

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

A PROUD RECORD FOR PORTLAND.

THE SHARP OPTIMISTIC NOTE sounded through The Journal yesterday by leading merchants of the city was so manifestly sincere and heartfelt, that it attracted more than usual attention. Late in the summer and early in the fall the news which came from Oregon's various fields of industry was so distinctly encouraging that everybody was elated. Prices everywhere were high and the crops usually big. The combinations in every respect were such as to swell the golden stream that flowed into Oregon.

Of the facts there could be no doubt and yet there then was very little immediate stimulus in mercantile lines. Business at the water front was distinctly dull in comparison with previous years, which was easily explainable because the bigger prices drew the wheat to the east over the railroads and away from the river. But mercantile business did not increase and many people were at a loss to explain it. The reason of it is apparent now. The weather was so extremely favorable to outdoor work during the early fall that those who had reaped a rich harvest during 1904 were making all their preliminary arrangements to duplicate that record in 1905. Purchases could wait but this work could not. It was not till the fall rains set in that the genuine prosperity of the farmers became tangibly apparent to the merchants. But it soon made itself felt in a record of sales and purchases which thrust far into the background all previous records. The Christmas business done in Portland was phenomenally large and it is particularly pleasing to note that the patrons of The Journal found nothing of which to complain and many things of which to be grateful.

But there is one feature of very general interest that in the large list of interviews published yesterday received attention at the hands of only one man, and that is the effect, good or bad, which the closing of public gambling would exercise upon other lines of legitimate business. Nobody could defend public gambling on moral grounds but many did, rather vehemently though privately, on commercial grounds. They said it kept money in circulation and when money was in circulation the merchant was sure to get his share of it. That issue was frankly met by the secretary and treasurer of Woodard, Clarke & Co., which firm, because of the variety of the stock it carries and the general popularity which it enjoys, would be in a position to speak with authority. Here is the essence of what he had to say: "While the gambler who a year ago came in and purchased a \$50 gift for a friend, perhaps did not come last week, the \$50 came just the same—through perhaps a dozen channels instead of a single one." There is the whole satisfactory story in a nutshell.

There is nothing left to be said, for that statement knocks the last prop from under the commercial argument with which it was sought to uphold public gambling in Portland. Altogether and in every aspect there was reason for congratulation; Portland is not only cleaner morally than it was a year ago, it has a higher respect for the law and the law is better obeyed than it was, but the people as a whole are better off and those things which they ought brought joy and gladness to more hearts than ever before.

PEOPLE'S RULE IN CITIES.

UNDER the home rule amendment to California's constitution Los Angeles, after several abortive attempts, has adopted a charter which has three features that bring home rule closer to the voter than does the charter of any other American city or, it is said, than in any city anywhere except in New England. The majority of the voters of Los Angeles have voted into their new charter the initiative, referendum, and the recall. Under the first they can initiate municipal legislation refused by the council, under the second they can compel reference to a general vote of measures passed by the council, and under the third they can compel an official whose course is obnoxious to submit his tenure of office to another vote.

In the initiative a petition for the enactment of a measure must have the signatures of 15 per cent of the voters who voted for mayor at the preceding election. Within five days after such a petition is filed the council must pass the measure or submit it to the people. If a majority vote for it, it at once becomes a valid and binding ordinance. To invoke the action of the referendum only 7 per cent of the voters is necessary. If within the 30 days before which an ordinance passed by the council becomes effective this percentage of voters petition therefor, it must be submitted to a popular vote.

The more radical provision of this charter is the "recall." The charter says: "The holder of any elective office may be removed at any time by the electors qualified to vote for the successor of such incumbent." To take this action requires a petition of 25 per cent of the voters. This power has already been exercised in one case, that of a city councilman, who was suspected of crookedness. He was a candidate for re-election, or to retain his office, but was defeated. His offense was a common one—voting to let contracts to others than the lowest and best bidders. Are these provisions as applied to city government wise? Answers of good men to this question will be antagonistic to one another. On one hand it will be contended that city officials are elected for the very purpose of hearing responsibility and relieving the people therefrom, that a representative government in a city is as necessary as in a state or nation, and that these provisions are likely to lead to constant turmoil, chronic agitation, unrest, expense and injury.

On the other hand it is urged that these are proper advancing steps in real government by the people, that they are not likely to exercise these powers to their detriment, that only thus can the corruption that pervades almost all city governments be eliminated, and that the possession of these powers will stimulate the voters generally to take a keener and more intelligent interest in municipal government.

We are inclined to agree with the latter opinion. When officials know that the people have these powers and are likely to exercise them at any time, care will be taken by the council to pass ordinances demanded by the people, to defeat those opposed by the majority, and they

and other municipal servants will be more careful to walk a straight official path. Greedy, grafting, unconscionable or incompetent city officials are themselves to blame for this movement, or to be credited therewith. Municipal government in this country has become a stench, a shame, a scandal, and the people must do something to reform it. It will be cheaper to hold frequent local elections than to submit to the boodling going on in almost every large municipality.

Cities in other states may not be able to follow Los Angeles' example, for a lack of constitutional authority, but state constitutions can be amended, and it would not be surprising if the people of cities should take their government more and more into their own hands.

IRRIGATION FUNDS AND PROJECTS.

THE IRRIGATION FUND accumulated up to June 30th amounted to \$23,000,000, and is now considerable more. Of this amount Oregon contributed from the sale of its public lands \$4,230,650.75. The other states and territories furnished the following amounts: North Dakota, \$3,406,100.14; Washington, \$2,733,362.98; Oklahoma, \$2,553,337.33; California, \$1,919,711.98; Montana, \$1,749,002.90; Idaho, \$1,645,320.55; Colorado, \$1,501,167.36; Wyoming, \$875,253.88; South Dakota, \$724,780.60; Nebraska, \$477,974.42; New Mexico, \$420,202.26; Utah, \$302,351.03; Arizona, \$166,403.86; Kansas, \$97,849.58; Nevada, \$48,153.41.

These funds are not necessarily to be expended on irrigation projects in the several states and territories according to their contributions, but according to feasibility and the prospect of results. Thus a portion of Oregon's contribution of over four and a quarter millions will go to carry out irrigation projects in other states and territories, but in consideration of Oregon's share in this fund, projects within this state are certainly entitled to the most favorable consideration. Projects so far investigated, but not all decided upon, will cost far more than the present total of the fund, but this is not important, for it will take considerable time to get them all under way, and it is calculated that the irrigation fund will increase from public land sales at the rate of about \$3,000,000 per year. It will increase far more rapidly after the works under contemplation are completed, for under the law one tenth of the total cost is to be repaid each year to the government, thus creating a revolving fund that may be used over and over again, as long as feasible irrigation projects are developed.

The cost of projects accepted or under consideration in the several states and territories at the date named is as follows: Arizona, Salt River, \$3,000,000; California, Yuma, \$3,000,000; Colorado, Gunnison, \$2,500,000; Idaho, Minidoka, \$2,600,000; Montana, Milk River, \$1,500,000; Nebraska, Pathfinder, \$1,000,000; Nevada, Truckee, \$3,000,000; New Mexico, Hondo, \$275,000; North Dakota, Fort Buford, \$1,200,000; Bismarck, \$250,000; Ireton, \$300,000; Oregon, Malheur, \$2,000,000; South Dakota, Belle Fourche, \$2,100,000; Utah, Lake, \$1,000,000; Washington, Big Bend, \$1,500,000; Wyoming, Cody, \$2,250,000; total, \$27,000,000. Since this compilation was made some other tracts of arid land have been favorably considered, and in some instances the estimate was found too low, so that the estimated cost of the projects now contemplated is almost \$33,000,000, which sum will be available within a year or so, before it is all needed.

Only a beginning of this great work has been made, but it will be carried on, with vastly important and valuable results.

FOLK ON EXECUTION OF LAWS.

AN BANQUET was tendered a few evenings ago to Governor-elect Folk of Missouri, on which occasion he made a speech that, as might have been expected, had the right ring in it, and its beauty and value lay in the fact that everybody believes in Folk's sincerity, as well as in his courage. In Missouri the governor has the appointment of the police boards of cities within the state—a bad law, and one that works to the great injury of the cities, with a weak or venal governor. But Folk said: "The police departments of all the cities of the state will be conducted without regard to politics." This will disappoint some Democratic spoilsmen, but Folk doesn't care about that.

The governor also has a good deal of power over the conduct of elections, and Folk says he will exercise that responsibility, "so as to protect the free exercise by every citizen of his right to vote." But he will tolerate no fraudulent voting. Governor-elect Folk expressed a trite truth, but one not kept sufficiently in view, when he said: "With few exceptions new laws are not needed as much as reform in the administration of the laws we have." \* \* \* Wrong arise not so much from the infirmity of the laws as from the feebleness of their execution. We constantly see this truth illustrated. The land laws were good enough, but were violated, the government itself winking. The assessment law of Oregon—with the exemption clause re-enacted—is good enough, but it is not executed. The law against public gambling is plain and strict, yet to see it executed is a great surprise to many people. So we might go through a long list.

Mr. Folk said truly: "Public sentiment should demand the enforcement of all laws on the statute books. Disregard of one law breeds disregard for all law. If the law be bad, the remedy is to repeal, not to ignore."

What a great change for the better would occur in national, state, county and city government if all officials thought as Governor-elect Folk does, and would act, as he no doubt will, in accordance with these sentiments.

At the recent taxpayers' meeting \$30,000 was voted for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the public school teachers. It is being construed that the action taken was in the nature of a recommendation of a 10 per cent horizontal raise in the salaries of all the teachers. This was not what the meeting decided on, so far as its actions indicate, intended. The purpose of the majority was that the grade teachers should receive a decided advantage in the distribution of the money. It is well to keep this clearly in mind when the action of the meeting is subsequently put into force by the school board.

Mr. Evans: "When it is necessary to discipline any one of the thousands of licensed omnibus drivers or conductors, hansom or hackney drivers, or others, they are notified to appear at court. They appear, otherwise the license may be withdrawn, and if once withdrawn it is hard to get another. It is to the interest of the London policeman to do his duty, his whole duty, courteously, kindly, but firmly. In this the courts sustain the force. The result is a splendid street discipline with far-reaching effects in the way of respect for the law."

Small Change

Read about the billiards back east and smile. Only a lazy man can observe the days' lengthening.

Clearance bargains now in the beautiful "old back" market.

Colder weather only gives Cupid more strength and courage.

Governor Wright has also had occasion to regret to report.

A sea-level canal does not mean a level canal-building job.

But Senator Mitchell was not commissioner of the general land office.

Kid gloves are not necessarily an appropriate present for a small boy.

Tom Lawson is one man in the public eye who seems to have no fear of grand juries.

Well, if we must economize, why not begin on those big emoluments of certain state officers?

Fur dealers are favorite victims of robbers—and no wonder, considering some past experiences.

Bourke Cockran says money paid to campaign speakers is wasted. True, but he hasn't paid back what he received.

Even if no place is provided for an inaugural ball, congressmen can indulge in as many high balls as they desire.

It comes quite easy, especially after long practice, for some office holders to assume a virtue though they have it not.

It is apparently about an even race between Portland and Seattle, Portland holding its lead of at least 10 per cent in population.

How many people who will crowd to hear Paderewski play a piano will know anything about the alleged music, or really care about it?

Self-lighting cigarettes have been invented. Now what is needed is an invention that will burn them up before they can be placed in a boy's mouth.

Now the government is preparing to proceed against the paper trust, and some high protection organs may summon up courage to intimate that the tariff on wood pulp and paper should be reduced.

President Roosevelt, having been training with various experts and practicing Jiu-Jitsu, has invited Jim Jeffries to call at the White House, possibly with the notion that he can knock Jeff out. But it need not be concluded from this that the president is going into the pugilistic profession when his term is out.

It was reported that a noted eastern couple just married will go to Europe "on an overland steamer." This must be a new invention of Secretary Morton. Wagner's schooners were formerly used for honeymoon trips, but now, as "overland steamer" is a new thing under the sun.

Preacher Wagner has done the best he could to repay President Roosevelt's valuable sermons by declaring that the president is the greatest statesman the world ever produced. Now it is in order for Jakey Killa to declare that Professor Wagner is the greatest preacher and lecturer and author (save one whom modesty forbids mentioning) dot eter vas.

La Grande Mormons are to build a fine new tabernacle of stone.

The products of the Echo vicinity this year amount in value to over \$1,000,000.

Irrigation movements in eastern Oregon need consolidation, or harmonization.

A farmer near Amity has bought a number of Cotswold sheep at \$50 per head.

The Scio roller mill has been placed on a solid financial basis and has a prospect of prosperity.

Great fun for young folks these days in eastern Oregon, where there is now plenty of snow.

Lincoln county people will still try to have that county represented at the Lewis and Clark fair.

Three preachers are revivifying at Waldport; such a clerical battery should convert that community.

Pupils of the Helix school had better watch out; Miss Pickle has succeeded Miss Green as a teacher.

Some boys near Prineville found a big wildcat making his dinner on a rabbit, and after a fight killed it, with clubs.

The Jacksonville fire department not only extinguishes fires, but contributes to needy families who are fire sufferers.

Over to new buildings have been erected in Corvallis during this year, and other improvements have been made.

"Post" seems to be an unfortunate name; the Paisley Post has followed the North Bend Post to the journalistic beyond.

Though Junction City went dry at the ballot box, one of its snookneakers will try to continue his business, relying on the courts.

G. A. Waggoner of Corvallis is to publish a book, "Stories of Old Oregon." But he may not guarantee the truth of all of them.

Still reports come in of Morrow county men who bought land last year and paid for it besides all expenses with this year's crop.

Two little girls were immersed in the Columbia opposite Irigon Sunday, an incident showing that religious performers are some times void of common sense.

What a Tourist Thinks of Oregon

H. A. Ott of Topeka, Kan., in Maxwell's (Chicago) Talker.

He goes to the Pacific northwest, into this land of large and swift achievement, as a student and careful observer, cannot remain there long before his pen is in constant motion, and he will find himself sharing the glow and the enthusiasm in which great cities have grown out of a wilderness in a generation, and from which great lines of water and land have been cut, and land and sea to reach the uttermost parts of the earth.

Few countries have in them just now so great possibilities, and such opening for the advancement of the capital, and the trying of a sinewy arm and a brave heart. A glance at the map of this great domain tells an interesting story. Here are not only one deep ocean bay, but a dozen, and several of them have already acquired a splendid commerce with the orient. Westward four great continental railway arteries pierce the Rockies and connect the glorious Northwest valley with the wide-spread Pacific, standing ready to shift the load to or from the mammoth lifeboats which unite our western shores with those of Japan, China, India and our own Philippine islands.

Geographically and geologically the Pacific northwest has possibilities which amaze the thoughtful observer. Southward lies California, a land of absolute contrasts. It has its low lands, uplands and mountains of every height, from gentle sloping hills to Alpine summits which pierce the clouds as widely as varied and intricate as the vesting glaciers. It has its torrid wastes and its Death valley; its snow covered peaks and ice cold lakes of the upper Sierras. It is dry here and wet there, as varied as the ocean and as neighbor to all the world.

Oregon and Washington do not have these extremes quite so pronounced, however their splendid industries are widely as varied as the ocean and as neighbor to all the world. Oregon and Washington do not have these extremes quite so pronounced, however their splendid industries are widely as varied as the ocean and as neighbor to all the world.

No intelligent tourist can cover this noble section of our mighty domain and not be impressed with the scenery and flow of the majestic Columbia river, which winds its way east and west, and discharges its long fingers southward in the beautiful Willamette valley, spreading out over the finest agricultural section of the northwest; eastward by the twisting Snake river all over Idaho, and into the Rockies in Montana, covering a strange volcanic country through which the river flows like a dainty ribbon of blue; and northward over the horizontal boundary line and into the eternal glaciers of the Selkirks of British Columbia.

Between the Cascades and the coast range is found one of the garden spots in the world, where the soil is rich, the moisture abundant, transportation is easy, and where noble institutions have been maturing for over a generation. Minnesota has wheat, forest and iron; New England, water power, shipbuilding and the sea; Iowa has corn and cattle; Colorado its gold and silver; but Oregon has the sea, and wheat, and cattle, and fruit, and forests, and fisheries, and gold and silver, and copper, and tin, and further, if she has only the beginnings of manufacture she has power in abundance. It was but 12 miles from Portland we viewed the great river in that portion of the state known as the Willamette valley. The Columbia, where this river falls 40 feet, and where upward of a million horse-power is said to be afforded.

The rainy season of the Pacific northwest in the centuries gone by has cast in the lap of Oregon and Washington an untold wealth in magnificent timber. The majestic fir covers her mountains and valleys, and the Douglas spruce and cedars to the sloping shores where ceaseless surf of the mighty Pacific washes up the sands for a thousand miles southward. Here the forest and truly the best timber in the world are to be found. A few days ago we rambled through Horticultural hall at the St. Louis exposition and viewed the apple display from the Pacific northwest. The fruit of the Union, but there were none which would compare with those grown in the Pacific northwest. Here wool is said to be of the finest grade, and often brings a price of \$1.00 per pound. Here the Angora goat flourishes, and here are grown hops as in no state save that of New York. However, the lumber interests of this section are the most important. The fir, the wood and the spruce are noble trees. In the western section where rain is abundant the moisture-loving Douglas firs pierce the sky over 200 feet and average high as \$3,000 feet of lumber per acre. The state of Oregon has approximately three hundred billion feet, board measure, of standing timber, and this timber, ready to be gathered, hauled to the coast, and shipped to the markets of the world.

The tideland spruce grows from 12 to 15 feet in diameter. In variety the forests comprise 14 kinds of pine, two of which are of the highest quality. The eight of fir, four of cedar, redwood, juniper, birch, yew, cottonwood, 13 varieties of willow, five varieties of oak, hickory and spruce of other varieties. The timber industry of this section has fortunes for those who will enter this great region with the incoming railroads, during the next generation.

The mild climate and the great rainfall, the latter often aggregating 70 inches a season on the coast and 42 inches inland, make the matter of crops in western Oregon a sure thing. The waters are mild, and roses bloom in the parks of Portland all the year round. The great wheat fields in the valleys of Umatilla and about Walla Walla, in the eastern sections, produce the heaviest grains in the world. It is a sight worth traveling 2,000 miles to see—those vast wheat fields over which run the great reapers drawn by upward of 30 horses, and which cut, thresh and clean and sack the wheat all in one process, leaving the sacks scattered about the field, ready to be gathered, hauled to the elevator and shipped to the orient.

To our eyes, the mighty Columbia river, as it flowed on to the ocean, presented a sight which we will never forget. Its scenery in the midst of the Cascade mountains is truly magnificent. Here it breaks through the Cascades, cutting a terrible gash in nature's barriers, a beautiful Indian tradition arose that at first the Columbia undermined

A Conspiracy of Silence

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

"Conservative" is almost an impressive word as "Mecopomalia." To be "conservative" is, in the minds of many persons, to be sound, right and worthy; and not to be conservative is to be unrespectable and dangerous. Most of those who reverence conservatism have only a vague notion of what it signifies by the word, but in the main it signifies to them a disposition to follow beaten tracks and do as one's neighbors do, and not to originate an novel or daring policy.

Now no one is more slavishly conservative, more tightly bound by tradition and custom, more enthralled by the peculiar jargon of his trade—mere words—than the pompous, consequential financial writers of those subsidized newspapers which call themselves conservative. Strangely enough, a kept newspaper usually regards itself as the pluckiest, properest, most journalistic and looks with scorn on independent papers that make a practice of speaking their minds, telling the truth in plain words and taking interest in publications that are not orthodox.

This orthodox reverence for conservatism perhaps explains why so many of the eastern newspapers in their financial columns have suppressed the name and credit of the person in the line of achievements of Thomas W. Lawson. One day lately 2,891,000 shares of various companies were sold in the New York stock exchange, that being the biggest day's trading since May 1, 1901, when, in the Northern Pacific panic, 3,000,000 shares changed hands in one day. Prices have dropped quickly and far, as Lawson in his conspicuous advertisements said they would. These advertisements were among the main causes of the drop. Lawson's name is upon the lips not only of every speculator, but of every intelligent person in the United States who takes an interest in what is going on. Lawson's magazine articles on the operations of "the system" are the most sensational and intensely interesting publications that have appeared in a decade. Whether true, or false, as some assert that they are, they are at least topics of common notoriety and interest. How silly, then, for the saps "conservative" newspapers and news agencies to refuse to mention Lawson's name! Yet we find the Review speaking of the heavy selling induced by the publications of "a Boston operator"; the Commercial and Financial Chronicle referring to "a Boston operator" who dealt in real estate; public credit; Bradstreet declaring that a great deal of undue attention had been paid to a "sensational operator in a neighboring city"; and other such journals treating him in the same manner. It is as if a crowd of schoolboys sending one of their number of Coventry. This conspiracy of silence against Lawson goes to show how childish grown men can be on occasions. To ignore Lawson is about as absurd as to say the queen of Spain has no legs. Lawson may be right or wrong, good or bad, a demigod or a devil; but at least he is a name that should be mentioned by a refusal to mention his name.

December 29.—There was a frost fell last night nearly one quarter of an inch in depth. The thermometer fell to 10 till the sun had gained some height; the mercury at sunrise was at nine degrees below zero; there was a number of Indians at the fort in the course of the day.

HOW THEY LOST THEIR MONEY.

O. S. Marek in Success. Through the gambling instinct. They did not realize how easy it was to get out. They bought things they did not need because they were cheap. They subscribed for everything they could pay for on the installment plan. They did not know how to save. They got up in smoke to have saved the home. The father always intended to get his life insured, but died without doing so. They did not realize how easy it was to get out. They bought things they did not need because they were cheap. They subscribed for everything they could pay for on the installment plan. They did not know how to save. They got up in smoke to have saved the home. The father always intended to get his life insured, but died without doing so. They did not realize how easy it was to get out.

The father thought they must "get their wild oats" as well as other "folks" before they set their feet on the path. The daughters thought it beneath them to work for a living, but were bound to dress well. They entertained too expensively and a great deal of their money went down the drain because they wanted people to think they were in good circumstances. The father thought that to go on an "opere" now and then was his prerogative as a man of means. After a while he availed himself of his "prerogative" once too often. They let money enough slip through their fingers to pay the mortgage several times over, but because the day of payment was so far away they thought there was no danger of losing their home. Their efforts to force their daughters into the ranks of the "society" were in the hope that they might make "brilliant matches," involved them hopelessly in debt.

NO WONDER WEATHER.

From the New York Times. Senator William J. Stone, recently discussing the Republican landslide in Missouri with several political friends at the Hoffman home, gave the following illustration of the campaign methods practiced by the opposition in his state: "A man named Fleming went to a friend of mine in St. Louis," said the senator, "and asked for support in his race for the state senate. 'I'm sorry,' replied my friend; 'but I am opposed to the ticket and I do not want any of my friends to lend it respectability.' 'Goodness gracious!' exclaimed the candidate. 'Do you think that I would lend it respectability?' In the face of such misleading modesty," concluded the senator, "and asked for support in his race for the state senate. 'I'm sorry,' replied my friend; 'but I am opposed to the ticket and I do not want any of my friends to lend it respectability.' 'Goodness gracious!' exclaimed the candidate. 'Do you think that I would lend it respectability?' In the face of such misleading modesty," concluded the senator, "and asked for support in his race for the state senate."

SEE GOT THE DRIVE.

From the Ione Proclaimer. A lady attending the teachers' institute at Heppner last week escorted two of her lady friends up to the outer edge of the Ione station, where they were accosted the benzine mixer thus: "Give me a drink." The bartender threw a fit, then another, then six more, all of different kinds, then produced the drink—and in a few minutes she was drunk, drunk and drunk then and there by the lady aforesaid at the expense of the Palace hotel, no pay being vouchsafed, no frowning out resorted to, the Ione ladies who attended the institute last week returned home Saturday minus their baggage. An attending Heppner landlord can probably explain the why and wherefore. P. R.—There is no connection between the above items.

RECENT RAILWAY STATION.

The townsmen of Leipzig, Saxony, boast that in 10 years they will have the biggest railway station in the world. It will be spanned by seven immense arches each 110 feet wide, and its 13 train platforms will each be more than 1,000 feet long, while 24 different lines will run into it. It will cost \$22,500,000 to build. Marble, granite, bronze and steel will be lavishly used. The waiting and refreshment rooms are to have gigantic frescoes of famous German landscapes on the walls, and the beer taps are to dispense 20 different sorts of beer, so that travelers from every quarter may have their favorite tipple.

OUR POLICE AND LONDON'S.

Consul-General Evans prints in the consular reports some astonishing facts about the London police force in 1903. The metropolitan district extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross (exclusive of the old city of London, which is about one mile square), and embraces 688.21 square miles. The number of police available was 25 superintendents, 474 inspectors, 1,886 sergeants and 12,225 constables (patrolmen); total, 14,620. The pay of the force amounts to \$7,110,628. That is an average of only \$487 per year per man of all grades. Probable cost \$3.84 per week, patrolmen \$2.84 per week, rising to \$7.72.

OUR POLICE AND LONDON'S.

But these ill-paid men "get results." The number of persons arrested in 1903 was 124,451, of whom 3,322 were convicted by the law courts, and 98,583 by magistrates. There were 624 cases of acquittal, bills ignored by sessions, etc., and 21,837 were discharged by magistrates. Only one arrested prisoner in five escaped unpunished. Most remarkable of all is the murder record. In 1903 only 17 murders were committed, as compared with 29 in 1902. Nine persons were arrested in eight of these cases; in the remaining nine the murderers committed suicide. The number of cases of manslaughter was 22. The war London policemen handle traffic is a wonder. Yet they cannot even arrest a disobedient driver. Says