, or legitimate bankers will pay assessments to make up the shortages caused by the wildcat bankers, there is absolutely no incentive for a depositor to show preference for safe banks. With such a premium on loose banking methods "wild-catters" have flocked to Oklahoma and by offering inducements which legitimate bankers could not and would not offer, have drawn in heavy deposits that would never reach them if the depositor were obliged to protect himself by placing his money n the hands of a legitimate banker.

If Oklahoma cannot prevent its nuerous bank fallures in the midst of unparalleled prosperity, it is a cer-tainty that there will be plenty of trouble for that guaranty fund when the inevitable period of hard times appears.

MORE ABOUT ART.

It may not be a bad plan to follow Dr. C. E. Cline meditatively through the interesting letter which he contributes to The Oregonian today, and make such comment upon his arguments and aspirations as the cas seems to demand. We should greatly prefer to make the comment uniformly landatory, if that were possible, for the concept of what he ardently calls "a Fine Art 'Plant" here in Portland 'Davids" by the ton, is certainly alluring. But at present we fear it i

Unhappily, our divergence from Dr Cline's views begins with the first sen tence of his letter. It is impossible to oncede that there is anything like a 'general demand" for instruction in fine arts in Portland, or any other American city. If such a demand really existed outside the doctor's teeming fancy, schools would spring up over night to satisfy it, just as business colleges appear in magic multitudes to supply the call for typewrit ers and stenographers.

There is a pretty widespread desir-in most American cities to learn some thing about art. People wish to know what Giotto did and what Rubens did. They like to be able to explain in conversation how each important painter influenced his contemporaries and successors. They deem it part of a desirable education to remember the names of the most remarkable pictures and something of their subject matter, together with the usual formulas of art criticism. We suspect, from an attentive perusal of Dr. Cline's letter, that this is the principal teaching he would have his "Fine Art Plant" do. and it is well enough as far as it goes. When a person cannot obtain living men for companions, very likely he is wise to substitute skeletons. It is necessary to insist, however, that no amount of such instruction about painters and pictures would ever teach anybody art or tend in the slightest degree to awaken the true artistic spirit. On the contrary, it would probaably quench the nascent sparks of genius by substituting arid formulism

in the place of living energy. Cline's reference to the early classical colleges which were estab lished in Oregon is wonderfully happy in this connection. The history of those excellent schools beautifully illustrates the precept that instruction about an art never can lead to artistic productiveness. The will to cre-ate must first exist. Then a school, if it is of the right kind, may some-times be serviceable. They have been teaching the Hiad at Salem and Fores Grove for a good many years, but we are not aware that either college has graduated a Homer, or even a Poc. All that a school can impart is the technic of art. The productive impulse which uses the technic must evolve from the life of the people. To teach the form before the substance has begun to need it is the worst of all pedagogic blunders. Its immediate consequence is a preference of form to

substance, or, to put it more harshly, of sham to reality. "Outbursts of genius in the fine arts" have never been "sporadic," as Dr. Cline would have us think. They have invariably been national in character and have grown naturally and inevita-

ably from the life of the people. Given a life which, like ours, is centered on mechanical problems, which greatly overvalues material luxuries and com-forts and which is cramped by a deadly should be unreasonable to expect that it can flower in art. Our artists must, of course, be sporadic productions "sports," as the botanists would call them, because the main trend of our life is away from beauty. The only instruction in an art school which stance-could possibly be vital and fruitful homes, must be given by those very geniuses shadow who, Dr. Cline thinks, are too sporadio to serve the purpose. They are not by any means sporadic in Paris, how-ever, nor were they in Florence in Benvenuto Cellini's day, or in Athens in the time of Pericles. When the spirit of the people is fertilized to pro-duce them, artists are plentiful enough

The reason why young people go from Portland to Paris and Florence to study art is, first, because they seek in-structors who are themselves successful painters; second, because of the wealth of educative and inspiring material in the museums; and, third, be-cause of the atmosphere, the tradition of great accomplishment and the ap preciative spirit they feel around them. None of these requisites exists in Port-land, or could be acquired here, no matter how much money there might be to spend for them. Our young people would continue to resort to European cities to study art if we had a dozen schools here at home, and they would be wise to do so. On the other hand, music can be studied in New York better than anywhere else in the world, at any rate so far as execution The city has become a powerful center of artistic reproduction and at the same time, a fertile school of re-productive artists; but we do not find that New York thus far, with all its schools and money, has brought forth a creative genius in music.

THE CHRISTMAS RUSH.

Encouraged by the bright sunshine and balmy air of the past two days, the Christmas shopper has abroad in this city. With but little more than a week left in which to dispose of the all-important question, "What shall I give?" or, more specifically, "What can I afford to that the recipient will appreciate? the multitude has trod each other's heels in desperate and unmannerly haste, seeking. Even if one happen to belong to that relatively small number that does not believe in gift-giv ing at Christmas, he can see to what straits this complex question the Christmas shopper. "What can afford?" and "What will they like?" "What can I are the component elements of this implex Christmas question.

Time was, as many of us remember when the tokens of good will that passed between "grown-ups" at Christmas time consisted of hearty salutations, genial smiles and cordial clasps of the hand; when the children "hung up their stockings," in the eagerness of anticipation, at early bedtime, and in the gray dawn of the Christmas morning scrambled out of bed, sure to be delighted with whatever the stockings contained.

From these small, simple and happy beginnings the great rush of Christmas buying and giving of today has grown. It may be hoped that some, at least, of the tired, rushing, has grown. anxious throng that crowds the streets and stores and cars in these days of preparation for Christmas will find in the joy of giving and the pleasure of receiving, full recompense for the fatigue and perplexity of the shopping season, and for the enforced economy in individual and household expendi tures in coming months that promis cuous gift-giving necessarily entails.

INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA. Now that the United States has ken the initial steps toward the pacification of Nicaragua, it is difficult to see how it can withdraw before the task is completed. A nation which as engaged in a war can seldom retire with decency until it has been victor lous or defeated. In this instance, pre mature withdrawal from the scene of hostilities would be doubly embarrassing, because our intervention would afford Zelaya ground for demanding damages should he put down the in-surgents and establish his power. The only tolerable course seems to be to go through with the affair, now that we have undertaken it, whatever the consequences may be.

Some of them may not prove altogether undesirable. Zelaya is said to own a monstrous lot of monopolies which yield him huge profits. These monopolies disturb Mr. Knox' peace of mind alarmingly. There seems to be no present intention of making a permanent conquest of Nicaragua. Our forces are to be withdrawn when, with the help of Mexican troops, they have put free elections on the same footing as in Mexico. Diaz' well-known zeal for liberty of the ballot will cause him to enjoy his part in this humanitarian work thoroughly. Still, even if the United States troops are promptly withdrawn, this intervention will stimulate anew that suspicious hostility to the encrosching Yankee which exists everywhere in the Latin nations of Central and South America. It may not be of much consequence, but it is a bar to commerce. Perhaps Mr. Taft had the ill effect of the Nicaraguan intervention in mind when he asked Congress for a ship subsidy. He prob expects that they will neutralize each other.

Red Cloud, the famous chief of the Sloux Indians, died Friday night at

LAST OF GREAT INDIAN CHIEFS.

als home near Pine Ridge Agency, in North Dakota, literally the last noted Indian warrior of the once powerful tribe to which Sitting Bull, Spotted Tail and Standing Elk belonged. only so, but he was the last noted In-dian warrior of the great plains who had led their braves to battle in resistance to the coming of the white man and the despollment of their an cestral hunting grounds. Sitting Bull, Spokane Garry, Joseph the Nex Perce, Moses, Rain-in-the-Face, Leschi, Geronimo, American Horse and all the rest preceded Red Cloud to the happy hunting grounds, each and all having been made, by force of arms, to accept a home on reservation lands in lieu of the untrammeled freedom of the great plains.

Each struck with all the force of enraged savagery at the advance guard of civilization as it appeared to claim a foothold upon his lands. Each ed, with savage ferocity, his retinue of haif-naked warriors against his intrenched foe, or rallied them for flere

often, a raid against peaceful but, in the Indian view, encroaching settlers, and more than one of them counted in his trophies of war the scalp of the paleface who had been drawn into ambuscade. Some of them, including Red Cloud, fought the coming of the railroad as the destroyer of their ideal hunting grounds. Some of them fell on the firing line, but most of them, grown old and decrepit—tamed by time, though they had defied circumstance—retired to their allotted homes, dwelt ill-content in the shadow of a civilization that they de-spised, and died of old age in the epees which, to the last, they pre-

Spokane Garry, one of the most enightened chieftains of them all, died thus on a bed of skins in a wind-swept epee near Spokane, around which the snow was piled high-frail and aged and blind—some eighteen years ago. Geronimo, the Apache, died a few months ago under similar conditions, in Oklahoma, scorning, it was said, a civilized bed to the last. And so, doubtless, many of the others passed on and out, conquered but not sub-

Most of them lived to a great age. Red Cloud, the last of the Indian chieftains of military fame, died at the age of 88 years. The story of each was that of a vanishing race of which he was a sturdy, rebellious, resistant leader; a savage who, in the arrogance of his rude strength, boldly refused to capitulate to the moving force of civilization.

Civilization is still moving in Japan, the latest evidence of the fact being a proposed factory law to be offered at the present session of the Diet. Under the provisions of this law employment of children under 12 years of age is forbidden, and workers un-der 16 years and women must not be worked more than twelve hours a day, must have two days' rest each month. As there are nearly 400,000 women employed in Japanese factories, the effect of this law, if it is passed, will be quite important on the industrial situation. Much of Japan's prestige in manufactures has been attained through its underpaid overworked women and children, and if it is now to become civilized and treat its laboring classes as human bengs instead of machines, its advantage over other manufacturing countries will be less pronounced than at the present time.

The news columns in yesterday's Oregonian reported a big poultry show in progress at Asotin, Wash., and preparations at Vancouver, Wash. for extensive entries at the Portland Poultry Show, to be held this month. In another column appeared the statement that fresh eggs were selling at Aberdeen, Wash., at 70 cents per dozen. While these items have no direct connection with each other, they suggest to the unfortunate con-sumer of 70-cent eggs that some time in the future it may be possible for poultry experts who conduct poultry shows to succeed in breeding a hen that will be less generous in laying eggs at 10 cents per dozen and more prolific when the quotation is 70 cents per dozen

There is an Omar Khayyam Club in London. Its membership is limited to fifty-nine, in sentimental nemen brance of the fact that Fitz Gerald's poem was published in the year 1859. At the recent dinner of the club the well-known author, Chesterton, was one of the speakers. The club naturally-from old Omar's example-takes an interest in wine; and Chesterton in his speech said one of his non-con-formist friends had made the apology for the miracle of turning water into wine at the marriage feast, that Christ had created merely a non-alcoholic beverage. "I cannot imagine," said Chesterton, "any such wilful waste of divine power."

It is now suggested that a portion of the management of unruly Nica-ragua be turned over to Mexico. In a remarkable exposure of "Barbarous Mexico," now running in an Eastern magazine. John Kenneth Turner makes the plain, unqualified statement that Mexican planters are shanghaing and placing in slavery men of all classes, including actors and profes-sional men. If we could be assured that Mexico would extend this kind of treatment to Zelsya, there would be small objection to intrusting Mexico with the management of the President.

A writer sends to The Oregonian a letter criticising Dr. Brougher's sermons. One recital from the pulpit was the story of a newly-married man who said he loved his wife so much that he could eat her; another choice remark was, that if a person would see some thing swell he should soak a sponge. Now, what's the matter with that preaching? The critic, who lives on Yukon avenue, Portland, says, how ever, that he went to the church to hear the "Word of God," and was disappointed.

President Taft is right when he says that one way to cut down National axpenses is to get more and better work out of the employes. Now let him put the theory into practice by making a start in Washington. The country will not be convulsed if, for example, of-fice hours in the departments shall be lengthened thirty minutes each day.

Exposure of the methods of race rack robbers, professionally known as bookmakers, by one of their own number, ought to serve as a warning to innumerable victims. But, unfortunately, it won't; the crop of "suckers" steadily grows larger.

689 boys and 689 girls. It is a beautiful proportion. Nature will do things just right, if you don't thwart and if you do thwart her, or try to, in the long run you will get the wors

When they speak of republican govrnment in Great Britain they mean representative government, not ernment by initiative and referendum, Statement One, or recall. They put their trust in their popular elective legislature, the House of Commons.

It is well for baseball that charges of bribing an umpire were not proved. If ever the sport ceases to be clean, it ceases to be

resistance when hot preased by the forces of Howard, Crook, Camby or the distinctly expressed demand Miles. Each led in his turn, and Portland for bridge facilities. Half a dozen men will not override

WANTS CITY TO PAY FOR PIPES. JOHN WESLEY'S REAL LOVE STORY Writer Says Water Mains Should Not

Be Taxed to Land-Owners.

PORTLAND, Dec. 15.—(To the Editor.)

- Under the old law, water mains were tailed and paid for out of the water fund. The rule was to lay no mains on any graded street, or on any street where the receipts from the water consumed would not pay 6 per cent on the cost of laying the main. Now, the old settled districts of the city had their mains all laid under this law, and many of the citizens of these districts have been furnished with meters, and pay for the water they con-sume at greatly reduced rates, while in the newly settled districts it has been the general rule of late years for those who platted their tracts to lay a system of small pipes throughout their additions before putting the property on the mar-

Many of these additions have all been sold, and are quite thickly settled.
other districts, where no system of sm
pipes was laid, and which were rem
from mains, the residents were compell to pipe their water long distances and at great expense. Now the residents of such districts are not granted the use of meters, and therefore are paying a heavy toll into the water fund-more than enough to pay 6 per cent on the cost of laying the larger mains. In some instances, small private pipes have already paid into the water fund a revenue sufficient to replace them with mains suitable for all purposes. In many of those districts the water supply has become, through those small pipes, inadequate. There is no fire protection. The streets are being improved, and mains are needto pipe their water long distances and at are being improved, and mains are need ed to replace and reinforce those small pipe systems. Is it just to assess the property of those people and make them pay even a part of the cost of laying such mains when the people of older setsuch mains when the people of other set-iled districts had no such expense? When it comes to justice, the question to me-seems very simple. If the present law is just, then the old law was unjust, and if the old law was just, then the present law is unjust. I, for one, agree with Mayor Simon, that the present law is un-just, wrong and unsatisfactory, and that it should be repealed and the old law reenacted in its place.

H. B. GRANTHAM.

The old law was not just to water consumers and taxpayers, nor now is the present law, nor will the proposed new law satisfy the equities and exigencies of water service. Land benefited by water mains should pay some uniform part of the cost of the mains. Land never has done this in Portland, and will not under the proposed law; hence all this discontent. Meter disparities can be and will be corrected by raising the household meter rate. The longer the existing unjust system is continued-and it is the same now as for many years, because landowners are not paying for mains by assessment-the wider will the injustice spread The system of paying for mains should be remodeled and adjusted so as to make the lotowner pay some uniform part of the expense,

GOOD WORDS FOR OREGON. With Good Words Also for the Orego

Life Insurance Company. Insurance Monitor, New York.

If there is one state in the Union nore than another whose future is pregnant with promised prosperity, that state is Oregon. Another generation will probably witness the transfer of the world's commerce with the countries of the Orient to the Pacific. countries of the Orient to the Pacific. The nations who dominate this great ocean will control the trade of the world. The fact has been recognized by our own Government and earnest efforts are being made to forestall this mighty movement that will make of our Pacific Const the connecting link between the nations of the Far East and of the West. A generation hence it will be on this coast, rather than on our Atlantic seaboard, that the eyes of commerce will be turned. For more our Atlantic seaboard, that the eyes of commerce will be turned. For more than 300 miles the western boundary of Oregon is washed by the waters of this mighty ocean, with the city of Portland on its northern border, the apparent gateway through which this commerce will find its way.

Here is a young state one and one-half times larger than all New England, with its wealth of minerals and of

with its wealth of minerals timber, and as yet with a population of less than 700,000, rapidly swelling from the best of our immigration and destined soon to reckon its people by the millions. In this great and growing state Oregon Life is the chief represen-tative of domestic life insurance. It is tative of domestic life insurance. It is easy to see what a prospective future must open up to such a company established in the important city of Portland, with all the advantages of a pioneer domestic institution of the state. These are the reasons why we have taken a special interest in examining the status of Oregon Life and its qualifications to perform the important mission which it is likely to be called on to fill. on to fill.

The Jewish Tribune, Portland. From the intermarriage of "the sons of God" (wershippers of God) with "the daughters of man" (idolators) strong men were born, but God said: "My spirit does

were born, but God said: "My spirit does not always dominate man's judgment, because he prefers the fiesh," is what we read in this Pentateuchal portion (Genesis vi:1-4).

Each religion is perfectly suited to its adherents; it leads to God; is sanctioned by God, and therefore is part of the whole spiritual economy of man. Each religion has its own characteristics and therefore can neither he swallowed nor religion has its own characteristics aim therefore can neither be swallowed nor merged into any other religion. Idolatry accepting Judaism, which is named Christianity, could not entirely efface its previous character, hence the retention of the Sunday as a hely day to this day; hence the definition of monotheism-trin-ity-the defiying of a human being, and many more sanctified pagan reminis-cences. The admixture of individuals of various religious persuasions make the individuals themselves religious her-maphrodites and their children irreligious individuals. Intermarriage spells destruc-tion to religion and causes the elimina-tion of the highest and sublimest gift the human race possesses—the spirit of God. ce the definition of monotheism-trin human race possesses—the spirit of God.

> Strong Talk in Condon Condon Globe.

Rev. J. T. Merrill is a strong man in the pulpit and is not afraid to say what he thinks is right. He said: 'It is a dirty shame that these big, strong men of Condon stand back and compel their wives and sweethearts to do the church work, and these men trying to go to heaven by proxy,"

Still Selling Oil Chicago Tribune.

Notice any symptoms of approaching dissolution on the part of the Standard Oil Company?

Multaomah Grange Resolutions.

Muitnomah Pomona Grange, at its session yesterday, adopted resolutions opposing the proposition for a constitutional convention in 1910, on the ground that such convention would be in danger of falling under control of corporations and machine politicians who would promulgate the new constitution without ratification by the citizens; to the abridgement or detriment of the rights of the people.

The Grange also adopted resolutions opposing the assembly or convention plan for suggestion of candidates for nomination, on the ground that such course would be hostile to the spirit and purpose of the primary law and a menace to the initiative and referendum, "stulitefying the intelligence of the Electorate."

Similar resolutions were adopted by Lents Grange last Saturday. Multuomah Grange Resolutions

through innumerable editions, is produced

New Edition of Great Divine's Life

Tells Loss of "Sophy" Hopkey.

London Cor. Pittsburg Gazette-Times. Methodists all over the world will soon

e reading the first volume of the new

edition of Wesley's Journals, the great

Methodist classic, which, after passing

Methodist classic, which, after passing through innumerable editions, is produced again with a remarkable series of notes based upon diaries and manuscripts deciphered and discovered by Rev. Nehemiah Curnock, of Rayleigh.

Chief among the new material now printed by Mr. Curnock is a full account by John Wesley himself of an incident known as "the Georgia love affair." In this Wesley describes his friendship with Miss "Sophy" Hopkey, and the poignant sorrow with which he discovered her engagement to another man.

"Miss Sophy," in 1728, at the time John Wesley met her, was "not more than is years old," and harnssed by a "masterful and unprincipled lover." Her only guardian was her aunt, the wife of Mr. Gauston, planter and chief magistrate of Sayannah. Wesley was 3 years old. He had been sent to Georgia by the trustees of that colony as missionary to the Indians, but upon arrival was appointed "minister" of Sayannah and Frederica, then a town of huts one year old.

From the first, Causton was desirous of marrying his wife's niece to Wesley. Miss Sophia Christiana Hopkey was also not unwilling, partly from fear of "Tommy" Mellichamp, her masterful lover, and partly from affection for the "grave.

Mellichamp, her masterful lover, and partly from affection for the "grave, learned and saintly" Wesley, whom "she loved and feared in about equal propor-tions."

Wesley met the young girl at the hut Wesley met the young girl at the hut town of Frederica, a distant part of his parish. She wanted to return to England, but was persuaded to go to Savannah, and went in Wesley's boat. The journey lasted six days, during which Wesley and "Miss Sophy" had only his servant. "Jemmy," and the boat's crew for company. The written account and the diary deciphered by Mr. Curnock tell how the time was spent. They prayed and sans, read Fleury's "Manners of the Ancient Christiana," rowed long distances and frequently landed and walked.

On the evening of the first day they landed on an uninhabited Island, "made a

nded on an uninhabited Island, "made a fire, supped, went to prayer together, and then spread out our sail over us on four stakes to keep off the night dews." Un-der this on one side were "Miss Sophy, myself and one of our boys who came with me from Savannah; on the other our boat's crew." Though the northeast wind was "piercing cold," she "complained of nothing, appearing as satisfied as if she had been warm upon a bed of down."

The next day they landed again on St. Katherine's Island and stayed there, weather-bound, for four days. Wesley now began to study his young companion more closely, and on the fourth night came his first declaration of love.

Observing in the night the fire we lay by burning bright, that Miss Sophy was broad awake, I asked her, "Miss Sophy how far are you engaged to Mr. Melli-champ?" She answered: "I have promised him either to marry him or to marry no one at all." I said (which, indeed, was the expression of a sudden wish, not of any formed design): "Miss Sophy, I should think myself happy if I was to spend my life with you." She burst out into tears and said: "I am every way unhappy; I won't have Tommy, for he is a happy; I won't have Tommy, for he is a bad man. And I can have no one eige." She added: "Sir, you don't know the dan-ger you are in. I beg you would speak no word more on this head." And, after a while, "When others have spoken to me on the subject I felt an aversion to them. But I don't feel any to you. We may con-verse on other subjects as freely as ever."

At Savannah, Wesley became tutor as well as friend to "Miss Sophy," instruct-ing her, as he did others, in French. By January he again "hinted at a desire of marriage," but she declared her intention "to live single," and thought it best cler-gymen should not be "incumbered with worldiy cares." For two months Wesley tormented him-

self, his conscience and his friends with the question whether he should marry "Miss Sophy." At last, in March, 1737, just a year after he first met her, the crisis came. On March 4 he resorted to a trial by lot.

On one was writ "Mary," on the sechad prayed to God to "give a perfect lot," Mr. Delamotte drew the third, in which were these words, "Think of it no

casion by lot cheerruly, But the agony came again when it was announced that "Miss Sophy" was engaged to a Mr. Will-iamson, whom she ultimately married. Wesley makes in the dlary which Mr. Curnock has discovered and deciphered

Curnock has discovered and deciphered the following heartbroken entries:

2. Took leave of her, ½ (an hour) at home. Could not pray!

3. Tried to pray, lost, sunk!

4. Tried to pray, lost, sunk!

5. Mr. Causton came in, talk tea.

6. Kemple, Germans. Easter.

7. Prayers.

8. Miss Sophy et ceters, ½ (an hour) within with her, ¼ (of an hour) with Dela-

Prayers.

Miss Sophy et ceters, % (an hour)
in with her % (of an hour) with Delae. Prayer
such day since I first saw the sun!
deal tenderly with the servant!
t me not see such another!

Lottery of the Marriage Market. January Smart Set. .

In marriage he who hesitates is If Cupid is blind, Hymen has ten thou-and peeled eyes. Between two evils, it is better to wed talkative lobster than a self-satisfied

After marriage, what one knows that one abould not, one coases to know. This is wisdom. The husband of a popular celebrity hould be forgiven much—for he's very

lonely.

A man is as great a fool as a clever woman thinks it worth while to make

Masterful men are finally mastered, be-cause they fall to measure the staying power of woman.

There are two kinds of dangerful wives

those whom other married men like, and those who like other married men. Take no thought as to whom you shall marry. Marry whom you please, and you will discover that you have somebody. Senator Gore as Political Prophet.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)
The blind Senator Gors, of Okishoma,
predicts the renomination of Roosevelt
for President in 1912. He apparently needs no keen eyesight to foresee the shadow of that coming event.

CURRENT'SMALL CHANGE.

"Have you forgotten you owe me \$57" "No, not yet. Give me time, and I will."—Judge. Tommy-Pop, what is the office that seeks the man. Tommy's Pop-The tax office, my son.—Philadelphia Record. "You ought to save money for your fam-ily" "Yes, but-" "But what?" "My fam-ily won't let me."—Cleveland Leader.

ily won't let me."—Cleveland Leader.

"Nobody realines the immensity of space."
"Except the man who has to fill a daily half-column with alleged humor."—Louis-ville Courier-Jodrnal.

When Women Vote—Poll Clerk—Mary Gladys Jarley votes ballot number two hundred and.—" M. G. J.—Oh, wait a morrent, please! Give ms that back! I want to add a postscript—Puck.
"I represent not my own restricted inter-

MILTON AND LONGFELLOW LEAD.

Interesting Results Noted at Sale of Haber Book Collection, New York.

New York Cor. North American.

More than \$6006 was netted at the sale of books, letters, manuscripts and prints collected by Louis I Haber, of New York City, held at Anderson's auction rooms. An extremely rare first edition of John Milton's poems, printed both in Latin and English, with the first engraved portrait of the author, Lendon, 1845, brought \$500.

His "Paradise Lost," first edition, with the rare second title-page, London, 1865, was sold for \$420. Longfollow's "Pligrimage Beyond the Sea," two volumes in original wrappers, with an early portrait of the author and an inserted letter from him to his friend, Rev. Dr. Bosworth, written in 1838, relating to the work, Boston, 1838-34, went for \$250. New York Cor. North American

writted in Issa, relating to the work, isos-ton. ISSA-34. Went for \$250.

The original manuscript of Rudyard Kipling's famous story, "At the End of the Passage," written on 11 sheets of paper and signed in full, "Ridyard Kip-ling," brought \$250. Other important sales

Were:
Thomas Killegrew's "Comedies and
Tragedies." a rare first edition, with portrait of author, Lendon, 1644, \$120, Perrault's "Popular Tales." edited if the original editions, with introduction Andrew Lang, first edition, Oxford, 188, 80; "Tales From Shakespeare," by Charles Lamb, first edition, London, 189, 1903, and a Latin manuscript of the fourteenth century, "Aristotle's Opera," \$168.
A letter from Charles Lamb to Robert Bouthey, with mention of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lander, Cook and Maidex, written from Londen, May 5, 1815, \$135, and an autograph poem, "To the Book," signed by Lamb, and evidently written for some one's album, \$150, and George for some ones aloum, also, and George Puttenham's "The Art of English Poesle," with a scarce oval wood cut portrait of Queen Elliabeth in royal robes, London, 1889, 8109; Charles Lamb's "Essays of Ella" and "The Last Days of Ella," two volumes. London, 1823-33, original boards, first edition, \$306; "A Mystical Ballad," autograph poem by James Russell Low-ell, 1844, \$131.

The first English translation of Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," by Ralph Rob-inson, London, 1551, \$200. A remarkably fine copy of the great picture book of the Middle Ages, the "Nuremberg Chronicia," 1488, \$200: Edgar Allen Poe's "Donial of an Attack on Fitz-Greene Halleck," an autograph letter written from New York, August 15, 1845, to Laughton Osborne, author of "Arthur Carryl," \$180.

Once Penniless Southern Girl Teaches Miss Frick for \$400 a Month. Pittsburg Corr. New York Press.

DANCES INTO MILLIONAIRE'S HOME

Pittsburg Corr. New York Press.

A poor but shapely girl has found favor in the eyes of Miss Helen Frick, daughter of the steel man, and she has been placed beyond want for years to come. Miss Anna O'Nell, one of the foremost dancers in the "Pirates of Penzance" ballet, which was given by the rich girls of Pittsburg for the benefit of the poor, has been engaged as companion to Miss Frick at a salary of \$400 a month with saddle and driv. of \$400 a month, with saddle and driv-ing horses and her own maid. She has just taken up her duties in the coast home of the Fricks.

Miss o'Nell is of the South and came to Pittsburg to reside with her sister, who is the wife of a rich banker. She practically has been dependent on the sister, and when the now famous halfsister, and when the now famous half-billion dollar chorus was being formed here in the Summer of 1908, the contri-bution, of the banker's wife was her sister, who, she said, could sing and dance divinely. And Miss O'Nell could. The daughters of Fittsburg millionaires became onthusiastic about the graceful Southern girl, and when Miss Lucille Roessing, who had been engaged as leading woman for "The Pirases of Penleading woman for "The Pirates of Penzance," cloped in the course of rehear-sals with Paul Griffey of Denver, Miss O'Neil was importuned by several of the daughters of millionaires to try for

the leading part.

She modestly tried it in rehearsal, and took the rich Pittsburg girls by storm. She was prevented from making herself famous only by the unexpected return of Mrs. Griffey, who said she would not hersely be the property of the said she would not hersely because the said she would not hersely be said to said the said she would not be said to said the said would not break her engagement even for a bridal trip. So popular was the penniless Southern girl with the rich young women of Pittsburg that she had the place of honor next the leading woman, and it was understood she was able and willing at all times to take the part of the prima doma. Miss Frick was much impressed with Miss O'Neil, as was her mother, and several weeks Instead of feeling "the agony I had rea-lined and feeling "the agony I had rea-lined a long engagement." Weeley appropriate the de-

own horses and provide you with a maid if you will be my companion and teach me to dance and sing like yourteach me to dance and sing like your self," said the light-haired little daugh ter of a man worth \$70,000,000, and Miss O'Netl said "Yes." Rich Peers Live on Fat of the Land.

London Cor. Baltimore News

London Cor. Baltimore News.

Here is the annual tribute levied by seven peers on the land values of London: The Duke of Westminster, f3.000, 000; Lord Howard de Walden, f2.200,000; the Duke of Bedford, f2.200,000; Lord Portman, f1.820,000; Lord Northampton, f1.600,000; the Duke of Norfolk, f1.500,000; Earl Cadogan, f1.500,000.

Earl Cadogan, \$1.500,000.

Now, what have those peers done to create this enormous wealth? The question answers itself. They have done less than nothing. Their only task has been to receive the torrent of gold which the toil of London has poured into their laps. It is the people whose industry has created these values. It is they who have made the roads and laid the sewers and built the tramways. It is they who have raised the factories and shops and filled them with the hum of industry. It is they who have borne the crushing burden of the rates that have created the values. of the rates that have created the values.

And the dukes have taken all the plunder and have given nothing but blankets in return. They have not even contributed a penny to the rates.

TWO SONNETS.

The Frost King For three long days and nights the frost-king reigned.
As it draw near the joyous Christmastide:
And over all the sembre landscape wide.

Which wailing winds had swept as Autumn waned.

Came the pale flush of beauty, and I said: "Lo: Winter, painted Autumn has outdone"; For ever pine and fir tree bent its head Beneath its weight of jewels in the sun.

A short time since, they whispered in de-These ranks of trees-in Autumn's golden

glare; But now, on every hand enrobed in white, And laden down with gems and fabrics rare. They are too awed even to breathe a prayer, And breathless stand awaiting fall of night.

EARLE STANNARD. Brownsville, Or., December, 1908.

I wandered to a far and lonely hill, Adown whose grassy, slope a streamlet brawis;

But all the tiny leaping waterfalls.

Were slient and a-crystal with the chill
Which that old tyrant, Winter, deth instill; And as I stood, the wind came through the trees, And presently the sky began to fill

With drifting snowfishes, like to drowny And there I stood, entranced with what I

encompassed by the wandering Darkly Being so filled with strange delight and awe,

At all the antics of the white-wing awarm. That e'en until the world was sheathed

I watched the dancing Winter bees alight EARLIS STANNARD. Brownsville, Or., December, 1902