

THE TIMES

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A FEARLESS EXPONENT OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

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Saturday, January 6, 1912.

Each man should have the right to earn his way,
And each should have for fair day's work a fair day's pay,
Each man should governed be by Justice's right
And gain his ends by peaceful means—not dynamite.

OUR PLATFORM

THE TIMES is earnest and outspoken. It advocates what it believes to be right, and that without fear or favor, and unencumbered by the shackles of circumstance. THE TIMES will not swerve from the path of duty, and it cannot be purchased or compromised. THE TIMES unqualifiedly subscribes to the great principles of human liberty under the law; of equal rights in all fields of legitimate endeavor, industrial freedom and to the advancement of the great Pacific Coast.

TO THE EMPLOYER—THE TIMES will ever be open to the employer of labor, that he may have, through its columns, an opportunity to place the truth before the public regarding the business conditions which govern him and his environments. The co-operation of the employer and the employee are the substantial proofs of what has made the Pacific Coast what it is today. Their interests are identical, are inseparable. The mutual experience, foresight and confidence between the business man and the wage-earner have made and are making for success. The investments of the one coupled with the efforts of both are solid bulwarks of present prosperity and the assurances of the future. Minus these, advancement along the lines of industrial and commercial progress of the Pacific Coast is impossible. Without this hearty co-operation, a continuance of the highest possible development of our agricultural, horticultural, timber, mineral and other resources is out of the question, and we must retrograde and decay.

TO THE EMPLOYEE—The columns of THE TIMES will always be open to the employee, whether he may be an independent toiler or claim affiliation with a trade organization. THE TIMES hopes that by thus affording a medium for the interchange of opinions and by untrammelled discussion of labor questions in its columns, that a better understanding will be brought about between the employer of labor and the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. THE TIMES believes that by this method the rights of both will be conserved and advanced.

In the field of labor THE TIMES will champion the principle of "equality of opportunity," with all that it means to independent labor and to the average good citizen. This paper will be the staunch and undeviating friend of all honest toilers, of all unshackled, law-abiding, sincere workers; and while never denying the right of workmen to organize lawfully, this paper will be the unyielding foe of lawless, proscriptive, monopolistic and exclusive labor organizations, because they are the selfish enemies of their own class, and the common danger of the industrial world. Our position in this matter is unmistakable, and will be maintained.

THE TIMES will at all times stand for the conservation of human life and energy and character, with all their tremendous potentialities; for the preservation of the community and the nation; for the protection of property; for the flag and its glorious traditions; for the national life and honor with their pregnant possibilities; for the continuance of a brave, virtuous and patriotic citizenship, without which no nation can be either truly great or really good.

SCIENTIFIC MATING.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE W. W. HAYES delivered an address the other day before the American Breeders' Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he advocated some highly original and not at all unreasonable suggestions. Mr. Hayes would classify all the peoples of the world in a great international census, giving each person a number in a single world series, so that the human race may become improved by scientific marriage. Mr. Hayes' classification would be along the lines both of mental aptitude and genetic efficiency. Mr. Hayes declared that such census would develop "racial religion requiring the genetically efficient to produce families larger than the average and those less efficient to produce families smaller than the average."

Following out Mr. Hayes' plan genealogies would be joined into one numerical system, making it possible to trace relationships. This would prove very valuable in the tracing of heirs. Mr. Hayes' plan contemplates each person having a percentage number that could be averaged so as to give the family values to each person. Unquestionably the modern method of keeping alive many persons weak mentally or physically deformed and deficient, while humane, in a sense, simply perpetuates from generation to generation imperfect human beings, analogous to what farmers know as scrub stock, and of little or no use in the world. Our fast increasing number of insane asylums, for instance, is proof that this is so. By the adoption of Mr. Hayes' suggestions all this lamentable condition of affairs would be done away with, and a strong and remarkable group of nations, under the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, would people the earth after a few generations. While the Hayes plan is sensible and scientific, it may well be doubted whether the world is ripe for so radical a change. We cannot do as did the Spartans, leave our old, decrepit, weak and helpless in a bleak desert, there to die of starvation and neglect. To be sure, this seemingly heartless practice among the Spartans developed a magnificent race of men and women. Until the world is ready to carry out the Hayes plan for scientific mating, it must be considered Utopian, rather than otherwise.

It is probably true that the genetic efficiency plan would, as its originator claims, "lead to less divorce, greater temperance and better morals," and that "raising the average efficiency of the human race will probably also increase the number of geniuses and leaders."

Why men and women should be extremely particular as to securing only the purest strains in breeding cattle, horses, sheep, dogs, hogs, cats, dogs and poultry, and absolutely oblivious of the same important good sense in the selection of a human mate, is among the unsolved problems of the century. Some day this may be done, but not now. The unreasonable and unreasoning canons of society are against it, and society's voice is at present paramount.

THE NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION.

THE CELEBRATION of New Years in Portland was an exceedingly quiet and tame affair. It was in accordance with the desires of no small number of people that it should be so. There was little of the spirit of drunken carousal which has marked the event in recent years, brought about, no doubt, by two reasons: First, that New Year's Eve proper fell on Sunday night and that Sunday is a day that Portland positively refuses to allow anyone to pry off the "lid." Second, a wholesome fear of the law no doubt existed, for Chief of

Police Slover issued timely warning that the celebration held Saturday night must strictly conform to the law in all the grills, restaurants and elsewhere, and that anyone becoming too bibulous would live to regret it. From Seattle and Spokane came reports that the occasion was celebrated in a quiet and orderly manner in each of those cities.

How different was the report from San Francisco! As the Associated Press reports have it, the "lid" tilted on Christmas Eve and was literally hurled aside New Year's Eve and practically everybody "went the limit." Oceans of wine were poured in libations upon the altars of Bacchus, and revels begun at 6 p. m. were continued until 6 o'clock Monday morning. To be sure, the spirit of carousal was not entirely unanimous, for Supervisor Murdock, together with the ministers and others, desired a "sane" celebration. This aroused a spirit of opposition on the part of the saloonmen and funlovers, and Mayor McCarthy, bending to the will of the overwhelming majority, ruled that the "joy" should be "unconfined." Such are the facts. It is none of Portland's business, or that of any other city, as to how San Franciscans shall conduct themselves, and inasmuch as this sort of celebration has always been the rule in the Bay City, it probably always will be.

PROGRESS OF OREGON AND PORTLAND IN 1911.

THE PROGRESS made by Oregon and Portland in 1911 is something to be proud of. Following, THE TIMES furnishes a brief summary of the figures for 1911, as compared with 1910:

- Flour and wheat shipments, 1910, \$10,624,335; 1911, \$13,100,869.
- Bank clearings, 1910, \$517,171,867.97; 1911, \$557,933,736.69.
- Cost of buildings, 1910, \$20,886,202; 1911, \$19,943,187.
- Value of manufactures, 1910, \$55,000,000; 1911, \$60,000,000.
- Postoffice receipts, 1910, \$925,164.52; 1911, \$1,002,610.74.
- Water department receipts, 1910, \$643,421; 1911, \$755,000.
- Ocean tonnage, 1910, 2,501,898 tons; 1911, 2,633,231 tons.
- Population, 1910, 207,214; 1911, 230,000.
- Total number of cars handled at terminals, 1910, 399,826; 1911, 417,044.
- Cost of street improvements, 1910, \$4,400,000; 1911, \$6,486,000.
- Value of lumber shipments, 1910, \$2,500,000; 1911, \$2,160,000.
- Number of telephones in use in 1910 (two companies), 40,574; 1911, 46,556.
- Value of Oregon livestock, 1910, \$68,425,400; 1911, \$80,039,475.
- Value of Oregon wool, 1910, \$2,820,000; 1911, \$2,500,000.
- Oregon wheat crop, 1910, \$11,000,000; 1911, \$13,200,000.
- Mineral output, 1909, \$2,803,169; 1910, \$4,200,546.
- Fruit crop, 1910, \$6,662,500; 1911, \$4,654,000.
- Hop crop, 1910, \$2,594,620; 1911, \$5,500,000.
- Egg output, 1910, \$5,000,000; 1911, \$5,250,000.
- Lumber cut, 1910, 1,750,000,000 feet; 1911, 1,500,000,000.
- State school census, 1910, 171,742; 1911, 180,798.
- Public school fund, 1910, \$5,359,395.09; 1911, \$5,589,170.12.
- Cost of city water mains, 1910, \$138,964; 1911, \$682,000.
- Outside visitors to the annual Rose Festival in Portland were 50,000 in 1907, 150,000 in 1909; 200,000 in 1910; 250,000 in 1911.
- In 1910 Portland street cars carried 63,442,906 passengers; in 1911, 87,050,000.
- Portland school enrollment, 1910, 28,362; 1911, 32,000.
- Number of firemen, 1910, 251; in 1911, 332.
- Number of policemen, 1910, 174; in 1911, 224.
- State population, 1910, 672,765; 1911, 718,000.
- Number miles of paved streets, 1910, 136.1; 1911, 226.6.

Actual life all around us is as fruitful, interesting and pathetic, and pulsates with human interest far more than do the deeds of imaginary persons in the realm of fiction. A few days ago there died at Ellensburg, Wash., Nancy, the last of the royal line of Kittitas Indians. Some months ago, her husband, Toby, was called to the Happy Hunting Grounds, and the scenes that once knew these venerable Indians shall know them now no more henceforth forever. They were friendly to the whites, and at one time interceded with Chief Moses in their behalf, when he had planned a massacre of white settlers of the Kittitas Valley. Toby and Nancy once were well off in lands and cattle, but little by little they were robbed of them. T. W. Farrell, a pioneer, finds in Toby and Nancy a repetition of Darby and Joan. Toby lost his sight several years ago, and Nancy led him about tethered with a piece of rope. Sometimes they quarreled, when Nancy would lead old Toby to the top of a bluff and leave him, with the warning that if he stirred, he was liable to fall to his death. After a sufficient punishment she led him away. With their passing there ends the life story of a nation. It is sad to contemplate, but it is all in the evolution of human history, in which the fittest survive.

The Oregon and Washington Division of the Travelers' Protective Association recently met and ate and talked at the Hotel Portland. Among the other speakers at the banquet board was Governor Oswald West. He said that the conditions which permitted so many men being unemployed are inexcusable, and without justification. In attempting to solve this problem, the Governor rightly said that the man of family must first be considered. If he is hungry and penniless, others are like to suffer, and that the proper plan would be the establishment of a central state or municipal labor bureau. Through such a concern the farmer and the manufacturer could get men when they needed them. Governor West stands ready to try to solve every problem that comes up, which is commendable—far more so than trying to evade disagreeable questions. He believes that that nomadic type known as the hobo can be eliminated in Oregon if he is caught during the open season and forced to work upon the public highways. Weary Willies, when they found that in Oregon they would really have to work instead of begging bread of those who are willing to labor, would either reform or wipe Oregon off their itinerary.

One man paroled by Governor West, June 4 last, has at least proven himself to be a man of honor. January 21, 1909, William Mack was sentenced for life, for the murder of George Carter, a bartender at Grants Pass. The parents of Mack's wife mortgaged their little home in Spokane to gain funds to defend him. The parents, Mack's wife and two children, put in an appearance at Salem, almost utterly destitute. Governor West paroled Mack so that he might earn sufficient money to pay off this mortgage, with the positive understanding that when this was done, Mack would of his own free will return to the penitentiary. Mack went out and "made good." With his pack strapped to his back, he appeared at the doors of the state's prison on December 29. Whatever his faults were, he is every inch a manly and worthy man. Justice should not be vindictive to such as he, and while this one man has proven that the sense of honor is not dead in some criminals, and is lamentably wanting in so many, Governor West is seemingly not justified in making his plan one of general practice.

Neil McBride is an undertaker at Venice, Ill. J. Lester Geers is an attorney. There was a row between the two. Geers swung his bunch of fives in a neat uppercut, landing upon the nose of McBride. The result, so McBride claims, is that he has lost his sense of smell as the effect of that unkind blow, and he sued Geers for \$5000 damages. It must be pretty serious when an undertaker can't smell anything. We had always supposed that if there was anything that would develop a keenness of sense in the olfactory nerve, it would be the undertaker's business. Perhaps if McBride persists in following that line of work, his sense of smell will become stimulated into action. If it is not, he might come to Oregon and stay in Portland awhile. If he could not get his nose to work right after exploring the dump near the city garbage incinerator, he might get a job with District Attorney Cameron. If he helped to investigate the stench surrounding the affairs of the old Oregon Trust & Savings Bank and did not then experience a revival of his sense of smell, he might try nosing over the recent grand jury indictments. If these failed to cure him, his case would indeed be hopeless.

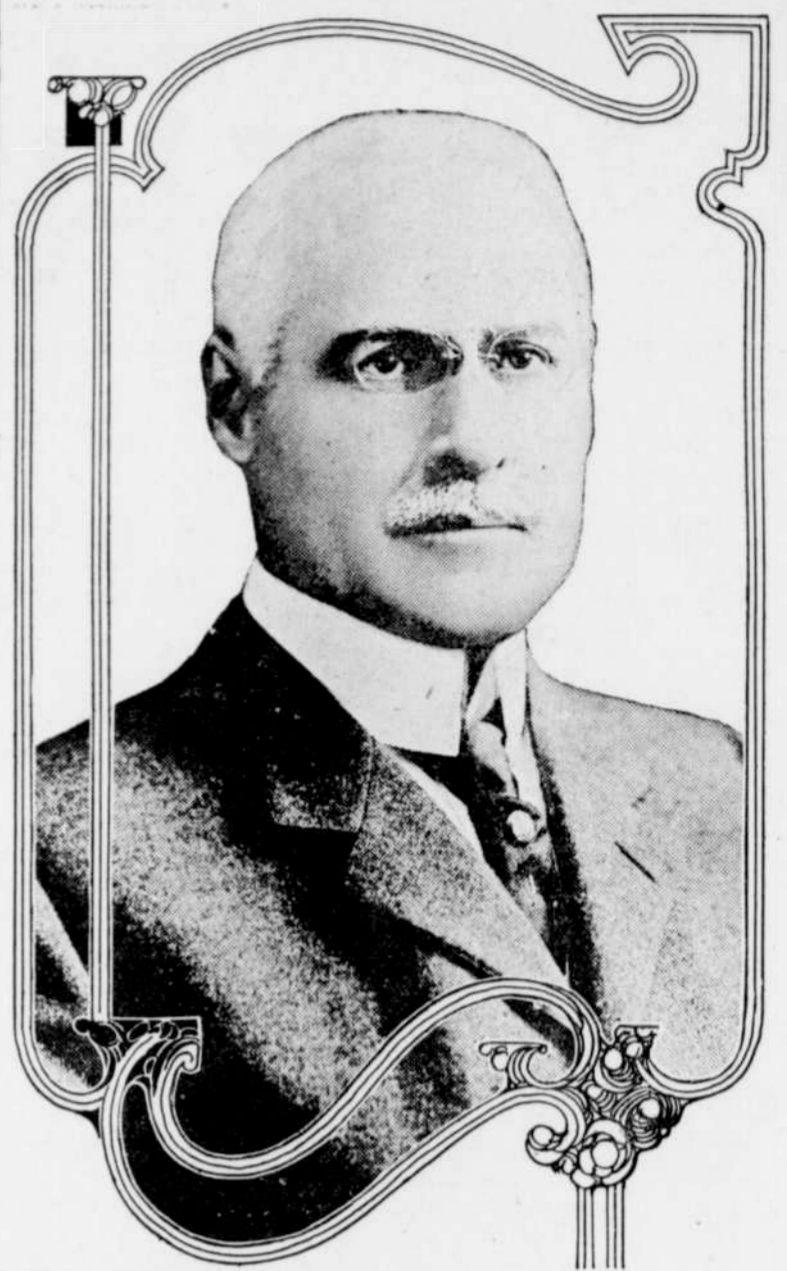


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JOHN F. HILL, HEAD OF REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

THE work of the new chairman of the Republican national committee until the choice of the chairman for the 1912 campaign has been made by the presidential nominee, while responsible, is principally in the way of preparation for the coming electoral struggle. Dr. John Fremont Hill, who has served for nearly two years as acting chairman and has recently succeeded to the full title, will in the next few months map out the country and gather information as to the political situation in the various states so that his successor may be able to enter upon the actual campaign immediately upon his selection. Dr. Hill—he is a physician, though he has spent most of his life in the publishing business and thus accumulated a handsome fortune—has been a considerable figure in Maine politics, having been governor twice.

ROUGH CAST CEMENT BUNGALOW.

Design 2H, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

This bungalow can be put on a twenty-five foot lot if necessary. It has been built a number of times for a real estate investment, and the plan has proved very popular, also a practical one to build.

There is a large living room across the front and two good bedrooms. Stairway to the basement and grade door for same in the rear, which make a very practical arrangement. There can also be a stairway going to the attic above this stairway if one is desired, and one good sized room could be finished in the second story. The exterior of the house is covered with gray rough cast cement. The cement can be left the natural color or it can be given one or two coats waterproof any color that owner desires. This house makes a very convenient and modern plan for a building where the owner desires to have all the rooms on one floor. There is a basement under the entire building. First story ceiling height is nine feet. The house is planned to be finished in southern pine or birch, with birch or maple floors. Size 22 by 42. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, \$1,850.

Upon receipt of \$1 the publisher of this paper will supply a copy of Saxton's books of plans entitled "American Dwellings." The book contains 240 new and up to date designs of cottages, bungalows and residences costing from \$1,000 to \$6,000.



FLOOR PLAN.