

THE JOURNAL

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"If a man be sincerely wedded to Truth, he must make up his mind to find her a portionless virgin, and he must take her for herself alone. The contract, too, must be to love, cherish and obey her, not only until death, but beyond it; for this is a union that must survive not only death, but time, the conqueror of death."—Colton.

THE NEW YEAR

A HUNDRED years ago, 75 per cent of the babies born in London died in infancy. But the world has been unlocking the secrets of science, and now 75 per cent of the babies are saved. Fifty years ago, 90 per cent of diphtheria patients died; now 90 per cent live. Yesterday, France was unable to build the Panama canal, largely because laborers could not survive there. The scene of their operations along the route was a charnel house of skeletons. Today, as a result of the revelations of sanitary science, we are digging the canal with no further loss of life than that incident to ordinary latitudes. Yesterday, yellow fever was the scourge of the south and the plague of it was the bane of tropical latitudes. But today, the civilized world is, through the discoveries of investigation, safely delivered from all plagues.

When Newton was applauded for his achievements, he replied that he had only wandered around like a schoolboy on the beach of the boundless ocean, picking up a shining pebble here and there, and that others to come after him would sail far out to sea, gathering new truths for the use of men. And so it has been. A man at Harvard the other day demonstrated the sources of the Aurora Borealis, that brilliant spectacle that has long been a riddle to all scientists. The human mind is actually grappling with the problem of entering into communication with supposed inhabitants of the planet Mars, a problem that, judged by the triumphs of the past, man will ultimately solve. It is a dream to stagger the imagination, but who shall glance back at the victories of two centuries and place limits on the powers of the human mind?

It is but 200 years since the real conquest of civilization began. It is within that period that have come to pass the discoveries and inventions that have made the world worth living in. It has substituted the great ocean grayhound for the puny caravel, that could only sail with celerity when the winds were fair. Before the period we carried messages around the world on foot and horseback, but now we girdle it by a cable in a minute of time and flash wireless through the ether 3500 miles. When Stephenson applied steam to rail he was derided, and when he finally demonstrated his theory, it was believed the limit had been reached. But Fulton conquered the water with the same motive power, and now the Wrights have made the conquest of the air and we fly. Until the later '70s the true analysis of consumption had not been made, and all of the victims on whom it fastened its tentacles were doomed. Now we cure 75 to 80 per cent, and it is within but a very few years that we have learned the secret of how to do it.

And so, the new man with his new science is making a new world. We are conquering disease, adding to human comfort, mitigating toil, improving governments and gradually eliminating the ills that flesh is heir to. The best forces in human endeavor are directed to emancipation of mankind and to placing in man's hands appliances for his comfort, his facility and his happiness. With the progress of the past as a guide, we can step into the New Year full of optimism of still better things to come. In the victories we have won there is boundless hope and brilliant promise for the future, and as the old year passes into the shadow land our adieu to it is as one full of cheer at the promise of peace, plenty and progress.

NEW THINGS

THERE is an attraction, even for many, a fascination, about anything new. The child loves a new thing and grown-up people are to a greater or less extent children yet. So everybody is interested in a new year, its first day, its first hour, its first moment. People hurrah over it, celebrate it, make a holiday of it, are happy in it because, in a sense, it is something new. It is a new date. To this nature gives no heed. The day, hour, moment are just the same, in respect

of natural conditions, as if there were no calendar change. But because of this change, of this passing of a point of time, the world becomes interested, joyful, playful like children, over something new.

We could not endure life without new things. Every change of date is something new. Every morning life is new. Every day each one has some new experience, is to some extent a new creature, even if newly aged. Every day the earth yields new things to sustain life. Every day God's bounties and blessings are renewed.

The new year is a fit time to become more than ordinarily new people; to become clean, to renew purity of mind and vitality of conscience; to begin a new, a brighter and better record.

NOW WATCH OREGON GROW

PERHAPS no Oregon county has made as much progress, relatively, during 1909 as Walla Walla. This is due to the construction of a railroad through the Walla Walla valley last year. Already population and products have greatly increased, lands and livestock have advanced in value, the railroad has done a large and profitable business, and industry and enterprise have sprung into existence almost as Roderick Dhu's men sprang into sight at the blast of his horn at Collatongle's fen.

An even greater transformation, in a far more extensive region, will be witnessed next year and for succeeding years in central Oregon, into which two railroads via the Deschutes canyon are being built with all possible speed. And other railroads, or branches of these, will also be built into and through that great region, causing an influx of tens of thousands of people, a large advance guard of whom have already arrived. This has been the biggest thing that has happened in Oregon in 1909. For many years that country has lain waiting, dormant, the late Mr. Harriman declining to build there until it was more settled and productive; but all at once he and Mr. Hill simultaneously decided that it would pay to build a railroad in there. These railroads will be extended far into this region next year, and the consequence will be such development of Oregon as has never occurred in any year before.

But this will happen, too, in other parts of the state. Next year will see a railroad to Tillamook completed, perhaps two, which will open up a large new region of timber lands, much dairy country and a field for thousands of new home makers in the near future. The immensely resourceful Coast bay region is bound to have railroads before long; in all probability 1910 will see one or more well under way. As in the case of central Oregon, it will have two or more about as soon as it has one. These will mean tremendous development of that region, more annually for years to come than has taken place in as many past decades.

Electric lines will also be pushed on through the Willamette valley—from Salem to Albany and Eugene, and elsewhere. The Natron-Klamath Falls line will be completed, not only making a shorter route and easier grades between Willamette valley and California points, but opening up another new region to development. The Pacific & Eastern will be extended. One or more roads from Willamette valley to coast points will be projected—the one from Eugene to Siuslaw ought to materialize soon. One or more Transcascadia routes are not impracticable. The Molalla line is only one of several local projects that will be pushed forward. No one can doubt that 1910 is going to be a great development year for Oregon.

THE GOLD BRICK SCHEME

A PUBLIC service commission is what Portland needs to provide her with an adequate streetcar service, and the initiative and referendum will get it for us. We need not bother any longer trying to get a bill through a legislature or through a council governed by public service companies. We have means of getting just laws now, and we will get them.

Such were the expressions of the speakers and such the sentiment at a mass meeting of citizens, representing 41 improvement clubs on the east side, at Portland Wednesday evening. And thus, it is the initiative and referendum that safe and sane business men say they can turn to, for redress. Yet, there is a movement in Oregon to scuttle the initiative and referendum. The proposed assembly is the first step in the movement. The men most powerful in the assembly scheme loathe the initiative and referendum. Some of them openly announce their hostility, but others are secretive in their antagonism. "We must get rid of the whole business, direct primary, direct choice of senator, and direct legislation," was the frank statement of a man high up in the Republican organization, to a friend the other day. It is because the attack is for the present covert, and veiled that the situation is dangerous for all the measures. But the true purpose is fully known, and the plan easy to divine. The Portland machine will see to it that the men they want will be put up by the county assemblies for the legislature. The state assembly con-

vention will put forth a candidate for governor who will stand in with the scuttle program. Plans will be laid deep and dark for throwing the next senatorial election into the legislature in order to prevent the people from having any voice in the matter. The constitutional convention will be whopped up as a further asset of scuttle. Violent attempt will be made to win the Republican organization and commit the whole party to the bold but secret scheme of scuttle. This is the real program, though, for prudential reasons, it is now masked beneath false professions of friendship for the primary law and false pretenses with reference to the initiative and referendum.

Meantime, "We want a public service commission," said the speakers at the east side mass meeting while seeking redress; "and we can get it through the initiative and referendum. We need not bother any longer trying to get a bill through a legislature, or through a council. We have the means of getting just laws now, and we will get them." How foolish the Oregon people will be if, having as they do in their own hands means of carrying out their will and enforcing their purposes, they permit a crowd of schemers to steal away their rights by a bunko game assembly and other false pretenses. If the assembly advocates are on the level; if they are honest and fair in their intentions; if they are not juggling, why not submit the question of holding an assembly to a vote of the people? Is not their refusal to do so an admission of guilt? Does it not indicate that they have underhanded and covert designs?

BIG BATTLESHIPS—AND PEACE

THE battleship Utah, launched a few days ago, is 521 1/2 feet long and has a displacement of 21,825 tons. The greatest new ship of the British navy is 555 feet in length, but has a displacement of only 19,000 tons. Two vessels recently begun for the German navy are 570 feet long and their displacement is 23,000 tons. Now the British admiralty has planned a vessel of 600 feet in length and a displacement of 25,000 tons. Less than 10 years ago warships of only 10,000 tons displacement were being built and up to 1905 none of over 15,000 tons had been constructed. The largest of our battleships up to 1898 had 11,565 tons displacement. At this rate of increase, what monsters in another decade or two? Are they necessary? Will they pay?

The New York American, that has been a vigorous advocate of a great American navy, one equal at least to Great Britain's, now says: "Out of the world knowledge and the world touch of this twentieth century it should be possible to formulate a plan of universal peace. The time has come when... there should be no more wars forevermore." Five nations, the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Japan, could bring this about. Their own economic interests demand such action. "Every kingdom is a camp, and every circumscribing sea is alive with ships. The standing armies are colossal, and Dreadnaught follows Dreadnaught in frenzied competition on the seven seas. Starving treasures and peoples taxed to desperation maintain the gigantic engines of slaughter, while industry and development lag at the heels of soldiery. The greater kingdoms are going bankrupt in the maintenance of fleets and armies, and the people are cramped and thwarted in their struggle toward prosperity." "This is the psychological moment in the history of the world to sound the appeal for universal peace."

The suggestion made some months ago in the Independent that Theodore Roosevelt be called and commissioned to lead this peace evangel among the great nations has been renewed. He is the most distinguished and popular private citizen of the world, and is held in high repute by the rulers of other nations, especially the emperor of Germany, whose cooperation would be the most difficult to obtain. The first motion toward such an enterprise should be made by President Taft. Will he make it? Or would Roosevelt, who has martial instincts, consent?

To bring about such a consummation would be a far higher honor and would yield a far greater and enduring glory than to be president, king or emperor. Rugby also has its victims. In a Vancouver, B. C., hospital a player in a late game is hovering between life and death. A kick in the head and an injury in the back caused him to be carried unconscious out of the game. The proportion of players in American football is about as one grain of sand on an ocean beach. Once there came from the University of California the account of a Rugby player in a hospital with a broken jaw, two broken ribs and other injuries. If football were played under croquet rules the spirit, aggressiveness and enthusiasm of the American boy would be sure to introduce an element of danger. If all the tens and hundreds of thousands of boys in the country who play football played Rugby instead, there would be a casualty list, just the same. However, there is to be a modification of the American game

and it is fully desirable, but still there will be accidents, just as there are accidents in every activity and at every spot all over the whole earth.



REFRAIN OF THE PARTING YEAR. The old year wipes away a tear and sadly steals away. At midnight, with no one to cheer, nor 'e'en the light of day. With grizzled hair and flagging steps it falteringly departs. While nineteen ten with youthful grace at midnight weightily starts. Along the path that centuries have worn so deep and wide. A path for years to follow with a gentle, easy glide. No one regrets to see years go; no one begs them to stay. Although we hanker not for age; we fain would always play. And yet new years bring hope and cheer and so there is no sting. When old years die; we look ahead to what the new years bring.



"Poiled! Poiled!" hissed the tall dark man as he became tangled in the tin foil decoration from the second hand Christmas tree that had been left in the hall.

Is This Your Birthday?

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1910. Two United States senators and two members of the lower house are due to celebrate their natal anniversaries today. Two distinguished women biologists, who are twins, are entitled to birthday cakes. It is the anniversary, too, of men and women of the past who made their marks in foreign and domestic history.

Senator Harry A. Richardson of Delaware was a New Year's gift to his parents 57 years ago today. As a boy he was given his choice of a college course or a business apprenticeship. He became a canner and packer.

Senator George T. Chamberlain of Oregon, who holds the anomalous political distinction of being a Democrat elected by a strongly Republican legislature, was born on January 1, 1841. He was born on a Mississippi plantation and used to be a country schoolmaster.

John G. Grant, representative in congress from North Carolina, is 53. He was born in a log cabin 17 miles from a town, was married at 18 and settled down to matrimony. He was born on a Mississippi plantation and used to be a country schoolmaster.

Frederick C. Stevens, congressman from St. Paul, is 49. He was born in Boston, reared in Maine, studied law in Iowa and began his political career in Minnesota 22 years ago. He is married to Edith Jane Taylor and Agnes Mary Claypole Moody, twin experts in the science of life, were born in Bristol, England, 40 years ago this morning. They hold degrees from Buchtel college and Cornell university, and both live in "the glorious climate of California."

Lew Fields, is 43. He has been doing stage "stunts" all but 10 years of his life. Among the noted dead whose natal anniversaries fall on the first of the year are:

Pope Alexander VI, who was poisoned by a cup of wine intended for Cardinal Cornetto; Betsey Ross, who made the first American flag; Tommaso Salvini, the Italian tragedian who figures in a prisoner with Garibaldi in the revolution of 1848; "Mad Anthony" Wayne, American revolutionary general; Paul Revere, famous for his ride of war heraldry; Murillo, Spanish painter, nearly 500 of whose pictures exist today after three centuries.

Letters From the People

A Correction That Does Not Correct. Albany, Or., Dec. 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—Permit me to call your attention to a serious inaccuracy in the editorial in the Sunday Journal of the 19th Inst., entitled "A Curious Inharmonious." This editorial treats of the relationship existing between federal and state authority. It calls attention to the inaccuracy found in this statement: "The United States does not issue licenses to sell intoxicants in any state in the union. That power was never delegated by the states to the general government nor does the general government claim such power." The general government, in order to raise revenue to maintain the government, taxes every retail and wholesale dealer a specified amount but does not give any man, men, or corporation a license to sell. If the revenue officers ascertain that any man is selling intoxicants in dry territory, whether as "blind pigger, boot legger" or otherwise, they at once proceed to collect the yearly tax without regard to the question whether the territory is dry or not. After the "boot legger" or "blind pigger" has paid his revenue tax and proceeds to sell, the state will step in and prosecute him for violating the state law, and the general government has no power to interfere. The time has been reached when the general public should know, and know once for all, that the general government does not license any one to sell in any state. It merely taxes the man's business whether he is in dry or wet territory.

The Journal is not in error. Under the laws of the United States, internal revenue officers collect a tax of \$25 yearly from retail and \$100 from wholesale liquor dealers, and issue a receipt therefor. Payment of the tax secures to the dealer the privilege of selling intoxicating liquors, on which account the receipt for the tax is the dealer's hold is usually referred to as a "government license," though, technically speaking, it is not a license. Across its face is printed the statement that the receipt does not exempt the holder from

protection for the violation of any state law. In effect the tax receipt is a license, and the point made by The Journal is that federal laws ought to be so fashioned that such a receipt or license should not be issued to persons wishing to engage in the sale of liquor in dry territory. The correspondent's claim is that the tax receipt does not have the effect of a license, in which he is mistaken, since boot leggers are frequently found with their receipts in their possession, and while engaged in the sale of liquors in dry territory. Incidental to the matter, the first sentence in the Oregon local option law is pertinent. It says: "The issue of a license or internal revenue special tax stamp by the federal government to any person for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prima facie evidence that such person is selling, exchanging or giving away intoxicating liquors." (Editor.)

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Holidays are good for doctors. Headaches will be prevalent tomorrow. Now come the bills; pay up and look pleasant.

Some will put off swearing off till tomorrow. The tumult and the shouting are about over. Old Father Time never takes a second's vacation.

Never did so many people have a happy New Year.

One and nine are 10, and 10 is 10; it is a double 10 year.

How nice to be a bachelor; January sales don't bother him.

Looks like 1910 might be a bad year for machine politicians.

Let us be thankful; there will be a long spell now between holidays.

It is rather easy to reform football just after the season has closed.

Diast to Taft: Poor little Zelaya can come and play in my yard—so there.

By the time the assembly is held, it is doubtful if any fit men will consent to become its candidates.

If there must be river and harbor appropriations, Speaker Cannon naturally prefers the pork-barrel method.

Uncle Joe Cannon is back in Washington as saucy and profane as ever. What a tough conscience the old man must have.

But why should whiskey be noticed at all in the consideration of a pure food bill? Does anybody yet pretend that whiskey is a food?

Let us not worry much about Dr. Cook; perhaps he is laughing at the 1910 happy New Year where nobody knows him.

A scientist has discovered that the aurora borealis is caused by gas. So are a great many bright, but fleeting and unsubstantial dreams of sudden success.

A Philadelphia man gave his wife as a Christmas present a rope of pearls said to have cost \$750,000. Whether he spent so much as nickel to help or please anybody else is not stated.

A New York man who married a widow with several children some years ago, and earned a salary of \$750 per week has bought a home and started a bank account. Bet others beside step-father work in that family.

With the treasury empty and the people impoverished, the presidency of Nicaragua would not appear to be a very desirable job. But a strong and reforming man may be able to squeeze out a few millions for himself.

Frank Gould not only has to pay his ex-wife a big lot of alimony, but is being promised by her, for each month of promise. He appears to be the fool of the Gould family—though Anna and Edward have pretty good records in folly.

Gave a hearty cheer to the glad New Year, young Nineteen Hundred and Ten, before the end of the year; he'll give time to do right; he'll be good to confident men. Great things will be done, ere his face is run; the world will be better, the world will be light; he'll live by youth, more prized will be truth, more honored will be the right. There'll be night and day, and there'll be any year; he'll be glad for the year we've had, for Nineteen Hundred and Ten.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Vaie has a grand opera house. Roseburg will employ a \$4,000-a-year booster.

Much snow pleases Malheur county ranchers. Several placer mines are being worked around Wimer in Josephine county.

On New Year's a "reunion" of old settlers and newcomers will be held at Glendale.

Eggs have dropped from 50 to 40 cents in Rogue river valley. Many broken 'n consequent.

More than 1600 hunters and over 400 fishers' licenses were issued in Josephine county this year.

Lakeview authorities conducted a bumptious trouble-maker to the state line and ordered him to hike, which he did.

A man on the Santiam above Foster brought to Albany three wildcat and two cougar skins, for which he got the state bounty money amounting to \$35, and he will get nearly as much from the county. Wild animals are numerous up there, and it pays to kill them.

Lakeview Examiner: A large portion of the fruit crop of this valley was ruined through the inability of orchard men to get help to do the picking and packing. Especially was this the case about Davis Creek where tons of the finest apples the world ever saw were frozen on the trees.

From all present indications the O. R. & N. railroad will be reconstructed to pass through the city of Union, says the Scout. This is the plan according to general information of the railroad company, and the citizens of this town may look forward to its realization in the future.

Dr. W. W. Ogleby of Cottage Grove was captain of company G, Second regiment, Third brigade, O. S. M., during the Bannock Indian war in 1878 and was a regular soldier engaged in a number of skirmishes, receiving a bullet wound in one knee, and only this week received his discharge.

Another discovery of oil was made at the oil well last week, tells the Nehalem Enterprise. Owing to the number of logs below the surface at a depth of 100 feet, the oil is hard to pump. To get a straight hole to continue going deeper. The sand at that depth was filled with oil, so much so, that by taking a little in their hands, they could force an oily substance to ooze out, as it were, between their fingers.

Mount Angel postoffice is third in Oregon in the matter of receipts for newspaper postage. Portland is first and Salem second, says the Statesman. If the Mount Angel publications keep on growing, as they have been lately, Salem will have to hurry to hold second place. The Mount Angel people have the largest private printing plant on the Pacific coast.

Subscriptions to Roseburg's next year's booster fund should reach \$10,000 before the end of the present week, says the Review. Development in all lines of industry in Douglas county during 1910 promises to be greater than during any previous year in our history, and a stronger effort than ever before should be made to bring in more new people.

Honorable H. B. Parker, of Astoria, 86 years old, will leave Saturday, says the Astorian, for San Francisco, Petaluma, Paso Robles, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego and the City of Mexico on one of his annual extended tours of the south. He will be gone for four months. For a man of 86 he is the champion traveler of Catsop and what is more, he has the best kind of times when he is abroad.

ORIGIN OF OREGON COUNTIES

By F. V. Holman, President of the Oregon Historical Society

TILLAMOOK COUNTY. Tillamook county was created by the territorial legislature December 15, 1852. (Special laws of 1852-4, page 6.) It comprised parts of the western portions of Yamhill and Clatsop counties and, possibly, of Polk county. As an instance of how loosely the territory was divided, the territory described in facts of the legislature, in early days, the following is the description of the boundaries of Tillamook county as given in the legislative act creating it: "That portion of Yamhill and Clatsop counties embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a range of hills near the Pacific ocean, north of the Nehalem river, known as Saddle mountain, thence east following the summit of said range of hills to the summit of the Coast range of mountains, thence south following the summit of said Coast range of mountains, to the southern boundary of Polk county; thence due west to the Pacific ocean, thence along the sea shore to the place of beginning." (Special laws of 1852-4, page 6.) Evidently the portion of the southern, the northern boundary of Polk county was intended, for the latter is the southern boundary of Yamhill county, and Polk county is not otherwise mentioned as having a portion of it included in Tillamook county.

Its name is derived from a small town of Indians whose habitat was near and south of Tillamook head. In the original journals of Lewis and Clark the name is spelled Kilamox and Killamuck, volume 4, pages 12, 49 and 183; volume 6, pages 71 and 110. In Patrick Gass' journal, page 250, he spells it Callamox and page 274, Callamex. In Coues' Henry and Thompson's journal, volume 2, page 88, it is spelled Callamex. In other early books on Oregon it is spelled in different ways; Killimux, in Ross' Adventures, page 87; Killamox, in Slacum's Report, page 12. House Rep. 101, twenty-first congress, third session; Killamox, in Townsend's Narrative, page 175; Killamox, in Lee and Frost's Ten Years in Oregon, page 307; Killamuck in Hastings' Description, page 60; Killamook,



in Warre and Vavaour's Census as printed in Martin's Hudson's Bay Territories, and Killamock, as printed in Schuch's article in Oregon Historical Quarterly, March 1909, page 41; Killamox, in Dufford de Morras' Explorations, volume 2, page 385; and Killamock, in Palmer's Journal, page 105.

A. N. Armstrong, for several years a government surveyor in Oregon, published a book entitled "Oregon" in 1857. In this book, page 74, he calls the bay, Tillamook. On page 101 he calls the Indians "Tillamooks" or "Killamooks." These are the earliest mentions I have found in early books on Oregon of the name Tillamook.

I have been unable to ascertain when the name was changed to begin with a "T" instead of a "K." Judging from the date of books mentioning the name, it was about or after the time the county was created.

Tillamook county is now bounded on the north by Clatsop county; on the east by Washington and Yamhill counties and by a small portion of Clatsop county; on the south by Lincoln county; and on the west by the Pacific ocean. Its county seat is Tillamook.

This Date in History

- 1502—Vesputius discovered the bay of Rio de Janeiro.
- 1755—The "Connecticut Gazette," the first newspaper in Connecticut, was issued at New Haven.
- 1776—Norfolk, Va., burned by the British.
- 1805—The "Quebec Mercury" founded by Thomas Cary.
- 1815—The British attacked New Orleans.
- 1819—The first United States settlers arrived in Texas.
- 1877—Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India at Delhi.
- 1896—Charles Melville Hays appointed general manager of the Grand Trunk railway.
- 1899—Two-cent postage came into force in Canada.
- 1901—Commonwealth of Australia inaugurated at Sydney.

The REALM FEMININE

Fads and Fashions. NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The real season, which usually comes in January and February may begin any day, and for that reason it is eminently proper to get of furs and fur fashions. Never before in the history of fashion have been so much in vogue as they have recently. Some of the furs, if they become scarce, are also becoming expensive, but the available pelts has been augmented by the addition of a number of furs heretofore were but little used by fashionable women. Notable among are rat, skunk, rabbit, black bear and opossum.

Skunk has never been very popular, and in years past many women would have hesitated to wear it for any purpose. But today skunk is used on the most fashionable garments either coats or gowns, principally in combination with mink. The black bear is also favored at present, although it has stood as low in the estimation of men as skunk. Even the most gorgeous coats of rare pelts, like seal or chilla are now trimmed or bordered with skunk or black bear.

Another fur which is within the favor for long coats, but little used is used, the French imitation has been adopted for smart purposes because of the exorbitant prices real seal now brings. Rich and being coats reaching almost or quite the ground are seen so much in fashion that they would be monotonous were not for the variety in line and colorings.

If it is long since velvet has been so generally as it is just now, though the mode is extravagant, the suits justify the expenditure, which not always the case. The velvet is smartly cut topsides of heavy wool. These sumptuous velvet coats are made even richer by borders of the luxurious Russian fashion. These velvet gowns which are also without exception in black, are of Irish or Venice lace collars and are the demurest of demure in the edge of the elbow sleeves. A great many bridge, tea, lunch and afternoon theatre frocks of velvet are shown in the shops, and each more charming than the last. Of these dainty costumes in the street, worn fur coats to the skirt hem, smartly cut topsides of heavy wool, with semi-fitting lines and tapering collars of skunk or fox fur. This winter black velvet coats, lined with fur are extremely fashionable. They made their first appearance at the horse show and at once in favor. Often the long fur trim velvet coats are accompanied by also bordered with fur, and one now own a whole flock of fur, cats and Persian lamb coats being shawl with ankle length skirts and jumper dresses to match.

Soft satins still remain among favorite fabrics for dance frocks of simpler kind, and when the question of economy must be considered, they few ball gowns of a more satisfactory material than this. When the satin evening gown has served its purpose it can always be utilized as a very effective and attractive under machine. And as a third decorative quality it can do duty as a lace trim evening petticoat. The short lines of the new skirts are girlish and venient to the fair owners, and partners as well. Frequently a frock of white satin is built on lines. The skirt is slightly gathered, the bodice is draped and a graceful fringe of Alencon lace falls beneath the top line. A tiny vest of gathered tulle fills in the space between the bodice and the skirt. But softness and fullness are the ruling lines, and are achieved by the home dressmaker.

There is every prospect that the trimmings will be extensively used during the coming season. Chenille is extremely soft and elegant, and as a smart relief from floss silk, satins, etc., it is a very effective and attractive under machine. And as a third decorative quality it can do duty as a lace trim evening petticoat. The short lines of the new skirts are girlish and venient to the fair owners, and partners as well. Frequently a frock of white satin is built on lines. The skirt is slightly gathered, the bodice is draped and a graceful fringe of Alencon lace falls beneath the top line. A tiny vest of gathered tulle fills in the space between the bodice and the skirt. But softness and fullness are the ruling lines, and are achieved by the home dressmaker.

Instead of wearing pure white silk in the afternoon, the fashionable woman is now inclined toward a delicate shade of pale apricot and tan colors. Women find it hard to approve of sharp dividing lines between long and short sleeves, and long and short afternoon toilettes longer-shapes, pass in wrinkled fullness over the body. Gloves of two button length are worn with coat suits. The buttons are large and are made of mother-of-pearl. For driving mocha gloves in pale colors, which it is a shame to see in the hands of the dark ones, are popular. Of course, the evening gloves are virtually the same. Long gloves, with occasionally a decorative carry out the scheme of the gown worn.

The colors of the autumn season which were subdued and lovely, have been reflected in winter homelike variations of mode are presented shadow stripes and checks. Part of a more elaborate character, with embroidery and insertions of lace, are offered in soft neutral tones. The used is generally Mechlin lace, which is dyed to match the exact shade of the silk, and the exactly used so as to cover the instep.

FLORENCE FAIRBANKS

A New Year Vow

I haven't gone much on gilded vows. I have made them in the past, and are with the bow-wow-woes—they too all-fired good to last. And I make one vow today: I'll simply do my best; that vow should me on my way, for it embraces all rest. I'll take the middle of the road, and always do the best I can, and along my little road, and try to be a man. A man can end his job here too poor to buy a decent pair of trousers, and though the world is full of draw, I'll keep a stout heart and breast, and follow up this simple. I'll always do my very best, and be a manly man.

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