## The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1919.

ME. TAITS MESSAGE. Very likely few persons except stu-dents of public affairs will have the time or the inclination to read the whole of President Talt's long message to Congress, but there are some parts of it to which every intelligent

person will turn with interest and curiosity, and other, parts with genu-

Since the tariff affects the pockets of the entire population, what Taft has to say on that subject will be attentively perused. Naturally he deends the Aldrich revision in so far as it admits of defense, but that matter belongs to the unhappy past. The trouble which it contained for the country and the Republican party has been made clear to everybody and the people are not now seeking so much to blame anyone for the past as to learn what remedy is promised for the future. Mr. Taft nemits, at least by implication, that in the Aldrich revision the campaign promises of the Republican party were broken, and he justly says that this was ground for the universal complaint which drose when the measure was passed. But he erra, very likely, in thinking that this was the principal ground of complaint. His words are: "The basis of the criticism of this tariff is that in respect to a number of the schedules" the promise to make the new duties conform to the differ-

ence between the cost of production here and shread "was not followed, but a higher difference retained or This widespread belief that a pledge had been broken certainly excited bitter resemment which showed its effects in sweeping Democratic but there was a deeper and more potent cause for the popular The notorious fact that some at least of the new turiff schedules were arranged at the dictation of special interests which thus used the lawmaking power of the Govern-ment to key tribute upon the people more heatility to the Aldrich tariff than the violated campaign promises did. It is the desire of the suntry to escape from tariff making by deals and intrigutes which lends wide favor to Mr. Taft's plan for a ermanent tariff commission. this project he renews and emphasizes his recommendation in the present message; but there will be disappointment, but no surprise, over his adwill not be able to report to Congress upon any schedule this Winter. country had hoped that the work of honest and unpartisun revision single schedules might be begun al-There are several most immediately. particular duties which are universalknown and acknowledged to be fat higher than they ought. Mr. Taft himself has mentioned some of them on previous occasions. The wool and entton schedules are instances, and, jots of the steel trust. Nothing would do more to restore the Republican party to popular confidence than an attempt at least to reduce some of

these exorbitant taxes without delay.

The opinion has been heard from many quarters that the tartif commission ought to show its good will and Justify its existence by reporting to Congress upon one schedule if no more this Winter. What Mr. Tuft has to say about the reform of judicial procedure will also e read with universal attention. The delays and indirections in trying law suits which often amount to a denial of justice he discusses with vigor and cander. Mr. Taft is at his best in handling this subject, for his information is first hand and his courage is "Under present conditions evident. he says, "the poor man is at a woeful disadvantage in a legal centest with ers for reform exists both in etate courts," but In his opinion the good work ought to begin in the Federal courts, since their example will be more impressive. Like most peres who really wish to get ahead in this business, he looks to England for "The simplicity and expedition of procedure in the English ourts today make a model for the reform of other systems." language, and the facts fully justiff The major part of the suite in the Federal courts fall under the head of "equity," and here the question o reform is very simple, for the law places the whole matter in the control the Supreme Court. That tribunal fixed a plan of procedure in 1739 which has not been altered since, in spite of all the changes in commerce ad social conditions. This is carry ing conservatism to an unpardonable extreme. It causes one to hesitate a mule over Mr. Taft's plan of putting the reform of judicial "procedure at law" into the hands of the Supreme Would it accomplish any ore than it has with equity pro-Still something must be done inless we wish to see the country lose its confidence in the courts, and persape it is just as well to leave it to the Justices of the Supreme Court. If they fall to act acceptably, then some other plan must be thought out.

are limits to their time and energy.
The rumor that Mr. Taft would recommend changes in the postal law to the disadvantage of the mugazines thinks they englet to pay a higher nobody wants, as American shipown-rate on advertising matter than on literary articles. In its last issue the difference of wages." And is confirmed by his message. He thinks they ought to pay a higher

There is a notable tendency just now

to hand almost every perplexing dif-

ficulty over to the judges as if they

should not be forgotten that there

necessarily wiser than other

Perhaps they are wiser, but it

widely-read Saturday Evening Post yet until we are permitted to buy free said editorially that it did not believe Mr. Taft would make this suggestion because "it would not be the right thing," but he has, and new the next step is for Congress to take. With the strong insurgent influence at work in both houses we do not imagine that there is any danger of the new idea prevailing. It is much more likely that the President's recommendation for a parcels post will be taken up and passed into law. He confines the roject to the rural free delivery outes and the weight of parcels to eleven pounds. But it is pretty cer-tain that if the parcels post is ever stalled, no matter how limited and imperfect the beginning may be, it will prove so instantly and widely popular that Congress will be compelled to carry it to completion. is the first step which is difficult. The others follow naturally

THE COUNCIL'S BESPONSIBILITY.

The public regards with only a pas-ive interest the activity of the City Council in its endtayor to devise a saloon ordinance that will be—as one optimistic Councilman says-"the best regulatory measure of the kind in the United States." Perhaps; but no measure is self-regulatory. effectiveness of any law depends en tirely upon the spirit, purpose any mersy of the enforcing authority.

The Pertland public is not much excited over the question as to whether the saloons shall close at 12 P. M. M.; or whether the licenses shall be \$500 or \$1000 per year; or whether free lunches shall be barred; whether powers of attorney shall be made unlawful after 1917. ent and law-abiding citizens expect and demand that the saloon shall be made to be a quiet, orderly, incon-spicuous and inoffensive place, and that the saloon-keeper shall obey the that the saloon-keeper shi law. There must be no illicit partner-ship with the criminal or semi-crim-Inal classes on the one hand nor with the police authorities on the other. There must be no alliances with po-litical machines and no interference with public affairs. The saloon will se conducted as the respectable lawabiding citizenship permits it to be conducted, and not on conditions

ule or imposed by the saloon. If the City Council enacts a reason-ble saloon ordinance, and sees to its forcement, there will be no comdaint. If the Council enacts a good ew, and fails to enforce it through cakness, or indifference, or partial ity, or favor, in the matter of granting and revoking licenses, there will be no end of complaint and a renewal of the general outery against the saloor And against the Council, too, The Council should not, and cannot, hereafter, evade its responsibility

GIFFORD AND THEODORE. The Chicago Tribune gives up first blums, page 1, to the startling story int "differences have arisen between Gifford Pinchet, former Chief Forester, and former President Roosevelt." We read on with bated breath that Pinchot didn't like the hearty manner in which Colonel Roosev greeted and consorted with Secretary Sallinger recently at a reception at the residence of Congressman Long-The panes of Jealousy tore asunder the very vitals of the Bachefor Gifford-we hear he is a bachelor whose first and only love was the ervat Theodore.

But this is not all of the painful Gifford was mightly of ended with Theodore when that gallant warrior marched up the bill at Saratogs to the Republican convention and marched down again flying th white flag of indersement for Payne-Aldrich act and all the works of the regulars in that justly famous No wonder Gifford was platform.

The story is too terrible to be true Yet if the worst should happen, and the parting should really have come between Gifford and Theodore, we ild endeavor somehow to bear up. It is tough on Gifford the Pinet to be passed along on the toe one great patron's foot to another. only constant and reliable friend of Gifford appears to be posterity. If a ray could be devised to turn over the activities of Gifford, and the rewards ue him, to remote generations, it would help out all around.

Meanwhile the West, which is being conserved to the point of paralywould like to see the front door of the White House closed on Pinchotism as the back door was long ago slammed on Gifford.

INPRACTICABLE DISCHIMINATING DUTY. In the current number of the Atantic Monthly, Francis T. Bowles discurses "One Way to an American Merchant Marine." The plan proposed by Mr. Bowles is not a new one. lt le a revised form of the old disriminating duties that has been so often suggested and so often rejected as a substitute for a direct subsidy for shipping. Mr. Bowles suggests a law providing that on all goods imported n American vessels on which the ad valorem duty exceeds 41 per cent per cent, and on all goods on which the ad valorem duty is 41 per cent or ess, or which are non-dutiable, the mporter should receive an importer's certificate available only for the yment of duties at the Custom erage ad valorem duty and 2.05 per cent of the value of goods so im-ported." These figures are arrived at by considering 41 per cent the avernge ad valorem duty and 2.05 per ent is 5 per cent of the 41 per cent

To secure for the American ships the valuable immigrant traffic Mr. Howles recommends a remission of the head tax of \$4 on immigrants ar lving in American vessels. Ignoring the very essential point that foreign ers with whom we are doing business would most certainly be inclined to ubstitute retaliation for reciprocity. the discriminating duty plan remains in most respects fully as objectionable as the direct subsidy. Both schemes provide for the levying of a tribute a profitable industries for the purose of securing funds to make pro tiable a business which our antiquated hide-bound. navigation laws and trade-stifling policy of protection have rendered unprofitable. Neither of them offers the slightest assurance rendered unprofitable. that the foreigner with his economically constructed and still more economically operated ships will not meet

the \$4 cut on passenger rates and the per cent discrimination on freight. Mr. Bowles confidently assures us that "Free ships for occan commerce

ships as the foreigners are permitted buy them and thus get on even ferms with them as to first cost, there is no fixed point or base from which we can determine how much of a bonus it will be necessary to presen the shipowner. Mr. Bowles admits admits again to discriminating duties to reestablish our shipping in the foreign trade, it would be not only a radical change in policy but a reversion to a method of protection of National shipping which has passed out of open use by foreign nations."

No one denies that the foreign na tions that have abandoned the dis-criminating duties have greatly increased their prestige on the ocean. The same is true of subsidies and it is also true of free ships. Let us shandon the forced attempts to cre ate a merchant marine by artificial methods and adopt the policies that have proved so successful in other countries. If we must hew our own wood, draw our own water and carry our freight to and from the world's market, give us as near as possible an even chance with our competitors. In no other way can we determine the extent of our handicap. .

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Some friend sent to the New York Tribune an Oregon ballot "for Preeinet No. 76, Multnomah County, Oregon, November 8, 1910." It was two feet long by a foot and a hair wide. The Tribuns confesses that It "has just recovered its breath." It was not the size of the ballot, however, that caused the suspension of the New York paper's normal respiratory funcion, but the fact that "the voter who did his full duty was compelled to nake no fewer than seventy-seven ons on the Oregon plan, the Tribune s kind enough to remark that "on the whole we cannot escape the conlusion that the Oergon voter passed his examination in good citizenship and deserves a degree summa cum

The Oregon voter always does his best; angels could do no more. Yet he knows when he has enough or more than enough. As the Tribune did not full to note, he quietly but firmly declined to add to his heavy burden by taking on that grotesque Uliken measure (proportional repreentation) "increasing the initiative, referendum and recall powers of the

"Oregon," say's Senator Jonathan "has evolved the best sys-Bourne, tem of popular government in world." Jonathan ought to know, for a large part of it is his. Yet one is prone to wonder if Senator Bourne, with all his vant public experience, his wide knowledge of affairs and his ong and honorable connection with every worthy and uplifting movement for the benefit of the human race, would recognize the worst system of government in the world if he saw li

THE STATE CENSUS. The official count has credited Oregon with a population of 672,765, a gain of 62.7 per cent in the past decade. Notwithstanding the much greater number of people now in the state, this is a heavier percentage of gain than has been scored in any previous decade since 1860-70 when the population increased from 51,215 to 20,323. The population of the sinte quadrupled in 10 years between 1859 and 1860, but numerically the gain was only about one-seventh of that for the decade now closing. The howing is an extremely gratifying one for the percentage of gain is 2.6 greater than that of California, which has been enjoying a period of great rosperity and increase in populati This remarkable percentage of gain cang hardly fail to attract the attenof the East to the great advantage of the state, for even in the most prosperous portions of the Middle est nothing approaching it has been

We note, for example, that Kansas has increased but 15 per cent and that Minnesota, with one of the best gams in that portion of the West, has but 18.5 per cent more population than 10 years ago. In the East, New York with 25.4 per cent and Rhode Island with 26.6 per cent show well, but those figures do not reflect the prosperity that is reflected in the Oregon gains. Both New England states have been the dumping ground for millions of foreigners who have drifted in from Europe and been unable get away from the original port of The population of Oregon, entry. the main, has been high grade, for it requires men of nerve and industry to bluze trails" and open the new regions in this state in the past 10 This remarkable gain in popuation was made when railroad building was practically at a standstill. In the year 1909 there was actually be gun in Oregon railway projects in which more mileage was involved than was constructed in the preceding 10 years, and the actual projects not under way will more than double the transportation facilities of the state. Any one at all familiar with the influences that caused the growth in the past 10 years, or to be more spethe growth in the past five years, will not be surprised to see the population of the state doubled in the next 10 years and there are conservative who predict a gain of more than 100,000 per year for the next decade. Oregon was a long time in coming into her own, but there is plenty of vidence that she has at last gathered headway that cannot be checked and it is a certainty that the 1920 census returns will be even more flattering proportionately than those for 1910.

PERMANENT RIVER IMPROVEMENT. The Columbia River with its tribuaries draining over 250,000 square miles of territory, carries an immense mount of sediment to the sea. than 100 miles from its mouth this sediment causes a shifting of channeis, and necessitates frequent work for dredges. With this characteristic of the great stream so well known and understood, no difficulty has been experienced by the Port of Portland in maintaining a permanent channel of gradually increasing depth. For this reason the report of a shoal forming near the mouth of the river, well inside the bar, will cause no concern It has been demonstrated by every conceivable test that the immense volume of water that sweeps seaward from the Columbia is sufficient when properly confined or guided to scour out any desired depth of channel.

the entrance where the current is much swifter, no difficulty will be experienced in keeping the channel at a proper depth for any shipping. The importance of the jetty as a perma nent improvement at the mouth of the river cannot be over-estimated but actual experience on both river and bar proves that it will be necessary to do a certain amount of dredging every year. In this respect, Portland s not at all different from other great In Liverpool and ports in the world. London, two of the world's greatest ports, dredging never ceases although the amount of water passing out of the Thames and Mersey is insignificant in comparison with that which

sweeps seaward from the Columbia. shipping interests of the port are increasing so rapidly that the work carried on by the Port of Portland will never be abandoned. It is important, however, that there should a more equitable distribution of the burden. The deepening and maintenance of this channel which enables mmense ocean freighters to come to Portland directly affects the prices of every commodity produced in the Co-lumbia basin. It is but fair that the munities which share in this advantage should contribute to the cost of the improvement.

The "non-partisan" Democratic paers, who opposed Mr. Benson for Secretary of State are a good deal excited over the suggestion that, he may see fit to resign because of illrealth, and they insist that inasmuch as it was the overwhelming desire of the people that he be elected to the offfice, therefore he ought not to resign-now. It is a delicate subject, which ought not to be discussed from any standpoint of partisanship prospective party or political antage. It is to be assumed advantage. that Mr. Benson's advisers, who have a natural and proper concern for his health, have likewise a due consideration for the public interest, and that they know what ought o be done and will see that it is done at the right time and in the right The people of Oregon reelected Mr. Benson, knowing that was in frail health; and they were and are willing undoubtedly that he be given full opportunity to be fully The apparent effort to get stored. im to resign now is no more unseemly than the effort to have him resign ater, when his new term shall have begun. The Oregonian doesn't and the public doesn't care, whether his successor-in the unhappy contingency that there must be a suc-cessor—shall be appointed by the Acting Governor or the new Governor. Meanwhile, everybody wishes Mr. Benson well, and hopes his long and troublesome quest for health may end successfully.

When the returns are all in for the year, it will be noted that bank clear-ings, building permits, postal receipts and real estate transfers are not the branches of Portland trade in which records were broken. The Norwegian steamship Bjornstjerne Bjornsailed yesterday with a cargo of \$95,866 bushels (more than 9000 tons) of wheat, the largest cargo ever shipped out of the Columbia. A few eeks earlier the British steamship Knight of the Garter cleared for the Far East with a cargo of 5,000,000 feet of lumber, a world's record for that kind of a cargo, Aside from these individual records, the tonnage in and out of Portland for the year will be far in excess of any previous year and domestic exports and imports will exceed by a large percentage, those of

Common sense and ordinary prudence mark the rule established by the County Court, which requires that bridge-tenders abstain from alcoholic liquors. Your "moderate" drinker is niways in danger of taking a drop too much, and that sort of a man ought never to be entrusted with human Argument against the invasion Hife. of personal liberty If a man cannot consent to be a teetotaler, he needn't take the job. There is other work he can find that does not jeopard the lives of others when he falls down.

"What legislatures have the face to remarks Collier's Weekly, "is indicated by the mere fact that John R. McLean is looked upon even as ssibly the Democratic Senator from Legislatures do queer things Ohia. In Oregon-however, we refrain. If that's the sort of thing the people ant, the people want that sort of thing.

Judge Lovett having decided to demuch time to travel may consider that he will be welcome in Ore gon. If he happens to fill his pockets with maps of new branch lines for the Harriman system, so much the better. By the way, Judge, Coos Bay would like to have a heart to heart talk with you on a tople of mutual interest.

It is but natural to comment on allway expansion in the Pacific Northwest and to contrast the new O. W, with the small beginnings in Compare The Orego nian today with its first number and you have another measure of the steady growth of this great empire.

Abbreviation of the new name is dead easy. Repeat "O. & W." a few times and it rolls off more smoothly and one-fourth more speedily than O. R. & N

Municipal elections this week in arious neighboring cities of Oregon Washington indicate clearly that the keynote is progress, not politics. Naturally any transcontinental rail-

road wants to get where it will have a large freight traffic; therefore, the Milwankee comes to Portland. Poultry shows, such as Portland has this week, go far toward educat-

ing the people in effective warfare against "canned" eggs. How very embarrassing it must be o Madame Tetrazzini, just on the eve of an American tour, to be the object

of first-page publicity. About the time they close the Postoffice against delivery on Sunday, they will be hauling off streetcars on

Wonder if Wall Street has prepared itself for the shock of T. R.'s speech scheduled for next Tuesday.

Probably they'll change it now to the Chicago, Milwaukee & Pacific.

States Only Are Equipped to Control Call for More Drastic Statutes and the Colossus of Business. Then Their Enforcement.

(From Woodrow Wilson's Address Before the Conference of Governors.)
Corporations have come to cover greater areas than states, have come to live under a greater variety of laws than the citizen himself, have excelled states to the before and looned bigger than in their budgets and loomed bigger than whole commonwealths in their influence over the lives and fortunes of entire communities of men. Centralized business has built up vast structures of organization and equipment which top all states and seem to har match or competitor except the F Government itself, which was n tended for such competitions. An was not in Government itself, which was not tended for such competitions. Amidst a confused variety of states and statutes stands now the colossus of business-uniform, concentrated, poised upon a single plan, governed not by votes, but by commands, seeking not service but

National Government to cope with it, to regulate in the name of the sovereign regulate in the name of the sovereign Nation itself what had become a force as great as the Nation in its scope and consequence. The influence to be dealt with extended from one end of the country to the other. The great organizations of business seemed to play with the states, to take advantage of the variety of the laws, to make terms of their own with one state at a time, and by one device of control or another to dominate wherever they chose because too big to be dominated by the small process of local legislation. No machinery seemed to stretch to the size small process of local legislation. No machinery seemed to stretch to the size of the task of regulation except the machinery, of National legislation at Washington, the long arm of the Executive that could be strotched forth from a National capital to every remotest nook and corner of the land. No wonder the instinct and inclination were to resort to Washington for relief and protection. The need was great and the Government was powerful.

But this intimate task of regulation was not one for which its Constitution

But this intimate task of regulation was not one for which its Constitution had furnished it with actually suitable or entirely adequate powers and authority. Only the states were fully equipped with the legislative and executive power to handle at will, and as they pleased, this new organization of business and manufacture. A new problem was presented to us. We still did not desire rigid uniformity of law, even in those matters of common concern. It was still desirable that the states about adapt their regulation and restraint of the new forces to their own conditions of life desirable that the states should adapt their regulation and restraint of the new forces to their own conditions of life and circumstance. To put Federal law back of the great corporations would have been to give them the right to dominate and override local conditions, to equip them with the malesty and supremacy of the law which created and regulated them, and to level the variety of communities before them. No absolute, uniform set of rules are likely to fit the infinitely various circumstances of he states and their people.

Hence this conference. We have to they have sufficient ability and judgment for such a position?

It is a safe guess that if any extension or enlargement of the powers of the medical examining board is sought the whole law will be killed. I will trim my big stick for it. Here is a chance for The Oregonian to get right on two questions.

AN INSURGENT PHYSICIAN.

Ed Howe's Philosophy.

Atchlson Globe.

Any man will

niform set of raise and from set of raise the infinitely various circumstants in infinitely various circumstants in infinitely various circumstants in infinitely various circumstants and their people.

Hence this conference. We have no foolish or pedantic jealousy of Federal foolish or pedantic jealousy of Federal foolish or pedantic jealous in the common set of the com power. We believe in the timost extent the Federal powers to the utmost extent wherever it is necessary that they should be brought into action for the common be brought into action for the common be benefit. But we do not believe the in-benefit. But we do not believe the invention of Federal powers either neces-

ALASKAN'S VIEW OF PINCHOTISM

T. S. Lippy Asserts One of Richest Portions of Globe Is Being Retarded.

tions of Globe Is Being Retarded.

Baltimore American.

T. S. Lippy, who is at the Belvedere, is a wealthy young resident of Seattle who cherishes a fondness for Baltimore, where he passed his boyhood days. He has a niese at Goucher College and a nephew at the United States Navai Academy, to visit whom is his prosent mission in the East. Mr. Lippy went to the Klondike at the outset of the rish for that great discovery and staked one of the richest claims on El Dorado Creek. He sold out for a big sum of money and invested in real estate in Seattle, which has brought him 1000 per cent profit in the past 19 years.

Seattle, which has brought him 1000 per cent profit in the past 10 years.

"I am no longer interested in Alaskan gold ventures." said Mr. Lippy, "but have considerable interests in the coal fields of the south coast. There is nothing doing in Alaska owing to the vaciliating and negative attitude of the United States Government. The Government will not give fitles to land so as to secure investors in pursuance of the illadvised and indusinessitike programme of Gifford Pinchot. The Pinchot policies have been a positive curse to Alaska. of Gifford Pinchot. The Pinchot policies have been a positive curse to Alaska, and to persist in them means the permanent retardation of one of the richest portions of the globe. I hold that it is the duty of the Government to give bona nde settlers, who comply with the laws, absolute title to property, so that

bona fide settlers, who compay have, absolute tille to property, so that they may go forward and develop the resources of the country, just as the Western homesteaders have done.

'In Alaska nobody feels secure or confident today, for, even though they have secured their final receipts for payments, they can gain no patents to their holdings, and for lack of them can raise no money for development." no money for development.

New Diseases at the Farm.

Kansas City Star.
"Oh, John," cried the farmer's wife,
'm afraid I've taken that dreadful

"What makes you think so, dear? "What makes you think so, dear?"
he asked, alarmed, gathering the frail
little woman into his arms and atroking the thinging hair, as she sobbed out
the story of her fears upon his broad
shoulder,

"Well," she explained, "after I have
rotten up dressed myself and the chil-

"Well," she explained, "after I have gotten up, dressed myself and the children, cooked breakfast, washed the dishes, prepared the children for school, strained the new milk and set it away to cool, churned and worked butter, swept and dusted, done the ironing, given the baby his bath, cooked dinner and washed the dishes, undressed the children and put them to bed, and sat down for the evening, I aim too thred to do my darning! I never used to feel so. It must be hookworm."

Brave Parnell.

Recollections of Mrs. T. P. G'Connor.
I never saw a braver man than Parnell. That story of his downfall is one
of the most pathetic in history. There of the most pathetic in history. There is a rumor that Captain O'Shea said to Gambetta: "What are we going to do with Parnell? He is getting to be a

great danger to the country."

And Gambetta replied: "Set a woman on his track." And the woman, instead of betraying him, fell in love with
this patriot, and that was his undoing. Quick Work.

Washington Star. "Did you get your interview with the distinguished personage?" asked the "Yes," replied the alert scribe; "here

it is . And here's his denial of it, ready to be printed the day following." Didn't Need a Gun. "Let's get some luncheon and a bottle of whisky and take a day off squirrel hunting. We'll go to Thompson's woods. "I haven't gol any gun." "That won't matter—there ain't any squirrels in Thompson's woods." Toledo Blade.

Epigrammatic Tendency.

Washington Star.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson's reference to "the American appetite for isgislation" shows the tendency to epigram which marks the true modern statesman.

Described.

New York Sun. Knicker-I love the good, the true, the eautiful. Stella-This is so audden, but I am sure father will consent.

with the dredge Chinook in service at INVENTION OF FEDERAL POWER LAWS AGAINST MALPRACTICE SINGLE TAX PERMITS EVASION

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.—(To the Editor.)

Referring to the Eisen case, The Oregonian blames the medical profession for failure to convict in malprac-

If the District Attorney, with all the legal machinery at his command, can-not, or at least does not, convict, or even secure an indictment, pray tell how can the doctors help matters, for

how can the dectors help matters, for in every case the Prosecuting Attorney's office is the only place where effective work can be done.

Some attorneys in this city state that there is no law in Oregon to convict for performing an abortion unless the woman dies, and recent events have seemed to indicate that even when the

leal graduate, and passed the Oregon board. I speak advisedly when I say that examining boards have failed utterly to weed out quacks and crooks. All they have done is to keep out men of experience and ability who find it hard to pass highly technical examinations plus catch questions. The members of examining boards get their appointment through a political pull. Why not have a fierce examination for those who aspire to become medical those who aspire to become medical examiners, otherwise how do we know they have sufficient ability and judg-

or gentleman if you see them.

A woman's scream frightens a burglar worse than a man's pistol.

If there is any one thing a man should do in private it is his loving. If your average isn't the best you an do, it is at least the best you

The man who can tell you all about the problem of life, can't work it him-Leave something on your plate for he cat, and your stomach will do

The only time men take real interest in church work is when there is a

hig row on.

It is all right for you to have enthusiasm but don't devots it to borling your friends.

When you are in trouble, people. big row on.

who call to sympathize are really looking for the particulars.
There is an unwritt ing for the particulars.

There is an unwritten law among women that no woman should go farther than two blocks from home with

a shawl over her head.

To the children, the Christmas Spirit is the right to have much more than they need and much more than is good for them."

for them."
"That may be true. What else?"
"To the shop girl the Christmas Spirit is but little more than a tremendously trying period of overwork."
"Tell me no more. You are too cyn-

"Not infrequently does the truth sound cynical."

Origin of the Handkerchief.

London Globe A writer in a French review points out that the handkerchief does not come to us from China, as has been generally re-ceived, but from Italy. It is only 360 years ago that the handkerchief of a Venezies indy was considered a great Venetian lady was considered a great curiosity. The handkerchief crossed the Alps and was received with great favor at the court of France.

Handkerchiefs were then made of cam-Handkerchiefs were then made of cambrio of lawn and bordered with Venetian or Alencon lace. Under Henry III of France the sachet was introduced. The handkerchief was taken into Germany a little later and was known as the "fazeiletin," after its Italian name. Only persons of quality used it, and an edict in 1895 was published at Dresden interdicting the use of the handkerchief among the trading classes.

American Children in Canadian Schools. PORTLAND, Dec. &-(To the Editor) .-PORTLAND, Dec. &—(To the Editor).—
A short time ago i noticed where some American children objected to the British national airs being sung in the Canadian schools. I thought Canada was a part of the British Empire; therefore, why should American children here object when the Canadian children here object when the Canadian children here object when the American sungs are sung, but instead join us heartly. Please explain this to about half a dozen of American school girls who all are subscribers to your paper.

The public schools in Western Canada are attended by the children of of American farmers who have settled there.

Democratic Breeches.

Houston Post.

The Chicago Record-Herald says the Democrats of the town have patched up a breech of seven years. The truth of the matter is the Democratic up a breech of seven years. The truth of the matter is the Democratic breeches are becoming so well patched everywhere that the country is wanting to wear them again.

Serve One Good Purpose

Chicago Tribune.

Caller-Do you allow your husband to smoke in the house?

Mrs. Hewligus-O, yes; when he's smoking that old pipe of his it makes me forget my neuralgia.

I do not care to learn to fly, I'd sooner stick to cosy nooks; Then, when my time shall come to die My friends can whisper, with a sigh; "How natural he looks!"

Advocates Might Well Plan to Lighten Instead of Shift Burdens.

ALBANY, Or., Dec. 2-(To the Editor.)-It seems to be generally conceded now by all sides that at the racent election we passed a tax amend ment that opens the way to the single tax in Oregon. This fact has called forth some very able articles from The Oregonian of late on the subject, which

for performing an abortion unless the woman dies, and recent events have seemed to indicate that even when the woman dies the law fails to cover the case.

The doctors did not make the law, and are certainly not responsible for the law being non-effective.

Two things are needed; honest public opinion for an effective and drastic law, and an earnest and well-directed effort to enforce the law after it is enacted. If the public is comptained entities have the time he thrown on the tiliable land of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the law in time he thrown on the tiliable land of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the law in time he thrown on the tiliable land of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the law in time he thrown on the tiliable land of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the law in time he thrown on the tiliable land of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the time he thrown of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the law particular time he thrown of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the law particular time he thrown of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the law particular time he thrown of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the law particular time he thrown of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the state. But few, we think present sealize leave the state within the last two years has expended of the state. But few, we think, realize leave the state. But few, we think present sealize leave the state. But few, we think present sealize leave the state. But few, we think present sealize leave the state within the last two years has expended of the state. But few, we think present leave the state withing the law state within the last two years has expended on t

cent and there is no insistent demand for a new law nothing will be done. Other states have drastic laws on malpractice and they are enforced.

If The Oregonian is honest in this matter get down to tacks and start a crusade for a drastic law, and rigid, unrelenting prosecution, especially the latter. But do not make the medical profession your goat, and pound the empty air.

The State Medical Examining Board had no police or legal powers, and it would be a monstrous wrong if it had. Medical examining boards are a nuisance as it is; do not ask for increased powers for them. I am a practicing physician, a university and medical graduate, and passed the Oregon board. I speak advisedly when I say that examining hogards have failed utched to the state would be compelled to the state would be compelled to not worry, however, about the timber not worry, however, about the timber under this system. As it is not uncompted to the profession of the profession to the timber would be too heavy now. It is asserted by advocates of single tax that under its operation the tax on the vast tracts of timber throughout the state would be made so heavy that the owners would be compelled to the state would be compelled to the state would be made so heavy that the owners would be compelled to the state would be too heavy on the state would be t not worry, however, about the timber under this system. As it is not unyommon now for the timber and the sand on which it stands to be owned by different individuals is it not reasonable to suppose that with the adoption of single tax this custom would become more prevalent for the reason that when we segregate the timber from the land it must be classed as personal property, and, therefore, under the single tax would become exempt Likewise there seems to be some avenue of escape (as with timber) for all forms of property except the farm and city lot. and city lot.

and city lot.

It has always seemed to the writer that if these tax theorias would expend half the energy in devising means to lighten the burden that they do in scheming to shift the load to the other fellow they would render a great service to the country. For example, time and energy must have been spent on the cunningly devised pamphiet that came forth last Summer bearing on the cunningly devised pamphiet that came forth last Summer bearing on its outside cover the picture of Lincoln and the flag. It was presumably sent to every registered voter in the state and possibly had its effect in helping carry this measure through. In the pamphiet were comparative tables clearly demonstrating the advantage of being not confined to any fixed principle in assessment and tax matters. By a clever manipulation of

fixed principle in assessment and tax matters. By a clever manipulation of figures to suit different conditions and different counties everybody was saved money but the wicked speculator.

The Oregonian is right when it says that to assess and levy on all property equitably and with uniformity is the best system that has yet been devised by the county of the count m that has yet been devised This is the system that has by man. This is the system that has been followed, with more or less suc-cess, from the time Stonehammer, the first Assessor, lost his life in trying to

assess and collect a tax.

It is a matter for regret that more of our theorists were not working on some plan to reduce the burden to the lowest possible point and at the same to the sam time encouraging the multitudes precept and example, to share it a There is an inwritten law amons of the present that no woman should go farter than two blocks from home with shawl over her head.

One Kind of Christmas Spirit.

Life.

See the Christmas spirit!

Ah. what a beautiful sight. "Tell Ah. what a beautiful sight. "Tell Ah. what is a Christmas pirit?"

If depends on the point of view."

"It depends on the point of view."

"It depends on the point of view."

"It depends on the point of view."

"That is a trite remark. Can you not be more specific?"

A Christmas Spirit, when of the point of view."

The present River Expense is runhing. The great River Expense is runhing. That in ore in the present time. Shall we now launch on this swift rolling stream our frail bark Snigle Tax? We hope not. As we are thinking, very many will heeltate to take passage. Imagining, perhaps, they can already hear the roar of the falls at Oregon City.

Of the 32 measures submitted at the recent election, we have the satisfaction of knowing that possibly the worst passed. Therefore, let us not be cast down. We can at least feel as did the poet Byron, who, toward the

be more specific."

"I can, A Christmas Spirit, when viewed by the tradesman, is to sell a great quantity of stuff at top-notch prices in order that it will not have to be sacrificed in January."

"That is perhaps a bit unkind, but what other point of view do you think off."

"By Mark Can you not be cast down. We can at least feel as did the poet Byron, who, toward the close of his stormy career, when everything had happened to him which he thought possibly could, said, "I fair would for a time survive to see what mext could well arrive."

D. B. M'KNIGHT.

Poe's Short Stories From Brander Matthew's "Poe's Cos-mopolitan Fame" in Century. There is in the best of Poe's brief

There is in the best of Poe's brief tales a constructive skill, a command of design and a gift of decoration, rare in any literature and almost unknown in English, which is ever unduly negligent of form. And no one need wonder that Poe's short stories wandered swiftly out of our language into French and Italian and Spanish, into German and Scandinavian and Bohemian, into strange tongues, where no other Amer-ican authors, except Fenimere Cooper, had ever before penetrated. His weird had ever before penetrated. His weird psychologic studies have influenced later writers as unlike as Maupassant and Richepin, Fitzjamès, O'Brien, Robert Louis Stevenson and Rudyard Kipling. His tales of mystery solved at last by observation and deduction have been imitated by Dumas and Sardou, by Gaboriau and Boisgobey, by Wilkie Collins and Conan Doyle, And Sherlock Holmes, the only fictitious character to win international recognition in ter to win international recognition in the final years of the 19th century, is the reincarnation of a figure first pro-Jected by Poe.

The Anti-Treating Movement.

Indianapolis News.

An anti-treating club has been organized out in Oregon, so an exchange informs us. The members have pledged themselves to endeaver to break the custom of buying for others and ac-cepting things themselves to the detri-ment of their friends' pocketbooks. ment of their friends pocketooas. Here's success to the organization! It has a noble mission to fulfill, but it will have a rough road to travel. There are two practices in this country, that are being justly condemned. One is tipping and the other treating. To be sure, we are not responsible for originating either. Away back in the is tipping and the other freating. As be sure, we are not responsible for originating either. Away back in the days of Queen Elizabeth every coffes house had a box bearing the inscription, "To Insure Promptness," hence T. I. P. Neither is treating an innovation. Some of the Caesars, so says history, used to get huffy when their guests could not see the bottom of the glass often enough. But both have got such a hold on Americans that they have come to be recognized as National habits, and the latter somegot such a hold on Americans that they have come to be recognized as National habits, and the latter sometimes as a National evil.

Wiser and More Practical.

Raleigh News and Observer.
In old times men crowded to see the prizes presented at Olympian games.
Later in the south at this season the Later in the south at this season the big sport was to see the knight at the tournament crown the queen of love and beauty. Today the youth who raises the most corn to the acre is the hero of his county, and prizes are awarded to him with all the honors of the winner in the Grecian games. We are becoming wiser and more practical. tical.

Minneapolis Journal.

The trend of literary people is to New York and London. Fifty-six Indiana countles have lost in population since the 1900 census.