The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as mod-Class Matter. herription Rates Invariably in Advance.

(BY MAIL).

Included, ens year. 4.25
Included, six months. 4.25
Included, threa months. 2.25
Included, one month. 3.25
Hunday, one year. 6.00
Eunday, six munths. 1.25
Hunday, three months. 1.25
Hunday, one month. 1.25
Sunday, one month. 1.50
Sunday, one month. 1.50 (BY MAIL). (BY CARRIER).

Postage Rates-10 to 14 pages, I cent; 16 Il pages, I cents; 50 to 40 pages, I cents; to 60 pages, 4 cents, Fureign postage uble rate. stness Offices Verres & Conk-PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1910.

THE BALLINGER PINDING.

Seven members of the Ballinger investigating committee, a majority, re-turn the expected report vindicating the Secretary of the Interior. Four Democratic members have persuaded themselves that it is their duty to their party and presumably to the country to find against him; and one member, a Republican, stands sport from the majority and the Democratic minority in his own strange view of The lone member is the inaurgent Madison, of Kansas, who carries his insurgency into a grave public duty, where no element of partisan rancer or atom of political predilection should have entered. So apparently in some degree with all other members of the investigating committse. The division of the committee is on political lines throughout, beause, it may be supposed, Ballinger is a political issue.

If the Republican members of the committee have been influenced in their decision by the fact that Ballinper is a high officer of a Republican Administration—and doubtless they have been-the Democrats have been to the same or a greater extent inspired by a reprehensible purpose to make capital against that Republican Administration, Mr. Madison's course would justify the assumption that his judgment has been colored and his action largely guided by the peculiar views of his radical constituency. The investigation ends about where it began, though clearly the judgment of the country must be that the case

against Ballinger is not sustained.

The report of the majority, despite its apparent political bias, is a fair and judicious finding of the facts and a deserved exeneration of a bitterly wronged public official. Not in recent times has any man been pursued by the wolves of hate and envy with such malignity and fercelty, and none has been more industriously and heartlessly slandered. No credible or definite testimony was offered that supported the many charges, which ree declaration that he was "unfaithproper acts—but such acts as made it obvious that Ballinger was not Garfield's nor Pinchot's creature. There-fore the calumnies and libels and wholesale charges of "infidelity." Ballinger was indicted by Pinchot

conservation, and by Garfield because is attacked by Democratic partisans the investigating committee for purposes of pure, or impure, partisan politics. He is upheld by the Repub-Beans because his cause has made it and there was no other worthy way.

PUBLIC DOCK SITES

Now that the public dock elephant has formally passed into the hands of the Portland taxpayers, with a \$2,500,-000 fund to support it, the matter of spending the money is becoming a burning issue. It has frequently been stated, and will soon be demonstrated by actual experience, that not more than 10 per cent of the water-borne commerce in and out of the port can under any circumstances be diverted to a public dock. The other 90 per cent will continue, as at present, to move in and out of the port over the private docks of those who manufacture, buy, sell or transport the freight It is from the remaining possible 10 per cent that the public dock must secure its business, and to locate it in the best possible point for this businezs the Dock Commission must procred with caution. As it was the East Side that sup-

taxpayers with a \$2,500,000 bond lesue, it is, of course, proper that the East Side should have the docks. But even among the East Siders who were so liberal in voting bonds in \$2,500, goo chunks there is a difference of epinion as to where the docks sh located. The East Side Business Men's Association wants the public dock located at East Couch and East Gilson streets. The East Side Civic Council assures us that such a location "would be too far north and would not be satisfactory to the East Side." The secretary of the Civic Council states: "In my judgment the East Side docks ought to be between the Morrison and Hawthorne bridges In support of this demand for a pub-He dock north of Morrison street the cretary says that "one paving firm alone is seeking dockage for 10,000 sacks of cement for next year." At the proposed rate of 5 cents per ton. which has been suggested for the pub-He dock charge, the cement business thus assured would pay about \$25. which, of course, would help some-But neither of the sites mentioned would be of any advantage to the street contractors who are doing ork north and south of the locations mentioned, and to accommodate them as they are now accommodated, numerous docks would necessarily be built between Sellwood and Albina or St. Johns. The West Side purveyors of dock sites have not yet been heard from, but it will add to the gayety of the problem, when it becomes necessary to convince a South Portbest location for a public dock, or to convince either the North Portland or the South Portland taxpayer that Mr. Teal's dock at the foot of Oak street is aligible for public dock honors.

Mayor Simon has appointed an ex-

ceilent commission to look after the matter, and if, with their selection of a site, they can please one-tenth of the taxpayers, they will have accomplished a notable triumph. Portland has had a surfeit of theories regarding public docks, and is about to be con fronted with some real facts on the matter.

UNCLE JOE.

Just contemplate for a moment the serene contentment of Uncle Joe Cannon as he looks around him on the wreck of political worlds. Disaster befell standpatter and insurgent, but he shows up smilingly at the short session of the sixty-first Congress with the approval of his constituents at the recent election, the assurance that nothing untoward will happen for the remainder of his term as Speaker and with the certainty that neither regular nor insurgent Republican will take the gavel away from him in the next Congress. It can hardly be called a vindication for Cannon or Cannon ism to have a Democratic majority in the House; but it takes a world of wee and worry from the old man's shoulders, nevertheless, to be licked by his enemics and not by his friends.

The record shows that Joseph Gurney Cannon has been continuously a member of all the Congresses from the forty-third to the sixty-first (except the fifty-second). He was Speaker of the fifty-eighth, fiftyninth, sixtleth and sixty-first; and he will, if he lives, be a high private in the front rank of the sixty-second. No man without red blood in his veins, brains in his head and valor in his heart could have made such a We hardly think Champ Clark will last so long, fight so hard,

or die so fearlessly and defiantly.

The procession withal has gone by Mr. Cannon. He is more than a standpatter, there is justice in the complaint that he is a standstiller. It was time for the grizzled old warrior to drop out. Yet who in America does not admire a fighter? Who else could have forced the House to do husiness?

WHY POREIGNERS DO NOT BUY.

The remarkable decline in the Oriental flour trade has been one of the most striking features of the Pacific Coast commercial situation. This which reached high water mark in the season of 1906-07, when more than 4,100,000 barrels were shipped from Portland and Puget Sound, has declined until for the twelve months ending June 20, 1910, the total shipments were but 1,237,so great that it has at last attracted the attention of Consul-General Anderson at Hongkong, who writes of the causes that have produced the These causes are stated to change. be the high prices for wheat and flour in the United States and the low exchange value of silver. Anderson concludes his explanation with the statement that "low prices for flour in the United States will at any time result in an increase in the trade here and high exchange here at any time will have the same

result. Summarized, the situation is that ful." There were, as the President Summarized, the situation is that said, only "shreds of suspicion," and the flour trade declined because these were all based on innocent and prices have exceeded the limit of the prices have exceeded the limit of the ourchasing power of the Orientals. This is a situation that, since the decline began, has been thoroughly deratood by the Pacific Coast dealers who control the Oriental flour It involves an essential point trade. solely because of the ex-forester's that has particular bearing on all supposition that he represented and would carry out the Western idea of from us anything they do not need or cannot afford, and neither ship got the place Garfield wanted. He subsidies nor any other artificial methods of forcing trade can displace certain fixed economic laws.

Just at present there is a decided improvement in the Oriental flour trade, but any advance in wheat on necessary that he should be upheld, this side of the Pacific will be the signal for a slackening in the flour trade. There is very little se business, anywhere, and probably less of it in dealing with the Oriental races than with any other people. When the United States cannot make prices and quality to suit the foreign buyers, all of the representatives we can send over will not help us.

WHAT THE FIGURES TELL.

The average number of votes, "yes" and "no," received by each measure submitted in the recent election was \$5,042. On the basis of 117,690 votes cast for candidates for Governor this was but 72.2 per cent of the total vote east in the election.

It might be supposed that, as the people become more accustomed to studying initiative and referendum measured a higher average would be indicated in each successive election. But the reverse is true. In 1908 the average total cast on each measure was 74.1 per cent of the total number of votes east in the election; in 1906 plied the votes that jouded down the, it was 76.5 per cent; in 1984 it 78.5 per cent. It is here shown that excess of 6 per cent more voters expressed their optnion on legislation 1984-the first year of application of the initiative and referendumthan in 1910.

In figures the difference is striking. In 1904 an average of 21,279 ed in the combination were simply of those who voted for candidates for office failed to vote on each of the measures submitted. In 1910 an average of \$2.648 did not record views

on each bill or amendment. The number of measures has increased with each election. Two were only to interstate commerce. proposed in 1904, eleven in 1906, nine in 1908 and thirty-two in 1910. In other words, the number pres in 1910 was exactly equal to the total number presented in the three preced-

The figures cry out a strong argument for legislation that will cure abuses of the initiative and referen-Multiplicity of local and unimportant measures on the ballot un loubtedly last month caused many roters to despair of arriving at any conclusion concerning all, and created a disinclination to study even the

more important ones. When a large percentage of the electorate declines to vote on measures presented for its approval or rejection, then becomes possible the Other observers are somewhat less enactment of statutes framed and advocated by shallow think- it will make no difference in the long ers, special interests and support-ers of revolutionary doctrines. The and tobacco trusts and the Standard approval of the pernicious tax amendment, with its well-concealed singleman that North Portland is the tax joker, was gained by the affirmative votes of 38 per cent of those who voted in the election and was made part of the constitution by 36 per cent of the registered voters of the state. And probably 75 per cent of those who And probably 78 per cent of those who dency. Their form may be altered by Japanese nav marked crosses in favor of the amend-legislation and court decisions, but are too short.

ment were won solely by the unneces sary inhibition against the politax and knew nothing of the other provisions.

GOVERNMENT 6000 MILES AWAY.

President Taft is tenacious of his opinion that home rule for Alaska is not desirable or necessary for the territory's best development. The President has had experience with American colonies or dependencies or pos-sessions, and he has demonstrated his own great capacity for direction of their affairs.

But is Alaska a colony or a dependency or a mere territorial possession? Does it merit mere absent treatment in the way of government? Or is it entitled to have its resources developed, its interests conserved and its industries promoted like other American territory? It is peopled altogether by a bold, enterprising, adventurous and patriotic citizenship. They have a great aspiration to be an American state. There are no traditions or re-membrances or heartburnings over sundered ties with any foreign power. Alaska is not Russian, or Indian, or Eskimo, or Canadian, or Spanish; it is American.

Full self-government, owing to vast distances, migratory population and conflicting interests, is perhaps not now to be thought of. But government by Washington bureaucracy, six thousands miles away, is even out of the question. Why not a Governor and a council with power to act on the ground? Otherwise Alaska will be throttled by red tape, just as it is being starved by a false conservation.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRUSTS.

The true nature of the action which the Federal Government has begun against the sugar trust does not seem to be understood thoroughly in some quarters. From an illuminating article upon the subject in the Boston Evening Transcript it is gathered that the Government has not asked the courts to dissolve this monopolistic combination. The case differs essentially in this respect from the suits against the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil Company, which, it will be remembered, are pending in the Supreme Court. The decisions have been delayed on account of the vacancles in the court, but inasmuch as President Taft's new appointers, will take their places before a great while, It is not likely that the country will have to wait much longer to learn the precise standing of these colossal combinations before the law. 27he decisions of the lower courts have been against them disastrously late, and if the same views should prevail in the tribunal of last resort. great changes in business methods may follow. The Government has so managed its recent suits against the trusts that a mere reorganization after an adverse judgment may not suffice to ward off the consequences. As one writer puts it, all they have to do after previous orders to dissolve and the like has been "to change their clothes and go on as before." Now, as he adds, the only garment which will be suitable to their condition will be a coffin.

But they will need a coffin only if the suits go against them, and it is by no means certain that this will happen. The defensive ingenuity of lawyers is little short of the miraculous, and among the judges there is a good deal of feeling that the Sherman anti-trust law, under which the suits are brought, is an unwise measure. Federal Judge La-combe, of New York, has spoken his mind against it in the plainest terms. But of course it is a judge's business to apply the law as it stands, no matwhat he may think of its wisdom, and unless some new and surprising interpretations are brought out in the Supreme Court we may make up our minds that the great trusts stand today in a more parlous sliuation than ever before. One of the December magazines, commenting with a steamer making regular sailsituation, remarks that Mr. Taft and his Attorney-General differ from previous antagonists of the trusts in knowing exactly where to strike them in order to hurt The blows of laymen are often woefully misdirected. The parts which appear to them to be vital are often ery far indeed from the seat of life.

The suit against the Sugar Trust, as we have observed differs notably from the others. The Government has asked the court, not to dissolve the combination, but to declare that certain of its alleged acts have been "in retraint of trade." If this is esthe acts in question will follow in short order and the trust will apparently be pretty effectually tied up, if thinks it worth while to obey, ome trusts have found it more to their advantage to disregard injunc tions than to heed them, but possibly e may see a change in this respect as time passes. In proceeding against the sugar monopoly the Government labors under one decided disadvantage. It began a sult against the lawyers speak of as the Knight case This came up to the Supreme Co and the Government lost it on the ground that the various firms includmanufacturing concerns. Since the court could not perceive that mere manufacturing was interstate busi-ness, it necessarily held that the combination did not full under the ban of the anti-trust law, which applies new suit against the trust, we under stand, has been assiduously fortified in this weak quarter. The Federal attorneys will try to make it clear to the court that a monopoly of manufacture involves a monopoly of the market and thus directly passes into an absolute control of interstate commerce. An encouraging fector in the present case is the novel willingness which our higher courts have lately exhibited to take some account of industrial and social facts to which

formerly they paid little attention. The enemies of the trusts seem to think that they have at last brought the monsters to bay and that the fight which is now on in the Supreme Court will end in their extinction. enthusiastic. According to their view and tobacco trusts and the Standard Oil Company may be decided. The utmost that can be hoped or feared from the cases is some temporary embarrassment to the monopolies. The combinations, it is argued, have formed in response to the urgency of an irresistible social ten-

and instead of trying vainly to destroy the trusts, we would be vastly wiser to occupy ourselves in seeking to control them for the public good. Still others remind us that the owners of trust stock are now very numerous, including many widows and orphans. Any serious blow against the prosperity of the monopolies would bring misery upon the heads of these innocents. Nor should it be forgotten that the prices of trust-controlled staples have risen but slowly in comparison with those which are still produced and sold competitively. This fact, among others, warns us that the destruction of the trusts might not after all prove to be an unmitigated blessing. The more one studies the sub-ject the less he is disposed to believe that it can be settled once and for The more one studies the sub all by a single decision even of such a tribunal as the Supreme Court of the United States.

To President Atwell, Secretary

Power and a few other enthusiasts who guaranteed expenses was due the success of the Apple Show. For many weeks the first-named gentlemen have given time and labor a-plenty to make the affair a success, without remuneration, or at best but slight recom-Now that the Portland Apple Show is to be an annual event, there should be provision to secure the services of at least one executive offiunder proper pay. His office would at once become the clearinghouse for reliable information to prospective investors, distinct from the orlinary real estate office, and because of lack of personal pecuniary interest more reliable. Oregon has two horticultural organizations, the State Board and the State Society. One is ty gifts for men. enough. The money that spreads rather thin over the affairs of both would do much good with either. The fruit industry is now in the seven-figure class and will soon exceed \$10.1000,000. A number of people have a box of assorted neckties (prefer to make my own selection): tollet articles enough. The money that spreads rather thin over the affairs of both little responsibility and get a little pay. Let those who have the doing of it trim the personnel and concentrate the remuneration, for if some action of this nature is not taken, the industry will ere long get away, by sheer force of growth, from those who are handling It.

In his efforts to retain all the present supply of coal and timber for pos-terity, Mr. Pinchot is meeting with the approval of the Japanese who are more interested in the present dime than in the future dollar. The Japanese are already zelling coal in Alaska and at other points on the Pacific coast, and, according to a Washington dispatch, they are now cutting in on our lumber trade. The Department of Commerce and Labor Department of Commerce and Labor has been advised that the Japanese last year sold in the port of Tientsin alone 100,000,000 feet of Yalu River lumber, compared with sales of but 15,000,000 feet made by Americans. The untaught Japanese know so little about conservation of the Pinchot the about conservation of the Pinchot that they are deliberately brand that they are deliberately clearing their land and selling the timber at lower prices than can be quoted by the Pacific Coast mills. As the United States Government has given the Japanese a market for their coal and as they are developing their lumber industry at the expense of the Pacific Coast mills, they are in a articles of wearing apparel, particularly fair way to greatly increase their such accessories as neckties, gloves, etc. wealth before Mr. Pinchot can get a hearing. hearing.

The people of Bandon are anxious for direct steamer communication with Portland, and there is no questioning the value of such a connection between this city and the rich Coquille San Francisco has for years enjoyed a practical monopoly of the trade of that territory and will continue to do so until Portland secures regular transportation, Some diffi culty might be experienced in securfore a profitable business could be

To save confusion among new resi dents it should be stated that there are two Mount Hood Railways which get into the news columns, one from City of Hood River into the interior and one from Portland to Mount Hood. The first is in operation, the other promised within

Portland has no worthler institution than the Boarding Woman's Home, well-conducted place for self-respecting working women. quarter of a century it has proved Stop your kidding."

A. GOATHERDER. itself. The present movement for a larger building should appeal to all who are inclined to philanthropy.

Having disposed of Pullman car rates in a way that pleases nobody, the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to get busy on the proposition of the company paying porters' wages instead of putting the burden on the traveling public.

In view of the extraordinary cirday's work without the customary in vocation, it may be asked whether the present legislative body isn't beyoud the reach of prayer.

Through the agency of the Postoffice Department, Uncle Sam orders that Baker City, Oregon, hereafter be Baker. This goes with The Oregonian, for The Oregonian always follows the flag.

Oregon's average annual gain in population for ten years was six per' cent. Every one who has observed present development believes the growth for the next ten years will be much larger.

With our Fall rains daily softening the soil of Western Oregon, any and il movements, public, private or community, looking toward good all movements. roads are timely, not to say important.

The system of organization that prepares the apple for market should be extended to its sale. the individual means profit for all. When all the employing printers of the Pacific Coast meet in Portland next February, some one should read a paper on the advisability of turning

Homer C. Atwell is right about it.

out a job at the time promised. Those Pasadena girls were fully justified in refusing to dance with Japanese naval officers; their legs

not their essesntial nature. This will WHAT MEN DON'T LIKE AS GIFTS "THIS LIFE ALL," SAYS EDISON sert itself in spite of everything. Christmas Presents Tusually Cause Noted Inventor Declares That Golden

Christmas Presents Lusually Cause.

Breaking Resolutions Not to Swear.

Most of the Christmas magazines devote a good deal of attention as to what shall be given for Christmas. In the December Good Housekeeping Magazine is a very interesting collection of protests from men, telling what they do not want. Some of the suggestions are, however, constructive in telling what they do not want. Some of the suggestions are, however, constructive in telling what they do not want. Some of the suggestions are, however, constructive in telling what two do have been so known it is summed up by one of the writers, who says: "There is hardly a man in the country who hats not secretly violated his last New Year's resolution not to swear when he has looked over the tibings Santa Chuis has been so kind as to bring him."

Gelett Burgess expresses himself in this wise. "If presents must be given, let them be money—or kinses! When you wish me a Merry Christmas do not let me up into a mood of impossible gratitude for an unwished gift. I hate sliver, for our ching, this I now inform my riends, but They give infinite. From silk-knit there is likely a mond of the proposition of the proposition of protests from the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the writers, who says: "There is hardly a man in the country who hate not secretly violated that the proposition of the will an an an athelst the same of the writers, who says: "There is hardly a man in the country who hate not secretly violated that the proposition of the reminds me to write the same of the writers, who says: "There is hardly a man in the country who hate not seed to writers, who says: "There is hardly a man in the country who hate not seed to writers, who says: "There is hardly a man in the country who hate a subject of the writers, who says: "If presents must be given, let them be money—or kinses! The presents must be given, let the embossed paper label scal!" A proposition of the writers, who says: "If presents must be given, let the

silver-plated suitcase labels; any small gilt picture frame; notebooks that don't fit my pocket; bedroom slippers with no heel (gem-set key-ring? I would hock it!)—all these things make no appeal. No. I've nothing much the matter. But No. I've nothing much the matter. But I struggle now and then 'gainst those things described in caterlogues as 'dain-

Another writes: "I don't want slippers screen, marked 'Friendship's Offering:'
a box of assorted neckities (prefer to make my own selection); toller articles of any kind; box of collars, size 1815."

A fond father contributes this: "I don't want a set of triplets. Not that I do not love children, but because I received a pair of twins last Christmas. One was a girl, and the other was a girl. That made two girls. And before that I had one girl. That makes three girls—three of the sweetest, prettlest girls I ever saw in my life. If I should receive triplets this Christmas, and they should be girls, that would make six girls, and while I love girls, I don't want the girl business overdone. I have to draw the line at triplets for this Christmas. I don't want the sorik to get the habit. One girl was all right, and last Christmas two girls were all right. But I he should bring me three girls this Christmas, and I pretended to be pleased, there might be no stopping him."

Here are some of the other expres-Here are some of the other expres-

of successful choosing begins with the mother, and then wife, children, friends,

and lastly, by relatives-in-law."
"I am a business man, and though ribbon-tied enlendars, fancy pen rests, convenient (7) little stamp boxes and other ornate desk articles are quaintances, I cannot, in truth, call them old friends. Also I prefer not to receive

Protest Against East Side Demands. Protest Against East Side Demands.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.)—In the last few days we of the West Side see all of our hopes for the starting of a bonlevard dwindling. Not satisfied with having \$500,000 of the \$1,000,000 voted for parks and boulevards, expended already on the East Side, and wenting \$100,000 more for improving the parks already purchased, our brothers on the East Side now wish to take over a cemetery, and

when the city will have to pay for the concrete retaining wall.

It now appears that the Mount Tabor Improvement Association is asking for an additional \$10,000, making \$25,000 in all for the improvement of Williams Park at Mount Tabor.

Last, but not least, our East Side brothers, while denouncing the idea of our acquiring \$7\$ acres for a goat pasture" in South Portland from the O. R. N. Company, are now negotiating with that despised "waterfront grabbing" corporation for 180 acres of its land at the end of the Rose City carline for a menageric and monkey farm, after buying which they propose to spend from \$15,000 to \$100,000 for the erection of animal cages and "monkey houses." "Oh, you Carusos! Stop your kidding."

Number of Christins Scientists.

PORTLAND, Dec 5.—(To the Editor.)—I was somewhat surprised \$1\$ read in The Oregonian your statement that there are about 1,00,000 adherents of the late are about 1,00,000 adherents of the late and the concrete retaining which Lt. Denovan is quoted to to food as placing the engineering cost of state and roads in Washington at \$5 per cent under Mr. Sowby, and that you correct these figures by placing the chapter of the total cost under Mr. Bowby, and that you correct these for the second figure in each instance.

The writer does not know from what source wou obtained your faures, but assumes the error to be merely typosering roads onvention at Walla Walla and in the published report of the investigating commission, put the respective percentages at practically the same solution of the decimal point before the second figure in each instance.

**Remark of the Nose City the Figure was obtained by the insertion of the decimal in the published report of the investigating commission, put the respective percentages at practically the same solution of the figure was obtained by the insertion of the decimal in the published report of the investigating commission, put the respective percentages at practically the same solution of the figure was obtained by the insertion of

Number of Christian Scientists.

PORTLAND, Dec. 5.—(To the Editor.)—
I was somewhat surprised (2) read in
The Oregonian your statement that there
are about 1,000,000 adherents of the late
Mrs. Eddy. It has been my impression
that the Christian Scientists ranked in
numbers among the smaller religious
bodies, with rather less than 180,000 members. It would be very unusual for the
adherents of a demonination to exceed
twice the number of members. I shall
appreciate it very much if you will give
me the authority for your estimate. umstance of Congress beginning the me the authority for your estimate.

Nearly all religious bodies take a cen

Nearly all religious bodies take a census of membership at stated times. So with Christian Scientists. But there are many who believe in the teachings of Mrs. Eddy, or followers, or adherents or whatever you choose to call them who are not church members in the sense that they are enrolled.

Christian Science churches have been established in every civilized country on the globe. These have uniform services and are branches of the Mother Church in Boston. The Oregonian thinks that a million believers or adherents or followers is a moderate estimate. No record of foreign countries is kept by the Mother Church.

Notes and services on the single sented the 1825; no. IL5.

She Nicknamed Platt.

She Nicknamed Platt.

New York Herald.

Mrs. Antonio Martinez, who before her marriage was Winnie Horn, the newsgirl who was credited with having nicknamed Senator Platt the "Easy Bose." died from asthma at 26 East Ninety-sevenih street recently

It, was ten years ago that Winnie Horn reached the height of her fame as a newsgirl. The stand from which she and her sisters sold papers was located under the elevated stairway at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Among her patrons were Senators Platt, Hanna and Depew, and Governor Odell.

There were five Horn sisters, all of whom at times sold papers, but it was Winnie and her sister Sadle who most frequently appeared in the newspapers through their aggressiveness and determination not to be ousted from their corner. Senator, Platt took an especial interest in the girls' welfare, and several times saved them from eviction. It was at this time that Winnie Horn called him the "Easy Boss," the name that clung to him until his death. that clung to him until his death.

Rule Is Best Religion.

wished gift. I hate silver, for one thing; this I now inform my friends; but how can I catalogue my abhorrences. They are infinite. From silk-knit ties to little boxes devised to hold six matches, I loathe everything that money can buyunless I have bought it myself! And so, if I have any friends left, tell them this if they would five me a Christmas present, let it be that truess, rarest, blessedest of gifts, nothing?

Burges Johnson claims a special dislike for "Calendars that crowd my tables; ribbon bookmarks with my name; silver-plated suitcase labels; any small gilt picture frame; notebooks that don's fit my pocket; bedroom slippers with no heel (gem-set key-ring? I would hock it?)—all these things make no appeal.

No. I've nothing much the matter. But

churchman for you.

'The only religion needed in this world is the Golden Rule. If every one practiced it there would be no more trouble or powerty or unhappiness. It is a perfectly practical proposition, and would be not be the proposition. practical proposition, and wou hard for most of us to follo not be hard for most of us to look if we got a little encouragement from our neighbors. And those who refused to keep it should be forced to by the police. Yes, sir; I'd put every one in jail who wouldn't do unto his neighbor as he would have his neighbor do unto

self. His heart is tack in piace and he feels chipper and fine.
"Everything is material. We have no thoughts. They are simply impressions that we get from outside. Our brains are like records that take impressions from our environment. We get nothing from within.

from within.

"People say I have created things. I never have created anything. I get impressions from the universe at large and work them out, but I am only a plate or a record or a record. a record or a receiving apparatus-

on a record to what you will.

"No, I do not believe a man's mind lives after him. His work lives after him, but his work is a material thing.

"The Golden Rule is all that is needed." I'm dead five hours every night, and when I die and decompose I shall live

when I die and decompose I shall live only in phonographs and tickers and storage batteries. I shall not be playing a harp or boiling in oil or haunting any one. I shall be dead.
"But I am willing to take my chances with all these people worried to death about their present souls, who write ma abusive letters that fill up my mail bags and worry my clerks. I'll take my chance."

ENGINEERING COST ON ROADS Error Asserted to Be in Figures Quoted

as Coming From J. J. Donovan.
STEAMER NAHCOTTA. Dec. 2-(To now wish to take over a cemetery, and improve it so as to make a city park of it. I suppose it is their idea to have it taken over before the tracks are lowered on the Mount Tabor carline, when the city will have to pay for the concrete retaining wall.

STEAMER NAHCOTTA. Dec. 2—(To the Editor.)—In view of The Oregonian's acknowledged reliability and authority on statements of fact, I would respectively call attention to an editorial in today's issue on "State Aid for County Roads." in which J. J. Donovan is quoted as placing the application.

tion for honesty and fairness.

H. A. ESPY.

The extract from Mr. Denovan's report was taken from a purported copy published in an Eastern Washington exchange. The Oregonian confesses that it was puzzled by the high percentage figures shown, but finally decided that Mr. Donovan had meant that the indi-Mr. Donovan had meant that the man-cated percentages were of the total ex-pended by the state in addition to the county share on completed and uncom-pleted roads. The figures on any other basis seemed out of all reason.

Vote on Tax Amendment.

TROUTDALE, Or., Dec 6.-(To the Editor).-Please give the vote in City of Portland on the labor tax amendment at recent election, also two years ago. A FARMER.

The vote in Partiand is not segregated The vote in roll that the county returns. Multhomah County voted on labor tax amendment in 1910, yes, 12,685; no. 10,595. The same measure was not presented in 1968, but on the single tax amendment then presented the Multhomah vote was, yes, 10,828; no. 11,811.

That Suggestive Name.

ANTELOPE Or, Dec. 2—(To the Editor.)—Through the columns of The Oregonian would you kindly enlighten me as to why you think the name "Owen Moran" is "suggestive?" Suggestive of Moran is suggestive. Suggestive what and why? I refer to your comment on "Bat" Nelson in The Oregonian under the date of December I. Very respectfully yours.

D. K. KELLOG. spectfully yours.

The expression was used simply as a short way of saying that Bat Nelson met in contest an Irish opponent whose national extraction was a guaranty of

Life's Sunny Side

"Excuse me," said Preston, as he blocked the way. "Certainly," replied Colonel Young. "Anything I can do for you?" asked "Nothing."

Want to see someone?"

"This gallery is reserved for newspaper

"I know it."
"Are you a newspaper man"

'What paper?' "Des Moines Capitel."

owhat name?

"Unit name"
"Late Young"
"Gee," observed Preston, "you must be saving up the English language for your next stand-pat editorial. Come in."
-Louisville Courier-Journal.

a heavy lee wagon drew up near Chat-ham Square and the man in charge went in to see what the order would be. While he was gone several children clambered on the rear step and began clambered on the rear step and began to fish for small pieces. One little girl had just scooped out a handful when the leeman returned and chased her away. "Sell me 5 cents' worth of ice, please," said a well-dressed woman who wore a white ribbon and had seen the little girl crying from disappointment. The man welghed a fair-sized piece of ice and, wrapping it in a newspaper, handed it to the woman.

to the woman.
"Here, little one, is a nice big piece of ice," suid the woman loud enough to be heard by every one of the amail crowd that had collected. "You needn't cry any more. Take this home to mother any more. Take this home to mother and the sick sister." The child, instead of drying her tears, cried more and made no attempt to the ice.

"It's too b-b-big," sobbed the child.
"Too big, and what did you want to do
with it, my child?"

"We were goin' to put it down the blind man's back," replied the girl, bursting into tears again.—New York Sun.

At a social evening at the home of a local merchant recently the conversa-tion turned to the subject of "breaks" made in downtown churches, where the members of the congregation never be-come fully acquainted with everybody else. The story was told of a Lowell lergyman who upon one occasion ex-orted his parishioners to be more cordial in greating strangers in the church. At the close of the service one of the members turned to another member of the congregation and said cordially:
"I am glad to see you here this morning, and I hope that you will come again."

again." "I expect to," was the reply. "I have been coming here for 40 years."-Lowell Courier Citizen.

It was the weather clerk's first Saturday in the department, therefore he took it as a joke when the pastor of a West Side church telephoned down for prognostications on Sunday's weather. "That's no joke," said an old clerk. "You will have to answer a dozon questions like that before 12 o'clock. Preachers who are setting ready to write to are getting ready to write morrow's sermons want a forecast of the weather before choosing a text. That doesn't mean that if we prop they will hash up an inferior production to serve out to the handful of the faithful. In most cases the hercer the storm the stronger the service. A talk that would hit the bullseye on a sunshiny day would miss the mark in a storm. A man who has it on his mind to launch a few thunderbolts in regard to along a few thunderbolts in regard to eternal damnation ought to do it on a gloomy day. The congregation would be mere seriously impressed. I know a minister who has had that kind of a sermon prepared for eight months, but the weather has been 100 mild for its delivery. He is holding it back for a bits rand. The first Sunday the wind threatens to blow the roof off I am going up to hear it."—New York Sun. few thunderbolts in regard to to hear it."-New York Sun.

Somewhat of Fight at Warren.

Ex-District Attorney John L. Sullivar was the principal speaker at a reunion of old soldiers a few years ago. He and all of his wonderful comma had all of his wonderful command of pathos and eloquence in full working order that day, and as he concluded his oration tears glistened in the eyes of many of the veterans. One of the old boys in blue came up to Mr. Sullivan, pressed his hand and said:

"Your description of the scenes on the field of carnage during a fight was beautiful. You must have been in the thick of a battle some time. Where did

thick of a battle some time. Where dis you have your most thrilling experi-

"At Warren," replied Colonel Sullivan

"At Warren? Why, I never knew there was any fighting there?"
"Probably not," replied Colonel Sullivan, 'but if you had been behind the bat for Warren the day we beat Youngstown I to 8 you would have known you were in a fight, and a mighty warm one, too," and the Colonel extended his gnarled and twisted fingers to prove his assertion.

Cloth Made From Pine Wood.

Harper's Weekly.

The discovery of a means of making cloth from the pine tree of Northern Europe and Canada has led English weavers to experiment with the Russian pine, with a view to introducing it as a textile. Pine cloth is regarded as the possible competitor of cotton cloth. Pine threads are as instrous as cotton threads; they can be mingled to advantage with woolen threads; they bleach and take dye equally well. Possibly the time is coming when pine cloth will be used in place of cotton for underclothing, while pine and wool mixtures will compete with heavier goods for outer garments. Pine cloth will be as cheap as cotton cloth, whatever the cost of manufacture, because the raw material of pine cloth is considerably below the price of raw cotton. siderably below the price of raw cotton

Standing Room Only.

who knows the Difference!

Washington Star.

"That sunrise effect is all wrong."

said the stage manager of a New York

"What's the difference?" replied the
scene painter. Nobody who goes to s
musical comedy in this town knows
what a sunrise looks like."

Stauling Room Only.

The regular umpire was sick and a kind old gentleman from the country agreed to do the best he knew how. All went well until the fifth inning, when, with the bases full, the pitcher got wabbly and put over four wide ones and the batter started to take his base.

"What will we do with the young feiler?" asked the old man of the pitcher.

"We ain't got no place to put him."