The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1911.

FEDERAL COURTS AND LOCAL AFFAIRS. The arbitrary and sweeping opera-

tions of government by injunction are strikingly exemplified by the order which Federal Judge Hanford issued to restrain the city of Scattle from holding a special election for recall of Mayor Gill. The purpose of the election does not, in our judgment, cut any particular figure in the business. It is sufficient for the occasion of this comment to remember that the election was called strictly in pursuance of powers conferred upon the city of Seattle by the constitution of Washington and wrought in due form into its charter.

Whether the proposed election was wise is, we conceive, not a subject with which Judge Hanford, as a judge, has the slightest concern. Nor does it matter to him officially whether the recall is or is not a desirable po-litical expedient. If he, as a Federal judge, may put one political device under the ban of his injunction he may treat another in the same way. If he should not happen to think it advisable for the Legislature of Washington to meet quite so often as it does, he could, at the request of some non-resident taxpayer, enjoin all those sessions or parts of sessions, which night appear to him, in his superior

wisdom, superfluous. To be sure the happy thought occurred to Judge Hanford to base his political injunction against the people of Seattle partly on the allegation that petition for the special election had been signed by some persons who deceived and by some who had no right to sign it. One readily understands how the same allegations might be made to serve equally well against any election whatever. e easiest thing in the world to make allegations.

Suppose some absentee taxpayer were dissatisfied with the result of any city election, regular or special. He might allege to Judge Hanford, or some other Federal judge, that the election had been won by fraud, that minority of the voters had set out to everthrow the will of the majority nning and corruption and that he felt sure therefore that his tax would be squandered. No doubt Judge Hanford would feel called upon to issue one of his convenient njunctions and stop the whole machinery of the city government. Indeed it is difficult to see just where the process which Judge Hanford has in is likely to end. It is still more difficult to see what there is left of the substantial reality of local government. In the last resort there ap ears to be no power but that of the Federal judges and to set this enormous, this unlimited, power in mo-

tion, real or imaginary, from an absentee taxpayer. We are aware that the United States Constitution gives non-residents of a state the right to sue citizens, and perhaps municipalities, of that state n the Federal courts, but there is reason in all things and it looks like stretching a point to throw the city government out of gear for the sake of a taxpayer whose interest in the affair is apparently rather flimsy. Certainly the United States is not deeply concerned in the local squabbles of the Seattleites. It is enough concerned at any rate to make it worth while to invade and destroy

tion all that is necessary is a pott-

to defend its interest. As for Frank H. Scobey, the man who plays the interesting part of nonresident taxpayer in this ominous drama, whatever investment he has local constitution and laws. He is certainly not to be deprived of his property except by due process of law, but from Florence to Coos Bay. it is also certain that like any other property owner in Seattle he or all taxes which are levied legally. We wonder if Judge Hanford holds that any non-resident may at his good of government in a state or city whenever he fancies that his money paid pended? Or does this disquieting rule of government with which Judge Hanford's theories do not happen to agree?

An injunction is above all things and the product of one judge's arbitrary the He may issue it or not as he West of the Coast Range. pleases. There is no law to compel him to act, there is none to forbid of the approaching railroads are be-Of course the injunction is indispensable in certain emergencies, but it requires not much acumen to when it is made a weapon in the hands of political factions. opinion the wisest judges of the Federal courts do not seek to extend their nower by injunction or otherwise, into

the realm of politics. A fine example of the policy of al-

wing people to help themselves in matters that directly concern them is noted in the work that is being done declared unconstitutional the approiation of \$100,000 by the Legislature to build this road, the citizens of Medford opened subscriptions for its cor struction, with the result that \$10,000 sum \$8000 has been expended, and to all appearance the sum subscribed will complete the construction of a good d for automobile travel between Medford and Crater Lake. The engineer in charge expresses the opinion that it will be completed by June 1 of bility a much better showing than in the hig-farm localities throughout honors, dignities and spoils for all lieved by astronom would have been made with more than the State. This route for reaching the who want them. This proceeding better three times the amount of the state's Cook Bay is in some respects less sat-

money. Bosides, no one was taxed for the work who was not personally interested in the construction of the road and who would not in all proba-

SENATOR GALLINGER'S LATEST.

Senator Gallinger, who for many years has made a specialty of ship subsidy bills, yesterday presented the public with an outline of the 1911 styles in this class of legislation. It will, of course, be recalled that none of Senator Gallinger's ship subsidy bills get far enough along to cause any trouble for anyone but their promoters, but at the same time the public is always interested in learning what new disguise the same old graft will wear in its annual re-appearance.

The Gallinger bill for 1911 is a plain affair. It has lost some of its furbelows and trimmings, among them being the provision for giving the Pacific coast a share in the loot. one must have informed the Senator that ocean transportation was so plentiful and cheap on the Pacific that a ton of freight could be shipped 5000 miles across the Pacific at no greater cost than was exacted by asting vessels for carrying it onetenth the distance along the coast

Under such conditions, it would of course be farcical to ask for a subsidy on the stereotyped plea that our trade interests were suffering through lack of ships to carry freight across the Pacific. This new Gallinger bill, having eliminated the Pacific Coast from participating in the \$4,000,000, which it is proposed to take out of the treasury and present to the shipowners, would seem to invite some early and earnest work on the part of a conference committee, if it is to be made to fit Mr. Humphrey's subbidy bill. Mr. Humphrey seems to think that old things are the best and hls 1911 ship subsidy bill is the same old bill he has been using since he first entered Congress. To a loyal Pacific coaster like Humphrey, a subsidy bill that gave all the money to the Atlantic coast corporations, would

hardly seem to fill any long-felt want. The next move of Mr. Humphrey should be an alteration in his timetried and defeat-dented measure so that it will exclude from participating all vessels that are not operated on the Pacific Ocean. As neither the Humphrey nor the Gallinger bill is in any immediate danger of becoming law, their regular introduction will not seriously affect the carrying trade of the world.

THE TOUGH-SKINNED KIERNANS.

There were Frank Kiernans when the Morrison bridge was projected in 1880-86; also when the railroad bridge was projected in 1887. Later they fought the Madison bridge and then the Burnside bridge. Now they fight the Broadway span.

The Frank Klernans each time have hired lawyers or lobbylsts or other henchmen. They have asserted that each proposed viaduct would obstruct navigation.

In 1880, the bridge was started at Morrison street. Three piers were planted and then the project was enoined in the United States District Court, on application of selfish interests headed by Z. J. Hatch. This injunction lasted several years. In 1886, Judge Deady, United States Distfict Judge, in deciding a suit brought by the bridge company, pointed out the way for the company to proceed with Construction thereupon its work. Construction thereupon continued and the bridge was finished

In 1887, the same argument of "navigation" was used in the Legislature against the project for the rail-

Selfish wharf owners and a few other land owners "fight." The needs of the community they care nothing They resort to every extrem about. ity to "hold up" bridges. They seek even to impair the city's credit, to impose on taxpayers financial losses

that will last for years. It is gratifying to note that the courts have thrown out the obstructionists as often as the present Frank Kiernans have presented themselves There ought to be some force in publie opinion, if in nothing else, to bar these obstructionists out of the courts.

The Frank Klernans are a toughskinned lot. The pricks that would stay or drive other men they do not But there may yet be some way of reaching their tender spot.

THE SIUSLAW COUNTRY.

From Eugene comes the report of the principle of local self-government | the successful financing of an electric line from the Lane County capital to the Pacific coast. The line as proposed will reach tidewater on the Siuslaw River, forty-four miles West of Eugene. From there to Florence, Seattle was made subject to the at the mouth of the river, the distance is sixty miles. It is also stated that the line will be extended south

This enterprise, if it is carried to early completion, will mean more for Eugene than any similar industrial undertaking that has been launched by the rapidly growing valley city. will and pleasure stop the processes As everything that benefits Eugene or any other Willamette valley city also pays tribute to Portland, this city in as taxes is not being wisely ex- will incidentally reap benefits from the opening of the new trade field. equity apply only to those processes It is impossible for people who have not actually visited the country to appreciate thoroughly the resources and possibilities for development in the long-neglected localities lying

Tillamook and Nehalem on account coming better known and are already attracting large numbers of new settlers and increasing the output of the perceive what dangers it may involve great staples that have made the region famous. Natural conditions, very similar to those which have made the Tillamook and Nehalem country prosperous, are to be found in the new region toward which the Eugene railroad is directed. Irrigation is unnecessary. The rich bottom lands along the innumerable streams that flow toward the Pacific produce enormous crops of almost any vegetable, cereal or fruit which may be planted. on the Crater Lake road. Upon the Although the land when cleared be-decision of the Supreme Court, which comes almost too valuable for stock comes almost too valuable for stock raising on extensive scale, there will be a considerable range for stock for many years and the dairy farms will naturally turn off many animals which will fatten to better advantage and

duced on more extensive ranges. The Sluslaw, like Tillamook, Ne-halem and all the rest of the coast country, is so remarkably productive that it will always be a region of small farms, which, of course, means large population and a higher average dethe present year. This is in all proba-bility a much better showing than would have been made with more than the State. This route for reaching

isfactory than a more direct route from a point farther south, but it will open up new territory between Siuslaw and Coos Bay that could not be reached by any of the roads formerly proposed. With so many new electric and steam lines now opening up new regions in Portland's trade territory, there will be no difficulty in finding satisfactory locations for all of the many thousands of newcomer? whom the railroads promise to bring this year.

THE OREGON IDEA ELSEWHERE.

The Oregon Idea is spreading in-The messages of many Governors contain references to the initiative and referendum, some of them with approval. It is interesting to observe, however, that there is a note of caution and uncertainty about the project that indicates a desire for further light. For example, Governor Marshall (Democrat), of Indiana, igtores the initiative and guardedly indorses the referendum. Governor Hawley (Democrat), of Idaho, would Governor limit the operations of the initiative and referendum to certain specified subjects. Governor Plaisted (Democrat), of Maine, is favorable, though we have not yet seen the text of his omment. Governor Foss (Democrat) has expressed himself as friendly to the idea in his public speeches, but he ignored it in his message.

It is well enough for the states to pause before they take the whole plunge. They should know more about experience elsewhere. They should watch Oregon. They should understand the antipodean distinction between the initiative and the referen-In the one the people resolve themselves into a legislature; in the other into a court of judgment and The latter is practical, operappeal. ative and useful. The former may eventually run the ship of state aground, for no ship can sail far with a hundred thousand helmsmen,

FEAST AND JUBILEE TO JACKSON.

Democrats, or they who call themselves Democrats, held feast and jubilee yesterday, in honor of the "hero of New Orleans," the oak-hearted patriot, who lodged his friends in office and warded off the nullification and the secession of their party's founder. The brethren did well to honor Andrew Jackson. The anniversary fell on Sunday so that the celebration was a day late; but that does not matter. Now that "the party" is coming back into power to cast down Joe Cannon from the throne, and lives in sleek expectations of Federal jobs, it is time for the brethren to seize this anni-

ersary as season for joy. What of the wool-growers who are rembling at the sound of Democratic tariff revision? They will have to take pot luck, we suppose. What of the hop-growers, who want "protec-tion" against revision? What of Bryanites in the party who call Harmon-ites "bolters"? Will the sage of Nebraska drag forth from the tomb the corpses of free silver and anti-expan-

Will the Democratic party in Oregon be "managed" hereafter for prin-ciple and for all its members or for "George" and "Os" and "Harry" and "John" and "Tom"? Will the county chairman be permitted to have a party "organization" or will some individual aspirant's hunt for office take precedence? And now that Alex Sweek has led the forlorn all these years, until within sight of the promsed land, is he to be "kicked out"

no matter whether the song sticks in the throats of some of them. Which reminds us of the good old Methodist preacher, who would sing anything in the old Hymn Book. But a bad boy had pasted the following in the aforesaid book:

Old Grimes is dead.
That good old man:
We ne'r shall see him more.
He need to wear a long-tailed coat
All buttoned down before.

On opening the book one day before a sermon, the preacher's eyes fell upon this hymn. He read the first verse and stopped with surprise. He wiped his specs, then read it again

and said: "My brethren, I have been singing out of this book for forty years; I have never recognized this as a hymn before; but here it is and I 'aint agwine to go back on my book now.

So please raise the tune and we will sing it through if it kills us." We have known "Jackson Day" to eass by in Oregon with none so poor to do it reverence. But in other years we have seen it the most precious of days. Whenever spoils loom ahead it has been a grand occasion for feast and pow-wow. For be it remembered that the patron saint, whose day this is, has always been admired as an extreme partisan politician. He "dished up the spoils" in a manner that filled the party with delight. it is that has made him the leading

saint in the Democratic calendar. Jackson did the country a great service by his resolute stand for National principles against the Jeffersonian dogmas of State supremacy which plunged the country into Civil War. Hence association of Jackson's name with Jefferson's is historically absurd. Lincoln was not a follower of Jefferson; nor was Jackson. Jackson and Lincoln asserted the doctrine of National supremacy, which had come down from Washington and Hamilton

However, the Democratic brethren onor Jackson on the anniversary of his victory at New Orleans, neither because he was a Nationalist like Washington and Hamilton nor because he was an alleged party compatriot of the greatest of disunion ists, Jefferson. It is more important that our "hero" started the system of "rewarding his friends"-a system that has become very important in Democratic minds whenever their party seemed to be coming into

Half a century ago Democrats of Oregon held a mighty Jubilee on Jackson Day. There has been none like it since. This jubilee started strife and bitterness that lasted many years. was held in Salem, January 8, 1857. The occasion was seized by despots of the party to proclaim extreme doc-trines of bossism, and official spoils. was pledged for the work. Of this prove more profitable than those pro- Up to that time the Democratic party this State was overwhelmingly strong. Opposition to it was hopeless Control of the party had been seized by a few dictators. On Jackson Day they proclaimed the spells system and read out of the party those who disented. Of course this ruled out many Democrats since there never can be

this state and of its loss of power. This time there is no tyranny, no bossism. Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high. The patron saint of the Democratic party whose "day" is January 8, was a great man. Demo-

would do better to bestow full praise upon him for his stout adherence to the National idea. His "spoils system" has been altogether bad; it has done the public service much harm. It seems significant that interest in the founder of spoils should awaken just now when the party is expected to resume control of the offices.

crats do well to honor him.

Receipts at the Portland Stock Yards last week were 2051 cattle. 1239 hogs, and 4127 sheep, a total of more than 1000 head per day. This new industry has made Portland the center of the livestock industry for the entire North Pacific region, and it is attracting buyers and sellers alike from points many hundreds of miles Even at that, livestock was not the most important contributor to this city's markets last week, for during the six days ending last Saturday, the railroads brought into this city 427 carloads of wheat, 85 carloads of hay, and 100 carloads of flour, barley and oats. In neither grain nor stock receipts was the week a recordbreaker, but so long as the great country tributary to this city continues to pour its products into our markets in such immense quantities, there will be considerable money in circulation from these two great staples alone.

Portland's fame as a Winter resort ought to have spread with every day of last December and of the first week in January. It is unusual even here to see the foliage of nasturtiums and geraniums unnipped by frost even in exposed places in the dooryard, and to pluck rosesbuds from Marie van Houtte and other tea rosebushes in January, that, being taken into the house, expand in a few hours into delicately-tinted, fragrant and perfect roses. Yet this was the condition in Portland up to General Jackson day. The tender green things in the dooryards are still flourishing-mildly it is true-and the rosebuds are still prettily craving to be taken in where it is a little warmer; while all abroad is the comforting assurance that a Winter that does not begin until well toward the middle of January must necessarily be a short Winter.

There is nothing very new in the statement of Ex-Minister White that Europe has for years been dumping her vicious criminal classes on American soil. A trip through the North End in Portland or a similar locality in any large American city will disclose among the great army of neverworks a larger proportion of foreigners than of Americans. This is too much of a free country to be exempt from these pests so long as they are Very permitted to come here. of the soap box orators who clutter up our streets can speak without foreign accent, and they glibly discuss 'yobs" and "inyunctions" and revile the American flag and the Government it floats over with a freedom of speech that would never be per mitted in the land which they favored by their departure.

Jerry Rusk, the Speaker of the House, is no doubt of the kin of Uncle Jerry Rusk, who as Governor of Wisconsin, "seen his duty and done it" in the time of the Polish strike in Mil-However, January 8 is a day for all waukee. Uncle Jerry once bought the brethren to get together and sing, some pork of the Rev. Elkanah Whita camp meeting Elder Whitworth was quoting the prophets to inspire repentance in the unregenerate and the backsliders. "What does Elljah say! And he quoted from Elijah. Daniel fared likewise. Then came the climax. "What does Jeremiah say?" the Elder could answer with his quotation Uncle Jerry was on his feet. "He says, by gracious, you've got to take the pork back." We trust our Oregon Jerry is less profane.

> Mr. Selling will make an efficient and impartial President of the State Senate. He is a man of affairs, with much experience in legislative matters and special familiarity with the needs and deserts of all parts of the state. He has, besides, in an exceptional degree the confidence of his colleagues who have reason to know that in temper he is considerate and in action straightforward. We shall look for a rapid and orderly dispatch of the state's business under President Selling's direction.

> The pessimist who sees an overstocked apple market in the Pacific Coast section in a few years, accompanied by ruinously low prices and a disappointed host of orchardists viclously laying the mattock to the roots of their apple trees, is answered by the cheerful commercial traveler, who knows whereof he speaks, saying: "The apple market in Australia and the Orient has not been touched."

> A dying Scotch woman pathetically eried to her husband: "Tummas, Tummas; I had been a good wife to thee, Tummas." To which her surviving spouse replied: "Oh, just a middlin, woman; merely middlin." Does this answer Oregon's Senators in the National Capital who neglect their State, yet think their jobs never before so fitly filled?

> It is encouraging to hear City Attorney Grant preach the new gospel of efficiency. No message has been more comforting to taxpayers since we can remember. Is it too much to hope that the glorious evangel will apread to other officials and produce in all of them works meet for repentance?

Are Eskimos capable of civilization? Peary says no; Bishop Rowe says yes. Weight of evidence lies with the missionary. His fifteen years' residence, as against Peary's visits, clothes him with authority to speak.

When the Andrew Jackson Club, of Portland, finishes its debate on "Resolved, that we are in favor of absolute free trade," watch the Steel Trust tremble in its boots. Reading reports of new agricultural

activities in the Sacramento Valley,

one is led to believe that the Oregon spirit has laid hold of our Southern neighbors. If there are snakes on Venus, as believed by astronomical highbrows, what a fine field the planet offers for

division in the Democratic party of ANTIQUATED AIDS TO NAVIGATION Master Suggests Inspection Trip

at Night by Committees.
ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 5.—(To the Editor.) -From a short editorial notice in The Oregonian of today it is quite evident that you have an appreciation of the lack of the necessary aids to navigation at the mouth of the Columbia and during its length to the mouth of the Willamette. Actual facts, with reference to this matter, apparently do not exist in the minds of those whose duty it is to care for and provide such, so it is not to be expected that the general public should be informed on the subject. Yet to us who are compelled daily to ply on the bar and river the lamentable condition of the alds to navigation is only too well known. In many instances these "aids"

are a menace to navigation rather than mids. In the first place, it is not only dangerous but hazardous to attempt to enter the river during the night, as there are no lights to be guided by, as the range lights now supposed to exist are ren dered useless. A light on a nearby fish erman's cabin on Sand Island makes them too confusing to rely upon, and it the same connection the unmarked end of the jetty, extending far out into the sea, is a perpetual fear. The buoys on the bar are both antiquated and of little use, as with a strong running tide they are entirely submerged. A master is in danger of running on a spit in looking for them. San Francisco and all the Eastern ports have modern bar buoys that are serviceable at all times. There is some talk of sending the old Columbia River lightship to Puget Sound, while its need here is paramount. If it was located inside the bar about where

buoy No. 8 is now placed it would be of untold benefit and convenience, as by it

untold benefit and convenience, as by it a vessel could come in at night with perfect confidence in the mind of the pilot exactly as to where he was and at the same time it would mark the turning point in the channel.

From this point to Astoria the buoys are even less serviceable than those on the bar. In one portion of this a channel, where the hest water is, was dredged a few years ago by the Government, but the buoys were never changed, so they do not mark the real ship's channel.

From Astoria across to Harrington's

of not mark the real ship's channel.

From Astoria across to Harrington's
Point the channel is very crooked and
necessarily difficult of navigation, especially at night; and it is a fact that the
light buoys there are too often out of
use. They are entirely too few at best.
Continuing to the mouth of the Wil-Continuing to the mouth of the Williamette the buoys and aids to naviga tion are of the same character. Nothing can be said in their favor, while this portion of the river should be lined with gas buoys like all the Eastern rivers ind lakes are.
It is our desire that these facts may be

It is our desire that these facts may be brought home to those who can insist upon the improvement of the aids to navigation on the bar and river, and we much appreciate the efforts of The Oregonian in that direction.

Letters, talk, blue prints and printed articles cannot afford this information like an actual view of the situation under every day and night conditions. If pos-

every day and night conditions. If pos-sible, and if the proper interest is taken it should be possible, a committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and of the Port of Portland Commission, accompanied by river and bar pllots, should make a trip out and in over the bar at night on one of the bar tugs and then make a similar trip up the river to Portland at night, this being the only fair test of the river, as a greater portion of the business on it is done during the night hours. Then it could be made plain to them so that proper action would follow, backed up with sufficient influence to bring the desired results.

I submit this statement of facts and suggestions not only for myself but also for every shipmaster and pilot.

E. D. PARSONS, Master Tug Oneonta. Port of Portland Commission, acco

OREGONIAN RECALLS SEN. ELKINS Late Statesman Once Suspected of Being Rebel Spy.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.—(To the Editor.)—in the issue of The Oregonian of the 5th astant is a sketch of the life of the late senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and Senator Eikins, of West Virginia, and an account of how he was once taken prisoner by the notorious Quantrell gang and escaped the penalty for being a spy through the cleverness of a two of the outlaws, who recognized in him their for-

mer school teacher.

I have no doubt this is true, for the story fits in with an experience a squad of our boys had with Elkins about that time. It was in 1863, when General Ewing was in command of the post at Kansas City and a battalion of the Ninth

Ewing was in command of the post at Kansas City and a battalion of the Ninth Kansas Cavairy was on provost duty there. "Order No. 11" had been issued and Jackson and adjoining counties were being depopulated in compliance therewith. Secasionists were fleeing to the South and all Union men and families were being brought within the Union lines for protection and supplies.

One day a squad of our company brought in a young man who had been found affiliating with known rebel families and was believed to be a spy. He was taken to the headquarters of Major (afterwards Senator) P. B. Plumb and examined. He said his name was Eikins, that he was a school teacher in one of the rural districts, knew many of the members of the Quantreil gang, had narrowly escaped death at their hands at one time and, naturally, while living in their community, had avoided their animosity, but that he was and siways had been a friend of the Union and was glad to get within the lines.

the lines.
No amount of cross-questioning could weaken the straightforward story he told. When the officers became conweaken told. When the officers became convinced, he was given an opportunity to enlist in the Army. He expressed a preference for becoming a teamster and was employed as such and sent across the plains with a train for Fort Union, New Mexico. From that time on his history is known to the world.

ALBERT R. GREENE,

Formerly of Company A. Ninth Kansas

Spitzenberg or Spitzenburg.

CAMBRIDGE, Idaho, Jan. 4.—(To the Editor.)—In regard to The Oregonian's inquiry re "Spitzenberg" or "Spitzenburg." I will say that the first is right. inquiry re Spitzeness, burg." I will say that the first is right. It is right in that way, as we have no such word as "Spitzenburg." but in Greenland we have a "Spitzenberg." "Spitz" means pointed; "berg" means mountain. The apple is pointed and large like a mountain. It is hardy also and can stand that climate.

can stand that climate.

Again, we will take the name of the town of Heidelberg. That is right and "Heidelburg" is wrong. We have an apple, the Duchess of Oldenburg. To call it the Duchess of Oldenberg would be wrong. So, please, call our famous apple by the right name, "Spitzenberg." CHARLES N. CLAUSEN.

To Any Magazine.

Puck.

Dear Editor:—I'm glad to send

My check for a renewal,

Your magazine my family find
The very finest of its kind.

A treasure-trove, a jewel!

We really could not do without its high-class advertising. For how we know what sorp to use. What mattress it were wise to choose, and other things surprising.

Its pages daintily portray
What's best in bathroom fixtures.
Each month, how bravely they declare
The highest type of underwear
And fancy table-mixtures.

If for a pancake we should years,
Or waffle, for that matter.
Your magazine will quickly show.
The proper flour to buy, and lo?
With what to mix the batter.

And for the literary part
We're really much your debtors.
The little reading matter used
We need, to keep Grandma anused
And teach the baby's letters!
And teach the baby's letters!

STRANGE LOGIC OF SINGLE TAXERS

"Choke a Man if He Is Out of Breath; Hit Him if Unsteady on His Legs," Is Construction Placed on Cridge Argument by Mr. Cusick.

proximately \$6,000,000; Malhaur County's

I have statements from other county records, and all tell the same story. The foregoing statements are approximately

correct, having been obtained from the various County Assessors. Mr. Cridge says "consult county records." "I thank

the Jew for teaching me that word." I trust he will kindly pardon me if I happen to entertain a shade of skepticism

as to even his ability to lessen and in-crease one's taxes at the same time. Some single-taxers are candid enough to

say their purpose is to raise taxes on lands and thereby force the large land owner to unload his holdings and give the poor man a chance. But if you place his taxes so high as to force him to sell.

where, let me ask, is there an induce-ment for the poor man to purchase in the face of such confiscatory taxation? If

you are, according to Mr. Cridge, going to lower his taxes, he will then hang onto his large holdings, unembarrassed, and you are working right into his hand, and in either case you defeat your professed purpose. Now, what is your purpose? If it is to assist the poor, as you are ford of professing, your logic is

are fond of professing, your logic is faulty and deceptive, and your philan-thropy is a boomerang and always leaves your protege out in the cold, "holding the seek". Your friendalin is calami-

Mr. Cridge is going to help the farmer by taxing him out of existence. He is going to force the large land monopolist

to sell through a tax so exorbitant that it makes it impossible for the poor man to buy or own it, and meet such taxation. How beautifully consistent! If

tion. How beautifully consistent if Mr. Cridge were to meet a friend carrying a burden too great for his strength, he would naturally and logically pile on his shoulders about 200 pounds more. He couldn't help it. It is his way.

If he were to meet one with oppressed respiration, he would be apt to grah his windpipe and "choke the liver out of him." It would relieve his breathlus, and he would be grateful ever after. If someone who was wobbly on his legs

someone who was wobbly on his legs from debility were to go up against Mr.

Cridge, his boomerang logic would suggest that he "paste him one" in the solar plexus and then stand on him a while. One finds himself wondering what effect would the sudden.

while. One finds himself wondering what effect would the sudden acquisition of a few Portland lots of great value have on the tenor of Mr. Cridge's music. It helped Charley Towne "right away." He didn't kick in the least on the increment, and has never made a roar since.

When the Clackamas "factory" gets the farmer "fixed" it will have a nice little "eye opener" up its sleeve for the owner of above-ground assets, which will make his life truly worth living. Noth-

make his life truly worth living

ing like knowing what you want then going for it. "Government ow

ship" is their unqualified purpose,

ever much they may deny it. But we the use of fretting? Leave it to Cridge and the factory and on

Cridge and the factory, and on their authority you will be "saved."

serves Attention of Legislature. PORTLAND, Jan. 7.—(To the Editor.)

The pending session of the Legisla-

ture will be asked to favor many en-

terprises and desired improvements,

and in the general rush and excite-ment I fear the matter of a building

for the housing of the State Historical

in order. This requires space and confectives.

I had occasion once to visit the patent office at Washington, and was astonished to find that of the millions of facts there preserved, regarding patents, since the foundation of the Government, the superfiniendent could put his hand on any one of them in a moment because of the seemingly perfect arrangement. The historical matter of this state is not now available, as it ought to be, and cannot be made so until a building is provided for it.

People generally, when they think of the Historical Society, remember the old relics of wagons, looms, splining wheels, saddles, harness, etc., that they have seen exhibited there and have the impression that these things are about all there is to preserve. These are in

impression that these things are about all there is to preserve. These are in fact but the rubbish—well enough in their way, but unimpersant. The reality valuable things are 140,000 newspapers, 8999 volumes of books, mainly historical; 19,000 letters, 2000 pioneer relics, a large number of photographs and 15,000 biographies of pioneers, with countless memorandums, documents and data, all of which must be housed soon or practically lost.

and data of our early history cannot be preserved and made available piled up and stowed away here and there, as

they now are, and the information they contain cannot be regained when once lost. It should be the pride of the state to preserve them.

Slow Growth of Red Oak.

LEVI W. MYERS.

state to preserve them.

grew in Iowa.

facilities.

"Government owner

W. A. CUBICIS.

Your friendship is calami

will be about doubled on land.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9 .- (To the Editor.)-In response to an article of mine published in The Oregonian on the "s land tax" question, Alfred Cridge gives me a "call-down," and with the charac teristic equanimity and assurance of his cult, he proceeds to "explain things," and in doing so, Mr. Cridge certainly proves to be a veritable human geyser of misinformation. No thoughtful person, however, can deny him the possession of all the peculiar mental endowments requisite and indispensable in an exponent of single tax logic and philos-ophy. To be so serenely certain and pos-sess such boundless self-indorsement is

surely a happy acquisition.

Mr. Cridge insists, with much positiveness, that my contention that placing all
taxes on land will necessarily result in an increase of tax burdens on all agri-cultural interests, in fact, on all land owners, whether farmers or owners of city lots, is entirely fallacious. Now, is it not a fact, beyond question,

that the tax on land must be increased by just so much as the assessed value of "above ground" property which he proposes to release from all taxes? Does out the deficit resulting from non-taxation of everything "above ground" amounting to millions, after being, as amounting to millions, after being, as your system proposes, placed on the land (as you leave nothing else to tax), necessarily and unavoidably increase land tax by just so much? Is it rational to declare that land tax will not be increased by the amount lost to the public funds, by exemption of "above ground" property, and placing all taxes on land? Yat, in the face of the self-evident facts, Mr. Cridge has the assurance to tell us that the adoption of the "single land tax system" will not increase the land tax system" will not increase the tax on land, but in many instances re-duce it. Mr. Cridge, with much flourish tells me to "consult the tax rolls." Act-ing on this suggestion, I find it will add \$100,000,000 of tax burdens to Multnomah land owners. Marion County land owners will pay approximately \$11,000,000 ad-ditional; Linn County will pay an addi-tional tax on land of between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 Benton County will pay and 85,000,000; Benton County with page approximately \$2,000,000 increase on land tax; Douglas County, increase on land tax approximately \$2,000,000 on non-tillable timber land, which timber, if no longer taxed (as by the Cridge programme), will place at least \$10,000,000 more on farms and this holds proportion. in that county, and this holds proportion-ately in most counties in the state; Clackamas County will pay approximatean added land tax of between \$5,000,000 and \$0,000,000; Hood River County, where there is a "land boom," will pay a shade less than \$2,000,000 additional land tax; Sherman County, approximately \$1,500,000 additional land tax; Lake County, apadditional land tax: Lake County, approximately \$2,500,000 additional land tax; Polk County will pay an added land tax of approximately \$2,500,000; Wasco County will pay an added land tax of nearly \$2,000,000; Jackson County, with its land hoom, will pay an added land tax of ap-

NEED OF HISTORICAL BUILDING AID FOR SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF Levi W. Myers Believes Matter De-Comparative Statistics Show That Ore-

gon Has Low Maintenance Cost. SALEM, Or., Jan. 9 .- (To the Editor.)-I desire to express appreciation of the discrimination and discernment shown in the recent editorial in The Oregonian relative to appropriations for the State School for the Deaf. As you imply, the education of the deaf brings a very certain and ample economic return in capable citizenship for a class, upon whom, otherwise, the blight of ignorance rests with overwhelming and appalling com-

for the housing of the State Historical Society will be overlooked.

That such a building is very much needed I will not argue at length If any one will visit the rooms of the society, in the City Hall, in this city, and look about and chart with the secretary for a few minutes he will see how it is. Here and there are piles and packages of valuable documents, in danger every hour, of waste, deface-In considering the amount (\$71,200) asked for maintenance and betterments at the in danger every hour, of waste, deface-ment and loss, because there is no state school at Salem, it should be clearly of a permanent nature, and for two years' maintenance proper \$43.20. Eighty pupils have been enrolled the present session and applications are on file for the admission of gaveral arbase. The content is a state of the secretary is be done to preserve Mr. Himes, the very able and effi-cient secretary, is doing all that can be done to preserve and arrange them. mission of several others. The per capita expense for maintenance proper in the two years 1905 and 1906 was \$291.63; for 1907 and 1908, \$283.10; and for the two years ending December 21, 1919, slightly less than the latter amount. turns. What can he do with this pre-clous stuff when he has no place to put it? It is not only desirable to pre-serve such data, but to make it avail-able it must be arranged and placed but he lacks elbow room in order. This requires space and other

A report to the State Board of Control of Iowa in 1907 stated the average per capita expense per annum for educating 1909 deaf children in all the state schools for the deaf in the United States at \$27.00. At the present cost of living it would certainly be higher now. The State of New York allows a per capita State of New York allows a per capita of \$300 for each deaf child in attendance at school. Pennsylvania has a school for the deaf with nearly 600 pupils at a per capita cost in 1908 of \$312.93. Ohlo, with a school of about the same size. Idaho and California schools for the deaf, or the deaf and blind, all conducted at a maintenance cost exceeding \$300 per

capita.

It can easily be shown that, proportionate to the population, the expenditures by these states for buildings and grounds greatly exceed Oregon's. Hence the statement can be made without fear or possibility of contradiction that in comparison with other states Oregon has been and is still exceedingly conservative in her expenditure for the education of the deaf.

In the relocation of the school upon a site in every respect ample, suitable and ulation, the expendi-

data, all of which must be housed soon or practically lost.

In addition to this there is to be the museum department, for which a large collection is already in hand and waiting for a place in which to be properly exhibited and preserved. Is it not time to make a move by the coming Legislature for the erection of such a building? I ask the question and call the attention of enterprising and public-spirited citizens to it. The documents and data of our early history cannot site in every respect ample, suitable and conveniently situated, and the erection conveniently situated, and the erection and partial equipment of modern buildings as carefully planned with reference to future as to present needs, costing with equipment approximately \$9000. Oregon has taken a long step forward in educational provision for her present and future deaf children. Considerable remains to be done to get the new home in complete running order and to carry out in all details the general building plans originally adopted. As to whether the state has received full value for the money so far expended, the management welcomes the closest official and public scrutiny.

E. S. TILLINGHAST, Supt.

Hatpin Muzzlers Shown in Misse Kansas City Times.

BROYNNSVILLE. Or., Jan. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Growing red oak for timber and lumber is to be a new fad in Oregon. On my farm, near Turner, in Marion County, is a red oak tree grown. Not in Kansas City, but somewhere, there is a factory that makes heatly turned aluminum tips to be worn on the points of hatpins. And, reading of the is a factory from an acorn planted in April, 1870, more than 40 years ago. The acorn grew in Iowa. The tree is about 18 points or natures. All impending anti-hatpin legislation in Kanisas City, the representatives of these concerns sent samples to the aldermen of both houses, showing what a small object will bring any hatpin within the law if the proposed ordinance which requires muffled hatpin points is passed.

At the Council meeting last night each alderman had a sample of the tips for the points of hatpins, which had come to him through the mail.

The hatpin guards are made of atuminum, each being about three-quarters of an inch, in diameter. There is a small hole in one side of the guard—just large enough for a hatpin to fit—and within the guard there is cork. mpending anti-hatpin legislation in Kaninches in diameter two feet above the ground, and the foresters will have to hustie their new red oak trees faster than I have been able to do if they get much lumber in a growth of 25 years on the lands burned over by the

the guard there is cork.

MONTESANO, Wash.—(To the Editor.)—I would like to know if the \$10 gold piece of 1847 is worth more than face value.

E. F. L.

No premium is offered by collectors for the \$10 gold plece of 1847 in the latest available list of coins.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6.—(To the Editor.)
—Please give me the name of the Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court of the

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Jan. 4.—(To the Editor.)—Has there ever been an innocent man executed in Oregon?

ROY MICHELLOOK.

recent forest fires.
W. M. HILLEARY. Ballade of Low Spirits. Since eggs are high as they can go-Cold storage, carburetted, old,

With curious markings, row on row. Weird hieroglyphics dim and mold-Since butter's unrestrained and bold In climbing to the topmost bough.
What pleasures do we have and held?
Is life worth living anyhow? Streams through my open tearducts

When I but mildly would unfold A tale of lovely girls I know

Hangings in Oregon.

So far as known, an innocent man has never been hanged in Oregop