The Oregonian

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will. Just before setting out he gave an interview to a representative of the Independent in which he discussed most of the topics that interest the world just now. Naturally he began with the subject nearest to his own heart, that of inventions. The most important one of the year 1913 he believed was the method of manufacturing ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen. This is a great boon to the world because it solves the problem of cheap plant food. Ammonia is organic nitrogen, without which vegetation cannot thrive. The natural sources of this essential to civilization will be exhausted in a few years and an artificial supply has long been sought. Methods of synthetizing organic nitrogen products from the chemical elements have been known for some years, but they have been almost prohibitively expensive. The new invention promises to render the process cheap and rapid, so that the world may feel reasonably certain of

Among the factors which have contributed to make nitrogenous fertilizers cheap is the use of water power. For many purposes this is the least costly source of energy now known cataract generates electricity which in turn serves to combine the chemical elements and produce the fertilizing ammonia. Were some less expensive source of energy at our command, the process might be still further cheapened. Many have imag-ined that such a source of energy will be found in the atoms. It is well known that when the radium atoms break up they set free enormous quantities of energy. Perhaps some way will be discovered to capture this valuable product and set it to work. Mr. Edison thinks some such thing may possibly be accomplished, but he is not too sanguine. "No one can pre-dict." he says. "There are enormous ossibilities." Others, more ardently hopeful, expect to see the energy of radium utilized before a great while, They also believe that other atoms can be broken up and made to yield limitiess stores of working power. While we are waiting for this grand victory over nature, Mr. Edison thinks sense or the moral the heat of the sun in desert regions. Many have tried to do this, but the failures have been many and the suc-

a continued food supply.

cesses few. difficulty is to concentrate enough of the sun's heat rays to pro luce an efficiently high temperature. Engines of "from twenty to thirty horsepower" are now at work in Arizona and Africa, deriving all their power directly from the sun. This is not much, perhaps, but it is a beginning, and nobody can tell what it may lead to. Another source of energy lies the deep and thin veins of coal which it does not pay to mine. Mr. Edison thinks they can be fired as formed by the combustion can be caused to generate electricity at the mouth of the mine, and thus the energy of the coal can be utilized at great distances. Setting the world on fire to keep our machinery running appears like a fearful expedient, but it may become necessary when more accessible fuel grows scarce. Some speculative genluses have suggested tapping the internal heat of the earth furnish power, but Mr. Edison sees little promise in the project at pres-It may be made to pay some time, when our coal is all gone, but at present we can obtain power more profitably from other sources. We can virtually increase the

world's supply of energy, Mr. Edison by stopping waste. It is a matter of common knowledge that by far the greater part of the energy of of a promise is expected, which in the the coal consumed in our furnaces is Probably as much as 90 per siderable time to carry out. cent of it, on the whole, goes to waste. If this deplorable leak could be be multiplied in practice eight or nine taken in this direction was the inven-transfer of the Government to the at liberty to "lead the houses of Con-tion of the internal combustion en-educated minority and it would be gress by persuasion," not "to domiefficiency, utilizes pretty nearly the minds us, is not the only commodity which the world recklessly wastes. Inventive genius is another and perhans far more valuable kind. Many writers have told us lately that inventors seldom get the just reward of Mr. Edison takes much the same view of the matter. "Every new thing is resisted," he says. takes years for the inventor to get people to listen to him and years more before it can be introduced and when predatory commercialism to ruin the If this is true we can independence. inventor.

the service of society. Mr. Edison believes conditions nature of things be business men fa- shadowy suzerainty,

more tenderly than pearls and diamonds, but the chances are that we shall continue to let many of them from the mountain savages.

Illized Tagalogs and Visayans are likeof departments. His Cabinet officers
have been required to shoulder responsibility, and Mr. Bryan, in par-2.56 perish in misery just as we always have.

RIGH LIVING.

Some friend sends to The Oregonian a newspaper clipping, purporting to be an advertisement of an Ohio gro-

cents: 78 to 32 pages. 6 cents. Foreign postage, double rates

Eastern Business Offices—Verree & Conk.
lin, New York, Brunawick building. Chicago, Steger building.

Sam Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co.,
742 Market street.

FORTLAND, SUNDAY, JAN. 11, 1914.

EDISON AS A MINOR PHOPHET.
Mr. Edison is treating himself this
Winter to a vacation in Florida. The
occasion is notable because vacations
are rare with the great inventor. He
cats little, sleeps less and seldom stops
to play. His playfellows on the Florida trip are John Burroughs and
Henry Ford, both excellent outdoor
men, who will catch enough fish to
feed the party even if Mr. Edison lets
all his bites get away, as he doubtless

One profound economist has a

profound economist has a One theory that the high cost of living is due to the increased gold production. Another searches the world over for a suitable abstraction, and winds up with the sapient conclusion that it is the middleman. A third casts a contemplative and troubled eye on the race between the nations greater navies and more efficient armies, and concludes that the waste of human energy and worldly capital in preparation for war is the real Along comes then a modernschool statistician, and he thinks it is due to shorter hours of labor with increased wages, and diminished ef-ficiency. Another is sure that the unequal distribution of wealth, due to faulty and discriminative economic system, is the root of the trouble. So it goes, with all kinds of phrase-making definitions of world-wide causes and scientific judgments on perfectly obvious facts.

high cost of high living by individuals a state of mind, or a condition of sympathetic with the demand that and by states and nations.

THEY KNOW NO BETTER.

morality in consequence of the low Mr. Modjeski. That gentleman, Morals Court in Chicago. She states on the Modjeski figure. More ethics. as follows the occupations given by 759 women of the underworld:

Waltresses
Laundresses
Cferks or cashlers
Scamstresses or dressmakers.
Stenographers
Manicure
Scrub women Without occupation

those occupations are the chief cause something may be gained by utilizing chaste, or they lacked understanding and to continue it as his policy and to realize the consequences of being unchaste. The remedy for the great majority of cases of prostitution is not, therefore, a minimum wage, but an industrial home, where women may be protected against their weakness until their mental powers and moral sense have been developed to the point where they can resist temptation, and where they may be instructed in the means of earning an honest living. Prostitutes in general should treated neither as criminals nor as victims of the present economic system, but as mental defectives who have gone wrong because they lacked sense to keep in the right path. Some among lie in the ground. The gas them are criminals or have been driv. en to unchastity through dire poverty, but they are exceptions and should be treated as such. Some, too, are naturally licentious and would no sooner be liberated than they would return to their former life. The best that can be done with them is to heal them when sick and to prevent them from spreading those deadly diseases which are common among them.

A HISTORIC PARALLEL.

That is happening in the Philippines which always happens when one leader of a political party promises or encourages hope of more than other the party. Qualifying phrases are task is to become its diviner and overlooked and immediate fulfilment spokesman and to facilitate its trans-

Delegate Quezon, having been credstopped the world's coal supply would of Governor Harrison, had apparently been seized with megalomania and the spirit of the age." The longest step ever imagines that he had only to demand which, when at the acme of its granted. Careful reading of President nate them by authority." The personal whole of the energy of its fuel. Hence that he has no such intention, though Representative Jones have encouraged the hope that Mr. Wilson's hand could | bitrary acts. be forced, and Mr. Quezon's threats of revolt seem to have the same pur-

The situation closely parallels that which existed in the Transvaal when Mr. Gladstone acceded to power in "It 1880. The Boer oligarchy was on the verge of destruction by the Basutos. who made war in revenge for slave raids, and appealed to the British it is introduced our beautiful laws Commissioner to annex and save it. Democrats could not escape following court procedure are used by He complied, the British subdued the Basutos and the Boers then demanded movements of great corporations Gladstone assumed hardly expect our mechanical geniuses their sham republic to be a reality to devote themselves very ardently to and in the campaign of 1880 demned annexation and said their dewould be improved if "methods of Premier and the Boers demanded fulcourt procedure were changed and filment of his promise. When he dethe courts realized that men who layed, they rebelled. Thereupon he likewise. So long as he reads the take it as a pledge that make inventions cannot by the very granted them independence under a public mind aright, he will be irre- work will also be good. From his course sistible

tric geniuses have not enjoyed much mediate independence, we may expect heavily burdened officer in the world consideration heretofore either from even worse conditions than existed in the courts or any other established in- the Transvaal from 1881 to 1899, Ungeneration we shall cherish them of a common language. The more civ-

Government to the cultured Filipinos, of whom Mr. Quexon is a leader, we might reasonably expect civil war, tion. If we then intervened, the work with difficulties growing out of our display of vacillation. If we refused to intervene, the islands would probably sink to the condition of the most debased Central American republic and only our threat of war would restrain some other power from seizing them.

injury.

MORE ETHICS. The Oregonian submits the following letter from a Portland engineer as a contribution to the current disits consulting engineer. It will be noted that the writer takes for his text the interesting subject of "Ethics":

As a consulting engineer of this city, in nowise connected with bridge engineering and yet familiar with the ethics of our profession, I can no longer resist making a few remarks, as a citizen, regarding the contract just signed with Waddeil & Harrington for the engineering on the interstate bridge.

If the first place it is decidally unethical

It the first place it is decidely unethical

the bridge, the public was edified by pocket, dependent altogether on whether you get the contract.

was determined as to compensation on The theory that women fall into imwages paid in stores and offices re-ceived another blow from the "psy-of engineering service to be rendered. chological laboratory" report of Dr. So the bridge board rejected Modjeski Anna M. Dwyer, physician of the and closed with Waddell & Harrington

WILSON'S THEORY IN PRACTICE. Woodrow Wilson is the first among Presidents to have deliberately ex-pressed his opinion of the Presidency long before he could have had more than a vague hope of filling the office. That opinion was contained in the The small proportion of clerks, Blumenthal lectures at Columbia Unicashiers and stenographers disposes of the theory that the wages paid in 1907-8. It was a purely academic opinion, for he had not yet become an of women's downfall. The most fre- active politician. The New York quent cause is indicated by the state- Evening Post publishes an article ment that two-thirds of the women summarizing the views he expressed examined were mentally defective. In other words, they lacked the moral with his theory. It will be interest-

methods develop.

Mr. Wilson, at the time of delivering his lectures, held the Presidency to be what the man holding the office "has the force and sagacity to make The President can become the leader of the Nation and the leader of his party, Mr. Wilson thought that "by incapacity or lack of personal force can he escape being lead-er of his party, because he is at once the choice of the party and of the Nation." The Post says, giving the substance of what Mr. Wilson said: He is the party nominee, and the only

He is the party nominee, and the only party nominee, for whom the whole Nation water.

He can dominate his party by being spokesman for the real sentiment and purpose of the country. by giving the country at once the information and the statements of policy which will enable it to form its judgmenus alike or parties and of men. He "has it in his choice to be the political leader of the Nation.

His is the only National voice in affairs. If he rightly interpret the National thought and boldly insist upon it, he is irresistible," for the instinct of the Country "is for smilled action and it craves a single leader."

The President he described as "the unifying power in a complex system." which includes not only the three departments of Government, but the powers divided between Nation and sections of the country and groups of leaders promise. The most extreme kind of relationship he can establish in other countries, but he said: promises are interpreted as binding with public opinion and his highest task is to become its diviner and lation into effective action, says the very nature of things must take a con- Post. Mr. Wilson even said: "A President whom the country trusts can not only lead it but form it to his own

Mr. Wilson said the President was Wilson's address to Congress shows force behind his messages is great, for "the whole country reads them and rule. But imperialist hotheads like gress he rejects bargaining as to appointments or measures, as well as ar.

The President has realized his conception of leadership by his overmus-tering influence with Congress, and the result appears in the tariff and currency laws. He has successfully gauged and made himself the spokesman of public opinion and therefore Congress has been unable to him. As he has thus proved himself a capable leader of the Nation, the him as leader of their party. The bankers to make their peace with the Government prove that they see in successful business man in regard to him public opinion unified in one the work of a President to whom he would have rejected him as its leader, give the men at the head of affairs

should take this into consideration tation of the Boer war of 1899 to 1861. practice in another particular — the ect him." This sounds rea- if in response to Mr. Quezon's making of appointments. He said in Inventors and other eccen- threats Mr. Wilson should grant im- 1908 that the President was "the most and he suggested as a means of relief "without shirking any real responsi stitution, at least until they became like the Boers, the Filipinos are not bility" that "appointments should be progress depends more or less directly upon such men as Edison and his feither and in the stribes ranging from savagery to civiligation. These tribes have internecine leagues." Almost his first act on aslow laborers. If we are wise in our quarrels and have not even the bond suming office was to refer all callers on matters of patronage to the heads of departments. His Cabinet officers sponsibility, and Mr. Bryan, in par-If we were to grant control of the ticular, must bear the blame for reviving the spoils system in the din lomatic service, and Mr. Burleson for the same course in the postal service. Mr. Wilson has taken a hand in filling which would be followed by appeals Mr. Wilson has taken a hand in filling from the losing party for interventhe main has kept himself free to deal of reconstruction would need to begin with the larger problems. His suc-all over again and would be fought cess so far in doing so vindicates the cess so far in doing so vindicates the

wisdom of this policy.

The President has taken direct control of the Mexican affair in harmony with the opinion he expressed six years ago that "the initiative in foreign affairs which the President possesses without any restriction whatever is virtually the power to control them absolutely." He has correctly Thus the men who have made the them absolutely." He has correctloudest professions of friendship for read public opinion as opposed the Filipinos would do them the worst armed intervention and as desiring to see genuine democracy prevail in Latin America, but he has run great risk of being deserted by the people when he intervenes so actively but so ineffecutally that he leaves no alternative to National humiliation except as a contribution to the current dis- armed intervention. Does he hope in cussion of the interstate bridge and this affair not only to lead the country but to "form it to his own view" If so and if he should suceed, his glory will be the greater; if he fail, shame will all be his, for it will be of his own making.

WORKERS AND IDLERS.

The reference by The Oregonian to 'professional idlers" and "chronic

During the recent controversy over able, for example, to support the quixotic scheme of Governor West to The Ohio grocer knows why it is and what has done it. The high cost of living is in the main due to the engineering ethics is a point of view, work on the public roads. It is not employment be given by the city, on NEW LIGHT ON ANDREW JOHNSON. specified terms (specified by the job-

condition is not local but world-wide. large numbers of idle men, tion."

Yet it may fairly be asked how long the state or the city must continue to care for the unemployed. private employment. There is a limit to the public resources and the public responsibility.

GIVE NEW LAWS A FAIR CHANCE. Men of all parties now unite in call-

ing upon the people to give the new tariff and currency laws a fair chance and in predicting good results from President Wilson's constructive proguished of these is John Wanamaker, who was Postmaster-General under President Harrison and who is noted as an independent Republican. In low birth and lack of fine breeding speaking at the dinner of the Union in the teeth of an American Presi-Lengue at Philadelphia he attributed Republican defeat to the fact that "that party was deaf, dumb and blind widespread evidence of a determination to enforce changes in the tariff corresponding to the improved machinery and greater skill of American workmen." He said Mr. Wilson took office pledged to tariff revision and monetary reform and, he contin-

In less than one year both these great indertakings have been accomplished. All honor to the perpistent President and the Democratic statesmen who have made their word good.

He pronounced it too early to pass judgment with certainty on either of Congress and twice Governor of his hese laws, but he did not think tariff changes had affected business seriously. business conditions in the monetary legislation and denied it was the proper function of any government to he was far better prepared for the states and the conflicting interests of do a banking business, expressing a presidency than Lincoln when he took sections of the country and groups of preference of a central bank manopinion. His success depends on the aged by bankers and merchants, as

Now that the bill is a law, there nothing to be gained by pulling it to piec The bill, as passed, is a vast improvem upon the original bill. I believe it wor able, but not by amateurs. Mr. Wanamaker said a stupendous

responsibility rests upon the President ited with procuring the appointment views," recognizing the Constitution as eral Reserve Board, saying they of Governor Harrison, had apparently a "vehicle of life and its spirit always should be men "commanding the confidence of not only our own countrymen, but of banking and business men abroad," for their tremendous American people" and therefore the whole of the energy of the function, finding it would be a great economy to convert coal into gas and then generate all our working power in gas engines. Very likely this will be done sooner very likely this will be done to be a sooner very likely this will be done to be a sooner very likely this will be done to be a sooner very likely this will be done to be a sooner very likely this will be a sooner very likely this will be a sooner very likely this will be a sooner very likely this wi feels that the writer speaks with an from the slightest taint of politics of upon good citizens and publishers of excellently befitting the Presidency. and partisanship in discussing a bill nacted in good faith after long study by many capable men." He predicted restored confidence as a result of assurances as to the President's attitude towards corporations and he concluded:

The man who sees nothing but disanter shead is not a true American. I
have no fear of any serious unsettlement of
business or any long disturbance of prosperity. We have lots of room in this country for courage, energy, and enterprise, but
there is no room or reason for a panic. What
the President wants and what the country
wants are strong men, unselfish and broadvisioned, who are able to help him and his
Cubinet to lead the way. The motto for
the New Tear is, "Don't be blue."

These words of a representative

These words of a representative, days successful business man in regard to life. Had he failed rightly to is politically opposed are worth takcredit for good work dene and must The confidence thus reposed should inspire milliar with its merciless code. They resulted all the bloodshed and devas- Mr. Wilson has put his theory in confidence to go forward with our were abstemious and, except in the cept Huerta's resignation again.

industries and enterprises. If each regrettable "balcony" performances, will do his part in this way, we shall he had a becoming sense of the dighasten prosperity.

IN WHOSE INTEREST?

It is asserted in a letter from a Bend contributor published today that the new tax law was not formed for the people's benefit, but must have been drawn in the interest of the bankers and note-shavers.

We cannot quite agree with the statement. The higher the penalties for delay in tax payments the more likelihood is there that the taxpayer will borrow money from the banker or note-shaver before the day arrives in which penalties begin to run. As compared with the old law the

new act actually lowers the penalties imposed for the first five months after the day taxes become due and payable. If the taxpayer whose receipt calls for \$150 paid nothing until the expiration of five months from the first Monday in April, the penalties and interest amounted to \$22.50 under the old law. Under the new law the penalty in such instances is \$7.50. The former law, taking into ac

the 3 per cent rebate, enabled the taxpayer to borrow his taxes on March 15 at 8 per cent for six months and save practically the entire penalty and to leave them to solve their own interest charges imposed by the state on delinquency. For the \$150 taxpayer on delinquency. For the \$150 taxpayer this saving amounted to about \$21 after deducting the interest on his note. The same taxpayer, if he borrows today for five months at 8 per was overruled for the moment, but rows today for five months at 8 per with every passing year his wisdom cent, saves \$2.50 over what he would pay if he let his taxes run.

only with the inducements offered the dint of years of strife what Johnson and reveal simply a present condition and the negroes have forfeited almost where it is almost as economical for everywhere by their incapacity the one to make the state, rather than right of suffrage which was premathe private institution, his banker, turely bestowed upon them. We dare say the law affects the individual is another matter.

state bridge.

It the first place it is decidely unethical for any engineer who poses as a "consulting" engineer, and therefore in a position to render impartial advice to his clients, to own patents upon or be in anywise financially interested in any of the competing materials or equipment for any job upon which he may be serving in a consulting one, since his recommendation of each of two types of draw spans, in this instance, would profit him \$15,000 more than the selection of a non-patented type or a type controlled by other parties. Can anyone believe that human nature is such as to permit him in this case to render impartial ways eliminate this condition.

Engineers who practice in this manner do not entitled to recognition in a consulting or advisory capacity.

During the recent controversy over If A, who pays \$150 in taxes, border the new law if he lets his taxes run for five months. In such case the saving is just 10 per cent on the total tax paid by him as compared with the former law.

An the seventh and last volume of The bridge contract finally signed hunters). The hungry man takes as "History of the United States." yas determined as to compensation on work when and where he can get it. James Schouler undertakes the diffi-But the unemployed are with us, cult task of rehabilitating the repuand The Oregonian is in accord with tation of Andrew Johnson. It is made landed safely by means of an aero Mr. Swett's suggestion that the prob- all the more difficult by the fact that life preserver. That's another big viclem be studied carefully and that a Rhodes in his history returns an unsolution be found and that every reas- favorable verdict upon the man who onable concession be made, and doubt succeeded Lincoln in office. The be resolved, for the man in want of latter historian frankly declares that It must be understood that the "of all men in public life it is diffi-tion is not local but world-wide. cult to conceive of anyone so ill-fitted Every American city has had on its for the delicate work of reconstruc-He establishes a certain pre-Portland among the rest. If they want | conception against Johnson by dwellwork, and will work, they should get ing upon his humble birth and low breeding and ends by "stamping him as an egotist and braggart." Rhodes quotes copiously from the "balcony speeches," in which Johnson was at merely because they cannot easily find his worst and "more than insinuates that he was under the influence of keeping liquor from Indian allies. But liquor" during many of his extraor- give poor Lo a few jolts of firewater Johnson for beginning his Presidency before sundown. by encouraging Sumner and the radicals, while later on he lurched over to conservatism of the most uncompromising sort. Finally, in Schouler's miles and earned \$35,000. How would opinion, Rhodes errs by blaming Johnson for his firmness under difficulties, stigmatizing as "obstinacy" gramme. One of the most distin- what he ought to praise as manly determination.

Whatever one may think of Johnson it seems incongruous to cast his digestible articles every day. low birth and lack of fine breeding dent. As Schouler points out in this connection we make a great merit in Lincoln of the very circumstances for which his successor is often blamed. Both Lincoln and Johnson came Southern "poor white" stock. Lincoln had the good fortune to be taken to a free state in his early boyhood, while Johnson was reared in Tennessee, where he came in contact with pro-slavery prejudices of the most obdurate kind. Lincoln entered public life by way of the law, Johnson through a long course of administra-tive experiences. He was successively Alderman, Mayor, Representative native state. He won National renown as Military Governor of Tennes He found the crux of existing see, from which position he passed on to the Vice-Presidency. As far as administrative experience is concerned office. His ill success must therefore be attributed to defects of character rather than of training. Had he shown himself adequate to the situation where fate placed him, the Amer ican people would esteem him all the more for his humble origin, just as they do Lincoln. But even as things turned out, it is an unworthy act on the part of historians like Rhodes to reproach him for the hard conditions of his youth. Johnson was no egotist and, as a rule, he was far from being a brag-

It has been truly said that in power will enable them "to hold in private conversation he was a great their hands the weal or woe of the deal more discreet than Lincoln, who said amazing things with startling Board "must be kept absolutely free complacency now and then. In his speeches on great public occasions Johnson maintained a high dignity It was in his "balcony" speeches that he seemed to forget the restraints which prudence would have counseled and let himself go to wild extremes. His active and virulent enemies naturally fixed upon these utterances as typical of the man, keeping his more important speeches in the back-ground. The stories of Johnson's addiction to strong drink seem to have been grossly exaggerated. Schouler primarles. has profoundly studied the original locuments bearing on the subject He has had access to all the material in the Federal archives and also to dirges? the Diary of Gideon Welles, which throws so much light on the difficult days following the close of Lincoln's From these sources Schouler concludes that there is very little ground for believing that Johnson was mands should be granted. He became gauge public opinion, the Nation ing as a guide by every man. We must habitually a hard drinker. It is undeniable that he was intoxicated when he took the oath of office as Vice President, but never again on any public occasion was he under the in fluence of liquor. His habits of life

nity of his office. In fairness Johnson ought to be ex-

cused for much of his apparent inconsistency when he deserted Sumner and the radicals, whom he had supported at the beginning of his Administration. They were Lincoln's friends. As Lincoln's successor under the most unhappy conditions, doubtless felt obliged to uphold as much as he could of the policy and spirit of the great martyr. Sumner and the other radicals, much as they often differed from Lincoln in matters of detail, were his steadfast adherents, so that Johnson naturally fell into their arms when he became President. But he was a greater statesman than any of them. He saw more clearly what ought to be done in the way of reconstruction and he had far more politic views upon the subject of negro suffrage. The trend of public opinion for the last twentyfive years has been away from ex-tremists like Sumner and toward pacifists of Johnson's school. frenic policy was beyond all question the right policy. As soon as the se-ceded states should have adopted the anti-slavery amendments and repudiated their war debts, Johnson wished domestic problems, while the radicals becomes more apparent and the fall-These figures, however, have to do fest. The Southern States won by take instead, this chorus girl, off the ure of the opposing policy more maniwould have given them immediately, will be mainly with Schouler rather than Rhodes as far as Johnson is concerned.

The injunction case against the Widow Lyle raises the painful question whether a bereaved woman has a le gal right to make her grief a public nuisance. This forlorn relict, having plenty of money, has embalmed her love for the departed in a chime of bells, which are rung every quarter of an hour, to the distress of the neigh-borhood. Naturally an injunction is sought against her noisy woe. It does seem as if she might find some less boisterous way to grieve. The dear departed left her \$20,000,000, but is it necessary on that account for her to drive all her neighbors crazy?

Men often remain bachelors because women are spendthrifts, says an educator. True enough. The poor fel- But low's flancee drives him so hard that he can't get enough ahead to pay for a ceremony. A Los Angeles woman stepped from

an aeroplane \$50 feet in the air and tory in the conquest of the air. Personality is to count 25 per cent

hereafter in California Civil Service might worse, for they could have examination, personality to be determined by oral questions. Gives the

Constitutionalists are carefully

dinary deliverances. He condemns and he'll run the Federals into the sea

you like to walk ten miles for a dollar? A zoo monkey is ill from having eaten a buttonhook. Some of

evolved relatives eat even more in-

Keen disappointment is felt among all lovers of gymnastics that Paderewski didn't pause here long enough to wreck a couple of pianos.

Admirals and Vice-Admirals for our Navy are urged as a crying need. Better too few than too many of these gilt-laden dignituries.

An Illinois woman captured a burly burglar single handed. Up-to-date burglars keep away while there's a woman in the house.

Let us trust that, refreshed by fine vacation, President Wilson take a firmer hold on our foreign relations.

Chehalis is planning an expensive water system which will give the town master" on Broadway. pure water. No wiser investment can

The oldest commercial traveler will retire after 58 years. Even the staunchest digestion cannot last for-

be made.

ever. Wall street bears are unable to af-

fect stock prices. The fangs have been drawn from poor old Wall street. Eventually, at moving time, we will

need only put a couple of parcel post stamps on the household effects. As Commander-in-Chief of the mill. tla why should the Governor submit

to even technical arrest? Apples caused the downfall of Vanouver thieves. Bananas more often

bring this about. It is announced that Paris styles are to be even bolder. They already

are too bold. Hold your breath! Professor Taft and Dr. Eliot have had a difference of opinion.

With a few erasures the directory nay yet do for a ballot at the coming

A St. Louis man wants a band to play at his funeral. Ragtime or

Promoter Lyman's desire to devote his life to philanthropy occurs a little

Michigan may impose a tax on cop per. Anything to cop the coppers.

Iowa Progressives decline fusion Must prefer defeat. About time for Dame Rumor to ac Gleams Through the Mist By Denn Collins.

The Premier Pedestrienne, (A Vancouver woman has found, by use of the pedometer, that she walks more than 17 miles daily at her housework.)

They tell the tale of the crooked man
Who hobbled a crooked mile;
But I am impelled, as the story I scan,
To smile a sardonical smile,
And scribble a fine
Pedometrical line
In praise of the housewife who made
A record in walking.
The which—no use talking—
Puts his record far and away in the shade.

Myself I rated a walker stout,
In days of my earlier youth,
The time that in hallways and round about
I escorted a fierce aching tooth.
But far though my feet
Went hurrying fleet,
That distance is scant and forlore
Compared to the one
The housewife has done
While getting the boarders their breakfast
each morn.

Weston, I've heard, has a record strong.

And Enhis has walked a bit,
And others have rambled both far and long
To make a pedestrian hit;
O'Leary's a stout nedal
Wins many a medal
As over the country he blows,
But, Danny O'Leary,
Your record looks dreary
Compared to the record the housekeeper
shows.

The suffragist biker is known to fame The suffragist biker is known to fame
For many a galiant walk;
The papers publish her face and name;
We fall for the line of her talk.
But, suffragist hikers.
You're shown up as pikers.
For we have received the assurance
That the medal for all
Should certainly fall
To the housewife for distance and speed
and endurance.

"Ungrateful son! You might have married an heiress! Then why did you

stage? "Father, I cannot tell a lie," said the noble young man. "I did it to elevate the drama."

Passing it On. There is a man in our town
And he is full of prunes;
He has a rusty phonograph
And never changes tunes,
—Cinciunati Enquirer

There is a man in our town,
Who's even worse than that;
He's teaching tango dancing on
The floor above our flat,
—Chicago Record-Herald.

There is a man in our town—
A friend I do believe—
Who toots the sliphorn on our floor,
From morn to dewy eve,
—New York Evening Sun. There is a man in our town;
A rufflan sure is he—
He sleeps out loud and through his

Across the hall from me. Having read last week's series about the Prohibitionist who declined to drink the water because it had been "piped,"

W. E. M. suggests the following addition: I took him on the dry ship "Piffie"; Thought there he'd eat a bite. But no-for he began to sniffle And cried; "The ship is tight." All of which we account as diabolic-

ally clever. Solemn Thought. My hand still dates "1913."

With rage I choke about it.

Because, each time, some Ivory Bean Gets off the annual joke about it.

The new asteroid, named by the astronomers "Albert," may feel justified in hiding from their sight. Still it named him Clarence or even Ethelbert.

If Burns Lived in Portland. By edict of the Archbishop of Paris those who dance the tango must do penance. Unwilling husbands who dance the tango feel that they have already done penance.

A man may dig about the pave, Hang lanterns up, and a' that, Per a' that, and a' that, For a' that, and a' that, And Belgian blocks and busted rocks—A street's a street for a' that.

"Sir," said the courteous office boy in glee, "I can tell you a good story about the side of a skirt-"Cut it out!" I said sternly, "we

must be in fashion." "At that," said the c. o. b., "we have, The oldest mail carrier has just re-tired after having covered 360,000 "Yes, my son," I replied, "and we were as laborious as a vaudeville team in doing it."

"And 'twas almost as ragged when done," trumped he.

Approximate History. 38,217 B. C .- Reginuld Auktoe throws

his grandfather into a nest of wild bees. Medicinal value of bee stings in cases of rheumatism first noted. 25,140 B. C .- Percy Gnatheel, from a tree-top, drops a rock on Hubert Beartooth and elopes with the widow. originating the saying: "None but the brave deserve the fair." 3483 B. C .- Discontent arises over the

contracts on the Tower of Babel, First mass meeting of taxpayers held and work on structure halted. 1095 A. D .- Godfrey de Bouillon and

others arrange series of Cook's Tours through Palestine, 1456 A. D .- Gutenberg, of Mentz. rashly invents printing from movable

will type, thereby making the compositor eternally responsible for all errors of the reporter and space writer. 1647 A. D .- Peter Stuyvesant star in the first production of "The Burgo-

Gourmet's Love Song. As is the mint sauce to the lamb,
As is the fried egg to the ham,
As is the 'possum to the yam,
Are you to me!

Like pork without the apple sauce, Like hot cross buns without the cross, Without you, love, a total loss My life would be! Like apple ple without the cheese, Or juicy lamb without the peas, Or lemon ice that will not freeze.

Would be my life.
You are the syrup to my cakes.
You are the mushrooms to my steel.
And so I beg for both our sake.
Oh, be my wife! l love you with my heart and soul,

More than young squab en casserole, More than French dressing in the bowl, Oh, do be mine! What? No? My future thus you spoil! My salad you deprive of oil!
Farewell! But still the pot will beil!
I go to dine! —New York Globe.

Beneficiaries of Tax Levy. BEND, Or., Jan. 6 .- (To the Editor.) -The new tax law is rotten, there is no doubt of that, and was not made for the people, but for the bankers and "note-shavers." With a strong public sentiment the

With a strong public sentiment the Legislature might better the tax law, but, once convinced, how many bad laws would they saddle on us?

Washington has a fairly good tax law—3 per cent off before March 15 or one-half before June 1, last half before November 30, thus having the money coming in in three periods. There is no lump penalty for being a few minutes late, but 15 per cent per annum after delinquent. The Treasannum after delicates.
urer collects all taxes.
H. H. DAVIES.

Physician and Former Patient.

Detroit Free Press. "Well, well," said Dr. Bigbill, as he met a former patient on the street.
"I'm glad to see you again, Mr. Brown.
How are you this morning?" "First, How are you this morning?" doctor," said Mr. Brown co cantion "does it cost anything to tell you?"