The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB, 23, 1010.

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR Doubtless Senator Aldrich could tell, as he says he could tell, how the Government of the United States could be "run" for \$300,000,000 a year less than it now costs. But he will not be permitted to make the ex-He could tell also how taxation could be reduced by a similar amount, but he doesn't want it reduced. His method of taxation is wasteful, and it provokes much of the unnecessary and excessive expense. But the people, or most of them, look upon the Government as an engine of waste (and profit or possible profit, to themselves), and don't want its expenditures reduced. And since they don't want the expenditures reduced, they don't want the revenues, by which the expenditures must be supported, cut down.

In every direction our Government is a wastrel. Its profligacy appears in all conceivable ways, and in that only the most ingenious imagination, striving for profit at the general cost, could invent. has gone far, inconceivably far, beyoud its true function.

Its true function, and its only just function, is preservation of the peace protection of personal rights and the just rights of property, and enforcement of justice between the conflicting claims of members of the commonwealth. But we have departed far from this conception. Government, or use of the powers of govern ment, is now conceived as a mean or method which one person or class may use to obtain advantage over This is not unusual in tory-though new to us. In all past times men have seized their opportunity to "smell their particular from the general weal." But an open continent and the law of migration have limited it hitherto, in our case. the wave now is arrested; now it turns backward. Personal initiative is giving way to a desire of the individual to live in one way or another at the general expense, or cost of the whole. It is the early stage of a state socialism. How far it is to go no one can tell. But just now it makes our own government the most expensive and profligate government

on the face of the earth.

In every direction the General Government now is extending its operations. The states generally are not The general assumption is that individuals now can do nothing for themselves. "The law" must invoked for everything. Legions and multitudes of officials are the ice. Ingenuity is racked invent now ways to enlarge the fund tions of government; and with every new board or bureau or commission, multitude of new officials is creat Most of them are of no service whatever. The public health becomes an object of solicitude, as if human beings never were to die; and multitudes of officials are employed to tabulate inevitable conditions, and to keep a record which it seems to be supposed will arrest the general fu-Then wages and prices and all the details of living must be investigated, and the quality of food, and the quantity of each and every kind of fiber in clothing, must be inspected, and the supply and kinds and ost of fuel, and investigation of the changing temperature of the seasons and reports thereon. An enormous officialdom is supported and millions are spent thereon. Everything, moreover, that government does costs two or three prices. Men and women are employed in excessive numbers, whose nominal works is but a few hours a day, and it is not work at all: and, besides, it is employed mostly in theoretical and unnecessary ef-The assumption is that the individual can do nothing for himself, but the Government must be his guardian. Following this is the assumption, and logical conclusion, that the best thing that the young man or woman can do is to enter a service where there is little to do, and twice as much pay as can be had in ordinary occupations; and now this is followed by a proposition for old-age pensions for all who work themselve into this way of easy, overpaid and

irresponsible life. Then the general business of the Government is carried on without judgment or foresight. Incredible sums are wasted by ignorant and tentative effort, by change of plans, and by failure of supply of funds at criti-But since democracy decal times. mands all this waste, it must pay for it. Undoubtedly the Government of the United States could be "run" at a saving of \$300,000,000 a year, without loss of any real efficiency. Government of states and municipalities could be conducted with saving of greater sums; but It isn't what the people want. They desire all this futility and extravagance, and then they retain the right to raise a roar to heaven about the expense of it, blaming everybody who, however reluc-tant, is enforced to carry out their No; the three hundred millions a year will not be saved.

A young man, single, with no on dependent on him, committed suicide in Portland Monday. Four years ago when the young man was 31 years of his father died, leaving him \$3500 in cash and several tracts real estate. This was all dissipated. and, when the end of his available resources was reached. Ilfe seemed so cheerless that the despondent man carbolic acid and passed on to a land where inherited wealth causes

drawn from this tragedy is as old as history. Throughout the world can e found today thousands of young men whose lives have been wrecked by starting life's voyage with too heavy a cargo of this world's goods and an insufficient mental balance to admit of skilled-navigation past ever present dangers and temptations. Not all of the world's poor boys make sucesses of their lives, but so many of those who are given a good financial start make failures of themselves that poverty does not seem much of a handicap to men who possess the right fiber.

MORE PUBLICITY FOR OREGON. The importance of the announce ment by President Hill of the Great Northern, in The Oregonian yesterday, cannot be overestimated. The plan suggested by Mr. Hill for adverdsing the resources of the state presents so many features of unmistakble merit that it cannot fall to prove a great success. A first-class exhibit of some of Oregon's great staples, as lumber, fruit and would not fall to attract attention and excite curiosity anywhere east of he Rocky Mountains. The stories printed about the wonderful yields, and the extravagant prices paid for our fruit, and about the immensity of our lumber interests, even when related with strict adherence to the truth, are almost unbelievable. When the interest awakened by these stories can be enhanced by exhibits showing the actual products, there is every reason to expect an immediate response in a flood of homeseekers

thronging into this rich region. In the older settled portions of the state reached by the Southern Pacific and the O. R. & N., the railroads have done much publicity work. These lines, with thehir experimental farms, demonstration trains, and general policy of switching the farmers from wheat-growing to more profitable crops, have performed service in increasing the wealth of the state. They have also spent large sums of money in advertising Oregon The Hill lines have an even more powerful incentive for attracting immigration in this direction. In the invasion of Central Oregon they are opening what is almost a virgin field for the homeseeker. In that vast region stretching away from the Columbla River to the California state line are not only millions of acres of fine land that can be purchased at low prices, but there is also a large area of vacant Government land still

open for settlement by homesteaders. On this land the flocks and herds of stockmen have roamed at will since the first settlers entered the country, and little or no attemp has been made at more profitable branches of agriculture which have made the Willamette Valley and some portions of Eastern Oregon famous for the immense profits returned by fruit-growing and diversifled farming. At no previous time in the history of the country has there been so much interest awakened in rural life as at present when the high prices, at which everything produced on the farm is selling, are forcing people out of the cities. In the East, and even in the middle West, it is no longer possible to secure good land prices, and through all that region is an enormous population that is gradually being crowded out

The West needs those people, and in Oregon there is plenty of room for thousands, even millions, before the state will reach its maximum of production. Mr. Hill's plan for showing these people what actually can done in Oregon can hardly fail to prove effective. In the work he will have the cordial support of all Oregonians. With both the Hill and the Harriman systems actively rustling w settlers for the state, we are certain of a phenomenal increase in a very desirable class of population within the next year or two

WHERE IS THE WHEAT?

Elsewhere The Oregonian prints a communication from Andrew S. Mosely, a prominent San Francisco grain merchant. As the subject is one which is almost certain to attract much interest early next month, when Secretary Wilson attempts to justify his overestimated crop figures, it is worth while considering a few facts having a direct bearing on the sub-Mr. Mosely admits that It is lect. probable that the size of the Pacific Coast crop has been "exaggerated a In the case of Oregon, Wash ington and Idaho this "bit" amounts to more than 30 per cent, the crop of the three states being at least 16, 000,000 bushels smaller than the figpres credited to the three states by

the Government. A superficial glance at Mr. Mosely's comparative figures on primary receipts would indicate that this recrd movement of wheat was merely reflection of a record crop. Comparsons are valueless, however, unless the varying conditions of the years in which they are made are also consid-Primary receipts for the season to date are larger than those of a year ago; but when the relative size of the two crops is considered, they are proportionately not in keeping with the crop of 1909, from which they are coming. The crop of 1908 caught the first of the dollar wheat prices, and, despite the small size of the crop, the available surplus was rushed to market early. So free was this movement that in the six months ending December 31, 1908, there were received at the principal primary 166,875,000 bushels narkets

bushels. This season, for the six months end ing December 31, receipts at the same primary markets were 171,306,000 bushels. In other words, the marketing has not been free enough for a crop 72,587,000 bushels greater than its predecessor, to show an increase of more than 4,431,000 bushels in primary receipts for the first six months of the season. As an example of the relative early movements of the short crop of 1998, and the much greater crop of 1909, it is interesting to note that the primary receipts in Septem ber, 1908, were 2,500,000 bushels greater than in September, 1909. It also interesting to note that the 1905 crop, which supplied the former record for large primary receipts to date, followed one of the smallest crops of recent years, just as the large 1909 crop followed the abnormally

small crop of 1908. Exhaustion of supplies from the short crop would quite naturally be followed by replenishment as soon as good crop appeared. It would, however, require a wide stretch of the no trouble. The moral that can be imagination to believe that the millers gence both as individuals and as a

of the country were hoarding 100,-000,000 bushels of wheat for fear of a shortage in May and June, especially when both May and June options are selling at 10 to 20 cents per bushel under the cash quotations.

Accepting the Government figures of 737,189,000 bushels for the 1909 crop, we have an increase of 72,587,-000 bushels over its predecessor ports from the crop are 27,955,000 bushels less than for the same period for the crop of 1908, these figures indicating that, if the Government figures were accurate there would be more than 100,000,000 bushels more wheat in the country today than there was a year ago. Yet primary receipts are but little more than 10,000,000 bushels in excess of those of a year ago, and the American visible supis 14,000,000 bushels less than it was a year ago. We shall await with considerable interest Secretary Wilson's March report, which will tell us what became of the 737,000,000 crop-including 66,622,000 bushels which he alleges were grown in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

THE STORM.

Of course, the most loyal citizen of Portland will not assert that the 22d of February this year was an ideal rose-planting day. But the unexpected will happen occasionally even in the matter of Oregon climate in February. It is safe to predict that there will be as many roses in Portland by the first week in June as the promoters of the Rose Festival know what to do with. It may said, furthermore, that this is not the only remarkable February in the history of Oregon. February, 1869, for example, was as balmy as May; roads were dusty, early Spring flowers and peach trees were in bloom, birds were nesting and the plowman was afield in all the upland sections of the Willamette Valley. That was a good crop year, of course, not differing from ordinary years in this respect just as, without doubt, abundant crops will succeed the present "unusual" February.

These extremes are climatic incidents merely, that arouse some comment in passing, but do not affect in any sense the agricultural prosperity of the state. And when this is said it is understood to cover the general prosperity of the state, since riculture and its contingent industries that have their root in the soil, form the basis of all prosperity. then, cheerfully shovel coal into the house furnace yet a little longer, knowing that all things work gether for the ultimate good of loyal, industrious Oregonians.

PATRIOTS AND TORIES.

Whether the majority of the colonists in the time of the Revolutionary adhered to the cause of the War King or the patriots is a question upon which the lack of precise infornation gives us liberty to speculate rather freely. It is not safe to draw conclusions from the relative strength of the parties after Cornwallis surrendered. Their condition was probably very different two or three years Undoubtedly there was large body of people who did not really care much whether the crown the colonists triumphed, and the naturally passed from one side to the other as fortune directed. In the dark days of 1778 they were loyalists After Cornwallis surrendered they were, we may suppose, ardent pa-Hence the number of Tories who left the country when peace was concluded, or who were disciplined n one way and another by the various state governments, gives no clew to the real strength of loyalist sentiment during the war.

This sentiment must have been infortant even in Boston, which was certainly the most rebellious of the larger towns in the colonies. When Howe evacuated the place in 1776 some 1100 Tories went with him. During the British occupation they had not been especially considerate of the feelings of the patriots, and after his departure they believed their lives would be unsafe. Eleven hundred persons formed a notable proportion of Boston's population at that time, while in New York and Philadelphia the Tories were certainly much more numerous.

It is only in the New England colonles and Virginia that we can say with assurance that the patriots out numbered the loyalists. In New York State the parties may have pretty evenly balanced. No doubt the patriots heavily predominated in the Mohawk region and along the Hudson, but all around New York City and on Long Island almost every man was a Tory. This was also tru Northern New Jersey. The British felt so confident of the loyalty of these regions that they commissioned Oliver De Lancey and Cortlandt Skiner to enlist twenty battalions among the farmers. Of course no such number of troops was raised, but they seem to have had little difficulty in recruiting, and harassed the scattered patriots unmercifully.

The Quaker sentiment in Pennsylvania was with the revolutionaries but it was not very effective. Prob ably a majority of the rest of people was loyal to King Goerge, and this was certainly the case in the seaboard regions of Georgia and the Carolinas. The British overran all that territory without meeting any substantial resistance. It was only when the mountaineers sprang to arms under Marion and Sumpter that their troubles began. The mountain men of the Carolinas were incomparably the wheat. This from a crop which the superiors of their descendants in mar-Government placed at 664,602,000 tial vigor. Whether the decadence of that once noble stock has been aused by the hookworm or something else, it is lamentable to contemplate. The battle of King's Mountain, which broke the British prestige and opened the way for Greene's consummate strategy, was won by the mountain men. None of the proper tied and pedigreed planters of lowlands shared in its glory. Upon the whole, attentive examination facts hardly permits one to believe revolutionary patriots throughout the colonies, outnumbered the loyalists. How did it happen, then, that they managed to con trol the legislatures and carry on the

They managed to do it because they had command of an agency which in all the course of human history has never failed to sway majorities and decide events. The loyalsts possessed the property, the good breeding and the education of country, as well as a majority of the people. This probably must be con-But the patriots were led by a little band of men whose intelli-

group is one of the marvels of his-In the American Revolution, ory. as in all other great crises of human affairs, intelligence prevailed over numbers. Franklin, Washington, the Adamses, with their compeers, controlled the colonies during the Revo lution because they had better brains than the Tories. Fortunately their ideals were high and their motive pure, but if they had been sordidly ambitious their intelligence would still have enabled them to control events and gain their ends. That has always been the rule in history. In every contest, sooner or later, intelli gence wins. The brute force of the majority does not count. The master mind, intent upon its purpose, cannot be withstood. Numbers, property, institutions all bend to its will. only hope for the human race lies in the fact that the all-powerful intelligence, as it evolves, becomes stantly more moral, benevolent and pervasive.

The poor old steamer Geo, W Elder has been rammed again, this time in the harbor of San Pedro. As usual, the luckless vessel had several of her ribs broken and some of her plates sprung. For more than a third of a century this plucky old craft has been engaged in the Pacific Coast trade, her ocean beat extending from Alaska to San Diego. Her sister ship, the City of Chester, went down in San Francisco harbor many ago, and the Elder has suffered from the mischances of navigation many times, but, refusing the scrap heap, she has always, after being duly docked and patched again, put to sea. Though disabled in San Pedro Harbor by this latest mishap, we may confidently expect to see her again in the harbor of Portland, seeking fr serving. She is an old tub-one that it is easy to sink, but one that has thus far refused to yield to disaster. Long a familiar craft in our harbor. the citizens of older Portland will hear with regret of the old ship's final capitulation, when at last it comes, to the forces of "wear and

The San Francisco Labor Council has adopted a resolution that none of the members will be permitted to work in a house where Asiatics are employed. The resolution was the outcome of an attempt to boycott saloons where Orientals were employed, the council taking the ground that it was not fair to single out saloons while other business houses were permitted to employ Asiatics The point would seem to be well taken, for according to all reports, the saloon "business," under the Mc Carthy administration, promises to be one of the leading industries of the new San Francisco, and it is always more difficult to maintain a boycott against the necessaries of life, and those who handle them, than agains the luxuries. If the moral wave continues to "slosh about" in the Bay City, we may soon hear of a against the employment of Asiatics as prizefighters.

For three consecutive months Portland has held second place among the wheat-exporting ports of the United States, New York alone making a better showing than the Ore gon port. This is not the first season in which Portland has stood near the head of the list as a wheat exporter, and our prestige in that direction is almost certain to increase instead of decrease. The increasing consumption and decreasing yield of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains will most certainly cause a further decline in the shipments from the Atlantic ports. Portland, on the other hand, has not yet reached the maximum of her greatness as a wheat port, for the coming of the North Bank road has made tributary to this port an immense extent of new territory, and the opening of Central Orewill still further increase the area that is tributary to this port.

Dr. Cook is, it is said, going to return to the United States. For what? It is pretty certain that no ovation or banquet or invitation to lecture upon the North Pole as he found it, await the pseudo-discoverer's return to his native land. All that is of the past.

The Union-avenue and the Twentyeighth-street bridges are scandalously defective. It doesn't pay to boast Mayor Lane overmuch. there would be no scandals like that of Tanner Creek sewer arising from his administration.

What has become of the patriotism of the land? In the old days Colonel Summers always led a parade of the First Regiment of the Oregon National Guard on Washington's birth-

Pussy willows are prostrate and lilac buds are astonished, yet this is seasonal weather. The voice of the turtle, if he can be heard at all, is chiding the groundhog.

The proprietor of a dance hall won the hearts of the City Council license committee with his tears. In a good cause that man's tears should accom-Now that all the Winter tourists

raised prices from 25 to 35 per cent. The pleasure of being a lounger is If the comet is making all this weather on earth, evidences are that

have arrived, Los Angeles hotels have

the comet is having no easy time, either. Defeat of Nelson will raise the chance of "the nigger." A championship has its limits.

weather man deserves kinder treatment hereafter. Sledding makes the George Wash-

For predicting the cold snap, the

ngton holiday immortal with schoolboys and girls. America is importing eggs from Europe. That is a ready excuse for

some of them.

George Washington Is great be ause he never planted roses on his

This storm may delay the Springime, but cannot put off Easter Sunday.

birds with a handful of crumbs.

Let the children remember the

And William Jennin's, of Nebraska Is the Man. Washington Post.

A RETURN FROM ST. HELENA.

In 1906 there was a return, not from Elba, but from St. Helena. The Hon. William Jennings Bryan appeared in Madison Square Garden and shifted the issues, to the disgust of his own party and to the delight of the Republican party, and with disastrous result to the Democracy, that had set him up as an idol ten years before. It is true that Mr. Bryan explained that he didn't mean it, but that is the excuse with which God's patience has been a thousand times abused by the fellow who fires the unloaded gun. Of course he didn't mean to do murder; neither did Bryan mean to compass Democratic de-

Mr. Bryan was again banished to St. Helena in 1908. But he has again es-caped, and appears to be reaching for he unloaded gun. This time his fad is county unit." The design seems to be to kidnap the South, as in 1908, and sail into a fourth nomination on the temperance or prohibition wave of that ection. It would keep the "matchless and the peerless" before the Chautau-qua another four years, and the jingling of the guineas would help the

hurt that defeat brings. The other fads have served their uses. In 1896 it was 16 to 1. In 1990 it was anti-imperialism after Bryan him-self had jammed through the Senate the acquisition of the Philippines. In 1904 he was in the Democratic Na-tional convention for mischief only, and that year be went on the stump for mischief only, as was apparent to any-one not blind to the situation. In 1908 he bullied the party into nominating him with another basker of chins and whetstones for platform, such as guar-antee of bank deposits and that even greater folly of forbidding any concern from the manufacture of more than certain quantity of any given com modity of common use, which, aside from adding thousands of new officials to the pay roll, would have thrown business into chaos.

If, ten years ago, the Democratic arty had given Mr. Bryan a pension of \$100,000 a year to retire from poli-ties, it would have made millions by

SCHOOL LUNCHES, ONE CENT EACH Served to Boston Half-Fed Children Who Would Resent Charity.

Boston Post.
A heaping portion of Indian pudding with milk and two crackers was the menu for the 1-cent lunch served at the Winthrop School, and as long as service proves as successful as it has in the past the lunches wil be contin each morning, so that none the little children who come school with appetites half satisfied need go home famished. The high cost of living which has

shaved down the breakfasts at home al-most to a minimum operates to send some children to school with insufficlent nourishment to do justice themselves in their work.

At the Winthrop School it was de-cided that any plan that seemed to inlude charity would prove a failure, as children are the quickest persons to form class barriers and look down on their playmates who may not be able to have enough food at home. Miss Emmeline F. Torey, teacher of domestic science, believes that she has solved the problem in the 1-cent lunches

served each morning. If the cost of preparation and service were added it would be impossible to make the meal otherwise than charitable, so Miss Torrey has a class of 18 girls, ranging in age from 10 to 13, prepare the dishes and serve them. Thus the cent that the children pay covers the entire cost. The cup of pudding and crackers, to-gether with the milk, which was served to each hungry pupil had enough nu-triment in it to equal nearly three large slices of bread, with butter. The quality, Miss Torey said, was suited for the needs of the children. All the teachers in the school say was well the tentative working of the plan thus far has been to provide much more wide-awake children after the lunch hour and to do away with the eagernes to have school dismissed.

Premnturely Crowned.

Mayor Gaynor's friends describe him s another Tilden. The likeness at a distance is not striking. Mr. Tilden, for years before he accepted office, was recognized as one of the strongest political intellects of the time. He was at once a leading lawyer and a leading writer. He helped to make officials, and then to guide them. He was a sort of adviserin-shief to the Democratic party of New York, and a man of weight with the party elsewhere. In office Mr. Tilden worked important reforms, even in the face of some opposition in his own party.

Here is where the comparison offered by the Gaynor boomers comes in. Mayor Gaynor in office is working reforms, and in opposition to the rank and file who elected him. Although the beneficiary of Tammany's activity, he is not playing Tammany's game, and this boom for President is an expression of appreciation of his refusal to do so. But his task at most is but small in comparison with Mr. Tilden's, and he has only begun it. To crown him at this time as another Tilden is at least premature.

Negro Common Sense. Philadelphia Ledger.

The best friend of the negro race is not the man who prates abstractedly about prejudices and social equality, but the man who presents a constructive plan for the industrial and social evolution of the racesthat through toll and tribulation is coming "up from slavery," and in spite of lapses and discouraging setbacks is steadily achiev-ing higher standards of morality, ing higher standards of medical economy and intelligence. Booker Washington at Tuskegee Institute is not satisfied merely to inculcate the theory of "virtuous energizing"; he has his thousands of students learn to do something practical, something that has a market value because it is usefu to the world at large.

Bailinger-Pinchot Continuous Show. Washington (D. C.) Herald.

The crowd of people attending the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation reminds one of the crowd that attends a trial in court. The same faces are seen there every day; old men, young men, old and young ladies—but the same. They reyoung ladies—but the same. They re main throughout the hearings, and some of them are so interested in what is go that they sleep through ing on that they sleep through the meeting. Once in a while some one tires and leaves, but his or her seat is taken at once, and the continuous vaudeville is exemplified accurately with the same actors doing star parts

Springfield Republican. In the staggering crisis that has suddenly come upon the Republican party of New York State because of the legislative bribery inquiry at Albany, it is inevitable that the party leaders should again be turning to Governor Hughes with the appeal that he sacrifice once more his personal interests and accept another nomination. When a party is in danger of losing its moral character, a whose moral character has no blemish becomes a priceless asset.

Enriches the Vernacular, New York World.

"Uglifier" is a useful word for which thanks are due to Harvard's ex-president. It will apply to many things that disfigure cities besides billboards. It aptly aptly designates civic monstresities by com-parison with which billboards are a negNOT VENTILATION, BUT HOMICIDE Methods of Some Fresh Air Cranks Are

Primitive and Punitive. Communication in New York Times For some curious reason we rarely see the dominance of stringent Winter weather without finding soon in some daily paper the idea of some singular crank ex-ploited to the effect that by letting the

robably endowed with the constitution a Vermont steer, whose resting place a snewbank on the north side of a Green Mountain haystack, which would need to have to escape serious in-jury from this door and window treat-ment. At any rate, he is a type of person who does not know that to open doors and windows in cold weather upon people who are sitting down, bringing drafts upon their heads and necks, will some day be thought as primitive (and price), as was the Indian's med building an open fire in the middle of his tepee, with no chimney connection, but only a hole ten feet over it for the escape

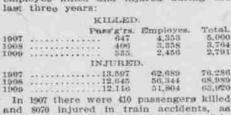
of its smoke and gases.

The "ventilation" thus advocated is not entilation; it is constructive homicide Yet we see it recklessly resorted to-with pneumonia, bronchitis, and other all-ments as the result, shown over and over again. On our trains any passenger may open a window and compel people who are ill or feeble and who are well, alsoto take a sharp, damp and deadly draft for an indefinite time, or to the end of a long journey, which is an inexcusable tyranny and offense. For that old prov was overwhelmingly when he wrote:

If a draft blow through a hole, The Lord have mercy on your soul.

RAILROAD FATALITIES FEWER. Only Half the Deaths in 1909 That Were Recorded for 1907.

W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald. There has been a remarkable decrease in the number of fatalities upon the railways of the United States during the last few years, which is probably due to the adoption of improved rolling stock and devices for the protection of pas-sengers. During the year 1907 there were 5000 persons killed and 76,286 people in-jured in railway accidents, of whom 647 of the killed and 13,597 of the injured were passengers; while during the last year the total number killed was 2791, a reduction of nearly one-half, and the number of people injured was 63,200, a reduction of nearly 20 per cent. The number of passengers killed in 1909 was 335 and the number injured 12,116. The following table will show a parison of the number of passengers ar mployes killed and injured during the



against only 131 killed and 5865 injured in train accidents in 1909. The number of employes killed in train ecidents in 1907 was 1011, as against only 20 in 1909, and the number of employer injured in train accidents in 1907 8924. as against 4877 in 1909.

Four rallways in the country claim that not one passenger was killed while raveling upon their trains during the

Mignon Nevada, Prima Donna at 20.

New York Morning Telegraph. Probably the youngest prima donna in the world has just made a brilliant success in Florence as Rosina in "Il Barbiere of Siviglia." She is Mignon levada, a girl of 20, with glorious blond hair, expressive blue eyes and a su-perb figure, who made her debut in Milan a year ago, under the guidance of her gifted mother, whom all American music lovers remember and love as Emma Nevada. This highly talented daughter of a mother who was always an artist to her dainty finger tips, has composes charmingly; she is a thorough inguist, and is the author of a four act historical play, called "Fair Rosa-mund," which is to see the light of the calcium in Milan if all goes well, and later in America.

Peary and the Pole Again. PORTLAND, Feb. 22 .- (To the Editor.)-Would you please inform me by what authority has it been decided that Peary reached the North Pole?

A SUBSCRIBER.

A colored man, Mat Hansen, saw hin io It. Besides, Peary said so, and Peary has had a first-rate reputation for veracity. Moreover, his records and lata contained intrinsic evidence that completely satisfied the National Geographic Society and various scientific men. However, if this contributor has any evidence that Peary did not reach the Pole, we should be glad to print it

Welcome-Room in Senate Building. Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Over in the Senate office building there s one room where everybody feels welcome. It is the room of Senator Dixon, of Montana. On the door is a large placard with the words, "Mr. Joseph M. Dixon-Walk in." This is in striking conrast to the many doors placarded "Pri-The Senator is the recipient o vate. ongratulations from his colleagues, mem bers of the House, and visitors. One day recently Representative Jacob Van Vechten Olcott came bolting into the presence of Senator Dixon. "Hello, Oi-cott, what will you have?" "Nothing." said the New Yorker. "I saw that sign and it made me feel so welcome that just came in to say howdy."

Don't Overlook Him. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Lest we forget, a quiet, unostentatious, self-effacing, publicity-shunning
shrinkingly modest, unknown, unphotographed, unsmiling, noise-hating,
reticent, secretive ilon hunter contemplates approaching these shores clan-destinely and surreptitiously slipping unnoticed through the crowd at the pier, to seek the solace of solitude and ndulge in plous patriotic meditation

King Edward's "Double" Passes On

London Tit-Bits.

The "double" of King Edward, of England, is dead. He was Richard Hunter, an extensive land-owner, and bore so exact a resemblance to His Maj-esty that on the Continent it was im-possible to persuade people he was not King Edward. His supposed incognito would be respected, but he himself would not be believed.

India Census for March, 1911. Washington, D. C., Dispatch.

Sir H. H. Risley, secretary of the In-dian Home Department, England, intro-duced in the Council a bill for the hold-ing of a census in March, 1911. He said that 200,000,000 people in India were count-ed between 7 o'clock and midnight when that 200,000,000 people in India were counted between 7 o'clock and midnight when the last census was held, and the results plies that he doesn't read Danish and were published 15 days later. were published 15 days later.

Seattle Doffs Its Hat. Seattle Times

The bank clearings of Portland for the week ending Thursday night were the largest in the history of that city. the largest in the history of that city. Democratic victory is the fact that no while all other cities on the Pacific less than four men besides Bryan have been named as candidates of the party for the Presidency.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

One afternoon not long ago, deinity of Druld Hill Park, in Baltimore, there might have been seen a young man industriously pushing up down a baby carriage, intently and ploited to the effect that by letting the windows and doors open in a schoolroom, or in a railway or trolley car, you can the second story of the window oppoprevent almost every disease and improve the health of those who are to be thereby the health of those who are to be thereby book. In about an hour the cries for book. In about an hour the cries for reading a book the while. "Henry!" were repeated. "Well, what do you want?" he demanded, rather im-patiently. "Nothing, dear," was the irritating response. "except to inform you that you've been wheeling Har-riett's doll all the afternoon. I think it's time for the baby to have a turn now."-Kansas City Star.

> Father Dooley had just tied the knot. He looked expectant. The bride looked sheepish, and Pat——, shifting from one foot to another, looked guilty

> At last he began "I-I-don't like to be mane, Father, but I changed me clothes in a hurry. and left me wages in me other pants.
>
> Then he added in a whisper: "Tak Then he added in a whisper: "Take me down in the cellar. I'm a plumber, and I'll show ye how to fix the gas meter so 't won't register more than 40 Father Dooley declined the offer, but

enjoys telling of it.-Cleveland Leader.

The train stopped at the little Georgia town and the tourist sauntered out to the observation platform.
"Rather likely pickaning you have there, uncle," remarked the traveler, good-humoredly. "Named George

Washington? "No, sah," laughed the colored man or the baggage track. "Dat chile's name "Petro? Why that's a queer-sounding

name for a pickaninny."
"Might seem a little quech to you, sah, but Massa Rockyfeller was down me time ago en gib me a quatah

for totin' his grip. I named de pickaninny in his honah, sah." "But Rockefeller's first name is John." 'Yeas, sah, but yo' see dis chile's full name am Petroleum, en we calls him Petro for short."—San Francisco Chron-

Mother could not attend church one Sunday. "But what a shame that little Mabel should have to lose the day's lesson, and she such a bright child," she sadly reflected. Accordingly Mabel was sent alone. When she returned, in reply to her mother's interrogation as to the subject of the text, she replied:
"Oh, yes, mother, I know; it was."
Don't Be Scared; You'll Get the Quilt." was. Questioning falled to throw any light on the matter. Some days later the mother met the paster, who, in answer to her request for the subject of his last sermon, replied: "It was, madam. Fear Not; Ye Shall Have the Comorter."-Buffalo Commercial.

The late Chief Justice Chase was noted for his gallantry. While on a visit to the South, shortly after the war, he was introduced to a very beautiful woman who prided herself her devotion to the "lost cause." ous that the Chief Justice should know her sentiments, she remarked, as she gave him her hand, "Mr. Chase, you see before you a rebel who has not been

"Madam," he replied, with a profound bow, "reconstruction in your case would be blasphemous."

Congressman Longworth, discussing at dinner at Cincinnati the project for the Governmental ownership of suitable buildings for American Embassies

abroad, said:
"For an Ambassador to be poor and poorly housed is no disgrace. It is, howver, inconvenient. It makes one feel as lowell felt after his return to Cambridge from his very successful Am-

bassadorship to London. "One day Lowell met in Boston an English peer who had been a great friend of his abroad, and he invited the peer out to Cambridge to dinner. About this he had some misgivings, for he lived very simply, keeping only one ser vant. He even went so far as to say as the horsecar tangled

"'You know, Lord Blank, we are very simple people, Mrs. Lowell and L' "'Oh,' said the Earl, 'I love simplic-

"This remark fortified and comforted Lowell. It kept up his fortifude even when Mrs. Lowell informed him, when ne got home, that there was nothing for dinner but creamed fish. But his spirits must have sunk a little when at the table he essayed to help the simplicity-

loving peer to the only dish, and the latter said, politely:
"If Mrs. Lowell will pardon me, I think I will omit the fish course." Louisville Times.

PAUL MORTON SETS AN EXAMPLE. Won't Drink Wine, Which Is Good; Trust Morality Would Be Better.

New York World.

The Equitable agents in New Orleans did without wine at their dinner at the request, it is said, of President Paul Morton, and the fact is creditable. to the moral sense of all concerned. Such an example of abstinence had a pe-culiar appropriateness at the beginning f Lent and may be expected to exer

se a wholsome influence Yet the president of a life-insurance Yet the president of a life-insurance company advocating temperance at a private dinner may be likened to a university professor teaching elementary algebra to sub-freshmen. The country has no lack of instructors in the evils of drink. On the other hand it has only too few professors of financial morality in high places and of the ethics of trust administration, the prinethics of trust administration, the prin-ciples of which the head of a great fiduciary society is supposed by iary society is especially qualified

Whether insurance agents or other persons should drink wine at dinner may be left to their consciences or to the mentors whose concern such things are. fultion in trust morality, for which there still exists a demand, would be more in keeping with a life-insurance president's special attainments.

Mark Twain Blamed for Plagarianism Boston Herald. Denmark claims Mark Twain's "Tom

awyer." A Danish schoolmaster, Valdemar Thoresen, asserts that the plot of "Tom Sawyer, Detective," was lifted bodily from Blicher's tale "The Vicar of Weilby." Steen Steenersen Blicher was a Danish novelist who was born in 1782 panish novelist who was not in 1753 and died in 1848. He spent a great part of his life as a country parson in Juliand. By nature he was as much a hunter as a poet, and neglected his clerical duties to tramp the moor in search of game. An old painting shows Bifcher in a favorite attitude, gun in and, on the moor three gypaies at his hand, on the moor, three gypsies at his feet. When he came to a lonely farm for the night, he gathered the traditions and the stories of the ghosts of the place into a short story. His col-lected novelia may be regarded as a saga of Jutish life. The story of "The translation thereof.

Activity Among Democrats.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Among the sure signs of coming