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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1910.

DONSERVATION WITHOUT PINCHOTISM. The State of New York does not albut it conserves them itself. It is carrying out an elaborate plan of forest reserves and of development and The reprotection of water powers. serves of New York State contain 1,641,523 acres of land in the Catskill and the Adirondack Mountains, and it oposed to raise the total to nearly 4,000,000 acres. This policy of conservation is strongly recommended by Governor Hughes in his last week's ssage to the State Legislature. The Governor quotes from his preceding message as follows:

The time must shortly come when, no mger having reason to fear the grasp of se selfish hand and having settled the in-iolability of the public interest in our riceless forces possessions, we shall make possible their electrics protection and their priceless forces possessions, we shall make possible their scientific protection and their proper utilization for the public benefit. We may thus not only secure needed advantages in anfeguarding our streams and industrial power, but we may also properly promote the health and enjoyment of the people. We shall not realize the full benefit of these great resources until we not only preserve our forests by intelligent treatment, but also by means of suitable roads and well-kept trails we make our mountain pleasure grounds, under wise regulations protecting woodland and nature's heatty, more accessible to our people and render available to the ble to our people and render available to the many the invigoration and the inspiration which few may now enjoy.

Governor Hughes also makes strong recommendations for developing additional water powers on the Hudson The State Water Power Commission, in its report soon to be made, will propose plans for making available 246,000 new horsepower from the

flow of that river,
All this conservation will be carried on for the lasting benefit of the State of New York. Local desires and needs will be conserved along with the resources. The people of New York. of course, would not hand over this business to the Pinchot bureau in Washington; they have their own ideas of how they wish their resources con-served and what other things are to be safeguarded along with them. Resources of Oregon, Washington and other Western States, however, are managed to suit the non-resident no of Pinchot's bureau.

State conservation is the proper method of guarding the public wealth in forests, streams and minerals, cople of Oregon and those of Washington can look after their resources without dictation from Washington, and do it altogether more satisfactorfly than swing-chair officials in the National capital, who know this country chiefly for its Summer trout fish-

ENLARGING THE TREASURY DEFICIT. If all departments of the Government service are handled with the same utter disregard for business principles that is so prominent a feature of the Quartermaster's Department, there is no occasion for surprise at the steadily increasing deficit. As an example of the wasteful, ridiculous system by which the Government is mulcted through the colossal stupidity of its employes, the Philippine lumber contract awarded in this city Wednesday is most interest-ing. The Government is in need of 2,140,000 feet of lumber at Manila. Three bids were submitted by Pacific Coast dealers. The Tacoma Mill Company offered the lumber at a figure which, freight added, would cost the Government a total of \$46,040. J. Ernest Laidlaw, of this city, submitted a bid which, freight added, would make the total cost of the lumber delivered at Manila \$46,647. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of this city, offered to deliver the lumber at Manila, with all charges paid, for \$41,800.

The ordinary business man, dependknowledge of mathematics for his success in life, would not hesitate very long in determining which of these three bids should be accepted. There would have been a clear saving for the Government of over \$4000 by accepting the lowest bid submitted. Everything was straight and regular, and the lumber was to be delivered just where the Government wanted it; but, unfortunately for the lowest bidder, as as for the taxpayers who pay for the losses due to departmental ignorance. decided that the bid was not tal. There was not enough red tape ound the offer of the lowest bidder, and, ignoring the fact that it was more than \$4000 lower than the figure submitted by the next highest bidder, the Judge Advocate-General decided that it was "not competitive,

and therefore not legal. Naturally, there must have been some infraction of the red-tape rules that would cause such a decision against the lowest bidder. There was, A Seattle firm has a contract with th Government by which it is paid \$1 per thousand more for transporting lumber from Portland than it secures for lumber carried from Puget Sc ports to Manila. Notwithstanding the fact that there was nothing in the contract which required the Government to ship its lumber from Portland under the disadvantageous differential, an attempt was made to place the Portland bidders at this disadvantage by calling for bids for delivery at Portland or Puget Sound, instead of

Manila, where the lumber was needed The Portland firm which submitted a bid by which the Government could lumber to Manila more than \$4000 cheaper than by the of any of the other bids charters ships and sells lumber over the world. ing unhampered by red tape, it pays exactly the same freight rate on lumber from Portland that it pays from Lumber importers in return the compliment by acknowledg-

rica and other countries have never rejected the bids of this firm as being not competitive" when they were several thousand dollars lower than those of the next highest bidder. This system, if followed in private business would bankrupt every man who attempted it.

EQUAL AND UNIFORM TAXATION.

The Oregon Federation of Labor represents a considerable body of good citizens; but its resolutions on the various subjects offered for consideration do not always represent the views of a majority. If the subject under consideration proposes radical change in the policy of the state, one may be sure that only a small minority has approved the resolutions that favor radical change—though the resolu tions have been adopted without pronounced dissent. This is the law of all these and similar organizations. The aggressive radical minority pushes the proceedings, and the quiet majority is silent .- on the ground that the revolutionary doctrine can't pass, any-

The resolution proposed by the Ore gon Federation, on the subject of taxfalls under this description. Taxation is to be taken out of the hands of the Legislature, and it is to be determined on initiative petition, by popular vote, what classes of property shall be taxed, what shall be ex empted, and what the rate of taxation shall be. If adopted, the proposal will open the way to unequal taxation. This doubtless is the intent or purpose of the change thus proposed.

But it is believed that no better system can be devised than that which requires all taxation to be equal and uniform. This principle is written in the old constitution of the state-the existing constitution—and it is not Forbidden to cross state lines, it must apparent that it could be improved by pine and die. It is a thing which no apparent that it could be improved by

It is only the ignorant and heedles tho will scorn the plans of the New York Academy of Medicine to exterminute house flies. Were it only for the sake of good morals, their work would be commendable, for it is certain that flies are the cause of more profanity than all other objects in the world combined, but the physicians of York have a less exalted aim than the salvation of souls. It is the tection of the health of our bodies Little by little in recent years the fact has been disclosed that "the harmless, inoffensive housefly" must be counted among the most deadly enemies of the human race: It is not only a filthier insect than lice or bedbugs, but it propagates half a dozen loathsome and aurderous diseases. The fly is covered with a coat of short hairs which be come daubed with whatever it crawls through. Since the insect frequents by instinct the foulest accumulations it can reach, one may easily imagine the substances it spreads over the bread, the meat and particularly the butter which it finds on the dinner table or incovered in stores;

Protection against flies requires every article of food or drink to be screened against them. A single insect trailing across the butter may in fect it with typhoid germs collected from a cesspool. It may polson food with the germs of tuberculosis or leprosy, to say nothing of a dozen other diseases. Everything must be constantly screened where files exist, or they will defile if they do not infect it; but so long as they are buzzing round nothing can be screened con tinuously enough to make it safe. The sugar, the milk, the bread, must be uncovered now and then, and the instant it is exposed a swarm of files are ready pounce upon it and leave their athsome traces.

. The only certain protection against flies is to exterminate them. This is a much less difficult task than it ap-pears at first sight. All that is necessary is cleanliness. Flies breed in Where there is no filth there can be no flies, but wherever there is barns is their chosen material to deposit eggs in, but anything that is foul will do The lesson is plain. If we do not want our food and dwellings defiled by files, we must keep our surroundings clean. The art of cleanliness is still only rudimentary in the United States. It is practiced neither in city nor country, except spasmodic ally and partially. Once in a while there is a grand "cleaning up" in Port land and other cities, just as the old farmer regularly took a bath on the Fourth of July, but the tireless, syshave formed it, however, we must ex-pect to be plagued with files and to perish before our time of the diseases spread in their loathsome wanderings.

THE MANCHURIAN MUDDLE. It is not surprising that the Japan se should object to the plan of Secre tary Knox for neutralizing the Manchurian railways. Neither will it be surprising to learn a little later that Russia is not in accord with the plan. The reason for this Russia-Japan obection to the plan is not far to seek Russia, while still smarting from the wounds inflicted by Japan in the late war, began making the best of a bad job by negotiating with Japan for division of the Manchurian trade territory. Most of this territory belonged exclusively to China, but the timidity of that bulldozed and bullyragged country prevented her asserting her As both Japan and Russia were pledged to the "open door" pol-icy, the rest of the world was mildly indifferent to the situation. Russia's first claim on this territory was by virtue of the railway agreement be tween the Russo-Chinese bank which financed construction of the Chinese Eastern Rallway.

These rights were undisputed until quite recently, when China began complaining that entirely too liberal an interpretation had been placed on the agreement, and that Russia was exercising power which it was never intended she should have. In settling up the score after the Russo-Japan war, Russia handed over the southern portion of this territory to Japan When China began crying Japan was quick to recognize that her interests in Manchuria were identical with those of Russia. About two years ago the Japanese Minister a Pekin addressed a note to the Russian Minister at Pekin in which Japan ac knowledged Russia's ciaims to exclusive and absolute right of administration in the territories of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Russia, in the circumstances, could do no less than to

Europe, China, Japan, Australia, Af- ing Japan's claims to the spoils of war

the southern territory.

If the rest of the world could be satisfied that Russia and Japan in tended to maintain a fair, neutral administration of this territory decrepit China seems unable properly to look after, there would be no ob-jection to the attitude of Japan and Russia. But, not without cause, sus picion has arisen regarding the intentions of Japan and Russia. The Knox plan for neutralization of the Manchurian railways would give all of the powers equal trade rights in the country, and there will be uncasiness and dissatisfaction until this plan, or one of similar merit, shall be adopted. With Great Britain and the United standing with China for fair field and no favors." Japan and Russia may later be forced to accept a modification of the present sysof exploitation of the rich Manchurian trade fields.

POOR DEMOCRATS.

The attitude of some Democrats toward "white slave" legislation in Congress shows how disastrous to a man's usefulness insensate devotion to fetichistic formula may become These Democrats believe, or fancy they believe, in an ancient and foolish form of words called "state's rights." Once ong ago, it stood for something real. Now it stands for a chimera, a vision a vain and empty dream, and nothing more. Yet the devotion of these me to their silly fetich paralyzes their activity in important crises. It reduces them to mere wooden images which stand and automatically state's rights" when they ought to be

using their brains for the public good. The white slave traffic is by its nature an interstate affair. Perhaps accurately, it is international. state can possibly suppress. Were Democrats in the habit of thinking instead of inanely parroting vapid form-ulas, they would see this clearly enough. But they have lost the capbility of thinking, if they ever had it. All they can do is to open their mouths and repeat the ritual of adoration to their grotesque and withered fetich, "state's rights, state's rights." The spectacle is pitiable

PREVENTABLE TRAGEDY.

Except in the name of the ship and the personnel of the victims, the Czarina tragedy presents no features that have not been in evidence in many similar disasters along the Pacific Coast. Criticism that might be directed against Captain Duggan will be softened because he has paid the extreme penalty, but, unless the news reports of the tragedy are at fault, ould seem that this terrible affair might appropriately be classed with "preventable disasters," and Captain Duggan more than anyone else might have prevented it. A vessel at sea, hurrying for a harbor before a raging gale, might naturally be expected to take some chances in getting into port to escape possible danger outside. A vessel lying snug inside the harbor, while a gale was raging outside, would not naturally be expected

to take such chances. The Czurina, conl-laden, started seaward when the bar was very rough, Captain Duggan, whose faulty judgment cost him his life, undoubtedly believed that he could push his way through the breakers that were comb-ing over the bar, jeopardizing the life and property in his charge. cautious man would never have at-tempted the feat, but it is one that Captain Duggan had perhaps success fully accomplished many times in his long career in and out of the bar harbors of the Pacific Coast.

It is the old trouble of familiarity that breeds contempt for the dangers of the sea. Nearly every man in command of a steamship on the Pacific has faced death at such close range that it has lost many of its terrors. Some of them profit by their narrow escapes and exercise a caution that neglected accumulation they breed prevents disasters, while others conmyriads. The refuse from horse tinue to firt with death until the crists is reached, and another is added to the

long list of preventable tragedies. An exceptionally sad feature of the Czarina wreck was the loss of Harold Millis, a well-known young Portland man, who perished before the eyes of his father, who was powerless to helt There are hearts that are breaking and a life-long sorraw left in the homes of the officers and crew who went diown with their ship, but the families of these brave men, with the possibility of such a fate for their loved ones ever before them, are to a tematic, thorough removal of filth is a far greater extent prepared for the habit we have yet to form. Until we blow than the friends of the ordinary passenger, unfamiliar with the dan gers, and totally unprepared for such a tragedy.

Following the excellent example of Mr. Roosevelt, President Taft has called a meeting of the Governors of the states to consider a number of subjects which concern the Nation All these subjects are important, but none more so than that of uniformity in pure food laws. At present Oregon and some other states have pure food laws which vary but little from the Federal statute. In many states, on the other hand, regulations have been passed which seem to ignore the act of Congress entirely. The result is a confusion of laws which embarras interstate trade and needlessly burdens the business of honest manufact turers. The distracting multiplicity of conflicting pure food laws injured honest manufacturers a great deal more than it does those who produc fraudulent and adulterated articles Since the latter are in the business of breaking the law, it matters little to them if every state has a different statute. It is about as easy to break one law as another. But for a manufacturer who is resolved to obey the law, and who desires to produce a uniformly honest article, each new and conflicting statute brings with it a new

array of difficulties and losses. The pure food act of Congress ar plies only to goods manufactured for interstate trade. The laws of the va rious states are valid within their own territory, and no farther. In so far as they vary among themselves and differ from the Federal law, they impose unjustifiable burdens upon trade A firm which sells its goods nowhere but in the state where they are made cares very little, of course, what the tocal pure food law may be. It can arrange to obey the requirements, and there the matter ends. But if the firm wishes to ship its goods into other states, the dilemma is not so simple. It must then obey dozens of conflicting sets of regulations, which naturally require special arrange

nents of plant, special grades of raw material and multiplied processes of manufacture. As a matter of fact very few firms cater to local trade only. Most of those of any quence seek an interstate market, and suffer, therefore, from all the incon veniences of our hodge-podge pure

food laws. The Congressional pure food law is either a sufficient safeguard for the public against fraudulent and adulterated articles, or it is not. If it is not sufficient, then it ought to be amended and reamended until it is. So long as objectionable goods are not barred from interstate commerce state fulminations against them must remain ineffective, to a large extent. When they are barred, then state reg-ulations become unnecessary, except for purely local products; and if the Federal regulations are adequate to safeguard products in interstate trade the same regulations must be adequate to safeguard local products. It follows that as soon as we have a proper Federal law, the only rational thing for the states to do is to reenact it.

We may expect the meeting of Gov ernors to take this view of the mat-They will undoubtedly recom mend amendments to the National pure food law, if it needs any, and afterward urge their respective Legis latures to adopt the perfected Federal law without making any alterations in its provisions.

The City Council of Eugene recently granted the petition of the ministers of that city to build a large frame structure on a prominent street to be used for revival meetings. The per-mit was contrary to the ordinance concerning fire restrictions, hence the construction of the tabernacle is vigorously opposed as dangerous to the public safety. The point is well taken. If a large, filmsily constructed wooden building used for assembly purposes is a menace to the city—a fact that will be conceded by all—it is not the less so if used for religious gatherings. The ministers of Eugene expect to crowd this inflammable building night after night, possibly with an imported evangelist as a draw-ing card. In the always possible accident of fire, the loss of life would be as great, were Billy Sunday the attraction that filled the building, as it would if a prizefight had drawn the crowd; greater, indeed, since in the former case the audience would be largely made up of women and chil-It is an impertinence to ask a privilege of this character, and folly weakness to grant it.

San Francisco is in a fair way to get back to that proud eminence which a number of years ago made her the Mecca of pugilists and plug-uglies from all over the world. That the "fighting game" is to be restored to its former glory is evident when it is stated that the present chairman of the police committee of the Board of Supervisors of the City of San Fran cisco is none other than John L. Herget, known in prize-ring circles all over the United States as "Young Mitchell." This city official and ex-bruiser offers a very philosophical argument for permitting prizefighting in San Francisco when he states that "the only argument against them is a moral one, and if the fights are not held here they will be held some place The only argument against a great many other things which used to be done in "good old Frisco" was a "moral" one, and yet there were people who preferred that some "immoral" spectacles should take place "some place else.

The fine four-masted bark Poltalloch, 100 Al classification, with a carrying capacity of about 4000 tons, was sold in an American port by an officer of the United States Government to an American citizen for about ones the cost of building a similar in this country. The vessel fifth the would be a credit to the American flag, and under that flag, could immediate-Here is presented an opportunity for our friends who are so solicitous for the welfare of the American merchant marine to make an immediate addition to its tonnage figures. If Congressman Humphrey, Pacific Coast representative of the subsidy interests, will introduce and pass a bill giv ing this ship American registry, without any foolish and impossible restric ns, he will have accomplished more direct tangible good in upbuilding the merchant marine than has yet been accomplished by the combined influence and efforts of all the subsidyseekers in the United States.

The secret of the mysterious North Coast road is again out. This time the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is cred-ited with being the invisible power that pulls the strings which Mr. Stra-horn has attached to so much railroad property in the West. According to latest theory, the North Coast and the Milwaukee roads are working on a project for a union depot at Spokane. From the fact that he is spending real money in immense amounts, and is actually building rallroads, Mr. Strahorn enjoys a distinction that has seldom been given "mysterious" rall-road-builders of the past. With a large number of them, developments equent to their departure for new fields have left the element of "mys tery" confined exclusively to the manner in which they managed to secure money sufficient for meal tickets and room rent.

Those two mugs together-Bourne and Chamberlain—presented in The Oregonian yesterday from the Detroit Times, made a wonderful hit. whole business at once, open to the glance of the eye. Not necessary to weary the attention with a written ar-

Sun spots or comets are said to cause bad weather. But that's a mistaken idea. Klekers make all the bad weather. To the good in heart all weather is good.

young man hugged her. A girl is usually crazy, however, at the time she allows herself to be hugged, rather City folk who deprecate the car service should consider Albany, where -the local paper says-"the" street-

A girl in Iowa went crazy after a

car was delayed one hour by a fuse We see again in the reviewed landfraud testimony that it was a strong, bold political "gang" that Heney disrupted in Oregon four and five years

VIEWS OF PINCHOT'S DISMISSAL. Removal From Office Could Not Be

Avolded Chicago Record-Herald, Ind. Rep. While the loss of so sincere and vigorous an official, so unscilish a champion of public interests, is to be deeply regretted, the dismissal could not have been avoided, and that only the bigoted and willfully blind will see in it either a blow at the conservation movement or failure in Mr. Taft to recognize the courage, the devetion, the vigilance with which Mr. Pinchot served the Government and the Nation in the Forestry Bureau. Chicago Record-Herald, Ind. Rep. estry Bureau.

Pinchot Prejudices the Case.

Boston Advertiser, Rep.
Under the order for an investigation all the facts are certain to come forth and find judicial consideration, as they deserve. Mr. Pinchot, in his letter, thus seeks, or else is led by his emotions, to prejudice a case now pending fair adjustment, and his action thereby becomes unworthy an honest cause.

President Taft Acts Wisely.

Pitteburg Gazette-Times, Rep. removing from office Gifford Pinchot and his associates in the plot to discredit the Administration, President Taft has strengthened himself with the people. It is the people, after all, rather than factional leaders, who have the last say...Mr. Taft has been in office but ten months, and is making headout ten months, and is making head-way right along.

Pinchot May Retire Taft.

Baitimore Sun, Ind. Dem.

The dismissal of Mr. Pinchot from the public service because of his letter to Senator Dolliver is very likely the openican party. Its results will be far reaching and may possibly include the return of Mr. Roosevelt to the White House in 1912, or perhaps the retirement of Mr. Taft at the end of his present

Pinchot Gets His Deserts

Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Rep.
The letter of the President incidentally points to one fact that has not been commonly noted in the loose discussion of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy—that the trouble is over not troversy—that the trouble is over not the property of these controversy. a great domain but a matter of thirty acres. Those aware of what was doing have known for some time that Pin-chot wanted to be dismissed and now he has got what he wanted. We are

Few Can See Through the Muddle. Chicago Tribune, Ind. Rep. There are few who can see through he muddle which exists in Washington for the moment at least. If ever there were a call for suspension of judgment it comes now. Men are puzzled and grieved by reports that the President purposes to take sides in a party controversy over a law now on the statue books and over the rules of the House and hope that they may have some light on the subject.

Pinchot as the Brave Knight. Houston (Tex.) Post, Dem. It may be that Mr. Pinchot has acted too rashly, being inspired thereto by mis-taken zeal, but whatever the immediate outcome to him personally, or of the in-vestigation growing out of the controversy between the two officials, it will be difficult to destroy the confidence of the public in the patriotic intent of the chief forester's action. Let the light in-this is the people's

Ballinger's Case Yet to Be Tried.

Indianapojis News, Ind.

Indianapojis News, Ind.

Whatever the final outcome may be, the country is not likely to forget its obligation of Gifford Pinchot, for he has rendered it a great service... The only possible conclusion was that he wished to be removed, on the theory that there were great wrongs to be righted... This action is in no sense a vindication of Secretary Bailinger. The dismissal of Pinchot is neither a condemnation of his administration of the forest service, nor an indorsement of forest service, nor an indorsement of Ballinger. His case is yet to be tried

Pinchot Sacrifices Himself.

Kansas City Star, Ind.

It is deplorable that political exigencies should have left to the sacrifice of perhaps the most efficient man in the service of the United States. Technically, Gifford Pinchot may have been guilty of insub-ordination. But it is evident that he so offended because of his belief in the ne-cessity of calling the attention of the American people in a sensational way to the danger of the looting of the National domain by the privilege grabbers. It must be believed that Pinchot deliberate-by macrificed himself in order to make the issue plain.

Pinchot and Roosevelt vs. Taft. Pincket and Roosevelt vs. Taft.
Chicago Inter-Ocean, Ind. Rep.
It is unfortunate that the Nation
should lose such a spiendid public servant. It is unfortunate that such a
spiendid public servant should act so
dedantly as to necessitate his dismissal.
These misfortunes mean a sudden,
demoralization and irreconcilable conflict in the Republican party—Pinchet
as the representative of the Roosevelt
idea against Taft as the representative
of the Taft idea. of the Taft idea. And there's the rub! We all know what the Roosevelt idea is, but what's the Taft idea! Nobody knows.

Western Settlers Are Pleased. Sait Lake (Utah) Tribune, Rep. It was impossible for President Taft to retain Mr. Pirchot after his acts of official insolence and insubordination. official insolence and insubordination. The settlers generally throughout the West will also view Mr. Pinchot's downfall with equanimity, and will welcome the opportunity to obtain better use of the public utilities than heretofore. There has never been such denial at any time in this country, from Colonial times to the present, when settlers were harassed with such restrictions as they have suffered up. restrictions as they have suffered un-der the Pinchot policies.

Pass No Judgment Now: Wait, Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Ind.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Ind. Mr. Pinchot had become impossible as an official of the Taft administration, and that his immediate separation from the public service was required by the exigencies of the situation. The issue Mr. Pinchot has raised is that the present Administration has been unfaithful to the cause of conservation, and in the promotion of its interests is no longer worthy of public confidence. The public mind sconer or later will be made up and the public judgment rendered, but for the present it would be well for all to suspend final judgment until the whole case can be placed before the people. placed before the people

No Other Course Open to Taft.

New York World, Dem.
The removal of Mr. Pinchot from ffice was the only course open to resident Taft. The letter which the Chief Forester sent to Senator Dolliver to be read in the Senate was an act of flagrant insubordination. After his reflections upon Mr. Taft he must have known that his connection with the known that his connection with the Administration could no lenger be tolerated. No government could be run under methods so demoralizing to discipline. If Mr. Pinchot felt that he was superior to the general instructions issued to all department officials against making unauthorized statements he should have been governed by the personal advice of Secretary Wilson against writing the Dolliver letter. But he set himself above all authority. As he set himself above all authority. As the deliberate victim of his own un-ruliness he has deprived himself of the privilege of posing as a marryr to the cause of the conservation of natural

SISKIYOU'S SUDDEN SECESSION. How the Mighty Movement Is Regard-

GREAT COST OF U. S. DETECTIVES

Figures as to a Mysterious Branch of

From a Speech in Congress by Represent-ative Adair. No business institution of our country

would last 30 days if it were run on the

same basis and with the same methods

used in the conduct of Governmental at-

fairs. Under the proper system our de-partments could be run for one-half what

they are costing today. The salary force should be reduced to the needs of the de-

partments, incompetents should be weeded out, and men should not be given places because they were ward politicians and had rendered some service to the party in power, Usually the dumping ground for those who have rendered political service has been in the detective service. Just a few years ago a few hundred men were employed in the Government.

wre employed in the Government Detec-tive Service, but now the number on the payroll runs into the thousands. Recent-iy our appropriation bills, as shown by the distinguished head of the appropria-

lowances for detective service as fol-

Total appropriation for detectives.\$7,126,000

Total appropriation for detectives \$1,128,000 of Think of it, Mr. Speaker, \$7,128,000 of the people's meney spent in the detective service, and outside of the benefits derived from the meat and pure-food inspectors, the balance of the service amounts to but very little. Over a million dollars paid to the postoffice detectives each year, and we have no record of their having discovered or detected anything that resulted in any great benefit to the Government. Under civil-service rules a Postmaster is not permitted to take active part in politically yet everybody knows his appointment was probably due to his activity in politics and he was recommended for the place because the Congressman naming him be-lighted.

because the Congressman naming him be-lieved he could render valuable political service when the time came for his re-election. But notwithstanding this com-mon knowledge, no postoffice detective has yet ever been able to detect a single

estry Bureau alone is spending \$4,000,000 a year, and insists on larger appropriations. If the appropriation of \$4,000,000 a year for this bureau should be continued and it makes the same progress in the future it has made in the past, it will not know your property the party that the party the party the party the party that party the party the party the party that party the party that party the party the party that party

grow enough timber in the next 100 years to make a wooden leg for a lame duck.

One Objection to the Lords.

Sydney Brooks in January Atlantic.
The great objection to the Lords is not that they occasionally reject Liberal measures, but that they never roject Conservative measures; not that they do one

half of their work too thoroughly, but

that they do not do the other half at all. To this it may, of course, be answered that the bills brought forward by a Con-

servative government are in general so

reasonable, so little revolutionary and so

much in harmony with popular wis to make rejection or amendment essary. But the plea will hardly be test of fact. The Education Bill

them measures that were vehe

the Licensing Bill of 1904, were both

sented by a majority of the British peo-ple. They were precisely the kind of neasures that a strong and impartial sec-

ond chamber, free from party subserv-lency and taking the broad, national point

of view, would have rejected. The Lords, however, not only passed them, but strengthened some of their most obnox-

Prohibition in Louisiana.

Natchitchotes Times.

For a few days here the red-hot pro-hibits were standing around while the thirstles were getting their goods, and saying: "Yes, you got it, but it

"A Wild, Savage Book."

J. F. Rhodes in "Historical Essays" When the book ("The French Ravolu-tion") was done Carlyle wrote to his

brother, "It is a wild, savage book, itself a kind of French revolution."

IN THE MAGAZINE

SECTION OF THE

SUNDAY

OREGONIAN

A powerful, fascinating bit of

Western fiction by Henry Wal-lace Phillips, in which red-blooded

men and a brave boy figure. The

story will be concluded in three

SWEET BRIAR GULCH

THE MASCOT OF

committee (Mr. Tawney), has

Appropriations for Government De

ows:

Federal Service

New York Times. We have heard of late with distress nd anguish the word "secession." Our distress is made not less acute, nor is our anguish less excructating, because the word is used of a state that me ilates seceding into, not out of, the Union. For it is no miracle of peace able secession. Already we hear war eries and breathings of Fathered by California, mothered by Oregon, unfilial Siskiyou emerges with threatenings and violence from its parental confines. A "vast empire" endbwed with ocean harbors, with mineral wealth, with scenic attractions and tall timber is in rebellion. nuch was rumored, and we call for in-The Portland Oregonian formation.

ouchsafes some: The clamor for a new star in the gorgeous constellation of the Union gathers its thundersus become mainly from one throat—to wit, that of the literary prodict whose inspired pen writes the editorials in a Medical paper. This great man wants to second from Oregon and California pecause he is mad.

His madness is geographical: The portentous circumstance is that he has made up his alleged mind to withcreas and take portions of the Rogue Fivor Valley and Northern California along with him.

He has an arsenal: He is backed up by the Jackson County Press Association, a powerful body, composed of the Medford editor, a printer's devil in Jacksonville and an outdated rail-road pass—the latter framed and hung on the wall as a perpetual reminder of other and more glorious times. It is said a supply of arms and ammunition has been laid in to be used if the bass bresides extractions.

Can nothing be done to avert the impending conflict at two capitals? What makes the Medford editor madanxious to break off his piece of Oregon and California, too? Is it The

THE LATE MRS. WEEKS.

Question About the Days of Sherwood, Oregon.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Jan. 11.—(To the Sditor.)—In The Oregonian January 0, under caption of "The Myth-making field" is an article wherein it is shown

10, under caption of "The Myth-making Mind," is an article wherein it is shown that the story about Mrs. S. A. Weeks, who recently died at Sherwood, Or, having been a daughter of John Day, the explorer, for whom Jehn Day River is named, is a myth, The Oregonian thus comes very near the mythmaking line itself. You say that "Mrs. Weeks, doubtless, was a daughter of George Day, an old settler of Sherwood, Washington County"; and that "everybody in Washington County fifty years ago knew George Day." I knew him well for many years, as well as his estimable wife, both before and after her washing-

has yet ever been able to detect a single Postmaster who takes any part in politics. So far as I am concerned I do not care how much part a Postmaster takes in politics, but I do not want to ese a million dollars of the people's money absolutely wasted. We have been paying \$200,000 a year to custom-fraud detectives, but they failed to detect the sugar trust robbing the Government of nearly \$5,000-900, and had it not been for some of the employes of the sugar trust we would know nothing about it now. We are paying \$500,000 a year to Government land detectives, and all they have ever saved the Government would not buy enough land at \$2 per acre to bury a mule. It seems to me the biggest joke of all is the fact that we pay \$50,000 a year to the anti-frust detectives, and up to this time they have not been able to discover a sinas well as his estimable wife, both before and after her marriage with Mr.
Day, at which time Mrs. Weeks, aged
64 years, must have been about 10
years old. Mrs. Day, nee Jennis Painter, a short time ago was living on
the old Day homestead near Sherwood,
where, I think, she still lives with
some members of her large family.
Their cidest daughter, now Mrs. Maggle Barstow, of Twin Falls, Idaho, is
many years younger than Mrs. Weeks
was at the time of her death. So,
to me, it is just as certain that Mrs.
Weeks was not the daughter of the
late George Day, of Washington County, as it is that she was not the daughthey have not been able to discover a single trust. Then we pay \$380,000 a year to pension detectives, who seldom ever detect anything of importance to the Pension Bureau. How much better it would be to pay this vast sum of money to the ex-soldlers in the way of increased ponlate George Day, of Washington County, as it is that she was not the daughter of John Day, the explorer, whose heroic life and melancholy death are perpetuated in the river that bears his name.

ED C. ROSS. Ah, Mr. Speaker, the enormous expense of the detective force is an outrage and a burden on the people, and should be reformed. There are single bureaus voted more money each year than it used to take to run the Government. The Forestry Bureau alone is spending \$1,000,000.

SCHOOLBOYS' PRIZE MISTAKES. Collection of Beautiful Specimens of

Modern Education. Detroit News.

The following is a selection from a large number of "howlers" subplitted in connection with a prize competition, arranged by the University Correspondent for the best collection of twelve mistakes

Lord Raleigh was the first man to see he Invisible Armada. the Invisible Armada.
In India a man out of cask may not marry a woman out of another cask.

Tennyson write "In Memorandum."

George Eliot left a wife and children to

rn his genil.
omas Becket used to wash the feet of

Henry I died of eating Paifreys.
Louis XVI was gelatined during the French revolution.
Romulus obtained the first citizens for lone by opening a lunalic assessment. loine by opening a lunatic asylum. The Rhine is bordered by wooden moun-

Algebraical symbols are used when you on't know what you are talking about. Geometry teaches us how to bisex an-

Gravitation is that which if there were one we should all fly away.

A renegace is a man who kills a king.

The press today is the mouth organ of

A lie is an aversion to the truth, A deacon is the lowest kind of Chris-

Pythagoras built a bridge for asses. Etymology is a man who catches but-erflies and stuffs them. Women's suffrage is the state of suf-fering to which they were born.

Musings of the Gentle Cynic.

New York Times.

When it's an uphill fight a man can may do his level best.
Unless you look out for yourself you borrow trouble. Enough will Don't ome to roost.

He who kills time is the assassin of his

wn opportunities.
The widow who looks well in black cars it as much for her next husband wears it as much for her next husband as for her last.

Don't pose. The poet doesn't wear his hair long simply because there is no short cut to fame.

The girl to marry is the one who believes in love in a cottage. If she believes that, you can stuff her with any old thing.

old thing.

The ups and downs of life keep a man from getting rusty.

It lsn't the henpecked husband who lays

Sure to Have Assemblies.

It'is an absolute certainty that the Re-publicans of Oregon will hold an assem-ly some time during the year, for the purpose of recommending candidates for the primary nominations. Chairman Cake the primary nominations. Chairman Cake of the state central committee will call a meeting of the state central committee some time in February for the purpose of adopting some method of selecting delegates to the state assembly. The primary nominating election will be held about September 16, and the assembly will probably be held six weeks or two months prior to the primary. The Democrats always select their candidates before the prior to the primary. The Democrats always select their candidates before the primary and we see no objection to the Republicans doing the same. All political parties have a right to assemble and recommend candidates for the consideration. tion of the people of the primary ination election.

Within the Party.

Chicago Tribunes
"You people have a primary law out here. How do you like it?"
"Suits me first rate. Gives me a chance to take a whack at a bum Congressman without going outside of my party to do tt."

Boston Globe

"How iss your boy Fritz getting along in der college?"

"Ach! He is halfback in der football team and all der way back in his studies."

text in his coming letter, "Is cruel to poke Jo-Uncle?"

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CELEBRATED CASES OF DISAPPEARANCE

Many who vanished, like Di Cook, and were never heard of again; mysteries that remain unsolved to this day.

JAPANESE SCHOOLBOY IN CONGRESS

Hashimura Togo takes for his