The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1910.

IT IS EVOLUTIONARY. Day by day the Chicago Tribune

collects and publishes columns of opinions about "the causes of the high cost of living." It takes more money, undoubtedly. Now, who gets it? The farmer seems to be getting his share, at present prices, and pro fessional men appear, generally, to have their share of the prosperity. According to the Tribune's showing the advance of the pay of public school teachers has been from 10 to 25 per cent in ten years. Bank clerks are said to average 45 per cent more Department store clerks average 2 per cent more; policemen 25 to 35 per cent more. Clerks in city offices have obtained but small advancedue to the willingness of persons to accept light employment at small pay Labor statistics conflict; but it is certain that there has been advance al along the line, in two years. In Chicago carpenters have had an increase of 80 per cent, and bricklayers of 70 per cent. Yet employers are figuring more closely than ever before, and employes have lost some advantages which they formerly had. In many cases the work is by the hour, and the workman loses if anything interferes with the work. The workman's time is kept more closely than formerly, and occurrence of rain or lack of material may cut an hour or two out of his time-interruptions for merly unnoticed. But there is partial compensation through allowance of work for overtime, at a higher rate, not customary formerly.

The reasons given by one and an-

other for higher prices are multitudinous. Yet few of them cover more than some little phase of the subject. That shows how broad and general the subject is. Some say greate population and increased demand account for everything. Others and dwell on extravagance nomic waste. The middlemen, packers and storage-house people fall blame. their share Butchers complain that it is almost impossible to buy poultry from the farmer now. He sells to the commis sion men, who must get their profit, and even then the commodity will go into cold storage, to be held till prices have been forced up. From the country and country vilgenerally comes the observation that farmers have been moving to town. Many sell their land to "gentlemen farmers," who care nothing for the cost of production, and produce merely for themselves, so as to have "fresh things," and thousands of acres possessed and used in this year."
way don't yield one-fifth of what they once did. Young men are playing baseball and golf, riding in automobiles and smoking cigarettes. Even if the old farmer has not left the country he has planned to have his children do it. All say that the automobile and telephone have been an influence for luxury, and luxury is something which we must always pay for. No housewife ever markets as economincally by telephone as when she goes to market herself. The automobile, besides its own maintenance, opens a door to a lot of other expenses, of a social kind.

Facts like these are obvious. They pelong to an evolution or transformation of social conditions which it is impossible to arrest; still more imposto turn backward. Labor, the present basis, is not as efficient as formerly. Employers consulted by the Tribune state it this way: years ago workmen gave ten hours for a day and they worked faster; therefore they accomplished much more than now, because they work only eight hours and are much more deliberate and independent. Therefore, the unit of value resulting from one hour's work is less, and in many cases the wages paid amount to double those paid ten years ago. Labor successfully has commanded reduction in hours and increase in wages This further statement is worth attention:

The law of compensation enters here, so the manufacturer and merchant are compelled to advance prices because of the increased cost of production. Now it gradually has dawned upon the workman receiving increased pay that he is no better off than before, because he must pay for the increased wage of other workman making merchandise that he must have but does not make. does not make.

Notice the size of shovels laborers use teday. They are only two-thirds the size formerly used, and move only 662-3 per cent as much material as ten years ago; nor are they filled more than two-thirds

The carpenters do not accomplish more than 662-3 per cent as much as ten years ago, and get 80 per cent more pay for eight hours than they did for ten hours.

eight hours than they did for ten hours.
There can be but one logical result, which is that the contractors charge all this, and add more for "contingent expenses," because of the greater uncertainty.

I bought one pound of food for 43 cents. It weighed twelve ounces. Therefore the food cost me 55 cents per pound, or 25 per cent more, because of short weight. This happens with other merchandise, and the same facts apply to labor.

From the testimony collected from all quarters it appears, therefore, that everybody lays the blame of high prices on somebody or everybody else. The truth is, it is a general movement, arising from an evolution of the complex forces of an immense industrial society-rapid beyond all precedent, because our country is still new, because its forces and energies. boundless in extent, are but just fairly awakening, and because such a situa tion acts upon the spirit of an industrial democracy in ways and to an extent heretofore unknown. We have a continent of immense opportunities;

approaches one hundred millions, in again the tenderioin of America. such a situation, where the efforts of history of the world.

THE FIZZLE OF GLAVIS.

The fellow Glavis spent four days of last week on the witness stand in Washington, reciting his evidence against Secretary Ballinger: yet the scandal" did not transpire. 'great His "facts" turned out to be nothing but figments of imagination, suspicions, inferences, insinuations-all alming to make himself important and a "great man." The most that he has exposed is his own notorietyseeking, quarrelsome, insubordinate personality. He could not make the direct charge against Ballinger of dishonesty or corruption; he only could bolster up his personal belief of the 'improper" conduct of the Secretary quoting what a number of men had said to him or to other persons, what they had written to each other bearing on bad blood, jealousies and suspicions between officials of the Land Office and the Forestry Bureau.

It thus turns out that Glavis' "incriminating facts" are merely matters of inference and personal opinion and suspicious vanity. He alleged that Ballinger, before Land Commissioner, drew up pa-pers for a fraudulent coal company operating in Lewis County, Washing ton; that subsequently, when Land Commissioner in 1907, he did not show due diligence in investigating and disposing of the fraudulent Cunningham claim, and that, after resigning as Commissioner, he acted as counsel for some of the defendants. But he could give no satisfactory evidence of these charges. His testimony was pitifully and ludicrously irrelevant and fanciful.

It seems absurd that a cheap character like Glavis could gratify his own valinglory by making so loud a noise throughout a big Nation. He could not have done so, had he not been boosted along by jealous and envious officials desiring to "get even" with Ballinger. Petty enmities between Ballinger's Land Office and Pinchot's Forestry Bureau have made this row. Officials have been spying upon each other, digging up one another's letters and playing "office politics" rather than attending to the public business. One set has been trying to get another "in a hole" and credit to itself, for disadvantage of another, the good works of con-servation and the detection of fraud. The public is rapidly getting to the source of the Ballinger-Pinchet row. The rumpus springs from official envies, making use of the self-important fellow Glavis.

SOME MISTAKES AND OTHERS.

"By the way," remarks the Seattle Times, "The Oregonian, which proesses great zeal to print the facts, and nothing but facts-has not yet corrected its misstatement about the slump' in Seattle realty." Dear, dear, All this after The Oregonian had painstakingly followed the Times through a maze of varying statements about Seattle real estate, and had conscientiously presented them as the lastest and newest information about Seattle's chief industry

First, our interesting contem-porary editorially announced that real estate transfers in Seattle 1909 showed "a legitimate falling-oft of about \$10,000,000-and we admit Therefore, The Oregonian admitted it. Then the Times heard from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and declared that during the year 1909 "there had been an actual gain of \$4,000,000 over the preceding exzled to know that a loss of \$10,-000,000 could be transposed into a gain of \$4,000,000, but upon reflection it realized that anything is possible to Seattle statistician, and it faithfully chronicled the gratifying news of the great \$4,000,000 discovery. See The Oregonian, January 21,

Page 10, third col. lines 120-127 But it is a little surprising to find the Times calling on The Oregonian to correct "its" misstatement. The Oregonian's confusion arose entirely through its innocent acceptance of the Times' figures. The Times will. hope, pardon us for intimating that the misstatement, if any, belongs in the Times' office, The Times ought not o place on our unwilling shoulders the unpleasant task of correcting its errors. Really, we would rather not. We are busy, and life is short.

POOR OLD SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco is drifting back into that breezy, bubbling condition of immorality that in the past has made her famous. According to the news reports now coming from the Bay City, Mayor McCarthy has not only removed the lid, and lost it, but he has given the seething cauldron of the under-world a stirring up that into the city and state. will cause its odors to be wafted to the uttermost ends of the earth and bring back the birds of prey who fied in terror when reform and Heney struck the city a few years ago and caged some of their friends at San Quentin. Since the days when the Forty-Niners carried their pokes down to the tents in which the Bret Harte story-book gamblers spread their layouts, San Francisco's movements have been not unlike those of a steam engine unprovided with a throttle, a governor, or a safety valve. It was high speed while the steam lasted, and no speed when it was ex-

hausted. The fires have been drawn and the steam exhausted a good many times dince the late William T. Coleman and his vigilantes lynched a few undesirable citizens, but there has been no permanent normal condition of decency for San Francisco. It has been a feast or a famine, a revel of wickedness, or a prayer meeting, calm, or a tempest. The earthquake and fire which razed the city a few years ago appeared at a time when the Schmitz-Ruef ulcer of graft and immorality was ready to burst with its own rottenness. Too many physicians appeared on the case, however. For a time, it seemed to be one of those frequently heralded operations which are entirely successful, but are always followed by the death of the patient. San Francisco did not die, but she remained in such a distressing state of oma as a result of the treatment that her citizens were in despair, and, n the belief that any change would one of those leopards with change-

able spots. study them, are just what should be to the belief that Mr. McCarthy in- gon rejoices with the growth of Portexpected among a population that now tends to make San Francisco once land, knowing, as the people do, that even in 1893-6,

Gamblers and prizefighters and prosan energetic democracy have freer titutes of the other sex are to be play than ever known before in the given free rein, and the old life will lived over again. For all that, Mr. McCarthy's friends should be careful about taking checks or bad noney, for there are enough decent people in San Francisco to bring on another revolution, and, when the lld is replaced, the proceedings will not be interfered with or confused by any conflict between rival factions of franchise-seeking millionaires.

MAKE ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVE. There is ample time for discussing methods of choosing delegates to the Republican State Assembly this year in Oregon. The vitality of the Assembly will depend on the popular strength of the plan adopted. first alm must be to make the gathering as representative as possible and practicable of the popular eleof the party membership. Ass the Assembly is to be a representative gathering, it will not be a mass meetng nor a "rally."

It is clearly impossible for all Republicans to meet in one place to carry out the purposes for which the Assembly is needed; also, for any considerable bulk of the party membership. Therefore, the proper way is for Republicans in the several counties to delegate their best recognized members, according to a state apportionment, to act for them in the Assembly. At a dinner of Republicans in Portland, last Saturday night, a letter from George H. Williams set forth this matter clearly, as follows:

The primary principle of our Rept system of government is that the majority shall rule. If it be true that the will of the majority of the Republican party ought to govern, the question arises, what is the best way to assertain that will? I know of two ways in which this can be done. One is for the Republicans in the state to One is for the Republicans in the state to assemble in a mass meeting and there ascertain by their voices and votes the will of the majority. But this is clearly impracticable, and the only other way is for the Republicans to provide for an assembly of their representatives.

Representation is the basic idea of our Republican system. Without it the Government of the control of t

ment would cease to exist or become a des-potism. All Republicans want good men as their candidates for office, and it seems perfectly plain that if 200 or 300 representatives from all parts of the state meet to approve and indorse a candidate for office he is more likely to be a good man than one who indorses and puts himself forward as a candidate.

I do not see why 50, 100 or 500 Republicans or Democrats may not meet to consult about the good of their respective parties and sug-gest candidates without being charged with stillty to the primary law. assembly plan worked out all right late city election and I believe it work out in the same way in our

state elections. It is the opinion of The Oregonian that an Assembly of not to exceed 400 or 500 delegates can best speak for the citizens who call themselves Republicans. Such an Assembly can carry out its work without boss rule or machine dictation and will certainly do so, if the members shall be selected from the best citizenship in the several counties, The Oregonian believes they will be so chosen. But, should the Assembly prove unsatisfactory, the Republican electorate will have full opportunity in the primaries the candidates it reject recommend and to nominate others

better fitted. It is not necessary to hold an Assembly of 1000 or 2000 delegates to represent the Republican sentient of Oregon, nor is it practicable. Democrats will try to spread discontent by declaring the Assembly not representative, no matter how merous its members, and it will not stay their clamor to admit 2000 because they had delegated their policles to representatives. That is still the guiding principle of their political action. And the results are bound to be good in Oregon this year, because the work of the Assembly must go to the party voters for approval in the

primaries. RECORD BUILDING MOVEMENT.

Nothing but a financial panic of far-reaching effect can prevent the year 1910 from being the most prosperous that Portland has ever known Detailed figures on the new buildings for which plans are now actually being prepared and some of which are already under way show a valuation of more than \$14,500,000, or more than three times the amount that was represented by the work in the hands of the architects a year ago. The best feature of this fine showing is that an overwhelming majority of the buildings contemplated have already secured tenants. In many of the down-town structures, which will be used for stores and offices, there are waiting lists for the most desirable quarters. All of this is evidence of new business and new capital flowing

If this remarkable activity were confined to Portland, and if the remainder of the state languished, there might be ground for apprehen-sion, but fortunately for city and country alike, the prosperity is well distributed. It is true that Portland is erecting larger and finer buildings than some of the interior cities and towns, but, in proportion to their size, the latter are keeping step with the city., Good crops and high prices for all agricultural products have been the foundation for this remarkable prosperity, but another most important factor has been the immense sums of money brought into the state within the past two years for investment in farm and timber lands. Throughout the Pacific Northwest are hundreds of farms that have been cut into three or four or even more Better farming and a change from wheat to something more prof. itable have enabled the farmer to make a greater profit from one por-tion of the old farm than he could formerly make from the entire tract. The remainder he has sold to new settlers at four or five times the prices ruling a few years ago, and the new arrival is also making big profits on

his investment. The millions brought into the state for timber are not so widely distributed as the money paid for farm lands; but, with the steadlly increasing demand for lumber, they will shortly play a most important part in our prosperity. Portland is growing at a record pace, because the entire country tributary to this city is be for the better, they elected growing and prospering as never be-McCarthy, who was supposed to be fore. The city and the country are fore. The city and the country are Interdependent, and one cannot prosper without the other sharing in that Recent developments, however, tend prosperity. For that reason all Orc-

the growth of the metropolis is but a reflection of that of the country which has built the city.

Negotiations begun recently be tween the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia for a seal protection treaty have been delayed by Canada's demand that the schooners and gear of the Canadian sealers be purchased. When it is remembered that the Canadians have worked the industry to the limit, and have twice mulcied the United States for heavy claims for damages, the present request is certainly somewhat unreasonable. If the United States declines to invest in the schooners many of which were driven away from the American flag by our absurd laws, the enterprising Canadians might resort to their former tactics. By making a sortic into the Bering Sea, and getting in the way of an American revenue cutter, they would probably be selzed, as was The the case several years ago. American Government paid \$450,000 for the last batch of seizures made, and that sum would be ample remuneration for all that is left of the North Pacific sealing fleet.

The Coast Seaman's Journal, the organ through Furuseth, professional agitator, voices his peculiar ideas, has never been a strong supporter of the ship subsidy. It has, however, insisted that American ships should be manned only by American seamen, and that laws should be passed giving these American seamen higher wages and shorter hours than are in force on the merchant marine vessels of any other country. As an example of the number of genuine "American" seamen available, the obituary notices in the Journal are suggestive. The latest issue of the Journal gives a list of 13 members who have died in January, including eight who perished on the Czarina. Of the 13, four were natives of Sweden, three of Norway, two each of England and Ireland, and one each of Germany and Finland. Perhaps the American members of the Seaman's Union do not die ordrowned.

The keen disappointment of an employment-seeking girl, who, trudges the wet streets from Woodlawn or Sellwood to the business center to save carfare, or of her sister in distress whose scanty savings do not warrant the expenditure even of the 10 cents. which she pays' for car-fare, in order to answer an advertisement in-serted as a "joke," may not amount to much in individual cases. If this disappointment and mental auguish is multiplied by 200, the very humorous Mr. Jacobs, who inserted a fake "ad" in The Oregonian, Thursday morning, can get a fair idea of the diversion created by his playful joke. It would require a very fine sense of humor on the part of the poor girl victims of this practical joker, enable them to understand that their disappointment, discomfort and loss of money and time had all been a contribution to the enjoyment of Mr. Jacobs.

The ascendency of the lumber trade and the decline of the wheat export business, were never more strikingly shown than by a comparison of the two fleets now in the river. The January grain fleet, usually the largest of any month of the year, shows but three vessels in port under charter, while the foreign lumber fleet now loading at Portland comprises eight vessels of a carrying capacity of more than 20,000,000 The Oregonian was a trifle icans have always had strong Gov-port a fleet of coastwise lumcarriers, capacity more than 5,000,000 feet. It will be several years before the last export cargo of wheat leaves Portland, but it is hardly probable that the tonnage of the foreign grain fleet will ever again equal that of the lum-

ber fleet. Mr. Glavis' tender conscience and his overpowering desire to do his duty seem never to have been manifest in his family affairs. See the court records. Glavis appears to be a man of contentious disposition and querulous nature. It is hardly to be expected that a man who cannot get along with a wife who is a good woman will fail to have trouble with men with whom he has business or official relations.

Democrats don't relish being mistaken for "fool statement-one Re-publicans." Milt Miller, of Lebanon, will tell you that, for, although a statement legislator when a so-called Republican was elected Senator in the Legislature of 1907, he failed to be present.

The Brownsville Times says Judge Galloway desires to succeed himself. Of course he does. If ever the time shall come when a Galloway does not want office it will be when the tail of a comet shall have gathered all the plums and swept them off the earth.

Surmise, suspicion, envy, jealously, opinion and malice are the main ingredients of the Glavis' charges; but they are unconvincing as to everything except Glavis' petty and mean

Many persons thought Venus peeping at them through a veil of mist was a comet. Venus has caused most of the world's mistakes, and this is the latest. Ha, ha.

One of the grave fears of Mr. Jeffries is that his wind may not hold out in his fight with Mr. Johnson. His language, however, is rather encouraging.

No gentle reader, a crematory is not an establishment to make funerals cheaper. If it were, the fight in the City Council would be far

that they demand a retiring room in The furnishings the Courthouse. Those Seattle policemen have been indicted for blackmailing women.

Seattle has so many women lawyers

This is, indeed, a wicked world. Now Champ Clark has begun a fight on Cannon. Champ will yet spell it with a "u."

man named Bouillon is running for Mayor of Seattle. We've heard that name before.

The cost of living has never been low enough to suit everybody, not

WHAT TO DO ABOUT DRINKY Inculente Ideas of Temperance, Treat Public Like Insane Patients!

Harpers Weekly. Harpers Weekly is sincerely on the ide of the cause of temperance reform, is very greatly impressed with century, in an age which excells all the need and the importance of it, and ready to do anything it can to help it forward. Its chief objection to state art, literature and general improveprohibition is that it is not the best seans to promote temperance, and that what good it does is bought at too great a price of liberty, and at cost of too much law-breaking, deceit, eyasion and hypocrisy. It considers that state prohibition is not the method of fighting the evils of alcohol and that will prevail in the end, and that all the steps taken in support and promotion of that method will finally have to be retraced. With state prohibition the South there are reasons to have patience because of local conditions that make various experiments seem more warrantable there than elsewhere. But even in the South local option seems a better, more durable and more efficient form of liquor regulation than state prohibition

It does not seem to us that there is any prospect that the use of alcoholic beverages will ever cease in the United States. We do not believe in compulsory total abstinence for all It is not practicable, and we doubt if it would be beneficial. This opinion is not based on esteem for alcoholic beverages, or on the that they do people good. It is based merely on observation of the habits of mankind and on some reading. cannot run a country on the lines of an inebriate asylum, nor treat its population like patients, who must be kept from drink at any cost, and whether they like it or not.

An effort was made to do something like that in the Army when the canteen was abolished. It has been a great failure and has helped very much to give our Army the worst hos pital record of any army in the civilized world. The most that can be done about drink, as we see the case, is to minimize its temptations, regulate and restrict its manufacture and sale, keep it out of the young, disseminate sound instruction as to its effects favor the mild beverages rather than the stronger ones, and work out a more in elligent treatment of drunkenness and drunkards. The encouraging signs of our time anent drink are the increasof abstemiousness, and even of abstinence, among the intelligent, and the refusal of employers to tolerate drink-ing among workers in employments of high responsibility.

Alcohol seems constantly to be better understood; and impatience with the mischief it does is increasingly deep and persistent, and effort to abate those mischiefs, is ceaseless. All that is encouraging, and would be still more encouraging if the effort were

STATE GRANGE TAKEN TO TASK Protest Made Against Sympathy With

Single-Tax Absurdity. SALEM, Or., Jan. 30,—(To the Edi-or.)—For years I have taken great in-erest in the work of the grange and have always viewed the grange as a conservative as well as a progressive and educational organization. Up to the present time I have never regretted having joined the order, yet I am com-pelled to dissent from what seems to be a departure from its past record.

I notice that the State Grange was represented in the Federated Trades Union at its recent annual convention at Portland, at which time a measure was considered and passed favoring an amendment to the state constitution to allow each county local option on taxation and exemption. In other words, to give any county the opportunity of voting "single tax" on prop-erty within its borders. I understand this measure is to be initiated at the November election. I desire to know if the State Grange is also behind this move and if so, under what authority have they assumed this right? I recognize in Mr. Palmer and Mr. Leady, the delegates to that convention, men of ability and integrity and I am loath to believe that they would be cajoled into such a hair-brained prop-osition as that, by a set of non-tax-paying enthusiasts. It is up to Mr. Palmer and Mr. Leady to explain this

situation, and to also explain the con nection between the two organization along these lines. Another thought: perhaps a lesser departure is the repre-sented antagonism to the "assembly." Since when have grange members en-tered the political field? Are they not aware that the organization is largely mposed of loyal Republicans claim their right to assemble and con-sider the welfare of their party and state? I trust they will arise and explain, and would also suggest that a letter in The Oregonian would better reach those most interested. FRANZ MITZENBERGER.

Their Painful Solicitude.

The Dalles Optimist. Yes, yes, good Democratic brothers, w are going to send the Republican to the demnition bow-wows by he a convention—though we may call it an assembly—to nominate all our state and county officers, likewise our Con-gressmen, and Senators, in due time. We will "nominate" them and then at the primaries we will confirm those nominans, and without any help from We know you feel bad about it. We know you hate to see the Republicans commit harl-kari and ruin the old party. We know you love the G. O. P. We know your advice to the Republicans is given for the benefit of our party. and weep to think that we cannot follow your advice-but we can't and won't. Sorry, but you had better crawl into endent" hole and haul the hole in after you.

Century Magazine's New Editor. Boston Herald.

The mantle of Mr. Gilder as editor of the Century Magazine falls naturally on Robert Underwood Johnson, his associate for many years, who, like Mr. Gilder, is a poet, a champion of civic reforms, and a man alert to the wider and deeper social movements of the time. His selection insures continuance of the magazine in accord with ideals and traditions that have made it an in-fluential factor in civic uplift as well as in aesthetic education.

Slight Differences With Bryan.

Houston (Texas) Post. Contemporaries that declare we are in disagreement with Mr. Bryan do us an injustice. Excepting free raw materials, prohibition, Government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referenium. Federal charters for corporations, Government guaranty of bank deposits, Federal ownership of telegraph, Government payment of campaign expenses and several other things of more or less importance, we are in entire agreement with Mr. Bryan.

Short Life of Twelve-Inch Rifles.

Baltimore News, The modern 12-inch rifles on our battleships lose much of their effi-ciency after 75 shots have been fired with them. The rifling becomes so badily worn that the accuracy of the gun is harmed. It is said that the 14-inch rifle has a much longer life when fired with a big charge of powder,

PRAISE FOR SUNDAY PAPERS. Good Literature in Sunday Oregonian

Is Appreciated PORTLAND, Jan. 30 .- (To the Edi tor.)-Can it be possible that in an enlightened age like this, in the twentleth others previous to this in countless inventions, discoveries and progress in ments, there should be a class of peo ple who are railing against the issu-ance and circulation of Sunday news-papers? But such is a fact. I read the other day that in this city a min ister of the gospel in a sermon spoke in favor of a law to suppress the pub-lication of Sunday newspapers, on account of their tendency to corrupt the morals of the community.

Good gracious! Does not the clergy-man referred to know that the laborer.

mechanic, artisan, clerk, etc., who work from 9 to 12 hours daily, who find no time to nourish their brains with mental food during week days, would by such a law be condemned to mental starvation, and thereby deprived of the benefit of useful information which they would find in a paper like the always excellent editions of the Sunday Oregonian? Only last Sunday the account of an Eastern philanthrothe account of an Eastern philanthro phist, who went into the slums of great cities, slept in boxcars and brick-yards in company of tramps and un-fortunates, by the so-called "unco-good" despised humanity, a millionaire who endured all kinds of hardship and privations in order to probe to the hotprivations in order to probe to the bot tom the miseries the poor and out-casts have to endure. I want to say that this article alone teaches a moral and more practical Christianity than a dozen silly sermons of a stamp too often heard from pulpits. A week never passes except when The Oregonian doesn't have something instructive, elevating and enobling to bring before the eyes of the public which is seeking for and thirsty after truth ED. ALISKY.

CASE OF "UNTHINKING" PUBLIC Latter Helped in Government; Why No

in Selecting Officeholders? PORTLAND, Jan. 30 .- (To the Edi or.)-While discussing germs other than political, the local Democratic newspaper says the habit of ridiculing the assertion that there is danger to the public health in impure milk and water, indulged in by some of its more or less esteemed contemporaries, suc ceeds in fooling a part of "the unthink-ing public." But this dastardly thrust at the proletariat, the bulwark of goo government, that element which is s nvariably right that it needs no "rep resentatives" in public matters and knows best at all times what is what and who is who, this siur at the com-mon people and sneer at their intel-ligence suggests the possibility that a public which is so "unthinking" that it doesn't know good water from bad, nor dirty milk from clean, should not verificate to a little assistance seriously object to a little assistance in the matter of selecting candidates for official positions.

What business has an "unthinking" public to be monkeying with great questions? There is too much at stake to surrender all to a vast collection of people who don't think. Suppose the primary election should come on just when the people were in that unthink-ing mood-wouldn't they be "unfit" to select proper men for the public service, a suggestion of which possibility from another source not long ago threw the said Democratic newspaper into a

"fit" from which it has never per-ceptibly recovered. The divine right of kings rests upon the charge that the public is an un-thinking mass. "The unthinking pub-lic." indeed! You'll not catch the twiniets, Bourne and Chamberlain, usng that phrase-not yet.

AMERICUS.

Back From Elba; on to Waterloo. New York Times.
As the triumphant return of the Colonel approaches people are talking too much about Elba. Why Elba? Somebody who desired to associate the Napoleonic idea with the Colonel spoke in public of the "return from Elba," thinking only of the temporary triumph. The comparison, however, is uncom nonly odious. Elba, in association with this return, will not bear thinking about. The "hundred days" were fol-lowed by Waterloo and St. Helena. Historical parallels are not appropriate to the Colonel's career, for he defies all precedents, and, though like to the heroes of old in courage and splendor

of achievement, he is utterly original. Farmers' Wives at a University.

Courses of instruction for farmers and their wives, for dairymen, for cheesemakers, and even for small boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years, will open at the University of Wiscon-sin College of Agriculture February and extend, according to the individual course, from five to ten days. In this manner the university provides a means for every man and woman in the rural districts of the state who finds it im-possible to attend the regular uni-versity courses during the year, to obtain assistance in the solution of the particular problems of their occupa-

The Diary of a Ment Boycotter, The Diary of a Meat Boycotter,

(New York Evening Mall.)

Sunday—Rose at 1 P. M. Breakfast on grapefruit, and bacon and eggs. Had the bacon in the house, so it didn't count. Dinner at 7. consisting of bisque of tomato, another plate of it, potatoes, oyster plant, peach ple and coffee. Left table feeling hungry, but virtuous.

Monday—Breakfast, orange, cereal, three eggs. Luncheon—Crackers and milk. Had a drink at 2 P. M. and speared at free lunch counter two pieces ham, three saysages and two tongue saudwiches. Feeling better.

Moving With Caution.

Employer-You have an excellent Employer—You have an excellent chance to grow up with the business, young man, and make something of yourself; it's all up to you. Boy—I'd like de job all right, mis-ter, but if you don't mind, I'd just as lief stay at de bottom. You see, sir, I'm just a little leery about bein' one o' dem fellers 'higher un' dem fellers "higher up."

Not What He Expected. Denver News "Had a great surprise today."
"How was that?"

"My son pointed out the famous footall coach to me.' "What surprised you in him?"
"Why, it was a man. I always
thought it was an ambulance."

SAN ANTONE.

When the last calf's branded and marked.

And the round-up's over an' done, And the bunch of a thousand yearlin's Trails off in the settin' sun.

Then I grabe my pay in a hurry And jumps for the little roan.—

For me an' Red Charlie an' Utah Are ridin' to San Antone.

Aw, we're tired o' sagebrush and coyotes,
An' slok of our chuck-cart grub;
Red, he's as glum as the devil
An' mean as a grikzly cub.
There's a big red moon on the Mess,
An' my gal she's waitin' alone;
So up with a yell an' a whoop-la,
We'll streak it for San Antone.

Oh. the lights they are bright and allurin',
An' the music is happy and loud;
And you'll always find pleuty of buckoes
A'settin' up drinks for the crowd.
For nobody cares who your folks are,
An' a conscience is wholly unknown;
Then we're off on a frolicsome party
Whoop-ce! for San Antone.
—John S. Reed (Portland), in Harvard
Magazine.

WHERE LEADER BRYAN STANDS Representative Government, He De-

clares, Must Be Accepted. PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—(To the Edi-or.)—Speaking for the eleomargarine Republicans and "I don't mind if I do Democrats, my old college chum and ethical adviser, General Killfeather pinchotizes this essayist in the follow. ing manner, to-wit: "This here Hin-nessy Murphy is a hot air—what needs to be probed."

All right, General-all right avic. All right, General—all right avic.
That must be something dreadful, but
not quite so sad as a comic supplement of a certain county newspaper,
a Kerry comet or a biliary calculus,
moving in a parabola of nebulous Democracy or cavorting in the orbit of
Lonathan's Angle, Sayon tail

Jonathan's Anglo-Saxon tail What's the matter with the faded wall flowers and willted shamrocks, anyway? Are they any better Demo-crats than Jefferson or Bryan? The Democratic party stands for representa-tive government—that is, party gov-ernment—as the best method to reach the will of the majority as to those who are to represent them in public life. Do they imagine they can bap-

tize the old Democracy with the plaus-ible name of non-partisans? At a dinner given in his honor a short time ago by the American Minshort time ago by the American Min-ister at Havana, Cuba, the greatest Democrat of his day, William Jennings Bryan, stated: "There is a growing acceptance of representative govern-ment, and a fundamental doctrine of representative government is acquiese-ence in the will of the majority. That was the doctrine taught by Jefferson, the greatest exponent of government that ever lived, and it is necessary to the existence of all republics."

the existence of all republics."

Who ever heard of Mr. Bryan supporting a self-nominated candidate representing a citque or faction call-ing themselves the people? On the occasion above mentioned, Mr. Bryan stated emphatically that he always bowed to the will of the majority of his party and congratulated the successful convention nominees and consistently supported them before the

tying up with a fiddle-faddle Repub-lican who would again sneak into the United States Senate as George III sneaked into heaven, according to Byron's "Vision of Judgment."

What is wanted just now is a few good Shan Van Vought Democrats. These erstwhile "change-your-socks-once-a-month" bunch can now sample two hit stuff and sport gold band

two-bit stuff and sport gold band cigars. The next thing we know they will all have automobiles. JAMES HENNESSY MURPHY.

WATSON ON HIS AMERICAN TRIP. English Poet, In New Poem, Says He Only Found Two Friends Here,

London Cable to New York Tim Since his return to England, William Watson, the author of the poem, "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue," has been making things unpleasant for the papers which printed the state-ments made by his brother relative to

the poet's mental condition. Under the English laws the publica tion of such statements is distinctly libelous, and several papers have tendered ample apologies rather than contest the legal actions with which Mr. Watson has threatened them. He has just published here the verses he wrote before leaving New York to "The Two Friends That Championed Us." He apostrophizes these friends:

Who midst the hawling storm
That round us hurtled deaf and blind.
Came with your hearts so staunch and

And he tells them that-We shall remember while we live. The murderous ites, the whitring darts, We shall forget not, nor forgive; For ours are flerce and flery hearts.

But this thing, too, shall we recall, Beside us mid the hostile throng, Faithful you stood and firm through all, In love of truth and hate of wrong.

And we who proved you fixed and true, Till death us part shall hold you.

Sauce for Goose and for Gander, Too. Condon Times. The Oregonian, Monday, refreshes the memory of the good pe-gon in regard to a certain assembly held at Portland in March 1906, and which assembly named an en-tire state ticket to be presented at the primary, and nominated without break right down the line. Now, there-fore, what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander, and if the Democrats held a nominating assembly in 1906, why, if you please, should not the Republicans in 1910? The direct primary was in full force and effect, then just the same as now, stil it was no crime for the Democrats to meet in convention and nominate candidates, and no reasonable man or set of men

should object to the Republicans doing No Stopping the Assembly.

News Reporter (McMinnville). All over the state the assembly prop sition seems to be gaining ground. Even under the direct primary in the past, all the minority parties have used it—all but the democrats necessarily, and the democrats as self-interest and occasion seemed to invite. Now the Republicans are extremely likely to do the same thing. In truth, the great part of the opposition to the proposed movement seems to be from the very fellows who have followed the practice in the past, but do not wish the Republicans to do the same thing. Without doubt the Republicans will decide to handle their own busniess as they think best, whether it pleases the op-

Correct.

position or not,

Castle Rock (Wash.) Advocate. The assembly plan of selecting nomi-noes for state and county officers is fast gaining ground in Oregon. By this means the best men in the different parties will be brought forward and the nincompoops eliminated to a great ex-tent. The direct primary in Oregon has succeeded in getting a lot of incom-petents into office, and the people generally are disgusted with it for that reason.

Name as Original Story Teller. Boston Dispatch.

Miss Ethel Wood has been appointed instructor in the art of story telling by the Massachusetts State Board of Edu-Miss Wood won a reputation as an original story teller while teaching in Brookline.

CURRENT SMALL CHANGE.

"Gladgs, you are spoiling your dolly."
"No, mamma; I am painting its cheeks with
the same color that you use."—Judge.

"They say she will create no end of
goastp." "Well. I guess the jobbers in
that commodity will be able to handle
her output."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Artist (to burglar who is making away
with paintings)—Er—by the way. If you
should manage to dispose of them, would
you mind sending me your customer's address?—Life.

"You should hear in mind," said the publisher, "that four-fifths of the people who
read novels are women." "That's why I
call my new story "The Last Word," replied the novellst; "every woman will want
it."—Philadelphia Record.
"Whet are the three known dimensions?"

plied the novellat; "every woman will want it."—Philadelphia Record.

"What are the three known dimensions?" asked the teacher at the night school. "The world, the fiesh and the devil." gasped the shaggy-haired pupil, taken by surprise and unable at the moment to get his mental bearings.—Chicago Tribune.

British campaign sidelights.—Pirst loaf-er—"Cheero, Charlie, I 'opes the next guv-ment'il make things look up a bit." Second loafer—"They would if I was among 'em. But it's 'uman natur, you may depend—as soon as they gits inter parlment they forgets they was once men, like me and you—and they does nuffink."—Punch,