# The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postorfor as soond-Class Matter. theoription Rates-Invariably in Advance.

Invariably in Advance. 

(BY CARRIER)

Daily, Sunday included, one year...... 9.06
Daily, Sunday included, one month...... 73
How to Result—Send Postoffice moment
ecdor, express order or personal check on
your local bank. Stamps, coin or currenty
are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice
address in full, including county and state.
Postage Bates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cant; 16
to 15 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 2 cants;
0 to 00 pages, 5 cents. Foreign postage
Coolie rate.
Exetern Busicary

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1910.

#### WHERE WE STAND.

Americans have been in the hubit of felicitating themselves upon certain undenlable superiorities which they enjoy over the rest of the world. For one thing we have more millionaires in proportion to our population than any other nation. Our natural resources exceed those of most other countries and very likely the growth of our cities outrunks that of the cities of Germany, France or England. It is conceded also that we have at least the second fleet in the world for and power of battleships. Along these lines few would think disputing that the United States has held its own with other nations very creditably indeed. It may cause son tirtle abatement of our pride when we reflect that the natural resources we possess are not exactly of our own cretion and it is suggested now and then that the growth of cities at the expense of the rural districts is not a phiect for unrestrained hilarity; but these are mere spots on the sun. As long as we confine the comparison to population, wealth and other material ngs there can be no real question of our position among the foremest.

the New York Independent

varies the comparison a little in its arrent number. It asks how we and in respect to those subjects hich intelligent and cultivated people care for more than for petroleum, disonaires and big ciffes. Is our millionsires and hig cipes. Is our science as highly esteemed by good judges as our steers? How about our literature? The Independent takes the awards of the Nobel prizes for the last ten years as a standard to go by. It says the men who distribute these primes are probably as fair and comtent as any we can expect to find, and, therefore, their decisions as to the respective merits of scientific and literary men in the various countries for the last ten years have no doub been reasonably fair. The subjects for the Nobel prizes are physics, semistry, literature, peace and medi-ne. The sum which each award arries is not far from \$40,000. The prizes have gone to fifty-six individicen were Germans. Germany as a recipient of Nobel prizes far outranks any other country. France comes next with ten of them and England follows with seven, Holland, Italy, Russia and Switzerland rank next with four each. Sweden has three, and then comes the United States, altogether too near he fall end to be pleasant, with two Nobel prizes. Spain and Denmark also have two apiece. It is something not to stand below Spain, but it would be better to rank a little above her. Spain is not usually esteemed the best company in the world. We escape the sgrace of running with her in postal affairs because her system ahead of ours. At the very bottom of the class in Nobel prizes stand Austria, Belgium and Norway with one

Holland's four prizes were mainly for work in physics and chemistry. The Dutchmen with their Van t'Hoff and his colleagues come pretty near leading the world in those important sciences. Their botanists are also mong the foremost. Germany's fifteen prizes were for all sorts of eminence from literature to medicine. Germans have not only been training the best armies in recent years, but they have been writing the best books too, and doing the most distinguished work in science, though France, evbehind. The ten prizes which she has taken compare favorably with our two at any rate, seeing that she has not so many people as we by many millions while her birth rate is an international scandal. Of the two prizes which rame to the United States Theodore Received one for promoting peace. Professor Michelson of Chicago took the other for his profound work in physics. We have won none in literature or medicine or chemistry. The excuse that the Nobel judges are prejudiced against America will hardly hold. No charge of hins has will been brought against them, and if it were brought it could not be main-The disagreeable truth must be admitted that in respect to those hings which the world of cultivated men has enduringly valued we have our prizes yet to earn. We have not received them because we have not

It is not well, however, to grieve too much over the sparsity of our first class literary and scientific men. It seems that they are becoming rare in all parts of the world. Dr. J. Mc-Keen Cattell, the editor of Science, has written an article which conveys discouraging information on this subject. According to him not only is the United States likely to produce still ver great physicists and writers than heretofore, but the same is true of other countries. The world seems to have reached one of those lamentable periods of its career when the intel-lect grows sterile. There was such an age just before the birth of Petrarch at the end of the middle ages. England the eighteenth century was comparatively harren of remark-able movements. Germany had a time of aridity in the days of Napoleon and later. It is only since the middle of the nineteenth century that she has shown pre-eminent qualities of world leadership. It is to be noted on the other hand that periods of sterility have usually been succeeded by brilliant outbursts of art, letters and science. After the middle ages came the renaissance. After the arid eighteenth century in England came the giorious galaxy of Victorian scientists, novelists and posts. We need not fear that the genius of the human race is in decadence. It is

merely resting a little. In the next factured into lumber until there is a generation the United States may be its chosen home. Perhaps some boy now on his way to school with tardy steps and shining morning face may have the brain of a Shakespeare in his skull. Let us hope he will apply it to poetry and not to making

#### THE HOME OF THE MUGWEMP.

The Indianapolis News preaches & little sermon on independence in politics, using as a text a recent remark by The Oregonian that Indiana is a state where independence in politics is an iridescent dream or a mugwump assumption, just as you look at it." The News advertises Indiana as the home of the original mugwumpwhich is a distinction or a reproach also just as you look at II-and affirms warmly that the independe is the most potent political factor and out of captivity in Indiana, and that "no forecaster worthy of the name would besitate to predict victory for that party in Indiana which had the independent vote with it."
The forecaster who predicts any

thing about Indiana usually awakens the morning after election to learn that the returns tell a wholly different story, for there is nothing certain about Indiana politics except its pic-turesque and baffling uncertainty.

The News' remarks excite the mild derision of its contemporary, the Star, which shows that the recent election is a sufficient illustration of the falcy of the News' theory that the independent voter there always turns the scale. Every independent and muswump supported Beveridge for re-election and everybody knows what happened to Beveridge. He was urned down, as the Star says, for the most inveterate and persistent party man that ever lived."

Indiana was always a doubtful state, where party lines were drawn closer than in other states. Party spirit was higher, party discipline stronger, party corruption greater and party rewards more certain. hardly the "independent"virtuous and spotless mugwump idealized by the News-who swung the balances between the parties from elec-tion to election. It was the floater, drifter, repeater and stuffer, organized "blocks of five."

### PIXING MULTNOMAR

The Harney County News has the latest scheme of Congressional reapportionment. Here it is:

portionment. Here it is:

This paper would suggest that for one
district the counties of Clatsop. Columbia.
Clackmass and Muinsensh, with 280.878
population, be named. For another district, Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jacksen, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marton, Pelk, Tillameok, Washington and Yamtill—14-with 247.017. For the third,
Baker, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney,
Hood River, Kiamath, Lake, Mailieur, Mortow, Sharman, Umatilia, Union, Wallowa,
Wasto and Wheeler—15-with 185,870,
here being all east of the Cascaine.

It is difficult for the slate-fixers to

It is difficult for the slate-fixers to devise a scheme of reapportionment that can ignore the dominating fact of Multnomah's large population; and it is just as difficult to find a way to deny Multnomah alone the Congressional representative that is easily and fairly Multnomah's. But the News does pretty well at it. It requires the Multnomah district to have only a little more than twice the population of the Eastern Oregon district.

The reapportionment problem is not easy; but The Oregonian has seen no hetter suggestion than its own that the most nearly equitable solution is, (1) Multnomah; (2) Willamette Valley and coast countles; (3) Eastern and Southern Oregon.

### LUMBER SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Portland's lumber exports for 1910 will break all previous records, and there has been a large business handled from other Coast ports. With the lumber output of the state and of the Pacific Northwest exceeding that of any prior year, it is somewhat surprising to find the market so demoralfied that lumber is selling at the lowest figure quoted since 1906.

The effect of these low prices on the general economic situation will be differently interpreted by the producers and consumers of lumber. In a Tacoma dispatch in The Oregonian of Tuesday it was stated that a bill of lumber for a house that four years ago would have cost \$500 can now be purchased for \$375. This saving, of course, is sufficiently large to interest the home-builder and naturally he ees in the present stagnation in the lumber business an advantage which for obvious reasons is not appreciated

by the manufacturer. Unfortunately for Oregon, even the record building boom that is under full headway takes up such a small proportion of the total output of our nills that the saving effected by the local consumer does not even approximately offset the loss to the state as a whole through dumping our lumber on foreign and Eastern markets at

The situation is not a new Periodically since the beginning of the industry, manufacturers and loggers have experienced similar trouble. There does not seem to be any known method by which the law of supply and demand can be administered so that these periodical "gluts" on the market can be avoided. The alluring profits which were returned in the lumber industry for the greater part of the past six years have drawn into the business scores, perhaps hundreds, of new manufacturers, with the result that the capacity of the mills far exceeds the demand for lumber Some of these mills, well managed and with ample capital behind them, will weather the atorm. Others, after a brief period of trouble, will drift into bankruptcy, to emerge later from the receivership in readiness for the next era of prosperity in the lumber business. And this era of prosperity. like the ones which have preceded it, will not be long delayed. The demand for lumber in all of the world's markets which can be reached from the Pacific Northwest is increasing rapidly and the supply from which this demand must be met is rapidly decreasing. These are the conditions that will result in the gradual elimination of price-cutting and

emergencies arise which necessitate the sacrifice of collateral at a heavy discount from its face value. Such emergencies may account for the man-ufacture of \$5 sawlogs into \$8 lumber. With the timber supplies and the lumber manufacturing industry rap-idly passing into strong hands, these emergencies will be fewer in number and timber will not be cut nor manu-

rainous competition.

demand for it. Oregon was the last of the great Oregon was the last of the great lumber states of the Union to begin manufacturing on an extensive scale and, as a result, we have thus far re-ceived higher average prices for the timber than those realized in other states. With proper care of the forests and exercise of good business methods in manufacturing and marketing the product, the lumber industry will for an indefinite period prove one of the greatest factors in the prosperity of the state.

#### WILL MRS. EDDY RETURN?

The expectation that Mrs. Eddy will return to life sooner or later is in complete accordance with the histories of other religious founders. their death there has usually been a more or less persistent belief that they would rise from the grave, and often this belief has been so strong that it produced its own fulfillment. s it led to the creation of a resurrection myth. The transition from lively expectation to faith that the expected event has actually occurred does not appear to be very difficult. It has been made many times and no doubt will be made hereafter, even when there is nothing to base belief upon except desire. A strong wish that a thing might be so has occasionally caused people to think that it was so. Therefore if a story should emerge by and by that Mrs. Eddy had risen from the dead and had been seen in New York, Boston and Chicago, it need not surprise us. Pero such story were told.

The appearance of a resurrection myth about Mrs. Eddy would not imply a purpose to deceive. Mrs. Stet-son, of New York, who vigorously predicts that the dead leader will return to life, cannot be suspected wish to misdirect the faith of her followers. No doubt she is convinced that the power of her religion is sufficient to break the fetters of the grave and bring back the fugitive soul from the world of shades.

Mrs. Stetson cannot be the only disher future resurrection. There must be many others of the same mind. Their cult would lack historic completeness without such a miracle final victory over death is required. perhaps, as the clinching evidence that the creed is true. It seems to be pe-culiarly needed by Christian Science since that faith distinctly denies the reality of death as well as disease. Of course Mrs. Eddy, with all her wer to heal, could not have been lastingly overcome by a mere delusion. Ultimate;y she will burst the tomb and emerge to comfort the faithful, either in reality or in imagination few centuries it will not make much difference which.

#### CAUTION IS NEEDED.

The work which must be handled by the Port of Portland Commission is of uch great importance to the commercial life of this city that any pro posed changes in the present law should be most carefuly considered. The original commission came into existence in response to an urgent deand for improvement in the channel between Portland and the sea. This improvement, in its entirety, the Government could not or would not undertake, and as the future prosperity of Portland was involved in the matter, the citizens of Portland were forced to act. The members of the original commission and, with a few exceptions, their successors, have been men of a type that could not be attracted to such a position by any salary that might be attached. Quite naturally and appropriately the original commission and, except in a few ases, its successors were chosen from the ranks of business men who had expert knowledge of and a direct interest in the improvement of the chan-

nel to the sea. It is not an easy matter to induce trusts of this nature, and from the early efforts of the commission Port-land received the maximum of results at a minimum of expense. It was a case where the public received in the administration of its affairs expert knowledge and high class public spirit of value that could not be computed on a salary basis. The present commission, or certain members of the commission, have committed blunders that have made the body as a whole subject to criticism, some of which was perhaps justified, and some of which was not. The changes proposed in the amendment which has been drafted by the committee that has in-vestigated the recent work of the Port of Portland are so drastic that the effect, if they are adopted, will be some-

what uncertain. Whatever criticism may be directed Whatever criticism may be directed against the acts of certain members of the present commission and whatever objection may be raised to the sweeping powers granted under the existing law there can be no denying the fact that the Port of Portland Commission has thus far accomplished results eminently satisfactory to the results characteristics are plan could be de-vised by which we could retain the services of men who would not be attracted by a salary or make the scramble which will be necessary so soon as the office becomes elective with salary attached, and who at the same time would guard against the blunders and mistakes of the few commissioners who have caused the trouble, the port might be better off than it will be under the proposed amendment if all of its provisions are carried. The matter is one that concerns every taxpayer in Portland and should be carefully studied before final action is urged before the Legislature.

### PANAMA CANAL DUES.

Senator Flint, of California, seems to have taken the view that the Pan-ama Canal has been constructed for the purpose of increasing the profits of the shipowners without regard to the interests of the vastly greater number of people who will be called on to supply cargoes for the ships passing through the canal. That, at passing through the canal. That, at least, is the only explanation that can be offered for his insistence that American vessels be exempt from Panama Canal dues. This matter of exemption from dues is the only point on which the Senate and House Panon which the Senate and riouse Pan-ama Canal bills differ. That no one but the shipowner would profit by this exemption from dues is quite apparent anyone familiar with the shipping business.

business.

Let us view the matter from our own total standpoint which does not differ from that of every other seaport on the Pacific Coast. Lumber and grain will form the greater part

of the cargoes which this port will send through the canal to Europe. The ships that carry this lumber and grain will bring return cargoes of cement, fire brick, iron, steel, coke, etc., from Europe. The freight rates on these products will be fixed then, as now, by the old law of supply and demand. The cost to the shippers and importers will be exactly the same whether the freight is shipped in a foreign or an American bottom, and the shipper will pay the canal dues as a portion of that freight charge.
The American shipowner, not being in
the business for philanthropia purposes, would not refund the canal dues
which would be rebated to him by the

Flint bill. There seems to be some doubt shout the Panama Canal proving a financial success. For obvious reasons the American people who are pay-ing the bills will not make much fuss er a deficit, as the big ditch will have a strategic value not easily comutable in figures. But if there is to e a deficit let us still operate the highway on business principles. If there is to be any distribution of favors in the way of tonnage exemptions, why not divide the rebates with the men who supply the cargoes, as

well as with those who own the ships?
Aside from this discrimination in favor of a few shipowners, there is a far more serious obstacle in the treafles which this country has with other powers that will make use of canal. These treaties provide for equal treatment for the vessels of all powers making use of the canal, and any attempt to impart undue elasticity these treaties might be followed by reprisals most costly.

The steamship Serak, one of the regular Kosmos liners plying between Puget Sound and European ports, is due at Portland today from Tacoma to load a full cargo of wheat for Eu-Several large tramp steamers have come to Portland in ballast from Puget Sound this season to secure cargoes which were not available at the orthern ports, but this is the first appearance of a regular European lines that was unable to find business on Puget Sound. The grain exports from this city for the present season will show this port with a larger proportion of the total from the Pacific Northwest than in any previous season in many years. This shifting of the business from Puget Sound to the Columbia River is due to the coming of the North Bank road, which opened up much new territory not previously tributary to this city. the completion of the feeders of the North Bank and the new lines into Central Oregon, a still greater gain will be shown.

The expected does not always happen; in fact, some philosophers go so far as to state that it seldom or never happens. For that reason we find the old year drifting out with the Eastern money markets in excellent shape. The New York stock market yesterlay, with a three-day holiday ahead of it, displayed considerable strength, with advances scored in a number of securities. Money was plentiful at much lower rates than were quoted a month ago. There is so much sentinent involved in financial depressions that it is not always easy for the in-vesting public to determine whether they should keep their money in cir-culation or lock it up until the disjuieting rumors cease. The murmurngs which began some time before the November election do not appear to have been warmnted by the facts, and there has been a gradual recovery for several weeks, and the prospects for a brilliantly prosperous opening of 1911 are excellent.

The application of civil service rules teachers' positions in the public hools is open to the same general objection that applies to other em-When we take into account the fact that under civil service rules the departments of the Federal Gov-ernment at Washington are loaded down with chair-warmers, incompetent through age or other disability to do the work for which they are paid, we must acknowledge the plausfellity of this objection.

Here it is the last day of the week and that cold wave for the Pacific Coast predicted from Washington on Monday last has failed to materialize. No expert can tell in advance what kind of weather the South Seas are going to send us

The assertion of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association that football under the new rules "has been comparaason's fatalities and permanent injuries.

Perhaps if all employers like the Western Union would advance money to employes who really deserve con-sideration, the whole horde of loan sharks would be driven out of bustness.

Fixing tolis for the Panama Canal presents to Congress a most interest-ing subject for original legislation. There are no precedents to guide or confuse our lawmaking.

This has been a banner year high altitudes, speed, sustained flights, giory and big purses, but on the other side of the record look at the awful death roll of aviators.

To be sure, an army can be move over mountains in aeropianes. Let's order two or three thousand at once. They are cheaper than battleships and no cost for upkeep. In saving the family cat from the

fire that destroyed his home yesterday, a Portland man warded off some ill luck. Republicans who attend the Jackson day banquet would better beware. Those Democratic brethren are mighty

There is a dog in Germany that can talk, but as he is not a dachshund, his vocabulary is limited to short words.

It is Oregon ag'in Illinois today, and verybody here and hereabout wants Washington High to win.

As a timely pre-New Year's resolu tion, resolve never to get drunk New Year's eve.

Oregon is becoming quite crowded, with seven people to the square mile.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE A "HAZER." COUNTY ROAD WORK EDUCATION. State Ald Should Be Confined to the Fond of "Trimming" Youthful Barris-

ters Who "Know It All." From the New York World. Among the favorite pastimes of the ew Chief Justice is the hazing of the fledgling members of the bar at the Supreme Court. It is no gentle jollyng in which the distinguished jurist indulges, but straight from the shoulder, pointed questions nimed at the head of the new members, in which the Justice delights.

In the sport of bazing the legal freshman, Justice White has two able coadjutors in Justices Harian and Holmes. The method of proceeding is like this:

like this:

Justice White will wait until the young barrister has stated in unqualified terms some more or less complex proposition of law. In all likelihood, the embyro Blackstone has relied upon this exhibition of his profound knowledge of the point to impress the knowledge of the point to impress the court. According to Justice White, the Supreme Court is not an impressionable body. In the midst of the youngster's statement of the great principle, Justice White will say:

"Ahem! Now in the event of this be-

ing so and taking the proposition which you have just outlined with such care, when we come to consider this in its relation with the earlier principle that such a writ may have been permitted to issue wi full bench was string, supposed for you say, the presiding judge being indisposed, had left the bench what then would be the exact attuation of the plaintiff which—"

Up in the sir goes the youthful barrister. If he gets back to earth fore his time expires, he is lucky.

#### BAN PUT ON COUGHING IN CHURCH Philadelphia Rector Launches Crusade Against Unnecessary Noises.

Philadelphia Ledger. A crusade against coughing, mobile and other noises made by gregations, which often prove to be

gregations, which often prove to be extremely annoying to the prescher and
choir in the church, has been inaugurated by the Rev. Dr. David M. Steele,
rector of the Episcopal Church of St.
Luke and the Episcopal Church of St.
Luke and the Episcopal Church of St.
St. Luke's Church was recently reconstructed. Improvements were made in
the vestibule and chancel and a tiled
floor was laid, the whole purpose being
to make the auditorium more responant. froor was laid, the whole purpose to make the auditorium more responant. This purpose has been accomplished and the dropping of a pin can almost be beard. A raucous cough vibrates harshigt through the church and the wall of an infant sets the nerves of the choir ou

wish we could get on without so Twish we could get on attention when coughing in church. This is bad erough in any church; it seems sometimes to me to be unusually bad in this one. It is a problem every person has to deal with who leads any form of service, conducts any form of worship, presides anywhere in any assembly or addresses any company.

addresses any company.

"What people in pews can never realize, what perhaps they should not be expected to appreciate—not having distened or heard at a distance, and not having tried to speak or read or preach or pray the meanwhile—is that coughor pray the meanwhile—is that cough-ing, sneezing and other things called only by good, homely, old-fashloned names, may make just as much noise, may be just as loud, just as disconcert-ing and just as distracting, both to priest and people otherwise engaged at that special moment, as though the per-sons doing this rose from their place in pews and spoke out loud—not to say called, applauded, clapped or shouted."

### Red Cross Predicts Six Disasters.

Chicago Evening Post.

During the year 1911 this country will

ave six great disasters. This prophecy

a not based on psychological or other based on psychological or other grounds, but on the records of the mystic grounds, but on the records in the past, and is made by the Red Cross So-clety, which has found that each year brings an average of five or six events in the nature of fire, flood, earthquake or explosion large enough to call for the aid

explosion large chough to the organization.
During the last year the Red Cross Society engaged in relief work in the United States in connection with two mine expense one hurricane, one mine fire plosions, one hurricane, one mine fire and widespread forest fires in the Northwest. And the work of the society

menian massacres and the carringuage in Costa Rica. The total expenditure for this work was \$196,000 in the United States and \$55,500 in foreign countries, ac-cording to the report of National Director Ernest P. Bicknell, now in course of preparation

### Bridge Rules Set to Music.

Bridge Rules Set to Music.

New York Sun.

A woman who makes it a point to ask the name of every new tune she hears spent half an hour in a room where a dozen other women were playing cards. When the other women had gone she asked the hostess:

"What was that pretty little air your meets kent humming every little while?"

asked the hostess:
"What was that pretty little air your guests kept humming every little while? Is it from some new opera?"
"No opera on earth was ever so popular as that song is just now," laughed the hostess. "It was composed by a teacher of bridge, She put the most important rules of the game into rhyme and set them to music. It's a pretty, lilting time that appeals to the ear. Women that had never been able to remember the rules from one day to another could easily remember that song and become pretty good bridge players. Even now in their excitement they forget a point once in a while, but they have that song at their tongue's end and a few measures sets them right."

Nuggets From Georgia.

Atianta Constitution.

Time flies, but the holidays are long enough to the man that has reached the limit of his purse strings.

There's a wild music in the blowing of the blizzard trumpets, but we never feel like dancing by it if the coal bin's low.

If Trouble demands that you run a race with him in the merry season, lead him to the woods and lose him there.

sometimes the thought of future fire-works saddens the pleasure of the present. But so live that you will not need them in your business hereafter,

World's Stock Exchanges. PORTLAND, Dec. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please let me know through the columns of The Origonian which is the chief place in the world for controlling stocks and shares finan-SUBSCRIBER. cially.

This question is rather indefinite. Lenden is known as the world's financial center. Prices of American stocks are controlled in Wall street, however, and similarly fluctuations in securities of other nations are largely controlled in their own financial conters.

Yuletide Theory. Kansus City Journal.
"I wonder how the Venus of Milo lost her arms?"
"Wore 'em of during the shopping scason, perhaps, in lugging home Christmas presents."

### Sentence Sermonette

Baltimore Evening Sun.
It's one of the easiest jobs on earth
tell some other fellow how to dig a
die in the ground, but digging's dif-

One Purpose, Says Correspondent. ESTACADA, Or., Dec. 26 .- (To the Editor.)-In your editorial comment on my communication in opposition to the proposed new road laws, you say I "apparently assume that county bonding for road purposes will be obligatory on each county if the bonding law as proposed by the Good Roads Association is adopted by the Legislature."

I did not nor do I assume anything of the kind. I know perfectly well that it will be optional with the voters of each county. Under such conditions can we secure a uniform system of

devised to meet the needs of the coun-ity? I say no.

My principal objection to state aid is, that the amount called for is enis, that the amount called for is entirely too small. Not enough can be done in the two years to get the people interested in state aid roads. I do not approve of "cheap, makeshift" roads, but under present conditions all public roads cannot be built in a "thorough, scientific and permanent manner," therefore it is often absolutely necessary that much temporary road building be done.

The answer to your question, "Where

Ing be done.

The answer to your question, "Where would permanent roads be of more general utility than leading to the market places." dopends on how liberal a construction is placed on the phrase "principal market places." The proposed law says, "On the main roads at the principal market places." You say, "Leading to the market places." Yes, Good chance for a big difference of opinion here.

omion here. When I selected Hood River County when I selected Hood River County
as being the sole county that would
be benefited by state aid, the question
of money-saving did not occur to me.
Practically all of the business of Hood
River County is done at Hood River
and Mosier, and as both are on the
extreme northern side of the county. the main roads from each town lead into the interior of the county. They could put their \$60,000 on two or three roads and thus get the best possible results. If there are any "Christmas gifts" attached to the proposition, it is certain the farmer won't get any of them. And what is more, he doesn't want them: but does want good roads and is willing to pay a fair, living price for them.

Taking The Operation's flowers.

Taking The Oregonian's figures for t. It seems to me state aid wouldn't elp Curry County. If she pays only 3000 of the \$20,000. It would certainsecond of the \$20,000. It would certainly take a pretty stiff levy for her to also the required \$40,000. In this case fail to see wherein the strong is aiding the weak. On the basis of the 1909 apportionment, Multnomah County will may about \$206,000 into the state aid und for which she can receive no direct benefit.

rect benefit.

Now I maintain that with the expenditure of one-tenth of this amount, in the next two years, as an educational fund, if properly and wisely used, will give far better results to the state as a whole than the \$680,000 used as proposed. It is too much like trying to do a million-dollar a year business on a \$10,000 canital.

ing to do a million-dollar a year business on a \$10,000 capital.

In this question of good roads let us not forget to consider our R. F. D. mail routes. In many localities in Oregon this is of far more importance to the country people than a mile or so of good roads hear some town. I am for good roads, first, last and all the time, but am opposed to the "State Highway Commission" and state ald laws as proposed by the Oregon Good Roads Association, and will stay in the fight to the finish.

G. T. HUNT.

Mr. Hunt and The Oregonian are not far apart in their final views on the State Ald Road bill. The Oregonian has heretofore expressed the opinion that an appropriation of funds cient to pay the cost of maintaining the office of state engineer as an advisory bureau for the several counties is all that should be expected of a state where large taxation centers are confined to so small a proportion of the objection that applies to other employes in public service. As stated by Mr. I. N. Fleischner, of the Board of Education, it would, under such rules, be difficult to get rid of incompetent be difficult to get rid of incompetent when we take into account.

Northwest. And the work of the society fined to so small a proportion of the state's area, In commenting on Mr. Hunt's earlier letter, The Oregonian Nicaragua, to sections rendered destitute by floods in Mexico, France, Japan and be difficult to get rid of incompetent service. As a stated by Servia, and in connection with the Arton be difficult to get rid of incompetent to the society was not confined to this country.

Relief was afforded captured soldiers in Nicaragua, to sections rendered destitute by floods in Mexico, France, Japan and to be a stronger objection to the bill to get rid of incompetent to get rid state's area. In commenting on Mr. Hunt's earlier letter, The Oregonian to the County Bonding bill, however, The Oregonian sees no objection to the state providing a method by which countles may at their option vote bonds for a permanent road work, inasmuch as such a law would not prevent any county from proceeding under present avallable methods.

Bryan Hooker in January Bookman. But the characteristic college parody is exactly the converse; its subjectis exactly the converse; its subject-matter is all-important, and it is cast in some famous mould only for inci-dental incongruity. Thus the following dithyramb of the New Year is only as it were accidentally modelled upon "The dithyramb of the New Year is only as it were accidentally modelled upon "The Night Before Christmas"; it might have been just as funny in some other guise: "Twas the eve before New Year's, and all through the house not a creature was stirring save Pa with a souse, who stood on the door-step and clawed through the air in search of a keyhole that used to be there. He found it; we heard him step into the hall, fall into the parior and snore—that was all. We smiled with indulgence and sleepward would go, but just for a short 15 minutes or so; for out on the lawn there arose such a clatter, we sprang from our beds to see what was the matter. "Twas only dear brother was making the noise, informing the neighbors: "I'm one of the boysh!" We playfully poked him, then bedward were gone, a leaving dear brother asselep on the lawn. A few minutes later (some gone, a-leaving dear brother asolep on the lawn. A few minutes later (some 26, Fd say) we heard heavy footsteps approaching our way, and grandfather, after an informal talk, hung his clothes on the gate-post and slept on the walk. Then silence . . As over the hills came the sun, our handsome star boarder arrived with a bun. That was all; but at noon we arose with a grin, made the rounds of the boozers and gathered them in, "Twas pa, as we carried him up through the hall, continued to mutter: "Hap New Year for all!"

### The Best. Willis-What is the happiest moment of

Willis—What is the happens moment of married life?
Gillis—When a man throws the pictures of his wife's relatives out of the family album and fills it up with photographs of his baby instead.

The First-Born. Chambery Journal.
Lily fingers, rose-leaf toes,
Crampled blossom of a nose.
Never was there quainter toy
Thus this weeny wonder bay!
Babe of mine, on mother's knee,
All my world I find in thee.

Pull the tuft of thistledown That has drifted on thy crown Laugh and gurgle goo-goo-go Dimples here chough for two; Rosy rougue, thy mother's kne Is the wide, wide world to the

How thy fragile fingers twine 'Hound this giant thumb o' mine! So my Father's hand I hold—I. His bake whom love makes bold. God. let every mother's knee Be an altar raised to Thee!

## Life's Sunny Side

Grant excelled in mathematics and horse-manship. He jumped his horse over a bar five feet five inches high, which made sar rive feet ave increasing, which made a record for the academy, and a close second to the highest jump ever recorded in America. He received little honor for some of his efforts, however, notably in the case recalled by Nicholas Smith in "Grant, the Man of Mystery." But perhaps the humor of it reconciled him.
The riding master was one Hershberger. "an amusing sort of a tyrant," and
on one occasion, whether seriously or as
a joke, he determined to "take down"

can we secure a uniform system of good road building? Why not give each county its own "course of study" for the public schools? It is a mighty poor question that hasn't two sides to it.

We need and must have better roads. The question is, how to get them. Are the laws as proposed by the Good Roads Association the best that can be devised to meet the needs of the country? I say no.

it, but just as the horse gathered for the spring his swelling body burst the girth, and the rider and saddle tumbled into the Half-stunned, Grant gathered himself up from the dust, only to hear the "stri-dent, cynical voice" of Hershberger call-

ing out:
"Cadet Grant, six demerits for dis-mounting without leave!"—Youth's Companion.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, tells Augustus Thomas, the playwright, tells of a hunting trip he once took in the South. They were after 'coons and 'possums, but the only trail the dogs struck was one which made them put their talls between their legs and turn for home. "Just what does a polecat look like?" Mr. Thomas asked one of the negroguides. "A polecat, boss? Why, a polecat's somefin' like a kitten, only prettier. Yes, a polecat's a heap prettiern's a kitten, ain't it, Sam?" he said, turning to another negro for corroboration. Sam another negro for corroboration. San
did not seem so sure. He hestiated a
moment. "Well," he replied, scratching
his wool, "it's always been man contention dat handsome is as handsome does." Jon dat news. -Kansas City Star.

My friend, HI Broonwood, a merry wight, is in the habit of carrying with him a private brand of cigarettes marked with his name. On one eccadion he enwith his name. On one countered an office to pay a call. Upon looking in his pocket he found that he had left his cardcase at home. Accordingly, struck by a happy idea, he took out one of his cigarettes and said to the office boy. "Take this to your boss." In a few moments the boy returned with the cigarette on a tray. "He says he don't want to see you," he announced curily. The cigarette had been partially smoked.—New York Morning Telegraph.

(A Woman's Bank is open in New Sridge street. A report of an alleged inancial transaction is sent us by an un-tind, but observant, correspondent.) Good morning; wretched weather, isn't Good morning; wretched weather, isn't it? I wanted to put something into the bank, if I could. (Fumbles in reticule.) Can't find it now—I must really give up can't find it now-I must reason the can't find it now-I must reason these bobble skirts. (Cashler's Voice: "Oh, I think they're charming! Where did you have it made?" The other cashlers crowd round to have a look. It was a cheque or something-no, s It was a cheque or something-no, of draft. What is the difference, do you can't would be considered. It was a cheque or something—no, a draft. What is the difference, do you know? (Cashier's Voice, in consultation with a colleague: "And so she broke it off. Her mother said his conduct was absolutely disgraceful—") Oh, here it is, if 3s 8d; thank you. What? if 3s 8d; Oh, so it is! I knew it was something and eightpence. Where? Here? Oh, I've signed my name in the place for the date Thank you! Yes, put it in and keep it safe. You're insured against fire, I hope Goodby, I'm so glad it's over! (Cashier's Voice: "Oh, my, I've given you the Voice: "Oh, my, I've given you the wrong pass book!")-London Black and White.

THROUGH COLLEGE BY A SHAVE Student in Texas University Paid His Way With a Barber Shop.

San Antonio Light and Gazette. The University of Texas Bulletin, isued by the extension department the State University at Austin, contain the State University at January, as we unusually interesting stories of college life in its December number Besides the usual statistics regarding the Summer school and traveling libraries, now furnished on request it smaller schools, the Bulletin tells of installer schools, and renovations at the state school and re-counts the story of the "Barber of Breck enridge Hall" as follows:

of the University of Texas went into of the University of Texas went into a barber shop in North Texas to be shaved Failing into conversation with the barber, the university president discovered that the young man expected to go to college and at that time had his plans made to enter an institution in Virginia the following Autumn, where an opportunity had been given him to earn his way whereupon he was invited to come to the University of Texas in the Fail and the bring with him his raxors and barber's chair.

A room in Breckenridge Hall was to

bring with him his raxors and barber's chair.

A room in Breckenridge Hall was it be assigned for his shop. The young man accepted the offer, came to the university set up his shop in the men's dormitory and, while doing a thriving business it the afternoons and at night, also carried on his university studies.

Four years went by, and the young mar took his degree with credit; at the same time he paid his own way through college and contributed besides to the education of a fatherless sister.

He afterwards attended a medical college, graduated with distinction, and in now a successful practitioner. More than 100 young men have paid their way through the university by acting as waiters in the same hall in which this young man ran a barber shop.

Let no boy or girl, however, poor, despair of securing a university education. If no way seems open, let him write to the president of the university and some way will no doubt be found.

A Map of Missouri Made By Bees.

A Map of Missouri Made By Bees.

St. Louis Times.

The 2000 bees which have been making a map of Missouri, under the direction of State Bee Commissioner D. F. Darby, have finished their work. The map was made for the National Land and Industrial Exposition. The bees have bees working on the map for more than three months. The map will be a part of the state bee department exhibit.

The map is on a mesh wire background, and is 8xi9 feet. All the hills valleys, rivers and large towns are shown and nothing but wax boney and a little coloring was used in the work.

Darby first had the bees fill the entire framework with comb honey. He ther outlined the rivers, mountains and cities uncapped the honey cells and extracted the fluid. The bees were taken off and fed colored syrup. They went to work filling up the empty ceils, with the colored fluid. The rivers are shown is red, the mountains in green, the towns it brown. The rest of the map is in the natural color of the wax and the honey in the cells.

in the cells.

### Boss U'Ren.

Falls City News.

The idea that the citizens of Oregen are to be "educated" in the exercise of the franchize by the use of money contributed for that purpose by a Philadelphia scap maker and turned over to an Oregon City lawyer for expanditure, seems to be the most ridiculous political proposition ever presented The old-time political boss has "lest out," apparently, but the new boss appears to be no better than the old one except that he claims the more respectable title of "teacher," and trankly admits that he "gets the money."