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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV., 17, 1914. THE INSIDIOUS ANNUAL APPROPRIA

State of Oregon has

method of appropriating money that inevitably leads to extravagance This is the custom of granting annual or continuing appropriations. Under this process one Legislature authorizes the expenditure annually for an indefinite period of a specified sum for a particular purpose. The succeeding Legislature may repeal annual appropriations, but it rarely does. They are lost sight of in the effort to perform a large amount of work within a brief period.

It is possible, owing to this custom for a Legislature bent on economy to be gravely deceived. Its own appropriations may be moderate, but when the total demands upon the treasury and taxpayer are footed up the annual appropriations authorized by preceding sessions increase the total and may impose upon the later body the stigma of extravagance.

Large appropriations are encouraged by the method in another way. department already having a substantial annual appropriation may needlessly seek more money for some new activity or enlargement 'of old functions. A few of the members of the Legislature may be aware of the continuing appropriation, but usually the majority is not informed. The new demand seems moderate and it is likely to be granted for that reason without as careful investigations at would be caused by general knowledge that the department was already receiving annually a large sum from

the public treasury. This method of encroachment or the cost of government is growing The tendency is to grant more annual appropriations, not fewer. New ones are added from time to time and old ones increased. Unless the system is abandoned there can be little hope for permanent economy in the administration of the state govern-

As a concrete example of annual appropriations the money granted the State Board of Health may be cited. This department is now conducted wholly on the annual appropriation It receives \$1000 each year for vaccine virus, granted in 1997. It year, provided some Legislature Chaffee does not affirmatively repeal or alter them, and the total of them is \$21,000

the pay of his helpers

In the past two years the public has not been aware of any impending appropriation for protection against the plague was authorized Board of Health has expended nearly \$6000 from the sum available.

yearly was considered ample to con-The allowance trebled in 1911. The Board has doubtless been of benefit to the health and physical well being the people, but some of its activities through its secretary along political lines could readily be dispensed with the frequent bulletins issued for limited circulation would not be greatly missed

Possibly the liberality and freedom the score of its continuing character, were it not that protection and safeguarding of the do not stop with its activities. Aside the \$42,000 the State Board Health has available each biennium Social Hygiene Society the last \$20,000 for prosecuting its efforts healthier the protection public health is not confined to di- allies, and, animated by the same rect dealings with the physical problems of man, but extends to livestock. There, while economic, it is also designed to guard the life and physical being of the human family. sums are expended by other departments in this particular.

But primarily the money granted State Board of Health is mentioned to illustrate the insidious and encroaching character of the annual ploded at his feet. As he stood on appropriation. The statutes are the wall of Pekin with missiles comspotted with others. No man car determine the cost of conducting the state government for the current blennlum by referring to the session 1911 and then refer back to the code that Chaffee's headquarters were alwhich contains laws adopted only not ways where the fight was heaviest

The tendency of the method is undoubtedly toward top-heavy cost of spiration to- every American. It government. The new Legislature has proves that opportunity is open to ruthlessly with this one custom. Re peal of every annual direct appropri- paid to his memory not only by partment on a biennium basis after of nearly every nation now at war, a new and careful consideration of its who are proud to claim him as a needs would be wholly proper and a decisive step toward economy. Moreover, the submission of a constitu-tional amendment prohibiting future

later than 1909, to find it all.

Legislatures from restoring the meth- herself into office. If she were od of granting annual appropriations would not be amiss.

MERELY A SUGGESTION. Merely as an onlooker, The Orego-nian is vastly interested in the recent pointed suggestion of its neighbor, the Seattle Times, that the State of Washington ought to be divided, and two entirely new states erected,

"Eastern Washington" (remarks the Times) "is a dry country most of the year, and produces hay, fruit, grain and a variety of vegetables—and does this in great abundance.
"Western Washington is wet two-thirds of the entire year—and is noted for her lumber, her fisheries, her manufactures and her water commerce."

The special emphasis laid by the Times on the peculiar meteorological characteristics of the two parts of Oregon may or may not be significant. But it is a fact that in the reelection Eastern Washington cent voted dry, possibly under the direct influence of its arid climatic conditions, and Western Washington voted Yet with the aid of certain wet. minor western counties, the tail was able to wag the dog.

The County of King (Seattle) went against prohibition by a large majority. It is in no humor to succumb to the demands of the rest of the state. But whether the dissatisfaction of Seattle, and also of Tacoma (wet), is sufficient provocation for dismember ing a great state we do not pretend to say. No sovereign state (except Virginia) has yet been divided. The

process is not easy. tion would be to devise a plan to divide the dry sheep from the wet goats by colonizing all the former in Eastern Washington and all the latter in Seattle and Tacoma. It would be an interesting experiment,

LOBBYISTS AND PATRIOTS. The old question "What is a lobbycame up in the Senate when and intelligent. debate on the trade commission bill was in progress. Senator Reed inquired of Senator Newlands about the activity of Mr. Rublee in favor of the Stevens trade commission bill. Mr. Newlands described Mr. Rublee as a distinterested citizen who was working for anti-trust legislation. Senators Clapp and Walsh also said they knew Mr. Rublee and testified to his high character. Mr. Reed then remarked: The term "lobbyist" seems to be one that is very difficult to define. It is a very elastic term. When a man is working on the same side of the question we are on, no matter how active he may be, he is, of course, a patriot, a stateman, and all other things that are good and virtuous and admirable.

If he is on the other side, he is a lobbyist, with divers and sundry adjectives attached, dependent in each case upon the vocabulary of the gentleman who is discussing him. The Senator hit the nail on the

ead, though his remarks were intended to discredit Mr. Rublee's dewhere no man can exert himself to last session. to influence legislation from worthy and unselfish as from unworthy and selfish motives. The indiscriminate classification of both types of men as lobbyists with opprobrious adjectives prefixed is likely to drive the unselfish lobbyist away from Washington. while no amount of opprobrium will affect the selfish.

FROM PRIVATE TO GENERAL While the whole world is paying receives \$15,000 annually, graphed in 1911, for payment of its secretary, his patriotism of the great Briush conclerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks, and for incidental and general who died suddenly in France last clerks. nually for combating, or for protec- get to pay like homage to an Amertion against, bubonic plague, cholera ican General who displayed like qualand other Asiatic contagious diseases, ities in no less degree. Americans the last granted in 1913. These ap- join Britons in mourning Earl Robor such parts of them as erts; Britons may well join Amerare needed will be available every leans in mourning General Adna R.

Unlike Roberts, who was the sor of a General and began as an officer, and who therefore had every advan-Incidentally, but no less pointedly, tage to be derived from his father's Board of Health is given a free rein in a cavalry regiment at the out in the expenditure of these approin the chief command of the he needs and designates ventitious aid. At the close of the Civil War he was brevetted Captain and during the long interval preceding the Spanish war promotion came danger from bubonic plague, yet since slowly, for it was not until 1897 that he became Lieutenant-Colonel, but each of his brevets was won for bravess than two years ago the State ery, two in the Civil War and two in Indian wars. On one occasion he led a cavalry charge over a rough and When the present State Board of precipitous bluff straight into a body Health was created in 1903, \$5000 of Indians, who poured repeated vol-

leys into his soldiers, but whom he scattered. In the Spanish War he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers and was in the thick of the fighting around Santiago. He there won his brevet as Major-General and was marked as the man to entrust with hazardous work. His fame was then National, but his leadership of the American force in the allied army which marched to Pekin in 1900 made extended the Board in the matter of it international. He was on board a expending public money would be steamer at Nagasaki, Japan, bound subject to less criticism, except upon for the Philippines, when he received orders to take command of the expedition, and he proceeded direct to

> Knowing of the peril surrounding the Americans who were besieged with other foreigners in the legations was at Pekin, he spared neither himself nor his soldiers in pushing forward with all speed. He was determined spirit, his soldiers seconded his ef-The way was beset with unknown dangers and the strength of the Boxer army was a matter of day and night against surprise, and tect the interests of their states.
>
> There are three of these bills, one there are three of these bills, one there are three of these bills, one he was always at the point of danger. The Chinese picked him as their tar-get, and on one occasion a shell exing from four directions, Major Reilly was killed at his side and six other he was untouched. Captain Arthur

General Chaffee's career is an in winning its reward. Americans, but by men in the army

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is probably too perfect a lady to "steamroller"

coarse male that term might apply to her methods, but being the angelically fragile creature she is, we must some other expression. Shall we say that she rolling-pinned the opposing crowd?

PROGRESSING RUSSIA. There is a perceptible softening of the world's feeling toward Russia. Most people in the United States have been taught to believe that the Czar is a ferocious tyrant and his government the direct despotism, which is probably true in part. Perhaps little can be said for the Russian autocracy It stands for everything that a civilized government ought to avoid, but one cannot speak so definitely about the Czar himself.

He began his career, like some of his predecessors, as an idealist. He had real aspirations to reform the methods of the autocracy and elevate his people. But unhappy circum-stances intervened to pervert his views, and, for some years at least, Nicholas played the tyrant to perfec-tion. Since the war broke out he has shown symptoms of better things. His promises to the Poles are taken seriously by people who are in a situation to judge accurately of his inten-The Jews who are serving in the Russian army are said to receive fair treatment. Their enthusiasm is warm and their prospects seem to be reasonably assured.

If all this is true, it indicates a great change in the Czar and his court. But that need not make us incredu-Human beings often change Nicholas may have recognized the advantages of a reversal of his policy toward the Poles and the Jews. It has been borne in upon his soul, no doubt, that a happy and loyal population is preferable on all grounds to one made rebellious by misery. The mentality of the Slavic race is admir-The people are docile, kindly

Russia has produced its full share of great literary and musical geniuses in the last half century and has done creditable work in science. This has been accomplished under appalling difficulties. What may we not expect, therefore, of the Czar's subjects when once they have obtained reason able liberty under a civilized government? That they will do this within the next few years seems now as likely as most human contingencies.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Though the second session of the Sixty-third Congress will continue for only three months, expiring by limitaion on March 4, 1915, it will have a great amount of important legisla tion to consider aside from the regular appropriation bills. The Senate will have before it the conservation bills and the Philippine government fenders. It has come to the point bill, which passed the House at the These measures are promote or prevent the passage of a fraught with so much controversy bill without being tagged as a lobby-ist and held up to obloquy. It is just them all in addition to the appropriaas conceivable that a man may strive tions without taking up new legisla-

> But it is morally certain that nev bills of the first importance, which be forced to the front. The bill for ships through a Government-controlled corporation will be revived. The cotton situation has materially mproved and will continue to do so judging by the present trend of events, but the South is likely to renew its demand for some plan of Government relief to the cotton-growers The Democratic deficit tax may not fulfil expectations as a revenue-pro-ducer and plans may be pushed forward for further revision of the revenue laws. The Republicans may take the opportunity of urging that duties raised, both as a source of revenue and as a means of incidental protec-For example, a small duty on lumber would produce some revenue from British Columbia imports and vive the lumber industry of the Pacific States.

The prospect of action on any of given free rein. the important deferred legislation is Differences of opinio very poor. among the Democrats on the rural credit bill, the railroad securities bill be stricken from the programme at the last session, and there is little chance of their revival at the coming session unless President Wilson them be pushed forward to the exclusion of anything else.

Unusual attention to the details of appropriations may also prevent action on much general legislation. The discussion of the new revenue law and of Democratic extravagance during the great Canal-parade. the campaign has done much to focus attention on economy. The Republicans are likely to renew their attacks on the Administration in this regard. A new river and harbor bill will be introduced and will receive the tention of Senator Burton and his associates, who have gained confidence and reinforcements since their victory in the last session.

The session will be interesting though brief, for each Congressman will try to crowd out his neighbors and to force his own pet bills to the fore, much as two men try to crowd other from a railroad ticket window.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE WEST.

The most important legislation to be considered by the Senate at the human bodies that the American troops should not approaching session of Congress will rotection of the suffer by contrast with those of our be the bills providing for lease of containing various minerals other than two. metals. These bills are of supreme importance to the West, and it will become the Western Senators to exert guesswork, but Chaffee's army led the themselves to the utmost in modifying

relating to powersites on navigable streams, one relating to powersites on domain and one relating to mineral land. "Reasonable charges" are to be collected by the Government from le men within a few paces of him, but sees of powersites on navigable streams and are to be fixed by the Secretary laws of 1913. He must go to those of Lee, the British military attache, said of War. Apparently they are to be paid into the United States Treasury no provision being made for their disposal. Rental from other powersites and from mineral land are to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and are to be added to the reclama-tion fund. When repaid by settlers on a golden opportunity to carry out its every citizen who will seize it and it tion fund. When repaid by settlers on economic reform pledges by dealing is an example of devotion to duty rectaimed land, they are to be divided equally between the Government and state to use its share in education and

public improvements. This policy would perpetually with-hold from taxation a very large pro-portion of the area of the public-land states—in Oregon 60 per cent, in Idaho a still higher percentage. Until the

in reclamation and until repayment by settlers began the states would not derive one dollar of revenue from this leased Government land. During the interval the states would be called upon to build roads and schools, to naintain courts and to keep the peace in these great areas, where de-velopment would be increasing population and building up of towns. How ong this interval would be cannot be stimated. Reclamation of arid land has barely begun and may be continued indefinitely. Rise in land value may render feasible projects which are now too costly to undertake. Hydroelectric pumps will certainly make practicable the irrigation of land which is too high for watering by gravity. The term "reclamation" may be extended to include drainage of swamps. If the payment to the states of any revenue from leases is to be deferred until the Government has car ried out not only such reclamation work as is now considered feasible, but such as may in the future become so, the prospect that the states will ever receive a dollar from that source is so dim as not to be worth consider-

The states are forbidden to tax Gov ernment land, but when that prohibition was adopted, no man contemplated that title would remain perpet ually in the Government. The established policy was to give or sell land to individuals, whereupon it became taxable by the states. By adopting a new policy without safeguarding the right of the states to derive revenue from the land as it passes into private use, the Government would be creating a condition which was not in the minds of those who made the agree ment. It would be tricking the states out of a valuable right which they expected to enjoy. It would be exercis ng a technically legal right, but would be acting contrary to moral right and to public policy.

In short, justice to the states re quires that leases of public land should known be made taxable. The states can be Line between the trusted not to overtax them, for that would cause abandonment of leases and would retard development, for which the public-land states have been line

An Englishman who rescued a vounded German soldier was awarded the iron cross and was recom-mended for the Victoria cross. But, like other great heroes, he succumbed to his wounds before wearing his

There is prospect the supply of turkeys will exceed largely the demand under prevailing conditions. At veyed at the in-points up the Valley where the bird stance of William to raised handlers are quoting low Penn and Lord figures to the producers in conse-

Swamps are said to have lost their terrors to the German invasion. The unit of the Kaiser's army is as a grain foot of Savage of sand and when enough of the front Mountain. In 1767 ranks are killed their bodies make good footing for the forces that

A municipal workhouse wherein A municipal workhouse wherein line is said brooms may be made is a sensible have cost \$3 The price of brooms is 000 and the sur-Government purchase of merchant nearly high enough to make them a luxury and a great many housewives believe they need new ones about so axemen and a road

> When the great British super-readnought was torpedoed the redreadnought was torpedoed the remainder of the fleet left her to her ate in accordance with orders. Expediency, not humanity, is the first law of the great war in Europe. Japan, in describing her activities, up at intervals of

is careful not to use the term "occu- a a part pation" in connection with the seizure wherever it was islands in the Pacific. However. there is no other word that describes her action so fully. to be improving. It is only to be expected that the factions will settle

down until our troops are taken away and the plunderers and bandits are Three more British fighting vessels sent to the bottom. The German naval programme of picking off the

British fleet a little at a time seem to be advancing satisfactorily. Four sons killed in action, the nother dead of suicide and the father insane of grief is the record of one German family. Oh, yes, war is a

beautiful thing! With the war in progress, Uncle the various warships behave during

Henry Conquest Clarke, who helped found the rural free delivery servce, has a monument at the gate of every farm on the line.

The demise of Earl Roberts with the huge guns of battle tolling out his eventful life was given an appropriate environment,

General Goethals' report shows that the Panama Canal cost \$353 .-559,049. some day.

captured German towns. But up to the present the Czar hasn't gotten rich at it.

With the elastic currency system in powersites and of Government land to make one dollar do the work of

> The Germans say Winter will help them in dealing with Russia. They

Peace prospects in Mexico brightening to match the skine of the carving knives of the warriors. The allies have made another gain, says Paris. Another 100 yards at a

cost of 10,000 lives, no doubt. firing line. Winter will prove a valuable ally of the bullet.

national debt merely makes the lion

There is now enough frost on the punkins." Pick 'em for ples next The City of Eugene now has water

Everybody's from a deep well that is absolutely Britain's machine guns will trim

the 300,000,000 Moslems. Finished your Christmas shopping? Don't you 'member?"

The Russian Drought. By Dean Collins.

(The prohibition act in Russia be-ame absolute on Monday,-News Item.) The times are rife with bitter strife
And booming gun and drum;
On every street with hasty feet
The soldiers go and come.
Oh, who'd suppose, while shots and
blows
About the country hum

About the country hum, The Russian Czar would turn from

In Petrograd, with faces sad,
The mujiks get the news;
Some ruthless chap has closed the tap
Upon the country's booze;
And by and by, with throttles dry,
Ere they their thirst can lose,
They'll have to find a tirer blind They'll have to find a tiger blind

To swat the Demon Rum?

War

bootlegs learn to use. Moscow and Klev, one may believe, Will snort in thirsty wrath Whene'er they think they've nought

to drink Except their morning bath, and men will lug and hide the jug Behind the plastered lath, And to and fro, signag will go The drug store's beaten pat

And at the front will soldiers hunt, With thirst all parched and tumb And nostrils keen, in each canteen On which they chance to come, in hopes to find its inwards lined With gin or vodka some; And they will yell: "This war is-

It's tough on Demon Rum."

## Then and Now

One hundred and fifty-one years ago last Sunday two English surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, began the sur-veying of what is Mason and Dixon sylvania and Maryland. This line afterwards secame famous as the North and South or between the free or slavery holding states. From it came "Dixie" the cog-nomen for the South, which has been immortalized in song and story. The line was sur-Baltimore. The surveyors were three years in Baltimore. making the survey latter point to Virginia, now

West Virginia. The veyors employed an army of 100 30 feet wide was ut through the light brown gray-ish color were brought over from England to mark the line and these to erect them. They weigh-ed 500 pounds and were four and a half feet high. On some parts of the line the country was so

and Dixon Line has been re-surweyed and re-marked and di-vested of its chief the auditors at the "harley" talk. reroneous traditions. In 1849 a
revision of the Jewish nation about one-third
of the population, grown men and
line was made by
a joint commission from Pennbe an amusing sight today? And yet,
be an amusing sight today? And yet,
to the explosion to the synchroline would sylvania. found that venient. the original suraccurate that only during the journey through the the change inwolved by the correction amounted
to less than two
acres which were
added to Maryland. In 1963, that started out as bables grew to
be man and women and their districts. Pennsylvania and be men and women and their diapers Maryland each appropriated \$5000 for the restoration culiar in their attire. of the line. Many of the peculiar English stones disappeared sion made an exhaustive identification was an easy task, for on breaking them on breaking them the stones emitted a sulphurous odor. thorough So thore the search were that were found in the curbing of

Today the Mason

streets and in peo ple's cellars. One was taken from the wall of an old stone church where it had done service for many years. In places of that could not be found new ston up. On every fifth one of these, the coat of arms of William Penn was cut on the Penn-sylvania side and on the Maryland side the Baltimore On placed. On the others the single monograms P. and M. were cut. The stones are now set so near one another, even in the mountain resistant.

mountain regions, that the traveler may stand at a stone and see the O, you'll find a devoted love chauf-The motor here lost its desire to mote

REPRESENTATIVE APPROVES PLAN. Mr. Davey Urges Conferences of Mem bers Before Legislature Convenes. BURNS, Or., Nov. 13.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I note with approval a recent editorial recommendation of The Oregonian that some definite plan of action on important measures should be worked out by members of the Legislature before the opening of the session, to the end that good results may be reached during the short working

to be substituted

for these stones.

be reached during the short working space of 40 days.

The session of 1915 should make a remarkable record for efficiency and good legislation. The House will have a larger percentage of experienced, gifted men than any for several years. For the first time in 12 years there will be absent the disturbing element of a Governor trying constantly to put the Legislature "In the hole" and to take revenge on politically offending mer. revenge on politically offending mem-bers, breeding by necessity a rebellious and retaliatory disposition among the

The Russians are imposing fines on aptured German towns. But up to he present the Czar hasn't gotten members.

This time, with the helpful suggestions of a business Governor, there ought to be, and I believe there will be, a disposition to respond in open good faith to the wishes of the people for economy along reasonable lines for constructive policies and for laws that will encourage investment, progress and development.

Members who are situated as I am. a long distance from Portland and Salem, with a costly, tedious journey intervening, cannot be present at pre-liminary conferences looking to the shaping of events beforehand, but I hope the members who can with convenience reach the members. venience reach the metropolis will join in several gatherings for the suggested purpose, and will keep informed those purpose, and will keep informed those of us who are geographically less favored. If a majority of the House Republicans can be assembled it would be well to decide on a Speaker, then announce who he is, and let each member convey to him the measures in which an especial interest is felt, the preference of committee work desired, and such other personal facts as will enable the Speaker to make up the standing committees on merits and

Pneumonia is developing on the ring line. Winter will prove a valuble ally of the builet.

A rise of 50 per cent in the British ational debt merely makes the lion hake his mane. with inquiry statement regarding child's age, weight, height, condition of health will stand as an attractive example in

FRANK DAVEY,

Joint Representative 27th District.

Little Elizabeth's First Dream.

Little Elizabeth was telling her first dream to her grandma and her auntie. Her mother, who was listening, asked her a question about it, whereupon Elizabeth looked up wonderingly and

complexion, name of parents, etc. If you have a photo of the child send it with the letter. Write child's name and address on photo. If they make the entrance they will send you full details and an order for a new photograph at their special photographer in Portland.

Scorn for a \$10 Per Week Lover.

Kansas City Journal. "Why does that young woman grin "She knows I'm getting only \$10 a week."

"But why the grin?"
"I was engaged to her once and broke it off, and she afterward married a millionaire."

Twenty-Five Years Ago

SARTORIAL HISTORY REVEALED

Eve Was First Person to Wear "Har-

leys," According to Chronicler.

Baer's report of the lecture delivered

were first worn by women ages ago

I recall a similar instance of lack

of information on the part of a vaude-

ville singer, who, 20 years ago, gaily

Unfamiliarity with sartorial history is deplorable, but it does not excuse modern man's boast that he should

be allowed the sole privilege of wear-ing pants and claiming their inven-tion as part of male attire when his-

tory records exactly the reverse being

Eden and clothed in skins, a two-year-old heifer was jerked out of her hide and the hide was converted into two garments by being cut in two parts at the hips. The part containing the

hind legs was tossed to Eve, who slipped into it and stood before her mate clothed in the original "harley."

Adam crawled into his part of the skin from the lower end, thrust his arms through the fore-leg skins, his

head through the neck opening and stood robed and proud of his new suit. Characteristic of man he could not help boasting a little by saying to Eve, "Ah-hah! I have the better of you." Eve, however, squelched him by saying, "I don't care if you have."

This explains two mooted questions, viz: the identity of the person who first wore trousers and the originator

of woman's having the last word. There are other stories of ancient costumes that would, perhaps, surprise

to the esthetic the spectacle would be no more ludicrous than the hobble skirt and a thousand times more con-

This method of dress never became

popular in Israel and was in vogue

grew along with them and, it is pre-sumed, no one noticed anything pe-

Truly this question of dress is an old one and as diversified as the vagaries

THE MOTOR QUEERED HIM.

He took his best girl for a spin in his

par.

And her face was with rapture aglow.

expression of features that

She snuggled close up to his heart-housing side

Sigh-chologically, don't you know.

As the landscape flew rapidly by.

train-A speed that an eagle could never at-

Though its wings possessed multi-

'How typical this of our future, my

We'll spin o'er life's highway in joy

side by each
In the flower-decked marital car.
As faithful to you will my heart ever

As this motor that pulses with such

feur in me." And thrilled with desire was his

Preferred deadly silence instead.

"If your love's as this motor, here's where I get off!"

And she lifted the skirt of her gown

As mute as the engine, pray, what

ASTORIA, Or., Nov. 15.—(To the Editor.)—I have noticed the published pictures of children whose photos are

at the San Francisco Fair, and I wish to ask you to kindly send me the name of the person who has charge of select-

For full information and requirements

address Temple of Childhood, Under-

wood building, San Francisco. Send

be placed in the Temple of Childh

ing the photos.

MRS. C. W. HOLMES.

And hopped from the car while stood in dismay,

front were solled With black oleaginous muck

peach; Through life with never a jar;

Yo-ho, but didn't they go!

Her beauty was seven per

in its flight,

plied might.

delight

tain.

speech.

BEN A. CHILDERS.

of the human mind.

When Adam and Eve were fired from

and were stolen from them by that

basest of all creatures, man.

From The Oregonian, November 15, 1882.
William H. Gray, the pioneer so well known to all old residents, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law. SEASIDE, Or., Nov. 15 .- (To the Edior.)-I was interested in reading Miss by the lady who has invented the cob Kamm, in this city. He came to Oregon first in 1836, in company with Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman, and Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Spalding. He was charley," and surprised that Miss Baer admitted that she, and a majority of the audience, were not aware that trousers-"harley," feminine, singular ne of the first committee of nine organized to govern the territory.

Edison's latest improved talking phonograph, Lilian Weston Curtis, only child in the world born without eyes, and H. G. Kennedy, champion bicycle er of the world, are among the at tractions at the New Wonderland Musee, 49 Morrison street. "They have taken our hats, but left us our pants, And we ought to be thankful for that."

Boston, Nov. 14.—John L. Sullivan, nampion of the world, has made up his kind to ignore the challenge and letrs issued by Dominick McCaffery, of Pittsburg.

Peter Esser, the State Food Commis-sioner, and Dr. James Withycombe, a veterinary surgeon, have announced their intention of investigating the sale of alleged impure milk in East Portland.

Olympia, Nov. 14. — The city was thrown into a flutter of excitement to-day by the publication of a letter insinuating that Watson C. Squire had pledged himself, in event of his election, to support H. G. Struve, of Seattle, for United States Judge Ex-Govarrance Spairs denies the report ernor Squire denies the report.

Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces, and Interpreter Arthur R. Chapman, arrived in the city yesterday. Joseph will visit the Cyclorama this afternoon in ompany with General Gibbon.

The board appointed by Congressan Hermann to examine candidates for West Point have forwarded their port to him. The committee consists General William Kapus, Professor W. Pratt, and Dr. R. Glisan.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 14.-Information was received in this city today that ex-President Jefferson Davis is selously III at his Brierfield plantation in Davis Bend

Yesterday 15 deeds, aggregating \$21 .-256, were filed, making the total num-ber of deeds filed since the first of the month 217, value of the transactions, \$538,004.25.

Half a Century Agu

From The Oregonian, November 15, 1864. J. M. Kirkpatrick, of Owyhee; Samuel E. May, Secretary of State, and I. R. Moores, late Speaker of the House of

The grand jury yesterday indicted Madison Bledsoe on a charge of mur-der in the first degree. In the case of Ladd & Tilton versus Harkness, judg-

A kettle weighing 2400 pounds, and

early seven feet in diameter, was recently cast in at the Oregon Iron Works, for the new soap factory of Mr. Higgins, on Front street. It was he heaviest cauldron ever cast in the state.

Captain John H. Couch, the obliging United States Inspector of steamboat bulls, has placed us under obligations for valuable favors.

spelled "glorified,"

And he sighed when she sighed and
she sighed when he sighed— Joseph Hall, of Canyon City, and Mrs. Maryetta Grimes, of Milwaukle, were married in Vancouver, Wash, November 4. Justice P. S. Smith performed the car seemed to swallow the miles O, my, but didn't it fly! Her soul seemed to float in a sea of

Ellen, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Harrington, died yes-terday at the home of her parents. She was seven months old. The funeral will take place from the home at 2 o'clock

gh picturesque woodland and long rustic lane They flew with the speed of a limited New York, Nov. 12 .- The Richmond Sentinel of November 9 says that a large fleet of Ironclads are in the James River, below Dutch Gap. It is

> movement on Wilmington. Another fine play is offered tonight at the Willamette Theater. We should ike to see the company greeted by a

The Eastern periodicals have just begun to arrive by mail at the Mercantile Library rooms. The first invoice of books is looked for on every steamer.

A team and truck, owned by Frank Hornstrum, a drayman, were lost off the Stark-street ferry yesterday after-noon. The boat pushed into the stream when the wagon was about half way up the apron. The truck dragged the team

Stopped dead as an ingot of lead.

And he scowled like a demon and peeled off his coat.

While wicked thoughts peopled his LAW MAY INCREASE TAX BURDEN head. Port Employment of Pilots Makes Port He cranked and he cranked, till his crank arm was sore,
Then rested a minute and cranked 'er
some more, Responsible for Damages.

PORTLAND, Nov. 16 .- (To the Edi some more, But the motor gave not e'en a gaseous tor.)-As the Legislature is soon to convene, would it not be well to amend the Port Commission law to the extent that the portion pertain-He clawed at its vitals, his efforts ing to employing pilots by commissions were foiled, Hard luck, for keeps it had struck, His hands and his face and his shirt of ports be stricken out? As now, port mmissions are empowered to employ pilots, and by so doing throw all damage cases onto the taxpayers of respective . ports when damage is And his language would raise Colonel by port commissions. Damage can be Forgot he the presence of she in the Swore like a mad trooper lead-punc-tured in war At the blankety-blankety luck! fiedness of a pilot. If the pilots were permitted to operate and handle their own business under state regulation the damage to ships by reason of such care-lessness would not fall upon taxpayers 'A future forecast!" and her toning was rough, And, O. Lawd, dark was her frown

of respective ports as now.

The Port of Portland is now having some damage cases which will run into thousands of dollars should the courts decide against the port, and who must pay for same? Only the taxpayers.

This is a vital matter to the taxpayer, and it seems but proper that the said service should be segregated from any port commission, and let the pilots stand on their own footing.

Who knows but what at some time

As mute as the engine, proposed could be say?
As he watched his lost love as she faded away,
Hitting up the high places for town?
—JAMES BARTON ADAMS. Who knows but what at some time port commissions may be composed of men who care for nothing and employ inferior and unqualified persons for pilots, and with such power damages will pile upon the taxpayer by reason of their carelessness?

What ports in the world outside of What ports in the world outside of Oregon have such laws and powers in the hands of port commissions and the right to throw the burden upon the taxpayer to maintain a pliotage service

when the service is well able to take care of itself, properly managed? ANTI-HIGH TAXES. Bus ness in the Making

President Wilson recently de-clared his belief that "good busi-ness was in the making and to be Every day the industrial outlook is brightening for the whole North

American Continent, high, the entire world is demanding

Now is the time to go after pros-

gressively and now is the time to advertise in the newspapers.

Business "is in the making," and there is no better medium to make it than newspaper advertising.