The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

(By Mail.)
included, one year.
included, six months.
included, the months.
included, the months.
included, one year.
Sunday, six months.
is unday, three months.
is unday, one months. Sunday included, three mostle Sunday included, one mostle without Sunday, one year without Sunday, are mostle without Sunday, three mostle without Sunday, one mostle. Weekly, one year. Sunday, one year. Sunday and weekly, one year... (By Carrier.)
Dally, Sunday included, one year.
Dally, Sunday included, one month

How to Remit.—Send Postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local hank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice ad-dress in full, including county and state. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16, 25 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage onlie rate.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-th Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 ubune building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1919.

A MATTER OF DEVELOPMENT.

The development of our new states ought not to be arrested. Holding this opinion, The Oregonian is unwill-ing to see the policy that has been pursued in all the states from the beginning changed to a policy that would make the Government at Washington the perpetual landiord, holding the title to the public lands and prescribing in perpetuity regulations and payment of rentals for their use. Such policy would set like a blight on the development of the country, feeding fat as long as the resources should last an immense body of officials throughout the country, directed by a central bureau at Washington.

Hitherto it has been the policy of the Government to sell the lands. It was not a mistake. The policy has given the country millions of proprietors, has caused the building of towns and cities, has led to the creation of immense industries, and to vast in-crease of wealth and population. The Republican party, on coming into power, made this policy specially its own, and pushed it wherever there were public lands, to the immense advantage of the country. Even grants of lands to induce construction of railroads were justifiable, though there have been abuses of various kinds in connection with land grants, such as grants for wagon roads, without pub benefit, and manipulation of lieu lands with heavy losses to the coun try. Nevertheless, the general policy has been one of the means by which vast stretches of wilderness have been opened to habitation of man, and in fifty years results have been achieved which otherwise would not have been attained except through the slow and painful work of many generations. The system of granting lands in large areas for promotion of large enterprises ended, however, a good while ago, for there ceased to be need of it. But the United States should sell all its remaining lands as fast as possible -under new rules of valuation where necessary-for this is the only way to their development and use. Lands and waters affected with a public interest the states can take care of, by regula tion, better than the distant Government at Washington possibly can

The Oregonian is unwilling to see the development of the country arrested, under pretense of conservation of its natural resources. The natural resources of a country are good for nothing except as they are used; and had the Government from the beginning adopted the policy that is urged now, there wouldn't be twenty-five nillions of people today in all the United States

But the lands and waters, it is said, They belong to the whole people. They always did belong to the whole people; yet the whole people have profited immensely by sale, and even by dividual owners. Thus the country has been made what it is. Many of states retained ownership of lands within their borders. They, too, have made immense profits by selling them. Our new states are as equitably entitled to the advantages to accrue from sale and settlement of the public domain as the older states been-states which have been built up by the policy which some of them now wish to deny to the younger or newer members of the family. See what has been done in the great states of Illinois and Missouri by utilization of their resources. Suppose the United States hadn't parted with the lands, but had kept them for payment of tribute to the national treas ury, on some fanciful plea of con-

In Alaska, it is said, there are several thousand square miles of coal lands. What is the Government to do with the coal? Sell the land with the coal at a fair present value, or under take to mine the coal and sell it That would prove the dearest coal this country ever possessed. The water powers next. Are they to be sold for what buyers may be willing to pay, or think they are worth, or to be im-proved and operated by the Government itself? Ownership will be no essary to investment of private capital in development of these great natural resources, for only so can freedom of factory, and changes will be required.

operation be assured. No one wants the lands or water powers sold for less than they are worth; but they who desire the development and prosperity of the country cannot expect to see results so long as Government retains the proprietor-ship, prescribes the manner of operation and exacts perpetual tribute. This department itself would in time-no long time, either-devour in official expenses the chief proceeds of the natural resources of the country, while

harassing operation at every turn. DESTROYING RUBBISH.

The contemplated destruction of a "thousand tons" of public documents order of Congress unavoidably shocks one. The mind slips back in spite of us to the great historic conflagrations wherein perished the fruits of the genius and learning of the ancient world. Will there be some mod-ern Comedies of Menander included in the holocaust? Shall we behold again the ruthless annihilation of works as precious as the Books of Omar obliterated when

he burned the Alexandrian library? Happily, no. The priest and the servant girl, when they cast Don The priest and the books of chivalry out of the window into the fire in the back yard, destroyed nothing half so worthless

solved to disencumber its garrets of. The pity is that the greater part of the absurd collection was ever printed. No human creature has ever voluntarily read a word of most of it. Even the proofreaders, disgusted with their wretched task of perusing it,

constantly fell asleep. Some of the Roosevelt and Cleveland messages which are involved in the common doom were once valuable. but their work is done. The stern judgments of the former upon time-serving party men, the thunder-ous appeals of the latter to intelligent patriotism, may as well go up in smoke. They are now wrought into the ideals of American citizens and imperishably graven on their hearts. Congress may destroy the paper where the words stand printed, but not the memories where they are writ in fire

THE "CONSERVATION" MESSAGE

President Taft's conservation mes sage is very moderate throughout. shows that he is acquainted with the difficulties of the situation, and is no theorist in the suggestion of changes in law and custom. He thinks that the public lands should be sold, and suggests wisely that "one of the most pressing needs is that lands should be classified according to their principal value and use," then sold at their value. This is a proper and even

necessary change.
The President would not allow water powers to pass wholly into private hands, but would limit the right of use to periods not exceeding fifty years. Whether leases for this length of time would permit improvement, on the one hand, or present a check to combinations, on the other, will be

matters of opinion. Practical suggestions on irrigation are presented. A bond issue of lim-ited amount is suggested to help it for-In the nature of things, the progress of irrigation must be slow. The President suggests a bond issue of \$30,000,000. This will be a helpful beginning. Experiment will determine the future. On river improvement, suggestions are of practical kind. But the message cannot be called forceful and energetic. The President sees many difficulties and fears exes; therefore, would have Con gress proceed in a cautious and tenta tive manner, which undoubtedly is the way of wisdom. It is extremely easy to go beyond reason and judgment in measures for "development of the resources of the country."

CRAZYQUILT WATER LAW.

Crazyquilt legislation has produced water-main troubles in Portland. Blindly groping under the initiative, law after another without creating a just and consistent body of legislation for government of water. This crazyquilt business was accomplished in the administration of Mayor Lane. That official, without adequate comprehension of the subject, could extend no effective guiding hand. One of his absurdities was wholesale installation of meters in homes, whereas they are needed in only limited number, espe cially in a city abundantly supplied with water as Portland is. The Lane meter policy contributed to the general confusion, and embittered a large element of the people.

The charter and the amendments thereto bearing on the water-main question need general making over. It is not right that lotowners abutting or near a large water main should get water mains free, while lotowners distant from big mains should have to pay for the pipe extensions to their land. This is the big injustice imposed by the law as it stands in charter amendments of 1907 and 1909. Nor is it fair that a ten-inch main street should be against water consumers of the entire city, while an eight-inch main in another street should be charged up ination certainly ought not to exist in

two inches diameter All landowners should pay some part of the cost of laying water mains It need not be added that all landowners should pay this cost in equal proportion. The Seattle plan of assessing expense of a six-inch main against lots in a benefited district makes an equitable system. By that arrangement, the city defrays expens of the large pipes and benefited lots contribute as for a six-inch main. This cures all difficulties encountered in Portland in apportioning benefits and assessments. It is obvious that the assessment system used for sewers and streets cannot be applied to water mains, because the service area cannot be closely defined in water servi-A pipe laid to serve dwellers of a certain street may serve others miles dis-This produces discriminations and questions of law that contractors fear in Portland. As result, they refrain from competing for business and add big margins to their bids to

cover possible losses. The charter amendment offered by Mayor Simon and the Council, and just now withdrawn by them, have cured this latter difficulty and opened the way for prompt laying of pipes and pavements this year, but would not have established a just di-vision of water-main expense between lotowners and consumers. For this reason, the amendment was withdrawn. But the law is still unsat

SOME EXPENSIVE ECONOMY.

Washington advices are that a party eader in the Senate has served notice on the House members that the Sen-ate will not pass a river and harbor bill at the present session. With that fine degree of arrogance which has made the Senate famous, the members f the lower house were informed that if the bill should be passed by the house it would either be smothered in the commerce committee or killed on declared that "the Republican leaders in the Senate had agreed upon this programme, because of the demand for economy." This announcement, following so closely the Senatoria predictions that the ship-subsidy bill will surely pass both the Senate and the House, reveals a high degree of soicitude for the Government funds. which are needed for river and harbor work and are not needed for a ship

River and harbor improvement projects of unquestioned merit are un-der way in various parts of the coun-By withholding funds which actually needed, there will be a serious loss on a number of these un pleted projects. The most liberal interpretation that could be placed on the word "economy" would not make

pecially the Pacific Northwest, has made the matter of river improvement more important than ever. On the Columbia River, and at Tillamook and Siuslaw, in this state, the taxpayers of the respective districts are now spending money for improving the waterways and making them navigable and advantageous.

The people who are supplying the funds are doing so because they have an interest in the results of the work. This does not alter the fact that it is the duty of the Government, and not of local people, to perform this work, which is to benefit not only the scanty few of the present day and generation, but the millions of people who in the future will reap rewards of inestimable value from the work now under way. If the river and harbor bill shall e turned down by the Senate, no plea of economy for such action will be ac-cepted by the people. But one logical explanation of that action will be possible, and that is that the "gray wolves" of the Senate have decided to retain every dollar possible for the ship subsidy and other nefarious schemes. The country was never in greater need of a river and harbor bill than at this time, and it will be a costly omission if it is not passed.

THE PRIMARY WILL DECIDE.

Recommendation of candidates for nomination is the right of any assembly or convention of citizens of any party, or of independent citizens who acknowledge no party. All candidates offered by assembly or convention, all candidates offered by groups of citizens, all candidates nominating themselves, alike must submit their names and claims to the approval of the voters at the primary nominating convention in September next; regularly on every occasion. then," says the Grants Pass Observer, "that the proposed assemblies in no way interfere with the rights of the people under the primary law, it is hard to understand how any person can honestly oppose them.'

No person can or will, who under-stands the facts and has candld disposition towards them. No group of citizens who may recommend candidates, no assembly or convention, no convocation or association-whatever the name-can alter, abridge or dimin ish in any way the rights of the people in the primary. All may go to the primary and vote each and all for whomever they will. If electors don't like the candidates recommended by the assembly or convention, they may recommend and vote for others, of their own selection. Everything will be perfectly open and fair,

The assembly or convention will abridge the rights of no citizen or group or body of citizens. Everything is to be decided by the primary conducted under the sanctions of law, in which each and every man will have "his say." The primary law is not involved at all, nor initiative and referendum. A conference or convo-cation or assemblage or convention or meeting or association of citizenscall it what you will or may-will simply offer candidates, to be voted on at the primary. The organized force and legal authority of the Republican party will offer candidates in the name of the Republican party. But there may be other Republican candidates, and independent Republi can candidates. The primary will try it out between them all, and the general election later will decide the issue between all candidates, whatever the party name

The conference, assembly, convocation, association-whatever you call it -will shut out nobody. The primary will determine who the candidates are to be. In the primary every man will have "his say.

OUR FOREIGN WHEAT COMPETITORS. Mild indifference exhibited by the European grain markets to the very unced strength of the American markets is in part explained by some interesting statistics in the Liverpool Corn Trade News. Under date of De cember 28, that paper prints a list of vessels already under charter to carry new-crop wheat from Australia and the Argentine, and also gives the names of a few vessels chartered to earry new-crop wheat from India, load at Australian ports in January, sailing ships and 31 steamers, with a combined carrying capacity of more than 13,000,000 bushels. For the Argentine, 998 steamers had been chartered for loading during the same months, the carrying capacity of the fleet being about 20,000,000.

The Indian crop comes in a little and the only tonnage reported is for March loading, a fleet of 2,000,000 bushels' capacity being under engage-ment for wheat loading in that month The European buyer is thus assured of a floating supply of at least 35,000,000 bushels of new-crop wheat during the first three months of the new year, with almost a certainty that charter-ing still in progress will double the size of the fleet by the end of March. Meanwhile, Russla is breaking all records by maintaining shipments of last year's crop in very heavy proportions up to the time the Argentine and Australia will begin unloading on the foreign markets.

The extent to which Russia is exceeding all former efforts is shown by comparison of this season's shipments with a year ago. Shipments last week were 4,408,000 bushels, and for the same week last season were 496,000 bushels. For the present senson to December 25, they were 114, 896,000 bushels, compared with 25, 552,000 bushels for the same period in the preceding season. If the foreign ers take advantage of prevailing high prices and sell their available surplupromptly, the Europeans will not ex-perience much difficulty in tiding over until another American crop is avail-

San Francisco reports are to the effect that work will shortly be resumed on the railroad from Drain to Coo Bay. That this line will be built in the near future is practically a certainty. Since Mr. Hill broke away from the famous Hill-Harriman pact and invaded the field south of the Co-lumbia River, there has been unusual activity throughout the State of Ore-gon. If the Southern Pacific forces should procrastinate with the Coos Bay line as they did with the Central Oregon line, it is not improbable that they might eventually encounter the same costly competition that has been as the rubbish which Congress has at it applicable to this act of withholding met in the Deschutes. The resources last, after waiting much too long, re-

and the ocean, and especially in the country bordering on Coos Bay, are of sufficient worth to entitle the country to a railroad, and its completion can not with safety be much longer de-ferred by the lines which will mostly feel the need of this feeder.

"Pigs," says Dr. Barnes, of Philadelurges every mother to procure one for her 5-year-old child. This is, indeed, timely recognition of a despised ani-Just as the doctor says, the pig intelligent and good-natured, although, having a mild blue eye, he will put up a ferocious fight when need be. But it is hard to anger a pig, for he is affection personified, and he loves the one who feeds him. He will not claw back, like the kitten, nor bite like the pup, and, unlike those animals, he enjoys his bath. There are many points in his favor and but two objections; he cannot be taught to omit making a noise while eating, which is a trait of some human beings, and it will be impossible to turn him into pork when of the proper age for nobody will kill a pet.

The lure of gold is as strong as it ever was. News of a new strike in Alaska has started many miners in over the bleak trails in the dead of Winter. Two men are known to have been frozen to death on the Valdez trail, and, as many others were there during a four days' blizzard, it is feared that the loss of life will be heavy. . If Cook or Peary had brought back news of some rich gold strikes up near the North Pole, there would be a stampede in that direction. Whether on the burning sends of Death Valley or among the blizzards of the frozen north, the typical miner, who becomes convinced that he is nearing the end of the rainbow where the pot of gold is located, stops at no obstacle short of death.

General opinion in Clackamas will oppose the division of the county and annexation of a part of it to Multno-General opinion in Washington likewise will oppose division of that county and annexation of part of it to Multnomah. What will be the general opinion in Multnomah? These splitters and annexationists frankly declare that their object is to get good roads at the expense of Multnomah. Yet some of the people of Multnomah think their taxes high enough now, and will object to payment of more taxes to increase the values in adjacent parts of Clackamas and Wash-ington. It's nearly as hard a problem as the State of Sisklyou. But perhaps we shall all grind along a while yet in the old, old fashion.

Judge H. K. Hanna, having served on the bench of Oregon as Circuit Judge of the First Judicial District for a full quarter of a century, has resigned the office for the reason that, with his eighty-odd years, the duties of the position were too arduous for him. With the long record of an upright Judge behind him, Judge Hanna passes from the bench to the retirement of private life, and from arduous labors to well-earned rest. That he may live yet as many years as he can enjoy is the wish of a faithfully served public

The Washington State Federation of Labor covered itself with glory and upheld the dignity of labor in a maserly manner by voting down a resolu-ion upholding the Industrial Workers of the World in the Spokane controversy, The municipal authorities of Spokane, who have upheld the law and jailed the tramps who have rushed into the city from all parts of the country, were defended by the business agent of the Carpenters' Union of Spokane.

The death of an infant from being "smothered in bed" is reported from out any expense of moment. It is simply a trade all around.

was not infrequent in former years, with the parents. This barbaric practice is not followed now except where parents are hopelessly and stolldly igorant of the simplest laws of hy-

Mr. B. F. Jones has resigned the office of Representative in the Legislature to accept that of Register at Roseburg. This exchange was part of the trade for election of Senators Bourne and Chamberlain. In spite of reform, one "gang" succeeds another.

If Binger should not be convicted, ected to ask the jurymen beforehand whether they had ever heard any of the Hermann grandfather tales or knew anything about the Hermann pump-handle handshake.

States of the newer West wish to utilize and to use their natural reources, as the older states have done not have them tied up by theorists and used for support of an immense officialdom, in the name of conserva-

The message of President Taft, on the functions of government in the ment, balances between extremes. general that is the wisest way.

thinks American newspapers have abused him. He seems to have some-thing of a "serpent's tongue" himself. Humanity might pattern from the bear, which has solved the cold weather problem by hibernation. But,

"Madman" Watson, Britain's poet

unfortunately, many cannot afford it. It is the general opinion that the picture of George and Jonathan, cheek by jowl, never was beaten in artistic effect, in all Oregon.

Some inquirers marvel when heaven, in its supposed mercy, falls to hear the cry of creatures shipwrecked in a tempestuous sea. Multnomah County's poor farm is

style of farm that is popular these days. You cannot tempt the weather by Therefore take

full of inmates. It seems the only

what it gives and call it good. We fancy Binger Hermann has his opinion about testimony given in return for a pardon.

Stockmen naturally favor Pinchot's for the forester was not a sheepman.

Hermann, we are told, will go either to prison or to Congress. Take your

CERTAIN TIMID SOULS. At Heart Assemblymen, But Want Of-fice and Fear They Might Get Hurt,

Oregon City Enterpris It is altogether unlikely that there will be an Assembly held in Clackamas County to recommend the nomination of mer for county offices. It is probably true that there is some demand for it, but the majority of the farmers and practical ly all of the members of the Grange are against it, as well as the men who belong to what is known as the Bourne wing of the Republican party. What is morof the Republican party. What is more to the point there are many men who take an active interest in politics who favor the Assembly plan, but who are unwilling to give it their indoraement at this time on the ground of political inexpediency. Broadly, this may be construed to mean that many candidates for office are at heart Assembly men, but they fear the result of a declaration in Clackamas County to their own cause. This will unquestionably deter several of the most prominent men in the party from making any announcement, and it will influence others to declare themselves against the Assembly plan for the very good political reason that they believe the majority of the Republicans of Clackamas County are against it. It is, all around, an unpleasant situation, but at least a free-for-all fight within the party will be averted if no action is taken looking toward a county.

at least a free-for-all fight within the party will be averted if no action is taken looking toward a county Assembly.

But the participation of the Clackamas County Republicans in a State Assembly is an entirely different matter. It may be said with absolute certainty that a State Assembly will be held. We may differ about the wisdom of such action, but that is neither here nor there, and we must face the situation as it is. Republicans from all over the state are going to get together at Portland and recpublicans from all over the state are going to get together at Portland and recommend men for state and district offices. These recommendations will have
some weight in the Republican party. It
is within the range of possibility that the
men who are favored with the recommendation of the Assembly will be nominated at the primary. The proposition,
therefore, resolves liself into the general
one that the Republicans of Clackamas
County will be given an opportunity to
help name the men who may eventually
become officers of the State of Oregon,
or they may ignore the Assembly and or they may ignore the Assembly and stay at home and go without recognition in the councils of the Republican party of the state. The Enterprise has recog-nized the feeling smong the Republicans of Clackamas County, and wants to be perfectly fair, but it feels it a duty to outline the true situation from an un-biased, but partisan standpoint.

THE INEVITABLE.

To Be Swamped With Proposed Laws at Every Election.

The Dalles Optimist. Where every fool and every crank sho can raise a few hundred dollars able to propose a law and put the state to the expense of placing it upon the ballot, it is only to be expected that we will be swamped with proposed laws at every election. As near as we recollect we had 32 on the ballot last year, and next year we will be fortunate if we get off with 132. We expect to see the state mulcted for at least \$100,000 for printing the ballots and distributing the proposed laws in pamphlet form.

The Hood River people showed last year how easy it is to get a county made to fit the town, and we will probably have from 10 to 20 schemes to change county lines. It is a simple thing to get up such a bill, get the signatures and put the state to the expense of putting it to vote. When it is once on the ballot it is liable to go by default, for not over one voter out of ten knows or cares anything about the matter. Anyhow, what does the average voter, say, in Malheur County care about the formation of a new county from Coos. Curry and Jo-sephine? But if the Malheur people get up a bill to cut off the south end of that county and make of such territory a new county-then the Malheur peo-ple can make a trade with the Coos-Curry-Josephine people. Get up ten such schemes and the work is easy, and the signatures can be taken with-

Just a Plain Statement Lebanon (Linn County) Criterio Honesty in politics is just as imperative as honesty in business or anything else. 'Nonpartisan' adds no honesty to ties or business. Organization and unity of effort are imperative to successful business, and organization and united effort are just as important to politics. For that reason a state assembly, so called, is advisable for the promotion of party principles. This should apply with equal force to all parties. But inasmuch as the only Democratic object and principle is to acquire office, then it is not a part of Democratic principle to have clean poli-tics or clean parties. Office is more often acquired by disorganization and even corruption than by any other means in the minority party. Thus it is plain that the Democrats should and will oppose assemblies and organization

Paris Honors American Woman Painter,

Current Literature.

Current Literature.

There are many art lovers who know little or nothing regarding the work of Elizabeth Nourse, yet this talented American lady has been working in Paris for upward of 20 years and has received the plaudits of artists no less distinguished than Puvis de Chavannes, Bodin and Bespard She is expensed. annes, Rodin and Besnard. She is especially dear to the French heart, and grows more so with each year. The simplicity, the exquisite womanilness and the subtle sense of intimacy which pervade her pictures have completely won the heart of a nation which, however complex in other ways, looks al-ways to woman for the ideal of purity and sweetness. In the art of Elizabeth Nourse that ideal is fulfilled.

Speed of Halley's Comet. ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 2.—(To the Editor.)—At what speed do acientists say Halley's comet is traveling? T. E. L.

According to Professor Frederic Campbell, president of the department of astronomy. Brooklyn Institute, who furnished a number of articles on the subject to The Oregonian, the comet is traveling at a speed of 1548 miles a min-

Naval Recruiting Stations. LEBANON, Or., Jan. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Is there a naval recruiting station at Portland? If so, please publish the ad-

ere. However, at this time, an office is open at the New Grand Central Hotel, No. 92 North Third street, for recruits for the Marine Corps. Regular recruiting stations for the Navy are located at Bremerton, Wash., and Mare Island, Cal.

There is no regular recruiting station

Searches Six Towns for Sweetheart.

Albany, N. Y., Despatch.

Trudging all the way on foot from New York City to Union City, N. Y., 95 miles, Samuel Osten has found his sweetheart, Margery Matin, and gained her consent to marry him. He had covered the circuit of her relatives in six towns before finding her.

HUSUM'S MAD WHIRL OF LIFE. How One Busy Man Got the Village

the Map. North Yakima Republic There is only one Tom Richardson, but at Husum, Wash, is a man who is in training for his place, and if we are not mistaken will get it before the year is out. Husum is a house. It is perched on one side of a precipitous canyon about 500 feet wide. The canyon is in one of the most out-of-theyou is in one of the most out-of-ths-way parts of the world, and Husum is the exact center of it. A dozen or 20 families eke out an existence in the canyon within as many miles of Husum. Yet the man who lives in the house that is called Husum has made it the best advertised city in three states. You can't pick up a Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane or Boise paper which hasn't one or more circumstantial acagn't one or more circumstantial actife in Husum. There are more "slug-heads" over Husum date lines than over any other in the world except London, New York and Washington. We take off our hat to the population of Husum, and we are glad to note that his efforts to boost his town are meeting with the reward they deser A woodshed is to be built back of house at Husum this Spring, thus most doubling the size of the city one fell swoop. Next year an acre of ground will be cleared, and it is ru-mored that the year after foreign capimored that the year after foreign capi-tal will be enlisted in a scheme to grow a crop of turnips on the land.

HOW A STORY BOOMED CALHOUN. New Minister to China Got His Politcial Start, With a Yarn.

Boston Herald.

William J. Calhoun, the new Minister to China, was a Chicago lawyer with little more than a local reputation in 1896 when he fought for McKinley's nomination and for his election against Bryan. It was on the stump that he attracted a lot of attention against of the stump that he attracted a lot of attention against several s stump that he attracted a lot of atten-tion and some of his friends say that a story he told at the big political meeting in Chicago had as much bear-ing upon his future career as anything he ever did or said. It was at the clos-ing meeting of the campaign, the so-called "Fiag rally," presided over by Mark Hanna, that Mr. Calhoun sprung

this one:

"I was recently campaigning down in that part of the state we call 'Egypt,' said he, "and was just getting started on my speech when a man who was the worse for several drinks broke in can lick any man in Egypt,' he

"I can lick any man in Egypt,' he remarked londly.
"Nobody paid any attention.
"I can lick any man in the county,' he volunteered again.
"Nobody accepted the challenge.
"I can lick the stuffin' out of any man in the State of Illinois,' declared

man in the State of Illinois, declared the scrappy one.

"No takers.

"I can lick any man in the whole United States, and I can lick him to death," was the last challenge.

"A little stubby railroad brakeman walked slowly over to him, planted a fist on the would-be champion's jaw and the latter passed down and out. Ten minutes later he came to.

"The mistake I made," he remarked, 'was that I tried to bite off too much territory."

territory. The story made the hit of the meet

ing, caught Mr. Hanna's fancy and according to report, drew Mr. McKinley's attention again to Mr. Calhoun At any rate, President McKinley appointed him to the Interstate Comumission and a career in pub lie life followed.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD B. MILLIS.

President Ferrin, of Pacific University. Commends His Life and Record. FOREST GROVE, Or., Jan. 14.—(To the Editor.)—An exceptionally bright and promising young iffe wont out with the tragic death of Harold Burr Millis in the wreck off Coos Bay Thursday The latest dispatches indicate that, after bravely enduring the terrible ex-posure of the night in the storm-tossed rigging, the captain and his men realzed their nearly hopeless condition and oldly took the only remaining

left them, desperate though it was. Young Millis was a student at Pa-cific for several years, graduating in 1902. He gained high rank in nearly all the work which he undertook and an active participant in all the student activities. As an accomplished player on the cornet, he organized the college band and was its leader. In track athletics he established several local records, winning the Sweek cup three successive years. After graduating he put up the Millis cup as a prize for the class making the highest record on the class making the highest record on

At a luncheon table in New York Frederick Remington here was a very frank talk about Eng there was a very frank talk about Eng-lish and American relations which largely took the form of a duel be-tween Remington and Kipling. The antagonists were well matched in au-dacity, frankness and power of pictur-esque speech, and it is needless to say that the American side was sustained with an unconventionality, fresh-ness and force that quite matched Mr. Kipling at his best. At the close of the debate Mr. Kipling summed up the in-ternational differences in a striking sentence: "The real difference between sentence: 'The real difference between us is climatic. We live in a climate so damp that one needs half a dozen stimulants during the day to keep his spirits up; and you live in a climate so exhibarating that a man can run across a rug in his stocking feet and light the gas with the end of his fin-

Mr. Pinchot, "Made in Germany." SALEM, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)— An editorial in The Oregonian of yester-day, "For What and For Why." is a treatment of ex-Chief Forester Pinchot's treatment of ex-Chief Forester Pinchot's position that gives gladness to every Republican of the Lincoin brand. Mr. Pinchot, I fear, has a different meaning for the words "public domain; freedom, public good, patriotism," from use in the Pacific Slope.

I understand that Mr. Pinchot studied the German system of forestry in Germany, where words have different meaning from words we use. A monarchical socialism must be so diverse from ours that we will require a complete revolution

socialism must be so diverse from ours that we will require a complete revolution to attain Mr. Pinchot's view point, if he has that of Germany. I have all along believed that the forest reservations were unlawful and that Mr. Pinchot's sales or same from the public domain is an infringement of the spirit of the National bond of states.

JOHN MINTO.

"It Is Hoped." Hillsboro Independent.
Forest Grove roted Monday for municipal ownership of its light plant. It is to

be hoped the experiment may prove more successful than in Hillsboro.

The Purpose Understood.

Eugene Guard.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." Henry Meldrum gets pardoned in order to boost ex-Congressman Hermann toward a prison celi.

COMMANDMENTS FOR EMPLOYES Egotistical but Sound Advice From a

Business Man. Houston (Texas) Post The Denton Record and Chronicle is authority for the statement that a Kansas City jewelry house has issued some "commandments" which do not appear in the Decalogue in the way of suggestions to its employes which, it says "will fit into the needs of a lot of other

"will fit into the needs of a lot of other firms' help," and that some of them will "fit the bosses as well." Here are the "commandments".

I. Don't ile, it wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.

II. Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short and a short day's work makes my face long.

A long day's work makes a long day short and a short day's work makes my face long.

III. Give me more than I expect and I'll pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

IV. You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to ewe anybody else. Keep out of debt or keep out of my shops.

V. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, can't see temptation, when they meet it.

VI. Mind your own business and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind. You have a my business of your own to mind. You self-respect. The employe who is withing to stead for me is capable of stealing from me. ing to steal for me is capable of stealing from une.

VIII. It's none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

IX. Don't tell me what I'd like to bear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but I need one for my dollars.

X. Don't kick if I kick—if you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

Sound rules of conduct that lie at

ing. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotton apples.

Sound rules of conduct that lie at the base of all business success, advice and suggestions that will serve to steady character, to induce thought and reflection, but which are sure to encounter resentment; for the majority of us resent with all our feeble might being lectured, particularly when a good sound lecture is coming to us. But such rules make for method and dispatch, the prime elements of success in the conduct of business—the method and dispatch which govern in the conduct of great corporations and undertakings, and upon which the febulous fortunes of the times were reared.

HERE'S THE REAL COLLEGE MAN May He Member of Great Variety of

Societies.
Lippincott's.
Modern university life is certainly growing complex. In the old, simple days the college boasted of its two literary societies; a fellow was either an Athenian or a Philomathean. But what what

a Philomathean. But what may a fellow be today?

He may be a member, first, of a literary society, regular.

He may be a member of some Greek letter fraternity upon the brotherhood and social order. ocial order. He may also be a member of a sc

nore Greek society like Theta Nu Epsion. He may be a member of a military cadet fraternity like the Scabbard and

He may also be a member of a Greek letter athletic fraternity.
He may be a member of the senior society, one or another.
He may be a member of Phi Beta Kappa or Sigma Xi—scholarship fraternities.

He may be a member of the forensie

He may be a member of the forensis fraternity Greek.

He may be a member of a law fraternity or dental fraternity, or such, according to his professional course.

All of these pins he may wear, and more not mentioned. He also may be a member of an eating club, of the Dramatic Club, of the Gles Club, of the Scientific Club, of shooting and tramping clubs, of the Writers' Club, of a Cercle Francais or of the Deutschesbund or other language clique, of a Philosophical Society, and his athletics last from early Pall until into July.

And some youths, strenuous and very popular, spread themselves this thin and affiliate with a best girl besides.

Reaction in Alabama Prohibition.

Harper's Weekly.

November 29, state prohibition went down in a crushing defeat in Alabams. The unexpected happened, and happened with a crash. The voters suddenly tinguished between reasonable and reasonable anti-liquor legislation. The satile. He was universally popular with his instructors and fellow students and was recognized by all as a high-minded, Christian young man. He was an active participant in all the student activities. As an accomplished player constitution. The result is said to the was a strong as ever. The greater part of the state will doubtless continue dry, but the voters refused by an overwhelming majority to put prohibition into the state of the state will be stated by the constitution. The result is said to constitution. constitution. The result is attributed to very foolish and oppressive anti-liquor laws passed by the Alabama Legislature, and to the failure to make provision by taxation for the less of revenue from safield day.

Pacific University desires to pay a heartfelt tribute to this one of her sons, who while a student endeared himself to all and who had given promise since leaving the university of a brilliant and useful life.

Remingion and Kipling Maio.

At a live-

Baker City Herald.

After all, the important political question to every property owner in Oregon is the tax questiom. It gets nesser to a man because it affects his purse directly, and he is entitled to study close'y the causes for hish taxes and nots with careful earnestness whether he is receiving value for the money expended. There is no denial that Oregon, for the number of population, ha a most extravagant state. Too many men have been able to get commissions created to further their personal ambitions, and the largest trafficker of this kind is Senator Chamberlain. He has worked a game of film flam on the people and made them like it. But Chamberlain is playing his last buttons. No longer will be fool the people, and the state will be better off when his policies have been obliterated. Baker City Herald,

Paris Despatch.
A remarkable charge of forgery regarding a volume of memoirs professing to be those of Empress Eugenie is made in the Paris Temps by Jules Claretic, the distinguished academician. M. Claretie says that at the present moment there exists ready for publicamoment there exists ready for publica-tion in all the European languages a sensational volume purporting to be from the pen of the ex-Empress of the French. The French edition already is French. The French edition already is printed, as are the English, German, Italian and Spanish versions. The inventors of the spurious memoirs, Mr. Claretie says, have employed their own translators, and, as a matter of fact, the ex-Empress has not written a line of the received to be a series with the description. of the pages attributed to her.

Appreciated Too Late.

Chicago Journal.
"She had a good husband," said Mrs.

Babbleton. "But she got a divorce from him." "Yes. She didn't know what a good husband he was till she saw how generously he behaved about the all-

New York Press.

The jewels which Abd-ei-Aziz, the former Sultan of Morocco, pawned in Paris for \$200,000, have been redeemed by the Moroccan Government. Morocco's State Jewels Redeemed.