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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY S. 1910.

SADNESS AND SORBOW But, when Roosevelt shall come home, as he will, and when he shall express approval of the Taft Administration, as he will, and when he shall urge Taft for renomination and re-election, as he will—then what course will the remarks take about Roosevelt from those who are making themselves unhappy ganies by deploring "the fallure of Taft to make good on Roosevelt's policies,"-in-sisting the while that in order to save anything of the country's heritage to its people Taft must be put

aside and Roosevelt put in again? We note, with some interest, that Senator Chamberlain, "our George."bed-rock Democrat-who always op posed Roosevelt, emits expressions of of Taft to follow what are known as the Roosevelt's policies." Roosevell's policies our George now finds were "progressive," just what the country wanted. But they were so desirable when Roosevelt was President, or a candidate for the Presidency, as to induce our George to support him. Ah, no!

Possibly Roosevelt may be a can didate for the Presidency again, some time,—for he will not be an old man in 1916, nor even in 1920. But our George then will oppose him and his progressive policies just as he always has heretofore; for he is a bed-rock Democrat, devoted to his party, and always will be, but talking uncombe now for his partisan of jects—setting up Roosevelt against Taft, and expressing the fear that Taft's Administration will bring disappointment to the country, and go to rack and ruin. This sadness and grief are equalled only by the trust-fulness and sorrow of the Democratic party's war-horses in Oregon, arising from their fear that the Republican party of the state will ruin itself by its persistence in the purpose of holding assembles or conventions for suggestion of candidates for the primaries. Never before were our Democratic brethren so sad and about the progressiveness and welfare of their opponents. It is truly touching; and the most plaintive note of all, perhaps, is that ne which our George pipes up from Washington.

ENGLISH CAMPAIGN BALLADRY.

The political campaign among Eng-lish constituencies has reached the rhyming stage, famed of old-in the works of the corn-law rhymsters, and many more. The following screed is now obtaining considerable cur-The following screed rency. It is worth reprinting on ac count of its flavor and savor of America. Thus:

If they'd put a tax on talking it would make a useful law.

They could raise shout a million out of Mr. Remard Shaw,
And perhaps we might get a little less of Jaw and Superjaw—

As we go marching on!

Isboi might might not out of pays sist tattee.

There's a tax upon your whisky, so you have to take it weak. Fhere's a fax upon your beer as big as— Winston Churchill's cheek! There's a tax upon your temper when Lloyd-George begins to speak. As we go marching on!

Oh! we're a happy, happy nation, Thanks to modern legislation! Give three encers for amigration And Henven bless Lloyd-Georgo!

But it will be mighty hard to popularize this; for though the jingle may be popular the sentiment isn't,as Sam Slick would say, "by a long chalk."

RUSSIA'S CREDITORS ESTRANGED.

Constitutional Government is not making the headway that moneylending nations were induced to be lieve was scheduled in the realm By one act and another of the little Autocrat, the century-old constitution of Finland has been abrogated by the Imperial Govern ment and practically eliminated, all ugainst protests in Finland, showing no change from the old policy that abolished the constitution of Russian ized Poland and those of Baltic provinces. Now come startling evidences of duplicity of Premier Stolypin, who repeatedly has declared his be representative government and his desire to lead Russia in that direction, but who now is said to be revenled as a fee to the Duma and to

limited Monarchy.

This charge is made by a daring Russian who already has suffered imprisonment for unbridled atterances, Vladimir Bourtseff. This publicist claims to have discovered a series of memoirs from Stolypin to the Czar, covering a period of many months containing definite plans gradually abolishing the Duma without alarming the nations and the money-lenders of the rest of Europe calls the Czar's private newspaperseries of regular reports from the Minister of the Interior, covering all manner of details of affairs and events in Russia and foreign countries, and bearing marks and annotations of the Czar. Thus far, Bourtseff has procured only three years' issues of this record-1897 to 1899, inclusive. This newspaper reveals Still another is removal of restricthat the Government has spies in thousas to the forward pass, although every revolutionary movement, so that from the camp of every revolutionary body come reports to the

Bourtseff is publishing a list of spies and agents in the Russian secret service. "We are already be ginning to read daily in the papers," says an article in Van Norden magazine, by Rose Stransky, "how these sples are found dead in their rooms."

Thus revolutionary vengeance is already beginning to work. Supposed revolutionary leaders are revealed as hirelings of the Czar and, of course, terror haunts the circles of these men. Already, we are told, the Chamber of Deputies in Paris has adopted a resolution to expel all secret agents of Russia from France, and indignation of Russin's other creditor nations is

In all this is a picture of official duplicity in Russia, of Czar and nobles pretending to welcome repre-sentative Government, yet all the while tightening their grip on the eople, meanwhile confounding the oes of their scheme by means of secret spies and then by persecution. Although the Czar took an oath, at the time of his coronation in 1896, promising to observe the constitution of Finland "steadfastly and unimaired," that constitution, like those f other provinces, counts for nothng in the scheme of absolute autoc acy. This was what caused other white nations to lend their moral aid o Japan in the recent conflict. influence may count again in Rus-sla's next trouble.

THE CANTING WAY. The Lord's Prayer should be revised to uft the peculiar views of the editor of The Pregonism. "Deliver us from temptation" brould read "Expose us unto temptation." or by this process only, argues The Orenian, can merit be determined and character formed.—The Oregon Mist, St. Helens.

The Lord's Prayer is simple, yet one may not know how to interpret "Lead us not into temptation" can mean nothing more than a prayer to enable us to resist temptation; for there is temptation on every hand.

Besides, the worth or value of the sayings of Jesus depends always on the method and spirit employed in their interpretation. The Christian church does not follow, nor can it the general ideas emb the social or socialistic doctrines of Jesus. Men must resist indignity and oppression; men must look to their own interests and take thought the morrow; men must not sell all they have and give the proceeds to the poor,—for that would beggar even those who might receive goods. If a robber take away your coat you are not to give him cloak also; and you are not to give or lend

to everyone who asks. Endless cant is employed in the interpretation of the sayings of Jesus, even by those who pretend to make them the guide of their

## A SUITABLE ANSWER.

One reason why the cost of living is high and why taxes are high is the rush of families from the country to the towns and cities, where they can have the benefit of free schools and higher education, at the expense of others—paying nothing themselves. They call it "betterment of the human family." The industr the country is diminished and taxes on the remaining industry increased. man should be ashamed to say has moved his family to Eugene Walla Walla to get the benefit of schools, to the support of which

he doesn't contribute. These people all snap savagely at The Oregonian for its plain speech. "Methinks." says one of them, "that The Oregonian's editor rides in a fine big automobile and lives in a palace-like modern home that is 'lighted, heated and elegantly furnished, sits down to sumptuous meals every day, and that is why The Oregonian is apt to call out loudly to anyone who works for the rights of the defenders, 'Oh, It is easy.'

Thus the argumentum ad hominem But the editor doesn't ride in an automobile, never was able to own one; his house, humble enough, has been paid for by fifty years of hard labor, and its "elegant furnishings" might perhaps bring \$500; perhaps not. His "sumptuous meals" and he pays his butcher and grocer sist of wheat mush, chops and po-

tatoes Well, now, this is petty indeed. But petty as it is, it is just such an answer as the attitude of this class critics calls for. They are a mighty cheap lot.

REFORMING POOTBALL.

Wide diversity of opinion enters iscussion of football reform. Conferences on the subject each time bring out many ideas, many of them in conflict. On Tuesday of last week the Intercollegiate Athletic Association discussed the matter in Ne York in an "acrimonious" meeting. and finally disposed of the task by referring it to the committee on rules with instructions "to use every pos sible endeavor to bring about such a iodification of the rules as in its judgment shall tend to reduce to a ninimum the danger of physical in jury to players and at the same time retain as far as possible the most de strable and wholesome features of

the game. It has become evident to devotees of the game that dangerous plays must be minimized, if the game is to stay in favor. More than forty deaths were recorded on the mortality list last year and bad injuries were numercus. In the face of this record there can be no doubt that some im-provement will be effected, though how much is doubtful. The amended rules will be the result of compromise between the contending inter-

One change which is widely favored is that of placing the man who passes the ball at least five yards behind the line. Some authorities would put all the backs that distance behind the line. Walter Camp is of opinion that increase of the mini-mum yardage gain would reduce heavy mass playing. The object of reforming the game is to substitute as much as possible individual playing for heavy mass aggregations. Too often is one player exposed alone to assaults of combined team work and this player is usually the one least able to withstand the hard treatment. Another reform as to which there is general agreement is vesting of authority in some official compel withdrawal from the game of weakened or injured contestants. acceptance of this change is not so unanimous. One more precaution against injury on the line of defense would be requirement of at least seven players there, so as to afford more safety for individual line play-A proposed change that should have

approval is that of rest periods every ten minutes

collegiate Athletic Association has a very necessary duty to perform, directly for defense of players against death and injury and indirectly for pernetuation of the American football game. It is the judgment of most well-informed persons that the game can be preserved and made more desirable and attractive for college athletics. The only present sub-stitute for it would be the Rugby game, which does not, however, wholly fit American habits and ideas of athletics. The rules committee which is working on the reform, consists of the following:

Dr. H. F. Williams, Minnesota; Dr. James A. Babbitt. Haverford, Pa.; E. K. Hall. Dastmonth College: Lieutenant H. B. Hack-ett. West Point; Professor C. W. Savage. Oberlin, O.; Professor W. L. Dudley, Van-derbilt, and Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University

AMERICAN INTEREST IN NICARAGUA,

Recognition of Madriz as a sucessor of Zelaya is withheld for same reason as caused the rupture between this country and Nicaragua. Madriz is not regarded as a proper individual to guide the destinies of the nation over which he has been temporarily placed. There will be no permanent peace in that unfortunate Central American nation until the making of presidents or dictators is taken out of the hands of a small faction, and turned over to a majority of all the people. The somewhat hasty actions of Secretary Knox undoubtedly aided in thickening the plot in Nicaragua, but, had the country been under control of a popular ruler instead of an rresponsible and vindictive despot, no such crisis would have appeared as now threatens American prestige in a very rich

Secretary Knox has "backed down" and withdrawn his threats of retaliation over the killing of American citizens by Zelaya's forces, but America still has interests in Nicaragua which are in need of protection and will have to be considered by the successor of Zelaya. These into warrant this country in withholding indorsement of such a man as the followers of Zelaya have chosen to succeed that rascally tyrant.

In mining interests alone Ameri-can capitalists have several million dollars invested in Nicaragua, and they are also heavily interested in coffee, rubber and tobacco, and sugar industries. In 1998 this country imported from Nicaragua, products of the value of \$2,492,485, and shipped into that country, American goods valued at more than \$1,900,000. This trade is not large compared with that of some other countries with which we do business, but it is capable of great increase, which was practically impossible under the dictatorship of

## OUR NEW RAILROAD SERVICE.

The inauguration of a regular passenger and freight service between Portland and Seattle by the Harriman lines is a matter of much im-portance to the railroads as well as to the territory they traverse. Judged from the rallroad standpoint, the Northern Pacific, over whose rails the Harriman service will be handled. was affording the people ample facili-ties for moving freight and passengers. The Northern Pacific was at least getting all of the business that developed in that territory. Now comes the Union Pacific, and, with no means available for increasing traffic, proceeds to double the service. This increased service will be duly appreciated by the public, but the fares and freight money must now be divided between two companies instead of one.

As the railroads themselves, with the most vital interest in the great change, are unable to determine just what the results will be, it is naturally much more difficult for the pubto make an intelligent forecast as to what may happen under the new management. In the lumber traffic it would seem that the Puget Sound and Grays Harbor manufac turers have made a distinct gain, as the "Portland gateway," which re-mained closed in spite of all legal attempts to open it, now swings open of its own accord. So long as Portand was the northern terminus of the Harriman system the Southern Pa cific-Union Pacific interests declined to divide a freight rate with the Northern Pacific on lumber shipped nto exclusively Harriman territory when they could get the entire amount by hauling exclusively from their own lines. With their own road reaching into the Grays Harbor and Puget Sound countries, the situation is changed, and the field formerly in exclusive control of the Oregon manufacturers, is now open to the Washington men.

Perhaps the most direct tangible benefit which Portland will from the new arrangement is the improved service to Grays harbor and Willapa harbor. It has for many years been practically impossible for the people of the localities mentioned to transact business conveniently with Portland, but under the new which became Saturday, Portland is on slightly better than even terms with the Puget Sound cities. The establishment the new service will undoubtedly add a large area to Portland's trade territory. Increasing demand for lumber will naturally make up any loss which might be felt by the northern invasion through the Portland gate way, and Portland, the northern headquarters of the Harriman syswill derive material benefit in the handling of the trains which will be made up and dispatched over the two Harriman routes out of this city It will materially increase Portland's prestige as a railroad center without in any way lessening the volume of traffic handled through the Portland yards.

"He is a man of iron nerve," said the attorney for Charles W. Morse in discussing the "buoyancy of spirits" displayed by his client on what is probably the last New Year's day that he will spend outside of a Federal penitentiary. Hope for escap been practically abandoned, Hope for escape has Morse will be taken to Atlanta to begin serving his 15-year sentence. No one who has followed the sensational career of this master of high finance has ever questioned his possession of Morse was not alone in "nerve." laying the train up to the powder magazine which exploded with such appalling results in the Fall of 1907 but it was he who touched the lighted match to the train of powder, brought on a catastrophe which shat-The rules committee of the Inter- tered thousands of fortunes, caused

scores of suicides and widespread and terrible sorrow and suffering. takes a man of "nerve" even to re-main sane in contemplation of such awful havoe as that for which Morse was largely responsible.

The State of Siskiyou is an enterprising and ambitious abstraction Its capital is the palace that old liter ature is full of. Old literature knew Yreka, but not by its modern name. In old times Yreka was the town in the clouds — Nephelococcygia, or Cloud-Cuckoo-Town. We get the foilowing from an esteemed contemporary, the Albany (Or.) Democrat:

The Democrat has received a copy of the Yreks Journal, with a long editoria headed. The Oregonian's Baneful Indioence, it declares the Oregonian a barnacia of Oregon's ship of state, a knocker and a

You may depend, there's the rub Not only as to the news, but something else and much else. The Al-bany Democrat, of course, will move to the State of Siskfyou or to Barataria and play Sanche

In dividing the Pacific fleet into two squadrons, the Government will probably increase the efficiency of the service, if the vessels should happen to be needed. There are some excellent fighting machines among the craft reported for each of the squadrons, but the list does not measare up to the Atlantic squadron. Extreme difficulty has always been experienced in convincing the Navy Department that the next real fighting that our navy must engage in will take place on the Pacific, and that most of it will be over before any of the Atlantic squadron could get around where it might lend any assistance. In permitting as many vessels as will make up the two squadrons to get away from the Atlantic station, the Government is making quite a concession, and eventually we may have a Pacific fleet in keeping with the importance of the interests involved.

A somewhat and occasionally es teemed contemporary tells about its vast "year-end edition"-an immense number having been printed to supply the extraordinary demand. number given was 40,000. regular edition claimed by the paper is 34,000. Now, subtracting the less from the greater number, what was the real magnitude of that enormous

Fifty tons of paper were consumed n printing New Year's Oregonians; and this was followed by nearly thirty tons used in printing the Sunday paper next day. Yet this mass, thrown on the postoffice, was hundled n addition to the other matter com mitted to the mails-without delay The postal service of the country is

The old gag they are working in ome parts of the country-"How cold is it when it's twice as cold as wenty degrees below zero?" is as interesting, doubtless, in the cold parts of the country as the still uninswered inquiry, "How old is Ann?

Oh, yes, of course, the Winters are not such protracted seasons of moist joy as we had of yore; and it's tough to be reminded so frequently of the terrible cold spells they have back East; but what are you going to do about it?

Despite large deficit in the rural free delivery branch of the postal system, there will be no curtailment of the service. Any Congressman who votes that way will be remem-

It may be just the luck of the youngster who spends his savings for ice skates to receive again a dose of the warm Chinook, and it may make him a philosopher

Chinese eggs are being brought to this country by the barrelful. are said to be as good as the native old-storage article, but one who wise will crack them before eating. Another deaf man has been run

down while walking on the track. things considered, Coroner's ju should class this manner of death a suicidal, not accidental. Mount Pelce is again active. The universal heating department is not attending to business, wasting caloric

in the West Indies, with the mercury Senator Chamberlain says he has not yet lost faith in President Taft. He was nearest that point when Bryan was running against Taft for

Seattle's population at 3 A. M. yesterday, when the Seattle papers went to press, was a modest 300,000. It will continue to grow till the next

Mayor Simon has already done so many things, and done them well that he is evidently the man of the nour for the servant-girl problem.

A Washington County man is in fail for hitting his father. In that respect, the Chinese are ahead of Western civilization. Brokaw owns up to property worth

\$1,600,000, but declares he's "a poor He meant, of course, "poor kind of man." The water wagon for 1910 got s oad start. It couldn't get through

night. If you are chilly, you can hear a ale to make you feel better from the oldest inhabitant.

the band of drunken revelers Friday

which is the proper thing for Van couver, Wash. That Seattle cartoonist whose bride

Vancouver has a new laundry,

s worth half a million has a drawing personality It's mighty easy to start the New

Year wrong at a midnight wine revel. There never was a Sunday too cold for the plumber to make a bill out of What boots the discovery, when

polar weather is here? Good morning! Did you turn off WATER BOARD IS CRITICISED.

Private Corporation Would Get Rich at 10 Cents Per 1000, Says Writer. PORTLAND, Jan 2—(To the Editor.)— There is an old saying, "Figures won't ile." Evidently this saying is not be-lieved by the City Water Board, judging from its action in changing the water rate.

The Water Board is distributing dally The Water Board is distributing daily about 25,000,000 gallons of water to the consumers in the city, and for this water the Board has been collecting about \$500,000 a year. If every consumer of water should have been compelled to pay 121-3 cents per thousand gallons, the old rate of lost year, such rate would have proof last year, such rate would have pro-duced a revenue of \$1.115.65.40. Yet the Water Board says that the meter rate is too low. Shades of Archimedes! What

fates established by the Water Soard for this year are over 100 per cent nore than last year, and almost 200 per cent more than other cities which have to pump their drinking water, charge to heir consumers. In other words, we are sying to the world that the City of Portsaying to the world that the City of Portland, with an unlimited water supply and a gravity flow, is charging three times as much for water as other cities which pump muddy water and run it through numerous settling basins.

The Water Board should not forget that the water belongs to the people, and not to a few office-holders, who are only servants of the people.

By charging a minimum rate of 75 cents on melers and 56 cents where no

cents on meters and 50 cents where no meters are used, the Water Board has acted not only unfairly and unjustly, but illegally. The Board has no more right to charge 50 per cent more to one consumer than to another than the city officials have to charge one person a tax of 20 mills and another a tax of 30 mills. The Water Board has no right whatever arbitrarily to fix a rate for the use of water that will in any way discriminate against any single water-user. While the people of Portland stand for many things that no other city would stand for, I doubt if they will submit to such outrareous demands as these

outrageous demands as these.

Any corporation could take the water system of Portland, lay all mains and pipes, charge a rate of 10 cents per 1000 gallons and declare a dividend of from per cent to 20 per cent per year, What we need in Portland is less poli-

S. M. VENARD.

This is inconsiderate and unjust. The Water Board simply carries out the pol-icy of the city and the will of the people A higher rate than would suffice for maintenance of the plant as it exists is charged for the purpose of getting income to support extensions. This always has been the plan or policy. It is the socialistic feature of the water system. Members of the Water Board have no salaries and get nothing but criticism and curses for their service. Strange that any citizen of Portland doesn't know that the water-users of the inner parts of the city must be taxed-at least are taxedto supply water for a Greater Portland. A private corporation could indeed take the water system of Portland, reduce the rate and make money out of it; but the outskirts of the city would get little supply, at the expense of the inner parts of he city. And a private corporation might, and doubtless would, drive a harder bargain with its employes than the city can -if that's what is wanted-and save money that way. There is no politica whatever in the business, except the socialistic tendency of all public utility undertakings.

Ed Howe's Philosophy.

Atchison Globe.

There is nothing new now except rabbit stories, and most of them are lies.

An easy chair will not keep a man at home unless he is otherwise disposed to

can't help admiring Ward Hart, even if he did once kill three quall out of season, and give them to us. A really polite and capable man can go into any town in the country and attract

attention in six months. The woman's idea of a mean man is one who gets sick just before Christmas, when his wife is too busy making butterily aprons to make gruel.

We are becoming old, but we still give

three cheers every morning because we are not compelled to go to school. We are not so old that we have forgotten how we hated it. ed woman, whose door ob knot of hair is done so tight she has

to use a monkey wrench to undo it at night, has a firm, unmovable conviction that no woman who runs to puffs and urls amounts to much. No one but a girl can do some things; for instance, a girl can wear an auto veil with the air of just having stepped from her own machine, when her present possessions and future prospects couldn't

Nobody Expressed a Doubt

Nobody Expressed a Doubt.

From Tit-Bits.
Once again the conversation had veered round to thrilling adventures.

"That reminds me of an experience I had some time ago," remarked a member. "I was riding a brakeless bleycle jown a step hill when all of a sudden the chain snapped and I careened down he rest of the hill quicker than greased lightning.

The road down the hill took a turn of the angle stod a cottage. I was wondering what the verdict would be at the
inquest when I saw a man rest a plank
of wood against the caves of the cot-I went straight for the plank, over

the roof and down the other side Luckily, the cottager's wife and daugh ters were shaking carpets, ind, alighting on an outstretched carpet, I was gently lowered to the ground."

A dead, dull silence descended on the company, which was broken by the hissing of a soda water siphon.

Washington (D. C.) Despatch. Richmond, Va., has a 19-year-old boy. Richmond, Va., has a 19-year-old boy, Audrey Wilson, who is totally blind in the day, but can see like a cat at night. He can speed a bicycle where ordinary persons have to walk with caution, but in the day he gropes about, able only vaguely to distinguish any object and with no discrimination as to colors. He is quite a possum hunter. He can easily distinguish the animals in the trees without the aid of a instern, Needless to say, young Wilson is in great demand by possum hunters.

Boy Blind by Day; Sees by Night.

A Tullor's Shop in Inches. New York Press.

A building only 3 feet 8½ inches wide stands at the northwest corner of Melrose avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, the Bronx. It is occupied as a tailor shop by its owner, Henry Uberhor. It is 22 feet long and two sto-ries in height, its upper story contained in a French roof.

Bible Is Still the Best Seller,

Baltimore News.

It will astonish some persons, it will do the hearts of mulitindes good to learn that each year there are printed and sold 17,000,000 Bibles, giving that book an indisputable lead over all its consible competitors. There is still ope for our literature.

Bricks of 1620 and 1650. Springfield (Mass.) Dispatch.

Joseph N. Perkins, of Woodbridge, Joseph N. Perkins, of Woodbridge, Conn., in tearing down one of the himneys of his old house, found a arick bearing the date 1650. He found another with the date 1620 in the cellar.

WHAT PROOF OF POLAR JOURNEYS Query: When Doubting Scientists Write

at Home, Why Can't Explorers? PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 1.—(To the Edtor.)-Concerning the North Pole con troversy, there are some matters the herd doesn't understand well, evidently, as other herds. For instance, the Copenhagen scientists say, among other assertions, that the Cook records are entirely unsatisfactory because they "contain the results of his observations instead of the observations themselves." This lucid statement occurs twice in their report, and the ordinary mind is somewhat staggered when trying to "negotiate real difference between an observation and the results of that observation, when both are of necessity reduced to

paper.
What possible proof can a man who has actually been to the North Pole bring back, except his written state-ment of what he saw and where he was longitudinally and latitudinally? Can he furnish any other proof, save the affidavit of some man, Eskimo, ne-

If a "scientist," living at Copenagen or New York, who had never een nearer the Arctic regions than be limits of his own city, knows what the limits of his own city, knows what to observations will answer the requirements of "consistory"; if all these things can be known, this information acquired, by the reading of books, what stands in the way of Dr. Cook er Commander Peary reducing such observations to writing, while sitting under a tree on the inspiring banks of the historic Hudson?

It seems clear that no man can transcribe an astronomical observation to writing in the shape of proofs, withtranscribe an astronomical observation to writing in the shape of proofs, without in some way including the results of that observation—but the magical difference between the two appears to have sent Dr. Cook "to Coyentry." No doubt he is a colossal fraud, but the question is: If a scientist can remain at home and determine wint proofs are satisfactory, why can't any other man sit in his library and write such evidence as the scientist himself has found, and astabilish indisputable proof? What more has Peary supplied to the scientific world than his written proofs or observations? Couldn't he have written them at Etah, as well as a New York scientist or "explorer," who never has explored anything, can decide what proofs should be supplied that will answer every technical requirement?

In other words, ordinary people wonder why the world is not supplied that will answer every technical repairment?

In other words, ordinary people wonder why the world is not supplied that will answer every technical repairment?

In other words, ordinary people wonder why the world is not supplied by Peary which seem not to be seriously questioned. Indeed, the Cook-Peary controversy, beiled down, seems to susgest the inquiry: What is a scientist, anyway, and why?

The The Paraman of the first seven of the victors are always to be found in the victors. The always to be found in the victors are always to be found in the victors. The always to be found in the victors as a lawys to be found in the victors. The present to seven devictors, the present arraily very nuther victors. The real always to be found in the victors. The real ways to be found in the victors in the though the victors. The real ways to be found in the victors, which served five thrms up to the present of two cars four one-fourth of the whole numbers of the Senate constitute not much more than one-fourth of that bedy.

It is an unusual situation which has brought the Senate closely to a parity with the older bears to the vounder membership. There is no membership in

LAWYER ON LAW SCHOOLS. They Turn Out Half-Baked Graduates

in Large Numbers.

PORTLAND, Jan. 1.—(To the Editor.)—
The Oregonian's editorial on "Service on Juries" is timely and well put—likewise its reference to the fomentation added by "law schools," so called.

As a general proposition, lawyers are creatures of necessity; were it not for the necessity, I doubt if there would be any. It has been well said that necessity knows no law, and we have member of the bar who are free from the knowledge of any of the written law.

The legitimate law school performs worthy functions, but we have many whose auccess is not in the quality of graduates they turn out, but the quantity at "no much per." It has been my experience, within the past year, to have quite a few law graduates come to me for employment, and in every instance, in answer to my inquiry how they have a supposed to to my inquiry how they happened to choose the legal profession. I was informed that solicitors of law schools had pictured our profession as one of ease and great emoluments. So strong and rony were these arguments that the young men gave up their stocky and soil profession are the schools of the second soil professions. gave up their steady and well-paying employment for this, to them, new, promis-ing field. What is the result? They have enfored the arena without clients and by dire necesseity proceeded to make a living ing field. What is the result? They have a living field. What is the result? They have a living the much worse. They have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have the joy of take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have not, of course, as many offices as they could take care of, but they have and study and morals.

The causes of a lot of needless and petty litigation lie in most of our law schools and their pretenses in "rustling" for business, CHARLES J. SCHNABEL.

A "Cook Book" or a "Penry-odical."

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of
the United States Weather Bureau and
president of the National Geographical ociety, has not been asked to verify he story, but it is told on excellent

Professor Moore was doing his shopping in Washington, D. C., one even-ing last week. He stopped at a book stall in one of the big department

North Pole?" he asked of the sweet young thing, who smiled at him from an altitudinous pompadour hich do you wish?" she qu beired. 'a Cook book or a Peary-odical?'

New Microbe Noted in Paris.

New York Press.
Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, has discovered a microbe called the proteus, which he says kills at least 10,000 French children every year. The microbe is that of gastroenteritis, and it lives on the surface of appies and other fruits, sainds and the rind of cheese, it is dangerous not only to children, but to grown-up people also ple also.

\$40,000 for Two Soup Tureens, Washington (D. C.) Post. Including commissions and oth-

eldental expenses, J. Pierpont Morgan recently paid \$40,000 for two soup cureens which he obtained in Paris. The tureens are the work of a rartificer, D. A. Meissonier, and graved by Huquiet A True Philosophy.

Louisville Courier-Journal,
"Don't overeat," says a physician, "It
superinduces pneumonia." It also superinduces plutocracy and paresis
among packers and the pauperization

PAREWELL TO NINETEEN NAUGHT NINEL Farewell to thee, 1909, No more we'll see of thee— Thou gavest us rain an sunshine,

Which thou didst furnish free,

of the ultimate consumer.

Thou hast the consolation now, Of having done thy best, An' leaving men behind the plow, For food not now distressed, Phou hast left, too, 1909.

Proof that thou hast been here, a new ring on ev'ry pine. An' horns on ev'ry steer.

Comorrow will be 1910, Mankind's great swear-off day the will quite likely now an' th Backsilde the same old way.

But don't "talk back." 1909. They did it in thes, too—
May pleasant dreams henceforth h
thine,
Adleu, adleu, adleu.
—OLD MAN OUT OF A JOB.

Portland, Or., Dec. 31, 1902,

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.

me of the Facts Found in the No-Congressional Directory.

The Congressional Directory for the

Sixty-first Congress, now beginning its It contains a list of Senators and Representatives arranged according to length of service, and the first thing to arrest atention here is the great youth of the Senate. Of the 93 members of the upper chamber no less than 48, or more than one half, have five years or less of service to their credit; and not less than 55 have been in their seats no more than 10 years. In other words, the Senators who have served more than 10 years constitute less than one third of the chamber, and of the 27 members who have served more than 10 years, seven exceed that period of service by only a few months; and of the 20 with hearly 11 or more years in the Senate to boast of, 12 date back no further than 1895. Thus only eight Senators are of more than 15 years standing. They are Eugene Hale and William P. Frye, of Maine, and Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who entered the Senate in 1881; Shelby M. Cut. lom, of Illinois, 1883; John W. Daniel, of Virginia, 1887; Jacob H. Gallinger. of Virginia, 1887; Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, 1891; and Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachmetts, and George C. Perkins, of California, who untered in 1892. It may be doubted whether before since the Civil War so youthful a body of men in point of service has ever filled the upper chamber. It seems but yesterday that Mr. Lodge was a "junior" Senator, yet here he appears among the first seven of the veterans.

Representatives-Lawrence, Green and

It may be said, therefore, that that conservatism which is begetten by great length of service in elther branch of Congress is exceptionally weak in the Senate of today and exceptionally strong in the House, where it is also aided by control of the autocratic machinery that chinery that has grown up in that body. Thus for once in the country's history the radicalism of the day can find inreer hope for itself in the United States Senate than in the popular branch of Congress Congress

THE JOY OF THE CONQUERED.

The Honey That Repays the Explorer for His Stings.

New York Evening Mail.
To the dreary, downcast Democracy shivering in the cold and gazing hungrily through the windows into the direction. ing-room where the other fellows are modestly partaking of the fruits of victory, that old reliable professional comforter, William Jennings Bryan, bears a message of good cheer which should perceptibly brighten up the gloom. He assures his disconsolate followers that things are not as bad as they seem and might be much worse. They have not

enough for the Democrats? What do they want? The planetary system? Moreover, "the Republican party has done nothing good that was not outlined in the Democratic platform." So there, now. Let the faithful rejoice and make a great noise like 16 to 1 or some

other paramount issue.

It is too bad that other Democrats cannot pattern after Mr. Bryan. He is cannot pattern after Mr. Bryan. He is not only resigned but cheerful and ever jubilant. Business is good with him, his circulation as lecturer and other-wise steadily increasing and he is com-pletely reconciled to presperity. Not all men may speak or write as profitably as he does, but there is no earthly rea-son why they should not be cheerful in spite of the good times which have be-fallen the country. The Democracy can truthfully deny that it is in any way responsible for them.

responsible for them.

If Mr. Bryan is natisfied with the Democratic party as it is and where it is, who has a right to complain? And if the party can find even a grain of comfort in claiming credit for the achievements of the party which the people insist on retaining in power, who in this hour of cheer will deny it that harmless enjoyment? harmless enjoyment?

Exclusiveness Around U. S. Senate. Washington (D. C.) Post

Washington (D. C.) Post.

In meandering around the Senate side of the Capitol, one sees emblazoned here, there, and everywhere, "exclusive" and "private." Turn to the right, then to the left; to the back of you and to the front, and still those signs meet your gaze. Visitors are nonplussed. They come to the capital of the Nation expecting to find everything open to the poor public, but are disappointed when they land any-where near the House of Lords' side of the big white building. A recent visitor got lost in the mystic maze of "exclusivess" and "privates," and on turning to leave by a door that, us he supposed, led to the free air, found himself up against the same old sign. "Great Scott," said he, "they have put that sign on the exit to freedom." There is, however, one elevator marked public, and during a session of the Senate that one car is worked overtime by the dear public.

Uncle Sam's Highest Paid Woman

Uncle Sam's Highest Paid Woman.
Philadelphia Despatch.
At present the highest aniaried woman doing departmental work in Washington, D. C., is Miss A. H. Shortridge, of New York City. The State Department recently recognized her services by promotion to a salary of \$2500 per annum, the highest pay ever given to any woman worker by Uncle Sam. Miss Shortridge began with a position of \$200 a year and has worked her way up by efficient service.

A Beggars' and Street-Singers' Trust.

Baltimore News.

A meeting was held recently at Marselles, France, when the beggars and street singers got togesher and formed an organization for the protection of their interests and to resist the encroachments of pretenders. A regular organization was effected, with constitution and bylaws, and limitations ware placed upon membership. duced upon memberahip.

Christmas Cheer.

Atlanta Constitution If it came twice a year, father might never get out of the receiver's hands,