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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1910.

IN PRINCIPLE NOT NEW.

The present contest in British pollties really is not new, in any princi-It is scarcely new in the incidental circumstances. It is a contest between conservation and radicalism -between the desire to maintain ideas and principles and purposes founded in history and experience and practice, and changes or innovations, of more or less radical character, proposed by "leaders of the advanced thought' of the present time. The like has been going on in the British realms for a thousand years and longer; and this contest is but a phase of it, arising from somewhat new conditions of the present day.

Lack of money produces difficulties nations as in families. Poverty brings things to a crisis. Charles I needed money, and was compelled to summon his Parliament to get it Louis XVI was in sore straits for money and was forced to call the States-General to provide it. Revolutions, then.

The struggle now on in England arises also from need of money, to carry out the necessary purposes of government, on lines of policy forced by new conditions and requirements. The British Parliament has undertaken a scheme of old-age pensions. The revenue required is immensely greater than any provision for it. This might have been expected; for when you invite a people, or any class of to "lie down on the govern-they will do it, of course, and you will have more pensioners than ever had entered into the calculation.

even more imperative-the call for for maintenance of naval de-This requires extraordinary From what sources is the money to be had for these two purposes-age pensions on the one hand and naval armament on the other? The naval armament is conceded by all parties to be necessary. not conceded on all hands that it is the duty of government to support Its inefficient and improvident embers-certainly not to the extent that would reduce them to dependence

on the government.
What the result of the coming elecwill be no pronounced majority, resolved to pursue one theoretical course or another. The British people do not take kindly to theories. They are a practical people, giving little attention to abstract ideas. They know no "logic" in politics. Burke as the expounder of the British political mind. His was the philosophy that confirmed his country in its natural opposition to abstract theories. and in its natural habit of accommodation of measures to the particular position in which things may stand at

any given moment. is that conditions which, in any other country, would produce revolution, are adjusted in Britain without any very great comme A long period has real catastrophe. clapsed since any clash of arms in the British realm over disputes in polities. But it was a long and bloody period that led to this peace.

THE "EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN.

An evangelical campaign carefully studied and systematized is soon to be waged by the churches and pastors representing the Presbyterian body in this city and its immediate environs The object is to increase attendance upon churches and perhaps to recall the wandering thought of the age back to the religious doctrines as preached, prayed and sung in the past. In olden times—even within the last half century—workers along these lines were called "revivalista." and the effort itself was known as "a revival." It is now known or named ers are haled from afar and known "evangelists"; its plans are made by an "evangelistic committee," and its presentment of the gospel as defined by the Westminster creed (somewhat modified) is called carrying the 'evangelistic message.'

This is in conformity with the ex-hortation of St. Paul: "Let all things be done decently and in order." bearers of the evangelistic message are men earnest in the work; the leading chorister in the evangelistic campaign, of which music is a grand feature, sings faultlessly and with fervor "Ninety and Nine" and other impassioned hymns from that sweetest of all gospel singers, whose voice is now hushed, Ira D. Sankey; and the prayers are not the less sincere and eloquent because delivered in modulated tones and in grammatical

Perhaps the results of the evangel istic campaign will be as satisfactory as were those of its prototype, the oldfashioned revival; perhaps they will be as lasting. The difference noted is that between men and methods—beuncultured tween: cultured and speech-between high-pitched, dis-

cordant voices singing in concert: Sinner, hell is deep and yawning. Quenchless fires are raping there: Not one beam of hope is dawning On those regions of despair.

and that of the salaried soloist as the melody rises and falls, aweetly and in perfect harmony in the words:

Oh, Bruinh land, sweet Beulah land. When shall I reach thy golden strand? The contrast in methods is not more marked than the surroundings. time chosen for the old-fashioned revival was the early Summer. reason for this was two-fold. cetings could be held out of doors and those who attended them, being of the agricultural class, had

came between seedtime and harvest, popular mind would not have been country in Summer time to gather The campmeeting was the medium through which the revival worked; the rude bench in front of the rustic pulpit was its penitential altar; the coun'ry was the field of its endeavor,

most ornate that the city and its en-virons afford; the broad space fronting upon the mahogany pulpit and grand pipe organ is its confessional, when at the close of the evangelistic campaign men and women who have been suitably impressed by its music and its eloquence are invited to "join the church.

ival; carefully studied methods belong to the evangelical (as to the political) campaign. The one preached "Christ and him crucified"; discoursed upon the "plan of salvation," sang in strident voice "Turn, sinner, turn; why will ye die?" and prescribed creed in Calvinistic doses to its converts. The other delivers the "gospel message," shorn of its sulphurous threat; ignores creed or touches upon it lightservices and support of the church as matters of civic pride and duty to the community. The revival haled sin-ners to the altar, howling for mercy; the evangelistic campaign is designed to increase attendance upon church, new rentals and missionary contribu-The one had and stoutly held its place in emotional religion; the other has and is making systematic effort to hold a place in the pruden-tla! affairs of men. The one repre-sented strenuous, robust Christianity and the creeds that grew upon it; the other represents calm religion enoined by respectability. Both are reflections of religious thought set in a specific environment—the one urged on, the other modified by the conditions of its time and place. Nothing in the realm of thought or growth is fixed. Hence the change in the tactics of religionists as expressed in the "revival" and "gospel cam palgn."

# A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT FOR PRESI-DENT.

When Mr. Bryan was in Savannah ecently he was asked by the Morifing News of that city who would likely be the fiext nominee of the Demoeratic party for President. He answered that it was too early to talk are on the threshold of wonders su about the matter. From Mr. Bryan's standpoint probably it is. But the Savannah paper repeats a statement from a correspondent, who says that "the Democratic party never will elect another President until the candidate is chosen from the southern half of our country."

is a suggestive thought. The South is really the conservative sec-tion of the country. Various "isms," that are assertive and clamorous in the North, have no hold at all in the South—no lodgment there. That "Insurgency" of all sorts of specu-That lative and theoretical notions, so prevalent at the North, is unknown at the South; and the South is not the home of the great trusts and combi-nations against which the country must protect itself.

News, "Mr. Bryan is really anxious to assist in the election of a Democrat to tha Presidency at the next National election, let him begin at once to advocate the nomination of a Southern man in 1912. He would strengther himself in the estimation of his party by doing so, and at the same time become a powerful factor in turning the control of the Government over to the Democrats." But would Southern conservative Democracy suit or satisfy Democratz." the Bryan Democracy of the North, inclined strongly to a semi-socialistic radicalism?

## EUSAPIA PALLADINO.

The time is passed when well-informed people think of trying to ac count for Eusapia Palladino's phenom ena on the theory of fraud. She has number of the most competent observers in the world, and they are pretty nearly unanimous in saying that many of her performances are genu-In other words, she produces manifestations which none of the acfor. No sane person, after reading

descriptions of the seances which Lombreso, Oliver Lodge, Hersward Carrington and other highly critical nvestigators have held with Eusapla an doubt for an instant that she has raised tables from the floor without outhing them, has diminished her own weight, caused objects to move without physical contact, and evoked apparitions which seem to be the materialized forms of the dead.
All this is proved as conclusively as Mingled with the genuine phenomena which Eusapia exhibits there is also a goodly proportion of fraud, as everybody seems to admit, but that is not of the slightest consequence. Ten thousand fraudulent manifestations thousand fraudulent manifestations would not affect the value of the honest ones in any degree whatever Granting that all but one phenomeno out of a million can be explained by fraud, while the millionth one cannot t is still our duty to seek an adequate explanation of the millionth.

In Eusapia's case this condition things seems to have arrived, though t is not merely one phenomenon out of a million that demands explanation but rather a whole host of events. It is folly to spend any more time discussing the genuineness of her miracles. It is the plain duty of science sit down and find an explanation of hem, or else confess that it is defi-Naturally It is much nitely baffled. more agreeable for a professor of physics or psychology to loll cosily in his library chair and calmly deny that anything has happened than it is to apply his mind to the problem which ctually confronts him, but the day of shirking has gone by. Apply his mind There is some principle in he must. nature which accounts for Eusapia's State of Washington is managing its levitations and materializations, and all her other esoteric caperings, and this principle must be discovered. It will not do to squirm and evade any onger. Science is confronted with a clear and concisely stated problem to be solved. The world is impatient to see its professors apply their vaunted ability to the task. The longer the ake refuge in pompous doubts and vain accusations of fraud the more they prolong the reign of fakers and awindlers. The fact that multitudes greedy impostors flourish on the reputation of Eusapia and other genuine mediums today is more the fault of our scientists than of anybody else. fault If these indolent, or cowardly, leaders

which will avail to explain Eusapia's phenomena it is idle to speculate at present. Hereward Carrington, in his pounded, but none of them amounts to much. Sir Oliver Lodge seems to think that Eusapia has the power to project energy from her body and util 1 ) it at a distance, just as she does in moving the muscles of her arm. This is an alluring fancy, but it ex he church."

Simplicity characterized the old reival; carefully studied methods beslightly obscuring. If Eusapia moves objects at a distance, it stands to rea son that she projects energy, but how does she do it? What is the apparatus employed? Is it a sort of way motion? Another savant tries to ac count for Eusapia's miracles of levitation by imagining that she material-izes an extra arm to work with. There is little satisfaction in this theory, because the explanation is ten times as ly, and urges attendance upon church | perplexing as the thing to be exio, it would better let the subject rest We do not want our scientific guides to beg the question and tell us they have olved it. We are eager to understand ust how Eusapia goes to work to masolved it. terialize her extra arm.

The hypothesis that spirits work Eusapia's wonders is purely illusory. To say that spirits do a thing, or that God does it, is simply an evasion of the intrinsic difficulty. The trick is an old one, and pretty well played out. tables from the floor without hands. we still want to know how they man-age to do it. It is no less marvelous for a disembodied ghost to work such a wonder than it is for a fleshly woman. The question of ways and means remains exactly the same, or perhaps even more puzzling. One may venture to guess that we shall not understand levitation until somebody first explains gravitation. When we know what makes objects heavy w may perhaps come to learn makes them light. The two problems hang together so intimately that it is hard to see how one of them can be solved without the other. Perhaps there is a universal law of negative gravity waiting for its Newton. A as have never yet been seen,

### THE ANNUAL DRUNK.

The celebration of New Year's ev n Portland was, they say, the wildest and noislest and silliest in the history of the city. The street scenes were unprecedented for disorder and actual outrage; the saloons, restaurants and grillrooms were quieter than usual with a few conspicuous exceptions Drunkenness was common, though than some other things. At Erick-son's, for example, where nearly son's, for example, where nearly everybody was drunk, there was less disorder and less indecency than in some places of far better reputation There was at Erickson's no indiscrim osculation by strange men with strange women, or vice "If, therefore," says the Savannah and no reckless dancing on tables by shameless women before shameless men. The saloon patrons and hangers-on were merely drunk and very talkative. Improper behavior in pub-He and exhibition of things to be seat other times nowhere except in the lowest dives were left for that night t the so-called respectable classes. The so-called respectable classes book full advantage of the exceptional license and opportunity given them. Today presumably they are ashamed, though The Oregonian has no means of know-

But who is to blame? A mature oman who is willing to offer her fa vors to anybody, or to expose her aleged charms to everybody, is already lost; but how about the young women and young men? What decent mother or father that knows about the scene land grillrooms on New Year's would permit the daughter to leave the family fireside? None. She is certain to be subjected to insult and affront from hoodlums, young and old and of both sexes; she goes home with the certain feeling that the things she sees universally done and hears everywhere said cannot be wholly wrong and are perhaps all right, for her own moral standard is bound to be influ-enced greatly by the behavior and expressions of others. The fathers and mothers of Portland, then, are responsible for the consequences, or most of them, of Portland's annual New Year's bacchanal and orgy. they would avoid harmful results, let them keep their sons and daughters at

## WATER TRUST TWADDLE

Of course Mr. Pinchot and his big retinue of bureaucrats and "experts," all under big pay, do not think people Western States should control their own water-power streams to head off state control and make believe that the country would go to bow-wows without them, they start a yell about "water monopoly But the people of Oregon and Washington, where flow the largest water power streams of America, know full well that not only is there no "trust" here, but too little is doing in the way of constructing power plants. If turbines were being placed on the many hundreds of fit power sites in this re gion, then might follow signs of trust and monopoly, yet perhaps not,

ate their power streams in their proper way and the streams will conserved; but a number of fat jobs in Washington will be vacated. Other jobs, of course, would be created at Olympia and Salem, but the bents would have their watchful employers near by to see that they did something useful and exercised their authority for the progress and pros commonwealth. school lands better than the bureaucracy in the National capital could, and it would administer its streams just as well. There wouldn't trust and one monopoly of fat jobs at

the capital would be abolished If there is any monopoly of water powers it ought to exist where most of the power plants are—in Eastern States. Water powers there are all States. controlled by state authority, yet we hear no talk from Pinchot men of necessity for their bureaucratic control in order to ward off a trust.

Oregon and Washington contain experts who know the public interest in water powers here far better than do

stuff for twaddle about conservation What the natural principle may be the rest of the year "back East." Besides, it is new doctrine that the United States Government shall de prive the states of their old-time au

the source of its supply.

The evangelistic campaign is carthis amazing woman's performances. that the doctrine is applied only to
rice on in churches, the largest and
recounts the different theories which
rice on in churches, the largest and recounts the different theories which
one savant after another has proern states, it would not last until the next election.

#### A NEW YEAR'S MEDITATION.

What if most people did break all the good resolutions they made last Is that any reason why they should not make some more this present New Year's? There is a great deal to be said for good resolutions, even when they are pretty certain to vanish like the flower and wither like the grass. In the first place, they are better than bad ones. The mere fact that we think it worth while to promise ourselves, and perchance our wives, to forsake our sins and lead more saintly lives proves that in our hearts we recognize the superior worth of virtue and would really like to experience the beauties f its flowery walks. It is the devil who tempts men to wander from the paths they know are better for feet. We are but feeble and fickle creatures, make the best of us, and Satan has not the slightest difficulty in beguiling us to his heart's content. At least, he has never had much difficulty in doing it, but it seems as if his task were growing harder year by year. Though the devil has incontestably ruled the world with absolute power for millions of years, there are signs that the period of the

monster's reign is at hand.

In the second place, not only is it etter to make good resolutions than ad ones, but the effect of the good s cumulative. The fact that a man er nature does not make the battle harder to win this year. On the contrary, bygone failures may make vic-tory easier. Peter the Great said if tory easier. Peter the Great said in the Swedes kept on defeating him, they would, in the end, teach him how to conquer them, and they did. We for profiting by the lessons of ex-perience, most of us, but we can cer-tainly imitate him to some extent. There was reason for the failure of last year. Either we did not truly believe that decency is better than vice and took the whole subject of improvement as a jest; or else the weak places in our moral fortresses gave way in spite of stern resistance and the enemy gained new possession with his train of hideous little imps. If a man's failure to keep his good resolutions resulted from his lack of faith in the value of righteousness, the sooner he corrects this error of judg-ment the better for him. Righteous-ness is the one thing of pre-eminent and unfailing value in this vale of tears. Sensual pleasure is good drunkenness was far less offensive enough for the moment, but its mo-than some other things. At Erick- ment is brief. Die Lust ist vergangen ehe noch sie beginnt, says Heine, who makes a very fair sort of a poet for New Year's reading. He had plenty to repent of and did the job in a worknanlike manner each succeeding year. But there is no necessary opposition between what is called sensual pleas ure and righteousness.

are just as much a gift of God as the mind and soul are, and no doubt he intended that they should be exercised and enjoyed. The sin comes in when we let ourselves degenerate into mere easts, living for the senses only and ignoring the other parts of our naure. This is one-half of unrighteousness, doing injustice to ourselves. other half consists in doing injustice to others. The true and whole man does injustice to nobody. He lives in such a way that all his powers, both odily and intellectual, are duly exercised, but he is careful not to en croach upon the similar privilege of his fellow men. He does not wrong his body by excess of any kind, on the one hand, nor does he starve and be-little it by rabid asceticism on the other. Much less will he permit his to slumber in sloth and ignorance, because he would thus lose half the pleasure of rational life, and that the better half. All this amounts o saying that a righteous man will not arrong himself either by breaking own his powers through excess or suppressing them through mistaken asceticism or letting them lie fallow. wrong He will live as completely as he can, er own and he will fully admit the right of

thers to do the same. The golden rule is the most often misunderstood text in the Bible. It is sually interpreted to mean that we ought to shower little gifts upon other people and bespatter them with kind words in the hope that they will favor is in the same way. This is well enough as far as it goes, but it is not he best part of the significance of the golden rule. To discover what Jesus is ye would have them do unto you. we must ask ourselves what the greatest possible kindness is that our felmen can show us. In nine cases out of ten the unhesitating answer will "To let us alone," The consummate perfection of Christian conduct is to et people alone, to refrain from worrying them, stealing from them, poisning them and enslaving them. moment's consideration will show how very far we are from applying this lessed precept thoroughly, do it better now than we did last when we shall do it better still. Complete righteousness is a highly posi-We cannot let people tive quality. alone without the most strenuous and igilant effort. The majority are so invitingly simple that it requires bitter and incessant struggle to refrain from profiting by their folly, but it must be done if a man would be a true Christian. Nobody who steals even from fools can really expect to stand on the right hand at the Day of Judgment. It requires almost as much militant grace to keep from doing wrong to other people as it does to i oulte so much.

The hardest task a man has is still o rule over himself. It is harder than take a city by storm, just as it used to be in the days of prophets. every new set of good resolutions a man has made helps him on to the victory, if he only takes the trouble to analyze the reasons why he broke them and makes up his mind to act more cautiously and shrewdly The main thing is not merely to keep on trying, but to try more and more sensibly. It does no good to repeat the same stupid old blunders year after year. The bulwark of reformation is a slow accumulation of wisdom gained through sad expermainly of the agricultural class, had If these indolent, or cowardly, leaders academic and theoretical job-holders lence. In the course of time this besystem of public education, we may
that trief respite in their labors that of thought had done their duty, the in the National capital, who skim this

erect, but after all, nobody ever knows | look apprehensively at the growing when he may fall from the serenest structure, half expecting to see it fall heights of virtue and again become as by its own weight.

MORE ABOUT REMINGTON'S LIFE AND

Perhaps, after all, appendicitis is not such a trifling ailment as some persons suppose. The doctors speak of it as a slight indisposition which is curable without danger and almost without inconvenience by a minor operation, but now and then it manages to carry off a victim, as it did Fred-eric Remington on December 26, in spite of the best they could do.

Mr. Remington's lamentable death in the prime of his years is all the more surprising from the fact that he was of a vigorous habit. The hard manly, outdoor life which he depicted with brush and chisel was the one he liked to live. There are few artists who know their subjects as well as Mr. Remington knew the cowboys and soldiers of the rough West, for he had spent years among them. His art bengs to the sternly realistic school. He does not idealize men, horses scenery. Everything is drawn just as it appears, harsh, angular and with-out intentional Illusion. But for all that the desert range in Mr. Reming ton's pictures is by no means a forlorn and repellent waste. The light upon it comes from the sun of ronance which never sets in the human neart. The gaunt ponies in his pictures are as proud of spirit as the haughty steeds ridden by the knights in the "Fairy Queene," and no plumed heads, or crowned ones, either, were ever held higher than those of his gallant cowboys.

Remington's plainsmen, cowboys and soldiers are a giorious breed of men. Their eyes are keen, their muscles of steel and their hearts unwaveringly true. Very likely they are doomed to disappear; but it is a pity.

ZEALOUS EFFORT. The student mission met in quad rennial convention in Rochester, N. Y. Thursday with 5000 delegates, in at tendance from all parts of the Chris tian world. The object of the mission is to consider and discuss the prob-lems of evangelization at home and abroad, with the special view to extending the work of the Christian church into foreign missionary fields. Specifically, it is the convention of what is known as the student voluneer movement for foreign missions and its delegates are men trained in strict accordance with the missionary idea as applied to the evangelization of the Chinese and other so-called heathen peoples.

A nucleus of this educational and

evangelical effort has been formed in the province of Hunan, a thousand up the Yangtse River by found miles ing what is, called "New Yale," chool conducted mainly by graduate of Yale, with the purpose of educatng young Chinese of the higher class for teachers among their own people The effort may be likened to the throwing of a missile at the moon in the expectation of striking and awakening that planet from the dead and investing it with new life. While the results are not likely to compensate the energy and effort represented b the undertaking, it would be churlish to withhold admiration from those who are making this strong and systematic effort to change the curren of ages-old thought, belief and cus-

FADS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The expansion of the ideals, puroses and pretentions of the public

toms in China

school system in this country is not the least wonderful feature of the im pulse that we call progress as evolved from a restless, out-reaching, transition period, That it represents a bubble blown up by the lusty lungs of professional pedagogues is charged in some quarters and insistently denied in others. That the machinery required to run the system, or employed for this purpose, grows more intricate and cumbersome every year is certain, while the knowledge gained, as judged from the simple standard of usefulness usefulness, each yea distakable deterioration shows unmistakable That a halt must be called in certain lines is evident if the plain principle of a useful education upon which the public schools were founded is to be subverted by fads, and the money of taxpayers and the efforts of the teaching body are not to be

squandered upon nonessentials.

A blind following of textbooks; a rapid passing over the prescribed course of study; the presentment in outline of important subjects in hurried and consequently an imperfect manner; lack of drill in the fund mental principles which form the basis of education represent some of the defects of the operation of the system as at present organized. The tendency of all of this is to push pupils on into the high schools who are unprepared to take up advanced work in English, mathematics, history languages, a lowering of the standard of scholarship and a general lack of graduates both of the grammar and

The study of geography in connec tion with the public school course year and the time is hastening on for example, does not comprehend any knowledge of the theme of which it is worth while to speak. If any patron of the public this let him ask the high school gir or boy of his own household to follow the Columbia or Willamette from its mouth to its source, name principal tributaries and describe the character of the lands through which it flows. Or, reaching farther-sinc the tendency is to neglect as of small moment the things closest at handto name the principal capes on the Atlantic Coast and give the number and capitals of the New righteous toward ourselves, but not States. Or, turning to another theme, ask any teacher of Latin or German in the high schools if the greatest in grounding pupils in the gramma of these languages does not arise from the fact that these pupils have little or no knowledge of the simple principles of English grammar as supposed to be taught in the gramma

When in addition to the facts suggested by this almost universal ignorance of these and other themes that form the ground work of education in the schools, we observe the tendency to pile high and still higher the themes and schemes of pedagogue upon the top of an already top-heavy

one of the wicked. Ne'er think the victory won, nor lay thine armor ber of private schools throughout the victory won, nor lay thine armor ber of private schools throughout the country in recent years indicates the done till thou hast gained thy crown.

The protest of many intelligent people against the methods and tendencies of against the methods and tendencies of the protest of many intelligent people against the methods and tendencies of the protest of many intelligent people against the methods and tendencies of the protest of the protest of many intelligent people against the methods and tendencies of the protest of the pr crease may be due to some extent to the prosperity of the working classes, or to the growth of undemocratic principles among the well-to-do. But the criticisms heard upon every hand in regard to the substitution of fads and non-essentials for the simpler themes that are the basis of practical education are of serious portent to the public school system with its heavy weight of expense and general lack of practical results. These are disagreeable facts, but they are facts it is not wise to ignore, since through facing them can the public hope to restore to their schools the earnestness and simplicity of their dinal purpose—that of providing masses with the substantial basis of a practical, useful education, which the beneficiaries can build upon further and with confidence if they so elect, or use without additional adbook-knowledge, acvancement cording to their individual conditions and needs.

The friends of the Oklahoma bankng law are making an effort to keep that law on the statute books amending it at a special session of the Legislature, which may be called within a few weeks. To consider the matter Governor Haskell last Thursday held a meeting with the state bankers. The actual workings of the bank guaranty law have not been sufficiently successful to warrant very much praise for its sponsors, so the bankers confined their efforts to a vote of confidence in the Bank Commissioners, and to a resolution that the affairs of the defunct Columbia Bank & Trust Company had been "well ad-ministered" since the bank falled. ministered" since the bank falled. Perhaps after a few more assessments are levied on the good bankers to pay up the losses caused by the wildcatters the law will be changed so that a good 'administration" will be required before the bank falls and levies unwarranted tribute on the safe, conservative bankers.

The loose financial methods of State Treasurer Steel were signaled again Friday by payment to the state of \$225,000 by the bonding company which bound itself as surety for state funds deposited by Steel in the wildcat bank of his political friend, Thor-burn Ross. Immediately on becoming State Treasurer Steel poured state school money into the highfinance bank of Ross and Ross in turn poured the money into his numerous graft companies. For this unlawful use of school money Ross has been convicted and sentenced to the Peni-tentiary, but has not yet begun serving sentence. The surety company doubtless has heard that Steel desires re-election and "vindication" Yet what surety company would desire his re-election?

"We do not elect effective men of affairs to office," says the San Francisco Chronicle. "They would not ac-cept. They could not be elected, if nominated. If elected, they would not be allowed to impart the effect liveness of private enterprise. And whether we elect good men or bad men, we rarely elect them over again. As soon as they have become famil-iar with their duties we discharge This means only that popular government is a failure:-but

Yesterday morning The Oregonian printed 90,100 copies. It soon over-sold this edition, and to meet large orders it has been obliged to put th plates on the presses again and print There has been no sucl demand for The Oregonian hereto-fore. But all orders now can be filled. The country is growing; the annual Saturday's issue seems a sufficient sign that the paper had special merit.

Now of course there is something to be said in defense of those "ladies" in the restaurants New Year's eve who wandered from table to table kissing everybody in sight. No sane man, duly sober, could ever be induced to

The police did their duty Friday night, since they did all they But they couldn't do much. evident that the whole visible popu lation was crazy, and the police had to let it go at that. They couldn't

It hurt some persons vesterday who felt obliged to respond "Same to and were too grouchy to say "I New Year" first, but didn't damage

A local probation officer's eloquence has persuaded a had boy to give up his evil ways. That is a novel change from the club and strap. The aurora borealis is said to be a

view the mystery hereafter will think of "Cook with gas." There is a bond of sympathy be

tween Diaz and Zelaya, for a fact. Strange that Taft and Knox dld no The discovery of white girls in a

Chinese den in Chicago is nauseati but anything goes in that "jungle." Inhuman cruelties to inmates of a prison in Georgia is no new story. They began it at Andersonville.

It was easy to smile and say 'Happy New Year' yesterday, but the est of the year is not a holiday.

If a Democrat were Speaker in Washington, Democrats would not be petting up "insurgents." A rich strike close to Nome, with a

paystreak five feet wide, is too early

Santa Claus is the person who brought the gifts but didn't pay the

We suppose that Peary and Cook wished each other a happier New

The New Year resolutions may have

helped a little, anyway.

It is a happy new year to Woodburn, with the advent of a trolley car.

M'CREDIE ON CANNON.

The Point of View of the New Con-Aberdeen (Wash.) World.

Congressman McCredle is convinced low that Speaker Cannon '- "A Number One, a strong character, honorable and decidedly frank," a man whose 'name will shine on the pages of history in the coming ages," while those of "his opponents will repose in the tark archives of oblivion." will do to a name is not easy to guess Some there are exalted in life sink to their right level at death "Time is a honest fellow," runs an old Italian proverb and time does some unexpected things. It is just as easy to say that Cannon's name will net "shine on the pages of history." He is more apt to be merely an interesting incident, one phase in the growth and development of this Nation. He belongs more to a bygone day than he does to the present age. New Congressmen are apt to be impressed with less distinguished ability non's.

Cannon, is not entitled either to all praise of all criticism. Some of the censure that has been heaped upon ilm he doubtless deserves. Denunciation of the power he exercises is not proper. He is only a creature of the majority of the House, and whenever the majority of the House is so minded, it can depose him and elevate another in his stead. There is no rule in the House, and none can ever be devised, so long as this Nation remains a republic, that can prevent change in Speakers. No Speaker is to be blamed for the exercise of the power conferred upon him to the end that public business may be dispatched with due promptness. He is to be blamed when he exercises that power to his own personal aggrandizement. That is the charge against Cannon. Whether or not it is sustained examination of the record might disclose.

McCredle does better in discussing the rules than he oes in attempting to fix Cannon's place in history—if, indeed, the Speaker shall be as any place. The Congressman finds that these rules are the result of a century of experience, and that they are designed to carry out the wishes of the majority. "I never heard of a rule," says McCredle, "that the minority it, except, possibly, in Oregon, where the minority party manages to capture all the good offices. But even there minority could not have its way save by the silly consent of the majority. When the "insurgents" grow so strong in the House that they become the majority, doubtless the rules will be changed. More likely, not. For this is a government by majorities. And if the rules confer power to rule on the majority, as in all conscience they should, why, then criticism of the rules falls flat. But if the rules can be so manipulated that the Speaker becomes a greater than his creator, then criticism is justified. Perhaps another letter later from McCredle, when he shall have found several of his pet bills pocketed by the Speaker, or when he shall have been denied the privilege of working off a cherished spee be intensely interesting.

### INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Its Chief Factors Are Personal Indulgence and Extravagant Desires. Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Some part of the increased cost of living is due to higher prices of necessarries, but personal indulgence and extravagant desires are the chief factors.

Not all of us are qualified to express a really valuable opinion on this question of increased cost of living, for comparatively few keep systematic household accounts or have kept them long enough for comparisons. It is easy to lay our increased expenditures upon high prices and it belps to allay that little inward

Standards of town and city life have changed amazingly since people now middle aged were young. We must have tolephones, and there goes \$1.50 to \$2.50 per review is wanted, and the demand for | month. Our wives and daughters must cook with gas, and there is another charge against the family income. must have electric lights, notwithstanding they cost three or four times as much as it cost once to light our homes with We want a furnace-heated kerosene. house, and that means a bigger fuel bill, and we desire finer furniture, beautiful better attire, more expensive plumbing and a score or more of other conveniences and luxuries that most of us at one time or another were without, and, strange as it may seem, we were

> Of course, the girls must have planes and music lessons, and as for getting along without amusement, why, meat, and theater tickets do cost money. All these useful and pleasant things are desirable, and with them others that

> the individual reader could en with no great effort, and it is have them—if we can afford it. we must have them, let us consider the eckoning and not jumble up the cost with the comparatively slight increase in the cost of living that results from the higher prices that we pay for bread, meat, milk and butter.

# ONE WAY TO SAY IT.

O Doctor, Doctor Brougher! We hear you're going to quit This land of fruit and flower For a town where you'll be IT! In seeking for salvation, Some may pronounce it Brougher; With words of condemnation. Just put them on the skewer.

O Doctor, Doctor Brougher! We're not glad to see you go there. Though they'll need you every hour; For things go mighty slow there. Those people may get mixed up And call you Doctor Brougher; But once you got things fixed up They'll find you are no bluffer.

O Doctor, Doctor Brougher! Old Sin will put on mourning When you begin to kneck her Where she is then sojourning, And if one day there's some la-Of shekels in the coffer, Just pack your grip and come back-O Doctor, Doctor Brougher! -W. J. C.

Woodpile Marks Woman's Death.

Bultimore News. In a shed at South Bethel, Me., there a pile of wood which was placed there by a woman who died about 40 years ago.
The members of the family wish to pre-serve the pile as the work of their mother's hands, and it will not be disturbed.

Protection Begins at Home.

New Orleans Times-Democrat, Senator Borah has introduced a bill to bar corporation lawyers from seats in Congress. Some heartless cynic will probably arise to ask the name of the corporation lawyer who aspires to Sen-ator Borah's seat