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PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION.

Whatever delay may occur hereafter in the development of our natural resources with due regard to their conservation must be laid at the of Congress. Secretary Fisher, in his anual report, describes the presant condition of public land affairs and outlines a policy which is generally approved by public opinion. The country awaits the action of Congress in adopting that policy and giving it

The recommendation that coal, oil, phosphate and other land bearing non-metalliferous minerals, also grazing land, be leased should be adopted without delay. Great progress has been made in classifying such land. Leases could be granted for that land of which the character has already been determined and the work of development under leases could be set going on other land as fast as the reological survey completes its classi-

Power-sites have been withdrawn and can now only be put to use by the issue of revocable permits, which form too precarious a tenure to justify investments. We need a clear definition of the respective interests of the Nation in the site and of the states in the water and the adoption of regulations which will insure development and sale of power at reasonable prices on pain of forfeiture. Fisher betrays some fear that, if the Government were to cede power sites to the states, the latter would allow them to fall into the hands of private monopolies, which would exploit them to the injury of the people There is no ground for this fear, in Oregon at least. We have created a Utilities Commission with ample authority to regulate power com-There is every probability that, if the Government ceded the power-sites to the states, this Commis sion would have a strong voice in de ciding the terms on which they should be leased and that those terms would safeguard the Commission's regulative

Mr. Fisher's plans for the development of Alaska are ripe for action He is rapidly disposing of the coal land fraud cases and is thus separating the sheep among the settlers, who of lease, from the goats, who have feited that right. A leasing bill is now before the Senate for action and might be passed at this session if the Sangte were not wasting time on the Archbald trial and were not likely to of Mr. Fisher's plans. The whole sub- pensions. ject of conservation is too large to be hich concerns Alaska.

Land legislation in general will regular session of the new Congress. mainly to the tariff. If any other subtects are disposed of, they will probably be the trusts or monetary reform, possibly both. By the expiration of another year, Mr. Fisher's suc cessor should be well equipped to lay Congress a general line of pol-We may hope then to see some Our land policy is not a party question and there should be no division along party lines. The policy of the present Administration differs in no essential particular from that Its opponents will be the few remaining friends of private exploitation on the one hand and the radical Pinchot conservationists on the other. safe middle-ground legislation that is in harmony with the opinions of the great body of both the old parties.

GREECE AS A NAVAL POWER.

If Greece should acquire the Aegean Turkey in Europe, a new maritime wer of some consequence would appear in the Mediterranean. sending warships out of the Dardanwar, and through the proximity of Rhodes to the Suez Canal could make friendship. Additions to the Greek

of a league of Balkan states. The ancient Greeks were naturally maritime people. From the defeat centuries as effectually as Britannia has ruled them for the last century. hardy seamen roamed through the Mediterranean and planted colomodern Greeks may do again under changed conditions and on a smaller scale. By attaching such a Britain, France and Russia could do

The triple alliance may be expected to exert itself for the reduction to the smallest limit of the accessions of terst claimed by Greece, and Italy

ing over to her ambitious little neighbor the islands conquered from Turkey in the Tripolitan war and to be returned by the terms of the treaty of Lausanne.

FIAT MONEY AGAINS

If Bryan should be in Wilson's Cabinet, he will probably have much inence in shaping the new President's plans for dealing with the money ques-The following paragraph from tion. Commoner stating Bryan's position is therefore important:

Is this to be taken as a hint that the denunciations of National banks and the advocacy of flat money, which were current in 1896, are to be revived? Should Bryan be in the Cabinet, he will be in a position to pour his plausible heresies into Wilson's ear, He has never recanted his financial errors, but has only kept them in reserve ready to be sprung at some convenient season. Perhaps that season

JACOB KAMM.

Jacob Kamm was during a great part of his long life identified with the development of river transportation in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. His life story is indeed in a graphic personal sense the history of early steam boating on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers and the growth of the pioneer craft into the great fleets of pany, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and their successors and competitors. He had other large interests, however, but all were more or less directly related to his transportation service and investment. made a considerable fortune, and kept it; for, added to a carefulness of mind and frugality of habit, he had a keen and bold business judgment, guided him safely through many ven-

The name of Mr. Kamm was widely known-scarcely less known, indeed, in the closing years of his life than in its most active period. If he has built no monuments of philanthropy or public charity, it is at least true that he was implicitly trusted by his associates and respected by his ployes, and that he was incapable of dishonesty or dishonor. He was temperate, unobtrusive and attentive to his own affairs. He lived long because he lived decently and modestly possibly because it was his humor no to be understood. Yet he is know to have given freely to particular in-stitutions. He left something besides stitutions. a large fortune-a good name

ed in pensions will annually increase for a number of years. decrease during the last fiscal year equipped with every modern device of 31.804 pensioners, the number on July 1, 1912, having been 860,294. During the year there was a decrease of \$4,338,726 in the amount paid, but the service pension law will cause a ated for the hull and machinery, rapid increase hereafter, the appropriation for the present fiscal year being \$164,500,000 and the estimate for ment of our battleships is apparent the following year \$185,000,000. The from comparison of the Pennsylvania new law has caused the number of should be allowed the preference right 36,793 at the begining of the last year

to 422,464 at its close. the payment of pensions to Civil War gon, which is 10,288 tons. The Oreveterans and their wido a will cease gon's speed is only 16 1/2 knots against the last widow of a Revolutionary waste more on oratory. A commission of engineers is ready to report a plan for the construction of a Govern-surrender of Yorktown, that the last thing in battleships at the British nacountry of 15,000,000 people, and alment railroad to the coal districts and | pensioned soldier of 1812 died in 1905, | val review only two years ago, but he Congress at the present session should or ninety years after that war closed, tonnage is less than two-thirds that of ate committee says was the case with authorize the execution of this part and that 238 widows of 1812 still draw the Pennsylvania.

We may therefore expect the last deal with at the short session of a widow of a Civil War veteran to surcoribund Congress, but it should be vive until 1990. Veterans of the Spanpossible to dispose of that part of it ish War and their widows will keep the pension roll alive after that date and we can scarcely hope to escape probably be postponed until the first war in the interim. As pensioners of one war drop off the rolls, those of extra session will be devoted another war take their places. Pensions may be considered a perpetual cause of public expense.

NEW STATE RIGHTS AND PLAIN

ENGLISH. ponsor for the unntelligible railroad by their collection of fairy rate law-the Medford Mail-Tribune it is the last book which has endeared -has become an alarmist. It hyster- them to the heart of the world, ically announces that the destruction ery college student is reminded the legal attack made by the railroads of the Procession of the Mutes" which put forward in the Democratic plat- upon the validity of the act. It will he has to learn at the beginning of be remembered that the act was ap- his Greek grammar. This law proved by the voters at the polls. plains why it is that a German turns Therefore, we presume, it is the idea of the Jackson County oracle that the ing English, for example, and why act should be held religiously sacred, makes "game" of "came." The linnever to be amended or repealed by gual mutes, t, d, th, tend to pass into the Legislature or construed by the one another either forward or backcourts, and that interstate commerce ward according to the habits of the and the Nation itself must bow, if people who are trying to pronunce their rights are invaded, to the will of them. And it is the same with the the sovereign people of Oregon.

archipelago and the Aegean coast of that it was in Jackson County that it vowels are mere ornaments of no parwas proposed by county act to amend ticular importance to philology. the National bank law, and that the the Mediterranean. With Sapeople of that county solemnly voted fectionate as possible to one another
Crete, Lemnos, Rhodes and on the question at the recent election. all their lives. They lived and worked Chios added to her naval bases, Greece Luckily for the Oregon system, the together and only separated when could practically control the Aegean. bank law was defeated, for had it their duties compelled. They were prevent the weakened Turks from carried, a and unresponsive Uncle familiar figures in the learned Sam would have declined to accept its provisions and "the right of the people Asia Minor and Syria in any future of Oregon to make their own laws' would have been thereby denied.

it to England's interest to court her Jackson County authority to be "so Wagner, Schiller and many clearly drawn that it needs no intercoast on 'he Ionian and Adriatic Seas pretation.' So was the Jackson the movings of the revolutionary would enable the kingdom to exact County bank bill. If we have reached spirit, and when in 1837 the King of added respect from Italy and Austria the stage where clear wording will override National enactments, we have which one section of the country failed professors who protested against the to obtain by shedding much blood, arbitrary act. For this they were imof Xerxes in the great naval battle But is the rate bill simply worded? Here is the first section:

The first question that arises is Lewis Carroll felt for his Alice books what is meant by "classification rat- When Queen Victoria complimented maritime people to the triple entente, ings." In railroad parlance the term him upon his wonderful genius for means the fixing of rates charged for amusing children Carroll replied with the movement of freight by grouping stiff reserve that his true fame reste of Italian and Austrian naval power freight in classes each of which is on his mathematical works. The point and could retain naval supremacy in given a general rate. It is required of the story is that his mathematical by the act that these rates shall be "uniform" in some uncertain particufer to the schedule of percentages, for those percentages are specifically fixed congress. Austria covets the by the law and are not uniform. There is a variation of percentages will not relish the prospect of hand- between nearly every class. The rall- added to their satisfaction with the father's present is still unbought

roads adopt the construction that the rate on one commodity in a certain class must be uniform with the rat on every other commodity in the same class; therefore no special low commodity rate can be given on an because all freight is classified. But even this construction leaves part of the section meaningless for the law provides that the uniform ity shall be in the relationship of o lass to another class, yet the specified schedule of classes makes that im possible by imposing anything but uni-

thors of the bill contend that it does affect special commodity rates To obtain this construction one mus materially change the wording of the first section, as well as read an excep another, part The reading the author seems place on the first section freight is rated shall bear a fixed relationship of one class to anothe

It is our understanding that the au

class shall be 100 and the other classes shall be the following perentages of the first class." The meahing is thus constructively hanged by reading "classification ratings of freight" to refer to "classe

uniform." The law is "clearly drawn" in much same way in other sections. author apparently had scant knowledge of ordinary word meanings, and it will be necessary to obtain court construction of the act in several particulars before its meaning will be established should it ever pass mus-

OUR GREATEST BATTLESHIP.

The new dreadnought Pennsylvania, bids for which are soon to be opened, will be larger by 4000 tons' displacement than any of her older sisters. Her displacement will be 31,500 tons as compared with 27,500 tons for the ships now under construction. will be somewhat longer than the New York, Texas, Nevada or Oklahoma her greater displacement being due principally to the greater weight of ter armor. This will materially exeed the present standard of eleven inches in thickness.

The speed of the Pennsylvania wiabout the utmost practicable for so heavy a vessel. The ship will burn oll as fuel, but the type of her en gines has not been decided. If she were driven at full speed all the time. turbines would be more economical but, as she will usually cruise at half go always to the deserving. speed, reciprocating engines may be preferred.

In armament the new ship will also excel all others. She will have twelve 14-inch guns, as compared with ten of that size on the last four ships authorized, while older ships have only 12-While the number of pensions an-nually decreases, the amount expend- mounted three in each of four turrets, in such manner that all can be fired a broadside. The ship will be including torpedo tubes, and possibly catapults for launching aeroplanes. which \$7,425,000 has been appropri-

How great and how rapid has been the advance in size, speed and armawith the Oregon, which was queen of ending applications to increase from the Navy in the Spanish War, n longer ago than fourteen years. The Pennsylvania's displacement will be How long a time will elapse before more than three times that of the Ore may be inferred from the fact that the Pennsylvania's 21 1/2, and she mounts only four 13-inch guns against

The Christmas which is almost here will be notable to students of folklore because it marks the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Grimm's Fairy Tales. The event will be celebrated in literary centers with ceremonies befitting one of the epochmaking incidents in the history of ers Grimm, Jacob and William. They won renown among the learned by the compilation of an immense German dictionary and by epochmaking work in comparative philology as well as of the Oregon system is threatened by their place in philology by that "Law "time" into "dime" when he is speak the sovereign people of Oregon.

It may be pertinent to call to mind work of all spoken language. The The Grimm brothers were as

of Germany until 1863, when Jacob died. Bachelors for many years and wholly absorbed in their erudite researches, still their lives were The rate bill is declared by the without romantic adventures. Like great Germans of that time they felt spirit, and when in 1837 the King of Hanover abolished the constitution of his country Jacob Grimm and his secured something by peaceful means brother were among the seven brave prisoned, but no doubt approving consciences took away the sting of their punishment. In the "revolutionar; year," 1848, Jacob was elected a mem. amusing children Carroll replied with works are not worth a pinch of snuff even to scientists, while "Alice in Vonderland" is a treasure forever to the Grimm brothers were ever foolish enough to despise their "Kinder und Haus Maerchen," but it must have

ook to know that it was valued by the learned as well as by the people folk-lore studies which have been se Grimm brothers did not invent their fairy stories. They merely collected them and perhaps edited them a lit-tle. The English translation has been frightfully edited, so much so that it has lost a good deal of the racy humor which makes the joy of the original. The tales were gathered by the Winter fireside in peasant huts, from talks rulous old women who had nothing else to think of except the storie they had heard when they were little One such woman, a Frau Viehmaennin, was particularly rich in memories of this kind. More of the fairy stories came from her, perhaps than from all other sources. of the later editions of the book sh provided all the new material, and it was considerable. Since the fairy tales were collected from lowly nar class, and the percentage of the first ideas, ways of thought and humorous vulgarities which abound speech of such people. God and heaven are treated with astonishing Germans of all classe speak of Der Liebe Gott a great deal under which freight is rated," and by more lightly than we do. The French using the word "fixed" instead of have the same habit. "Mon Dieu" amounts to nothing worse than "my

dear suz" on their lips. This intimac

with the Almighty runs through the fairy stories as the Grimm brothers

out of the English translation. Per-

haps the tales have been made more

edifying by the process and perhaps

The collection became interesting to scientific men through the discov ery that the fairy tales were in a sens universal. In one form or another the stories which were told to German children by the fireside were known to the Finns, the Norwegians and even to the Hindoos. This discovery made the beginning of a new science, the study of folklore, and thus contributed an important section to anthropology In another direction it set the of comparative literature and religio going. But of course the genuine im portance of the fairy tales to the world lies not in their scientific but in the pleasure they give children. This is as keen now as it was in the dim primitive ages when they were be about 21 1/2 knots an hour, which is invented. There is something about about the utmost practicable for so them which appeals to the child's intelligence with perennial power. morality of the stories is of that rough and ready kind which invariably re wards virtue and punishes vice. Poetic justice prevails everywhere. Riches is delivered up to torture and tyranny never escapes full retribution. They the imagination a world where everything happens just as it The truth of the matter is ought. that the only truly rational world we know anything about exists in fairy stories. They express the ideal of the oppressed. They voice the hunger of the human heart for the justice it never got anywhere except in the realm of imagination. From this fact it must be clear to everybody wholesome the stories are. The best thing about them is their freedom from sentimentality and gush. thing that happens is accepted with calm philosophy. Head: are cut off without disturbing the serene current of the story. Tears flow as a matter of course. The cruel stepmother gets without causing anybody to stop and lament. Death is an incident like birth and of no more consequence. The stories accept the world, not as it is, but as it ought to be, and make no fuss over the processes by which the ideal end is attained.

the Madero revolution in Mexico, we the power enjoyed multi-millionaires. In the light of the committee's report, we can realize that the shooting of Americans in border battles was not entirely accidental and may have been designed to provoke intervention. It is quite proba ble that Taft knew more than he ever made known about the influences behind the revolution and that this knowledge strengthened his determination not to intervene. He would have been a pretty spectacle, had he while prosecuting the trusts at home, allowed them to dupe him into playing catspaw for them in Mexico.

nost loudly against the literary test for immigrants came from the which have the largest proportion of illiterate foreign immigrants, employed in the industries from which against the pauper labor of Europe Pennsylvania and Massachusetts wish to be allowed to import this pauper labor, pay it European wages, and to have a protective tariff based on the assumption that they employ American labor at American wages, 'play both ends against the middle."

A lecturer at Farmers' Week at ers for much of the high cost, in that they devote too little time in preparing food. Perhaps he is right. frying pan and skillet are too handy in most homes. They not only call for the best and most expensive cuts of meat, but increase the family doctor and medicine bills.

A fact of interest in the report of the Controller is that National banks might increase their circulation matter of more than \$300,000,000, which would materially loosen any possible stringency.

money and fails to give it to the own-er will also find it is tainted when he disposes of it to his own benefit.

Peter, the talking cat of Hamburg is not so much of a novelty. Any old tom can climb the back fence at midnight and yell "Mari-ar!"

recedent in protecting the identity of Hillman wants to get out of Mc

Neil's, and as Hillman has codles o coin he may succeed. The man imbedded in the concrete dam at Keokuk is there to stay until

resurrection morn. When the peace conference is done with the carving, Turkey will at least

'Tis the week before Christmas and

in Drafting Monetary Bill. PORTLAND, Dec. 15 .- (To the tor.)—What The Oregonian remarked in an editorial of Friday on "A Great Opportunity for the Democratic Party." is very pertinent and appropriate and is very pertinent and appropriate and if the opportunity is given it will undoubtedly go forward to merit your best wishes. I say "if" because Bryan gives us warning that the Republicans will endeavor to pass the Aldrich monetary bill through the tail end of this session, unless Democrats are on guard. Taft's well-known predilection for that scheme, which was brought into life by the bankers after several years of musing, affords the only possibility of its becoming a law, as it was specifically condemned by over 11,000,-000 voters at the last election. You intimate that the Aldrich bill

was approved in committee by parties, but as you must remember, committee is an entailment left the Aldrich-Cannon combine and was composed with but one conception, by bankers or persons in closely af-filiated relationship.

I have no doubt your good judg-ment will constrain you, as it did our forefathers, to the attitude that those most interested should have the least most interested should have the teast to say on a matter so vital to the millions of our population. This inference was clearly in mind to them where, on page 20 of the Journal of the United States Senate, first session of the third Congress assembled at Philadelphia Congress assembled at Philadelphia December 2, 1793, will be found the following resolution offered on December 23 of the same year, and passed that body with but two dissenting votes; signed by George Washington, President, and Samuel Adams, Vice-President, which reads as follows:

"Any person holding any office or any stock in any institution in the nature of a bank for issuing or discounting bills, or notes payable to bearer or order, cannot be a member

bearer or order, cannot be a member of the House whilst he holds such office

or stock."

This is as good policy today as it was 119 years ago, and the Democrats will seek to enforce that rule. Just at present, however, Senator Poindexter and Congressman Lindebergh, both Resublicans, are attempting to get this subject matter before their respective podies in the same attempt.

The Aldrich money plan is a very comprehensive, satisfying one for the bankers as framed by themselves; no one can crificise its perfect symmetry to accomplish favorable results to them But it subverts the inalienable right held by the people, as expressed by the Constitution "to coin (emit) money and regulate the value thereof," which by the Aldrich bill is surrendered to the bankers for 50 years.

Other happy advantages accrue to the bankers. One of which is Uncle Sam must deposit all his moneys in the Central Bank and lean on the strong arm of that alliance, when he needs money like an ordinary indivi-

However as the whole matter will be up for discussion in your columns I hope, I will not intrude farther at this time except to say President Wilson is committed to the justness and necessity "that any man any where and at any time should have a loan in legal tender,' if he can produce good in-destructible security therefor on a nodation. If the banker cannot furnish this the Government should." Is that not a splendid slogan to unfurl at the mast head?

Just one other question; you speak a if the county bankers were obliged to send their deposit security money to the New York or Chicago banks; unde what law? I heard a rumor in 1967 our bankers promised with tears of contrition that they "would never do it again." CHARLES P. CHURCH.

CONSUMERS AND FANCY PACKAGE Living Cost Is Increased by People's read an article in The Ore-

Cost," that lays all the blame of the bigh cost of living to the middleman, and it is surprising the number of people there are who really believe this. I think it is safe to say that nine out of ten men in the mercantile business (and they are the ones that know) will great.

The children in our state institutions have been well provided for under the supervision of efficient officers, but of ten men in the mercantile business It is truly said that it pays to ad vertise, and when the good housewife vertise, and when the good housewite sees in her favorite magazine an advertisement of "baked beans better than mother used to make" at 15 cents a can, weighing less than one pound, she immediately tries them out instead of getting a full pound for 6 cents and baking them herself. Also vinegar that the merchant sells at 35 cents a gal-lon comes handler to the careful (?) manager at 15 cents per bottle, five bottles to the gallon of the same vin-egar, which makes it 75 cents a gal-lon. Take coal oil that costs the merchant 9 cents a gallon in Iron tanks and 16 cents in cans. It would astonish you to see the number willing and

anxious to pay 35 cents for that can.

This list could be made to reach from
Portland to the mouth of the Columbia,

ployed in the industries from which For instance, when potatoes are selling we hear the loudest cry for protection at \$1 per 100 pounds, when you buy in

ness? The high cost of living will be a cost allow which as such has existed a thing of the past when people put from the beginning of history, has not away their vegetables, flour, meat, etc., formed itself into a substantial preint the Fall as our fathers did, and do dominating National policy, though at not demand that their groceries be detimes the enthusiasm of the theory

time knows they are not all "going to take" and he has to put the price on those that do sell to offset what he loses on the others when they are

The writer's idea of a public market is a good one, but the man who sells his celery with a little pink ribbon around it will get 15 cents a bunch, while the man in the next stall cannot sell his without the ribbon at 5 cents. If you don't believe these things to be true hand this to your sand friend the true hand this to your good friend the merchant and ask him. R. T. KING.

tree festivities mansion)—"Ain't it funny, Jim, they's our broters and sisters?" "How'd you know?" "Teacher said we all was brothers an' sisters." "Gee! I wish rothers an' sisters." Santa Claus knew that."

Sample of Suppressed Hauteur. He-She swept out the room with re-

Why didn't she do it with

LAWS FROM LEAST INTERESTED PENSIONING WIDOWED MOTHERS

plained; Purpose Outlined. PORTLAND, Dec. 13. - CTo the Ed itor.)—The Oregon Congress of Mothers has framed a bill known as the "Dependent Widows Pension Bill." The main objects have already been pub-lished, namely that the state pension the widow whose husband is dead or is an inmate of some Oregon state institution or is totally unable physically to work, and whose support and the support of the children are dependent on her labor. The county in which on her jabor. The county in which such a mother resides is to pay her \$10 per month for one child under the age of 16, and \$7.50 for each additional child. In sending out this bill for indorsement we find that the principle of the bill is unanimously indorsed by men and women wherever presented. ien and women wherever presented.

In have heartily indorsed it just as it is framed.

We also find the people are so

magnanimous that they wish to other clauses, such as providing for widowers, for women deserted by their husbands and for unmarried mothers.

The Congress of Mothers wishes to make this bill state wide, to prevent an influx of widows into Multnoman County, which would necessarfly increase the taxation for this county.

After consultation with those who
understood the situation in Oregon, and with careful consideration, it was deemed best to present a single bill that would not incur a heavy mill tax at this time, which must be in-creased considerably if further provi-

ions are made.
It is because we feel it the duty of the mother to remain with her children that we have prepared this bill invok-ing the state to come to her partial support. In serving her the state will reap its reward in a higher type of citizenship. As to pensioning widowers, we might ask: will the widower be content to remain at home to mother the children for the small pension set aside for this purpose? Few cases are sadder than those where a poor father is left with several small children. No pension could be great enough to such a void. Most men can earn at the very least twice the amount of such pension, which will enable them to proride proper means to support their children in respectability.

As to the woman who is deserted. We

fully realize there are many pathetic cases where help in some way should be given, and where counties might make special provision, but we have found hat hundreds of citizens strongly or pose such a measure being included in this bill, on the ground that the state would be encouraging the shiftless, un-principled man to "take French leave" of his family any time, complacently diving elsewhere with the assurance

that his family was being cared for by the taxpayers of Oregon. It is the privilege of our legislators to add various other clauses to this bill and increase the tax necessary to cover such provision

tenth mill nor more than two-tenth mill of taxable property in each county. There are some who think the amount allowed is too great, others too small. of such an amount would remain in the average family of three or four chil-dren after the rent (in a respectable neighborhood) is paid and school books Let us not forget that the average cost of children cared for in our state

institutions, comprising the State In-dustrial School, Boys and Girls Ald Society, Children's Home and the Baby Home amounts to \$11.25 per month per child, and that eventually much of this expense to the state will be simply transferred to another account, namely, the dependent widows' pension.

Another question asked is: Will there not be a great influx of poor widows and children come to Oregon? Wash-ington, Idaho and California are now planning to legislate on a similar meas-ure, as well as many other states.

Demand for Goods in Small Lots.

KELSO, Wash., Dec. 14.—(To the Editor.)—I read an article in The Oreof our commonwealth rests in the of our commonwealth rests in the physically, mentally and spiritually. This is what the Congress of Mothers is trying to do through educating the parents and elevating the home life. Therefore we feel that no labor on our part in behalf of this bill can be too great

there is no love like the maternal love, December 11, signed Will, I will say and no home like the one presided over by the mother. MRS. ROBERT H. TATE.

Acting President Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association.

SOCIALISM A RECURRING DREAM

No Good Substitute for Conditions, PORTLAND, Dec. 15.—(To the Edi-or.)—Mr. Moses Baritz, as the organizer of the Socialist party in Canada, xplains his views very clearly to the effect that a Socialist cannot be a Christian, but must necessarily be opposed to all religious faith.

This list could be made to reach from Portland to the mouth of the Columbia, but what's the use? They must have the fancy package, can or bottle. Bulk goods will not do, and as long as they demand it and pay the price the merchant is going to furnish it.

Another place the consumer is at fault is buying in small quantities. For instance, when potatoes are selling at \$1 per 100 pounds, when you buy in small quantities you pay 1½ cents a pound. In other words, every time you cause the merchant to break a package you have to pay for the paper, twine and clerk's time, or store expense.

Suppose a hotel or restaurant would buy in little dabs, as most people do today, how long would it stay in business? The high cost of living will be a thing of the past when people put a thing of the past when people put the poople was a point of the past when people put the poople was a past their veretables flour means the form the beginning of history, has not formed the poople was their veretables flour means the form the beginning of history, has not formed the poople was their veretables flour means the formed the proper into a substantial pre
They must the use? They must have the paper and lower houses. Were I a pay 35 cents a mile for carrying passengers, laws a mile for carrying passengers, laws

floating up before men's eyes, only to fade away in the end.

In short, Socialism stands for doing away with the most efficient factors of

civilization, such as religion, govern-ment, political institutions and scien-tific knowledge in general, without substituting something better.

JOHN OLSEN.

Sonnet to the Dove By Denn Collins.

Oh, Dove of Peace, after this spell of weather Among the Balkans, life thee to thy smooth out rumpled cres

and feather;
And spread on earth the stillness of
a church.
When war's alarm rang and bade thee flee; From all the cities of my loved Na-

tion sailing across the wild Atlantic sea, Went a great tide of Grecian emigra-

Behold my waiter when he heard the Forsook the restaurant for battle's line; Also went Pericies, who shines my

Leaving me here, sans victuals and sans shine. Haste Dove of Peace and drive away those black. Clouds in the Balkans—send my boot-black back.

Haste, Dove of Peace, allay the storm of war Between the trouncers and the Turks

My jaw is weary, worn and palsied, for I've done my best, those Baikan names pronouncing. few there were (such names as this:

"Scutari")
That I could do with pleasure and with ease;
But those which drove me nigh to
hari-kari. Were spelt and sounded very like a sneeze.

Ichataljo, loveliest village of the vale, Has wrenched my diaphragm and bruised my llp;
My alphabet is shattered 'neath the hail Of falling cities in that Balkan trip.
Haste, Dove! Confirm the treatles Haste, Dove! Confirm the treaties framed for peace And let my wrestling with my atlas

Half a Century Ago

Recent developments indicate that the danger of foreign intervention in the danger of foreign intervention in our domestic strife is really greater than had been supposed. The French Emperor, it appears, has made the pro-position to the British Government to recognize the Southern Confederacy. the British have wisely declined to do, but we owe no thanks forbearance, for they are none the less the enemies of our nationality.

General Buell's conduct is to be ex-amined into by a military commission.

Speaking of the new mail contract let to L. A. Mullen at \$74,000 a year, a Walla Walla correspondent of the Lewiston Age says: "This stupendous Lewiston Age says: "This atupendous appropriation by the Postoffice Depart-ment for a service that hundreds of good, responsible men in this territory would be glad to give for one-third of this pay is creating a throughout the whole Coast." The remains of Mr. Frank Mc laley.

of Marion County, were brough, down on The Dalles boat yesterday on their way to Marion for interment. Mr. Mc-Haley died at his brother's house on Haley died at his brother's house on Dog River, of measles, aggravated by cold. Much curiosity was excited by the spectacle of a coffin being hauled At a regular meeting of Williamette Lodge, A. F. and A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. H. Lewis, W. M.; J. W. Cook, S. W.; P. C. Schuyler, Jr. J. W.; H. Seymour, treasurer; S. Pennoyer, secretary, and F. M. Arnold, tyler.

The law firm of Williams, Gibbs & Hoffman has been dissolved by mutual consent. George H. Williams, A. C. Gibbs, J. J. Hoffman.

LARGE FEES FOR LITTLE LABOR Correspondent Classes Them Usury and Wants Reform.

PORTLAND, Dec. 15 .- (To the Edi--In re the letter in The Oregonian that after some years' experience in business and close study of human nature I feel somewhat the same. Injustice? Why! this country is teeming with courts of justice, but do we get it? Justice should be common sense and not fraught with legal technicalities. There are too many laws and too many technicalities, due in a great measure to lawyers. There is no honest profit except that wrested from mother earth or received in exchange for

Lawyers and others make a deal of fuss about usury which is supposedly regulated by law. They would have laws limiting the railroads to 3 cents

honest toil.

in the Fall as our fathers did, and do not demand that their groceries be delivered in an automobile with a college graduate at the wheel.

The article mentioned read: "A man well posted in the grozery business told me that 40 per cent was the usual profit made on sales in that business." If that is the profit that man gets there are certainly a lot of us that would pay something to learn his system. He does not understand why a merchant should mark a coat \$75\$ at the beginning of a season and at the end of the season season and at the end of the season sagain. The man or woman who buys where he or she can have the largest again. The man or woman who buys where he or she can have the largest assortment to select from. They demand variety. Knowing this the merchant selects his stock and at the same time knows they are not all "going to take" and he has to put the price on mortgage and \$16 for coming to the hospital which cost him 10 cents car fare and took 36 minutes of his valu-able time. I don't know if this was

able time. I don't know if this was
surious or not. The Bible says you
shall not charge usury, but I fail to
find where it defines the word.

I know of another case where a
lawyer caused all of a man's property,
that exempt by law with the rest, to
be seized for a large claim. The jury
brought in a just verdict of about \$45,
but costs, keepers' fees, attorneys' fees
and other fees ran up to over \$400. Is
this justice? Not all lawyers do these
things. One of my best friends is a
thoroughly conscientious attorney-atlaw.

President Taft's Record.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., Dec. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Noticing the article written by James M. Moran under date of December 11, in which he asks: "Was not Taft the most disappointing President Hayes?"

Waifs (viewing Christmas stivities through window of)—"Ain't it funny, Jim, they's ers and sisters?" "How'd you "Teacher said we all was an' sisters." "Gee! I wish aus knew that."

Will Mr. Moran kindig explain why Mr. Taft was so disappointing? Also I would like to be enlightened on the following:

What is it that Mr. Taft might have done that he has left undone?

In what way might Mr. Taft may one who done that he has left undone?

In what way might Mr. Taft have improved on the things that he has done?

In what way might Mr. Taft have improved on the things that he has done?

I have not yet found any one who have heard finding fault with Mr. Taft.

W. W. BAILEY.

BAILEY.

Brownsville. Or., Dec. 14.—(To but costs, keepers' fees, attorneys' fees and other fees ran up to over \$400. Is but costs, keepers' fees, attorneys' fees and other fees ran up to over \$400. Is but costs, keepers' fees, attorneys' fees and other fees ran up to over \$400. Is but costs, keepers' fees, attorneys' fees and other fees ran up to over \$400. Is the Editor.)—Noticing the article written by James M. Moran under date of December 11, in which he asks: "Was the fees ran up to over \$400. Is the Editor.)—Noticing the article written by James M. Moran under date of December 12, in which he asks: "Was the fees ran up to over \$400. Is the Editor.)—Noticing the article written by the saks: "Was the Editor.)—Noticing the article written by James M. Moran under date of December 12, in which he asks: "Was the fees ran up to over \$400. Is the Editor.)—Noticing the article written by the saks: "Was the fees ran up to over \$400. Is the Editor.)—To the Mr. Taft he with significant title sees ran up to over \$400. Is the but costs, keepers' fees and other fees ran up to over \$400. Is the but costs, keepers' fees and other fees ran up to