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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1910.

OLNEY AND BRITISH POLITICS.

The serious illness of Richard Olney recalls the distinguished part he played n international politics when he Secretary of State under Cleveland. The Presidential message of December 17, 1895, on the Venezuelan question gave the Monroe Doctrine definite standing as a pact of international law. Before that time it had been tacitly ac cepted pretty generally, but had not been admitted to the assured standing which Americans deem essential to the public welfare. Naturally, as Secretary of State, Mr. Olney was responsible for this remarkably vigorous

It took the ground that even if the Monroe Doctrine had not thitherto been explicitly admitted to the code of international law, still it belonged there since "in international councils every nation is entitled to its rights." The Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Olney argued, deserves recognition because of those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced." The Monroe Doctrine was involved in this affair through Great Britain's elalm to a slice of territory which Venezuela also claimed. Mr. Olney, speaking for the President, urged Congress to send a commission to examine the disputed tract without prejudice, and, in case their report should be against Great Britain, he plainly intimated that war would be preferable to any relaxation of the strict intention of the Monroe Doc-The message caused great excitement. War was freely predicted and actually seemed probable for a time, but it was averted. Though the commission was appointed and reported unfavorably to the British, various circumstances combined to induce both the interested parties to submit to arbitration.

For one thing, the commission was composed of men manifestly competent and above prejudice. Such names as Andrew D. White and D. C. Gilman, who were both members, guaranteed its unwavering impartiality while their profound scholarship compelled re-But still more powerful on the side of peace was the universal sense that war between Great Britain and the United States would be an unpardonable crime against Christian civilization. Long before 1895 American resentment toward England for its unfriendly conduct during the Civil War had lost its bitterness. Travel and commerce, the consciousness of common race and language; had wrought their beneficent effect so fully that thoughtful men on both sides of the Atlantic were horrified at the prospect of bloodshed. When finally the cloud blew over, the opinion seemed to be universal in both countries that no future war between them was possible The transient threats of hostility in the time of Cleveland tended to strengthen peace by forcing both English and Americans to contemplate the unspeakable disasters of impending

Since the happy outcome of Mr. Ol-ney's aggressive Venezuelan policy nothing of consequence has disturbed the peaceful relations between the United States and Great Britain Friendliness has become so confirmed that enthusiasts sometimes speak of the two nations as members of an informal federation, perhaps all the more closely united because the bends are but half acknowledged. The simflarity of their institutions and ours makes the politics of each country deeply interesting to the other. British tariff "reformers" confessedly bas their theories on the results of American protection, while our radicals of every type find hope and comfort in the progress of advanced ideas in Great Britain. In spite of their monarchical government, the British en joy a more flexible constitution than ours, and popular aspirations are more speedily embodied in the stat For that reason transatlantic political ideas are in some degree a guide and inspiration to progressive Americans. The island empire presents a great experimental field where ideas are worked out in practice for our instruction. Thus Americans look to England to study old-age pensions, the parcels post, government ownership of the telegraph and municipal operation of public utilities. The Lloyd-George budget deeply interests another section of our radicals by the extent to which it taxes land values. Their cry that it enacts the "single tax" or anything like the single tax is absurd.

EASIER MONEY MARKET.

The back-flow of gold from the interior to New York has set in full and strong, according to the New York bank statement appearing Saturday. Every year a large amount of money is taken out of New York for payment of January dividends, and, as these requirements must be met almost simultaneously with the demand for corn and cotton crop-moving, the drain on the cash reserves of the metropolis is always heavy. If there are clouds on the financial horizon the return flow of this money is slow and of small proportions, but this year it seems to have moved with alacrity. The surplus reserve held by the assoclated banks of New York, on January 8, dropped to \$4,765,325, the lowest point reached since early last October. So quickly did the January disbursements find their way back Into Wall street that the reserve for the week ending last Saturday was more than \$22,000,000, the highest

point reached since August 14. This sudden rush of money was fol-

the situation is still somewhat uncer-There seems to be plenty of money for all legitimate industrial undertakings, but not so much as usual for stock speculation. This has forced a great many operators to abandon the market. Lack of speculative buying was responsible for a portion of the slump in prices last week. This liquidation was reflected in a decrease of more than \$31,000,000 in loans of the clearing-house banks and other financial institutions not reporting through the clearing-house. The loan item of the clearing-house banks last Saturday stood at \$1.150.259.000, compared with \$1,329,119,600 on the same date last year.

The deposits of the clearing-house banks were \$1,190,694,000, and those of the banks and trust companies not reporting through the clearing-house were \$1,224,097,400. These deposits combined show a decrease of about \$250,000,000 compared with last year. both the West and the South deposits are much larger than they were a year ago, indicating that there is no pronounced scarcity of money in the country, but that there has been a shifting of the base of supplies. The remainder of the country would like to see easy money in New York, pro-vided the ease is not attained at the expense of the interior. The West and the South have done so well by keep ing their money at home since 1907 that these localities are no longer suffering even when New York feels the grip of a tight money market.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS JONES.

A long letter, full of personal malice against the editor of The Oregonian, by B. F. Jores, of Polk County, is printed today. The editor cares nothing about personal abuse of himself, from such a quarter. It is too con temptible for his notice, and he begs the pardon of the public for giving long space to the vaporings of such a politician as Jones. One or two things, however, he will say, lest some may construe his silence into quasi-

The public is not "aware that Mr. Scott has been a candidate for the United States Senate for a quarter of a century, and is naturally sore and disappointed"; for that is not true. However, he supposes it was his right to be a candidate, if he desired. On the last night of the session of 1903 he consented, with great reluctance, and with no expectation whatever of being elected, to the use of his name; and he has been exceedingly glad ever since that he was not elected. But he could have been elected, practically without opposition, had he announced such desire at the opening. He is not "disappointed" at all, nor has he been, and nothing could induce him to accept any office whatever. His position at the head of this newspaper is satisfactory to him. Cheap politicians like Mr. Jones, who never think of anything but office, needn't trouble about Mr. Scott's supposed aspirations for office. He has just declined one of the very best and highest.

Another matter: "Mr. Scott was willing, if elected to the Senate, to allow Mr. Bourne to name all the applicants for Federal positions in Ore-It is not true, and Jones is a malignant liar to say it.

We leave to Mr. Jones his glorifica. tion of himself, as "the servant of the people." His present support of Bourne and his stand for "the people" was his opportunity, in the peculiar circumstances recently presented, to get an office, and he has got it. But the Republican party of Oregon will repudiate the methods which pledge those whom it charges with representative functions to the election of Democrats to the Senate, or it will cease to exist.

ples has through many accused The Oregonian of being disturber," and Jones naturally echoes the clack and clamor. Yes The Oregonian has been a disturber, especially on subjects of finance and money and rule of political bosses and rings, in the state. This was its long fight against Senator Mitchell and his following. The paper has thriven greatly because it has been a disturber of men like Mr. Jones.

NEW FREAK IN KANSAS

Density of ignorance regarding the ship subsidy question increases as the distance from the scene of actual operations widens. For example, we find the New York Chamber of Commerce, the greatest commercial organization in the New World, situated at our greatest port, refusing to indorse the ship-subsidy plan, while out on the Great Lakes, far removed from salt water, a few shipbullders and steel trust magnates have worked up a sentiment highly favorable to the subsidy. Umatilla County, Oregon, is close enough to salt water to enable the farmers to make a close-range study of the ocean carrying business, and as result of such study they mass meeting at Pendleton Saturday, at which resolutions were passed deouncing the ship-subsidy plan.

Being endowed with ordinary comion sense, and having acquired a knowledge of mathematics, it was easy for these farmers to understand that their wheat was being carried to market by the cheap-labor, cheap-ship countries of the Old World at a much ower rate than it could be carried in American vessels. Their knowledge of existing conditions also proved to them that unless we were permitted to own cheap ships and hire cheap labor, we could not compete with this foreign tonnage, as the heaviest subsidy yet proposed would be insufficient to

equalize the handicap. The same mall which brought to The Oregonian a copy of the Umatilla County resolutions also brought a handsomely printed and tinted booklet "The American Merchant Marine; Its Rise and Fall, and Why. It was written by one W. P. Hackney a Winfield, Kan., attorney. Respectable Kansas has bowed her head in shame and confusion over the antica of a number of freaks that have appeared within her borders, but no such 'freakish' opinion on any National topic has ever appeared as that which is set forth in this publication, which apparently intended to spread misinformation among the Kansas farm-

There is nothing equivocal or uncertain about the statements of Mr. Hackney. He boldly announces that "every man in these United States who opposes the principle of a ship subsidy s either an ignorant ass, an unprincipled demagogue or the paid hireling of baleful influences." Most of the ship-subsidy boosters distort facts in order to make them fit their argument for a subsidy, but this illustrious Kansan does not take any chances on facts

tions or examples to fit his argument He tells of a visit to Seattle in 1889, where he found a wheat exporter la menting because he was obliged to ship his wheat in "an old English tub that was condemned forty years ago as unseaworthy," while "a new steel American vessel has been riding at anchor there for nearly nine months and cannot get a cargo of wheat which it wants for Liverpool.

The idiocy of this manufactured lie will be plain to every merchant that ever shipped a bushel of wheat, and if the Kansas farmers are as intelligent as their Oregon brethren, such asinine falsehoods can hardly fail to have an effect entirely opposite to that intended.

LIGHT FOR A NEIGHBOR.

The Seattle Times finds fault with The Oregonian for calling attention to a \$45,000,000 slump in Seattle real estate transfers last year. After eliminating a \$35,000,000 Item, in which the sale of a transcontinental railroad was involved, the Times says: at that, our real estate transfers show a legitimate falling off of about \$10,-000,000-and we admit it." Then the

Times becomes insinuating and says: Times becomes insinuating and says:

That fact does not prevent our publishing the truth about the matter, which is a custom The Oregonian and other Portland newspapers might do well to emulate, because it is a notorious fact that they never print the totals, and that the only way these can be obtained is by ah individual search of the records. The Oregonian boasts that Portland's real estate transfers in 1909 were "about \$5,000,000" more than those of 1908. We do not dispute The Oregonian's word, but at the same time it would be interesting to learn just how much this amounted to.

An "individual search of the rec ords" is unnecessary for anyone who is desirous of obtaining the totals mentioned, as they are printed in The Oregonian, daily, weekly, monthly and annually. The totals appeared in the regular issue of The Oregonian January 1. They were given again in the editorial columns of the paper of that date, and again when mention was made of the Seattle transfers.

However, to save the Times some trouble, we will again say that Portland's real estate transfers for 1909 as complied from the official records, and including several transfers where the actual amount involved was more than \$1,000,000 in excess of the nominal \$1 appearing on the records and in the totals, were \$26,485,927, compared with \$20,215,780 in 1908. This is a gain of \$6,270,147, compared with "legitimate falling off of about \$10,-000,000" in Seattle. We trust the figures will be satisfactory.

JUST A PRACTICAL JOKE.

The untimely taking off of Chung Sing moves one to ponder upon the practical joker and his doom. Chung Sing thought to divert himself by poking his celestial finger into the eye of his slumbering friend Sing Bing. The poke was not intended to be injurious. was performed with bland and blithesome glee in the hope that it would mingle harmoniously with the current of Sing Bing's dreams and gently woo him to consciousness. But it falled to mingle. He thought a burglar was pillaging his goods, grabbed his handy revolver and dispatched the innocent Chung Sing to that bourne whence he will never re-

turn to express his astonishment. Would that it might be thus with every practical joker, or somewhat thus. We are not bloodthirsty enough to want them all killed, but it would be a balm to the feelings to see them more or less severely wounded.

We have heard of a politician who began a long and glorious career by offering a magnate with whom he wished to ingratiate himself a drink from an insidious flask. As the mag-nate touched it to his lips a fireand blew his left eve out. So charmed was he with the witty device that he swore eternal friendship to the young politician who had conceived it and pushed him rapidly to the heights of power and salary.

We mention this instance not as the rule, but as the exception. Few men have the grace of forbearance so abundantly as not to hate anybody who plays a practical joke on them. They may grin at the moment and profess to enjoy their dilemma prodigiously, but in their hearts they are registering an oath of vengeance. the young the practical joke may be recommended as the best device in the world for making enemies

LOUD-LUNGED DEMAGOGY

Who are the men that are howling at party assembly in Oregon? Comb them over and you will find them machine politicians, of both the "hopeful" and the "has-been" types, memthe Chamberlain-Bourne "gang" that is trying by catchword and demagogy to rule the politics of this state in its own selfish interest men who care nothing for party principle or party government, but are trying to gain personal advantage under false pretenses.

These patriots yell that many of the prominent Republicans who have urged assembly are would-be statesnen, ex-officeholders and machine pollticians. Yet how convincing is this noise from men who are running the only machine extant in this statethe Bourne-Chamberlain combinewho are themselves more greedy seekers of office and power than any others?

Look over each one of the fellows that are yelling, and you will find that in every case they "want something," though, of course, it will not be seemly for them to admit it. But, in the language of golf, they will "foozle the

None of these strong-lunged individuals sincerely believes a convention or assembly can rob the voters of Oregon of their birthright, or of their primary inheritance, for do they not hold conventions of their own under the pseudonym of labor or grange's And these conventions are private 'close corporations," into which the people may not enter, as into the coming Republican assembly. Nor can the people pass upon the works of these conventions, as they will upon those of the Republican assembly in the primaries.

Public, representative convention is one of the most prized of American institutions. It has given this Nation me of its best possessions in all social activities.

Yet there are selfish men in Oren who think by stirring prejudice to make themselves "leaders of the people" and holders of big offices

without party convention. Many of the champions of convenon have held office and may hope to gain distinction again. But they can do so only through honorable effort and decision of party majority, lowed by a slight easing of rate, but He has simply created some illustra- through approval of their qualifica- ject for discussion,

tions in direct primaries. Party majority would be fatal to most of the other aspirants who are fighting party onvention, for convention is one of the instruments of majority choice.

And who are fitter to represent party than its distinguished members? Why cut out the men whom the peo ple have honored with positions of trust from time to time in the past and proved themselves fit representatives of the people, and who now advocate the most American method of representing political sentiment in the party convention?

It is a worthy recommendation of party convention that men of influence and following advocate it. And it acts also as recommendation of convention that selfish soekers of preferment, playing upon strife and factional mi-

Cardinal Gibbons expresses himself as ready to indorse any method which may be devised to put the cost of the food of the common people-i. e., the ommon necessaries of life-on a reasonable basis. The best possible method whereby this desired end may be reached is that which will encourage and induce a large volume of middle-class consumers, who scratch from week's end to week's end for money wherewith to pay the living expenses of the family, to become producers of food supplies—at first, if necessary, on a small scale. The worth of an acre as a source of food supply could be demonstrated in a single season by intelligent industry, during the growing season, by the head of a famlly after he has devoted eight hours a day to his wage scale. The food surplus must be increased, in small ways by those who cannot compass large things-in large and larger volime by men who are able to own, subdue and crop larger areas of land.

The conflicting statements of the press agents and salesmen engaged in marketing stock in various wireless telegraph companies may leave the public in doubt as to the merits of their respective contentions, but there can be no question as to the inestimable value of the "wireless" itself. A dismasted ship wallowing in heavy seas about twenty miles southeast of the Columbia River was sighted at an early hour Sunday morning by the steamer City of Puebla. The passenger liner immediately flashed a message to the North Head station. and before daylight a revenue cutter and a tug were racing out of the Columbia, bound for the scene of the disaster and ready to give assistance if it were needed. This modern mfracle has already saved more lives and property than any other agency that has recently been invoked to safeguard the lives of sea travelers.

The disinterested spectator who gets into the fight with a view of restoring peace not infrequently receives black eye or a damaged nose for his efforts. The United States is, of course, big enough and strong enough to do police duty with almost any kind of a disturber; but at the same time there are indications that we might get a barked shin if the Nicaraguan disturbance is prolonged indefinitely. In barring fighting at Greytown, the representative of Great Britain has adopted a policy directly at variance with that of the United States. When the United States first took a hand in the Nicaraguan row, it was a mild-appearing kind of an affair that hardly promised to develop into anything serious. Now it has reached a stage where the possibilities for further complications are quite promising.

Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Gleason assure the public that the big fight will be oulled off" in San Francisco, Mr. Tex Rickard and Mr. Jack Johnson cem equally positive that it will take place in Salt Lake. Now, if we could only contrive to have Johnson fight Jeffries by telephone, telegraph wireless, with the black man in Salt Lake and the white bruiser in San Francisco, we should have a cinch oa keeping the championship on the right side of the color line. Perhaps the worst feature of this suddenly appearing cloud on the fistic horizon is the dread possibility that the contest may be retained in the conversational stage for a year or two longer.

In spite of the effort to keep part; politics out of the municipal election at Boston last week, Fitzgerald was elected Mayor because he is an active Democratic party man. His chief opponent, Storrow, calling thimself an Independent Democrat, received nearly the whole Republican vote. But Boston is a Democratic city. Her voters would not allow party politics to be cast out.

Indiana has placed the figure of General Lew Wallace to stand as one of its celebrities in Statuary Hall Washington. Governor Oliver P. Morton is the other. Though Lew Wallace rendered service as a soldier, his principal title to remembrance posterity is his fame as an author. Yet it is doubtful whether even "Ben Hur" will long maintain the celebrity it has won.

Let us not hope too much from the conciliatory tone of the Weather Bureau. We have yet thirteen days in which to reckon with the month of the Janus face. One of the joys of the political cam-

apportunity it gives to the meek and lowly voter to yell "Rats!" at peers of the realm. The Government man "forecasted" clear weather for yesterday and a big However rain storm came instead.

aign in England, we are told, is the

he probably meant it wouldn't snow. Thanks. Many patriots who couldn't get an office out of a convention now fight convention. But that is the best testimonial convention could have.

It does seem too bad that we must wait until after the testimony before we can reach a verdict in the Hermann trial.

Now if it should rain like this on the Easter hats-but perish the thought. However, 'twould be better than snow

"The Good Old Summer Time" was not written by a resident of Oregon during a "chinook" after a freeze. High cost of living is not so serious

for some persons as dodging their

This weather is not a proper sub-

PERMANENT HISTORICAL BUILDING Let Portland and the Rest of the State

Join in the Expense. CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 16 .- (To the Editor.)-A recent visit convinced me that the Oregon Historical Society is entitled to quarters more commodious The rooms liberally furnished by the city of Portland are already crowded with documents and historic matter. Some of them are taxed like warehouses beyond classification and easy reference, until that which might convenient as a modern library looks as unsystematic as piles of rubbish and plunder seized from the ruins of old castles and dumped in a heterogeneous mass regardless of their historic value. Yet this same rubbish properly edited wil become the history

of Oregon tomorrow. Great credit is due the Historical So clety and the city of Portland for their generous efforts in preserving historic information before fact fades into fiction and the true history of Oregon is lost forever. But there is so much to the history and pioneer life fixed of Old Oregon that no one society and city should bear the burden alone of acquiring and caring for the accumulating historic matter of value and interest to every citizen of Oregon. It occurs to me that this is a matter of interest to all our people,, and when the situation is thoroughly understood the people as a rule will cheerfully share the burden, for the public spirited of all Oregon do not propose to be outdone by the princely spirited people of Portland.

I am told that the files of newspapers already collected would make a pile as high as the great Oregonian tower. The last annual report of the Oregon Historical Society shows that the fol-

owing has been collected: 224 165 08) 172
spapers, unbound (1846-1909) 111,535
ks, largely historical 5,187
ks, early school from 1800 to 1880
Books, Civil War records
Books, Civil War records
Books, government publications covering 60 years
Pamphlets of all kinds
setters from 1758 to 1909
telles, ploneer days and Indian life.
Antographs of ploneers, framed and otherwise

hotographs, scenic in great variety. In addition to the foregoing there are many scrap books mainly historical, and probably 30,000 scraps that have not yet been put into books. Add to the foregoing the collection of cards, invitations, programmes, handbills, etc., running into the thousands, which have not been counted, and the various volimes of the society's quarterly, aggregating more than 5000 pages of printed matter embracing easily 2,500,000 words-all carefully edited by Professor F. G. Young, than whom there is none more competent-and all relating directly to Oregon history. Also with this aggregation, must not be overlooked the tons of historic relics and nate the pages of this encyclopedia of Oregon like the finest steel engravings that adorn the pages of a beautiful book awaiting to be sumptuously bound.

The history of Oregon will grow with the busy search of the Oregon Historical Society that goes out in every direction like Napoleon Bonaparte bringing the treasures into the Louvre. And without the ald of this collection of historic matter the history of Ore gon can never be complete. Furthermore the political history of the United States cannot be correctly writen with out giving a very prominent place to Oregon. Accordingly the growth and succes of the Oregon Historical So-National importance.

The history of the Oregon country is to be one of the great histories of the world, when America succeeds in producing a man that is equal to the task. When that personage appears he will naturally go to the "Sources of Oregon History," which should housed under its own roof. In the meantime, for our own information and use, rooms ought to be provided wherein all that has been secured can be digested-placed in usable form by binding, cataloguing and indexing for the benefit of schools and the public at large.

If the public understood the mensity of the undertaking and the self-sacrificing spirit of a few-mostly of Portland who have contributed so much to the phenomenal success of the Oregon Historical Society, it is my opinion that 10,000 people would unite themselves with this society in its splendid work. But while the public is getting ready in its individual way, there appears to be light in another di-

When Corvallis College was no more and the state of Oregon was about to locate an Agricultural College in its stead in some town that would raise \$20,000 for a suitable administration building, the 2000 people of Corvallis and vicinity with the earnestness of despair, like the Athenians in rebuilding Athens, undertook to raise \$10 per capita for every man, woman and child. But the money was raised and the state permanently located a college which bids fair in time to become one of the largest schools in the world. The moral I draw is: If it were generally understood that Portland with 200,000 population would raise only 50 cents per capita, for an Oregon Historical Solety building, I think the state would readily appropriate \$100,000 for that purpose. Two hundred thousand dollars would purchase a site and erect a mmodious building to which additions might be added later should they be required. The city of Portland as a heavy taxpayer has assisted almost every public enterprise in Oregon It would therefore be natural for the state to aid itself, while recognizing Portland, in permanently locating an institution strictly of the people in the metropolis where it wil be accessible to the greatest number of the people A permanent home for the Oregon Historical Society is worth considering. JOHN B. HORNER.

Swedish Sardines in American Oil.

Washington (D. C.) Post. Norway packs 40,000,000 tins of sarlines a year. On account of the high price of olive oil the Swedish factories have been experimenting with American cotton seed oil with which to immerse the sardines in the tins. Experts who have tried the two kindsone in olive, the other in cotton seed oil-have been unable to detect which was which, so probably it will not be long before we Americans are eat-ing Swedish sardines packed in Ameri-

ses Lose Money - Near-Actors and Moving-Picture Shows Blamed.

Kansas City Journal. According to the consensus of opinion voiced at the theatrical managers' dinner in New York the other day, the amusement business of this country is in deplorable condition. Oscar Hammerstein bluntly declared it is "rotten." The dinner was overspread by a pail of gloom and even Al Hayman saw through blue goggles. When Klaw & Erlanger, of which firm Hayman is a potent member, begin to get nervous, things indeed are in a bad way. The bugaboo that seems to threaten the entire theatrical fabric is the moving picture when. fabric is the moving picture show. This remarkable fad has spread with such alarming rapidity that there is scarcely a town or village in the country that is not supporting a number of these show

A feeling prevails in many quarters that the theatrical people are largely to blame for the present depression in their business. It has been the practice of many managers frequently to gouge the public for prices wholly inordinate when the quality of entertainment is taken into account. Certain theaters have a fixed price for tickets. All the companies that play in these theaters—except some for which the prices are advanced—conform to the standard price regardless of the quality of their productions. As a result there has grown as ductions. As a result there has grown up in this country a game of graft among many of the smaller theatrical associations. The American people have paid too high prices for the kind of entertainment given. The managers have made a lot of male and female stars who have been folsted upon the public as artists of the first magnitude when in truth they were only second or third-rate players. were only second or third-rate players and not deserving of patronage at standard prices.

There is too great disparity between the so-called "star" and the good average actor. In no other calling is there the same tendency to exploit personages without regard to ability.

OPEN THE LAND.

Unused Land, Like Unused Gold, Profits Nothing.

Aberdeen (Wash.) World. The end of this Ballinger-Pinchot con roversy, begun in a conflict of personalities and a conflict of the mind of the trained lawyer with that of the bureau-erat, is near its end. Final conclusion will likewise bring an end to the policy of tying up the resources of the West. There is a rational conservation policy, and there is a harmful one. The first would take proper cognizance of the needs of the Nation and adequately prepare for them. The second goes beyond all need or

The efforts of the Pinchot policy as respects this particular district in which vive are plainly set forth in a letter prin ed in another column of today's World ed in another column of today's World. To the north of the harbor lies an undeveloped area of wealth, the largest area of its kind in the North Pacific States, with the possible exception of Central Oregon. A few settlers have attempted to build ploneer homes in this region north of the Quiniault. But they have been hemmed on all sides by forest reserves. They have no roads and no means of communication. They are deprived of of communication. They are deprived of schools for their children. Their chance to progress, even to make a livelihood out of the region in which they are trying to make homes, has been and is today nil. mementoes of pioneer life that illuminate the pages of this encyclopedia of Oregon like the finest steel engravings

Any policy that permits the conversion of the public demain to the ownership of great corporations is a mistaken policy. So is any policy that prevents home-mak-ing. Open the lands to proper use; shut them to improper use. Discrimination is possible. It has not been practiced un-der an idea that closes all lands to all der an idea that Unused land, like unused wealth, profits nothing.

A STRANGE SURVIVAL.

The "Personal System" in Forest Administration.

New York Sun.

The loyalty of the Forest Service to Gifford Pinchot testifies to the engaging qualities of that gentleman. It testifies even more strongly to the absolutely perverted relation which that service bears to the Government and to the Administration. Its devotion is purely personal. It "wildly cheers" its former head, in about the same spirit that stirs a pack of students in a college "rebellion" to jeer the regular authorities and to make a demonstra tion in favor of an insubordinate dis-charged favorite professor.

The Forest Service is not supported by the people of the United States as a vehi-cle of glorification for its chief. Anybody would suppose it was Mr. Pinchot's own establishment, endowed by him, responsible to him, responsible to nobody else.

The result of a purely personal system of administration, of a sentimental and

arbitrary as opposed to an orderly and legal course, is seen in Mr. Pinchot's conduct and in the present feeling former subordinance. They show alle-giance to him alone.

Discipline and subordination have dis-appeared from the Forest Service. It is a

personal, it seems to be on its way to become a political, personal machine.

The Forest Service is a survival in feeling and action, under a law-abiding Administration, of the advertising ardors, the irresponsibilities and the self-satisfac-tions of the Wild Werowance of Ameri-

Ludy Duff Gordon, Dressmaker. New York Cor. Kansas City Star. Fashionable New York is in a flutter

can politics.

excitement over the announcemen that Lady Duff Gordon, of London, is about to open a dressmaking estab-lishment in this city. Lady Duff Gordon now is in this city making arrangements for the opening of her establishment in March. She has taken a house in Thirty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue.

Lady Gordon will take a flying trip to London and Paris for the latest hints in dress. The word hints is used hints in dress. The word hints is deed advisedly, as Lady Duff Gordon creates her own fashions, which are known the world over. It is said she will bring with her a number of beautiful young English women, who will serve as models to show off her designs. She also will introduce into her New York establishment the much-talked-of stage used in her London shop. Lady Duff Gordon is a sister of Elinor Glyn, author of "Three Weeks," whom she first visited this with

Johnny Jones Gets New Marks. New York World When Superintendent Maxwell and

When Superintendent maxwell and Doctor Crampton, director of physical training, get their new system of "marks" in working order, little Johnny Jones may take home to John Jones, his papa, a note something like this from his school principal:

he does better with his studies he promoted with his class.

Washington (D. C.) Post. study methods and conditions,

THEATRICAL BOSSES DISTURBED. GOLD PRODUCT FOR THE WORLD Total Increase for 1909 Was \$14,122,753,

Engineering and Mining Journal.
The different gold-producing countries of the world in 1909 not only kept up the great output of recent years, but again increased it in a marked degree. The return from the gold mines was greater than had ever before been recorded in a single year. Gold mining was successfully prosecuted in many countries and most of them increased their returns, by the opening of new mines, by the intensive working of the cold ones or by close recovery of metal from the ores—in some cases by a conjunction of all three methods. The total increase in the world's production in 1909, as compared with 1908, was \$14,122,753, or 3.2 per cent: or 3.2 Per Cent.

Gold Production of the World.

Country.
Transvaal .\$1
United States .\$1
Australia Russia
Mexico .
Rhodesia 1908. ...\$145,819,016 \$151,900,000 # ritish India. hina, Japan, Corea 10,618,856 est Africa 5,778,544 Madagascar Other countries ... 18448,484.527 \$457,567.280

The figures for 1908 include the cor-rected official returns. For 1909 for nearly all the prominent countries—as
Transvasl, Australia, R hodesia
and India—we have the official returns
for 11 menths, from which it is possible
to estimate the month of December very closely. From Mexico and Russia there are partial returns, and from sev-eral other countries information show-ing the general course of production. In all cases where estimates are required they have been made on a conservative basis, so that we believe the revisions later will increase rather than diminish the total

diminish the total given.

The second table gives the total gold production of the world for 20 years past, during which period it has increased nearly fourfold.

890.....\$118,848,700 891...... 130,630,000 287,327,833 311,565,947 This shows an almost continuous growth, with only a setback during the

tirely. From state reports and other informatton we have estimated an increase of a little less than \$2,000,000 in the gold production during 1909. gold production of the United States

ears of the Roer war, when the Trans-

aal production was cut off almost en-

The additions made to the world's rie additions made to the world's visible stocks of gold in 1909 were, as nearly as can be ascertained, between 65 and 75 per cent of the total production; that is, not far from \$300,000,000, This includes gold actually coined and passing into circulation, and gold appearing either as coin or buillion in the bank and Comments assets bearing as the comments as the contract of the comments as the contract of the comments as the contract of the contract of the comments as the contract of the bank and Government reserves which form the basis of circulation and credit The uncertain elements in the disposition of the gold mined are the quanti-ties used in the arts, for which no definite figures are attainable; the quantities directly hoarded or con-cealed; and the quantities needed 14 replace gold lost. These losses arise from actual destruction, as by fire or wreck; from concealment in private hoards; from actual disappearance in the many minor forms which are constantly recurring and always escape record.

Large as was the increased monetary stock provided, it seemed hardly sufficient to meet the commercial demand cient to meet the commercial demand, and there were at times during the year calls for gold from the important financial centers which could not be promptly supplied. European markets had the call and took gold from the United States instead of sending it there, as in some previous years. That the new supplies of gold helped the general improvement in business there can be no doubt. That the betterment can be no doubt. That the betterment in conditions ran ahead of the increase in those supplies is another refutation of the theories of those who believe that the production of gold is the sola chief factor in commercial prosperity.

The gold reserves of the great banks of Europe were reported as follows in the closing weeks of 1908 and 1909. It must be understood that these sums practically represent the banking reserves of the respective nations, the custom being for them to hold the gold owned by relyste bankers, as well as owned by private bankers, as well as their own. In the table the amounts are reduced to dollars:

Bank of England \$133,502,010 \$167,196,405 Bank of France. 607,645,445 701,307,400 lmp Bk Germany 191,945,000 187,305,500 Aus-Hungarian Bk 245,730,000 254,075,000 forweglan Total \$2,279,134,790 \$2,445,226,640

Best Men No Longer Preach. New York Cor. Kansas City Journal. "Is the pulpit obsolete?" asked Dr. Felix Adler, the lecturer and author. and answered "Yes" to his own ques-"Falling church attendance," con-

tinued the speaker, "testifies to the failure of the pulpit. Formerly, views on important subjects were headed by the clergy. Now, we read the views of bankers. "The best men are no longer going into the pulpit. The age is practical, and men want visible results. In turn, the influx of inferior men diminishes regard for the pulpit.

"Oratory as an art is dying. In the pligrim days, men listened to preaching for nine hours at a stretch. Now they will not stand for more than 25 min-

Dr. Adler believes that in more ethics, less theology and fewer diffuse dis-courses on general subjects lies the cure of the clergy plight.

"Prohibition" in Driest Maine

New York Sun. Professor Ira Remsen, president of the Johns Hopkins University and head of the National Academy of Sciences, spends all of his vacations in Maine. It is a matter of current history that Maine is dry, but Dr. Remsen had rea-son one day to suspect that if he had to get a drink of whisky some day to save his life he would never be in danger of death in Maine.

The doctor was bleyeling and his pedal broke. He inquired the way to the nearest blacksmith shop, and, following the directions, arrived at a ramshackle place, the door of which was closed but not locked. He opened the door, and, pushing the bicycle ahead, was surprised to see a crowd of men sitting around an improvised tray, on which was a bottle and some glasses, Somewhat abashed, the doctor said: "I wonder if I am in the right place? Is this the blacksmith shop?" "Yes," said the blacksmith. "What'll you have, rye or Scotch?"

Women Ticket-Sellers Excel Men. Baltimore News.

Desiring to learn something about farming, the King of Siam turned to established as ticket-sellers at the sub-America for an instructor. J. C. Bar- way stations of the Hudson River tunway stations of the Hudson River tun-nel system. The general manager of the system is reported to have saids America for an instructor. J. C. Barnett, of Taliulah, La., has accepted the
post of adviser to his majesty, at a salary of \$6000 and expenses. He will sail
this week for Bangkok, making stops
in European and Asiatic countries to courteous.