Morning Oregonian

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WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.

Prejudiced men can make figures say anything they please. Before the count of votes in American colleges had been completed a subscriber to the New York Evening Post wrote to that paper quoting the total vote and the vote for the Lodge reservations at three Boston colleges, led by Harvard, as evidence that "Senator Lodge's campaign to Americanize the treaty" had failed. He did not mention the vote cast for any of the several other propositions.

The real contest was between advocates of the treaty without reservations and advocates of reservations of one kind or another, and the reflex of public opinion can be found only by study of the vote on all propositions submitted. In 410 colleges the totals were:

Total vote	139,788
For ratification without reservations	49,232
For Lodge reservations	27,970
For compromise reservations	49,653
Against ratification with or without reservations	13,933

While there is a plurality of 20,262 for unreserved ratification as against the Lodge reservations, there is a plurality of 29,391 for reservations of some kind, either Lodge's or by compromise, over unreserved ratification, and there is a clear majority of 7724 of all votes cast for reservations of some kind against no reservations. The death battalion, which would kill the treaty outright, is in the "also ran" class.

Omitting the death battalion, there are 125,855 friends of the treaty in some form. The Wilson and Lodge positions are at the two extremes with the compromisers between, and less than two-fifths of the vote is for Wilson. The only possibility that any of them will get what they want is that the compromisers should join one of the two extremes. The figures suggest that they should join Wilson, and that Lodge should yield or accept defeat, but the facts tend otherwise. The compromisers lean far more toward Lodge than toward Wilson, as was proved by the vote of the compromise senators against ratification without reservations, and their difference with Lodge is on one of degree, while their difference with Wilson is one of principle. Further, Lodge has indicated readiness to make concessions, while Wilson refuses to yield a point, though reservations scored a clear majority. According to American principles, Wilson should accept the will of the majority and yield.

ESSENTIALS OF A BUDGET PLAN.

Vigor with which congress wields the knife on proposed appropriations shows that politicians realize the importance of national expenses as an issue in the coming presidential campaign. When a public building bill is denied consideration and when the river and harbor bill is cut to about $12,000,000, congress has learned that the people have their hands on their pocketbooks and will demand good reasons for government drafts on their funds. This bespeaks a state of public opinion which makes a budget system a live, not a purely academic, subject of discussion and awakens interest in an appeal to congress by Nicholas Murray Butler.

He finds three essentials—that responsibility for preparation and submission of the budget to congress "should be directly fixed upon the president"; that cabinet officers should have the right to participate in debates of senate and house, that they may explain and defend appropriations and may promptly answer questions and criticisms by members; that there should be an independent audit of expenditures under control of congress.

As to preparation of the budget, difference of opinion has arisen in congress whether the bureau entrusted with it should be attached to the treasury department or should be entirely separate and attached to the president's executive offices. Dr. Butler holds that it should be added to the treasury department, as that department collects and disburses the revenue and as it is unwise to add another wheel to the already cumbersome machine of government. He would transfer to other departments the bureaus of the treasury department which have no connection with finance. The budget bureau would be continuously at work collating data obtained from an officer of each department detailed to work with it. Toward the close of the year it would collect and collate the estimates of the several departments, examine and criticise them. They would be finally revised by the president and cabinet and submitted to congress.

The functions of all the appropriation committees of each house would then be summoned to attend the sessions at the time set for consideration of appropriations for their own departments and would join in debate. This plan was first proposed by Senator Pendleton of Ohio in 1864 and was again recommended in 1881 by a joint committee, the report of which was signed by members of both parties. By educing immediate and exact information from the responsible official on points in controversy, it would head off much oratory and invective. It would compel cabinet officers to keep well informed on the operations of their departments in order that they might be equipped to explain and defend what had been done, and it would lead presidents to appoint men capable of keeping affairs well in hand and of making a clear statement on demand. By this means the executive could induce congress to amend laws in a manner to improve administration and to eliminate lost motion.

The audit office would be responsible to congress alone and would be independent of the president. It would ascertain whether money had been expended for the purposes for which it had been appropriated, but would also criticize the manner of expenditure and would suggest ways in which economy might have been practiced.

Dr. Butle. also suggests that the Overman act, which gave the president authority to consolidate and coordinate the bureaus in the interest of economy and more efficient concentration, should be continued in operation, "so that the president would be free to propose in his budget a complete, an effective and modern reorganization of the machinery." It seems that he could do this without having the power to carry out his plans independent of congress. That is a power which was given only to meet a war emergency and is so great that it could not be entrusted to any one man in ordinary times. Recent experience has taught the wisdom of limiting, not extending, the executive power, and of reviving those legislative powers which a docile democratic majority in congress left in abeyance. After such a budget plan as Dr. Butler has sketched had been in operation for a year or two, congress would have information necessary to guide it in reorganization of the departments. The Overman act should die with the proclamation of peace.

1872-1920.

The enthusiasm with which the mention of Mr. Hoover's name as a candidate for president is received by some democrats is matched only by the uproarious approval with which it is not received by other democrats. The evidence accumulates that Mr. Hoover is a republican, for it is now discovered that he was a member in good standing of the Republican club of New York from 1909 to 1917. This may or may not be conclusive as to the present, but it is at least conclusive as to what Mr. Hoover thought he was up to the time he joined his fortunes with the democratic national administration's.

However, it is obvious that Mr. Hoover is as good a democrat as Horace Greeley was; and Horace was good enough for the unterrified democracy of 1872. It is recalled that in that year, which men still living vividly and poignantly remember, the democrats were in sore straits for a candidate and for a winning issue. The civil war was but recently over, and the democracy had emerged from that ordeal with an impaired constitution. General Grant had been president for four years and many republicans were not pleased with him. They stood for "reform" and "anything to beat Grant." The latter slogan made a powerful appeal to the disheartened democratic mind.

The disaffected republicans—they were by ungracious republicans referred to as "soreheads"—met and adopted a platform in which President Grant was severely arraigned for various misdemeanors, and in which support of the union and equality before the law were pledged, the civil service reform was proposed, resumption of specie payment was urged and a single presidential term was asked. The tariff, then a burning question, was dodged by remission to the congressional districts "for discussion." But Horace Greeley, a protectionist, was named for president, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for vice-president.

The rest of the sad tale of 1872—not precisely the "crime of '72"—is easily told. The democrats endorsed Greeley and his platform—Greeley, who had warred on democrats all his life, but who had gone on Jefferson Davis' bail bond. There was a heated election campaign, and Grant was overwhelmingly successful over the unnatural fusion. Greeley carried only Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas being thrown out.

If there is a lesson in the sorrowful experience of 1872, our democratic friends are invited to con it.

BRYAN'S MODEL NEWSPAPER.

W. J. Bryan has probably had more newspaper publicity than any other man in the United States during the last twenty-five years, though the ex-kaiser may have surpassed him in the last five years; yet he does not get enough. He gets all that he can get free of cost, and can get more only by paying for it, to which he is constitutionally averse, for he is a frugal soul. In his Jackson day speech he unfolded a scheme to get more at the cost of the government.

He indicts the newspapers as corrupt on the ground that they do not print the news, his definition of news doubtless being what he wants the people to read, not what the people want to read. To fill the void which he has discovered he would have a government newspaper, which should publish "the issues as presented by legislative and executive action, with editorial space divided between the two parties and used for the presentation of the arguments pro and con."

Such a paper would be much after the style of the direct election pamphlet published by the secretary of state of Oregon, containing initiative and referendum measures and arguments for and against them. How many voters read those pamphlets and how many go to the waste basket or direct to the furnace? Would Mr. Bryan's official newspaper have any more readers? In view of the shortage of print paper, none should be used for any more publications which the people do not read.

Of course the case would be different if the paper were embellished with articles likely to excite public interest. Many people would enjoy reading companion articles by Woodrow Wilson and E. M. House on "What we thought of each other in 1913 and what we think in 1920," accompanied by descriptions from their respective points of view of their first and last interviews. Piquancy would be added by two articles in parallel columns by Secretary Daniels and Admiral Sims, each telling "How I won the naval war in spite of."

A cross between the substantial matter of the treasury department's report, the airy, fanciful style of Secretary Daniels, the literary excellence of Secretary Lane, the nourishing democratic food supplied by the Commoner, with just a flavor of Hearstism, should win the public favor. Mr. Bryan's suggestion is somewhat crude and unfinished, but it has possibilities for a future democratic bureaucracy.

WHAT IS AUSTRALIAN BALLOT?

Reference by a correspondent today to voting methods in Iowa and Missouri as embodying the Australian ballot system is a reminder that that term has come to be loosely applied to ballot systems that depart materially from the system that originated in south Australia. The dictionaries now give the system varying definitions but the more elaborate discussions in the encyclopedias reveal that the distinguishing feature of the true Australian ballot system is the arrangement of the names of all of the candidates for a given office in order whether nominated by party organizations or independent effort, thereby requiring the voter to indicate his choice by making a mark opposite the name of his chosen candidate.

There are other important features of the original Australian ballot system, including printing of ballots by the state, issuance of them officially at the polls, and the preservation of secrecy of voting.

The printing of the names of candidates under separate party headings, such as is the custom in several states and was proposed by the vetoed bill of the recent legislature, is a modified form, although it commonly passes as the Australian system. But a blanket ballot in some form is still considered an essential of the system. When the several ballots are printed on separate sheets there is a radical departure.

But name or origin is hardly a sufficient test of the worth of any system. Experience with it is a better guide. The separation of the names of candidates into party columns undoubtedly makes voting easier for the semi-illiterate, while arrangement of names under the office title makes voting easier for the independent voter. One may easily drift into a long and profitless argument as to which of the two groups is the more entitled to a concession.

FRUITS OF TOO MUCH HASTE.

Economic confusion in Europe requires at least another year of maximum production in order to make the world's total supply of necessaries equal the demand. This is a consequence of delay in making peace and of reluctance of the allies to suppress the disturbances which inevitably followed the big war. Instead of setting to work, the small nations continued to mill around, and the big nations had serious internal disturbances. Instead of accepting the verdict of the great powers, backed, as it should have been, by military force, the little powers fought out their differences and some of them wrangled with the peace conference like rebellious schoolboys.

Most of this trouble could, and probably would, have been avoided if the allies had promptly set about the task of making peace, had relied on their own force to compel acceptance by the enemy, and had deferred organization of the league of nations to another conference, which could have been held this year. They could have saved some time at the peace conference and could have averted the controversy over the covenant in the senate. Two months would have been a liberal allowance of time for senators to unload their oratory and the treaty should have been ratified by the end of August. Armies of disinterested powers could have occupied disputed territory like Fiume and could have put in possession the state to which it was awarded, backed by the great powers. Financial arrangements to supply seed, farm implements and fertilizer to Europe could then have been made in time for the fall sowing, and the world could have been well started toward settlement before the end of 1919.

Events have proved how great an error of judgment President Wilson committed when he assumed that a time of nervous reaction from war, a time when suffering was acute and when passions were still inflamed, was appropriate for laying solid foundations of permanent peace.

THE BARRIER AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

General Bernhardi's prediction that the Hohenzollerns will come back to power in Germany as heads of a modernized monarchy and the imminence of a bolshevist drive against Poland are subjects for thought by Americans who realize how great a bearing events in Europe must hereafter have on American interests. Poland, weak as it is, is the strongest barrier which remains against the spread of bolshevist military power and propaganda over central Europe, whence it might swamp the democratic states fronting on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seaboards. Americans have as good reason to prevent this from happening as they had to prevent Germany from becoming supreme in Europe. A victorious bolshevist host directly confronting us across the ocean would be as great a menace to this republic as would have been a victorious German host in the same position.

The presence of this menace is a direct consequence of the weak policy adopted by President Wilson in 1918 and followed by the allies because they could not do otherwise in the absence of American co-operation. He and the allies should now recognize that from the date of the Russian revolution the Germans and the bolshevists were allies, each pursuing their own ends. The Germans aimed to break down Russian resistance by employment of bolshevist propaganda in order that they might gain political and economic control of Russia, exploit it for use in future conquests and transfer their armies to the west for defeat of the allies. Though American intervention thwarted the last part of this plan, they have never ceased to pursue the first part. The bolshevists led Russia to accept defeat by Germany in order to clear the way for the civil war which was to end in the triumph of communism. Their plans included extermination of all of the intelligentsia whom they could not enslave or corrupt, in order that the last vestige of a chance to resist them might be destroyed. They thus made Russia a huge, powerful body without a directing head. To supply a head they have employed Germans, most of their leaders being Germans and the army being trained and directed by German officers. Each party doubtless intends to get rid of the other by the ruthless methods which they both employ, when the usefulness of that other is past. Their plans run parallel to a certain point, but the point where they will conflict is near.

Lenin now wishes to consolidate his conquests and the power of the soviet, and to that end seeks peace with the allies, offering to cease propaganda for a world revolution, though that revolution is an essential part of his programme and though he regards no contract with a capitalist country as binding. He would probably only suspend his propaganda or continue it under cover. The Germans wish to realize on their Russian investment by gaining possession of the country's natural resources and developing them for Germany's benefit. They doubtless aim to control the soviet government, that it may cease its propaganda in Germany and may train Russian armies for German use. Lenin is a communist fanatic, the most powerful man in Russia, and would fight for his ideals against Germany. Whichever should win, there would be no peace.

Between the two stands Poland, naturally rich but an economic wreck, having little means of defense except the indomitable spirit of its sons. It and the Baltic states to the north and Roumania to the south have conducted successful campaigns against the reds, while Yudenitch, Kolchak and Denikin have gone down to defeat. Poland is the main part of a barrier which prevents bolshevism from sweeping westward over Europe, as centuries ago it barred the way of the Tartars and the Turks. The allies have supplied enough food to keep its people alive, but have been most niggardly with arms, ammunition and clothing for its ragged, but victorious, army, though it has been defending Europe as truly as were the French and Belgians. Poland is in as great danger from the west as from the east, for the Germans would surely seize the first opportunity to recover the rich provinces and the port of Danzig, which the allies have taken from them and given to the young republic. Therefore Poland is between two perils and can survive them only with generous aid from the allies, including America. Roumania and the chain of Baltic states extending to the Arctic ocean have an almost equal claim to aid on grounds of both sentiment and self-interest, for they complete the barrier from sea to sea.

If the administration will grip the realities of the situation it will see that the revolutionary movement in this country is but the outer edge of a gigantic conspiracy which has its heart and brains in Moscow. So long as we attack only in this country we hack at the fingers and toes of the monster. We can kill it only by striking at the heart. There is as good cause for attacking it as there was in German propaganda and outrages for attacking Germany, for bolshevism is as relentless a foe of democracy as was kaiserism, and it thrusts at the United States because this is the greatest democracy and the one most to be feared. The task is well within our ability, for a power built on terrorism is so artificial that it cannot survive powerful, well directed and repeated blows.

Governor McKelvie of Nebraska is coming west and Portland ought to get him for an address. He has original ideas on the conduct of a state. One time he took a vacation and his understudy immediately pardoned a notorious criminal doing long time. Nebraska is a state of ideas and ideals and McKelvie is its prophet. A man named Bryan used to be, but is no more.

Two voters in a Cleveland school district election carried a $200,000 bond issue, all other voters remaining home because of a heavy storm. The same thing could happen in Oregon. Looks as if there really should be some kind of quorum rule for important measures of this sort.

Congress has been asked to suspend the prohibition laws for ninety days so sufferers from flu can get whisky for medicinal purposes. Whereupon comes the depressing announcement that there are 6000 cases of flu in Havana.

Maine has been "dry" more than fifty years, and now there are people down there who ask for a referendum on national prohibition. There is much of a joke in the half-century of "dry" state, however, and they feel the grip of the real thing.

The long arm of the law reached to Johannesburg this week and took a man who swindled a Chicago bank of $300,000. Only aviation can provide a refuge for a criminal now, and he will find it difficult to stay up.

Chief Jenkins purposes to keep a record of arrests by patrolmen in the line of efficiency, all very good and to the point; but many times the wisest officer is the one who knows when not to make an arrest.

The humbug of whisky being a cure of influenza appeared in the house yesterday when an Illinois representative introduced a bill to suspend the law a few months. Whisky never cured anything.

The Boston wool men who have just had to pay the government $1,600,000 income taxes and penalties would probably say, if pressed, that this was shoddy treatment.

After temporary service as warden for several months, Dr. Steiner voices the need of a new penitentiary. This can be taken as good advice by a man who knows.

That "old-age" gag will be worked to death first any one knows. An old rascal of 64 got the benefit of it yesterday in a case of contributing to delinquency.

Now comes Jack Dempsey's ex-wife and declares that he was, too, a slacker. And it looks a lot as if hers is the last word in the case, at that.

Daniels might have saved a lot of trouble by starting the medals in the stoke hole, but that would not have been aristocratically democratic.

Government reports show that cabbage went up 26 per cent in price in December alone. No wonder the old nickel cigar is no more.

Rifling a husband's pockets is held to be sufficient for a decree in Seattle, where it had been supposed "anything goes."

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE TIMES.

Bootlegger's Cargo Passed as Polish Envoy's Liquors.

One of the most adroit and successful cases of liquor smuggling into the Sacrosanct District of Columbia is reported by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Just before Christmas Prince Casimar Lubomirski, the Polish minister to the United States, was to be the joyful recipient of a cargo of assorted drinkables from Europe. It is understood to have consisted of 100 bottles of prewar Scotch whisky and several dozen cases of choice champagne.

On the shipment's arrival in New York the Polish legation attempted to have the wet goods forwarded to Washington by the usual railroad route.

To Prince Lubomirski's chagrin it proved impossible to send them by rail, as no transportation company was willing to undertake a guarantee of delivery. It was represented to the distinguished and thirsty Pole that liquor shipments nowadays are more often stolen than delivered. He was told of the reported disappearance of two gross of champagne consigned to his colleague, Baron de Cartier, the Belgian ambassador, and of the story that a whole trainload of gin "was lost" en route to the Atlantic seaboard from the middle west.

Prince Lubomirski was advised to send his priceless consignments out by special motortruck and decided to do so. Before he could arrange matters word of his intentions mysteriously got about. A couple of days later a motor truck, loaded with goods answering in general to the description above mentioned, duly arrived at the district frontier. Bills of lading and other documents were found to be in order, as well as other documents attesting that the truck was on its way to 3147 Sixteenth street, home of the Polish legation.

The excise and police officials on duty were suspicious and declined to permit the truck to cross the boundary line. The truckmen unperturbed suggested that if the 9th precinct police would communicate with the Polish legation they would find that everything was in order. This was done. Prince Lubomirski's officials replied in accents of undisguised joy that they were expecting some perishable freight of the sort, whereupon the authorities decided to admit it without further quibble or question.

But it was not the Polish legation's liquor. It had been cunningly smuggled in by bootleggers and presumably was sold at fancy prices to Washingtonians imbued with a determination to enjoy one more old-fashioned Christmas and New Year's.

* * *

Although the calendars of nearly all nations now make January 1 New Year's day, there are many races who do not consider that the year begins at that time. The Natchez Indians, for instance, begin their year with March, which they consider "Deer month," while January, coming in the middle of cold weather, has the gloomy title, "Cold Meal month." It is, however, a turkey month, too, sometimes, though, October is the real "Turkey month," and in both seasons wrestling matches are held with turkeys as prizes. The turkey does not figure at Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Year's, but they have regular turkey feasts in October and often in January.

These same Indians have 13 months to their year, beginning with "Deer month," in March, and running as follows:

"Strawberry month." "Little Corn month." "Watermelon month." "Peace month." "Mulberry month." "Great Corn or Maize month." "Turkey month." "Bison month." "Bear month." "Cold Meal month." "Chestnut month." and "Nut month," which, coming in midwinter, signifies, as does the "Cold Meal" month, that food is difficult to procure.—Detroit News.

* * *

Edith Wharton, the writer, is noted in Paris for her caustic wit.

Mrs. Wharton was recently engaging maids for her apartment. One applicant was very difficult.

"Or course, madam," she said, "you won't expect me to clean windows?"

"Oh, no; of course not," said Mrs. Wharton.

"Nor to sweep?"

"Certainly not."

"Nor answer the doorbell?"

"No, indeed."

"Nor"——

"No, no," Mrs. Wharton interrupted graciously. "I expect none of those things from my parlor maid. I only want her to look at and for that you are too plain."—Washington Star.

* * *

The New York Evening Post deduces from the super-illustrated advertisements in the current magazines that the leisure classes no longer exist. These are among the Post's deductions:

"Behold this 22-room Tudor mansion standing four blocks back from the road in its own grounds. Does the mistress of this mansion spend her time on bridge, amateur theatricals and beauty parlors? Not at all. She is here right in front of the house, rapturously thanking her husband for the gift of an electric washing machine which will make her Mondays so much easier. Behold the magnificent young couple on the way to the opera, he in full raglia of open-face clothes, silk hat and fur coat, she in a $2000 cloak. How do they manage it? By introducing a double-entry system of household accounts, with special reference to casserole cooking. Behold this handsome living room with well-groomed father and fashionably-dressed mother looking up cheerily from their newspaper by the lamp to greet daughter entering in furs and high spirits. Where does she come from—the executive committee of the junior debutantes? No, she has just got a job with the telephone company. There are no leisure classes."

* * *

Dr. Alsberg, chief of the United States bureau of chemistry, takes the position that the use of saccharin tablets instead of sugar in coffee, tea or cocoa is moderately harmful. Other scientists hold that in such small doses it is harmless, or nearly so. This matter was a source of controversy between President Roosevelt and Harvey W. Wiley, then head of the United States bureau of chemistry. The president used saccharin instead of sugar, by advice of his physician (Dr. Leonard Wood?) asserted stoutly that it was harmless and Dr. Wiley with customary bluntness is said to have declared that any one who talked like that was a fool. Not long afterward Dr. Wiley resigned his official position.

Those Who Come and Go.

"Henry McCall has one of the most celebrated Holstein herds in Oregon. I've been visiting him for the past three months at his ranch on Crooked river, between Redmond and Prineville, and it is a wonderful establishment, in which he has put a fortune," says H. C. Parker, a mining engineer, who has been living in Alaska for several years. "Mr. McCall is a son of Congressman McCall and a grandson of former Governor McCall of Massachusetts. Unlike Thomas A. Lawson, who has a ranch the other side of Prineville, which is used as a sort of summer home, Mr. McCall is making the ranch his permanent headquarters." Mr. Parker was browsing around Prineville and the Deschutes looking for prospects, but came to the conclusion that ore must be more to the eastward, between Prineville and Baker, and he expects to investigate the mining region within a short time. He is at the Perkins.

Colonel J. A. Panting of Baker, La Grande and other points in that section of Oregon, and habitue of the Imperial when in town, has a strong desire to go to Armenia. He has been commandeered for the near east relief campaign and is in town receiving instructions. The colonel is interested in Texas oil fields and has heard that in Armenia some of the world's richest oil deposits are located. The Turks, however, object to having holes sunk for oil, contending that the center of the earth is inhabited by genii, and if an oil well is bored these spirits will come up through the hole and devastate the land. Judging from the relief needed in Armenia, however, an invasion of diabolical spirits from the bowels of the earth could scarcely have anything on the Turks. If the colonel gets half a chance he intends going to Armenia with the relief workers.

"I'm opposed to building a dock larger than will meet the requirements of the next few years," says C. F. McKnight of Coos Bay, in discussing the proposed improvement. "Four or five sites have been offered for the dock—I have submitted a site myself, but since making the price I have been offered $10 a foot more for the property. It doesn't matter whether the dock is located at Marshfield, North Bend or anywhere else in that vicinity, is it will help Coos Bay." Mr. McKnight says that there is nothing new in the talk of consolidating North Bend and Marshfield, as this has been under discussion for years. He says there is no reason why there should be two towns, with a duplication of municipal machinery and expense, but consolidation is still a long way off."

The prospective Shrine initiation is making Portland a Mecca for novitiates from all parts of Oregon, apparently, judging from the looks of the hotel lobbies. Five women arrived at the Imperial Thursday night to see what the Shrine does to their husbands, and yesterday twenty-five husbands arrived, ready to take the gaff at the ceremonial today. The husbands and wives, all from Moro, are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ragsdale, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Belshe, Mr. and Mrs. Hockman and Mr. and Mrs. George Hennagin.

It makes G. B. Weatherly boil to hear hotel clerks and others refer to San Francisco as Frisco. This he considers is only equaled as an incentive to rebuke by a casual reference to the "quake" when "fire" should be mentioned. No, Mr. Weatherly is not a native son, but he is a thorough San Franciscan, having lived there for the past two years. He is domiciled at the Benson.

After serving as representative of Mitsui & Co. at San Francisco for several years, N. Nagashiwa has been appointed manager of the company's London office. Mr. Nagashiwa arrived at the Benson yesterday from California on his way to England. He will go to London via Japan, the straits, Aden and Suez, and will make almost a circle of the globe. Accompanying him are his wife and children.

David H. Nelson of Pendleton, who is registered at the Hotel Portland while on his way home from San Francisco, has the reputation of being willing to experiment on his wheat ranch in Umatilla county with any piece of modern farm machinery. If it is a good thing on a wheat ranch Mr. Nelson wants it.

Page after page of the register at the Multnomah yesterday contained names of salesmen who have been brought to Portland by Swift & Co. for a conference. These salesmen come from many Oregon and Washington towns and about a carload of delegates arrived from Seattle.

After the snow that Portlanders experienced last month, they are not likely to become excited over the report of George Steinhause of Hood River that there is a shortage of snow in the foothills of Mount Hood. The orchardist is at the Benson.

Roads in Oregon are not so bad in winter. A party motored down from Bend without trouble and registered at the Nortonia. The group consisted of Dr. and Mrs. J. Shelly Saurman and Mr. and Mrs. C. Luckey.

The Misses Katherine and M. Fisher of Cannon Ferry, Mont., who are at the Hotel Washington, are hoping to locate in Portland because they have heard so much of the Rose City and like what they have seen of it.

Albert Wilson of Paradise, Or., is at the Imperial and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Young of Devils Lake, N. D., are at the Hotel Oregon, which shows that extremes meet in Portland.

Getting out logs is the outdoor sport of Ed Larkin of Blind Slough, Clatsop county. Mr. Larkin is head of the logging concern at that place. He is at the Hotel Oregon.

George J. Stearns, one of the gentlemen who buy and ship turkeys from Oakland, Cal., to all the other towns on the Pacific coast, is an arrival at the Imperial.

Since 1882, John Medler has been a resident of Waseo and he has seen the country grow up. Now more or less retired, Mr. Medler is on a trip to Portland and is at the Perkins.

Harry E. Bickers, who was once at the home for the feeble minded as the superintendent, is at the Imperial. Mr. Bickers is in the insurance business at Pendleton.

E. J. Horgan of Rochester, who is an assistant of the Mayo brothers, is at the Hotel Portland while taking a vacation trip throughout the United States.

Charles H. Kops, who is secretary and treasurer of the McMinnville college, is among the arrivals at the Hotel Washington.

S. S. Johnson, an attorney of Tillamook, is at the Seward with Mrs. Johnson.

State Labor Commissioner Charles H. Gram is registered at the Seward from Salem.

Ray W. Logan, a physician of La Grande, is an arrival at the Hotel Oregon.

F. H. Ryder, who manager a book store at Baker, is at the Perkins.

And Why the Haste.

By Grace E. Hall.

Too many voices bear the rasping
tone
That tells of irritation—nerves
tight strung;
Too many, caught unguarded, will
alone
Bespeak the mind's turmoil. The
truth is wrung
From lips that wear the too-well-
studied pose,
For from the heart comes music or
a dirge.
And unaware the vocal tones disclose
The hidden streams of thought that
ever surge.

O how the multitude goes dashing by!
Who takes a leisured pace and
slowly goes,
Must often pause to clean a smarting
eye
Of dust that more ambitious mortal
throws!
The smell of woods drenched in the
sweet spring rain,
The call of by-paths leading to the
peaks,
Are unknown charms; while man
counts up each gain
And boasts of even greater ones
he seeks!

There is too much of fever in the age.
The young have standards that are
strangely wrong;
They give but laughing comment to
the sage,
And scorn the vital note in Nature's
song;
They, too, the irritation oft betray,
That tells of inner forces crowded
fast;
It seems there is no time for youth to
play
In this swift age that hurries all
things past.

BACK IN STRAIGHT BALLOT DAYS

Walter Pierce Said to Have Been Elected in Republican County.

MAPLETON, Or., Jan. 22.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian January 21, a correspondent signing himself "Inquirer," asks why all this hysteria over the straight-party ticket.

My opinion is this: The democratic party, being in a minority, its only hope of election is by confusion of the voters. Surely any intelligent voter could vote for whom he pleased with the present ballot or with a straight-party ballot.

I remember under the old system (before the Australian ballot), we had straight-party tickets. Under this system Walter Pierce ran for school superintendent of Umatilla county and was elected by a small majority.

Mr. Pierce at that time was a poor boy and seemed very grateful to a few republicans for their support, among them the writer hereof, for which I now beg pardon owing to the stand taken recently by Mr. Pierce on this straight-party measure.

This straight-party ticket was advocated by some at the time this state was instituting the Australian ballot system, proof of which can be found in The Oregonian published at that time.

Surely there is a "nigger in the wood pile" about this straight ballot.

Governor Olcott is becoming noted for the blunders he has made.

INDEPENDENT.

STRAIGHT TICKET ELSEWHERE

Republican Iowa and Democratic Missouri Satisfied With Plan.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—(To the Editor.)—A few lines about voting laws of other states besides Oregon might be of some interest to The Oregonian's readers at this time.

I lived many years in Missouri, near the Iowa line, and am familiar with the voting systems of both states. Iowa has the identical law just passed by the legislature of this state. In Missouri, the voter, before entering the voting booth, is given a separate ballot for each party having nominations to vote for, republican, democrat, socialist, etc. The voter returns to the election judges the ballot he wishes to vote, folded up, and the others unfolded as he got them.

Should he not want to vote for any candidate printed on his ballot, he could erase the name he did not want to vote for and write in the names of those for whom he wished to vote. I heard no complaints from the voters that their voting rights were infringed upon. Iowa is a strong republican state and Missouri a strong democratic state. Both have the Australian ballot system.

W. A. KING.

Fats and Carbohydrates in Foods.

MONROE, Or., Jan. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Do peas contain fats or carbohydrates? Also cheese made from separated milk, carrots and beans?

V. F.

The foods named contain approximately the following percentages of fats and carbohydrates: Dried peas, fat, 1.0; carbohydrates, 62. Green peas, fat, 0.5; carbohydrates, 16; skim milk cheese, fat, 16.4; carbohydrates, 6. Carrots, fat, only a trace; carbohydrates, 1.3. Beans, fat, 1.8; carbohydrates, 59.6.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

TO A SPRING HAT.

Oh filmy bit of plaited straw
Suggestive of a bloomy May day
And costing more than we shall draw
Upon our next ensuing pay day,
Except for you we shouldn't know
While still the bitter winds are
humming,
If winter ever means to go
Or spring is really ever coming.

Before the ground-hog leaves his hole,
Remarks his monumental blunder,
And murmurs hoarsely, "Bless my
soul!
What can be keeping spring, I
wonder?"
You blossom in the city ways
A radiant, bud-embowered jewel
To prophecy of happier days
When thoughts no longer dwell on
fuel.

Above Belinda's coat of fur
Which still she wears when days
are airy,
You prove that this is spring to her
Although to us it's January.
And though we often times object
To what Belinda spends her cash on
When she's so charmingly bedecked,
We haven't any quarrel with
fashion.

For spring seems still a long way off;
Each day the winter skies seem
clearer
And we are not the man to scoff
At anything that brings her nearer.
With fires of hope our hearts are lit,
The world again seems bright and
merry,
When we behold this witching bit
Of optimistic millinery!

* * *

Cause and Effect.

Bloomington Man Makes Alcohol of Potatoes.—Chicago Examiner.

Big Potato Shortage in Chicago.—Chicago Tribune.

* * *

Where Ignorance Isn't Bliss.

When the New York legislature passed the dry amendment it evidently didn't know it was loaded.

* * *

They'd Never Bother About Gold.

If the old alchemists were alive today they'd be trying to find a method of making whisky out of kerosene.

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In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of January 24, 1895.

Salem.—Senator Dolph received 44 votes in the joint session of the legislature yesterday, or one short of the number to re-elect him. Moore ranked next with 17 votes.

The city officials yesterday abandoned their old quarters and moved into the new city hall.

Christian Endeavorers of the northwest will hold a convention at the First Christian church Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

There was no school session yesterday at the Failing school out of respect for Mrs. Florence E. Martin, the vice-principal, who died on Tuesday.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of January 24, 1870.

Salem.—Articles of incorporation of the Astoria and Salem Railroad company were filed Saturday, the capitalization being placed at $3,000,000.

From the new city directory we glean that East Portland has a population of 500 and that property values in the city have increased since the previous year $631,000.

Rates of passage from European points to San Francisco have just been announced as follows: Liverpool and Queenstown, $210; Hamburg, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, $224; Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Paris and Havre, $230. The steerage rate is little more than one-third as much.

The Columbia river above The Dalles is filled with ice and boat schedules there have been suspended for two or three days.

Possible to Save on $1500.

LA GRANDE, Or., Jan. 22.—(To the Editor.)—"Yearly family bill estimated at $2234" is a spendthrift estimate. Such people never will own or look for a home and neither with they lay any money away for colder days. Usually they spend just as much as they can get on credit.

I consider $1500 a fair income under present conditions. From that you can save $100 for cold days.

J. L. MARS.

Bound to Hit It Some Time.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., Jan. 22.—(To the Editor.)—This is the fifth day of the third week that the weather man at Washington, D. C., has predicted rainy weather for this northwest. So far it is still dry.

Would it not be well to tell him not to be discouraged, but to keep on guessing as we are sure to have a rainy week sometime before the dry season sets in in July?

T. M. MEIKLE.

Why Not American Cooks in Our Big Kitchens?

Why not, indeed? Have the chefs of other nations—we have even borrowed the word—patent rights on things delectable to the inner man? In the magazine section of the big Sunday issue, De Witt Harry, free lance investigator, declares that cookery is one of the neglected American opportunities, and that our huge hotels and dapper restaurants must call on Europe for the talent that the discriminating public palate demands. Did you know that but one of this city's large hotels boasts an American-born chef? Read this special feature for its informative value and your mental digestion.

Has "Undressing" Reached the Limit?"—Now, gossips all, there's a pertinent question for you to mull. It is beyond dispute that Dame Fashion, in her strife to attain startling originality, has revealed more of the original garb of nature than grandmother ever thought proper—a great deal more. Milady's back, so they say, can't be displayed much more completely, and . . . but what's the use? There are mutterings of rebellion. In a special Sunday feature story, with illustrations, you will find a discussion of the mode, pro and con, and it ought to attract your fancy.

Why Uncle Sam Has More Girls Than Boys—With the census all but completed, every one who has been enumerated—and that includes all of us—ought to feel a personal interest in the interestingly told story of census trove that appears in the magazine section of the Sunday paper. A number of more or less moot matters are there made clear. F'rinstance, are you aware that New Mexico is the most pious state in the Union? We thought not. You got your notions from the "movies."

The American Artist Is Back in Montmartre!—Montmartre! Magic name to those who woo the