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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1910.

NEW EFFORTS OF THE WRECKERS By a group of persons whose object is overthrow of the remainder of the Constitution of Oregon, a large pamphlet has been printed and sent into circulation, containing a further scheme of innovation and revolution, to be offered to the citizens at the general election in November next. It contains propositions designed for nearly complete substitution of various wild projects for the principal articles of the Constitution of the state. The general drift of the scheme is socialistic. Take a rapid glance at some of them.

The plan proposes overturn of equal taxation, the necessary foundation of all just government. It advocates a constitutional amendment expressly designed to carry the state into construction of railroads, would burden it with heavy debt, probably carry it into bankruptcy and certainly preate an immense class of official amployes; it proposes a revolutionary change in the executive authority of the state, conferring upon the Gover-nor powers hitherto unheard of, exrept in absolute governments; it asks for withdrawal from the people of their right to elect nearly the whole body of the officials who are to serve them, and bestowal of the power on the Governor to appoint sheriffs and district attorneys, the secretary of state, state treasurer, state printer, superintendent of public insruction and "a state business manager," and the governor and his "cabinet" are to have seats on the floors of both houses of the legislature, and the right to introduce bills and push legislative measures.

Another amendment proposes to upset the old and customary methods of county administration and to put In a board of three directors, with a county business manager, in each county of the state. The judicial system and jury system are to be revoutionized, and in civil cases threefourths of a jury may render a ver-dict. What is called "proportional representation" in election of members of the legislature is to be instituted; there are to be no representative districts, but each and every voter in the state is to cast his vote for every senator and every represenative, up to the required number. The people may recall the legislative assembly at any time and elect a new Each member of the legislature s to receive a lump sum of \$350 for each session, which will greatly increase the expense of that body of

The scheme throughout is a scheme of projectors worthy to be classed with those whom Gulliver found giving laws in the Kingdom of Laputa. The ballot, to carry it all, cannot be less in size than one of our legal and official bed-sheets, six feet by ninebigger, indeed, because other groups of theoretical statesmen will be out with their various programmes. This particular brochure emanates from W. S. U'ren, C. E. S. Wood, H. E. McGinn, E. S. J. McAllister, Jonathan Bourne and a few more; and it is said that the leaders of the state federation of labor have "indorsed" parts

Since this most peculiar crazy quilt is going to the electorate, it will be necessary for the voter to give some attention to it. It is inconceivable; however, that so wild and revolutionary a scheme could receive any such number of votes as to bring it within sight of adoption. The document is product of political theory run Men can scarcely formulate a thing of this kind without first putting all knowledge derived from experience in the organization of states behind them. It is believed the people of Oregon will decide that the Constitution has been "tinkered" enough for the present and some time to come.

THE KANSAS CROP SCARE. It has only been a few days since the prophetic woodchuck emerged from his hole and retired again his beauty sleep; but the breath of Spring is in the air. To be more accurate, it is being carried through the air by telegraph, for be it known to all men that once again the annual Spring crop scare is with us. As usual, this sign of Spring has made its first appearance in Kansas, and in the Chicago wheat pit vesterday the bulls and the bears who hung around the ticker listened to welrd tales of Winter-killed wheat all through Kansas and the great Southwest. To be sure, there was not much variation in these tales from those which come the hendquarters of the Krop-Killer-Klan every year; but the mar-ket gave them the fullest credence

and prices went up with a rush. It will be more than a month before the snow is off much of the Winter wheat, and it will be two months before some of the Spring wheat which will figure in the 1910 crop yields is planted; but these facts, which are mly facts, will have small bearing on the work of the experts who keep Kansas on the map as the home and headquarters of the early-rising crop scare, which germinates and matures a month or six weeks before the wheat neens out of the snow. But the crop scare, like the Farmers' Union, is not without its advantages. It comes along and slides a prop under a sagging market just at a time when Russia, Australia, the Argentine and India are dumping vast quantities of the erop scare through the air and under

odes and the pampas of the Argentine to the frozen steppes of the Russlas will all join in a paean of praise for the Kansas crop scare, the "one best bet" of the men who are boom-

ing the wheat market. Later in the season the chinchbug, the aphis, the greenbug and other insect factors in the making of wheat prices will trail in, but none of them receive the same cordial greeting that the farmers and the speculators extend to the annual crop killing that takes place in Kansas.

A STREET-RAILWAY EXPERIMENT. The experiment in the city of Cleveland (Ohio) on streetcar fares is not yet settled, nor is likely to be for a considerable time further. At present t is in this state, to wit: By popular vote a twenty five years' franchise has been granted to the Cleveland Railway Company, with provision that it shall give a 3-cent fare for eight months, and as long thereafter as this rate shall appear to admit of

a 6 per cent profit on a new capitalization based on estimated cost of the property. The cost value is estimated for the city by its own engineers. It is a fair guess, however, that the returns of the experiment of eight months will fail to show the 6 per-cent profit. The bookkeeping is in the hands of the company.

If, after eight months, the profit shall not appear, at the 3-cent rate, then the rate for each passenger on a single line is to be 4 cents, and an extra cent for transfer to another line. But this additional cent will be refunded to the passenger when he gives up his transfer ticket. This arrangement is adopted as an expedient to prevent misuse of the transfer, which has been complained of in many places as a source of great abuse and oss. From the Cleveland experiment much is likely to be learned, in one way or another, by other cities. a heavy vote Cleveland adopted this plan by 8000 majority. The city was weary of the agitation, and hoped this would end it. Yet probably it will

EXPLANATION DUE FROM MR. JONES. Now, of course, it was to be expected that exoneration would be the resuit of the investigation by the School Board into the charges, such as they were, made by a discharged employe against Director Beach. Mr. Beach is a straightforward man, with a reputation for probity that altogether precluded the idea that he would to any petty graft. It transpired that his accuser had no knowledge, and professed to have none, that any of Mr. Beach's actions had been irregular in the matter of having private work done at public expense. Mr. Beach paid for the work, and had no notion of charging it to the school district.

But the matter should not be allowed to drop here. No candid peron can be favorably impressed by the actions or obvious motives of Mc-Leod, the carpenter; yet the whole affair is serious enough to require an explanation from School Architect Jones. Let Jones come forward now and explain some things that by all means require explanation. If Beach paid Jones—and it appears to be settled that he did—and Jones paid Mc-Leod, it still remains to be determined why McLeod was also on the public payroll, if he was. If Jones did not pay McLeod, what became of Beach's money? The man of the hour in this little emergency is School Architect

MR. MAGOON AND THE MONROE DOC-

TRINE. It is far from certain that intelli-gent opinion in the United States yould accept the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which Charles E. Magoon proposed in his Boston speech on Thursday. His language was that the Monroe Doctrine "means and always has meant the dominancy of the United States in the western hemisphere" and, consequently, he infers that "the United States must see to it that the governments of this hemisphere discharge their duties to their citizens and their international obligations and keep pace with the prog-ress of the world." This is very fine language, but the reflective reader cannot peruse it without misglyings. Most governments heretofore have had quite enough to do to discharge their own "duties to their citizens." The task of seeing in addition that some score of other governments perform the same duty appears fairly overwhelming. Is Mr. Magoon quite certain, upon calm reflection, that we are prepared to undertake it?

The task of compelling our sister republics "to keep pace with the progress of the world" strikes one as still more difficult and even vague. What does Mr. Magoon mean by "the prog-ress of the world?" If he means postal savings banks, the parcels post, wise conservation laws, honest government of cities, we have not kept pace with it ourselves. Should we try to impose these blessings on the other nations of the continent, they might justly urge us to practice our own preaching. Mr. Magoon enumerthree requirements which the United States must make of its neighbors in order to carry out the Monroe Doctrine. Two of them, as we have seen, are of such a nature that no sane government would ever think of making them. The third stands on an

entirely different basis. When Mr. Magoon says that in consequence of the Monroe Doctrine this country must compel the other American nations to fulfill their international obligations he speaks reason ably, though not with full warrant. No responsible statesman has ever interpreted the doctrine quite in that When Germany and England had a grievance against Venezuela, in 1903, this government merely demanded assurances that they would acquire no territory and left them to exercise compulsion themselves. This was in strict accord with the modern acceptation of the doctrine. It for-bids any European nation to acquire new establishment in the western hemisphere either by conquest or treaty and, naturally, it does not shun the consequences of the prohibition: but to say that "the Monroe Doctrine means and always has meant the were contiguous to the single railroad dominancy of the United States in the | that has traversed the Valley on each vestern hemisphere" displays a lam-

entable contempt for history. There is nothing whatever which Monroe Doctrine "always has meant." Its import has changed almost continually ever since it was enunciated. From Monroe's pen its cereal on the foreign markets. As the first statement referred to the triantelegraph carries the news of this gular boundary disputs between this now, to cancel them. country, Russia and England.

in which the United States seconded England's warning to the European Congress not to intermeddle between Spain and her American colonies. Gradually, since 1823, it has developed its present signification. From the beginning, however, one must concede to Mr. Magoon that the Monroe Doc-trine expressed a National aspiration for the complete exclusion of Euro pean influence from this hemisphere. "Our first and fundamental maxim," Jefferson wrote two months before Monroe's message appeared, "should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to Intermeddle with Cis-Atlantic affairs."

We can conceive of only one contingency in which under the Monroe Doctrine it would be the duty of the United States to compel another American country to "fulfill its international obligations." If some Eurogovernment with a genuine grievance against that country had tried all means of obtaining redress short of conquering territory and failed to secure it, then the United States would be in honor bound either to allow the Monroe Doctrine to lapse or else force the recreant republic to do justice to the complainant. Fairly interpreted the doctrine imposes serious obligations upon us. There is nothing to be gained, and much to be mperiled, by rashly expanding its im-

FACT AND FICTION IN GOVERNMENT. Since the days of the Stuart Kings the House of Commons, of the British Parliament, has claimed, practically, the right to rule. And yet the House of Lords is an obstruction. Wonder is that the House of Commons does not reassert the doctrine it proclaimed in Pym's time, that if the Lords and the King would not join the Com-mons, then the Commons would proceed alone to save the nation.

Americans find it hard to under-stand this system of rights and of powers, as between the two Houses of the British Parliament. Most Americans are disposed to inquire why the House of Lords should exist at all. 'Every effort seems to be taking the direction of a purpose to wipe it Yet elimination out of existence. the Lords is not (not yet) a demand of the so-called popular party. Indeed, it is less so than it was in the day of Puritan England, nearly three

centuries ago. Yet undoubtedly the Lords and the King are only the ornamental parts of the British political system. our country we should go directly at the business and wipe them out entirely. Yet our Senate is a more completely conservative body, in fact, than the House of Lords Itself. Everything, in one country and another, depends on the situation and point of

The House of Commons rules, but isn't quite willing to announce its supreme authority. It admits a decent reverence for old usages and for established forms. It is willing, indeed desirous, that the House of Lords shall continue in nominal existence, but is unwilling that it shall have any power over legislation

The House of Commons certainly,

in many respects, is an extraordinary assembly. It is not only the leading branch of the legislature, the imme-diate organ and purse-bearer of the people, the jealous guardian of the constitution, the chosen temple of fame, as its fervid orators have called it, and the main avenue, moreover, to honors and power, but it is especially the great touchstone of talents for public business. A man may often deceive himself or mislead others on the real extent of his abilities for such employment, but he can rarely imthey are capable of when they enter it, and few come out without having found their just weight in the political balance. It does not, therefore, merely serve to make a man great, but, if he be really deficient in the qualities' of, a statesman, it is sure to render him little. Because of the supreme position of the House of Commons, leadership in it is more difficult than in our House of Representatives. Yet, in either body, a dull man will soon be neglected, a superficial one seen through, a vain one laughed at, an ignorant one despised. Now here you have a basis for judgment of Speaker Cannon. He is not a commonplace man.

The two systems are not so very unlike, though they may seem so. in our country the Senate appears to be more firmly rooted than the Lords are in England. Still, you can't tell. The most venerable institutions, all of them, yield, after a while.

OUR ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

There is no stronger guarantee of ontinued rural and sub-rural develpment in the Willamette Valley than that furnished by the extension of the electric railway systems that converge in Portland. The old day teaming in conjunction with market supply has retired into the shadowy but once useful domain of things that were. It was a long day full of incidents that attested the persevering spirit of our early settlers in the face of difficulty and discomfort. Roads of the most primitive type were the sole avenues of trade in those daysroads that were seas of mud in Winter, uneven and dusty in Summer and that at all seasons made the hauling of heavy loads over them a slow and tiresome process.

Wheat was the staple-forty bushels the load for a heavy wagon and a strong span of horses. The farmer living in the vicinity of McMinnville, for example, took two days to make the trip to Portland and return. With him on his last trig in the Fall went his wife and two or three of the younger children—always the baby in arms; beneath the seat was the dinner box, and on top of the load the sack of oats to feed the horses. Accommodations over night were sometimes secured in the house of a settler by the roadside; sometimes the farmer folk slept on an improvised bed spread under the wagon. Great fun, wasn't it? And yet these are the farmers of early Oregon at whom we

are wont to point as mossbacks. They had their day and it was a of the Willamette River for a third of a century are concerned, this era has long been of the past. But for those whose lands lie miles away from the railroad on either side, these conditions between field and market prevailed to a greater or less extent until the electric rallway came, but

Perhaps no enterprise in this state the ocean, the farmers from the Antip- it took the tone of a joint declaration | -certainly none representing the his spirit,

same or a similar amount of capital invested-has "helped the country" to the extent that the electric line to Salem and its feeders have done. And what has been accomplished is but the beginning. Already, the public is told, prospects for extension of these lines from Salem to Albany and from Tigard to McMinnville are favorably considered. That from Forest Grove to North Yamhill will come later, to be in due time followed by extensions out into other more or less isolated portions of the Willamette Valley counties.

"There is greater need in this coun ry for men who are willing to work with their hands than for men who want to live by their wits," says Professor Steiner, of Iowa College, in a ecture in New York, in which he made a plea for unrestricted immigration. The professor also said that "most of the money taken abroad goes into the wallets of the Yankee tourists, expatriates and heiresses who are married into the nobility. The term "unrestricted immigration" covers almost too broad a field, but if there could be some system devised by which we could exchange the streetcorner loafers and orators who rail at this country and are apparently much dissatisfied with it, for sturdy, hardworking foreigners who would learn to regard this country as having decided advantages over the one they left, the economic situation would be greatly improved. It will be noticed, owever, that all of the foreign trash of the Emma Goldman type that is forced on this country to live by their wits never permit such wits to lapse sufficiently to induce them to leave this land which they revile.

With live kogs selling for \$10 per hundredweight in the markets of the Pacific Coast, as well as in Chicago, it is apparent that other influences beside a conspiracy of the packers are at work to increase the cost of living. So far as known, the American Society of Equity, which fixes, or attempts to fix, the price at which wheat and other farm products shall be sold, has not established a minimum figure at which hogs may be sold. This fact would be sufficient to prevent the soclety from being made an accomplice in the case in which the American consumers are being held up for extravagant prices. If the inquiry as to the increased cost of living gets around to breatistuffs, it might be less difficult to prove that the Society of Equity was engaged in a conspiracy which had in view the same ends as were sought by the packing trust.

It is childish, more, it is ridiculous, to assert that the assembly, whose function is limited to presentation of candidates for consideration at the primary election, will set aside the primary itself. Nothing can set aside the primary law but a direct vote of a majority of the people. The assembly, in every particular, will adhere to the primary law. The candidates it may offer must go to the primary, in every case. The assembly is a method of party organization and cooperation of party members. There are those who are afraid, however, that it will be a means of uniting the Republican party. Hence these persistent yawps about the overthrow of the primary law by assembly. Obonce more, that nothing can serve, set aside the primary law but the direct vote of the majority of the people, of all parties, in the state.

The Nicaraguan government has at last scored a notable victory over the insurgent forces and put the rebels to flight in such disorder that they left a ed on the field. An interesting feature of the conflict is the fact that the artillery of the insurgents was in charge of an American officer. Reports from the scene of battle would indicate that the American escaped without injury. Should he be captured, however, it is altogether probable that he would meet the same fate as that which overwhelmed Groce and Cannon. The calling of a "soldier of fortune" is attended with great risks, and the men who accept them should expect to pay the penalty when they are caught.

In the State of Washington the main issue in the political effort of the present year will be a protest, from one side of the state to the other, against tying up the resources of the state by false conservation, keeping people out and preventing development. It will be the main issue in the election of Senator and of all the state's Representatives in Congress.

It is high time that citizens of Portland, owners of property, taxpayers, householders and water-users, should begin to get together on some rational plan for extension of water mains and assessing the cost thereof, and forestall the work of theorists, cranks, socialists and all shades of bogus reformers who are trying to combine irrational projects together.

The Dreadful Dutch, after "licking" the Durable Dane, declines to fight any Nervy Nigger. It has been proved that the championship is not too good for a black man.

When a \$12-a-week bank clerk can get away with \$160,000, it is time the clerks joined the Federation and raised the scale in the interest of honesty.

Women in Hawaii do not care for general suffrage, but do want to vote on the liquor issue: Women, after all, are alike the world over. The best eggs in Eastern States are

said to come from a land no farther away than Europe; but that may be putting it mildly. A safe and proper dance needs no reform, so why talk of reforming a dance that is bad? Or dancehalls

The Detroit woman who eloped with the husband of her daughter may long one. As far as those whose farms | now be working off her mother-in-law

Not the city's interests are nerving the fight against the new Broadway bridge, but selfish personal interests. party.

Ten dollars for live hogs in Portland in February is but a suggestion to plant corn this Spring.

The ideal citizen languishes not for Springtime, because he carries it in

PINCHOT-BALLINGER SQUABBLE. ExForester Intent on His Fad Notions, in Violation of the Law.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. When a public officer transcends the powers with which the Constitution and the laws clothe him he becomes a menace to popular rights and to all the safeguard surrounding them.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger at Williams College.

Mr. Ballinger speaks out a great truth, to whose disregard by men in high place in Washington for several years past we owe the present, unfortunate situation in the Interior Department and the Forestry Bureau, the loss to the public service of Mr. Pinchot and the candalous assaults upon Mr. Ballinger

No brief is held here for either Mr. Pinchot or Mr. Bailinger in the deplorable controversies of which their official positions have made them the central figures. We confine ourselves to the admitted facts.

Why did Mr. Pinchot become so insubordinate and rebeillous against every rule of discipline that his con-tinuance in the public service became impossible? And why is Mr. Ballinger suspected and accused when all that in advance of the investigation he is known to have done—we disregard imputations as to motive of which there is no proof—was simply to stand on the laws as they are and refuse to usurp powers which they do not clearly con-

With every respect for Mr. Roosevelt's good intentions, and with due admission of the great need there was to do something, for some years past ex-ecutive power has been strained to the limit and beyond it with regard to the creation of new forest and other reser-vations out of the public domain. This statement is not the opinion of This statement is not the opinion of The Inter-Ocean. Nor does it rest on the assertions of any opponent of Mr. Pinchot. It was made publicly by the President of the United States several months ago, when Mr. Taft was seeking to end the controversy and keep Mr. Pinchot in the public service.

Few will deny the competence of William H. Taft as a lawyer and judge

William H. Taft as a lawyer and judge to declare what the law is. And with all his desire to go on with Mr. Rodse-velt's policies, Mr. Taft was obliged to say just that. He said it in general terms and without personal census course, but his meaning was unmit

We see now the results of this tran scending of the powers with which the laws clothe a public official—this usur-pation of powers not clearly conferred by the laws.

The example of it so warped Mr. Pin-chot's judgment that he became unable to see that the end, no matter how laudable, does not justify unlawful means to attain it, and so resentful of efforts to keep him within the law that his insubordinate conduct made his retention of office impossible.

Again, this example has so befogged and confused the public mind that with

and confused the public mind that with many the admirable public official is the one who, in the popular phrase, "does things," no matter with what disregard of the law, so the things done be popular or deemed beneficial.

The truth is that we have had in this

country for several years, under pleas of good intentions, the setting up of government of men in the place of government of laws.

And when a free people once sinks into tolerating government of men in-

stead of government of laws their liber-ties are in danger, and the process of getting back to government of laws, as get back they must, is painful and is marked by such deplorable situations as we now have.

EDITOR WATTERSON AT AGE OF 70 His Arteries Still Filled With Good Red Blood and the Vigor of Youth.

Baitimore Sun. A man, according to Dr. Osler, is as old as his arteries-no less and no more. If that be true, we must rank Colonel Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, among the liveliest of American youngsters, despite the fact that he celebrated his 70th birthday on Wednesday, for his arteries are still filled with good employment, but he can rarely im-pose upon this body. Few know what hey are capable of when they enter apparent in his pulse beat. There is a hearty vivacity about the Colonel which mere years cannot dampen. He is always a bit younger than the average man-a bit more alert, a bit more brave, a bit

But though he is thus for progress al ways, no doubt he looks backward, now and then, as well as forward, and when he does so it must give him no little pleasure to review the work of his life. For more than 40 years he has been on of the great editors of the United States an earnest believer in the Democrat ideal, a shrewd judge of men and meas ures, a courageous leader of public opin ion. Right or wrong, he has invariable fought gallantly and honestly. He is no office-seeker, and has never been one. He is today the archtype of the independ. ent editor-the chief of that valiant and

none too numerous clan.

A good way to judge a man is to seek the opinion of his rivals. By that test Colonel Watterson is proved to be of no ble stuff. There is no editor in the cour try today with greater influence among other editors; none whom the whole fraternity-regards with greater affection and

Science Not Sentiment. New York Press.

Vegetarians are sentimentalists, but entiment and science are far apart as poles. Science is not even logic, be cause science is facts, and facts and bullets prove themselves and are their own logic. Vegetarians will say, "Look at the robust peasants of Europe. Behold, how little meat they eat." But when these bulky peasants, Norwegians and Swedes, for instance, bring their regetarian habits of life with them to New York, London or Chicago, their lungs melt away like ice cream in hungry boys. These big, fine Swedes were protected at home by isolation, fresh air and slow, lifelong habits.

Why There Are No Fresh Eggs.

New York Press.

We are aware that when fresh eggs come rushing from the farms in enormous quantities they are promptly shot into cold storage just as they come. while the stale eggs, already in stor age, are put out to the customers. The fresh eggs are whisked out of sight so as not to "break the market." There is an abundant natural supply for the season, but because it is withdrawn from the consumers the artificial shortage is maintained, with relatively high prices-and for stale eggs in the fresh egg season.

Traps for the President.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The Administration tangle over the corporation tax law is bad enough, but a tangle quite as bad seems to be developing around the postal savings bank measure. The President has set bank measure. The President has set his own trap here, and his chief reli-ance in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich, will no doubt manage to force him into it, as he did in the case of the income tax a sorry spectacle and costly it is likely to prove for both the President and his

Leslie's Weekly. The following are to be found in the catalogue of Squantum Corners Public

Bacon: Its preparation.
" on Inductive Reasoning.
Lead Poisoning. Kindly Light,

SIX BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. This Sum Represents the Assets of J. Pierpont Morgan's Companies.

New York World. Conservatively estimated, with no account of corporations in which J. P. Morgan is only moderately or sympa thetically interested, and with no erence to the four Morgan banking houses of New York, London, Parls and Philadelphia, the principal Morganized or partly Morganized institutions to are as follows:

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

557,000,000

and a second of the second of	
Total BANKS AND TRUST COM First National Bank National Bank National Bank National Bank of Commerce Mercantile Trust Company Equitable Trust Company Guaranty Trust Company Astor Trust Company Bankers Trust Company Chase National Bank Mechanics National Bank National Copper Bank Liberty National Bank Fifth-Avenue Trust Company Standard Trust Company Standard Trust Company	PANIES. \$139,600,000 - 225,500,000 - 63,475,900 - 63,800,000 - 88,960,000 - 15,200,000 - 53,900,000 - 54,180,000 - 42,300,000 - 24,700,000 - 19,100,000
Total	\$917,625,000

INDUSTRIALS. Stocks, Honds. J. S. Steel Cor. . \$ \$68,800,000 \$ 593,231,000

Haggin - Morgan Peruvian Cop-per Mines United Dry Goods 25,000,000 51,000,000 nternational Harvester Co. . 120,000,000 Totals \$1,064,809,000 \$ 898,231,000 1,064,809,000

Grand total\$1,658,040,000
RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANIES. Stocks. \$ 179,000,000 \$ Southern Ry. ... &
Int. Mer. Marine.
Northern Pacific.
Great Northern ..
Reading Co. ...
Lehigh Valley ..
N. Y. N. H. & H.
Boston & Maine.
Hocking Valley ..
N. Y. O. & W.
N. Y. O. & W.
Hudson & Man. .. 56,840,

Totals\$1,353.333,000 \$1,143,210,00 Grand total \$2,496,455,00

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. RECAPITULATION.

1,019,000,0 Grand total\$6,133,487,000 WHY MEN GO TO CONGRESS.

With a Word or Two About Their Secretaries. From Washington Letter to the Cleve

land Plain Dealer. When you ask why this or that representative is here, there is less chance for mistake in the reason given. With mighty few exceptions members of the lower house are here because they had a chance to come. The pay of Representative is \$7500, and able as this of that Representative may be, \$7500 is

pretty good for an Ohio lawyer.

Also each Representative draws \$125
a month with which to provide himself a secretary. The Representative draws it, you notice, not the secre-tary. There was one Representative from the West who made no secret of It that he lived on the \$125 a month, heing his own secretary, and salfed down the \$7500, untouched.

The Representatives when they draw this \$125 a month sign a statement that the money is to be used as pay for their secretary. This is mentioned merely in passing. Most of the secretaries get the full amount drawn by their Representatives or a good many their Representatives—or a good many do. Yet the secretaries would like to be on the pay-roll for this amount, payable to themselves, and they have

heen trying for years to get there.

If they get on the pay-roll—and Congress has never consented to p there—they would be sure of getting the \$125 a month they are supposed to get. Clerks of Senate committees (and each Senator has a committee) are on the pay roll, and they get an extra month's pay when Congress adjourns an extra month pay which comes in very handy when the long Summer is just begun. This is another reason secretaries would like to get on the pay-roll.

Make it a Penal Offense? Christian Register.

In a recent election in the city of Boston a candidate for the mayor's ofice reported, as election expenses paid by himself, over \$100,000. There has been no hint of bribery of any kind in the spending of the money. The can-didate could afford to pay a high price for the privilege of serving his fellow-citizens. His character is good, his reputation unblemished; but the fact emains that after spending more than \$100,000 he was not elected to office The fact also remains that the common opinion is emphasized, and filustrated in this case, that no poor man need apply for office, and that men will be put forward as candidates in vain unless they are willing to pay a high price for the luxury of good govern-ment. Now for the relief of candidates and to give everybody a square deal and a fair show, why is it not desir-able to make the payment of money by a candidate a penal offense? There are a few, but not many, legitimate elec-tioneering expenses. Most of the mon-ey expended by rival parties would do the public quite as much good if it were dropped into a manhole in the nearest sewer. Most of it goes, in many cases, into moral sewers where it breeds corruption.

CURRENT SMALL NOTES.

"Sir, I heard you using the word 'jack-ass.' Did you apply it to me?" "No, sir, Do you think you're the only jackass in the world?"—Cleveland Leader. "We had an African explorer at the club last evening. He talked of progressive Abyssinia." "Sounds interesting. How do you play it.?"—Louisville Courier-Journal. "How did they manage to get such a fin thumbprint of the burgiar?" "The hous had been painted that day and he jui fouldn't resist the temptation to feel th paint to see if it was dry."—Houston Post. "No," said Mrs. Lapsling, "we are no eating any meat at our house now, excep on Sundays. It's frightfully expensive. Be sides, during Lent I think one ought to practice as much self-exasperation as on possibly can."—Chicago Tribune.

Tourist in Holland—'I suppose, my good man, that mill has ground out your living for a good many years?' Gentleman of Markon—'Bless you, no. The old shack hasn't run for 20 years. I make a better living renting it as a model to American artists."—Judge.

"Your wife is quite hospitable," said the friend. "I don't know," answered Mr. Cumrox. "Mother and the girls used to be glad to see folks that dropped in off-hand. Now they send out invitations, and seem more tickled to get regrets than acceptances."—Washington Star.

as he did in the case of the income tax trickery. Yet no doubt the Rhode Island Senator will continue to be first at the White House conferences. It is a sorry spectacle and costly it is likely to prove for both the President and his party.

Leslie's Weekly.

Washington Star.

"See here," said the irate customer as he entered the clothing store, "you said the entered the clothing store, "you said the entered the clothing store, "you said the propriet would wear like iron for trougers would wear like iron the proprietor. "Aren't they rusty enough to suit you?"—Chicago Daily News.

Leslie's Weekly.

City Editor—"One minute, Jones." Re-porter—"All right." vity Editor—"I don't know whether it is absortmindedness on your part, or an expression of your views on matrimony, but I'd rather, when you have occasion to write ahout a wedding, not have you say that Miss Smith and Mr. Brown 'underwent' a marriage ceremony." —Life.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

When Private John Allen was makng his first run for Congress in Mississippi he stayed overnight with an elder and went to church on Sunday

morning. During the service the preacher turned suddenly to a stranger who somehow had got Into the amen corner

"My brother, when were you predesfinated to eternal salvation or eternal damnation?" The stranger, terribly embarrassed, answered hesitatingly: "I don't adzactly remember, parson, but I think it was befo' the wah."

"There would be less divorce," said ex-Governor Pennypacker at a dinner in

Philadelphia, "If there were fewer men like William Windle.
"William Windle embarked on an ex-cursion steamer for Point Breeze, and a few miles out, as he paced the upper deck and drank in the bracing ozone, he spied his friend lickson. he spied his friend Jackson.

"'Why, Jackson, how are ye?' he exclaimed. 'Are ye out for pleasure, or is yer wife along?" —Washington Star.

At a dinner in Bar Harbor a Boston woman praised the wit of the late Edward Everett Hale.

"Walking on the outskirts of Boston one day," she said, "he and I inadvertently entered a field that has a "No Trespassing' sign nailed to a tree, "Soon a farmer wordered.

"Soon a farmer appeared,
"Trespassers in this field are prose-uted," he said in a grim tone.
"Dr. Hale smiled blandly. "But we are not trespassers, my good nan,' he said.

"What are you, then?" asked the amazed farmer, "'We're Unitarians,' said Dr. Hale.'

Collector Loeb, at a dinner in New York, praised a certain customs inspector. "His success," said Collector Loeb, "Is due to his knowledge of human nature. He is like a boy I used to know in Albany. This boy got vaccinated on the right arm, and the doctor gave him a red 'I've-been-vaccinated' ribbon to wear on his coat sleeve. But the lad proceeded to tie the ribbon on his left arm. 'Why,' said the dector, 'you are putting the ribbon on the wrong arm.' 'No,' said the urchin, 'you

A darky minister in a Southern town was much moved by the grief of a woman whose husband had just been interred.
"My sister," came in solemn tones from the clergyman. "I know dat dis is a great the clergyman. "I know dat dis is a great grief dat's overtaken yo'. All de same, though, you is compelled to mourn de loss of dis one who was yo' companion an' partner in life. I consoles yo' wif de assurance dat dere is anudder who sym-pathizos wif yo' in de arms o' unfallin' love."

The widow looked up at him through her tears. "Who is he?" she finally asked.—Harper's Weekly.

"Of course," said the very talkative person on the back platform, "no man ever is a hero to his valet." "And what is much more to the purpose," said the sour-faced, individual in the doorway, "no woman ever was a saint to her hired girl."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Speaking of the fads and foibles of the sweetsome sex the other day, Judge John G. Horner, of Mount Holly, related a little incident which shows that at least one poor old married man is wise to the ways of wifey.

Some time ago, the Judge said, a friend of his who lives in a suburban town was asked by his wife to get her a ready-made shirtwaist while he was in this city, and, instead of raising a majestic yelp, kicking the kloodle through the door of the crystal closet and knocking down stovepipe, he meekly replied that would be happy to oblige.

The noon hour found him in a depart-ment store, and after locating the counter where female toggery is sold, and waiting for his turn at the bat, he gently re-marked to the saleslady that he would lke to have a shirtwalat for his wife, "Here are some very pretty ones," said the saleslady, hauling out 98 or less. "What color do you prefer?" 'It doesn't make any difference," re-

"I believe she would like this one," re. turned the saleslady. "What size do you

"It doesn't make any difference. was the surprising answer of the purchaser. "Doesn't make any difference!" 'exclaimed the wondering saleslady. "I should think that it would make a

whole lot of difference!"
"Oh, no. it doesn't." Insisted the wise hubby. "No matter what color I got her, or what size I got her, I would have to come back tomorrow and have exchanged anyhow."-Philadelphia

Railroad Men Count Instead of "Cuss"

Buffalo News. An anti-swearing club has been organ-ized among the hundreds of employes of the New York Central in the railroad yards at Dewitt, and already has several hundred members. The club has no constitution, by-laws or officers. The only requirement is that when a rail-roader feels called upon to "cuss" he shall first stop and count ten.

Play the String Out.

Washington Herald.

"Either you aren't able to own the roof over your head or it leaks," observes the New York Press. Or there isn't any roof. If one must be a pessimist, he should play out the string!

--- THE ----WIDOW WISE NEW ILLUSTRATED FEATURE IN THE

SUNDAY

OREGONIAN

Beginning tomorrow and continning for an indefinite period, The Sunday Oregonian will present a brand-new feature,

The Widow Wise

Clever lines by Paul West, drawings by Prince Troubet- E. M. Ashe

W. H. Loomis Modest Stein E, V. Nadherny Gordon Grant Wallace Morgan George Wright

Charming creations by these artists, printed in four colors, will be eagerly watched for.

The Widow Wise STARTS TOMORROW

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