

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES is not responsible for any opinions expressed by correspondents appearing in its columns.

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A FEARLESS EXPONENT OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

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Saturday, January 27, 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 be governed 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 employe 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 employe, 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.

THE QUESTION OF SUICIDE.

SELF-DESTRUCTION, as an abstract question, is one of more than passing interest, for it is a question that is ever with us. Is suicide ever a justifiable act? Is the person, who takes his own life a coward or a hero? There are some who justify the taking of one's own life in cases of painful and incurable afflictions, like cancer, for example. In cases of business reverses, where a man, anxious to pay every debt but who has failed, after an earnest fight against unforfeited circumstances—there are not wanting those who would justify self extermination. It is hard to pass judgment. These are matters that every person will settle for themselves, anyway. When a climax has been reached, it may require more courage to live than it does to die, even by one's own hand. If a person under such conditions commits suicide rather than face conditions to come as they foresee them, they should not be set down as cowards. There is a growing belief that in order to deliberately take one's own life one is insane when they commit the act and of course if this is true, they are in no wise responsible. The ancients highly regarded the memory of those who terminated their own existence, and set it down as a laudable deed, but the general trend of modern opinion is diametrically opposite, and the unfortunate is set down as a coward or at least as a person of weak mind.

Self-murder is abhorred by the Hindus and theosophists, copying after them. The Hindus believe that any person who purposely stills their own life principle suffer excruciating anguish therefor beyond the grave. If a Chinaman desires to do an enemy a wrong from which he can never recover, he commits suicide upon that person's doorstep. Instead of seeking his enemy's life he takes his own. This is a curious view for the Occidental mind. Under the Manchu regime, if an undesirable official was desired to be gotten rid of, he was written a polite note and presented with a silken rope, conveying the intimation that he had better end his life by self-strangulation, which many have done. Lack of space forbids going into the matter at very great length. We have been led to express our thoughts by some recent census figures to which our attention has been directed.

Considered generally, we are inclined to the opinion that any person who commits suicide from a morbid, melancholy or low-spirited reason, does so because they exaggerate conditions. If they would imbue their souls with the cheerful philosophy that no matter how hopeless affairs may appear today twenty-four hours may bring about a change for the better.

To refer again to recent suicides, particularly as touching the Pacific Coast, we find that San Francisco, among cities of more than 100,000, leads all other Pacific Coast cities, with a ratio of 44.2; Oakland, Cal., with 32.4; Seattle, 32.3; Los Angeles, 30; Portland, Ore., 24.4; Spokane, 23.7. California, as a whole, leads all states, with a ratio of 29 per 100,000. The lowest rate was in Maryland—10.3. The foregoing figures are for 1910.

The city of Aberdeen, Wash., has apparently solved the problem of how to hold the I. W. W.'s in check. Their speakers have agreed to obey the ordinance recently passed by the city council in regard to street speaking, which restricts them to a certain district. Even such speeches as they do make are very tame and harmless affairs. But it was not councilmanic action entirely that has relieved Aberdeen of the incubus of this reprehensible and worthless horde of lazy and good-for-nothing lubbers. The situation in San

Francisco has helped a great deal, for the Aberdeen bunch of off-scourings are anxious to reach the Bay City. At this distance THE TIMES is unable to see how they will better their condition, for when San Francisco makes up her mind she doesn't want such dregs of humanity (as she is bound to do) they will find a stranglehold put upon them that will prove effectual, or else we have made a great mistake in our opinion.

"Chick" Houghton, a notorious character, whose home was in Portland, the degenerate of respectable parents, twice paroled, has been captured and returned to the penitentiary, at the request of his own father. It seems that he has not a single vestige of honor left in his make-up, if he ever had any. His last parole was brought about by the request of his father. How did he repay this act of parental love towards a most unworthy son? By robbing his father, who is old and blind, of \$400 and then getting away. Public sympathy will rest with the old father, who, in his declining years is entitled to the filial love and tenderness of his son, but who is instead bitterly disappointed. The case presents a singular psychological question.

Portland has long been known as a city of homes and home-owners, but the developments of social conditions in the last few years would indicate that a largely-increasing number of families are becoming renters, and even among this class there are interesting changes to be noted. Leases of dwellings and even flats are becoming less popular than they once were, and families are seeking the comforts of apartment houses more and more, especially during the winter months. Heads of families feel relieved of the annoyance of buying fuel, for one thing, and escape the expense of telephones, for these are supplied. Then again, they are always sure of a supply of hot water. Janitors keep the halls clean, and, above all, the total cost of keeping up an apartment, everything considered, is below that of running a house. Even at that, the prices charged for apartments are really more than they should be. Owners of the buildings naturally deny this, but with an ever-increasing number of apartment houses it follows as an inescapable logical conclusion, that prices must come down. Any landlord who holds out against this idea, will find in time that his tenants are bound to seek quarters elsewhere and at a lesser price, for some landlords will be wise enough to rest content with a 6-per cent investment, instead of demanding a 15-per cent return.

A marriage ceremony recently performed at Vancouver, Wash., in whispers, is something new in the matrimonial game. The officiating minister recently lost the use of his vocal chords so he could only speak in whispers. This didn't balk the bridegroom a whit for he instantly accommodated himself to the conditions and did his part in whispers. So did the bride. She will have plenty of opportunity to talk right out loud in the future, and no doubt will do so. The girl wanted a quiet wedding, and she certainly had it.

Admiral George Dewey recently declared: "The United States should build four new battleships this year to keep up the efficiency of the fleet. I am for peace, but peace with four more battleships as an assurance that it will be maintained. It is always possible that there may be some quarreling among nations as to just how peace ought to be brought about. Such things even happen at peace banquets." (Referring, doubtless to the famous New York peace dinner which Roosevelt declined to attend). While it is wise to call a halt, occasionally upon wasteful expenditure of the public moneys, it is equally wise that the United States Navy should be made efficient as that of any other first class power and that that efficiency should be constantly maintained. This country could then always dictate a peace policy to other nations, for its naval strength would be sufficient to support any line of peace policy it might see fit to declare. It is an established maxim of international comity that that nation which is always prepared for war generally has permanent peace. Dewey is right.

It is little wonder that Canada is inducing so many men to settle upon the public lands of the Dominion. The Canadian Government is pursuing the most liberal system ever yet put into practice, which will account for the big immigration last year—300,000. Here are some of the inducing causes: (Landseekers' rates going and coming inland at a cent a mile; opportunity to take up an additional 160 acres to the original homestead of 160 acres at \$3 an acre to be paid for in ten years. The Government is so liberal, and fosters its newcomers so fairly that it certainly will not be many years before all the lands of Canada shall become the homes of a free and prosperous people. It is little wonder that fully 50 per cent of the settlers come from the region west of the Great Lakes. This is partly due to the fact that there remains very little desirable land on this side of the international boundary line and because what little is left is not granted settlers upon nearly so favorable terms as that offered by the sister country, "The Lady of the Snows."

Women Will Not Be Identified With Industry Forever



By Mrs. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, Wife of America's Special Ambassador to the Coronation

THE uncertainty about America's future adds fascination to the interest which many women are manifesting in many phases of public affairs. We do not know what is going to happen to us, but we are resolved to be a POTENT FACTOR in the determination of our future. Women have vivid imagination and idealism, and the present state of our civilization, with all its possibilities, holds so much of allurements that it is difficult nowadays to find a woman so concerned with her home that she takes no interest in public affairs. On the other hand, though, there are NINE MILLION WOMEN ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIES outside the home. Marriage, the rearing of children and DEVELOPMENT OF HOMES ARE STILL VERY POPULAR and vitally important occupations.

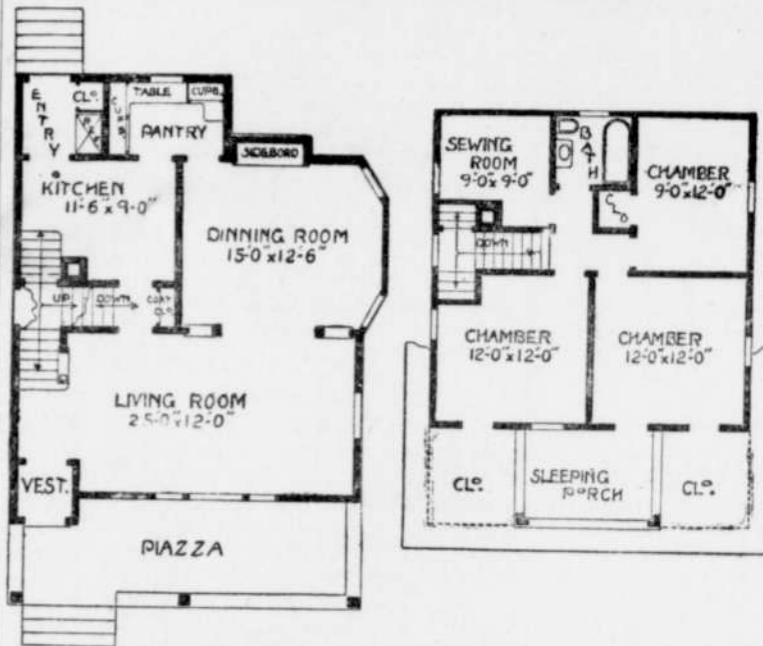
Our young women, while more sophisticated on the surface, are still as susceptible to the advances of the "little winged god" as were the heroines of Jane Austen's days, who had no more important object in life than to secure a husband.

A VERY COMFORTABLE COTTAGE.

Design 967, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

This plan has been duplicated once or twice in some of the largest cities in the United States, and it is admired by every one. The size of the cottage is twenty-six feet wide and twenty-eight feet deep over the main part. There is a full basement under the entire house. First story nine feet, second story eight feet. Cost, exclusive of heating and plumbing, \$2,000.

We would suggest finishing this house in birch, Washington fir or southern pine. Second story is pine to paint.

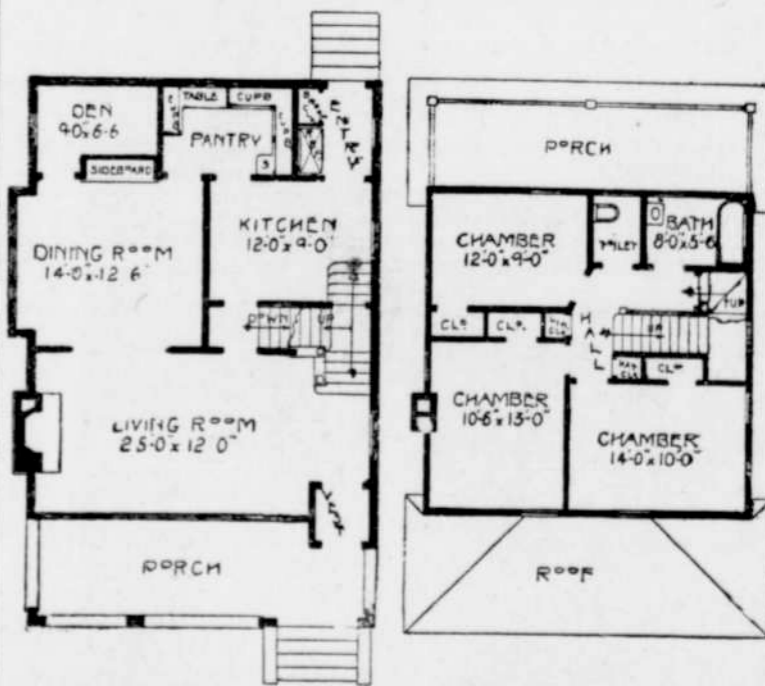
Upon receipt of \$1 the publisher of this paper will supply a copy of Saxton's book of plans entitled "American Dwellings." The book contains 254 new and up to date designs of cottages, bungalows and residences costing from \$1,000 to \$8,000.

A STUDY IN PLASTER EXTERIOR.

Design 968, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Here is a style of a modest home that has all the requirements of a much larger plan. There is a piazza across the entire front. Size twenty-six feet wide and twenty-eight feet deep over the main part. Basement under the entire house. First story nine feet, second story eight feet. Cost, exclusive of heating and plumbing, \$3,000.

The finish for the first story is in red oak, birch or Washington fir. Finish of the second story is pine to paint. The floors throughout either red oak, birch or maple.

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