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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1911.

CHAMP CLARK'S TARIFF PROMISE.

Now that Champ Clark, of the show-me" state, is to be Speaker, he will be expected to "make good" to a certain pledge made by him in the Tammany Hall celebration in New York City, Independence day, aix months ago, towit:

lix months ago, towit:

If we have the next House, as I believe we will have, we will honestly and courageously report a hill to revise the tariff down to a revenue basis, pass it through the House and seed it over to the Senate. Perhaps by that time the Senate, yielding to the public demand, will also pass it. If it foss not, we will go to the people on that ages in 1912.

Here is a premise from Champ. piain, clear and binding, of tariff for revenue only. But latterly, Champ has been painfully affent on this subject. Does he have a haunting fear that unless he shall be mighty careful in steering past Scylla and Charybdis he may be lost to the one monster or the other like the greatest of the tariff politicians who have gone before?

Many of us would like to hear from Champ, particularly about prosected articles of Southern States, whose votes are to be his mainstay for Joe Cannon's job. If these articles are to be put on "revenue basis" in the new Democratic tariff bill, there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth south of Mason and Dixon's line. The big products of the South are "protected" by the present law, as compared with the Dingley law, as

Sugar, melasses and manufacturers of -ame as Dingley rates. Tobacco, and manufacturers of Same as major with

Dingley rates.

Rice—Same as Dingley rates.

Rice—Same as Dingley

Hemp-Rates advanced.
Whishy-Rates advanced.
Semi-tropical fruits-Same as Dingley Wool-Same as Dingley rates.

Here are places for the new Speaker to employ his talents for "revenue basis" tariff. The people would dearly like to buy cheaper sugar, cotton goods and tobacco. We should say that it is up to Champ to make good or to join the

fown-and-out club of tariff tinkers. CAPITAL AND CONFIDENCE.

The remarkable showing which Portland made in all branches of industrial activity in the year just closed will attract nation-wide attention. We have received some splendid results from the extensive advertising of our great resources, but all other forms of advertising fall short by comparison with the presentation of official statistics. Portland has accomplished the wonderful results which are shown in the annual statistics without any special effort and without straining her credit or depleting the cash reserves. As pointed out in a review of the year's business in The Oregonian yesterday, the advent of new capital in the state and Northwest was largely responsible for the great prosperity with which we were favored last year.

There was another very important factor in bringing about the pleasing results noted. Confidence was the si lent partner of capital in breaking all kinds of industrial records last year, and this year, to a greater extent perhaps than last, confidence is needed to produce equivalent records.

The situation in Portland at this time is strikingly similar, except in degree, to that which confronted us in the closing days of 1905. breaking records then, although the figures of that period now seem small indeed when compared with those for the year just closed. The 1905 fair had attracted to Portland thousands of visitors and had given us an opptunity to show our goods and invite capital. The newcomers were pleased with the outlook and sent for their money and friends, but our own people to a large extent were skeptical. They lacked the confidence in the city and state that was shown by the newcomers, and many of them have been waiting for five years for the "slump" that was to follow the fair. Those who did have confidence kept their money in circulation and by buying and building to meet the demands of the growing city became wealthy. Through the example the latter set. thousands of others were induced to

But the Portland which was break ing records in 1905 had no North Bank road by which this effer could reach the immense territory east of the Cascade Mountains, then paying tribute exclusively to Puget Sound. We had no roads and no immediate prospect ny into Central Oregon, a region which alone will support a larger city than the Portland of the present day. We had no railroads reaching out to the Tillamook and Nehalem country; no electric lines opening up the richest ortions of the Willamette Valley, All these and more we now have, and in every possible feature of industrial or ommercial endeavor the opportunities are infinitely superior to those which existed when we were breaking

records five years ago. There can be no slackening of importance in the strong movement to higher levels of prosperity if we can ellence the croakers who are still waiting for the slump that failed to the list of deep-water ports. follow the Lewis and Clark Fair. There will be no slump, and there is every reason for believing that the these two ports for a twenty-foot President Joseph F. Smith and the business of 1911 will be even more sperous and satisfactory than that But to secure the maximum of benefits from our matchless oppotunity, there should be unbounded confidence in the future of the city and state. Capital and confidence form a combination that can work wonders.

Dreadnoughts authorized some months | tions. Tillamook and Bay City have es- ernment to force obedience to the law to President Taft's good wishes.

ago by Congress, are fitting, as representing the two states each of which is greatest in its own way-one in population, the other in eminent domain; and again as representing two ships of the "new Navy," so-called,now the "old Navy" that proved the fighting quality of the American Navy when put to the test of battle. New York, as shown by the late census, has one-tenth of the entire population of the Union, while Texas contains 265,-000 square miles, an empire in itself in area sufficient to give every one of New York's 2,000,000 people a piece of ground large enough, if intensively cultivated, to furnish food sufficient for a living. The latest and largest Dreadnoughts of the American Navy will represent big things, and their names will accord with their prowess.

ASKING LODGE. The Oregon Senators blame it all on Senator Lodge. The Massachusetts Senator, it appears, assured the Oregon Senators that the \$20,000,000 reclamation bill was all right, and of course they supposed it was their first duty to accept the word of a fellow Senator; so they voted for the bill without the slightest personal scrutiny or examination or investigation. Thus section 9 of the original reclamation bill, so vital and necessary to the interests of Oregon, was repealed. Senatorial courtesy, combined with Senatorial complacency or verdancy or laziness, has cost Oregon many million dollars.

The Oregon Senatorial method at Washington is to find out what some Senatorial boss thinks the Oregon Senators ought to do and then for them to do it blindly and unquestion-"Senator Aldrich knows all ingly. about the tariff," said Senator Bourne, on another momentous occasion. vote with Aldrich." He did. Now he votes with Lodge. So does Chamberlain. They are a confiding and easygoing pair.

Thus while Lodge takes charge of legislation for the West, and engineers through the Senate a measure of great immediate concern to Oregon, Bourne and Chamberlain deem it quite unnecessary even to examine the bill. All they do, according to their own explanation and apology, is to Lodge. Lodge tells them to vote for a measure expressly doing away with an invaluable concession or right of the State of Oregon. They obey. It is all very childish.

MUCKRAKING ROOSEVELT.

The most unkindest cut of all is threat against Roosevelt of the muckrake. Politicians have been impregnable until put on the run by this patriotic implement. In fact, many a politician who could never be chased out of the people's favor any other way has been thrust into outer darkness by this method.

The Colonel is accused of squandering in Africa funds of the Smithsonian Institution. A large part of Roosevelt's lion-hunting expedition was borne by that institution. Representative Rainey, of Illinois, recently introduced a resolution to probe this business and also Roosevelt's use of public funds for his Presidential trips over the country.

However, Roosevelt has been muckraked before without lasting injury, and we shall expect him to emerge from the ordeal this time also unharmed. Be it remembered that he was used sorely by this method after purchase of the Panama Canal from the French company. His indignation was kindled to such heat thereby that he endeavored to send the muckrakers to jail. But while he was absent in

Africa the muckrake was forgotten. That Roosevelt, whose honesty and honor thus far have been flawless, should be asafled thus wise is certainly the most unkin goes to show that his homilies and platitudes about honesty and virtue have not convinced all his fellow-citizens that he who talks in such wise is above criticism.

THE UNPERFECTED AEROPLANE

The fame of Professor Langley as the original aeroplane operator will probably endure for all time, as many years elapsed between his fatal flight and the appearance of what may be termed the first successful heavierthan-air machine. But the death list of the champions and record-breakers is increasing so rapidly that fame is more than fleeting for the birdmen of the present day. The names of John B. Moissant and Archie Hoxsey, two of the best-known and most daring of the the inspiration of enormous quantity American aviators, were added Saturday to the long list of those who have given up their lives in the pursuit of the apparently fascinating

These tragedies will be followed or next week, morrow the most in a few days, by others of a similar nature, for, despite the success which has attended the operation of aeroplanes since the Wright brothers startled the world with a perfected heavier-than-air fiyer, the element of danger is fearfully in evidence at all meetings where the birdmen assemble.

On land a break in the machinery of an automobile going at high speed is not necessarily followed by fatalities, for the machine may be partly controlled until it loses some of its headray or comes to a full stop. On water the occupant of a sinking boat may swim or hang to a life-preserver until escued. But from disaster in the air there now is no opportunity for escape, nor has the aeropiane reached a degree of perfection in construction where it can be depended on. The appalling death list quite clearly indicates that there still remains a wide field for the inventor in perfecting the machines so that the operator will have at least a fighting chance for his life when anything breaks or goes wrong.

TILLAMOOK'S SELF-HELP.

It is doubtful if any other comm nity of similar size in the United States has ever made such a liberal contribution for waterways improvement as that pledged in aid of the proposed Government work which is necessary to put Tillamook and Bay City on a comparison from a population stand-point, the \$650,000 guaranteed by channel on the bar and a 16-foot channel inside is about the same as a \$20,000,000 fund for Portland. city has never balked at any expenditure for improving the highway to the sea, but a \$20,000,000 fund for such study over the matter longer than the people of Bay City and Tillamook con-

an example of self-help in the

tablished a bright and shining prece dent, which, if followed by communities in other parts of the United States, would serve to remove any remaining traces of the "pork barrel" odium which has so long rested on rivers and harbors bills. It is eminently proper that this faith which the Tillamook people have shown in their port should be appreclated and recognized by the Government with an appropriation sufficient to complete the necessary channel. difficulty will be encountered in verting these latent resources into tan-

gible wealth. There are billions of feet of the finest lumber in the world which will be of little use to its owners until it can reach the world's markets by way of the economical water routes. It is from the marketing of this timber and the direct benefits that will result that Tillamook will recoup for the very heavy expenditure she is about to make to secure the necessary channel. The matter is one that is of direct interest to Portland, for whatever contributes to the prosperity of Tillamook also aids this city. Portland is also pleased to note that our Port of Portland plan for improving waterways where the Government is slow in taking hold is finding favor elsewhere in the state.

HAS THE PUBLIC NO REMEDY?

The City of Portland is not only harssed, but its property is damaged, by the Frank Klernans. Here are these obstructionists, headed by a pachyderm lawyer, using every delay technicality they can devise against the desires of the great mass of the people of the city; and not only that, but impairing the credit of the public, resorting to every possible trick to de-preciate the value of the public bonds forcing taxpayers to pay an additional high rate of interest for borrowed money, and an extra high price for contract work on the Broadway

bridge. The Frank Klernans are protected in their obstructive and destructive work by the institutions of orderly soclety and these very institutions they

are employing to the public injury. There ought to be a way to end this business. The community is exasper-ated to the near limit of endurance. It is an outrage upon the community that a few selfish individuals should continue to thwart the needs of the people of this city.

THE CUNNINGHAM CLAIMS AGAIN.

Cold facts should be the evidence in judging the Cunningham claims in Alaska. But a clique of shricky patriots has preferred heated partisanship to cold facts.

Secretary Ballinger wishes to refer claims to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for decision whether they are fraudulent or honest Garffeld, Pinchot, Glavis & Co. de-mand that Ballinger pass on the claims himself. During a long time they have been working up prejudice throughout the country against the Cunningham claimants, through false ssertions and fancied assumptions Therefore they wish to compel the Sec retary to make decision while facing this prejudice—a prejudice, by the way, that also prevails against him-

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia would be in free position to decide the claims according to their merits. Its opinion, moreover, would be accepted by people and politicians. There is good ground for believing that the court would find itself constrained to hold the claimants blameless, therefore to cast implied ons of malignity and slander n the Glavis partisans. These claimants are all reputable men, many in high station; they filed on coal claims in Alaska in accordance with the law and paid the price the law required, \$52,000, to the Government. Though having complied with the law in every particular and having paid that sum to the Government, they have been denied patent, on the ground that they "conspired" to obtain the land for syndicate uses, which is alleged to be a wrongful and fraudu-

lent purpose The din of falsehood about the Cunningham claims and Ballinger's relation to them has continued too These claims should be decided by some coolheaded authority and be gotten out of the way. They have been of blatant rhetoric. The country has been wearled by the rhetoric, and injured, too. Had it been squelched long time ago, these Pacific States would now be in fair way to obtain cheap coal from Alaska, instead of paying high prices for fuel imported

A DEAD ISSUE.

Judging from the prominence given the Mormon question by recital of al leged facts bearing upon it running in two popular magazines at the present time, one would imagine that something entirely new and pertinent to present conditions had been discovered in regard to the religion and practices of the members and disciples of the Church of the Latter-Day

Both of these recitals, each from different standpoint and entirely different in tone, proclaim the actual truth about the practice of polygamy among these people, their long defiance of the United States Government in the name of the Lord, and their sham acquiescence in the Federal lav of 1890, which paved the way to the admission of Utah as a state. Neither writer concedes that he is telling a truth or a part of a truth, but each emphasizes the declaration that he is telling the truth without variableness

or shadow of turning This difference in estimate may, to me extent, be excused on the ground that one writes from an intimate do-mestic relationship with Mormon custom which causes his story to sume at times a pathetic note; the other from a political standpoint that deals harshly with the ugly facts in the case and reverts to the duplicity of leading Mormons, and especially of apostles in regard to the pretended renunciation of polygamy, in compliance

with the Woodruff manifesto. The simultaneous publication these recitals has brought up nothing new on the subject under discussion. a purpose might make our citizens It is the same old slobbered tale of strenuous opposition to the law of the land upon the point at which society in its domestic relations took issue with the Mormon Church; of earnest

against plural marriage, and of dou ble dealing upon this point in orde to insure the admission of Utah as a sovereign state of the Union.

Why should the story be rehearsed at this time? The Mormon question is not at present a live issue. wardly, at least, the law against plural marriage is being obeyed in Utah. There is no question of statehood of of any other political advantage either to Mormon or Gentile now before Con-There are few, if any, gress. The Mormon Church is going regions in Oregon where Nature has on its way, after the old fashion-been more lavish in distributing he making proselytes wherever it can, but favors than in the Tillamook country, Reeping the question of polygamy well but without an outlet to the sea great out of sight. So long as this church is law-abiding and goes its own way in religious matters, without more exhibition of zeal or more effrontery of belief than characterizes most othe church organizations, why descant upon its peculiar idiosyncrastes and recite in bold-faced type the sins of its leaders? Are these self-proclaimed, veracious chroniclers of past practices, methods and events in the history of Mormonism under pay of periodicals merely for the stories that they write Or is that sinuous, crafty, subtly milltant body, the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, whose stronghold is in Salt Lake City and the inner workings of which none but the oath-bound faithful know, sponsor for the publicity campaign that is thus being conducted in its behalf? To a disinterested observer it would seem that the opening of this subject at this time was undertaken as a means of galvanizing into new life a dead issue between the Federal Government and the Mormon

Battleship builders and dealers in Army and Navy equipment will probably note with pleasure the revival of the war scare between Germany and Great Britain, due to England's intervention in Persia. There may not be real prospect for a war between the two big powers, but any little rumor is sufficient to cause one or the other of the "skeery" overlords of the Old World to order more fighting equipment. The sillest feature of this awful expenditure that is made in the alleged cause of peace is that the relative strength of the two countries is not materially changed for any great length of time. Germany, with fifty battleships fighting England with fifty battleships would not have any advantage that she would not possess had the conflict been precipitated when each of the contestants had onefifth that number. Latest tonnage statistics show that Germany has been making some slight gains in her relative strength, but she will never be permitted to get far enough ahead in e race to place England at any great disadvantage when the clash comes, providing it does come, before one or of them become bankrupt through excessive purchases of war equipment and battleships

This is a big world, and they grow wheat in all parts of it. For that reason the "crop scare" artist is never without an opportunity for exercising his ability. A few weeks ago dry weather was damaging the crop in the Argentine. Then wet weather was damaging the same crop at harvest Meanwhile some Antipodean crop-scare man sent out a report that the bugs were working overtime in the Australian wheat fields. Satur-day there was a variation from the a report from India that severe cold in the Punjab district was damaging the grain. The Indian crop damage, with an occasional rumor from Australia and the Argentine, will until the appearance of the chinchbug, the Hessian fly or some other of interested parties will manage to keep the market in a fairly active turmoil.

ene for the purpose of reclaiming tidelands at Yaquina Bay. duce immense crops of almost any-thing planted. Similar reclamation work is in progress along the Lower Columbia and at Tillamook and Nehalem. At numerous other points where the tide runs inland along the Oregon coast there are great opportunities for industrial effort of this nature. The soil along these bays and rivers is of unknown depth and richness, and the output of a single acre properly tilled is astonishingly large in comparison with that of even moderately rich upland.

Portland handled more than 2,000, 000 tons net register of deep-water shipping in 1910 and yesterday made a fine start towards breaking the record in 1911. During the ten hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening seven steamers and two sailing vessels crossed out of the river and seven steamers and one sailing vessel arrived. This did not include a "lame duck" towed in by an oll tanker after a tussle with Saturday's storm. This fleet registered more than 22,000 tons net and had a carrying capacity of more than 50,000 tons. As a seaport, Portland is on the map in large letters.

If it be true, and statistics seem to ear out the assertion, that \$000 people were brought to Eugene and Lane County during the past year, the \$12,000 provided by the Eugene Commercial Club for promoting publicity

Only \$905 babies were born in bregon last year, and nearly half are credited to Portland. This is a phase of country life not considered by Mr. Rooseveit's Commission, but it should have been. The scheme of creation as given in

the first chapter of Genesis did not consider aviation and any human Im-provement of that plan must be fraught with danger. The Humane Society or similar

and inhuman punishment after death in the case of Senator "Billy" Lorimer, The watch meetings of good people will do much to leaven the punishment

of the wicked revelers of New Year's Exaggeration. The announcement that rebel prisoners will be "tried" will bring a smile on the shade of old Santa Ana.

Mr. Carnegie's hero fund will get Big Game. petter results than his peace fund.

hien at Taxpayers' Meeting.

PORTLAND, Dec. 30,—(To the Editor.)
—Some weeks ago the teachers of St.
Johns presented a patition for an increase in salary. The petition was not acted upon by the School Board, but was referred to a taxpayers' meeting

which occurred last night:

I took it upon myself to attend that meeting, read the petition and gave some

Johns range from \$550 to \$800 a year or \$42.60 to \$66.56 2-3 a month.

Suitable room and board cannot be had in Portland for leas than \$30 or \$35 a month, and in St. Johns cannot be had at any price. The people of St. Johns may take exception to this statement but I know it to be a fact. True, one teacher does board out there, but the landlady told me that every room she had was taken. Two other teachers "batch." Last year several others tried to live out there. For a while they were fortunate enough to get some one to give them their dinner, the other meals they got the best way they could.

The people in whose homes one would care to live, as a rule, don't want to be bothered especially by a woman, who

skirt occasionally. It rains occasionally in Oregon, and skirts must be pressed and \$42.60 or even \$66.60 a month will not permit many trips to the pressers. Then there is laundry, which some folk think they must have. We cannot get the material for clothes for nothing even if we were our own dressmakers, and necessity, if not convention, requires that we wear hats, shoes and gloves.

I permit myself the untold extrava-

I permit myself the untold extrava-gance of The Oregonian and am unrea-sonable enough to consider it a necessomable enough to consider it a negative sity. I like to buy a book or magazine once in awhile, and think it not unreasonable that I should expect to be able to afford the pleasure and profit to be derived from hearing good music or seeing a good play at least a few times in the year.

Now will some kind friend tell me how we are going to live as we should and save enough for the proverbial "rainy day," or for inevitable old age?

Some one suggested that we get mar-ried. Well, it is polite to walt until you are asked. I can only speak for myself. but not more ...an a dozen or so really "nice" men have asked me to confer

that honor upon them.

The man who voiced the sentiment of the taxpayers' meeting said "that we had no right," mark no right, "to ask even for a raise, that we are too well

should expect to hear from a soap-box orator on Burnside street, who hates every man who wears a "boiled shirt" and is guilty of a bath.

I always knew that people of that class hated the rich and prosperous for the mere fact that they are rich and prosperous, no matter how well-earned their competency, but I did not know that the humble school teacher was classed by them with the millionaires as the arch enemy of the laboring man.
I suppose if I did my duty I should leave the "easy" life of a school teacher, marry one of the "men in the street," provide him with a pipe and a mug of beer and take in washing for his main-ANNA QUIGLEY.

ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Work of Value to Legislators Begun at the Australian wheat fields. Saturday there was a variation from the usual routine in the Chicago markets by a report from India that severe of The Oregonian in last Thursday's of The Oregonian in last Thursday's edition upon "Governor Woodrow Wilson's proposal of an alliance between students of politics and practical statesmen" is especially pleasing to those interested in the senior theses research frosts can nip the uncovered grain in this country, and from that period partment of economics. Vital questions confronting the people of Oregon are delved into by the students each year under the direction of Professor F. G. Young, dean of the subjects as "State Aid to Roads," "Rall-road Regulation," "Road Building," "The Initiative and Referendum" and 'Water Laws" have been studied by dividual students, data prepared and conclusions drawn.

The conclusions reached by the schollarge area of very rich land along Ya-quina Bay and river, which, if prop-erly diked and cultivated, would pro-erly diked and cultivated to legislators. Through the use of a card system up-to-date statistics and knowledge gathered by a year's study are placed at the disposal of any inter-

This work which Professor Young has begun as offering a means of direct service to the state as well as valuable to the students engaged, is still in its infancy. Noticeable results, howable to the students.

Its infancy. Noticeable results, however, have already been its outcome. Earl Kilpatrick, now principal of the Oakland High School, in his thesis two years ago, prepared a system of water laws modeled after the early Roman code, which with a few minor changes was presented the same year at Salem by Allen H. Eaton, of Lane County, by Allen H. Eaton, of Lane County, and passed by the state Legislature.

The room in which the research work is carried on by the students at present is small and inadequate, offering no shelving space and cramping them in their work. It is to be sincerely boned that the Legislature in its aphoped that the Legislature in its approaching session will provide funds needed to make this departure of uni-versity activity of practical value to the legislators in gathering statistics concerning proposed laws and reforms.

A. M. G.

Old Will Rend Too Often.

Case and Comment.
The Supreme Court of the United The Supreme Court of the United States will be appealed to by officers of the Dutch Reformed Church of America to relieve that body from reading the tedious will of the Rev. Mr. Van Bunschooten at every official meeting of the church corporation. For 75 years the reading of the will has constituted a routine part of the business of every meeting of any corporate body of the Reformed Church in this country.

It appears that the church 75 years ago accepted a legacy of \$20,000 from the Rev. Mr. Van Bunschooten, who made his gift conditional, requiring that his will be read at every session of the church officiary forever. The money has long since been spent, but the duty of reading the irksome testament still hangs over the ne testament still hangs over the

He'll smile and speak in passing from afar; And so you solve the problem—though it seems a bitter pill—
As you realize he's got a motor-car.

The Lion Is a Cat. TANGENT, Or., Dec. 28 .- (To the Editor.)-Am I correct in saying that the lion belongs to the dog family in-stead of the cat family? G. H. M. stead of the cat family?

Richmond Virginian.

Now that it is all over again, it is stated that toe Mexican revolution was greatly exaggerated.

London Opinion.

"A penny mousetrap, please; and let me have it quickly, as I want to catch a train."

TEACHER'S PROBLEM OF LIVING EFFECT OF HOME RULE MEASURE School Justructors Classed With Idio Argument Is Offered Against Attorney-General's Opinion.

SILVERTON, Or., Dec. 29 .- (To the Editor.)-If I am not mistaken, an article appeared in The Oregonian about a month ago purporting to be an opinion of the Attorney-General of Oregon on the "Home Rule Amendment proposed by the people and approved by them at the general election held November 8, 1910. The opinion exreasons why we asked for the increase and showed the inadequacy of the present salaries to meet the demand made by the cost of living.

The salaries of grade teachers in St. Johns range from \$550 to \$800 a year or \$42.60 to \$66.56 2-3 a month.

they got the best way they could.

The people in whose homes one would care to live, as a rule, don't want to be bothered, especially by a woman, who must wash out handkerchiefs or press a skirt occasionally. It rains occasionally and when the question may again be been also brought before the people. It was under this law that the question was voted on, and I do not see why this law should not control the results. I do not believe the voters at the time nor anyone else thought that any other law was to govern the outcome of that election. It seems to me that the most

easonable interpretation would be that the whole county, municipalities in-cluded, should be under the profibitory law until the next general election, unless we say that the "home rule amendment" is retroactive, and since the courts are not inclined to favor such construction as will make a law retroactive and will not hold a law to be such unless it was clearly so intend-

de such unless it was clearly so intended, I see no reason why we should say this law is retroactive.

It is generally accepted, as a rule of interpretation, by the best courts of the country, our Supreme Court among bihers, that a statute or law does not repeal any other statute or law unless the law of the law to the law to the law the law the law the law the law to the law the It is expressly so stated, or the law most recently enacted is such that a former law gannot at the same time be in force and the object of the most recently-enacted or approved law ac-complished. Now I wish someone would be kind enough to point out how had no right," mark no right, "to ask even for a raise, that we are too well paid as it is, and that salaries should be lowered rather than raised; the man working with the pick and shovel in the street does far harder work and for less pay; that teachers had an entirely too easy life, dressed too well and were too fashionable."

It was just such a speech as one should expect to hear from a soap-box system on Purselle street who hats these two laws are inconsistent in any visions of the local option law of the State of Oregon" it signifies that the local option law of the state then in existence was meant, and not as the local option law will be after this amendment is adopted. The amendment in that it makes an organic law depend upon a general statutory law is sufficiently anomalous without giv-ing it a strained and unnatural in-terpretation and making it retroactive as the opinion spoken of would

ssitate, to the time the Governor claimed the passing or adoption of the "home rule amendment" the citizens of a municipality within a county, that as a unit voted on the question of prohibition, had no power to say that even if the county as a whole does vote in favor of prohibition, we as a muni-cipality will license the sale of intoxicating liquors, and since they have had that right the citizens have not voted to grant licenses, nor will they have the opportunity to do so until the two calendar years have passed since the last general election, for the amendment provides that "such muni-cipalities shall within their limits be subject to the provisions of the local option law of the State of Oregon," and one of these is that the liquor question cannot be voted on again until two cal-

endar years have passed. It is immaterial to me whether intox-leating itquors are sold in these muni-cipalities, but I think it is for the good of the citizens of the state that the provisions of this law and its effects be properly understood and enforced. Sinerely yours,

GUSTAV A. BUHROW.

LACK OF CLOTHES FOR CONVICTS Told by Former Prisoner. PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 28,-(To the

Editor.)-In a short editorial in The Oregonian, anent the lockstep, you use the following expression: "In a century following expression: "In a century which professes to be Christian the lockstep is as anomalous as the refusal to provide convicts with underclothing and BOCKS.

One naturally infers, from that state ment, that the writer of that editorial is not aware that the convicts at Salem are furnished neither underclothing nor socks. The best any convict could do during the regime of Lord and Geer was to wrap some rags about his fact for socks. His nether limbs were protected from the cold by a single garment of thinly-woven stuff through which the Winter winds whistled right

the world, at the expiration of their term, without the price of a square meal, was another Christian act of those days. The poor devil went out to face a pitiless world, branded with the prison pallor; clothed in garments which said loudly, "I am an ex-con, just out," and he went out without a cent to buy food or a night's lodging. Is it any wonder that so many are sent back to prison in a short time? Shelterless, homeless, broke, the man who, lying locked in his lonely cell during many a long night, had fully resolved to redeem himself when free, is confronted with starvation and cold. Every door is closed against him. His appearance advertises his last dwelling place, and doors are shut in his face when he begs for just a norsel of food to keep him from

If he succeeds in getting far away and secures work, some man appears who knows his history, and he is told

In a moment of passion, greed, or malice, he incurred a debt to the state. He thought he paid it when he "did time." Instead of paying it, he simply added to the principal, and, like Sisyphus, must forever roll up the stone that constantly rolls back upon him. No one but an "ex-con" can have any Envy Prevails.

Baltimore Sun.

He's not so much a neighbor as he used to be, but still Strive as he may, be manly and strong The taint of the "pen" still follows alor AN EX-CON.

Carnegie and Flagler. CHEHALIS, Wash., Dec. 20 .- (To the

Editor.)—Will you please give the address of Andrew Carnegie and of Henry M. Flagler (the Standard Oli man)?

Andrew Carnegie's address is 2 East Ninety-first street. New York. Henry F. Flagier's office address is 26 Broadway. New York: home ad-dresses, 685 Fifth avenu. New York, and "Whitehall," Falm Beach, Florida.

Chicago Journal.

My bonnet spreads over the ocean.

My bonnet spreads over the sea.

To merely spread over the sidowalk

Is not enough for ma.

MORE OF "THE SOUL OF A GREEK" Story Told by Correspondent of Re-

appearance of Departed Relative. PORTLAND, Dec. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-Actuated by reading the article in The Oregonian regarding the spirit sleeping in the grave till judgment day, written by Alice Faus, I will give an experience of my own which causes me to think that the spirits of many of the departed are still on this earth and that some remain in their former homes, see and know the things of this earth and are silent witnesses to what is going on in

this planet. I have ample proof of this in my possession. My mother had been dead a year and a half when I returned home two or three different Sunday evenings The other members of the family had gone out and I was alone at home. As twillight approached I felt my mother was in the sitting room when I was, felt her presence there and felt that knew the exact spot where she was standing. I felt that she would reveal herself to me if I remained where I was, so quickly arose, left the room and sat ut on the porch till the family returned One evening, some months after this, I was sitting rocking my baby to sleep in this same room when I heard a woman's voice crying loudly and sadly upstairs the room above where I was sitting was mystified and could not imagine that it could be-The crying was very loud and I thought everyone in the house must have heard it as there were other members of the family in the next rooms I knew there was no one upstairs at the time as the stairway led from the room where I was sitting. The crying stopped and just then one of my brothers entered from the street. I spoke low and told him of the occurrence that had just bep-pened. "Nousense, Lizzie," he said. "You are just nervous and imagined it."
Just then the crying commenced as loud and lasted just the same length of time as before. "That is my mother." he said. as hefore. "That is my mother," he said.
"That's just the way she used to cry
after you, sister, when you left. Do not
tell the other members of the family. might make them afraid and worry

So we never told anyone. About eight so we never told anyone. About eight months after this, my father came home from work in the mines about a mile away from where we lived and told my sister and me that my mother appeared to him in the mines, apparently in the fiesh and as real as in life. He was sitting down resting. She looked at him for some minutes and then turned her for some minutes and then turned her gaze to my brother, who was drilling a hole in the coal near by. My father a hole in the coal neer by. My lather followed her gaze to my brother, also, and when he looked toward her she was gone. My father and this brother were both killed the same day in this same

both killed the same day in this same place one year afterward by en explo-sion that killed il men.

I have had many experiences that prove that my theory is correct and that there are many spirits of the departed on this earth, while some return as mes-sengers in case of death of friends or relatives. How long they remain on this elatives. How long they remain relatives. How long they remain on this earth or where they go afterwards I suppose no one knows, but I have absolute proof in my possession that messages are given us here by our departed friends; also that they are ruled as we are by the unseen, supreme power that rules the universe and all it contains. SUBSCRIBER AND READER

Man Not Immortal?

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 28.-(To he Editor.)-Noting Mrs. Portia Muray's letter of the 24th inst. regarding the actual location and condition of the soul of the Greek who was in a state of come for 18 month, I notice that after she comments on tion she summarizes by stating that the soul of the Greek was, during the 15 months of coma, ever near, and in connection with his physical body, etc."

May I ask her and any reader this question, What is the soul?

Also she says that the lith and 14th verse of St. John, 11th chapter, contradict each other. Now as few Sible scholars, believe these Enisites are not cholars believe these Epistles are not napired, may I ask her my second

nspired, may I ask ? question, Is God a liar? Alice Faus thinks the soul of the Greek had he been dead, slept. So do I, because the Old and New Testament because the Old and New Testament are freighted with such teaching. But she clings to the first falsehood which ever solled God's best product, man, when she speaks of man being immortal. May I kindly ask her the questions First, if man is immortant.

God station the angel at the entrance

God station of Eden, "lest Adam and o the Garden of Eden. Eve return and cat of the Tree of Life and live forevor"? Second, Does not immortality mean

death proof? If not why not? JAMES E. KERSHAW.

A Doctor's Solution. PORTLAND, Or. Dec. 30 .- (To the Editor.)-Would you kindly allow me space in The Oregonian, with due respect to the Greek laborer who, from the effects of a blow upon the cranium, lay in a comatose state for some 18 months or so and who regained his faculties through an operation at St. Vincent's Hospital, to offer my ser-vices as mediator, if possible, in the ontroversy of the vital question which seems paramount among our literary students: "Where was the soul of the

Grook? The following explanation will ren-der it very plain, I hope, at least, as

I see It. Soul, breath, breath of life. The child becomes a living soul when it breathes the breath of life (not before). The soul or breath is the connecting link, as it were, between the spirit and body. Spirit, innate intelligence; or the personified portion of universal in-telligence that manifests itself in the telligence that manifests itself in the animal, vegetable and ethereal kingdoms and which creates life.

Mind educated intelligence; life, action. For example, death enters. Exit soul, breath. Spirit, innate intelligence. Mind, educated intelligence. Life, action, and the holds is life in the crackers.

tion; and the body is laid in the grave. Kniser Has Sixty Palaces.

Munsey's Magazine.

The number of the Kalser's palaces is largely due to the fact that the Pussian monarchy has absorbed many minor German states, including the kingdom of Hanover, the duchy of Nassau and the electorate of Hesse-Cassel. All the palaces and castles of the rulers of these states thus passed into the possession of the reigning into the possession of the reigning house of Prussia, as it was considered injudicious either to destroy or to seil them, for fear of impairing the popu-larity of Hohenzollern rule. Thus it larity of Honenzonern the that it is that the Emperor is burdened with the possession of more than three score residences, some of which he has never seen, and many of which are totally unsuited for royal habitation. Ald for royal habitation. Al-their maintenance entails a though heavy drain upon his exchequer they can not, for political reasons, be either. sold or leased

A Burden to Himself.

National Monthly A young man, taking a walking trip through the North Carolina mountains, stopped for the night at the cabin of a native. In the morning, with the mountaineer and his family, the guest availed himself of the only lavatory privileges the place afforded, dipplng the water from a gourd from a basin on the bench at the end of the little porch. A grimy towel did service for everyone. It took the host about two seconds to make his morning ablutions, and the operation was over for the day.

eration was over for the day.

He looked on with an interest that grew as the traveler crushed his teeth and used his nail brush. But when le began to shave in front of the cloudy little mirror, the mountaineer could contain himself no longer. "Does yourself give you that much trouble every morning" he asked in astonishment