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PORTLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1919.

STATE AID FOR LOCAL ROADS. Less than one year has passed zince the State Supreme Court de clared the appropriation of \$100,000 for the Crater Lake Road unconstituvocates are

tional, yet some of the good roads adproposing an appropriation of \$340,000 for aid in construction of local highways in every part this fund equally among the 24 counties of the state, \$5000 yearly to be available in any county that raises \$20,000 to be used with the \$5000 of The bill as drawn plainly co plates the expenditure of this \$340,000

local roads. It reads:

oh local rouds. It rends:

After having so priviled such find, the Cennts Court shall select the particular location of the road to be constructed and shall designate the place of beginning and definitely describe the location of the road, all of which shall be on the journal of the court. Such road shall begin at the principal market place in the county, or shall connect with a permanent road leading to such place, and shall be as located as that after constitute one of the main traveled roads to the place, whether the main traveled roads to the place, whether it starts.

In other words the sum of \$340,000 of state funds is to be expended in improving reads leading from numerous points in each county to the principal market place of that county. Medford way even this bill is n wholly satisfactory, for a newspaper in that locality declares that the state ould spend dollar for dollar with the county.

If there is any distinction between the appropriation for the Crater Lake road and the proposed appropriation for numerous unlocated local roads, except in amount appropriated and designation of where the money shall be spent. The Oregonian fails to de-

The constitutional inhibition against state appropriation for local high ways was not changed by adoption of the good roads amendment, which merely removes the limitation ounty indebtedness when contracted for permanent road work approved by

Probably the extremity to which the state may go in giving ald to county road work is in providing salaries for a state highway engineer and an office and field force. In a state where population and highly taxable property are so unevenly distributed as they are in Oregon, this is as much as the counties should reasonably ex-

A SUCCESSFUL PASTOR.

The World's Work for December ence of a young minister who went to direct the fortunes of a tumble-down country church. Piquancy is given the narrative by his confession that he did not need to begin his career in the country or with a decayed congregahad a call to a flourishing enarge at a larger salary, but Pravidence, contrary to its usual practice, moved him to choose hard work and poverty when he might have had ease and comfort. The church he went to was in a neighborhood of rich farmers who had fine houses and macadmixed roads, but they had sadly neglected their spiritual welfare. Wealthy they were, they had borrowed money to pay their previous pastor's

The meeting-house was a foriorn structure with only one room. doubt panes of glass were missing from the windows, the paint was peeling off, and at one corner where the underpinning had sunk away the build-ing was supported by ralls laid cate-The Sunday school was the mal thing in such forsaken churches. The poor children spent an hour once a week hearing about Jonah's whale and the bears that devoured the wicked children who jeered at the The teachers, who were ng ladies all from the same deroted family, knew nothing about the Bible except the current impossible traditions, and what they did not know naturally they could not teach. So the Sunday school pined and faded. One gathers that nobody ever went to meeting in that neighborhood who by hook or crook could conjure up a decent excuse for staying away. church was sixty-seven years old and it was all played out. It had gone to seed about as badly as an institution could. Nobody was interested in it. Nobody expected anything of it, and it

lived up to its fame. Our young shepherd changed all this in a year or two. How did he do Not by any magic arts. Seemingly he did not even pray a great deal. Very likely he attended to his orisons shut up in his chamber, as the Savior directs, but it is pretty clear that he relied for his results on something else. The secret of it all is that he set his congregation to work. He persuaded them to do things, and it is noticeable that many of the tasks he set about were secular rather than holy. He was psyhoologist enough to understand that a person who has a regular task to perform, however un-important, becomes attached to it in nine cases out of ten, unless it is ex-

He began by starting an old-fashioned singing school, to which every-body came. The singing school and elling bee were precious social opportunities in their day. They have sunk into desustude and nothing has replaced them. All the children learned to sing by note. Of course a flourishing choir for the church was one of the prime consequences, but there were others. The dismal farmhouses were dismul because the owners did not know how to spend their ney to make them cheerful. Some of them thought cheerfulness was a their product. Coal barons of the At- of Commerce and Labor that our ex- shopping you can today.

sin. The new minister taught them the saintliness of a good time. There was an influx of auto-pianos. The young men organized a string band, which even ventured upon dance music now and then. And all this rich outburst of life flowed ultimately toward the church. Then the minis-ter organized a dramatic club. He sitively had plays acted in the house of God, just as Christians did in the iden time, before we all became puritanical and pharisaically concell This gave him means to make the Sunday school concerts and mission meetings interesting. He had mething more lively for them than

exts from Daniel. So it went on. This marvel of a minister was all things to all men. Emphasize the word "men." We do not read of his purring among the sis-ters at ten parties. He did "a great deal more than preach and visit his flock." His duties varied "from lanitor to head financier." At the end of ten years he had a grand new church all paid for, a nice salary, a flock in with its shepherd, a wife children of his own, and a long tale of saved souls to his credit in the book Who could ask for more?

WASTING OUR RESOURCES.

The announcement that "many milions of feet of excellent yellow pine timber in the Crater Lake National Porest reserve are deteriorating from old age," will occasion no surprise among practical timbermen who are familiar with the forestry problem. What is true of the Crater Lake reerve is likewise true of many other forest reserves where great bodies of valuable timber are being "Pinchottions. Just how these future generaions will profit by a system of conservation that permits an enormous annual waste of over-ripe timber is not understood by the practical tintthe present day, but the Plastern faddists who are responsible for the loss undoubtedly have no interest in the practical side of the ques-

in many of the forest reserve where this timber has matured and a now decaying there is much excellent underlying agricultural land. With decay of the timber if the land were available for settlers, it might brought under cultivation and made to return something, but so long as it remains "conserved" for future generations it will prove a dead less o the present generation.

It is fortunate indeed that coal deosits do not deteriorate with age. If such were the case the "conserved" Alaska coal lands in due time would become as worthless as an over-ripe timber claim. Some day reason will regain its sway and then we may expect a forest reserve policy that will protect the interests of the people of the present day as well as those of generations yet unborn.

PROSPERITY STILL RAMPANT.

Portland bank clearings for the eek ending last Saturday were more than \$2,300,000 greater than for the orresponding week last year. degree of prosperity reflected by these remarkable figures can best be understood when it is noted that Seattle bank clearings for the same period showed a decrease of more than \$1,seek a year ago.

The causes of this continued prosperity, which neither the Winter sea-son nor pessimistic reports in other parts of the country can check, are in evidence 'on every hand. work is being pushed in all parts of the state, and in the city there has een no slackening of building operations or in any branch of industry. Oregon orchardists are still shipping high-priced fruit to the world's mar kets in train loads, and in the six days ending Saturday receipts wheat at Portland were 267 car loads for the same week last ear, while livestock receipts 2000 head greater. A slight surplus of saw mills along the Columbia River has caused a temporary weakin the lumber market but the output in the aggregate continues to break all records and, if the demand continues to improve, it will in due eason catch up with the excessive output that the new mills are placing n the market.

A very encouraging feature of the week's business was the decided im-provement in financial conditions in the East. The New York bank state-ment which appeared Saturday was in every item much more favorable ing the week there was a pronounced decline in rates both on call money and time loans. Recent statements of Western banks have been uniformly favorable, and for that reason the recent temporary stringency re ported in the East caused but little concern here. At the same time, neither Portland, Oregon, nor any other part of the country can reach the maximum of prosperity if some ther portion is struggling under adverse conditions. Portland and the tributary territory will forge ahead in spite of the troubles in the East but naturally we would progress more rapidly if the East were enjoying the same degree of prosperity. We will all rejoice to see the improvement noted continue indefinitely.

NO WARSHIPS AND NO COAL. No battleship fleet will be stationed n the Pacific Coast. Coal fuel would ost too much, says Secretary Meyer. The extra expense for coal would be \$4,000,000 a year, because the Gov-ernment would have to import Navy Though it has vast supply un used in Alaska, none can be got out. Pinchot conservation prevents. Offirials of this new ism say that should the coal in Aluska be opened for use

would be stolen. Great Government, this, that expects to fight a foreign foe by means of coal imported from foreign lands, perhaps from the very shores of the foe. Great Government, this, that cannot allow its mineral resources to be utilized by and for the people, lest thieves break in and steal. What is government for

if not to make away with thieves?

The Pacific Coast has coal enough to supply all the navies of the world, if mines could be opened in Alaska. But whenever anybody offers to start a mine there he is pounced upon by the Pinchots and the Garfields and the Glavises as a "Guggenheim" and as

an enemy of the people."

Meanwhile big coal mine owners of the Atlantic Coast are enthusiastic "conservationists" of Alaska coal. They boost the "lock-up" policy that makes a market and high prices for

lantic wish no Navy transferred to the

Pacific. It was the same, some time ago, with great land barons-they were ardent champions of lieu-land forest conservation. It was a fine thing to create reserves around mountain crags and desert wastes and loggedareas and then to exchange bad lands with the Government for good lands elsewhere by means of the feu system.

Many sins and omissions have been committed in the name of conserva-There are still many wonders of performance. Right now the Pacific Coast of the United States is defenseless against a naval foe because Government will not permit it to obtain any.

CENSUS AND MALTHUS.

The population of the United States has greatly increased in the past decade. The price of food has also increased largely. There is pabulum of population upon food, supply. After ong retirement, is Malthus again

coming to the front and to his own There is no danger that the world's population growth will soon exceed means of subsistence. Great areas of lew land are yet to be brought into production and modern enterprises of illage and transport will continue to make food surplus, at least, in the nations of the New World.

And yet, in the United States, we see the population consuming more and more of its food product. Every little while Mr. J. J. Hill sounds the warning that the day is not far off when this country will cease to export for its own people and may even change to an importing Nation. Alongside this prophecy is the spec of higher cost of living-the chief factor of which is fallure of production to keep pace with conumption.

The query with Malthus was "How shall the nations be fed?" But for many years the query with the natio of the New World was: "What shall we do with our surplus food?" the United States the increase of pop dation is solving the latter que Up to this time, the value of wheat at home has been determined by the value of our surplus wheat in foreign markets. This may continue a considerable time longer, yet in the end our own needs will be the determin ng factor, subject, of course, to the general movements of trade between

During the last several hundred years the growing expanse of the till-able surface of the world has removed ancient limits of production. This has been especially true during the last half-century, in which mod ern methods of communication and transport have brought consuming exporting countries close together world's productive surface will not be unlimited for future generations. Already we see the Amerian continent fflling up, that two or three generations ago was thought of practically boundless in the West.

After all, the Malthus doctrine is me of the abiding ones. Its application has been postponed, however, until the distant future, yet that future may not be so far distant as has been supposed. In the United States we see the doctrine vindicated in a small way by pressure of increasing population upon means of subsist-The population of the United States has increased 16,000,000 in ten These additional mouths conumed a large share of the soil's food product. The problem presented is not yet serious in the Malthusian sense, but it will grow more serious as the years progress.

IMPROVEMENT OF LONE FIR.

The plan looking to the improvement of Lone Fir Cemetery, so that place of neglected graves, leaning monuments and moss-grown slabs, it will become a veritable beauty spot of nature, is one that should meet with public approval, and especially of the approval of those whose dead lie there in eternal sleep. A faraway place in the wooded suburbs of a pioneer city in a beautiful wilderness when the first grave was made in the tract, Lone Fir Cemetery has become the center around which thriving homes cluster, and, by means of quick car service, is in close touch with the usiness center of a growing, opulent metropolis.

The suggestion of the removal of these graves to some more spot would not, indeed ould not, be entertained. Perhaps it possible to prohibit all further interments on lots already in family ossession. But the sale of lots for surial purposes might be stopped and the tract made beautiful as a park, to this no reasonable objection can be offered.

Portland has overgrown the fraction of God's acre to which the podies of its early dead were con-Some persons yet remen signed. ber the primeval wildness of Skidmore fountain, in which graves were made in the early fifties, and the slabs that marked the cemetery on the river road to the south of the city, where the early Jewish residents kept the "long mysterious exodus of The bodies, as far as they could be recovered, were some years ago removed from these burial places and homes and business blocks have risen on the sites. This being impractical in the case of Lone Fir Cemetery, in which fully 30,000 bodies have been interred, the only thing that can be done is to beautify the tract in conformity with its surroundings and let the dead rest.

TRADE AND THE PLAG.

The export trade of the United States for the first ten months of the alendar year offers some very interesting figures for people who have been led to believe that this country is handicapped through lack of ship It will be remembered that South America has been held up me frequently as the "awful example" of the loss of trade through lack of a ship subsidy. With so large a number of vessels of all classes carrying our exports to Europe at remarkably low rates, it of course would be absurd to emplain of lack of facilities for either mail or passengers and therefore, applying the South American argument of the ship subsidy seekers, our European trade with its perfect facilities must naturally be progressing by leaps and bounds. But is it?
We find by consulting the official figures compiled by the Department

ports to the United Kingdom, with which we enjoy the most perfect fa-cilities for shipping, for the ten ending November 1, were \$393,440,979, and for the same period year ago were \$404,878,578, while with France, just across the Channel, and also admirably supplied with transportation facilities across the Atlantic, the decrease this year, as compared with last, was more than \$12,000,000. Let us turn from these perfect facilities, where there is an abundance of shipping, to South South America, where the ship subsidy people assure us we are losing heavily through lack of ships to carry our experts to market. For the ten to market. months this year, our exports to the Argentine increased \$7,000,000, while Brazil, with a smaller total, showed

an increase in imports of American

products of more than \$5,000,000 Shipping is so plentiful on the Pacific that we can ship a ton of freight to China and Japan at the same price that is charged for carrying it Lower California, a few hundred miles down the coast. But with ships running across the Pacific with hardly sufficient cargo for ballast, exports to China for the ten months declined nearly \$4,000,000, and there was a slight decrease in the exports Japan. These figures show most offectually that there are ships available to carry American products wherever they can be sold. The South American trade figures also show that the countries in the Southern hemisphere are actually indicating a favoritism for American trade while the Brazilians increased their purchases from us for the months to the extent of nearly \$5. 000,000, our purchases from Brazil in that period were \$2,000,000 less than they were in the same period in the preceding year. "Trade follows the but the flag it follows is the one which trails over the stern of a steamer, and trade does not care fig what the nationality of that steamer may be.

The dairyman's foe, the manufacturer of oleomargarine, turned out 141,862,282 pounds of what was once n scorn called "bull butter" last year increase of 50,000,000 pounds over the output of the previous substantial increase, truly, and one that is generally satisfactory, since under the law, which is universally observed, the article is sold under its own name and strictly on its merits. Large as the increase in the consumpof oleomargarine is, however, it pales into utter insignificance empared with the increase in the onsumption of cigarettes. Of these, billion more were consumed in the United States than during the year ending June 30, 1909, wherein "only 6,830,000,000 were consumed. To e who have noted the effect of elgarette smoking upon boys ouths, these figures are appalling. And to make apprehension of the results of this enormous consumption of cigarettes more startling, the habit has extended to a considerable extent to schoolgirls in some of the larger cities and to young women of the leis ure class. Six billion, eight hundred and thirty million cigarettes consumed in the United States in a single year Computation is lost in wonder at the gigantic waste thus presented, while censure for the wastrels is lost in apprehension for the physical and menstamina of the race a few generations hence.

In a dispatch sent out from Seattle a few days ago announcing the death of one of the "Mercer girls," it was stated that she was "one of the 300 women who came around Cape Horn as the famous 'cargo of wives' for Seattle settlers in 1866" and that the ship Continental had been chartered to convey them around the Horn. were not enough settlers in Seattle in need of wives in 1866 to require one-half of 300 women and the Continental was not chartered by Mr. Mercer.

state, indicate that we may expect in future liberal contributions to our premium list. I am confident also that our membership will gladly co-operate, as did our exhibits committee, in were not enough settlers in Seattle in need of wives in 1866 to require onethe Eastern women out West to look for husbands. tinental on which they reached the Coast was brought out by Ben Holladay to ply between Portland and San Francisco, and it was many months after her arrival that she visited Puget Sound. The Mercer party consisted of A. S. Mercer and wife and 28 unmarried women, most of whom to cated in San Francisco, Astoria and Portland, although a few may have worked their way to Seattle after the royage of the Continental terminated

The Burns Commercial Club has started a movement to secure the enactment of a law providing for a bounty on jackrabbits. This measure would seem to conflict indirectly with that which is to provide a bounty on coyotes. The men who kill coyotes in order to secure the bounty remove one of the greatest jackrabbit exterminators that can be found, and every coyote that is killed means prolonged life and good health for a large number of jackrabbits. The passage of a jackrabbit bounty law would thus leave the state in the contradictory position of paying a bounty for the extermination of jackrabbits and also paying a bounty for the extermination of the greatest of all jackrabbit exterminators

Science is slowly discovering the curative qualities of whisky. Its fumes combined with the balsam of ensoned oak, it is asserted, will kill the tubercle bacillus. Ever since the days of Lewis and Clark its efficacy as an antidote for snake-bite poison

With railroads opening up for set tlement various rich sections of Ore-gon hitherto inaccessible, isn't it entirely reasonable to predict the doubling of population for the census of

surf bathing at Clatsop Beach. It is said to be more fun than shoveling snow in New York. The octopi off Gearhart are more gullant than their California brith-

Portland swimming enthusiasts are

fair bather. There is no mystery in a murder beyond two motives—robbery and re-venge, and these mean money and

Not one grabbed the toes of a

Every penny spent for Red Cross seals helps to preserve human life.

CONSOLIDATION NOT PRACTICABLE Combination of Hortleuitural Board and Society Discussed.

FOREST GROVE, Ot., Dec. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-I cannot endorse the ediorial suggestion in The Oregonian that one organization can do the work of the State Board of Horticulture, and of the State Horticultural Society. Their fields of activity are entirely and necessarily distinct.

The state board is an official organization of six persons, appointed by the Governor. Its function is to enforce horticultural laws, to exercise police power over fruit industry. Such function does not include conduct of appleshows and conventions. Its small mem-bership counts for efficiency. Its de-liberations are not open to public, and should not be. Individual fruitgrowers should not be. Individual transgrowers have no voice in framing its policies, and should not have. It is purely an executive arm of the state's political organization. Expansion of Oregon's fruit industry will make increasing demand on this board, and warrant in reasing appropriations for its support. Fine was when we had but one of these organizations, the state society. It had a numerous membership felt, however, need of a smaller to enforce horticultural laws. It It agi

tated for such organization, until present state board was created in 1889.

The State Horticultural Society is non-official organization, composed individual growers, voluntarily associated for discussion, education and mutual benefit. Its function is to hold apple-shows, to educate its members, to arouse public sentiment, and to stand behind enforcement of, but not to enforce, horticultural laws. Its large membership counts for efficiency. It deliberations are open to public, and should be. Every individual fruit grower, who pays its membership for \$1, has equal voice in its manage ment, and should have. It is purely a nent, and deliberative, demo democratic and non-pe

litical association.

The State Board of Horticulture bears same relation to the State Horticultural Society that the State Dairy Commissioner hears to the State Dairy men's Association. Certainly you would not think of combining the latter wo. Management of an apple-show is seculiarly within the province of the state saciety, because sympathetic co-operation of many growers is an important element of such shows. For that reason a grower's apple-show can run on less money than one con-

equipped to supply to prospective in-vestors reliable information regarding vestors reliable information regarding our horticultural resources, you over-look the very efficient and absolutely reliable Secretary of the State Board, H. M. Williamson. His office is in cortiand. He is paid by the state to tabulate and disseminate such infor-mation. To my personal knowledge, he large amount of that work of the state board, through various fruit inspectors, are in close touch with local conditions in their districts. Through the state board and its secretary we have the machinery, already organized and paid for, to gather and distribute accurate horticultural statistics. Although I answer many Eastern inquiries, I do it, not because I think no other source of in formation is available to the inquirer In all cases of doubt, I refer to Secre-tary of the State Board.

Attempt to eliminate the State Horticultural Society would present an em barrassing problem, because the society has acquired a considerable fund, do-nated for furtherance of its educa-tional work. This fund is held by it

in trust.

The whole difficulty arises from fact that both organizations are seeking state aid. The state board, necessarily, because it can look only to state for support. The state society, two years ago, and for the first time, received a legislative appropriation of \$1000, for ensuing biennial period. This Was given largely to cover expense of sta-tionery, postage and printing of pro-

Most of our expense, except for print ing our proceedings, and nearly all the work of our officers are connected with the annual apple-show. Interest in our recent show, displayed by zens of Portland, by the railroad by various commercial clubs of state, indicate that we may expect in reatly reducing the work of our off cers. Portland will no doubt furnish us adequate quarters for our show, do not think, then, it is necessary this discuss consolidation of the state board discuss consolidation of the state board and the state society, as a means for working off any excessive drain on the state treasury. I might add that, if all interested in Oregon's horticultural industry would show that interest, by taking out membership in the State Horticultural Society, it would not be necessary ever to ask aid from the state.

President Oregon State Horticultural President Oregon State Horticultural Society.

Balm for Disappointment.

London Chronicle.

Struggling authors in China find it almost as pleasant to have a manuscript rejected as to have it accepted. According to the Journal des Debats the editor of one of the leading periodicals of Pekin, writes "We have read thy manuscript with infinite delight. By the sacred ashes of our ancestors we swear that never before have we reveled in so enthantling a materiales. If we printed never before have we reveled in so en-thralling a masterpiece. If we printed it, his majesty the Emperor, our high and mighty master, would ordain us to take it as a model and never henceforth to print anything inferior to it. As it would be impossible to find its equal within 10,000 years, we are compelled, though shaken with sorrow at our action, to return thy divine manuscript, and for doing so we ask thee a thousand pardons."

Results of Pasteurized Milk

Results of Pasteurised Milk.

Philiadelphia Ledger.

The infant mortality in New York when Nathan Straus opened the pasteurized milk depots was \$5.5 per 1660. Last year the death rate was but \$2.5 per 1000. Mr. Straus' great benevolence has been made the target of vindictive and persistent criticism, which not even the statistics could silence. New York is to be congratulated that Mr. Straus has reconsidered his earlier determination to close these stations, as the result of the unjust and ignorant abuse that was directed against his fine philanthropy.

Elijah and the Tariff.

Harper's Weekly.
"Now, Johnny," said the Sundayschool superintendent, "can you tell me what it was that caused the prophet Ellijah to go up?" "Yeth, thir," said Johnny. "It wath the Payne tariff bill."

New York Sun

Damocles saw the suspended sword.
"That's nothing," he cried. "I've sat
between two women with hatpins." Thus they saw he could not be scared.

Natural Consequences.

New York Herald. The latest edict of fashion extends the "hobble" ides to nightgowns. We should think a hobble "nightie" would give any one the nightmare.

She Wouldn't Laugh

Boston Transcript.
"Had a most enjoyable time at the dentist's today." "Eh! Enjoyable?"
"Yes. When I went in another dentist was filling my dentist's teeth." Start the week right. Do what

ST. HELENA GROWS LONELIER. Ne Longer Port of Call, Island Is Reduced to Poverty.

New Bedford Standard.

There was a day when the island of St. Helena was a household word in many of the homes of New Bedford.

many of the homes of New Bedford Many of the seafaring men of the com-munity were as familiar with the is-land as they were with Water street St. Helena was a port of call for the whaleships engaged in South Atlan tie whaling, where they would take on supplies and receive mail or leave supplies and receive mail or leave ir catch of oil for shipment home lie they returned to the fishing und. Not much is heard of St. Helground. ena in this connection in these but word comes of it now in a different way and picturing it in vasi-ly different conditions from its pros-perity at that time. In the days be-fore the opening of the Suez Canual when England's trade with India was when England's trade with India was carried on by means of sailing vessels, they too found St. Helena a convenience on the voyage, and Great Britain kept the island heavily fortified and garrisoned. Now its day of service to the public has gone by. The East Indian traffic is diverted by way of the canal, and a whaling vessel is rarely seen there nowadays. The British government withdrew its garrison some four or five years ago, the docking facilities have fallen into decay, the population has decreased in 35 years facilities have fallen into decay, population has decreased in 35 ye from 6300 to 1800 the om 6300 to 4000, the resources of the island as ever are inadequate to sus-tain the people, and the absence of in-come from without has brought the people to a state reported to be borering on beggary. had any internal sources of income, its trade with the ships being in imported supplies, dealt out under such condi-tions as left a good margin of profit. With the withdrawal of government officials, garrison, and merchants, the population goes back chiefly to the natives of mixed European and Asiatic natives of mixed European and Asiatic origin and West African Negroes. Of volcanic origin and with much of its substance rock and lava, there is still a considerable area of productive land that, with the salubrious climate, might be expected to go far toward supplying the needs of the people, if not to leave a surplus for export; but the influence of the oarly days was away from agriculture and apparently the people have never learned the possibilities of the soil. With fish plenns and received the control of the soil. and rice easily grown, and partakis of the characteristics of tropical peo-ple, the personal incentive to prog-ress has not been felt. What will be the outcome of the little island is hard say. France still maintains oleon house and valley, which es in however, for small attention on the part of the public. When the Panama Canal is opened, England may find the island a convenience for its steamers, but it is hard to see how this will bring much measure of pros perity to the people

BUT THE DOG WOULD NOT TELL Policeman's Plan to Find Blind Man's Home Didn't Work.

Kansas City Times.

Perhaps it was canine sagacity, perhaps merely stupidity, but in either case if J. M. Batens, a blind man, is offense it will not log who led him that "tipped off" the

Batens was locked up at the Jamesstreet station in Kansas City, Kan, yesterday for investigation. His little dog, Phillip, which led him, went with them to the station. In reply to the question as to where he lived, Batens

Wherever I hang my hat." So he and the dog were placed in a cell pending "investigation." But someone thought that it would be a good plan to take the dog and see if it would not guide them to the place where the blind man resided, if he had not given the right address. So a policeman attached himself to

the blind man's end of the chain and went forth with the canine guide. Phillip ran along with his nose close to the ground. He led the officer south or leave the state of the on James street toward the state line At Central avenue he crossed the At Central avenue he crossed the street, then he turned north on the other side of the street and back to the station. At the door the dog looked up at the policeman and wagged his tall, appearently thanking him for letting him have an outing. "Guess he's right about his home," Patrick Lyons, sergeant, said. "Turn Patrick Lyons, sergeant, that dog out on the rock pile and le him play around the jail yard awhile.

ELECTION CANVASS INEXPENSIVE sub-and I have the science of mathe-New York Candidate Wins in Expense Account of 42 Cents.

New York Tribune. New York Tribune.

James P. Cullen is an elevator conductor at 165 Broadway. In his spare hours he takes an active interest in politics and at the recent election he was the Independence League candidate for the Senate in the Fourteenth Senate district. His chief opponent was Senator Thomas F. Grady, so Cultural Progressary to spend was Senator Thomas F. Gray, so cal-len did not find it necessary to spend much money in his canvass. It cost him just 42 cents, according to the report he filed in the County Clerk's office. Cullen itemized his account as

follows:
Receipts—None.
Expenses—Matches, two boxes, 2c.
Used in looking for names in dark
hallways while convassing the district.

Postage—20c.
Used to answer questions of people and associations who seem to have no time to read the platforms or study the record of the political parties, whose record of the political parties, whose record of the pointical parties, whose candidates they ask questions of at the very last moment.

Medicine for throat to relieve hoarse-ness incurred in addressing open-air measures 20s.

meetings, 20c. But the County Clerk returned the statement to Cullen because he forgot

Pittsburg Post, "Those centaurs would have been great mags to bet on." "Why so?"
"You could have gotten your infor-

That Awful Silence. Cleveland Herald.

Herbert Latham, the aviator, says that
he is going to hunt big game from an
aeroplane. Will nothing make the Col-

onel talk? From Other Viewpoints.

Washington Post.
Some statesmen when they are dirorred from the Government pay-roll
act as if they were entitled to alimony. Last Poem by Mrs. Eddy.

This is the last poem written by Mrs SATISFIED. It matters not what be the lot, So leve doth guide; For storm or shine, pure peace is thine, whatever betide.

And of these stones, or tyrants' thrones. To raise up seed in thought and deed-

Aye, darkling sense, arise, go hence, Our God is good. Faise fears are fore—truth tatters those When understood.

Love looseth thee, and lifteth me, Avaunt hate's thrall; There life is light and wisdom might, and God is all. The centuries break,
The earth-bound waks,
God's glorified;
Whe doth his will, his likeness still,
Is estisfied.
(Written January, 1900 Copright by Mary
Baker Eddy,)

there was a new and inexperienced Justice of the Peace whose first case was a man to be prosecuted for stealing a yearling calf. The case was set by the justice for 8 o'clock one Monday morning. He opened court with great dignity. The only persons involved that were present were the Sheriff, defendant and his attorney. The Prosecuting Attorney falled to put in an ap-pearance. The justice called the case; pearance. The justice called the case thereupon the attorney for the defend ant moved to dismiss because prosecution was not ready, the justice in a quandary. F said: "Do I hear a second to tion?" The lawyer punched b This put tion?" The lawyer punched his clie who, being thus tipped off, said: second the motion."

Life's Sunny Side

Judge James R. Caton, of Virginia,

relates an incident that happened down on the east shore." He said

"It has been moved and seconded," said the justice, with rare dignity, "that the case be dismissed. All in favor of this motion say aye." counsel voted for the affirmative Sheriff cast the minority vote for the

This motion is carried and the cuiprit air dismissed."-Case and Comment.

Major Frank J. Rice, in a Thanksgiv-

ing speech at a newsboys' dinner in New Haven, praised mince pie. "Mince pie," he said, "is the crowning glory of a Thanksgiving dinner. I am glory of a Thanksgiving dinner. I am sure you all agree with me when I de-clare that it is impossible for anyone, at any time, ever to get too much mince

"Once upon a time a mother said to her little son during the Thanksgiving day repast: Tommy, this is the last piece of

mines ple you can have.
"Tommy frowned as black as a thunder cloud. There was a little boy like you."

"There was a little boy like you," his mother continued sternly, 'and he ate mince ple and finally he burst. Yes, he burst from too much mince ple."

"No," said Tommy, 'there's no such thing as too much mince ple."

"Then,' said his mother, 'why did he burst?"

"There wasn't enough boy. Tommy

There wasn't enough boy.' Tommy answered."-New York Tribune.

Wilton Lackave the other day went into his club shivering.

"The drear November days are here," he chanted doiefully, "or almost at any rate, and soon we'll all be frozen stiff as we are every Winter in this beautiful climate. The only thing we have to be thankful for Is that New York isn't as cold as Montana. I can recollect one Winter while I was out there, when a sheep, jumping from a hillock, became suddenly frozen on the way, and stuck in the air like a mass of ice."
"But, man," exclaimed one of his in-

terested listeners, "the law of gravity

wouldn't allow that."
"I know that," replied Lackaye gravely, "But the law of gravity was frozen, too!"—November Young's Magazine.

When Professor Wendell, of Har-vard, entered upon his Sabbatical year, he remained in Cambridge some weeks after his leave of absence began and

sent. You are non est. "Oh. very well," r "Oh. very well," replied Professor Wendell, "a non est man is the noblest work of God."—Success Magazine.

It is narrated that Colonel Breckenridge, meeting Majah Buffo'd on the streets of Lexington one day, asked:

"What is the meaning, suh, of the con-cose befo' the co'thouse"?

To which the Majah replied:
"General Buckneh, suh, is making a speech. General Buckneh, suh, is a bo'n oratah. What do you mean by a bo'n ora-

tah* "If yo' or I, suh, were asked how much two and two make, we would reply 'foh.' When this ask a bo'n oratab he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an integeh of the second denomination and add it, sub, to an integeh of the same denomination, the result, matics to back me in my judgment— the result, suh, and I say it without feah of successful contradiction, sub— the result is fo'.' That's a bo'n oratah."

Abuses of Initiative Power. McMinnville Telephone Register

-The Lyceumite.

The initiative and referendum amendment to the Oregon State Constitution was adopted by the people of the state for a purpose. And that purpose was not to enable every vagarist who has a "pet scheme" to procure the adoption thereof into law. On the contrary, it thereof into law. On the contrary, it was the purpose of the people of the state, in its adoption, to provide themselves with an implement with which they could procure the passage of such laws as the Legislature refused or neglected to pass. But the provision has not been thus lastly used. Every vagarist and demagogue has been over free to call it into play to further insane positives, postors, if something is not done litical notions. If something is not done to call a halt in its indescriminate use ittical notions. If something is not done to call a halt in its indescriminate use the people themselves will either do away with it entirely, or it will become so much in disrepute in their estimation that no measure will be able to run the gauntlet. The constitution should be amended so as to require that all proposed measures be submitted first to the legislative session, and if that body refused or neglected to enact them into law, then permit them, upon petilion of not less than 25 per cent of the voters, to be submitted to the voters of the state under initiative petition. As the law now stands there are enough of the radical, rabid and unstable element in society to initiate any measure. It should not be so. The requirements of the petition should be large enough that a good proportion of the petitioners would have to be made up from the conservative elements of society who would not be a party to indiscriminate petitioning. We believe that a 25 per cent petition would meet the requirements; if not it should be made larger.

Business Is Business

Monroe (Mo.) Appeal.

A young negro walked into the office of a prominent lawyer in Louisiana, and

"Boss. I kum to see you about gettin'
me a 'vorcement."
"What's the matter, John?" said the
attorney, "can't you get along with Mary,
or have you found some other girl you
like better?" ke better?"

The negro, with a grin, admitted that a had found such a girl, and asked: What you goin' to charge me. Mr. asked:

'Fifty dollars, John." said the attor-

The negro moved uneasily about the fice, acratched his head, but did not speak. After a few minutes the lawyer

"What's the trouble, John?"
"I just tell you. Mr. Charley, there ain't no \$50 difference in them gats."

Sport Fatalities.

Cleveland Leader Incomplete statistics prove that hunt-ing is far more deadly than football, but not one-tenth the fuss is made about its dangers.