

THE TIMES

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A FEARLESS EXPONENT OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 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 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, proscription, 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.

OREGON-WASHINGTON BRIDGE OVER THE COLUMBIA.

THERE has been no subject for public consideration presented in a long time in which so much enthusiasm has been made manifest as that of the proposed bridge across the Columbia, to connect Portland, Oregon, with Vancouver, Washington. It is roughly estimated that such a bridge would cost, in round numbers, about \$2,000,000. Should it be built, it is proposed to divide the cost equally between the states of Oregon and Washington, and the money could be provided by legislative appropriations of a million dollars by each state.

The advantages of such a bridge are apparent. It would appeal to all classes. It would provide a valued link in the grand Pacific highway to extend through Washington, Oregon and California. Its value to the farmer, who would be saved much time and all toll expense, now absorbed by the trans-river ferry, is inestimable. Such a bridge would pay for itself in a very few years. J. H. Nolte, of Portland, is taking an intense interest in the enterprise. THE TIMES can imagine no reasonable argument against the advantages derivable from such a bridge and the arguments in its favor are so strong, that we believe the bridge will come, and come soon. It is pleasing to note that the interest in this matter is not talk merely, but that it has taken substantial form in cash subscriptions on both sides of the Columbia. For preliminary surveys it is estimated that \$5000 will be required. Of this sum, Vancouver has already raised its half. J. P. Stapleton, chairman of the Vancouver subscription committee, is fully as enthusiastic as Mr. Nolte. It is safe to predict that if both of these great states work shoulder to shoulder the bridge will be built.

At the present writing a meeting is planned in Portland for March 1, to be addressed by C. C. Colt, D. O. Lively, Tom Richardson, Frank B. Ritey, G. W. Henderson, Mayor Rushlight, F. W. Hild, H. G. Parsons and others from Portland. Besides these Vancouver will have its convincing speakers as well.

The Portland bridge committee comprises S. L. Woodward, H. A. Ruble, J. H. Nolte, S. L. Osborne, T. F. Millhollen, Rev. Geo. C. Carl, M. G. Love, E. Versteeg, H. A. Heppner, William M. Killingsworth, M. G. Mundy, E. S. Dyer, C. Spies, A. Donnerberg, W. C. North, C. H. Carey, J. B. Yeom and D. O. Lively.

THE TIMES most heartily raises its voice in favor of this worthy project, and will always do all it can to further it.

REED COLLEGE.

IN A RECENT issue of THE TIMES we stated our position in regard to colleges and universities, their curriculums and athletics. We held then and hold now that the modern tendency is to advance athletics and to relegate intellectual work, scholarship and study into the background. It is with extreme satisfaction that we note that President Foster, of Reed College, Portland, has similar ideas. It will be his aim and that of the excellent faculty chosen for the institution to see to it that it will not compel its students "to idle through four years". In other words, Reed College proposes to educate the minds of its students and not turn out football or basketball champions. We cannot refrain from quoting an excerpt or two from a recent editorial in THE Oregonian.

"The prevalent spirit of the institution," says The Oregonian, "is honest, intellectual work. The students realize that they are there for no other purpose and the faculty does not permit the purpose to be forgotten. No teams have been sent hurrying over the state as advertising agencies. No students have been excused from their studies in order that they might practice football for the good

of the college'. What a grotesque perversion it is to speak of the football team as the upholder of college honor and prestige. Reed College has committed no such pedagogical solecism."

In the modern craze for college athletics (which we approve, exercised in moderation), Reed College has a unique field to carve out for itself. We believe that President Foster's plan will win. We believe that although Reed College may have but a small attendance at first, that such will yearly increase. We believe further, that its alumni and alumnae will come to be known in future years as truly cultured men and women, who will leave their impress on their time.

Our reason that the scholarship of American students is not of the highest order is due to the fact that their minds are stuffed with a mass of ill-digested knowledge. At Reed College students will be carefully trained and given opportunity to assimilate what they have learned. When they go out into the world, their merits, we believe, will be recognized. We hope that President Foster's ideal may be fully lived up to. It is a noble effort and deserves the highest commendation and encouragement. His graduates may be at fault in athletic record-breaking stunts, but they will bear the stamp of refined and well-educated men and women.

President Foster, te salutamus!

ENFORCING THE CURFEW ORDINANCE.

THE CURFEW ordinance is to be enforced. Chief of Police Slover recently assigned ten patrolmen to perform this duty. Complaints have been frequent that juveniles were roaming the streets at unseemly hours and THE TIMES has confidence that the officers will do their duty. They are expected to clear the streets of all boys and girls found out after hours, and of accompanying them to their homes, if necessary. Parents can do much by heartily cooperating with the bluecoats. If they do not do so voluntarily, the law provides that they shall be prosecuted and those children who prove recalcitrant and chronic lawbreakers, will be taken before the juvenile courts. The officers will keep a record of the young offenders and report same to the sergeant in charge of the squad, who will handle all prosecutions. This is a step in the right direction. Boys and girls, with their minds as yet not matured, learn no good running at large at night in the streets of a city. They had better far be kept at home when they might read or study or follow some useful occupation. There is too great a tendency on the part of parents to be lax in discipline, to be careless as to how their children spend their time, and they are mainly responsible for their roaming tendencies. It should be the pleasurable duty of parents to make the home attractions, to their children so they will want to stay there. Too many parents are selfish, preferring to devote their evenings to their own pleasure, because it is too bothersome to look after their children's welfare. Such parents deserve prosecution and we hope they get it.

There is a manifest tendency among boys and girls nowadays to sneer at and make light of the admonitions of their elders. They do not realize that the father and mother, or those who stand in loco parentis, are their best friends. If they would heed the kindly counsel, it might save them many bitter hours afterwards.

Organized labor endorses R. O. Rector, A. W. Lawrence and M. J. Murnane, who seek nomination as representatives in the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. Rector is business agent for the Carpenters' Union and Lawrence secretary of the Central Labor Council. Aside from these a number of candidates for county offices are endorsed. Don't blame the candidates for undesirable support; they're not to blame, and a vote's a vote from any source.

While chewing some meat, as reported in the daily press, a woman swallowed her false teeth. They stuck in her throat and a surgical operation was necessary to remove them, from which the woman is recovering. Some people are mighty careless with their teeth. If this woman would tie her teeth with a pretty pink ribbon around her cute neck, she wouldn't lose them so easily.

The candidates are pleading for votes. There's are a good many after each job. After the primary election the over-confident ones who are rejected will know how little their townsmen think of them. Then the regular election will thin out a lot more. This is a good time to decide to vote against the candidates endorsed by organized labor, because that fact alone shows they will make very indifferent political timber.

Certain classes of foreigners acquire American politics pretty fast. One John Stanish gave vent to his Roosevelt leanings at Greenville, Pa., by hurrahing for "Teddy" and prophesying that he would "win in a walk". Other foreigners, leaning to Taft, signified their objections by slicing off one of Stanish's ears and punctuating their disapproval by divers and sundry knife stabs. Politics are really dangerous, when taken so seriously.

E. E. Heckbert, at the recent meeting of the Multnomah Bar Association, was honored by his fellow-lawyers with the office of president, not only because of the high standing in his chosen vocation by reason of his ability and legal acumen, but also for the true geniality and courtesy shown towards everyone with whom he



E. E. HECKBERT, New President of the Multnomah Bar Association.

comes in contact. Mr. Heckbert has a high regard for the ethics of the legal profession, and was lately made chairman of the grievance committee of the State Bar Association. He was born in Woburn, Mass., which city is just a few miles out from Boston, where he received his preliminary education. He graduated from Boston University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893, and then studied law in Boston University Law School and at Harvard, standing well towards the front in his classes. He was

admitted to the bar of both Massachusetts and Maine, and practiced law in Portland, Maine, and Boston until 1906, when he got the western fever and came to Portland, Ore. Since his admission to the bar of this state, he has been identified with important litigation both here and in Washington. In 1901 he married Georgia R. Heckbert, of his native city, and they have one child, Daniel R. Mr. Heckbert is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar and is a Republican in politics.

PORTLAND CONSULAR AND VICE CONSULAR OFFICES.

The following comprise the list of consular and vice consular offices represented in Portland:

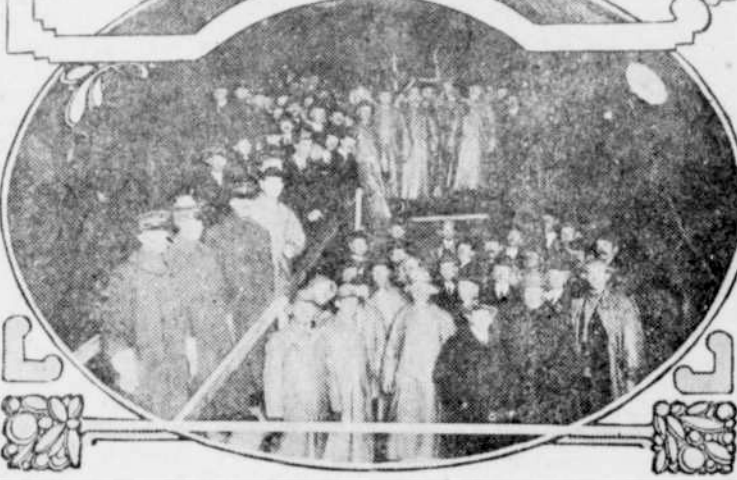
Consular Offices.

- Chile—A. R. Vejar.
- China—Moy Back Hin, 233 Second street.
- Costa Rica—G. C. Ames, 732 Marquam building.
- Germany—O. Lohan, 31 Hamilton building.
- Great Britain—James Laidlaw, Ainsworth building.
- Japan—M. Ida, 219 Henry building.
- Mexico—F. A. Spencer, 46 Front street North.
- Peru—Barrette Carlos, care C. H. Rasmussen.
- Switzerland—A. C. Bigger.

Vice Consuls.

- Belgium—C. Henri Labbe, Labbe building.
- Chile—John Reid, 514 Lumber Exchange.
- Great Britain—J. Ernest Laidlaw, Ainsworth building.
- France—C. Henri Labbe, Labbe building (consular agent).
- Netherlands—John William Mathes, 213 Wells-Fargo building.
- Nicaragua and Honduras—R. Chilcott, 306 McKay building.
- Sweden—Valdemar Liddell, 26 North Sixth street.

Tunneling Under the Hudson For New York Water Supply



Upper photo by American Press Association.

IN a cavern 1,100 feet below the bed of the Hudson river Mayor Gaynor recently pressed a key and fired by electricity the blast which united the two bores—one from each side of the river—of the great tunnel through which the water supply of New York will be conducted from the Catskills to the city. So well had the engineers done their work that the two ends of the bores were less than an inch from coinciding exactly when joined. The Hudson river crossing is one of the connecting links of the Catskill aqueduct system which when completed will have cost about \$175,000,000. The tunnel is really a U shaped siphon, the water dropping down through a shaft 1,100 feet deep at the foot of Storm King mountain, crossing the river to rise to the same elevation on the east shore. The lower photograph shows the mayor and other city officials in the tunnel. He is the central figure in the upper picture, which was taken in the open air.

Laying the Cornerstone of the Maine Monument In New York

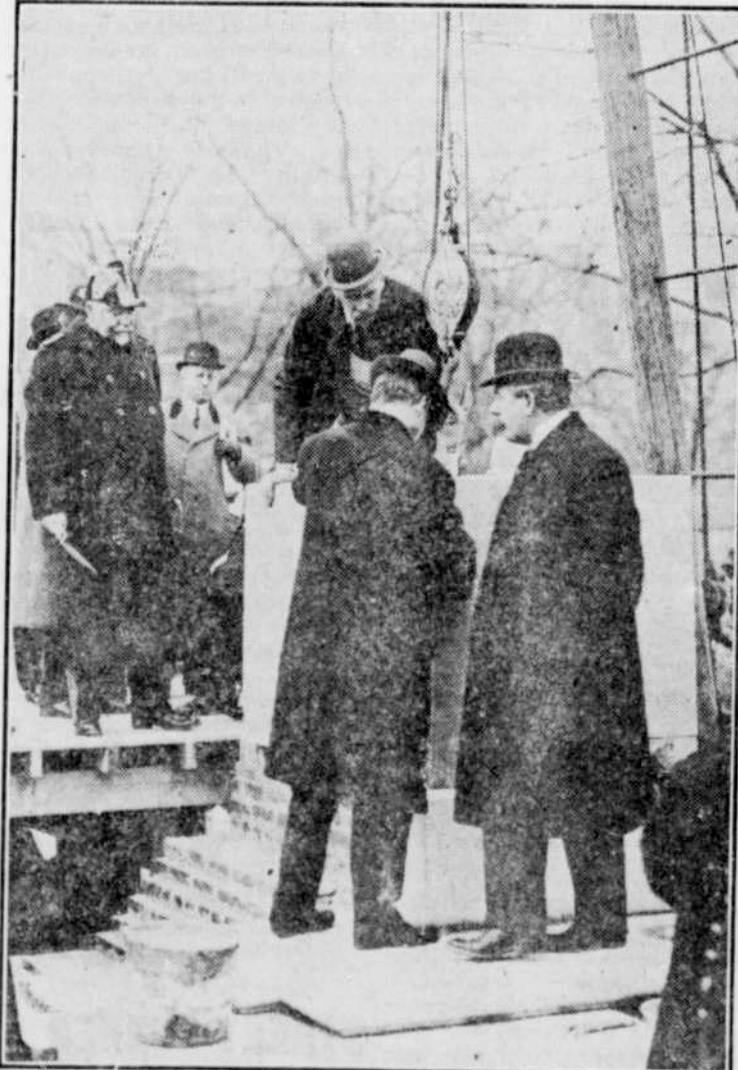


Photo by American Press Association.

ON the fourteenth anniversary of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor (Feb 15) the cornerstone of the Maine monument was laid in Columbus circle, New York city. It will stand at one of the entrances to Central park, forming a gateway forty-four feet high, which will be topped by a bronze group (representing Columbia Triumphant) cast from the guns recovered from the battleship. The group, of which Attilio Piccirilli is the sculptor, will be thirteen feet high, so that the total height of the monument will be fifty-seven feet. The architect is H. Van Buren Magonigle. Our photograph shows Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, commandant of the New York navy yard (at the extreme left), with the trowel which he used for the ceremony. A short address was delivered by General Daniel E. Sickles. In the metal box which was sealed up in the cornerstone were copies of Captain Charles D. Sigbee's personal narrative of the disaster and of official reports made to the authorities at Washington. The monument, which, it is expected, will be completed in August, will cost about \$175,000. This sum was contributed by more than a million men, women and children, who desired to commemorate the 296 men who lost their lives by the explosion and those who fell in the war with Spain.