

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.
Detailed Sworn Statement of Circulation of THE OREGONIAN

For Each Day During February, 1914	
Feb. 1. 77,045	Feb. 15. 77,021
Feb. 2. 58,207	Feb. 16. 57,825
Feb. 3. 58,425	Feb. 17. 57,753
Feb. 4. 58,052	Feb. 18. 57,606
Feb. 5. 58,027	Feb. 19. 57,698
Feb. 6. 57,854	Feb. 20. 57,408
Feb. 7. 57,854	Feb. 21. 57,443
Feb. 8. 57,111	Feb. 22. 57,029
Feb. 9. 57,850	Feb. 23. 57,275
Feb. 10. 57,923	Feb. 24. 57,323
Feb. 11. 57,832	Feb. 25. 57,351
Feb. 12. 57,832	Feb. 26. 57,307
Feb. 13. 57,829	Feb. 27. 57,255
Feb. 14. 57,833	Feb. 28. 57,248
Total. 1,639,577	

Average Sunday. 77,051
Average Week Day. 57,723

County of Multnomah / ss.
State of Oregon.

This is to certify that the circulation of THE OREGONIAN for the month of February, nineteen and fourteen, was as above set forth.

J. E. HASENACK,
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this second day of March, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

W. E. HARTMUS,
Notary Public for Oregon.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1914

WILSON'S FIRST YEAR.

Completion of his first year in office finds President Wilson in contrast to the first year of the legislative department of the Government, through acceptance of his leadership by the majority in Congress and with approval of the people. The time is fitting to review the manner in which he has acquired a position of such commanding influence and the use he has made of it.

The President's control of Congress is based on his assumption that he was chosen as leader of his party at the same time that he was chosen as head of the executive department of the Government. He holds to the principle of party responsibility for administration of legislation. He believes that the Nation, regarding him as leader of his party, holds him primarily responsible for the party's acts and that, therefore, his voice must be most potent in deciding what the party shall do. He does not use threats nor any open form of coercion to impose his will on his party colleagues in Congress. He appeals to their reason and judgment, and if that appeal fails, he gives them to understand that he will leave the people to decide which is right. Any Senator or Representative who has contemplated breaking away from the ranks considers the chances of success if he does so. He has no consequences to his own political fortunes, and almost invariably falls in line with the President. The exceptions are so few that they serve only to prove the rule.

The use made by the President of the influence he has thus gained has justified the confidence which he has gained by procuring passage of the tariff reform and income tax bill, never failing in his determination to make them law. Disgusted with the promise-breaking Payne-Aldrich tariff and weary with tariff controversy, the people were reconciled to, though not anxious for, a revenue tariff. Full as the Endeavour law of irregularities and discriminations, it is perhaps as good a law as could be expected from a party which always shouts for revenue only in general, but whose members always strive for protection of their local interests. The people are willing to give it a fair trial and they hear with impatience those orators who predict calamity from political motives, for they are determined to have prosperity, whatever laws may prevail. It is perhaps too early to judge of the effects of the law on our foreign trade, but so far it has not realized the estimates of its authors as to increased imports nor has it greatly swollen the volume of exports.

NO MORE STATES' RIGHTS.

The Oregonian gives to Senator Chamberlain the benefit of the following warm encomium from the Newberg (Or.) Enterprise:

In his course relative to the tariff bill Senator Chamberlain acquitted himself with credit to the Oregonian. He has used great sagacity in almost every move he has made, except in foreign affairs, but he will need to exercise that quality in larger measure every year as his term wanes, if that term, judged as a whole, is to be pronounced a success and if he is to be given the opportunity of a second term.

The principal interest to the Oregonian and doubtless to the great body of the constituency of the eminent Senator, is that this endorsement echoes exactly the defense for his course made by Democratic newspapers throughout the state.

MEMORIES OF A \$20,000,000 FOLLY.

All the candidates for Governor and for every other office are for lower taxes and more economical government. Of course, of course. Our present Governor who is not a candidate for re-election in his own person, is prepared to show that he has saved the state many thousand dollars by the effective use of the veto. Take those road bills, for example. He vetoed them in 1911, because they were "unpracticable and unworkable" and incidentally because proposed expenditure of the money was not properly safeguarded. The bills appropriated about \$360,000; and we hear now about the mighty saving the Governor then made by his rigid enforcement of his stern rule of economy.

Doubtless the Governor had the same unflexible purpose of keeping down the tax levy when he followed his sweeping vetoes by his endorsement of the extraordinary proposal to bond the state for \$20,000,000 for roads. The West policy for wise and careful expenditure of the public funds reached high water mark when that any-money project. The bills were never issued because the taxpayers rose en masse and denounced the scheme as the acme of financial folly. It was just that.

The administration of Governor West has been the most expensive to the taxpayer in the state's history. If he had been given his own unimpeded way, the state would now have been loaded down with a \$20,000,000 burden, or to be strictly accurate, with the obligation to borrow and spend \$2,000,000 per year for ten years in roads. Let the taxpayer remember that the present tax burden, which has been increased by the President's support of the West.

While the President's domestic policy commands little but praise, his foreign policy shows the weaker by contrast. He has irritated Mexico and aggravated the Philippines by his feeble intervention when the American people desired no interven-

tion and when only forcible intervention would be effective. He has taxed the patience of European powers by waiting and waiting and by his pronouncement against concessions in Latin-American republics. He has incensed Central America by the Nicaragua treaty. He has proposed surrender to England in the canal tolls controversy under circumstances which arouse the suspicion that this is the price England is to receive for giving him a free hand in Mexico. He has adopted a peace policy which small nations eagerly accept, while large nations significantly act with great deliberation. Trained diplomats have been turned out of office to make room for political appointees at the very time when his own policy renders training and proved diplomatic ability most essential to the protection of our interests abroad.

This combination of blundering foreign policy with the highest statesmanship in domestic affairs is attributable largely to the presence at the head of the State Department of William J. Bryan. But the appointment of Mr. Bryan and the President's management of him are evidences that Mr. Wilson is a politician of no mean ability. He has taken into his official family the man who threatened to overthrow him, and has subordinated and trained to harness that man. By assuming responsibility for all Mr. Bryan's official acts, he has earned a claim to the latter's loyalty and gratitude. But Mr. Wilson has unquestioned merits to set against the demerits of his foreign policy.

The President has introduced some striking innovations into his methods in performing his duties. By making oral addresses to Congress in place of the customary messages, he has heightened his personal prestige. By his personal visits to the Capitol for the purpose of conferring with legislators he has improved teamwork and avoided friction. He no longer permits public receptions to waste time and energy which can be applied more effectively to the public service.

Will his success in molding legislation be as great throughout his term as it has been throughout his first year? Hitherto he has been aided by the fresh enthusiasm of a party returned to power after a lapse of sixteen years, by the prestige of victory just won, by the generous readiness of the people to give a new President a fair chance and by having all the political prizes in his hands to distribute. But the co-operation of the leaders in Congress has been due more to political expediency than to hearty accord with him. The wounds left by the Baltimore convention are not yet healed. As the Administration grows staid, enthusiasm will cool, disappointment of many aspirants is inevitable, interests will be antagonized, friends will be alienated, and many will watch for some misstep which may be made the occasion of a popular movement to discredit the Administration. The President has used great sagacity in almost every move he has made, except in foreign affairs, but he will need to exercise that quality in larger measure every year as his term wanes, if that term, judged as a whole, is to be pronounced a success and if he is to be given the opportunity of a second term.

THE NEW SPIRIT AT YALE.

The spirit of self-criticism is gaining ground at Yale. The fine old times when it was the first duty of every student and every graduate to defend the college against all its abuses has passed away. When they speak now is "a better Yale." To further this purpose the university invited some of its alumni to make the institution a visit not long ago. The occasion was singular. No great athletic event was to come off. No gorgeous academic ceremony was on the tapis. One of the speakers invited to come back simply to look the university over in its every-day dress and see exactly what it was doing for the students.

Two hundred of them came and listened to the recitations, talked with the professors and consulted with President Hadley. It must have been a season of great refreshment. The usual inspecting committee from the alumni or the legislature sees very little of the real college work. A gala dress is donned for the occasion and ingenious means are devised to blind the not too vigilant inspectorial eye.

Many of our colleges cultivate in their young men and women an intelligent loyalty which overlooks faults and magnifies virtues. This is the worst tendency in the world for all concerned. The graduates of an institution ought to be the first to see its faults and seek to correct them. What is culture worth that destroys the spirit of criticism?

Perhaps it is Owen Johnson's book, "Stover at Yale," that has contributed most to rouse the new spirit of self-examination at that university. The story tells by significant silence how much athletics has counted there and how little there has been of real education for some of the students. We hope that in the new spirit of things will be changed for the better.

SIR JOHN TENNIEL.

It is safe to judge from the example of Sir John Tenniel that the life of a cartoonist is singularly healthy. He lived to the age of ninety-four. Perhaps it was a peaceful conscience that made his years so plentiful. The work of a cartoonist is undoubtedly the healthiest to the public welfare, for it is the only art that brings low evil by his witty pictures and if he sometimes wounds the feelings of a sentimental politician he is pardoned. One may perhaps do a little wrong to effect a great right. Sir John Tenniel did more than a little wrong, according to some judges. His cartoons of Lincoln during the period of the Civil War were malignant and untruthful. His sympathies, like those of Punch, for which he made his drawings, were wholly on the side of the Confederates and slavery. Lincoln was to him the gross, sordid representative of Northern commercialism, and the hero of the South was fighting for all that was fine and high in civilization. There is no question but that Tenniel libeled Lincoln willfully and grossly. Still, in those times every cartoon was a libel in greater or less degree, just as political writing had a bitterness which would surprise and shock most of us today. In both those important particulars the press of Anglo-Saxon countries has improved greatly during the fifty years of Sir John Tenniel's connection with Punch. In Martin Chuzzlewit Dickens probably exaggerates the consciousness of malignity of contemporary American newspapers, but he does not miss the truth a great deal. Since then writers have learned to contend with less acerbity and cartoonists have discovered that a foe may be slain with a fine point quite as effectually as with a club.

The modern pictorial satire has point enough to kill, but even the victim whom it slays can find cause for mirth in his wounds. Tenniel's cartoons of Lincoln were false both in motive and manner. He misrepresented the great President's aims and calumniated his character. This was punishable in those times, but it would not pass now. Taste and morals have advanced to a point where they would not tolerate it. Tenniel's most celebrated cartoon was called "Dropping the Pilot." It depicted the deposition of Prince Bismarck from his place and power in the German Empire. The young Kaiser, as the reader will remember, gave the venerable statesman but a short shrift when he came to the throne and Europe expected terrible calamities to ensue from Bismarck's hotheaded inexperience. Bismarck was the pilot who might have steered the ship of state safely amid the

rocks and the untrained boy was turning him adrift. The cartoon expressed the state of European thought with vivid accuracy. It turned out, however, that everybody was mistaken. It was high time to "drop the pilot." Will Tenniel feel perfectly confident that he could steer the ship without any help and events have justified his belief in himself. The younger generation usually manages better without too much interference from the old. Of course, Bismarck was delighted with Tenniel's cartoon. It made him feel that he was appreciated in other lands if not at home.

PORTLAND'S TRADE WITH ALASKA.

Sailing of the first steamer of the direct Portland-Alaska line today will extend the city's trade to a fruitful but long-neglected field. For fifteen years Portland has permitted its neighbors to hold this fast-expanding trade, while attention has been turned to the development of the Inland Empire. The latter territory is now fully occupied by our merchants and the city's supremacy there cannot be disputed. It is time to branch out into new fields, and no field better than Alaska could have been chosen.

Portland already has a large interest in Alaskan mines and canneries. Only an appeal to the civic loyalty of the holders of these interests was necessary to secure a good nucleus of trade. Ability to compete on a footing of equal rates and service with the rest of the world will enable our merchants to sell a large quantity of goods worth of goods bought yearly by Southeastern Alaska. Our merchants have proved their ability to undercut competitors, and lumber merchants can supply much of the Northern territory's large demand.

The movers in the enterprise act wisely in beginning with small vessels, cheaply operated, and in confining their initial efforts to Southeastern Alaska. As the steamship line gains strength and as the merchants extend their business relations, larger vessels may be employed and can reach out to Western Alaska, where the Government mails their trade, and to the Bering Sea coast. In a few years the company may be able to buy or build vessels instead of chartering them, and Portland will become a ship-owning as well as a shipping port.

The large cargo which will be carried by the Thomas A. Wand augurs well for the success of the new line and for the assumption by Portland of its proper rank among Pacific Coast ports.

THE "SEE AMERICA FIRST" DOCTRINE.

The "See America first" doctrine has received a pertinent amendment from Enos A. Mills, a Federal forest expert of renown. Mr. Mills' addition is "Get America Ready to Be Seen." He means that we must make our scenic treasures more accessible by roads and bridges and provide hotels where they are needed. Some of our scenery which cannot be reached by tourists is finer than any in Europe. This is a case where good advice is not of much avail without good works to back it up.

A move for the short ballot has been taken in New York by the passage through the Assembly of a constitutional amendment making the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor the only elective state officers, the Governor to appoint all others. Though "Boss" Barnes controls, there are symptoms of progress in the Legislature, but perhaps the boss had an eye to control of the whole administration by putting his man in as Governor.

A local woman is so afraid of germs that she refuses to kiss her husband, who wants a divorce in consequence. Kissing assuredly is a most unsanitary and unwholesome practice, but despite its multitudinous dangers, its vague conatives with more or less persistence, as this case clearly indicates.

Mrs. von Bauditz commands a vessel plying between Russia and England and has been promised promotion to a steamer in the American service. This announcement moves the Boston Transcript to tell of many New England women who have commandeered ships. Women can do anything except throw a ball straight.

Trainmen are successful uniformly in securing readjustment of pay this year. Prospects of much business help the roads to acquit the grace which they concede the demands.

Snake shows are under the ban, by order of the Mayor. Except, of course, the gratuitous displays of reptilian splendor that occasionally are noted by the bibulously inclined.

A Los Angeles judge left it to the prisoner's wife and she sent him to the hospital for one year. Many of us might not get half as lightly under similar circumstances.

The President gives the world to understand that he will not be stampeded into drastic action in Mexico. The world has understood that pretty fully for some months.

Sir Edward Grey's exposition of England's Mexican policy is about the most eloquent and forceful example of saying nothing that we have seen.

A doctor at Pendleton passed himself off as a single man, although he had a wife and child in Philadelphia. It's easy for some men to do.

An eight-inch hatpin has been taken from the body of a bull pup in Colorado, and the dog survives. What did the woman pin the dog to?

Astor Vincent's rich fiancée is busy buying her trousseau. Bet she doesn't have half the fun she might have were her means limited.

Now the East is threatened with famine as a result of the storms. There's only one way out of it. Come to Oregon.

President Wilson says intervention will come whether anything else has failed. Well, hasn't everything else failed?

Jack London may lead the idle army on to Washington. Jack is his own busy little press agent all the time.

Harry Lauder extracted a dollar from the San Francisco Council for a song. Robber!

England would be pleased to agree to a warship limit. So as to put by a few farthings.

The wife of San Francisco County Sheriff will work for his recall. She should know.

Just a few weeks and America will again be itself watching the scoreboard.

If the boy smokes, have his glands touched up with silver nitrate.

A bunch of reptiles never feazes the man who has reformed.

Bryan is now enough grandfather to wear whiskers.

All the Federals are due for the income-tax class.

Ere long the stricken East will be dying of heat.

Officers Killed, Wounded, Missing and Captured. Killed: 6543, Wounded: 15,232, Missing: 28,804, Captured: 10,284.

The British National debt was increased by the sum of \$250,000,000 approximately \$1,200,000,000. A high price, was it not? The great mass of the British people are tired of that sort of thing, and I venture to say that the government over there, that would advocate intervention in Mexico because of the murder of Mr. Benson, would readily give up that sort of thing.

There is such a thing as paying too high a price. And what were the conditions in South Africa at the close of the Boer war? A quarter of a million Chinese were imported to work the mines and were kept there for three years; beautiful, wasn't it? I am a New Zealander and served as a trooper in a New Zealand regiment in the war. When the end came we were allowed to be discharged in Africa if we wished. A good many of the boys did so, but the most of them were mighty glad to get back home again. I saw some of them later, and they all told the same story, they simply starved.

I have never been in Mexico, but I fancy it is a more difficult country, for campaigning, than South Africa, and I am pretty sure that fewer would bear just as high a toll from troops as did the world, if not higher. For one life that will be lost, as Mr. Benson's was, 100 soldiers and their lives should the United States intervene. For 31 of American, British, German or other foreign capital destroyed, \$1000 will be paid to the owner. And what is this foreign capital anyway; to whom does it belong?

At a safe estimate 90 per cent belongs to big business interests, whose records and holdings would not bear very much scrutiny. For these thousands of young men would lose their lives and millions of dollars liability be contracted by the Nation. To my mind there is only one thing that would justify interference by any foreign nation; that is, if it is fully proved that Mexico can never attain a semblance of government without it. This trouble has dragged along three years now, may go that much longer. Well, the South African war lasted two and a half years, and as to the Philippines, it is hardly over yet.

Could a foreign nation guarantee to roads and bridges and provide hotels where they are needed. Some of our scenery which cannot be reached by tourists is finer than any in Europe. This is a case where good advice is not of much avail without good works to back it up.

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WHY INTERVENTION IN MEXICO?

Former British Soldier Points Out That It Would Be Costly.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—(To the Editor.)—In your leading article in The Sunday Oregonian on the Mexican question, you say, "Great Britain has a habit of protecting its citizens at home and abroad, and of demanding and enforcing redress where they are wronged or slain." This is correct but it has been a mighty expensive habit, to say the least.

What were the causes leading up to the Boer war? The use of a few thousand miners on the Rand, the murder of a British subject by a Pretoria policeman, whom the Dutch authorities refused to punish, being one of the things that helped bring matters to a head. What was the cost of the war to Great Britain? Here it is:

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Song of the Salmon Run

By Ben H. Lampman in Gold Hill, Or., News.

Smell of rain in the air,
Faintly of the distant sea,
And the wild river here,
Racing ceaselessly,
Smother of foam and song
Or slush—where the big brooks lie—
The wind is blowing
Under the April skies.

Was it his mail that flashed
Silver against the mist
Where the flung current crashed
Rough as a Titan's fist,
There where the rock juts out
Stark on days of the swirl,
Flinging the foam about
As hoards flaunt a curl?

Flash of the April sun,
There where the waters gleam—
Brave comes the salmon run,
Breasting the stream;
These are the river lords,
Fierce and bold,
Passing by fall and ford
Up from the sea!

Sweet as the life to them,
Round them and over,
The waters make strife for them
Where the mist hovers;
Bright eye and silver mail,
This is the path for them—
Swift rush and flashing scale—
Flood has no wrath for them!

Flash of the April sun,
Silver against the spume,
This is the salmon run—
River, make room!
Flee from the overloads,
Leaping against the sun,
Seeking the mating foods—
This is the salmon run!

Smell of rain in the air,
April over the world,
And the wild river there,
Frothing and mountain snow
Hurrying to the sea,
Shouting or laughing low,
Wild with the April glee!

Was it a water maid
Paused in the misty rout,
Gleaming against the shade
Where the sun is shining out?
Midway across the stream,
Flashing a moment there—
Spirit of spume or dream
Up from the river's lair?

Known is the trail to them,
Shallow and smother,
Call about the Nation,
"Welcome, O, brother!"
Over and past the fall,
This is the way for them,
April has joined the call,
Flood is but play for them.

Low shall the river croon
Far from the benches,
Far from the flooded dune
And the blue reaches—
When with that last grey fall
Rising behind them,
Shallow and smother call,
Mating shall find them.

Flash of the April sun,
Silver against the spume,
This is the salmon run—
River, make room!
Flee from the overloads,
Leaping against the sun,
Seeking the mating foods—
This is the salmon run!

ITEM-VETO POWER IS APPROVED

Dr. Withycombe States His Views on Economy in State Affairs.

PORTLAND, March 2.—(To the Editor.)—I am heartily in accord with your excellent editorial on Oregon's next Governor, and would gladly support, with time and means, an initiative measure giving the Governor the power of veto over single items in any appropriation bill, but to suggest a definite plan of reorganization of the whole state machinery would be both impracticable and inadvisable. Reformation in expenditures should be preceded by a carefully worked-out policy of reconstruction.

We are all agreed upon the fact that taxes are unreasonably high and must be reduced. In fact, the chief article of a severe job just at present through state and local taxation and the Federal income tax, and yet some of our businessmen are clamoring for still more taxation upon thrift to support forms of paternalism they wish to foist upon our people. It is not my purpose to offer in this brief article a panacea for the taxation evil, but suffice it to say that it is a serious burden and is becoming a stranglehold upon progress.

The state's greatest need, as I see it, is for less politics and more clean-cut business methods and good constructive legislation. There is no doubt in my mind, however, but that the present business methods the annual department budgets can be pruned thousands of dollars, thus lowering taxes and curtailing the impairing administrative efficiency.

There is a growing tendency to look upon public money as easy money, but I think it should be regarded as a sacred money and its expenditure should be jealously guarded under the keenest business methods.

We are also drifting toward paternalism, which is doing us no good. The state owns no one a living, but it is our duty to help the needy to help themselves.

Our abnormally high taxes this year are largely due to extraordinary expenditures and to the loan of \$150,000 to a very worthy irrigation project in Central Oregon, which cost for the Panama Exposition is a good example for exploiting the resources of Oregon, and should be considered as being brought upon the waters to return a many-fold.

In addition to good business methods we need real constructive legislation. Oregon's greatest economic problem is transportation, both by water and land. Better roads are inevitable, and these are going to cost large sums of money. It is the consensus of opinion among business men, both by water and land, that surface roads are a necessity, and that the cement is the basis for these roads. This will mean in the process of time something like \$175,000,000 for the proposed cement in road construction, hence the state