The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Matter. Rates-Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL)

one year.

(BY CARRIER)

Postage Rates 10 to 14 pages, 1 cent: 15 25 pages, 2 cents; 50 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 10 50 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage Eastern Business Offices-Verres & Conk-in-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-ago, Steger building.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1911

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

While the question of dispensing with the United States Senate cannot be said to be really before the country at present, it has been discussed in some of the leading organs of opinion. The Richmond Times-Dispatch, which speaks for the more intelligent porion of the South, comes out flatly in favor of it. The Springfield Republican discusses the subject more tem-perately, but it reminds us that as cracy progresses it seems to find but little value in second, or upper. chambers. The Canadian Senate is hardly more than a chimera, to borrow an excellent political word from Carlyle, while the commission plan government which gains city ground so fast finds a single chamber ufficient. Indeed the "commission" which has been adopted in Des Moines and elsewhere cannot be called a legislative chamber in the older sense of the word. It is rather a continuous council of experts meeting to do the city's business in the most expeditious and cheapest way. At least it is thus described by its admirers.

In England the tendency of democ-racy is distinctly toward limiting the owers of the House of Lords with a fair prospect of abolishing it before a great while. Unless the current of history should take a decided turn. therefore, one could not predict a very brilliant future for second chambers in the years to come. In the United States it was a favorite doctrine of the radical populists that the upper House was superfluous, if not evil, while the still more radical socialists have delared against the Senate in their latforms for years.

People in general, however, have ot thought much upon the subject of dispensing with the Senate. While here is a consensus that it might be greatly improved, hardly anybody beleves that it is unnecessary. The mmon mind seeks for curative remdies rather than a surgical operation, One may safely predict that, if the United States Senate is ever abolished, it will only be after a long time and pretty thorough discussion of the omparative advantages and disadantages of the operation. In spite of many lessons upon the inconveniences of "checks and balances" in some respects, still the American peole cling to them, from the force of habit partly, and partly because they e incontestable benefits in the tralitional system.

Among our checks and balances the enate is undoubtedly the most conpicuous and effective. It is so effective that its critics often accuse it of being a barrier to advancement her than a check, the great body of the voters are disatisfied with its workings. The belef that it serves the interest of certain aggregations of capital rather han that of the country is deeply cuted in the popular mind and ustified by many facts. One need tion. Early completion of the Pananly recall how the express companies have managed to thwart the wish of the people for a parcels post, how the ugar trust manipulated the tariff while at the same time it was swinding the Government at the ports of entry, and how the reciprocity treaios so much desired by McKinley ere killed as soon as the Senate could come at them, to understand the popular belief that our National upper amber is often loyal to interests which are hostile to the general welfare. The public demand for a reform of the Senate has been intensified by the Lorimer exposure. It has long been current talk that many senators abtained their seats by purchase, and an current talk that many Senator w comes an instance where the fact s almost notorious. To increase the an investigating committee appointed to inquire into the Lorimer se brings in a verdict so outrageouscontradictory to the facts that muntry at once accuses the whole nate of complicity. "They all live giass houses, hence none of them lares to throw stones." Such is the nent of the street, in spite of such acceptions as Beveridge and other nators. It seems as if the constanty-growing popular demand for re-orm of the Senate has now reached point where it cannot be resisted much longer. The blame for most of the unde

atives, since it will represent the people in larger masses and its members will be able to appeal to a wider public opinion. If this should happen then the demand for the abolition of the Senate, such as it is, will die out entirely.

THE "MODEL" LICENSE.

Portland now has-or will have if it shall be approved by Mayor Simon -a "model" liquor license ordinance. It is the fruit of the ante-election promises of the Home Rule Association. The association, it would pear, was acting in good faith. throughout the campaign, and after.

Our prohibition friends may be surprised, but we hope they are not disappointed. Yet it is not to be taken for granted,

now that we have a "model" license, that there is nothing more to do for ontrol, regulation and renovation of the saloons. No law is self-executing; not all saloons are inw-abiding without duress; some saloons never were and never will be willing to obey the law. The saloon problem is not solved, therefore, with the adoption of the model ordinance. The next thing is to have a model Council to enforce the law. A model law, not obmodel

served, is just as bad as no law at all. The Council, having reserved to itself in the model law full authority over saloons and control of saloon icenses, will be jointly responsible with the police for their orderly conduct. Let that fact not be forgotten during the next municipal campaign.

GENERAL MAUS' ADVICE.

A lot of "peace" patriots in this country think people of other nations share their ideas of anti-aggression and anti-war and would not desire to invade the United States to seize its rich cities or to enslave its inhabitants. Therefore these patriots think we should "disarm" and leave our coasts undefended and the treasures of this country unfortified.

Fit criticism of this "peace" attitude vas contained in the remarks of Brigadler-General Maus, of the Department of the Columbia, at the Chamber of Commerce banquet Wednesday "This country has great nat night. ural wealth," said he, "and you want to keep it. You don't want to allow. the cupidity of a foreign nation to get the better of you. To keep your wealth you should take those precautions which are sensible."

The world is just as full of cupidity as in ancient days on the part both of individuals and of nations; also just as full of the spirit of aggression on the part of both. A defenseless nation is an object of pity; but first it is an object of attack. China is an exam-ple. China at last is learning that it must have battleships, soldiers and forts if it would keep its lands and its treasures.

Are these notions of non-resistance symptoms of decay in America. They would be if they were allowed to rule But they are rejected. This country is resolved to fortify its coasts, to keep on building a powerful navy and to maintain/an efficient army.

SELF-HELP APPROVED

Portland's preaching the doctrine of self-help and practicing it for more than twenty years with reference to a deeper channel to the sea, have borne fruit. Based on the report of the Engineering Board approving a permanent thirty-foot channel from Portland to the entrance of the Columbla, we may now look for the form common duties. Government speedily to take up the work, finish it and then maintain it. In the expense the Port of Portland must participate; still the heavier share of the burden has been trans-

radical than the House of Representting comfortably at the foot of the as it is delivered over a gravity route. The Seattle lawyer wandered far from the true cause of Seattle's trouble when he attributed it to Portland's activity in the fighting line, but he hit close to it when he stated: "An emer-

gency is upon us: Alaska has been bottled up; we must open it. All the instrumentalities of Seattle's power and influence must be used to restore this best and most productive pro-vince of Seattle's trade." It was the Alaska trade that caused

Seattle's phenomenal growth-and it development of the agricultural, fish and timber resources lying west of the Cascade Mountains that Seattle must depend for her future prosperity. It is a mistaken idea that Portland regards Seattle as a trade competitor. Had the development of Alaska continued on broad, generous lines, Seat-

tle would have made a much better showing during the year just closed and Portland's gain would also have Seattle will revive, and Portland will forge ahead, but there will be no "fighting." Portland no longer has to 'fight" for her existence.

WHY LIVING IS EXPENSIVE.

Mrs Ellon H. Richards is the president of the American Home Eco ics Association." We take this op-portunity to magnify her renown be-

cause she has published some instructive remarks upon the cost of living in the Ladies' Home Journal, In her opinion we owe our present difficulties in making both ends meet not nearly so much to the tariff or the trusts as to our own folly and wastefulness. Out of every dollar of the family budget, she says, from 10 to 40 cents, upon the average, goes to the garbage heap. It is lost because the average wife is too dignified to look after trifling items of expense. We have a National feeling that it is belittling to count the cost. Spending is in liself a glorious act, even when we cannot 'afford it. The poor give

themselves a comfortable feeling of being as good as the rich by wasting the little means they have. Besides our wasteful habits, which have been enlarged upon before in these columns, Mrs. Richards points out two other causes of the high cost of living in these days. The first is the "combine of social opinion" which drives multitudes of women to buy what they do not want because their neighbors have bought it. She delares that American women are not educated nearly so well as their mothers were to know the true values of articles and therefore they are swin-

dled not only in prices, but also, and much worse, in the senseless demand which is inspired in them for useless and silly things. Next to this false economic demand

which is created by social opinion, Mrs. Richards ranks "fastidiousness" as a cause of high prices. The plain and simple article fails to please, even if intrinsically it is better than the ornate and complicated one. We have strayed far from the solid realities and every step in the journey has cost money. Since these unpleasant con-ditions arise from ignorance, the plain remedy for them is better education. The cost of living will decrease in proportion as our housewives learn to understand common things and per-

BATHTUBS IN THE SCHOOLS.

If the views of State Senator Chase, of Coos, find expression in law through which he has in process of incubation. bathtubs will be installed in the public schoolhouses of the state-or specifically in the cities-in rooms furnished with soap, towels and antiseptic lotions, fine-tooth combs, etc., and use of these appliances will be made compulsory upon the unkempt, uncombed and unwashed, as a pass port to the educational privileges of the schools. This will necessarily mean the employment of bath attendants, wielders of the hairbursh and fine-tooth comb, caretakers of towels and additional police duty on the part of teachers, much of whose time and energy are already employed in de-tective service. Incidentally it will add a mill or so to the annual levy for school purposes, "since, though these baths will be nominally "free," the fact remains that they must be paid for by the all-enduring taxpayer. Now, really, has not this thing of relieving parents from all responsibility for the common welfare of their children gone quite far enough? While filthy, vermin-infested, germ-laden children should not be admitted into classes in the public schools, parents-let us say their mothersshould be made cognizant of the fact that precedent to such admission her children must be cleaned up and as a requisite for remaining in school must be kept clean. An intelligent, comprehensive, compulsory education law will do the rest The public schools are primarily for the children of the proletariat. It does not follow, however, that these children should be dumped pell-mell upon the schools in utter disregard of that first principle of civilization-personal cleanliness. There is often, though not always, a valid excuse for poverty. For filth in a city like Portland, where there is no congestion of population and where there is an abundance of water, there is none whatever. A wise and stringent compulsory education law, supplemented by regulations stipulating that children shall be sent to school with clean bodies clad in reasonably clean clothes. clean faces and hands and clean, decently-combed hair, will settle this matter. This is the parents' part in the education of their children-th

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down-hill haul and taking care of it that matter is a product of thought. be

With what justice then can we called materialists? A juster charge would be that the paper is idealistic, though we hope it is not too much so.

As for the notion that a materialist must necessarily believe in a plurality of wives, we wonder where Mr. Walt came across it. The great majority of polygamists have been anything but materialists. The primeval patriarchs, who all had several wives, were believers in spirits and were in intimate lievers in spirits and were in intimate relations with Jehovah. The Turks, who have wives by the dozen, belong to the Mohammedan faith, which is Crossing. The river was high and our is on that field and in the highest to the Mohammedan faith, which is one of the most spiritual in the world. Mormonism again makes the belief in spirits and the future life its fundamental tenet. The only materialists we ever heard of have all been re-markably loyal to monogamy. They have each been satisfied with one wife and have loved their families with demental tenet. The only materialists and have loved their families with devoted affection.

Mr. Wait errs in thinking that the only warrant for monogamic marriage

been for the best interest of mankind black coffee. While the Indians spired to favor it and not to oppose it. We cannot believe that the Almighty would have revealed to them a doctrine that was not useful and hygienic. It will be found here as

Central Farmers' Institute, attended a delegates from all sections of British Columbia, is now in session at Victoria and has adopted a resolution condemning the proposal for reciprocity in natural products and asking that the duty on fruit entering Canada be raised to equal the tariff imposed reading the American Economist and have thus become convinced that the basis of all prosperity is a tariff that makes political enemies of those who should be our best friends and customers? Eventually, if the standpat protectionists hang on long enough. the United States will reach a point where we can dwell in grand and gloomy isolation from all the rest of the world and be obliged to consume the commodities which other nations will no longer buy from us.

Do state statutes prohibiting prizefights make prizefights illegal? This inquiry anent a knockout, heavyweights at that, in Olkahoma Wednesday. Hardly a day passes that press telegrams do not spread news of fights to a finish. Curiously, you never hear of pugilists or their abettors being punished. Is there genuine public sentiment against these contests which are forbidden by law? Isn't there a lot of buncombe in the horror and indignation that a great many good folk seem to feel over public brutalities? Can no one be found in Boston, Kan-

the enactment of the bill of citizenship, let each one, when she registers for the purpose of voting. give without hesitation or quibble her correct age. In so doing she will not only arise to the desired status, but also take a stale and musty chestnut from the basket of the hard-pressed village newsgatherer.

has occasionally maintained the thesis UNWELCOME GUESTS AT LONE TREE CAFETERIA SERVERS' TROUBLES.

Pioneer Freighter Tells of Entertaining Iudian War Party.

WASHOUGAL Wash. Jan. 10.-(To the Editor.)-An article in The Orego-nian in regard to creating a siab on the where once stood the lone cotton wood tree on the Platte River reminds ne of something that happened which may be interesting to others. I at the age of 18 drove a team of six

mules, it being one of a train of ten s-mule teams and a 4-mule team from Atchison, Kans to Virginia City, Mont. wagons were heavy laden. I do not know how wide the stream was, but it seemed fully a mile across. master had us put ten mules to a wagor

I for one. My saddle mule i and I sure thought I was a gon It was about the middle of the afternoon when we got over and all being wet and tired we struck camp until the and Portland's gain would also have been much greater. Both Seattle and Tacoma are too close to Portland and have too many interests in common to admit of protracted depression on Puget Sound not having some effect on this city. Alaska will be reopened, Seattle will revive, and Portland will taking one wife and living with her until death makes a severance of the union has been adopted by the human race because it has been found upon the whole to promote its health and general welfare. No doubt church abating polygamy, but Mr. Wait must remember that if plural marriage had been for the best interest of manking the context and be would give them something to abating bolygamy and the process of abating polygamy but Mr. Wait must remember that if plural marriage had been for the best interest of manking the context and be would give the molasses and been for the best interest of manking the context and be would be a burden to us, but to get down and he would give them something to eat. And say, I think I never saw hu-mans eat as did they. They sure did de-your some bacon, bread, molasses and been for the best interest of manking the plural marries and be would be a burden to us but to get down and he would give the molasses and been for the best interest of manking the plural marries and be would be a burden to us but to get down and he would give the molasses and the churches would have been in-spired to favor it and not to oppose it. We cannot believe that the Alought to be killed on the spot. thought that the whites were to blame

and so on. No remark made any impression on the hygienic. It will be found here as elsewhere that the genuine basis of morality is the constitution of the universe. Those unreasonable Canadians! The Central Farmers' Institute, attended

a consultation. One of them ap peared to be the leader as he was bet apter equipped than the others. ter equipped than the others. He rode hack to camp and asked Mr. Ervin in as plain English as I could speak if he would sell him a sack of flour. Now maybe you think there were not some astonished muledrivers in camp. They all opened their eyes for the Indians by the United States. Is it possible that our northern neighbors have been reading the American Economist and us, murdered the emigrants and burned their outfits. Those four had been in

their outfits. Those four had been in our camp for over an hour, had heard every word we had to say and under-stood it all and said nothing. Mr. Ervin explained that there was plenty of flour on the wagons but it did not belong to him and he had none to share of his own. They must have been satisfied for we had no further trouble with any indians but delivered our satisfied for we had no infinite iteration with any Indians but delivered our freight safely to its owners in Virginia City. I am glind to hear that the old Lone Cottonwood Tree is to be fittingly remembered. W. GILES.

Plea for the Doctors.

Plea for the Doctors. PORTLAND, Jan. 10.-To the Edi-tor.).-I was very much interested in your editorial, "When a Doctor Charges Too Much." I cannot see how the doctor's charges can ever be too much when the ex-patient after a serious illness writes his own check in settle-ment of the doctor's hill. Any kind of ment of the doctor's bill. Any kind of

One Who Knows Asks Clerks to Recall Their Own Annoyances. PORTLAND, Jan. 10 .- (To the Ed-

itor.)-Did the patron of the cafeteria ever stop to consider that the men and omen behind the counter were creatad by the same Divine Being as they were? Yes, they are human.

When you pass along the counter don't drag nor visit; ask for what you want and move on. Speak and do not wait to be asked. Say I want yeal and gravy; mashed potatoes plain or mashed potatoes with

ora vv Help yourself to whatever is served

and when you want bread, say I want white bread or brown bread or whatever kind you do want. Here is a typical conversation:

"Will you have bread"

WOR What kind of bread will you have?"

"I want brend."

"Will you have white, graham, rye, ralsin, combread or hot rolls?" "I want white bread, of course."

Similar foolish questions are asked and answered at the coffee station. "We It requires several minutes to ask all Mat?"

these questions and when the line be-comes blockaded the manager will say to the girl: "You do not pay close attention to your station. I see the crowd stop there. You will have to do better than that or I will have to got another girl. I want you to keep the line mov-

Here are other suave questions that

everyday customers ask: "Is that fish? My, that fish is raw, see how red it is; no, I like my fish They don't know salmon well done.' when they see it.

"Are those eggs fresh or canned?" "Is that combread?" Now what else

could combread be? "Is that mlik in those bottles?" Many the time have I been tempted to say;

"No, it's gasoline." Don't handle the bread, cake and ple. You don't want to eat food that every one handles. Have a little mercy on the servers and don't exasperate them

with your foolish questions. At one of the cafeterias a few even-ings ago, after he had been given his check, I heard a young man ask: "What

do I do now?" The fat manager said, in his gruff volce. "Sit down to the table and eat it." Another thing, don't complain to the cashier and don't turn your check blank side up. Nine out of every ten women turn their checks blank side up. Order what you want and specify what kind you want and you will save the girls many a hard word from the man-ager, possibly their position. Use a little sense, Possibly you are a

clerk or are serving the public; try do-ing to the other fellow as you would be done by. It will help make life happler for all. A SERVER.

SUBSIDY AND SHIPPING COMBINE Americans Are Moving Spirits in For-

mation of Marine Trust. Philadelphia Record.

We trust that Congressman Humphrey will read carefully the charges of the Department of Justice against the shipping combine, and will particularly note the parties thereto.

Mr. Humphrey is one of the vociferous subsidy shouters. N Nothing causes him more acute angulsh than the contemplation of the combinations foreign shipping companies, which he tells us extort dreadful rates from American shippers and discriminate against Americans in the interest of foreign trade. As to the former, we ment of the doctor's bill. Any kind of a bill might be considered too much when paid by the executor. Another thing to be considered as regards doctor's fees is the manner in which they are paid. My opinion is that doctors are the most illy paid of any professional men. In every other profession except that of medicine the fee is vaid when the case is finished.

anybody doubt that a great part of those sums has gone to people who deserved nothing from the Government or the Nation? And is there any good Can no one be found in Boston, Kan-sas City, Philadelphia, Milwaukee or San Francisco who has enough inter-est in the law to make an effort towards its enforcement? Evidently not. If the women of Washington really wish to attain to the dignified stature of citizenship, let each one, when she ergisters for the nuronese of voting prospect that if we have another will not bring a similar burden in its train? A good excuse for some of the people to be employed on the new Carnegle foundation would be to estimate the probable final cost per sol-dier, pensions for 50 to 75 years in; cluded, of any future war-making we may undertake.

A Story of Harriman.

his desk, looking through them, and

Fragments of Wisdom

The milkman's stunts; And both said at once:

Exchange

Life's Sunny Side

Some weeks ago two little gitfs of six older people discussing skeletons. The 6-year-old lass listened intently to the inversation, when the elder girl, witth air of superior knowledge, said ab

ruptly: You don't know what a skeleton is, and 1 de

'So do I!" sharply replied the younget I do know! I know for certain, I do!" "Well, now, what is it?" the sider ranted to know

"Why, it's hones with the people off, that's what is it!"-Metropelitan Magazine.

A local ironworker who has been mar ried a couple of years always declared that his first son should be named Mat. after one of his best friends. Learning that the ironworker and bis

wife had recently been blessed with a charming baby, the friend smiled all over his face when he greeted the fath-

er on the street. 'Well," he beamed, "how is little

"Mat nothing," answered the father; it's Mattress."-Youngstown Telegram.

Soon after the arrival of his first baby his wife went upstairs one evening and found him standing by the side of the cradle and gazing earnestly at the child. She was touched by the sight, and tears filled her eyes. Her arms stole softly around his neck as she rubbed her check caressingly against his shoulder, started slightly at the touch. "Dar he murmured, dreamily, "It is abso "Darling.

omprehensible to me how ich a cradle as that at \$10."-Sporting Times.

. . .

in her.

Little Dorothy had been very maughty, and her mother's patience as exhausted "Dorothy," she admonished severely, the next time you are a bad girl I

shall put you in a dark closet until you learn to be better."

before long her mother was obliged to administer the promised punishment. She was placed in her mother's clothes

loset and the door was tightly shut

For fifteen minutes Dorothy remained

In durance vile. Then her mother, hear-ing no sounds and thinking the little

girl had had time to become penitent,

opened the door. A very red and de-fiant little face was turned toward her.

"What are you doing. Dorothy?" asked her mother suspiciously. "I 'pit on your 'kirt," said the child deliberately. "and then I 'pit on your 'hees. An new I'm waiting for more 'pit."-January Lippincott's.

Pensions and Peace.

Harper's Weekly. Mr. Carnegie's ten millions will doubtless set in circulation a good

many convincing arguments against

war, but it will hardly lead to the dis-

covery of any fresh argument quite so effective with practical people as the

size of our pension roll and the history of our pension legislation. It is now almost precisely haif a century since

the Civil War began. The vast major-ity of those who fought it are dead.

Yet our annual payment for pensions on account of it is but a few millions less than it was when it reached its highest point some years ago, and it is

which would promptly carry it consid-erably above that highest point. No-

body opposen a generous provision for every man now living who really helped to save the Union. But does anyone

believe that the enormous sums we paid out in pensions have all been

honestly devoted to that purpose? Does

war it

Dorothy heard, but did not heed, and

irable conditions has been laid upon he method of election. Senators nave been chosen by the state legisatures, and those bodies have shown maelves weak and sometimes corrupt. Often they have chosen the best available candidate, but not as a Depew is a more typical Senator than Root.

Facts like these, which are very merous, have naturally strength Democratic movement the ed. oward popular election of Senators, propose a constitutional tills to mandment for this purpose have often seed the House, but they never ave emerged from the Senate comtee on elections. Our upper chamher has clung to the legislative method of election with something almost like death grip. But conditions have litered a good deal now. Among the w members of the Senate there are eral who have declared for popuelection. The people are so overngly in favor of it that advoacy of the new method has becom od politics. The prospects of the endment are brighter than they were before. We may reason hly expect to see it submitted to the tates, if not by the present Congress ortainly by the next one, and if it is mitted it will be adopted.

With popular election of Senator upper chamber is not likely to act as a very effectual check upon tion. It may even become more

from its shoulders to the the Nation.

This is as it should be. Unprecedented growth of ocean and coastwise carrying trade, and Portland's own efforts to accommodate vessels of deep draught justify the board's acama Canal, which will give ocean commerce in and out of Portland a tremendous Impetus, emphasizes the necessity of a channel deep enough for passage of the largest carriers. We The Government's attishall get it. tude toward this project is National recognition of the Columbia River as one of the world's great arteries of commerce. The benefits to the people of the Pacific Northwest whose products take the down-hill haul to Portland cannot be overestimated.

FIGHTING NO LONGER NECESSARY.

The recently organized citizens' ommittee of Seattle in its desire to secure efficient men for public office. states that the competition of Portland makes it necessary. In a letter to James S. Goldsmith, of the executive committee, who is also an ex-Portlander, a prominent Seattle lawyer states that "Portland has awakened from her lethargy, and is preparing to fight us all along the line, aided by strong and new allies." This may prove a very efficient rallying cry for Seattle, but it is not strictly in accordance with the facts. Portland has no intention of "fighting" any commun-There is such an avalanche of Ity. new business sweeping down on this city that all that is necessary is for our people to continue to enlarge their

facilities and take care of it as it comes. The only "strong and new alli-Portland has received are the Hill and Harriman interests, who are in feverish competition with each other to provide Portland's great trade territory with the necessary facilities for reaching the world's markets. These interests have incidentally become allies of Portland because the impor-

tance of the trade field involved was becoming so great that it was attracting the attention of other big ratiroads. Portland has not awakened from any "lethargy" because she has not been asleep. There has, howpart delegated to them by Nature when children were born to them. ever, been a great awakening in a vast region that has lain dormant since the earth began cooling off. This region is tributary to Portland and is not now and never will be tributary to Seattle: consequently there is no necessity for any fight. We shall continue to plug along in peace, unmindful of the existence of Seattle, so far as com

petition is concerned. There has also been a recent return to Portland of a large amount of traffic from Eastern Washington. This traffic had been temporarily diverted to Seattle and Tacoma by way of the fearful grades over the Cascade Mountains. It is now coming back to Portland, where it originally belonged before the railroads came. The return is in response to natural economic laws. Portland is not "fighting" for the return of this traffic. We are sit-

MATERIALISM AND POLYGAMY.

The letter from Mr. I. A. Wait, which was printed yesterday, con-tained two bad blunders. The first is that The Oregonian advocates "the materialistic philosophy." The second blunder is that if the paper were of a materialistic turn it could not consistently defend monogamic marriage. Mr. Wait has not the faint-

est reason for assuming that any writer for The Oregonian is a materialist. This paper does not approve of superstitious practices, nor can it look with favor upon the wild excesses of some irrational sects, but this does not constitute materialism. The materialist denies that there is such a thing as spirit. He holds that thought is a product of matter. The Oregonian

Senator Miller's proposal to reform our divorce laws by allowing property interests to revert to those who owned the property before the marriage will cure no existing evils. Wonder what the division would be where the original combined property was furniture for three rooms bought on the installment plan.

Certain males in Washington appear to be unnecessarily agitated over the neglect of women voters to register. This is a case where men may wisely attend to the beam in their own eyes and not worry over the mote in the women's. How much exhortation does it usually require to get the men of a given precinct to register before election?

If Tammany elects the next Senator from New York and the "machine" sends its man from New Jersey and the same rule is applied elsewhere what will the country have gained from the glorious overturn? 'But what good came of it? quoth he. Nay, twas a famous victory.'

Dairy and Food Commissioner Balley made no mistake in the appointment of Albert S. Wells as chem. ist. The young man is a scion of a family noted for integrity and probity and possesses the family traits and characteristics.

Nobody will get mad over the lesson W. Cotton read to the Chamber of Commerce at the annual banquet. If Brother Cotton's railroads tote fair Oregon, Oregon will tote fair with them.

Sixty days on the rock-pile is not much for the man who forced his young wife into a life of shame, it may cure him of this particular kind of delinquency.

Let us hope Oregon's two Senators on't go to sleep at the switch when the bill for creating a thirty-foot channel from Portland to the sea comes up.

Of course the Oregon hen cannot lay while the snow is on the ground, so the huge importation of California eggs yesterday will not feaze her.

Eugene should not feel disgruntled over the Census Byreau figures. She has the spirit and the "go" and is in good company, too.

This movement to admit only clean children to the Oregon public schools will boom trade in soap and fine-tooth combs.

In the present contest between Gaynor and Murphy, it looks at this distance like odds on the Tammany boss.

eral Doctors spend their skill frequently stay up nights with patients. Similar service is not required from to suppress competition and make an ad-

Similar service is not required from any other occupation. The sentiment of the people as to physicians should change materially. No set rule can be laid down as to what a doctor should charge. It isn't a question as to how long it takes to treat a case, but rather how much skill the doctor brings into the case, which vance in freight rates possible. What is known as the American Line gets \$4 per outward mile, under the law of 20 years ago, for each of its steamers which has an American register, and it proved its devotion to the American flag by or-dering two steamers built abroad as soon as it secured the old flag and an appro-priation for two of its steamers that it

the doctor brings into the case, which enables him to terminate it success-fully in the shortest possible period of time. This same case in the hands of one less skillful might not terminate successfully, or be drawn out over a long period of time. In any event it should be made a custom to settle with purchased in England. As our capitalists have led the world in the organization of trusts and com-bines and the suppression of competi-tion, the notion of Mr. Humphrey that the remedy for maritime combines was purchased in England. should be made a custom to settle with the doctor the same as with other peo-ple we have dealings with. more American steamers was sufficient-ly absurd. If such general facts make L. SAMUEL, no impression on him, perhaps the spe-cific fact that the International Mercantile Marine Company is the head-center of this Atlantic shipping trust Result of Arsenical Poisoning might make some. But we presume it will not. He sheds facts as a duck's

San Francisco Bulletin "You no doubt have observed the lily white complexion of some women. These women are sacrificing years of back sheds water. their lives for that beautiful skin by the use of arsenic," said D. V. Duval, a chemist of Manchester, England. "It is a well-known fact that thou-New York Sun. In a little speech he made recently Julius Kruttachnitt, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, told this story of the late E. H. Harrinnan: "Of course when Mr. Harrinnan went

sands of women in all countries of the world use the poison in small quan-tities to bleach their skin. It is an effective means of whitening and clear ing the complexion, but the complexion given by its use has no permanency un-iess the absorption of the drug be continued.

out over the line I naturally went with him. He had a way when he got into headquarters of going out alone and getting lost, just going around looking getting lost, just going around looking at things for himself. He might not say anything of what he observed for one, two or three days, but he gen-erally said something. He went into an office at one of our general head-quarters once and when we were out on the road again he began to talk about the particular vice-president "Arsenic, as science has long told us, Arsenic, as science has bong on a la is an accumulative poison. When one takes it either by prescription for the upbuilding of an appetite or for the bleaching of the skin he does not feel any ill effects for several years. The When one on for the effect of the drug is bracing and makes a person feel like eating. It also alds the digestion. The average user of the poison takes it in such small quantiwhose office he had visted and suld: "I went into his office the other day and found him with a pile of papers ties that he does not realize how much of it will accumulate in his system in the course of four or five years. "Being an accumulative poison it

I didn't like that. "'What fault do you find with that?" often takes that length of fime to see I asked. the results of the drug. Then the user may complain of not being able to con-

'I would like to see him without any papers leaning back in his chair with his feet on his desk thinking-thinktrol his fingers or toes. Subsequently he loses control of his hands and arms. Arsenical poisoning is the result. ing,' Mr. Harriman answered.

Esopus Spitzenburgh. PORTLAND, Jan. 12.-(To the Edi-tor.)-I noticed in The Oregonian of January 10 that some gentleman was troubled about the name "Spitzen-burgh." Horticultural authorities spel it "burgh." The apple was originated at Esobus, New York, hence the name "Esopus Spitzenburgh."

"Esopus Spitzenburgh. I cannot see how the apple is con-nected with Heidelburg, Hamburg, Ol-denburg, or any other "berg" or "burg." One thing we are sure of. It grows to perfection here in Oregon and I

hope the flavor will remain the same even though we call it "mud." What's H. D. E. bustle. in a name anyway?

In Addressing the Chair.

*CONDON, Or., Jan. 10.-(To the Edi-tor.)-In a formal meeting, what is the usual way of addressing the chair, if the chairman is a woman? H. C. CLARKE, W. E. WILKINS.

Local usage governs largely in forms a addressing the chair. In the Port-land Women's Club the custom is to ad-dress the presiding officer as "Madame President." When the presiding officer does not bear the title of president, probably the best form of address is "Madame Chairman." Two microbes sat on the pantry shelf, And watched, with expressions pained "Our relations are getting strained! Madame Chairman.

the International ance in freight rates possible.

A Departure in Messages.

Washington Herald. All over the country we are hearing of new ideas in government, municipal as well as state and Federal, and the trend of all of them; we are happy to note, is toward real service. A most sensible departure from established cus-tom is that instituted by Governor Had-ley, of Missouri, who has decided that instead of delivering the traditional message to the Legislinture, he will pro-ide on a context of between by experies vide for a series of lectures by experts in economics and politics and agricul-ture, who will make known, after careful investigation, to the general assem-bly the needs of the various parts of

the state. This is real service, and there can b This is real service, and there can be no doubt that Missouri will benefit largely from it. It would cause most Govarnors of state a pang of regret to give up the opportunity of exploiting themselves in a message to the Legislature, and it is plain that in his new departure Governor Hadley is actuated by high principles that are sound in conception and promise well in execution. The average Governor's message is not usually a helpful document. It is too often compact of mere words that are almed, primarily, to convince the people what a grand and good political party it is that the Governor has the honor to represent. The plan proposed by Governor Hadley is bused, of course, on the new ideal that is growing throughout the country, the ideal of

government as a business. FEATURES IN THE

SUNDAY OREGONIAN

REBUILT SAN FRANCISCO FIVE YEARS AFTER

Preparing now for the great \$50,000,000 Panama Canal Fair in 1915: fine illustrations showing the principal streets.

WHERE YOUNG MEN LEARN TO FLY

New National Academy near Washington for the instruction of military and civilian aeronauts.

RATLROADS BUILT TO PROVIDE NEW THRILLS

Rocky Mountain peaks utilized to make excitement for tourists; zigzag railroad 14,000 feet above sea level.

IN MUSICAL BERLIN Miss Frances B. Clapp writes of student life in the German capital.

ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER

January Smart Set. When a woman holds a man in th When a woman noise a man in the hollow of her hand she can palm off any kind of talk on him. All you've got to do is to stir some people up to have them boll over. Flattery is a sort of bad money to which our vanity gives currency. Social fame lasts as long as the pos-He who surrenders when he is wrong s wise. He who surrenders when he is ight-is married. But he, too, is wise. The hobble skirt is making quite a stir, considering the entire absen Many present problems are past follies getting ripe. Homely girls rush in under the mistle-The woman who marries to better her self generally becomes worse than ever. The prettier a woman is the less she AN OREGON GIRL believes love is blind. Poor Family.