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### REMINISCENT.

When Mr. Pittock started The Morning Oregonian, February 4, 1861, there were already three dally papers in Portland. All were of the most primitive and meager description. Upon its beginning The Oregonian could not be better than any one of the rest, since they had access to all available sources of news that it possessed, and the best editorial ability obtainable here. Apparently Oregonian had no more or b Oregonian had no more or better chance of going to the head than any other one of the group. It was the steady, quiet and indefatigable effort owner and manager that car ried it through the difficulties of competition and the general discourage ments incident to journalistic effoct in so small a field.

The three daily papers published here when The Morning Oregonian appeared as the fourth were these: Commercial Advertiser, which had been published more than one year; the Daily News, for some months, and the Daily Times, just There was no telegraph in Oregon or the Northwest. Exciting as the times were-for it was just at the beginning of the Civil War-news was unobtainable till long after the events of the day; and it was not possible to tell when steamers would arrive from San Francisco, or later, when the stage coaches would get through the seas of mud and moun-tains of snow between Sacramento and Portland. But vigilance then a prime factor, even as it is now, and even more so; and the ceaseless vigilance and industry that directed The Oregonian in those days and after days made the newspaper.

The three predecessors of The Oregonian disappeared one by one. The next effort was the Daily Union, which appeared in 1864. It lasted but a few months. In 1866 The Oregon Herald was started. It had many vicissitudes but lasted ten years or more, and was a formidable competitor. Rapid increase of the strength of the Democratic party in Oregon and throughout the Northwest those days gave the Oregon Herald much encouragement and support. It fell at last through the pressure that attended increasing cost of publication. In 1870 the Oregon Bulletin was started. The money was supplied by Ben Holladay. The Oregonian, the Herald and the Bulletin all had the same general press report, which was scanty, of course, yet covered the leading features of the general news. The papers—all three of them—lost money for years. The losses of the Bulletin, from the beginning to the end of its career. eeded \$150,000; those of the Herald, in the various hands that controlled it, were not less; and The Oregonian accumulated a big debt, which it took years of subsequent. effort to discharge. After the disap-pearance of the Herald and the Bulletin the next considerable effort was that of the Northwest News. paper made its appearance about 1881. It "broke" one set of men 1881. It "broke" one set of men after another; till finally after \* ceased to exist. Its effort cost its long of proprietors not less than \$200,000. same general news report as The Oregonian

It will be seen from this recital that The Oregonian-as it has said heretofore-has not been rocked or dandled into fortune. "Labor omnia vincit" never had clearer application than in its case, from the beginning till to-The ceaseless and skillful attention that Mr. Pittock has given it has been the main factor in its business ccess, and to this day he brings to every important matter the same careful and attentive industry as in the days when the newspaper was struggling for its life.

It is only just now, after these long years of effort, that The Oregonian feels inclined to express the belief that its position as a newspaper is well established as to be beyond the reach of any of the ordinary chances of reverse. It is true, however, and always will be as true in this business as in every other, and more so than most, that what has been gained by care and industry must be as careand industriously maintained Till within a very few years of this present time the field here has been a most difficult one in which to publish a newspaper. All items in the higher here than in the Eastern states, and the field here, till recently been a narrow one, since both circulation and advertisements must e scanty where the population is small and widely scattered. But the country is filling now with a new people; Portland is growing fast; rural free delivery is advantageous to newspapers, and the circulation and the advertising business of The Oregonian are growing faster than at any forn er time. The progress of The Oregonian is as good a gauge as any of the growth of the country; perhaps the very best. The week-day ssue now regularly exceeds 43,000 copies; the Sunday Issue regularly ex-53,500, and no papers are printed for which there is not postdemand. The exchange and free list does not exceed a few hundred copies, and the list throughout is the cleanest, that is, most fully paid, of States. Among newspaper men the Veleanness" of The Oregonian's. culation list is proverbial. It proves that the paper is taken by those who

Newspaper men and advertisers, too, know there is a difference between a genuine circulation and a cost of the registry service. It is 10 toward an equalization of the burden

padded one; between a wholly paid circulation and one which consists largely of copies for which we colection is made; between the news paper that is taken and paid for be-cause it is wanted, and the newspaper that is forced on persons who haven't ordered it, yet is kept going to them through apprehension that if collection is attempted they will order it stopped. The public rightly believes that the newspaper which attaches little value to itself has little or no

As fast as the country has passed out of pioneer conditions The Orenewspaper, has traveled with it, and in the van. Yet they who have created this newspaper have an affec-tionate remembrance of the old times and conditions, which will soon cease to exist in living memory. The number who have read this newspaper from its beginning to this day is very small. One of them-Almoran Hill of Washington County, ploneer 1843-died yesterday on his farm, after a residence thereon of more than sixty years. He probably is the last of the grown-up men who came with "the great migration of '43."

### CATERPILLARS OF THE STATE.

Our people of the West wish these newer states developed as the older states have been developed, and they object, therefore, to the obstructive policy misnamed conservation, proposed as a substitute for the general laws, in operation for generations, through which or under which the older states have grown mightily in opulation, wealth and power.

The General Government is not the proper manager of these natural reources, or of their development. The states are. The property should be held subject to the laws of the states, not of the United States. Held by the United States, its use and development will be greatly hindered, if no rendered practically impossible.

Moreover, officialdom, under direction of the United States, will devous the whole property. Its object will be to keep the people off the timber and coal lands and water powers, upon the plea of "conservation." But to way can be devised to protect these natural resources from the army of officials—caterpillars of the state, who will consume more than flood and

Government should keep mountain serves, but should sell all other lands, as heretofore, and allow the development of the country to proceed. The states then can and will ssume and enforce jurisdiction. Lieu land and timber claim frauds are now at an end. It was the fault of Congress that they occurred. And the days of land grants are past. But our people, who desire to open the great resources of this Western coundesire the opportunities that had in the older states, which now denounce as robbery the policy that made them all rich and great. Men who make improvements are unwilling to be the prey of a bureaucratic system at Washington, subjected at very turn to rules and regulations. prescribed by a set of theorizers, whose object will be obstruction, and the gathering in of taxes to make the bureau "pay expenses," The system will waste more than it will conserve and obstruct the progress of the coun-

### MORE ABOUT POSTAGE.

try besides

Postmaster-General's report from which Mr. Taft forged the thunderbolt he hurled at the newsp. pers and magazines, states that it costs the Government 9.23 cents a pound to handle and transport these periodicals. The postage charged them on the other hand is "a little more than one cent a pound." difference of some 8 cents a pound is reckoned as pure loss, and thus Mr. Taft reaches his theory that the periodicals are subsidized. Of course the question is one of fact. Possibly the President is overhasty in concluding that the loss arises from charging too little postage on second-class mat-It may arise from paying the railroads too much for carrying it and from wasteful methods of handling ! The Saturday Evening Post states editorially that it sends more copies by express than by mail and that the express charge is less than the rate of postage. If the express companies an transport second-class matter for less than a cent a pound, and pay huge dividends, it stands to reason that something must be wrong with those Governmental methods which bring about a loss when the charge is "a little more than a cent a pound."

Some light is thrown upon this subject by the experience of Canada. The average haul of second-class matter is fully as long there as here, but the postoffice manages in some way to avoid a deficit, though it charges lower rates. Up to August, 1908, Can-ada charged one-half cent a pound postage on newspapers and magazines, but for all that its postoffice showed a surplus of more than \$800,000 They must understand bookkeeping or some other art a good deal better in Canada than they do in Washington Encouraged by this surplus, the minion government in August, 1908. cut down the second-class postage rate to one-fourth of a cent a pound. This is slightly less than a quarter of what our Government charges. We pay ex-orbitant rates and produce a deficit. Canada pays rates one-fourth as large and produces a surplus. Our Government proposes to rise the postage on newspapers and magazines. Canada reduces it and still makes money

Here is a quid to chew The Postmaster-General's repor helps one a little in the quandary. He says that there can be no doubt about fairness of those railroad mail contracts which are "based on com petitive bidding." Perhaps so; but what about that "larger part" where the 'rates are fixed by law"? But clearly, even if the ratiroad contracts were thriftly made, that would not cancel the "tremendous losses" second-class matter, as Mr. Hitchcock calls them. There must be other One of them is in the rural free delivery, which costs the postoffice \$35,000,000 annually and pays only \$7,250,000. Mr. Hitchcock helps his case against the periodicals wonderfully by charging this deficit to their account. It is amazing that he does not charge them with the Congressional free-seed bill which comes to the neat sum of \$500 .-

But this is not all. The report says that by certain reforms in the money order and registry systems "more

money-order and registry services together. If the "earnest attention a few experts can save 10 per cent almost at a glance in these compara-tively simple departments, what is to be expected when they devote attention equally earnest to the complicated, careless and thriftless methods of handling second-class mail? cated.

Ten per cent of the expense of second-class mail is \$7,300,000. This, with the rural delivery bill of \$27,-750,000, which Mr. Hitchcock finds it convenient to charge to the periodi-cals, makes \$36,050,000, a sum which ought to be subtracted from the "trenendous loss" of \$64,000,000 if everyone had his due. The loss on secondclass matter would then be no more than \$28,000,000, which is not so tremendous. There is another point. Mr. Hitchcock does not say explicitly what he did with the \$18,000,000 which the railway mall service costs. If he charged it to the periodicals it ought to be deducted. This would reduce the real loss on them to \$10,-000,000, which is easily accounted for by extravagant overpayments to the railroads.

Thus, when a little common sense is applied to the accounts of the post-office, the necessity for raising secondclass postage fades away, but the need of economy and thrift in the department appears overwhelming.

Like many other American travelers, Mr. H. M. Cake returns from Europe in bitter disgust with the tipping system. Tips, he says in an interview, amount to about 15 per cent of the cost of a European trip. The ex-orbitant fees which are exacted from Americans everywhere in Europe are a just judgment upon our travelers for their vanity and silly extravagance. No others are forced to pay gratuities nearly so large. Where an American pays 25 cents an Englishman finds sixpence enough. Sometimes our countrymen give 10 cents where the servant would not expect more than half a cent from anybody else.

This is our own fault. Early travelers from this country began the custom of throwing money away as they careered through Europe, and now others are forced to follow their ridic-ulous example whether they like it or not. European servants believe that every American is too rich to care what becomes of his money, and in bleeding him they are simply doing

their duty by their families. Normally the tipping system is not an evil. It is a device by which people secure personal service of the sort they like, and upon the whole it is inexpensive to those who practice it sensibly. If European servants are not tipped they get no pay for their work in many places, but, on the other hand, hotel bills are correspondingly lower than in America

IS A LAWYER'S FEE EVER TOO BIG? Eastern lawyers and newspapers have fallen into frenzied excitement over the fee of \$775,000 which Mr. Untermyer received for effecting the merger of the Boston and Utah copper companies. They say that it is the largest fee a lawyer ever was paid. Evidently the million-dollar honorarium which Mr. Dill earned by engineering a trust through the labyrinth of the law a few years ago

has escaped their memories. We do not think that \$775,000 is such a terribly large sum of money. Compared with a billion it is insig-nificant indeed. Doubtless if Mr Untermyer had not played the part of an oppressed and exploited wage slave in the transaction he would have received a good deal more. We should like to know how much Marxian sur-plus value the two merging companies raked off after doling out this pittance to their lawyer.

There is no striking impropriety in a lawyer's obtaining all he can for his brainwork. Instead of uphraiding nim when he gets a huge fee the truly righteous will laud him. They will admire him for spoiling the Egyptians when he can do it. Po justice is thus executed since the Egyptians spoil everybody else. It is also decorous to feel a little proud of Mr. Untermyer, whose earnings no doubt fairly indicate the vastness of his genius. When we recall that Milton only received \$60 for writing "Paradise Lost" we begin to appre clate the position America has conquered in the intellectual world.

The clear merit, from the American point of view, of some of the main contended for by the Liberals in England and the remarkmake the election returns seem somewhat surprising, since the Unionists appear to have held their own against the Liberal party. It is difficult to understand now why the Unionists throughout the campaign were in so

obvious a panic.

English papers containing verbatim speeches of the Hon. Lloyd-George and other prominent Liberals offer some explanation of the change of sentiment which must have taken place in order to produce the results noted. The original issue of the pea ple against the peers seems to have drifted into a contest between "the Haves" and "Have-nots." In their agerness to secure votes, the Hon. Lloyd-George and his friends promised so much in the way of old-age pensions, readjustment of the taxatlor system and other drastic reforms that not only the peers but that great army of small property-owners and tradesmen became frightened over the prospect of a serious drain on their It might have been re garded by this middle class as eminently proper to cut down the income of a Lord from 50,000 pounds a year to 25,000 pounds. A similar ratio of decrease in the income of a small property-owner or tradesman would

lowever, have spelled ruin. In his famous Newcastle sp Mr. Lloyd-George said that "a fullyequipped Duke costs as much to kee, up as two Dreadnoughts, and they are just as great a terror and they last longer." Had Mr. Lloyd-George and his friends succeeded in formula ing a policy by which a saving could have been effected through reduction of the cost of both Dukes and Dreadnoughts, without levying a horizontal tax against all kinds of thrift, the Unionists would have been hopelessly beaten. The motive of this remarkable leader was undoubtedly good, but his proposed system of reform prasented so many objectionable feature than a million dollars will be annually saved." A million dollars is almost the sixth part of the entire annual afraid to sanction it. This movement

carrying is not a closed incident, how ever. The fact that, despite the hand! cap that blind, unreasoning Socialism placed on it, the movement cam very near success, is ominous for the peers, unless they take the initiative in reforms which eventually they willingly or unwillingly, accept And that is what they will probably

Bonds to the amount of \$250,000 ere voted to build a new High School building by 193 taxpayers of district No. 1, fifty taxpayers dissenting. The indifference of taxpayers of Portland on a proposition involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money on a single school building, as shown the absence of the vast taxpaying body from the school polls, can only be explained by the fact or suppos tion that the people have confidence in the School Board, under whose direction the money will be expended The new building will have a commanding site and will be known as the Lincoln High School. It will supersede the present out-dated building and will be of the most modern construction, lighting, heating and ventilation. Let us hope also that it will be spacious as to ground plans, thus eliminating many of the flights of stairs that have made the present Lincoln High School building a health-breaker to myriads of young girls and a weariness of the flesh to a long line of school teachers.

News of the close of the Civil War South, so that we no longer hear that "gag" about Confederate ancient women still knitting socks for the soldiers a generation after the war Confederate currency, however, is still in circulation. While most of the men who accept it at face value are of the kind who neglect to apply the acid test when buying a gold brick, an occasional purchaser comes to light who is supposed to be wise to the wickedness of the world. Chinese crew on a Blue Funnel Biner at Vancouver, B. C., made liberal purchases of the paper money of the old South a few days ago, giving in exchange first-class money of the Far East. International complications will not arise, for the enlightened Chinawho bought will charge the loss to the educational fund.

"It's an ill wind," etc. While Brazil is piling up a surplus of coffee on which the government is advancing money until the market improves, the Nicaraguan crop is reported the heavlest in ten years. But, fortunately for Brazil, the Nicaraguan revolution came along before the crop was harvested, and, with all of the available supply of male labor in active military service, and the females preparing provisions and equipment, there is no one to take care of the crop, and it is estimated that not to exceed on third of it will be saved. War has always proved so much more attractive than any other calling in the Central American trouble zone that the loss of a big coffee crop will hardly cause much regret among the patriots who are following the flag of the emancipator-or the dictator, as the

No city that makes any pretension to decent appearance can afford to permit billboards anywhere within its limits. These most unsightly things offend all taste and sensibility; they give the city the appearance of a cheap and nasty place; even on vacant lots they should not be allowed. The push clubs and improvement clubs and city eautiful clubs should all take up the war against them. Objection to disfigurement of buildings with great letters that advertise cigars and other things should be included in the raid. A public opinion against these and all similar abominations ought to be created in Portland that would taboo

The Spokesman-Review, Spokane, is ie only newspaper in the State of Washington that stands by Pinch Glavis against Ballinger. Had the Pinchot-Glavis policy prevailed in former times the City of Spokane would not now exist. Government would have retained ownership of the great water power that has made the City of Spokane, and with the city, the Spokesman-Review newspaper.

The Indian Industrial School at l'acoma will hereafter be known as the Cushman Indian School. ame means something. It stands for the memory of a man who as Repre sentative in Congress from Washington took great interest in the Indian service as it was worked out in his Congressional district, and who timely death was widely deplored.

The new Mayor of New York admits the corruption of the city is beyond compare and favors municipal dance halls for the amusement and protect tion of young people. New York has the largest police force of the country and one is led to wonder what it does for the money paid,

The bill which Secretary Ballinger caused to be introduced in the House of Representatives, carrying an appropriation of \$75,000 for the purchase of land and building an asylum for the insane in Alaska is in the interest of both humanity and economy.

The beautiful connection between the "let up" on Brownell and the production in the Hermann trial of some of Hermann's letters to Browcontribute to the gayety of the trial in the United States Court.

The trouble with this latest Navy candal seems to be that Paymaster Auld did not "assault" Dr. Cowles half hard enough for attempting to gay" with the daughter of a dead of-

Why search in the dark for the measly tail of a runaway comet when a free view of pink-tinted Mount Hood can be had just before sunset? Portland's class A buildings are becoming so common that soon the erstwhile tallest structure will seem

to be in a canyon. To add to the distress of cost of high living, the Diamond Cutters' Union has raised the scale. All signs point to a hard Summer for the po

"Hair removers," says an advertisement, "are dangerous." To be sure. One does not need to be scalped to

which the people of Great Britain are FAILURE OF CANAL LIBEL SUITS Indiana and New York Federal Courts

> Obstruct Roosevelt Prosecution. Little or nothing further is expected come of the Panama-libel prosecu tions started by Roosevelt, when Prestdent, against publishers of the Indian-apolis News and later of the New York World, now that Judge Hough, in the

World, now that Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit Court in New York, has quashed the indictment against the publishers of the World, after Judge Anderson, of the United States District Court in Indianapolts, refused to order removal of the publishers of the News from that city to Washington for trial.

Judge Hough rendered his decision on Wednesday of last week, and Judge Anderson rendered his last October. The law under which the prosecutions were invoked was the "Storey act" passed by Congress in 1825, amended down to 1898, making any crime on Government territory punishable in the down to 1898, making any crime on Government territory punishable in the Federal courts, under the laws of the state in which the Government territory was located. The libel was alleged to have been committed against the Government in New York City and circulated at West Point and through the United States mails. Judge Hough holds that because the alleged libel was committed not exclusively on Government the committed not exclusively on Government. committed not exclusively on Govern-ment territory, but also in other parts of New York, the offense belongs to the jurisdiction of the state courts and should be by them tried. The alleged libel was committed in

the publication of articles which al-lesed corner the sale of the Panama erry by the French company Cuited States. The aw of Roosevelt; Charles P. brother of Secretary-of-War Taft, and William Nelson Cromwell. Delancey Nicell, attorney for the World, in Judge Hough's court, argued the motion to quash the indictment

the motion to quash the indictment, contending that it was never intended that the crime of libel, which might be punished in a state jurdisdiction, punishable in the Federal courts. The alleged ilbel, he argued, was subject solely to the jurisdiction of the state courts of New York. He went back to the earliest development of the law of libel, showing the revolt in this country from the strict coversular. of libel, showing the revolt in this country from the strict conceptions of the old English common law and coming down through the passage of the allen and sedition laws by the Federalter. allst party in 1798, and their expira-tion three years later. He traced the revulsion of feeling after the expiry of those laws and the legal opinion supporting the contention that it was never intended thereafter for the united States Government to prosecute libels, particularly of a political character. So far as concerned the Stores act, Mr. Nicoli declared that what ought to be considered was the ofought to be considered was the fenses which its framers sought punish, such as assault and murder the high seas, which could not reached by the state enactments. Judge Hough declared it his opinion

that "the construction placed on this act by the prosecution is wrong. The law which has been here invoked is, I law which has been here invoked is, I take it, simply a territorial convenience, and therefore, in this case, if any crime has been committed, it is to be regarded rather as an offense against the State of New York, which happened to be committed on Government land, than an offense against the Government, under the statute." Eastern newspapers universally take

the view that Judge Hough's decis is sound. The New York Mail says: Up to date the attempt of the Federa Government, at Mr. Rooseveit's instigation to limit the freedom of the press, or terrorize its exercise, has met with nothing but failure and rebuke deserved rebuke-from the Federal courts. It is hard to be lieve that any other outcome could have been anticipated, or that the object sought was higher than to subject two newsangers been anticipated, or that the object sought was higher than to subject two newspapers to the trouble and very great expense of vindicating their own rights and a reasonably self-evident proposition. As a prosecution the thing has been a farce; as a vengeful persecution, costing somebody a good deal of money, it has achieved the kind of success that is worse than failure. The New York Tribune comments

more moderately, saying: "The pro-ceedings so far have been abortive, but they have had some value in contribut-ing to an ultimate determination of the powers of the Federal courts in llar cases." The New York Evening Post avers that the Government suits should not have been started. The Post insists that the prose-utions would be "as easily ridiculed" in Washington as in New York and Indianapolis.

as in New York and Indianapolis.

The point to bear in mind is that the decision of Judge Hough is no warrant at all for reckiess and unfounded charges in the sense of license has been upheld. Newspapers must still walk with the fear of the law of libel before their eyes. That law is revere—in some respects too severe; but it is the local law, not a faraway Federal artificiality, invented for the occasion. Even an editor, it is now settled, has the same right as a burglar to be tried in the jurisdiction where his crime was committed.

The New York World, as might be expected, uses strong language in commenting on the libel flasco. It asserts that Roosevelt was a "lawless" President, who "assailed individuals, stigmatized Congress and sneared at the courts," but who could not wield his "autocracy" to curtain freedom of the During the years that he held office he

During the years that he held office he revealed on many occasions a willingness to disregard law and a disposition to exercise nrbitrary power. These and many other usurpations needed only the crowning attempt upon the freedom of the press to place the man responsible for them in a class by himself among Presidents. He should stand alone forever. He was not a constitutional magistrate. He was not amountained to law. He sincerely recognized no will but his own. When that was thwarted or challenged he sought by tyramical courses to break down opposition and to terrorize criticism. The result has been confusion, disaster and failure. The law which he swept aside and the courts whose motives he impugned have triumphed over him and his methods.

Lincoln County's Standing Timber. PORTLAND, Feb. 2.—(To the Editor.)—I desire to correct a statement reported to have come from Newport. Or., regarding the expression which is quoted to have come from me, regarding the amount of standing timber in Lincoln County, in which it was asserted that I stated the amount of standing timber in Lincoln County. asserted that I stated the amount of standing timber in Lincoln County to be 30,000,000,000 feet. This is a mistake. I stated that there was a possibility there could be as much as \$90,000,000,000 feet handled into Yaquina Bay if the harbor were opened to accommodate vessels for foreign shipment, and I also stated that my idea of the amount of timber in Lincoln County was 15,000,000,000 feet. Someone seems to have got my statements mixed and I to have got my statements mixed and I think it is only fair that this matter should be corrected LEWIS MONTGOMERY.

Copld on Strike. Blakeney Gray in Ainsite's, wonder what things would be like old Dan Cupid went on strike, Refusing at his bench to stay For longer than eight hours per day!

Think you bright eyes would cease to gies Or poets fall to sigh and dream? Think you love's industry would wane Till Cupid started in again ?

f so the purpose of this song a just to say you're thinking wrong; We'd simply place the works of foy in charge of some nonunion boy; And when the striker came once more He'd find a barred and guarded door, And on a placard large announced: This day is faithless Cupid bounced!

TROUSERS URGED FOR WOMEN.

Then, Remarks Writer Height of Trolley Car Steps Would Not Matter. PORTLAND, Feb. 2.—(To the Edi tor.)-I, along with hundreds of others, no doubt, read with interest the letter by T. J. Pierce in The Oregonian of yesterday, and heartily endorse the opinions expressed in regard to the needs for reform in women's dress. Needs for reform in women's dress. Years ago the "c'inging vine" type of woman was the approved model in manner and dress for all young women to imitate. I am thankful that the present day education for our girls permits the development of their muscles, gives them a chance to become agile, and creates a physical condition that is worth more as a safegurard against is worth more as a safeguard against the "great White Plague" than an

ceean of medicine.

Getting right down to "brass tacks," is there anyone who can deny that the woman acrobat, animal-trainer, or what-not that steps on the stage in a white shirtwalst, and dark red or black "bloomers" looks well, and at the same time able to take care of hereals in a special care or hereals in a second and the same time able to take care of hereals in a second and the same time able to take care of hereals in a second and the same time able to take care of hereals in a second and the same time able to take care of hereals in a second and the same time and the same self in case a sudden quick step or run were necessary? How often we read of women in the prime of life being hadly injured or even killed, as a re-sult of the hampering skirt. Sweeping up the dust.\*flith and germs of the sidewalk in the Summer time is un-doubtedly unhealthful, but there are women who seem to have no thought of their own health or that of others, and still leave trails in whatever dust they walk in. In Winter, when our streetcar platforms are often wet, it is all foo common to see a woman, carrying a parcel, step off the car and mop up about four square feet of platform as she steps off.

Living in the suburbs of this grow-ing city, where sidewalks are few and far between, I have known my wife to wish many a time that short skirts or bloomers were the style, so that she might make a trip to the central par of town or call on some friends with-out having a wet and muddy skirt flopping around her ankies, and mak-ing a bad cold or tonsilitis a natural

There must be enough of our wome Mazamas, basketball and gymnastum girls, who have found out the benefits of the short skirt or the more modest "bloomer," to make quite a showing in this city, and we would all (except the dressmakers) be glad to have them organize a dress-reform league and show the world that Oregon can head the procession in other lines than that of rose and apple production.

Let the streetear steps stay where they are. They are not too high for girl of 10 or 12 years old; why should they be for a girl of 207 S. F. F.

### EDISON'S NEW STORAGE BATTERY Must Demonstrate Whether Its Power Can Be Employed Economically.

Boston Post. The fact that a streetear was successfully run in West Orange, N. J. the other day under the power of Edison's new storage battery means little so far as the fact of operating is concerned. Storage batteries have run street cars before; years ago the experiment was tried here in Boston. But they all passed on into oblivion because they lacked the

one great essential.

Unless Edison's storage battery can demonstrate that it will run streetcars at less cost than the trolley system requires, taking everything into account. cannot supplant the older and ugiler method. Transportation companies are not conducted on esthetic lines. Econ-omy is the one thing that will appeal to them, if Edison has been lucky snough to hit that necessary qualifica-

Let us hope he has done it. No greater improvement could now be made in our nazes of wire that now disfigure so many

of our streets.

Nothing impresses the Bostonian it
New York more than the beautiful airl ness of her streets, and when he ness of her streets, and when it is be-cause of the absence of trolley wires. New York has solved the problem in another way. Edison can solve it for every city, if he can prove just one

## GLAVIS FALLING DOWN.

This Is the Headline of a Well-Known

Southern Journal, C! irleston (S. C.) News and Courier.
O. the first day of the Ballinger investigation, Glavis made but a sorry exhibitigation, Glavis made but a sorry exmin-tion. When his lawyer was pinned down to specific charges, he was unable to group them in formidable shape. He de-clared that Bailinger was unfit for his position, and in indicting him said: "It is not any one act, but a series of "acts and circumstances." The people will de-mand something more definite than that before convicting Secretary Ballinger of dishonesty. Glavis gave the country to understand that Ballinger had been guilty of many overt acts against the welfare of the people, but now it seems that the charge is based on a series of circum-

Many have felt all slong that as usually the case with the muckrakers, when it came to a showdown Glavis would be found wanting. It seems that such is to be the case. No man's reputation should be taken from him because tion should be taken from him because of mere suspicion. At present it seems that Glavis' charges amount to nothing more than this, namely, that most men in Hallinger's shoes would have been improperly influenced, and therefore that Hallinger has probably been guilty of improprieties. There seems to have been a lot of smoke but very little fire.

# Prosperity on the Farm. New York Evening Post, A State Senator (up state) is quoted

A State Senator (up stute) is quoted as saying. "the farmers wives have stopped making butter, cheese, and other things that formerly helped to swell the family exchequer." The inference is that they are so opulent that they no longer need to stoop to making small sums go far. That is certainly not the case with those who consume agricultural products.

# Twillight.

Here in the valley gray and still Go our dreams on their nightly O that over the hills had gone The thoughts that never reat!

### CURRENT SMALL CHANGE.

Mrs. Benham-You have torn my transenham-That's all right; your training enough to be in two sections-Judge "Why do people rend the advarti-tion in the magazinest" "Say, I g nover tried to read the other sec Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"Those two statesmen are so angry they won't speak." "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "that's better than starting a con-troversy."—Washington Star.

The Girl (rather wears, at 11:30 P. M.)-I don't know a thing about baseball. Th Beau-Let me explain it to you. The Girl-Very well, give me an illustration of a hon run.—Life.

"Instead of boycotting beef why don' you accustom yourself to eating the cheape cuts?" "There are no cheaper cuts. There are only the expensive, the more expensive and the unsattainable."—Chicago Tribune.

"An operation will cost you \$500."

Is it absolutely necessary?" "You can't without it." "Say, doc, the high cost of ing can't all be blamed on the tariff, it?"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mrs. A.—I do love lobster, but I neven have them at home, because it seems so in human to kill them by putting them in a kettle of boiling water. Mrs. B.—Gracious, I never kill them that way. It would be too borrible. I always put them on in cold water and let them come to a boil.—Boston Transcript,

# Life's Sunny Side

The former Quartermaster-General of the Army, General Charles F. Humphrey, now retired, was sitting in the Army and Navy Club in Washington, when a friend came along and asked: "Seen Jones lately?" "Saw him yesterday," the

"How'd he look?"
"Look?" said Humphrey. "He looked
like the fifth of July."—Saturday Evening

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at a dinner in New York discussed the upbringing of children, a subject on which, as her writings show, she is an authority.

"The modern fashion of letting no one kiss the budy is," saild Mrs. Belmont, "excellent. For, aside from the health of the thing, the baby doesn't like to be kissed and neither doesn't like to be kissed and neither doesn't like to of the thing, the baby doesn't like to be kissed, and neither does the adult be kissed, and neither like to also it. unless a close relation, like to kiss it.
"I once watched a great artist as at an enthusiastic young mother's request, he kissed stiffly her six-months-old

"Well, how did you like it? I asked him afterward.
"The artist answered with a grimace:
"It was exactly like kissing a ponched egg."

William Mitchell Lewis, of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, was talking in Racine about the improvements in motorcars that the last decade has witnessed. "I remember the time." said Mr. Lewis, "when it was a common sight, as you drove along a country road, to see a motorist kneeling in the dust be-

see a motorist kneeling in the dust be-side his car, puzzling over a great heap of cogwheels, screws, tiny springs, and other delicate pieces of machinery. "I know a man who knelt beside a scrap-heap composed of the car's innarda when a pretty farm girl stopped boslde him, put her hand to her head, and said kindly:

"Would a hairpin to of any use to you, sir?"-Baltimore American. Richard Creker, a few days before his departure for Florida, was the guest of homor at a dinner at the St. Regis. Mr. Croker, praising Judge Gaynor's ora-

tory, said:
"His oratory is so concise. He packs so much meaning into so few words. He is like the old clerk whose master said to him 'John, that's a very shabby office coat you're wearing."
"'Yes, sir,' said the old clerk, mean-

ingly. I got this cont with the last raise you gave me. "-New York Globe. Little Julia was taking her afternoon walk with her mother. Her attention was attracted for the first time to a large church edifice on one of the street cor-

"Oh, mother!" she exclaimed, "whose nice big house is that?"
"That, Judah, is God's house," ex-plained the mother.
Some time later it happened that the child was again taken by the church, this time on Sunday evening when services were in progress. Julia, noticing the brilliantly lighted windows, drew her own onclusions.

"Oh, look, mother!" she called out.

'God must be having a party. \* \* \* A Chicago business man recently entertained at dinner a client from a Wyoming town. The fastidiousness of the Chicago-man was somewhat aroused by the fact that his companion at table accomplished

the several courses with the aid of no other implement save his knife, which, however, he wielded with telling effect. Finally at dessert the Wyoming person registered a kick. "See here, waiter." he exclaimed, "you have given me no fork."
"Why," put in the host, "what difference does that make? You don't seem to need it." "Don't need it!" ejaculated the gentleman from the Northwest.
"What am I going to stir my coffee with?"—Kansas City Star, Henry Arthur Jones, the noted English

Henry Arthur Jones, the noted English playwright, was giving the students of Yale an address on the drams. "Your American vernacular is picturesque." he said, "and it should help youn playwrights to build strong, racy plays; but neither vernacular nor anything else is of moment if perseverance is locking. is lucking.

"No playwright can succeed who is like a man I know. I said to the man one New Year's day: ""Do you keep a diary, Phillip?" "'Yes,' he answered. "Tve kept one for the first two weeks in January for the last seven years."-Indianapolis

### One Notable Exception.

Pittsburg Dispatch Mr. Rockefeller says you can generally do a thing if you try hard enough, but the average citizen will file an exception on making salary and cost of living

California's Versatile Climate. Cleveland Plain Dealer. It has been clearly demonstrated that he giorious climate of California is also good for raising airships

### IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

WHAT CAN WE EAT IN PLACE OF MEAT?

This timely question is answered by a number of Portland house wives who were interviewed. Some of them have not served meat in any form in their homes for years, yet their children are well nourished and in perfect health. non-meat diet for athletes is also discussed.

### FIRST PRIZEFIGHT FOR WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

First of a series of articles on contests in the ring between Class A pugilists. This series will be brought down to date.

### FOREMOST AMONG THE "INSURGENTS"

Human side of Senators and Representatives who lead the fight against the Administration.

### GEN. LEONARD WOOD. THE VIRILE FIGHTER

.Chief of Staff, U. S. A., because he was a born soldier, abandoned medicine and went to fighting In-

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