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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1910.

M. BRIAND.

The French Premier, M. Briand, presents a notable example of the sobering influence of power upon an impetuous man of profound intelligence. He began life as a lawyer and editor in a French provincial town, but he gave more time to his newspaper than to his profession. The paper was of the radical-socialist variety and in its flaming columns young Briand poured forth the indignation of his soul against the wrongs, real and imaginary, of the French workingmen. Naturally this did not foster his law business, which must come from the so-called bourgeoisie if from anybody. No doubt it was an immense satisfaction to Briand to express his mind without reserve, but before a great while hunger began to at his office door and he found it expedient to go to Paris, the center which ultimately attracts to everything good or bad in France

In Paris he came to the front as a champion of the proletariat or militant working class. He pub-lished incendiary articles in the papers advocating their cause, and by their votes, was sent rliament. Once in politics, Parliament. his directness, intelligence and force of character made his rise rapid. M. Briand was Minister of Education at the critical time when the French public schools were struggling for existence against the virulent attacks of the ultramontaines. Perhaps their success and complete secularization is more his work than any other man's. Besides that, he was the author of the bill which finally severed church and state in France and gave religion a free hand to work out its destiny unincumbered by politics,

Briand's last notable achievement was the settlement of the great railroad strike which threatened to paralyze the industries of France not long ago. This he accomplished by bloodshed. He used the resources of the law to support the law. No extraconstitutional measures were em-ployed, although the crisis was perilous. Fortunately for France, all its able-bodied citizens, including the striking workmen, are enrolled in the national army. When the laborers suit work as employes of the railroads Briand ordered them to man the trains as soldiers of France. was hesitation before they obeyed, but not much. In a day or two the strike was over and everything peaceful again. It is worth remarking, however, that Briand did not break the strike with the intention of compelling the workmen to forego redress for the wrongs they They had a hearing and obtained fustice. Thus the astute Minister kept the peace and retained the loyalty of the men to whom he owed his political life, while he enough to enact it. leader of this faction, who had stirred up the strike. Briand, who formerly fought side by side with Jaurez, now appeared as the champion of law and order, but he has not abandoned his

principles. Naturally the intransigent radicals attacked him in Parliament for breaking the strike, but he had won the support of the majority and his defense was easy. The debate ended with a vote of confidence in the Ministry to which Briand belonged and he now felt strong enough to take the step which has placed him at the climax of his political career. Cabinet, no doubt by Briand's persunsion, resigned. Logical necessity obliged President Fallieres to invite m, as the strongest man in France to form a new one. He has done so with the avowed purpose of proposing legislation to settle the troubles between capital and labor. What M. Briand's solution of this harassing problem will be is known so far only to himself, but there is reason to believe that he will deal with it as radically and effectually as he haned the relations between church His motto still is that and state. labor is entitled to what it produces. It is suggested that he hopes to attain this end by some system of cooperation on a national scale. more radical conjecture is that he will proceed to "socialize" productive This does not mean plunder of the present owners. They would receive full compensation, but industry would be taken under the direction of the state. This is a mere conecture, but if there is any truth in t. France will again appear in that role of ploneer which she has so often and so brilliantly played for the instruction and warning of the

AN TRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. The harmony between the British Lords and Commons, which was It has now disappeared in an open breach and the old fight will go merrily on. Other truces may be con-trived before it is over, but it is idle to expect a lasting peace until one munity of taxpayers. Body or the other has been substan- It has often been tially medified. The House of Lords represent democracy. not alter the principle involved. Between these ideals there is what Linwhich cannot end until one has been

Which of the opposing principles

almost without reaction for a hundred years. Even when the Tories are in power they do not dars to take the back track openly. Often they try to make capital by enacting radical measures proposed by the Liberals. Still the House of Lords stands as an impassable obstacle in the way of the Liberal party. It delays and thwarts their measures. It acts in-cessantly to hold power in hereditary hands against the popular will and to foster a monopoly of landed prop-The course of recent events erty. ome to the point where this must nd. The vast state purchases of land end. in Ireland probably foretell what we shall see in England before long, but the indispensable preliminary is the

CHAMP CLARK AND CANNONISM. If Champ Clark, Democrat, is to be Speaker of the next House of Representatives, he will have opportunity to carry out the "reforms" which he and fellow Democrats and insurgents instituted against the reign of Joe Cannon. But we shall hardly expect Champ's viewpoint to be the same as it was then. His followers are panting for the power which they could not get hold of these many years, and they will desire all the means of ex-

downfall of the hereditary chamber.

ercising that power that they can possibly ket. So will Champ. The truth is that control of such a bear-garden as the House of Representatives is requires centralization of power in a strong hand. The Democratic party is now responsible to the country for fulfillment of legislative programme and leaders of the party will desire full opportunity to direct and control committees and legislation in the lower house. Cannon repeatedly declared that he had exercised no more power than had the Speakers, Republican and Demo-cratic, who had preceded him. There was substantial truth in that assertion. Now we shall see whether Champ Clark, the probable leader of the new hopes of Democrats, will con-sent to be shorn of power in the

Speaker's seat. The country is in for old-time lessons in partyism. It will learn anew some of the ancient facts of partisanship The make-believe of Democratic "non-partisanship" will be revealed, for example, when Democrats come to fill Federal offices in the State of Oregon.

WATER CONSUMERS AND LAND-OWNERS.

Water consumers in Portland, here-after, will have to pay for the pipes of landowners. Such is to be the effect of the new charter amendment. Great many persons voted for the amendment, desiring to compel non-propertied consumers thus to ease the tax burdens of landowners.

The next effort in this water business will be that of consumers, seeking to shift the burden of laying mains and maintaining the water system to taxpayers—that is, "free" water for consumers. This issue will come up in due time, and The Oregonian, along with citizens who oppose "free" things for those who use them and benefit from them, will insist that persons and families that use water shall pay a fair price for it, just as this paper has insisted that landowners who benefit from new mains shall pay

fairly for the improvement.

The one merit of the new amendment is that it will compel many persons who pay no taxes and owe no responsibility to property and care little or nothing for tax burdens-it will compel them now, as water consum-ers, to contribute to the benefit and ease of landowners. It was this consideration of the question that gave the amendment many votes, perhaps

It is obvious that the new amendshowed by his with the revolutionment means high monthly rates for
changing county boundaries or creating new counties, and there could now
ing Oregon. Through development of ble any substatuial reduction in those

THE MONMOUTH STATE NORMAL.

The bill providing for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the State Normal School at Monmouth has been indorsed by the voters. The vote is doubtless in part an expression for a single normal in Oregon, directed toward Monmouth largely for sentimental reasons. For many years, covering a full half century of the educational life of the state, Monmouth has been an accredited seat of learning. From the old Christian college, there established in the relatively early years, earnest men and capable women have gone out into the life of the state, filling many of its most honorable pursuits. Teachers, lawyers and ministers are among those who have made their way in the community to its advancement in ways of honor and usefulness. In like measure, through eschewing ecclesiastical instruction, the Monmouth State Normal has added its quota to the useful citizenship of the state. The oldest normal, and by its partial graduates and local friends hailed as the "best," the Monmouth school has in a degree escaped the criticism that beat fiercely for many legislative ses-sions about the normal schools of the In the general defeat of this disturbing force the Monmouth normai went down; now it seems to have been resurrected by a very decided though not by any means an overwhelming majority.

The position of The Oregonian upon the state normal school question is well known. It has for years voiced a protest against the wastefulness of maintaining at state expense three schools nominally for the education schools serving in the main purely local interests. This, in addition to the State University, the State-Agricultural College and the high schools patched up after King Edward's that are maintained throughout the death, was too artificial to last long, state at public expense, has been state at public expense, has been sharply arraigned not only for the manifest wastefulness of a divided and useless multiplied education effort, but as unfair to the wider com-

It has often been stated in these columns that one good, fully equipped normal school in the state would be tary, or divine, right. The Commons quite sufficient for all legitimate requirements. This belief, founded on they often represent it hadly does economics and experience, that this school should be an adjunct of the State University has also been expressed and that without prejudice against either one of the thr ree locali-

ties where were state normals. The Oregonian's chief criticism will be victorious does not seem dif-ficult to predict. Democracy has been rected against the methods employed

The Oregonian time. Its progress in England has not been so spectacular as in some other through state appropriation of funds. been so spectacular as in some other through state appropriation of funda-countries, but it has been steady and "Log-rolling" in this interest has been open and shameless and it finally reached the point where the common schools be cut off. This demand was the schools, with the result above noted.

Since proper and economic concentration of public educational effort by the state, in air institution under one management, each department which would supplement the work of the other instead of duplicating much shows pretty clearly that England has of this work, is impracticable under existing conditions, the rehabilitation of the normal school at Monmouth will meet the passive indorsement of the people. Thus the public may hope that contentions upon this point that have been a legislative scandal for years will now cease. The quesacquiescence in the will of the people made manifest at the polls last Tuesday upon this point and the Mon-mouth Normal be accepted as a concession and a boon?

WHAT NEXT?

On the face of the returns the prohibitionists have lost ground in Oregon. State-wide prohibition is beaten decisively. Five or six counties, previously dry, have gone wet. The dry area has been much reduced. The prohibitionists have received a severe

etback, apparently.
But have they? The substantial results of the recent agitation—the grand culmination of a movement begun some years ago with the enactment of the local option law-has been a quickened public sensitiveness as to the saloon and its evils and a widespread recognition of the fact that there should be and must be sensible and practical reform.

Prohibition as a movement in the countles of Oregon is apparently at a standstill, because the prohibitionists attempted the impossible task of imposing it on the state in advance of a favorable public sentiment. But the public is ready for and will sup-port a practicable plan to control the saloon through the impartial and se-vere enforcement of enforceable law. Will the probibitionists help?

HOW TO MAKE NEW COUNTIES? It was clearly demonstrated last Tuesday that the electorate will not approve any of a miscellaneous lot of county-division bills submitted to the state at large. Yet it must be acknowledged that some of the counties of Oregon, because of their great area and recent growth in population, should be divided. Lawyers are practically agreed that the constitution prohibits the Legislative Assembly from changing county boundaries, and the voters, according to incomplete returns, have rejected the bill providing a method for local deter-mination of county-division matters.

What is to be done? Although a well-defined sentiment has existed in recent legislative ses-sions against enactment of laws that have been rejected under the initiative, the defeat of the last-named bill need not necessarily be ascribed to the existence of a general opinion that no method should exist for changing county boundaries. Rather, it may be logically supposed that the bill was defeated because of its manifest un-fairness in not giving the whole territory affected by a proposed change in boundaries a voice in the final determination of the question. Perhaps, too, some voters indicated disapproval of the bill under the belief that the law now, although indefinite, provides a method for settling such local questions by a local vote, and that therefore the general division bills

Under either theory no hesitation be no legitimate criticism of a movement on the part of those who are interested in county divisions for the ent growth is quite as large as at drafting of a bill, fair to all sides in such controversies, for presentation at Salem.

CHEAP SHIPS THE REMEDY.

Among other topics to be discussed at the Pacific Coast Congress, scheduled to meet in San Francisco, next week, is the American merchant marine. In view of the early complition of the Panama Canal, this is In view of the early complelive topic, but if any endeavor shall be made to indorse the discarded icy of ship subsidies, nothing will be gained by the discussion.

What is needed after completion of the canal, and before its completion, is a pientiful supply of cheap ships which can be placed under the American flag with no greater difficulty and expense than are encountered in enrolling ships under British, German, French, Norwegian or any other flag, irrespective of where they were built. It is time to abandon the ancient and dishonorable practice of sacrificing our immense ocean carrying trade for no other purpose than to avoid any disturbance that might affect our sacred idol of protection. The proper way to secure a merchant marine is to follow the example of the countries that have been most successful in the business.

RETAINING SEAPORT PRESTIGE.

The New York Journal of Commerce waxes indignant over the tral scheme for transferring the terminals of Atlantic steamship lines to the tip end of Long Island, separated by a hundred miles of railroad from schools nominally for the education the real destination of their passen-of teachers, but in effect state high gers and freight." Commenting on schools serving in the main purely the features that have made New York the great port of the country, the Journal of Commerce expresses the opinion that "so long as wate transportation has an economic advantage over land transportation, the shipping will come to New York and not stop a hundred miles away." reason given for the possible change in the New York terminals of the big ocean ferries was that the immense size of the new liners now building and planned would overtax the size of the piers. The War Department es tablished a pier head line many years ago, when the ships were much The size of the ships has increased to such an extent that either the harbor line must be extended or the vessels must seek dockage elsc-

The Journal of Commerce does not believe that the latter alternative is worthy of consideration and confidently states that "the necessary changaining ground in Europe for a long during many successive legislative nels and piers will be, must be, pro-

vided, and nowhere else can they be CREATION OF NEW COUNTIES. COLLEGE GRINDS AND "SPORTS." provided to such advantage." This policy of protecting the port is the same as that which has made Portland one of the greatest scaports on welfare demanded that all of the the Pacific Coast. Instead of wasting achools be cut off. This demand was their time and efforts on rainbow-Instead of wasting finally acceded to and appeal was chasing fads like public docks, the made to voters for reinstatement of people who thoroughly understood the needs of Portland devoted their ef-forts to improving the channel and keeping down port expenses, so that today this city is one of the cheapest

ports in the country. Portland, like New York, will continue to make her harbor so attractive for ships that they will not be obliged to stop 100 miles nearer deep water or suffer for lack of dockage facilities: This city has met every emergency as it has arisen, and will continue to do so in the future. Ships will come to Portland because this city is the natural entrepot of the great Columbia Basin. At no other point on the Pacific Coast can the great traffic of that basin, with its 200,000 square miles of territory, be handled to such good advantage as through Portland. This port is known the world over for its record cargees of lumber, flour and wheat. If the Port of Portland con-tinues to increase the depth in the channel to the sea, there will never again be a pause in the growth of the maritime commerce of the port.

It is not every man who gets mixed up in a saloon brawl and is knocked down and dragged out who can coin the incident into money, but Jack London seems to have turned the trick. Last July London "mixed" with a San Francisco saloon-keeper. receiving a pair of black eyes, sundry bruises, etc. An appeal to the courts resulted in dismissal of the case. Thereupon the warlike London addressed a letter to the judge, in which he promised to get even "some time, somewhere and in some way." In the current numebr of the Saturday Evening Post London gives a very realistic account of a socialistic author named Carter Watson engaging in a with a Frisco saloon-keeper in which the injuries inflicted on the author were exactly similar to those received by London last July. As a sequel to the story, the author (Carter Waison) accidentally meets the judge at a seculed place in the country, and, after thrashing him more thoroughly than London was thrashed, has him haled before the local justice of the peace, who of course discharges him. ven as London's assallant was discharged. After reading the story the San Francisco judge will probably steer clear of the London country

Turkey has finally succeeded in clacing her \$20,000,000 loan; Ger-nany and Austria will supply the money. That the Germans have made a good bargain is apparent from the fact that the loan was placed at 84. This 16 per cent discount, however, is not the only advantage that Germany has gained in the transaction, for Tur-key is to use the greater part of the loan to pay for second-hand battle-ships which have outlived their usefulness in the German navy. She is also to increase the strength and efficiency of her army. As France and England declined the Turkish loan because of the favoritism that was being shown Germany by Turkey, it is not improbable that the Kalser has other designs on the land which is now being exploited to the limit by the Young Turks. In case of a European war, Germany would find Turkey war, Germany would find Turkey most admirably situated for purposes of strategy.

Every one knows that Los Angeles has added more population the past ten years than any other Pacific Coast City, but they don't all live "in town." For example, a seaport fourteen miles away, connected with the orange belt metropolis by a narrow strip, figures need properly be exhibited by the in the 319,198 inhabitants. However, Legislature in the formulation of a Los Angeles is a dick nailin' smart definite law providing a means for place, collecting heavy tolls all Winter oil it has established a considerable manufacturing industry and its prestime the past decade. There will be no surprise if Los Angeles passes San Francisco before 1920, but the population is not likely to exceed the population around the Bay of San Francisco.

Pudd'nhead Wilson's famous method for identifying criminals has at last been taken out of fiction and given a place in the criminal history of the country. A Chicago jury has convicted a negro on the evidence offered by three finger marks on a freshly painted porch railing. While Mark Twain never followed crime detection by remarkable methods as far as A. Conan Doyle, the recognition by a jury of the infallibility of the evidence leads one to believe that we may yet hear of some of the remarkable methods employed by Sherlock Holmes place as far outside the realm of fiction as the wonderful discovery of Pudd'nhead Wilson has been

"Assembly" is said by some persons to have defeated Bowerman for Governor. Then what elected the Demoassembly candidate in 1906-Chamberlain-and defeated the Republican primary candidate-Withy-combe? Or what defeated the Repubtican primary candidate—Cake—for United States Senator? Or the Republican primary candidate for Mayor of Portland in 1907?

The claim agent of the Milwaukee road retires on a pension of \$10,000 after forty-seven years' service. He was what may be called a specialty man, for it takes two to fill his place. So perhaps he is worth the ten thou-

The Scattle thief who grabbed and got away with a bag of 2000 nickels was the victim of great hopes blasted. Finding his trail ought to be easy, by the way he will throw them away.

Giving woman the right to vote will add to the complications in Washington, not the least of which is the regulation of vice in Seattle.

A reduction of 15 per cent in cost of automobile tires is announced in time to offset the 30 cents a pound for turkeyt

Seven hundred boxes of mixed ap-ples from 1 % acres is the limit in this year's record in this region. The Colonel is overhauling equilibrator and sawing wood.

Paris went wet yesterday.

The Oregoniau's Interpretation Amendments No. 352 and 353. PORTLAND, Nov. 10.—(To the Editor.)-Will you kindly pass your opinion on the following question in the colums of The Oregonian? The question was brought up in an argument tion was brought up in an argument over the bill to propose a law to provide methods for the creation of new counties, etc., and is known on the official ballot as No. 352 and No. 353.

This bill states in part: "Or clfanging the boundaries of existing counties by a majority vote of the legal voters of the ferritory within the boundaries of the proposed municipalities, etc."

The natural inference to the average

The natural inference to the average reader would be that the legal voters of the Interested counties from which the territory on the new county would be taken would constitute the legal voters on the question—however, a strict literal reading would intimate that this bill allow only the legal voters of the proposed municipality to vote on the question, otherwise it would have stated the "legal voters of the present municipality." If it is a correct inference that only the voters of the The natural inference to the average the present municipality." If it is a correct inference that only the voters of the "proposed municipality" are allowed to vote on the question, then it looks as though if this bill carried that Oregon would seen divide all its counties, according to the desires of a few voters within any given municipality, and there are many who are liable to take advantage of the apparent "loker" in that bill, although it is hardly presumed that the author really desired that end.

W. M. HAYTER.

The bill bears but one construction The bill bears but one construction. The final determination of the question of oreasting a new county would be subject to the vote only of the voters residing within the proposed new county. The voters in other portions of the parent county or counties would have no vote on the subject. The Oregonian called attention to this unfair feature of the bill before election and opposed its approval solely on the ground that the bill should have provided for a vote in all the territory directly invote in all the territory directly in-

OREGON BANK EXAMINER SCOLDED He Is Asked for Information as to Fail-

ure of Bank at Seaside.

ST. JOHNS, Or., Nov. 10.—(To the Editor.)—News reports in The Oregonian inform us there has been another bank fallure, this time at Seaside. Or. The usual unfortunate details are of course being recounted.

The usual unfortunate details are of course being recounted.

In view of the fact that "guarantee of bank deposits" has been persistently ridiculed by our leading publications, we must table that idea as a populistic vision and turn our quest for remedy in other directions. Can we not provide against such by creation of the office of "bank examiner". But—woe beilde! On reference to record, we find that we already have a bank examiner. We are justified in assuming that in qualifying for the duties of said aminer. We are justified in assuming that in qualifying for the duties of said office, said official has taken an cath to do certain things; and judging from to do certain things, and judging from results, we presume the prescribed duties are: that when said bank examiner is informed by the news reports that a bank has failed, he will secure the services of an assistant and betake himself to the scene of financial tradegy, in due time to announce (what all are aware of) that the bank has failed and that eventually deposi-

twhat all are aware of that the sala-has falled, and that eventually deposi-tors will receive—perhaps — cents on the dollar, etc.

Now, in all candor is this all we have a right to expect? We, as a free peo-ple, are about as tax-ridden as any on earth, pay a rate of taxation that could more properly be called rent, and for —what? Government of course, and no ground for complaint if we receive value. Do any of these who have lost their all in the Seaside Bank feel that their all in the Seaside Bank feel that in this line they have received value for taxation? Had this bank been examined as railroad auditors examine the railroad line offices, this calamity might have been avoided. For consolation in this dilemma, we cast a longing look toward the promised postal savings banks, so decried by the recent bankers' convention at Los Angeles, and which is yet denied us—because "postmasters cannot count the money."

Yet, our faith in humanity must not fail,—for some time, somehow, the honest dollar of the poor man, saved by his thrift and self-denial when placed on deposit, will be made secure. In

on deposit, will be made secure. In the meantime, it seems pertinent to inquire: did the bank examiner know there was a bank at Seaside until he read of its failure? A. M. ESSON, City Recorder, St. Johns.

ENTIRELY TOO MUCH AGITATION

PORTLAND, Nov. 11.—(To the Editor.)—The subjoined copy of a letter to me from a very enterprising and prominent buyer of timber lands should be a prac-tical object lesson. The members of the tical object lesson. The members of the general public encouraging radical meas-ures of oppression do not really appre-ciate that the damage falls eventually upon themselves.

With reference to the business outlook, will say that I have never seen the timber and lumber business so quiet as it has been during the past year, and, in fact, it seems to be getting worse all the time. The natural conditions throughout the country never were better, but we have too much political agitation and unrest, too many of our large concerns are being indicted and hounded from morning to night by detective, and focus work is hampered thereby. There is now blainess being taken on anywhere. The business men throughout the country are simply worried and tired of this continual agitation brought about by a lot of theorists and political agitators. There is no other reason in the world for conditions being as taken place for at least eighteen months and in the opinion of many it will be three years before the business conditions throughout the country become normal again; that is to say, it may carry on ever the next Presidential election.

The great been too long a period of prosperity. When this happens people as a rule become in that what we are up against now. Men who have an income of \$5 as day are spending 115, and they are led to believe by agitators and political grafters that if conditions were right they could make onds meet by working along these lines.

I do not think that there will be any

that if conditions were right they could make onds meet by working along these lines.

I do not think that there will be any novement in Oregon for any large blocks of timber inside of eighteen months. There may be some small sales next Spring, and I would not be at all surprised if there were considerable looking and estimating the tracts, but the time of taking over large bodies is quite remote. Money has been extremely tight all over the country, but bankers as a rule, look for easy money after the first of the year.

The great trouble is with our railroads. They obtain the credit of the railroads abroad it is difficult for them to borrow here they are at, and they constant political sgitation and newspect the sale and the credit of the railroads abroad it is difficult for them to borrow money. With the Canadian railroads it is entirely the opposite. They seem to have a sane and stable policy and can get all the money they need at a lower rate of interest money they need at a lower rate of interest money they need at a lower rate of interest money they need at a lower rate of interest there is something radically wrong in Denmarks.

Full Particulars Later.

Chicago Tribune. Mr. Dorkins-Maria, do you call that thing a hat?
Mrs. Dorkins (in a clear, metallic voice)—I think that's what the milliner will call it in the bill you will get next week.

Chamberlain's Plurality 246. INDEPENDENCE, Or., Nov. 8.—(To the Editor.)—To settle a dispute, kind-ly inform us through your columns what Chamberlain's plurality over Fur-nish was in 1902? S. A.

Yes, at Salem.

LA GRANDE, Or., Nov. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please inform me through The Oregonian if there is a school for the blind in this state? If so where is it located.

Washington Star.

"My son." remarked the stern parent, "when I was your age I had very little time for frivolous diversions."

"Well," replied the young man. "you didn't miss much. Believe me, this gay life isn't what it looks to be."

Neither of These Make Good in the World After Graduation

Detroit News.
Dr. Abbott Lawrence has had considerable experience as a student and as a teacher. He is the president of Harvard University. Therefore, when he says that the appreciation of scholarship among students at the present day is very low, there is hardly room for dissenting opinion. He is minded to support his statement with the observations of those authorities known in every college as "the campus sports," to the effect that "the 'grinds' seldom make good in the world after gradua-

Undoubtedly, there is little sympathy exchanged between the "grind," who spends whatever time he is seen on the campus in rushing from the classroom to the library, and "the sport," who drinks much beer, owes his tailor, exerts himself to no literary endeavor other than creating a new roeting song, and rests confident in the knowledge that father's business has a place for him when his college days are o'er. The viewpoints of the two are widely different. Yet neither "sport" nor "grind" is the substance of the American university. Both are lopsided intellectually. The average happy, fairly-industrious youngster is no foe to ly-industrious youngster is no foe to scholarship. The fact is, he has a sound regard for it, providing scholar-ship does just one thing; furnish evi-dence of its close correlation with life.

MEN ABOUT TOWN AND DRINK. Less Liquor Used Now Than Five or

Ten Years Ago. Dr. Henry Williams in November Cen-

It is, I think, a common experience of the man about town that his associates in general drink less than they did five in general drink less than they did five or ten years ago. Go into any restaurant in New York where business men concregate at the lunch hour, and you will note that a large number of tables, often the majority, have no beverage but water. As a general rule the waiter will not thrust the wine card before you with old-time insistence, knewing from experience that you probably do not want it. Even at dinner time, in these same restaurants, many tables show no want it. Even at dinner time, in these same restaurants, many tables show no wine glasses, whereas formerly they were all but general. Moreover, it is distinctly the rule, even at private dinner parties of some formality, to serve a single wine, following the English custom, whereas until recently New Yorkers were noterious for "mixing" their drinks.

Of course I do not mean to imply that wines are not still served in conven-

wines are not still served in conven-tional sequence, from cocktall and sherry tional sequence, from cockiali and sherry to port and liquor, at formal banquets and many bons vivants; but I speak of the prevailing custom, and this assured-ly has altered very decidedly within the last decade. Clearly, then, the temper-ance spirit is abroad in metropolitan no less than in rural districts.

Poker As a Test of Saulty.

Poker As a Test of Sanity.

Chicago Post.

Without attempting to speak as a professional, we would yet question the advisability of seeking to establish a testator's sanity on the ground that he played a good game of poker. This effort, now being made in a disputed will case in Philadelphia, seems to have been inconclusive, and we must indorse the referee's cautious attitude. For excellence at poker is by no means a trait of commonplace everyday sanity. The ability to tell whether an opponent has four kings or a four-flush is something supernatural. It is eerle, welrd, creepy. It does not make its possessor stand out as "of sound mind," but rather as of mind that is beyond the comprehension of ordinary beyond the comprehension of ordinary nortals. Were evidence being offered mortals. as to excellence in the coldly intellec-tual game of bridge, the Court might listen with respect, but as to poker the case is far different. Genius is al-ways too near akin to insanity to fig-ure as a test of reason.

Working It Out.

Working It Out.

Tit-Bits.

The following note was delivered to a school mistress recently:
"Dear Mum—I am sorry that Johnny won't be able to come to school today. He has gone with his father to act as timekeeper. The sum you gave Johnny last night was: If the embankment is one and one-fourth miles in length, how long will it take a man to walk that distance 26½ times, his average rate of progress being three and three-quarters miles an hour?" Johnny sin't a man yet, so as dad's the only man in this house he had to go.

"They started at 4 o'clock this morn—

Views of a Timber Land Buyer on Business Conditions.

PORTLAND. Nov. 11.—(To the Editor)—The subjoined copy of a letter to me please make it 'woman,' then I can do the sum and dad can go to his work."

New York Evening Sun.
Hats are posed down on the head, over the right eye. Of course, such a style makes almost any woman over the right eye. Of course, such a style makes almost any woman look wicked, but apparently that is what women are alming at these days. The more brigandish and the more questionable their air, the better pleased with themselves they are, So much for styles, which, to all intents and pur s. have a demoralizing effect on th poses, have a demoralizing effect of the wearers. But no matter if the shapes and trimmings do take the saintly air away from a woman, they make her attractive and elegant, for the styles call for neatness and severity above all things.

Muscles Breathe and Eat.

New York Press. Our muscles are like a sponge-except they are just the opposite. When you squeeze a sponge our runs all the wet it has in it, but when you squeeze up and shorten your muscle, then a blood it can hold soaks into it fro ery blood pipe, big and little, running into it, so that every tiny cell in the big muscle is fed full of rich beefsteak juices, oxygen and all other kinds of dinner that healthy muscle cells crave and hunger for. This squeezing up and lengthening out is the way muscles breathe and eat.

Suggestions for Mr. Morgan.

Pasadena News.

J. Pierpont Morgan has given \$100,00 for the promotion of church unity. of for the promotion of the churches to consolidate and can organize a big "holding company," it might give him quite a start toward the general consolidation of the hereafter.

Same Sort of Language. Washington Star.

"I'm afraid we'll have to cut that man's acquaintance," said the woman of strictly correct ideas. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "He uses the same sort of language that we pay two or three dollars a seat to pay two or three hear at the theater."

Left for Posterity.

Washington Star.

"Did any of your ancestors do things to cause posterity to remember them?" asked the haughty woman.

"I reckon they did," replied Farmer Corntossel. "My grandfather put mortgages on this place that ain't paid off yet."

Trying to Console.

Life's Sunny Side

As is well known, Woodrow Wilson As is well known, woodrow whish has a clean shaven face. But it was not always thus. Once when Dr. Wilson was a young lawyer, pleading a case in a North Carelina court, he perceived that his most attentive listener was the Sheriff of the county, who sat with his feet on the stove and with his eyes on the at-torney. The young advocate was greatly encouraged by the interest manifested by so distinguished an officer, and was ncouraged to increase his efforts still encouraged to increase his shorts further to enchain the attention of that auditor. When he had finished his address with a rounded period of glowing eloquence, he stepped toward the Sheriff to receive his encomburns. It was a dreadful shock to him when that official force "Saw Wilson do you." drawled out: "Say, Wilson, do you know that one of your side whiskers is shorter than the other?" The future president of Princeton was so disgusted that he shaved off his beard.

A young man went into a store to buy a fountain pen. The young saleswoman gave him one to try, and he covered several sheets of paper with the words "Tempus Fugit."

The obliging vendeuse offered him another pen. "Ferhaps." she said, "you'd like one of these stubs better, Mr. Fugit."

-Everybody's Magazine.

Scottish humor is dry rather than bols-terous, and I always think, says Harry Lauder, there is exquisite drollery in the story of the Stonehaven railway porthe story of the Stonehaven railway porter and the Salvation Army captain. To catch the hang of the little yarn readers must remember that Stonehaven lies to the south of Aberdeen. The London train had drawn up at Stonehaven en account of a slight mishap a mile or two shead, and Andra, the old porter, had got into conversation with a Salvation Army officer, who had popped his head out of the compartment to ask the reason for the delay.

"Aye, aye," mused Andra, after giving the desired information, "ye'll be for Alberdeen, I'm thinkin".

"Yes, my man," was the reply: "I'm "Yes, my man," was the reply: "I'm

"Yes, my man," was the reply; "T'm

bound for Aberdeen—a very wicked place, I'm told!"
"What micht ye be goin' to dae there, sir, if it's as bad as a that?" asked Andra, rather amused at the visitor's

Andrs, rather am words.

"Ah," was the plous answer. "I'b going to drive the devil out of Aberdeen."
Like lightning came from the old porter the packy reply:

"See an drive hm north, chiel; haul.
him well to the north."—Tit-Bits.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Haslam, paster The Rev. Mr. Henry Haslam, pastor of Gethsemane Baptist Church, at Eighteenth street and the Columbia avenue, was delivering an adress the other day at a minister's meeting.

"I once knew a Baptist, an old man of the hard shell order. To him the Baptist religion was the only one.

"One day a friend of his, who was a Methodist, stopped him on the street.

"You know there are other ways besides the Baptist way of getting to

"Tou know there are other ways besides the Baptist way of getting to
heaven," he said.

"My Baptist friend drew himself up.
"That's true, there may be, he said
with withering scorn, but no gentleman would take advantage of them."

—Philadelphia Times.

What Is a Three-fifths Majority? What is a Tarce-inCATHLAMET. Wash. Nov. 10.—(To
the Editor.)—We have had an election
here for a bond issue, which would
take three-fifths majority to carry.
The vote on same was 154 for and 82
against. Some claim that same carried
by 61 majority, others by 60, others 25.
West-development of the control Would you kindly advise? R. L. PARKER.

It depends upon the construction you place on the word 'majority.' This co-nundrum was submitted independently to the members of the staff whose "figgering" capacity is unquestioned. One gave this positive answer: The natural majority is 102; but it takes 158 to carry the election. The legal majority is, therefore, 25.

The other declared: It takes threefifths of all the votes in order to carry the measure; the majority therefore means the excess above three-fifths of the total vote. Total vote 266; threefifths of the total is 159; the measure received 184 votes; hence it has a majority (excess) of 25.

A Few Things Wanted.

Boston Transcript.

An insect powder for humbugs.

A fishnel shirt that does not make us think of the Duke of Argyle.

A telegram envelope that will calm woman's terror before she opens it. An alarm clock that will not only us up, but make us feel like getting up.

Can Now Rest Easy in His Grave.

Springfield Union.

Now that Edgar Allan Poo has been admitted to the Hall of Fame, it is regarded as quite proper to mention his name in polite Boston society. Standing Pat,

Virginian Pilot.
There's nothing new about Uncle Sam's battleships not being able to get into Charleston harbor. We heard the ame story 49 years ago. Yen! Out of Sight! Eugene Register Shall Tuesday, November 8, 1910 mark the upward trend of the Republi-can party in Oregon?

FEATURES IN THE SUNDAY

OREGONIAN

THE PASSING OF BLACK EAGLE

Story by that prince of story tellers, the late O. Henry. A redblood story from the Texas frontier, full of queer adventure and the richest humor. Nine other stories by this most popular short story writer will follow-one in each issue of The Sunday Oregonian, every story complete in

"MR. DOOLEY" ON THE ART OF FLYING

He isn't overly enthusiastic on aviation, as the following extracts

show:

"All that's needed to devilop flyin' is to thrain our people in a nircus."

"All ye have to do to be a passenger on th' thranscontynintal express that soon will be lavin' Chicago fr San Francisco is to qualify as a thrick bicycle rider, larn th' thrapeze an' acquire a scorn iv life, an' anny agent'il sell ye a ticket."

"If anny man wud come along that could show a man how he cud go up lookin' like a bur-rd an' not come down like a colored supplement that's been left out in th' rain he'd make his forchune. But nobody does or will." make his forchune. But nobody does or will."
"Well." said Mr. Hennessy, "it'd be something to say ye'd been up in a flyin' masheen."
"Thin say it," said Mr. Dooley, "an' let it go at that."

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