The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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Included, six months...
Included, six months...
Included, one months...
Funday, one year...
Sunday, six months...
Sunday, three months...
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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1811.

SHEERAN AND TAMMANY.

To a disinterested onlooker there appears to be a good deal of cogency n one or two of the methods which are being employed to hasten the elecion of William F. Sheehan to the Sederal Senate from New York. If orfbes have actually been offered to me of the recalcitrant Democrats who stand out against him, as reports the Evening Post have broadly sinted, nobody can help admiring heir heroic resistance. As we know rom Hillnois, Montana and other a bribe to a certain kind Democratic legislator f Democratic legislator is like atnip to a sick cat With-out supernatural aid he can scarcely se expected to hold out against it. seld out, those of them at least who refused to go into the caucus or to be bound by its action. High eccleastical authority in New York has me out with a proclamation that here Democrats ought to be ashamed of themselves for not yielding to the nacy, this church official declares, "bigotry and the old spirit of Know othingism," and the quarrel they are stirring up is "unseemly and unrea-sonable." This seems to show that estween some men's religion and oldbloned morality the connection is

The plea that legislators ought to bound by a caucus decision no satter how corrupt and immeral it may be, savors of the old doctrine According to this ctrine it was a man's duty to obey ds superiors even in things which to him to be wicked. "You may think it wicked, but if your surior says it is not, then his conand not your own must be lowed." This is an extremely connient doctrine for weak-kneed poli-It relieves them of a good eal of irritating responsibility and akes it unnecessary for them to use heir brains any more than their con-All the poor creature has o do is to find out what his political uperfors - have ordered and then sekly go and do it. This doctrine "probabilism" has been widely ac spied in recent politics, but revolts

have somewhat discredited it of late. But the revolt has not borns such oice fruit in New York as it has some other states. The "frazzling" which Mr. Rosssvelt gave his enemies of the old guard does not seem to have een as lasting as one might have ex-Mr. Barnes, whom he was ed all, is now back at the head of the Republican State Central Commitee, while Tammany is making fair endway toward the control of the socratic party. The fight for the ction of Sheehan must mean at deal to Tammany and the more er less portentous interests which tand behind it. What those intersts are nobody seems exactly able to cify, but it is clear that they have mty of money which they are willog to spend for Mr. Sheehan's benefit id that they can direct the counsels some of the influential clergy. If ammany succeeds in sending its Senorial candidate to Washington it ill have pretty effectual control of he State of New York. Mr. Dix, to sure, is not a Tammany creature, ut he is fully as serviceable as if he ere. A respectably somnolent non tilly is often of the greatest use. Ho lso, serves who only stands and says

The New York situation does not righten the prospects of the Demo-ratio party very much so far as the cuntry at large is concerned. re not many voters who want to see nany in control of the Nation, nd that is what might very reason-bly follow upon another Democratic It certainly would follow ould that organization become suame in New York. So that the fight thich the anti-caucus Democrats are he National fortunes of their party hose readers who like to extract od from evil may comfort themdves with the reflection that the New ferk scandal as well as the one in West Virginia, the rumpus in New errory and the emergence of Addicks Delaware all pour water on the theel of the popular election of

PENSIONS IN THE SENATE. President Taft has intimated that he ill vete the Sulloway additional penien bill now under consideration by re a good deal flabberguated. The louse passed the measure by a large najority. Democrats vying with Rebout the old soldiers and the duty t the Nation to provide for them in helr old age. Now the Senate bids air to repeat the cowardly perform-

ace and pass the whole business up If the President will veto this latest nd most indefensible pension grab, he ill make no mistake, political or oth-The average voter underands that the average politician longress, in helping to pad and stuff he already inflated pension roll, is inpired first by regard for himself and ast by consideration for the old sol-The old soldier vote is the main nfluence behind the never-censing fillingness of Congress to give more and more in pensions. Is there to be

sding away for more pensions? The real old soldier is entitled to verence, respect and careful attenon from his neighbors and his coun-He gets them, too. There is no ion for him if he carned it, or if away land, drain or irrigate it; if he

he needs it or even thinks he needs it. But the professional old soldier, who crops; or if he will plant himself on saw little or no real service, is entirely a town lot, build a house thereon, pay toe active in this pension clamor. What duty does the Nation owe to

ROADS AND THE STATE.

State aid to roads is no doubt an excellent thing when the money appropriated can be honestly and intelligently spent. The most effective impulse which the good roads movement has received has been from model highways constructed by the various states. Still the blessing is not unmingled. It has happened now and then that funds appropriated by a legfelature for road-building have been used up in preparations to build, The swarm of hungry officials who have to be fed before any work can be done leave nothing for the public. Politicians grow fat, but the roads remain as they were. Citizens of Washington can

such instances to their sorrow. It is noticeable that communities which are most slovenly and neglectful of their local roads are often the most lamorous for state aid. The Oregonian could name a certain village whose principal street is a long array of mud holes. The middle is lower than the sides. Repairs are never dreamed of. Wagons go bumping and tumbling along that street worse than hand of man had never if the

touched It. This village is constantly shouting for a state road. If any citizen urges the necessity of repairing the street he is silenced by the cry that "We shall have a state road pretty soon. Local initiative has been destroyed by the expeciation of a public benefacof state aid should be upon the under standing that local communities shall be made to pay for the benefits they The payment may be dis tributed over a series of years. It may be velled under the guise of bonds but it should be rigorously instated

Very likely the best way to meet the expense of good roads is to levy upon the increased value they give to the adjoining land. This plan burdens nobody and is fair to everybody. Moreover, it compels the locality ben efited to pay for what it receives.

READY-MADE MERCHANT MARINE.

The United Fruit Company, operating a fleet of thirty-five splendid, steel, modern-built freight and passenger steamers out of New York, New Orleans and other Atlantic Coast ports, will ask Congress to grant American registry to its entire now sailing under the British flag. These vessels are nearly all new ships and would be a credit to the American fing, as they are now a credit to the British flag which their American wners are obliged to fly. While the United Fruit Company is the first American firm owning a large fleet of foreign ships to ask American registry for the vessels, a number of other hig firms now forced to operate their kindly to the proposition of the fruit

This opportunity for securing solid ingers, the Humphreys and other years been ranting about the necessity for American ships and our helpless-ness in case of war. It is through the policy of welcoming under the flag any vessel that may be secured that Japan and all other foreign nations while there are already under actual have built up their merchant marine. construction in Portland territory in have built up their merchant marine.

As each of these countries has made a better showing on the bloth of the Pacific Northwest several good-Great Britain, Germany, Norway, than that made by the United States it would seem perfectly natural and logical that we should adopt the methods by which they achieved success.

Believing in the sincerity of Senator Gallinger and Representative Humphrey, we may reasonable expect these ardent seekers for a merchant marine to be the first to embrace the opportunity. The bill bringing under the American flag this splendid fleet will of course be fostered in the House by Mr. Humphrey and in the Senate by Mr. Gallinger. In the hands of two such disinterested laborers in the now changing the commercial map of cause of the merchant marine there the West. Within a period of five should be no opposition, and a few weeks hence we shall see the stars and stripes flying over the United Fruit fleet-perhaps.

HUMBUG AND SOAPSUDS

The thousands of Oregon citizens the have made themselves homes in the wild by patient toling and in the towns by patient saving, do not see big business" for themselves, as Mr. Fels does, in single tax; they have no scap to advertise, nor are they rich as he is in "personal" property that his fad would exempt from taxes.

They are very practical folk, these men and women. They have improved land at high cost. They will resist confiscation of their "monopoly," the jargon of single tax calls it. T Increase or increment of value in their land; they think such increment fair reward of their efforts believe that they and their children should have the same opportunity to possess this increased value as those who have gone before. Nor do they believe that their property should be selzed and "socialized" by government through single tax and

be conferred upon others The Fels reformers say, however, that they do not plan confiscation and public ownership of land-at least not yet. They purpose only to pile taxes on the "big fellow"—the man of large acres or of high-value lots in the city-and to make things easy for the

little fellow. But the chief aim of single tax is seizure of land through high taxes and termination of individual land monopoly. The great apostles of single tax declare that to be its purpose. Then why should Fels and his retinue of bounty-praising camp followers in Oregon, try to humbug the people of Oregon with awest phrases? Do they not know that the big lot-owner in In that period the gross earnings of the city will keep his land and add the road were \$7.034.535, compared their single tax to rent and charge the new account to the tenant and the 1909. Net earnings for the same new account to the tenant and the "ultimate consumer"? Do they not perceive that the farmer and the homeowner, however, cannot escape the extra land tax; because this class of landowners collects no rent? Small property and large property can stand only upon the same basis. The one can be protected only as the other is The one cannot be secur while the other is confiscated. This is

an axiom of politics and government If Mr. Fels will resign his soap riches and make himself a home in Oregon among stumps and logs; if he quite apparent that they cannot conwill proceed by patient toiling to clear tinue indefinitely.

taxes year after year, and give out hard-earned money for sidewalks, sewers and pavements—if he will do either of these two things, his view of land "monopoly" and of single tax will change. He will confess that no scheme of government can take pos-session of 100 valuable lots in the heart of a city and leave 25,000 other lots secure and their owners in hope of increment.

But instead of that, Mr. Fels prefers to sell soap and to advertise his wares by traveling the country and haranguing about single tax. Great is humbug and soap man Fels

CONTINUED PROSPERITY ASSURED.

is its prophet.

It has been long since the pessimists who since 1905 have been walting for "the slump after the fair" have found much comfort in any news concerning Portland and Oregon. is seldom, however, that their pet theories and dyspeptic forebodings receive so many rude shocks as were afforded by yesterday's news, both local and National. The monthly statistics were not out of the ordinary, that is, they continued to break records all along the line, just as they did throughout 1910. Bank clearings, Postoffice receipts, building permits and similar features all showed heavy increases over those for January, 1910 But along with this highly flattering showing, which we now accept us only our just dues, was much that mes strictly under the head of new usiness.

The announcement that San Franetsco had won the fight which practically assures the Panama Canal Exseltion for that city means much for Portland. The Exposition will draw to the Pacific Coast thousands of people from all parts of the world. It will be the greatest affair ever held in the West. Either coming or going, at least nine-tenths of the visitors will call at Portland, and of these people no small ratio will become permanent residents. Another very important piece of news from Washington was he announcement that the Senate had onssed the rivers and harbors bill, including the amendment which prosea. As Chairman Alexander, of the House rivers and harbors committee, has promised to support the measure, this long-sought improvement how seems assured. Long before the completion of the Panama Canal, the largest ocean freighters afloat can reach Portland docks without difficulty.

For the immediate future the most important of all of the pleasing ancouncements that appeared yesterday was that regarding double-tracking of the Harriman lines. Of the \$75,one, one agreet many millions will be spent on the \$40-mile stretch between this city and Huntington. Other millions will be expended in Oregon for the and timbers to be used farther east. This vast railroad improvement plan will have an early effect much greater than that produced by the mere expenditure of the money involved. It is undertaken because, in the language of Judge Lovett, "the entire country served by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems is developing rapidly—indeed it is only in its infancy—and we are convinced that its growth its population and its agricultural and commercial develop-000,000 appropriated for carrying on vessels under foreign flags will ask plan will have an early effect much similar permission if Congress takes greater than that produced by the fleets of first-class vessels ought to the country served by the Union Pa-appeal with great force to the Galship-subsidy leaders who have for in its infancy—and we are convinced agricultural and commercial develop-

ment must continue." This enormous expenditure is all to be made in double-tracking the main lines of the Harriman system, Meancompletion for the purpose of provid-ing more traffic to be handled by the double-track trunk lines for which money is now provided. This local ctivity in railroad building is, of course, not confined to the Harriman system. The Hill programme, which is being hurried to completion, also calls for the expenditure of more millions than have ever before been paid out in this state in a similar period.

Portland has grown to a great city of more than 200,000 people without the aid of any of the mighty forces years from the date, two years ago, of the completion of the North Bank line, there will have been opened up to the trade of this city by new lines, extendons and feeders an area of rich country more than three times as large as that on which Portland has depended to bring her along to the present satisfactory stage of development. If we can accomplish, under such adverse is the limit that we can reasonably expect to reach under existing condi-tions and under the still more favorable conditions which the future is bringing us. All signs point to the fact that 1911 in Portland and Oregon will be a sad year for the pessimists.

DECREASING RAILBOAD EARNINGS,

It is no longer a theory, but a condition, confronting the railroads of the country in regard to dividends and rates. The current number of the Financial Chronicle contains the Interstate Commerce Commission's official figures on railroad gross and net earnings for the month of November. These figures show that instead of the improvement predicted when the \$9, 000,000,000 crop of agricultural products was moving to market there is again a heavy decrease in net earnings. This decrease for November was \$10,488,886, the largest decrease ever recorded in that month, and it occurred with an increase in gross earnings of nearly \$1,000,000. These gross earnings were slightly larger than those of last year, but are the smallest recorded in the present fiscal year. In every month since June this unfavorable condition has been more apparent.

As a local example of the change that is taking place, the figures of the O. R. & N. Co. for the five months ending with November are interesting. months in 1910 were \$2,519,470, com pared with \$2,162,216 for the same period in 1909. It will be noticed in these figures that the increased expense of operating, maintenance, etc., actually transformed a gain of more than \$200,000 in gross earnings into a decrease of \$642,000 in net earnings. Similar conditions exist throughout the United States. While most of the roads have some surplus on hand with which to meet dividend requirements and keep up necessary repairs, it is

The figures which have been re- day.

will plow and fence it and put in turned by the Commission from month to month certainly verify the predictions of the most pessimistic. There will be no market for railroad securities, nor money for extensions and improvements until the equilibrlum of gross and net earnings can be re-established.

A PACIFIC PROGRESS EXPOSITION.

The Panama Exposition is to be held at San Francisco. That seems decided. It is fitting that this should be; historically, sentimentally and practically fitting. For this exposition is to celebrate the opening of the great It is to signalize the linking canal. of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans -an event for which the world has waited and of which it has dreamed during four centuries.

The exposition will be a crowning mark of Western progress; of a movement that, besides cutting the canal, has occupied the Great West of the American Continent and turned it into garden and has spread across the Pa-

This celebration, held anywhere else than on the Pacific Coast, would be sadly out of place. Congress evidently regards the Panama Canal as a feat of transcontinental progress and of trans-Pacific expansion. As San Fran-cisco is the principal city of the Pa-Const, it is the proper city for this celebration.

The Senate has passed the rivers and harbors bill, providing, among other things, for a thirty-foot channel between Portland and the sea. As the hairman of the House committee is favorable to the Columbia River item, the Senate's action will undoubtedly be ratified by the House. That the advantages of a deep channel between Portland and the sea are at last fully appreciated throughout the Pacific Northwest is shown by the unanimous support now given Columbia River appropriations by Washington and Idaho delegations in Congress. Twenty years ago nearly every attempt made by Portland to secure Columbia River appropriations was vigorously opposed by some or all of the Washington Senators and Representatives. It required ington wheat goes seaward by the Columbia River than by any other route they are perfectly willing to aid in the necessary improvements. They are actually becoming proud of their

sums provided for new plants, legisla-

The enormous natural resources of little Hebrew master of Poland.

J. C. COOPER. oped at a rate that is simply aston-ishing. The coal mined in nine Southern states last year, for example, aggregated the great bulk of 108,700, 000 tons-about one-fourth of the entire product of the United States, while the output of timber and lumber from Louisiana alone was valued ceive. at \$40,000,000. Northern capital is exploiting these and other fields of revenue in the South. Says the New Orleans Picayune with a tinge of bit-terness: "We go on in our old happygo-lucky way waiting for strangers to ome and make us rich which they have no intention of doing." It would seem from this that the blight of slavery still hovers over the industrial life of the South, checking its development or leaving this development to those who, from the habit of generations are explorers in the fields of industrial enterprise.

Several magazines have lately pub lished shuddering details of the cruelcan accomplish, under such adverse ty that attends pelt-hunting for the conditions, what has been done, where fur trade. The object in this is not apparent, beyond the desire to furnish sensational filling for constantly yawning columns. onsidered fair to charge this cruelty of the wilds against women who wear furs, since the necessities of the trapper and the greed of the fur-trader are at least equally responsible for the slaughter which my lady's stole and muff represent.

The sensation of being lost in the sky must be singular. That is what happened to Aviator Garres in Texas the other day. Perhaps he was the first man who ever had the experience. Plenty of people have been lost in the woods and it usually scares them pretty badly, but Garros was lost in the clouds. If he would tell how he felt it would make interesting reading.

The Chicago millionaire of mature years who has taken up painting may point a lesson for others of his class. For all its glitter and show, there can hardly be anything more vapid than the ordinary life of so-called pleasure which the rich lend. It is amazing that more of them do not turn to art or science to relieve themselves of boredom.

Until the act is made trespass by law, people will walk on railway tracks and trestles and be killed or maimed. In the absence of good roads the right of way is the best highway, but wayfarers must take chances.

British Columbia fears the reciproc ity treaty will swamp her with butter, eggs and poultry from the Pacific Northwest States. That is unlikely, There is not enough for the home demand and never may be enough.

short work of finding guilty a man charged with profanity. to what stern uses the talents of the gentle sex may be put. Br'er Groundhog may fool 'em to-

The woman jury at Wenatchee made

Defender Denles Language Is Ephem eral in Statistics Given.

M'MINNVILLE, Jan. 31 -- (To the Editor)—Reading The Oregonian's criticism of Beperanto filled me with concern un-til I came to where you referred to Ido. A dozen or more years ago, Ido was offered to the world as an "Improved Es-peranto," and tried to win over the Esperanto movement. It was argued out but returned again and again until it was but returned again and again until it was ordered out of the Esperanto meetings, and finally had to be thrown out. It started a magazine in America a few years ago, which reached the first issue, together with a leaflet containing an Esperanto translation of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, clothed in the harshest words to be found, and most distorted grammar. It was a savage stinger, devoted mostly to the abuse of Esperanto. voted mostly to the abuse of Esperanto Becently No. 1, Volume 1, of the same mixture, by the same author, appeared in England. Next Issue may be in Timbuktu. Veteran Esperantists knew Id-and its habits, and, as a rule, ignore i and its vaunted claims. In view of these matters, and especially the Portland Commercial Club has vited the Esperanto Association of No America to meet in the Rose City next Summer, and that invitation has been accepted tentatively, at least, I believe the public is entitled to hear a defense

of Esperanto.

That one man should create a perfect international language is an impossibility, but that one man should create a language that would stand the test of 22 years' use, be adopted by scores of international organizations, and be tried out by six great international congresses without a charge court to be a matter of Esperanto. out by aix great international congresses without a change, ought to be a matter of deep interest, if not conviction, to thinking men, men who love progress. As to the dead languages, "they can not come back," and to adopt a living language for international use would give the favored nation such commercial and

industrial advantages above its neigh-bors that it can not be considered. The statement that Esperanto is sphemeral and will be forgotten in a ephemeral and will be forgotten in a few years is an opinion only, that events disprove. It is already an international language for millions of people, has been in practical use in the commerce of the world for years and is rapidly increasing in favor. I could give columns of facts, but you would not and could not print all of them. Seventy-eight magazines are published in the language, the oldest, internacia Lingvo, of Paris, has been published for 16 years. Some of these are on a paying basis, having 8000 to are on a paying basis, having 8000 to ators and Representatives. It required 15,000 subscribers, such as Esperanto, of years of patient effort to change this sentiment, but since the Washington La Revuo, of Paris, and the German Esperantist, of Landon; land the German Esperantist, of Berlin. One traveler that higher wheat goes seaward by the passed through 10 countries of Earope 18. hat used different languages, used Es peranto exclusively, and he gives a tri-bute of thanks for the many courtesies shown him by Esperantists found every-

"Infantile," yes, to the infant, and a call for the best that is in the master. The steel trust showed profits of \$25,990,978 for the quarter ending December 31. The total net carnings of the corporation for 1910 were \$141,-144,001, the highest figure reached since the record year 1907. While the quarterly report, on its first appearance, was regarded as unfavorable because it showed a decrease from the previous quarter. The few forms the found in Few and the infant, and a call for the best tint is in the misster. Herein is its value, the simplest as well as the finest shades of meaning can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages. Flexible and pleasant to the ear when spoken fluently, an elegant style is growing among its writers. There is little that is new in Experanto and pleasant the following will show: So per cent of all Experanto words are found in Few and the first the simplest as well as the finest shades of meaning can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages. Flexible and pleasant the finest shades of meaning can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages. Flexible and pleasant the finest shades of meaning can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages. Flexible and pleasant the finest shades of meaning can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages. Flexible and pleasant the finest shades of meaning can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages. Flexible and pleasant the finest shades of meaning can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages. Flexible and pleasant the finest shades of meaning can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages. Flexible and pleasant the finest shades of meaning can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages. Flexible and pleasant style is growing among its writers. There is little that is now in Experanto and the can be expressed, and without the ambiguity of other languages.

sectional lunguage and not an internation and dinners are a heavy burden, tional one. An international language on the American consumers, to be successful with all nations can not be constructed on any other lines than that of Esperanto, as laid down by the

Inspirations from Francis Bacon.

UNIVERSITY PARK, OF (To the Editor.)—The observations made by The Oregonian regarding Francis Bacon, born 1561, suggest to the mind of the writer a few reflections The Oregonian may kindly re-

ceive.

The great work Bacon did was to give suggestions and inspiration to others. He did not originate the inductive method, but he blew from it the dust of time. He appealed to others with a successful urgency to observe with their own eyes, and by their own experiments upon Nature become her high priests. Nature's favorites are they who wrest from her the secrets others have missed. He said good-bye to speculations which end nowhere. However, his own researches by induction possess but slight worth, and his own excursions are as rash as the foolery which makes him Shakespeare. But in announcing that it makes no difference whether others agree with or oppose us, and the we are to discover our own selves, and look through our own eyes into things, he becomes a benefactor to mankind.

Allow me to emphasize the value of his essays. Never mind obsolete terms, as you see him construct a paragraph as orderly as a load of hay that rides to the barn is pitched onto the wagon. Admire the similitudes, the simplicity, the clearness, and the massive The great work Bacon did was to

to the barn is pitched onto the wagon. Admire the similitudes, the simplicity, the clearness, and the massive strength of his well chosen words. It is literature is of thought stamped with froshness, and at times also of the feelings. All literature takes root in either thought or feeling, or both, and while intellect is the main thing with Baron, he is not a stranger to feeling, Feeling is the ousle of the desert. Savarity is the word to apply to those

Bacon, he is not a stranger to feeting, Feeling is the ossis of the desert. Sagacity is the word to apply to those immortal essays. At first little may seem to be there in an essay, but the digger at last finds a Klondike hugget of thought.

A fine example of the balanced sentence we find in the essay on "Of Negotiating." May I quote just a little of the essay? "It is generally better to deal by speech than by letters. Letters are good, when a man would draw an answer back again; or when it may serve for a man's justification afterwards to produce his own letters, or where it may be danger to be intercupted or heard by pieces. To deal in person is good. When a man's face breedeth regard as commonly with interiors, or in tender cases where a man's eye upon the countenancs of him with whom he speaketh may give him a direction how far to go; and generally, when a man will reserve to himself liberty to disavow or to expound."

Longest River.

PORTLAND, Jan. 31.—(To the Edit-or).—Please state in The Oregonian which is the longest river in the world. Yours truly,

The Amazon and Nile are the longest single rivers, and are approximately the same length, 4000 miles. The Missouri and Mississippi from the mouth of the former comprise the longest continuous waterway in the world.

Roselnir and Webb.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., Jan. 30.—(To the Editor).—Please answer through The Oregonian what became of the wife orderer Roselair who was at one time der sentence of death; also the Webb se. A SUBSCRIBER.

Roselair has paid the death penalty. Webb is under sentence of death, but its case has been appealed to the Su-

Writer Thinks itend of Oregon State

Insane Asylum Is Blameless. PORTLAND, Jan. 31 .- (To the Edi tor.)-A great deal has been printed of late about the alleged extravagance and mismanagement of Dr. R. E. L. Steiner, superintendent of the Oregon State Insane Asylum, and in a spirit of fairness, I wish to throw a little side light upon the situation.

Dr. Steiner needs no defense at my hands, and all who know him personally will coincide with me in that he will come out of the investigation with flying colors, exonerated and exalted. Dr. Steiner, who has a multitude of people under his care, is not above leaving his comfortable quarters in the institute and in dead of night descending into a ward personally to look after and attend a patient in distress, and knowing whereof I speak, I cannot but deplore the political trickery that is at the bottom of this controversy. It is a well-known fact that on account of these very political machinations rarely can a business man-or a professional man, except a lawyer-be induced to permit his name to be used for a political office

But there is another side to this affair, which may not be generally con-sidered. One cannot harrass a man in any manner without detracting his at-tention from and unfitting him for his ordinary vocation, and there is no doubt in my mind that Dr. Steiner is spending much valuable time in defending himself before the Legislature, time which he might profitably employ in the institution referred to and in administration to the wants of those fending himself befores the Legislature, time which he might profitably employ in the institution referred to and in administering to the wants of those who need his attention, and who are least considered by those who are so anxious to draw him into disfavor with the people of this state.

It is well that our state institutions

the people of this state.

It is well that our state institutions should be carefully guarded against abuses of any kind, and in this connection I might suggest that the Oregon Legislature now in session could be a read and uplie work by demanddo a good and noble work by demanding some sort of state or county supervision of some or all of the so-called private asylums, the walls of which hide untold misery and the most out-rageous cruelties to helpless unfortunates. These institutions await but the time of the avenger to acquaint the people with their nefarious inner workings.
While I am not unmindful of the fact

that we are as yet a mile or so removed from the much-heralded millenium, if we are making any progress at all, it is hard to understand why the Legis tarn to understain why the Leg-islature, one session after another, wastes so much time on petty politics, instead of giving its undivided atten-tion to the needs of the state, which, the Lord knows, are more than enough to fill the short sessions to overflowing. Let our solons not forget that there is a day of reckoning for us all, and that a continuation of such doings may be the means of some day abolishing the Legislature altagether, as worse than useless. Verbum sap.

JULIUS ADLER.

> Men Known by Their Hntr. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Hair has an unquestioned influence upon our lives. Let your whiskers run wild, and you want a new form of Government. Lose the hair on the top of your head, and you begin to think. Brigham Young clean-shaven would probably not have been anything more serinbly not have been anything more serious than a bachelor or a Shriner. Nobody ever saw an Indian who did not have a luxuriant head of hair, nor did any one ever see an Indian who looked like the hope of his race. A red-headed man will fight a telephone, a white-headed man won't keep it out. One can easily mark an anscribst. No two hairs on mark an anarchist. No two hairs on his face or his head point in the same his face or his head point in the same direction. To be hald in front and sort of mop-headed behind makes you a So-cialist; hald on top, with a long hiding lock in front, a Democrat; nothing but a little hair hoop just over the ears, a Republican: frowzy hair all over the head, a single-taxer; long hair, plain, a Prohibitionist, and short hair, feminine, a suffragette

"Is the young man Absalom safe?" asked David, his father, recalling with grave misgivings his beautiful hair. It does make a difference.

GRASS VALLEY, Or., Jan. 20 .- (To he Editor.)-Dear Sir: Will you please answer this question: What is a Court of Commerce? How does it differ from the other courts, and how many judges should there be? SUBSCRIBER.

The Court of Commerce was created The Court of Commerce was created by Congress in 1910 and is composed of five judges. It assumes jurisdiction previously possessed by Circuit Courts of the United States in all cases for the enforcement (otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty, or by infliction of criminal punishment) of any order of the interstate Commerce Commission other than the payment of money; in cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend orders of the interstate Commerce Commission and in numerous other matters or controversies arising out of interstate and foreign commerce. In all cases within its jurisdiction it may exercise any or all of the powers of a United States Circuit Court; its jurisdiction is exclusive in its own field the control of the court of but appeals may be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

A SONG FOR SOLONS.

Ho, guilant Solons, neath the Statehouse dome. There are voices calling, calling, from the ones-back home.

And a thousand institutions throughout our mighty state

Are urging on a thousand claims—and none of them can wait—

And a thousand things divert you from your other legislation,

Demanding several thousand each, for their appropriation.

Then for those impecuations institutions, small and big.

Dir deeply in our coffers, but remember, as in our coffers, but remember, as Dig desply in you dig.

CHORUS. CHORUS.

To keep your font on the soft soft pedal;
Go slow, don't dig too far;
For cash has legs, and it surely can skedaddie.
If the lid is left ajar.
Munificence is lovely, but don't give it too much slack;
The a viriue one should measure by the volume of his stack.

So keep your foot on the soft, soft pedal,
And please don't dig too far.

Perhaps the time may come some day, when,
in the poet's words,
We will be rich enough to heave our liure
at the birds,
And the coffers of the commonwealth will And the coffers of the commonwealth will compans an amount?

That would put the fabled Crossus on his hack to take the count—

Parhaps when U Ren's master-mind the nutry problem enacks.

And we sit impaied in paradise upon the single tax—

But until that millenium, O gallant Solons all.

What time yeu dig, responsive to our many-throated call.

CHORUS.

GHORUS.

Just keep your foot on the soft, soft pedal;
Go slow, don't dig too far;
For cash has legs, and it surely can skedaddie.

If the lid is left sjar.

Love the impecunious wherever you can
spot 'em.
But while you leve, remember the cashbox
has a bottom,
And keep your foot on the soft, soft pedal,
And please don't dig too far.

(N. B.—The melody should was the more fortissime.

The deeper in the cashbox the appropriations go,
And should make a brave crescends on the dispason stop.

As the bettom of the coin case comes the bettom of the top.

ESPERANTO'S AIMS AND GROWTH. A DEFENSE OF DR. R. E. L. STEINER AMERICAN FORTS AT THE CANAL Sentiment in Support of President Taft's Polley and Intentions.

> St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Leaving the Panama Canal unfortified ould not promote peace, but invite war,

There can be no analogy between the conditions surrounding the Suez Canal and those connected with the Panama Canal, which will run through territory absolutely under the domination of the United States. And the canal itself is being built entirely with American money. Furthermore, the Sucz Canal is owned by a private corporation, where-is the Panama Canal is a Government

Philadelphia Press. Unless the United States fortifies the when the canal is seized to argue over its neutralization. How futile paper pledges become when they are plunged into the hot fire of war!

Boston Evening Transcript. The great American public work which we are constructing on the 1sthmus will have cost \$500,000,000 when completed, and common prduence is sufficient to dictate its insurance against the buzard to which its strategic value exposes it, to say nothing of the normal commercial arguivestment of the Nation's capital.

Washington Post. If nations, like individuals, are still to be known by the weapons they carry, then it behooves the United States to

Rochester Union and Advertiser. There is common sense in the Presi-dent's contention that neutrality treates with the various nations of the earth would not suffice to protect the canal from damage by some trresponsible ingerent. Even stronger as an argument is his pointing out of the foolishness of leaving the canal as an avenue of transit for an enemy to attack us in both oceans. It would seem that from a practical standpoint there is no answer. o his contention.

Nashville Tennessean and American This is the open season for foolish talk about how the Panama Canal should not be fortified. Of course it ought to be not be fortilled, and Secretary Dickinson's re-port, and the recommendations of the Army and Nat. Board which studied the conditions on the Isthmus and prepared a plan for defense, should be adopted. The board would spend \$12,50,000 for the protection of the entrances of the canal and for guns along its course. Interna-tional treatles may be a guarantee of neutrality which satisfies some persons, but treatles are a pretty thin protection when shot and shell are flying and a world's commerce is interrupted by war.

Chicago Inter-Ocean The fortification of the Panama Ca-nal is the simplest of business precau-tions. This Nation owns an immense property, created by the expenditure of nearly half a billion of dollars. The only question is whether it desires to that property against certain known perlis.

St. Louis Times. So long as the idea of universal peace has not been reduced to a com-mon understanding among the powers, it would obviously be a facilish piece of idealism to leave the canal unfortified at present. There might never be a gun fired from the forts on the Isth-mus; but the guns should be there.

Indianapolis Star. The right of the United States to fortify the Panama Canal will not be seriously contested in any quarter. Opposition to it is admittedly based hair hoop just over the ears, a upon the sensational repugnance of ertain of our own people to such action. It rests upon a blind hope that if we do not fortify it, then no nation will be so mean and unkind as to go in there and destroy it. It is a prosal unworthy of serious men, consci-

ous of responsibility. Philadelphia Public Ledger. Por us to decide to have the canal unfortified, with political brigands in the neighborhood of the zone, is like the attitude of a jewelry merchant who puts diamond tiaras in his shop window and has neither watchman nor lights pur hurglar alarm. By the time lights nor burglar alarm. By the time the canni is done we shall have spent about \$400,000,000. We cannot afford to leave unprotected the impressive fruition of so magnificent an invest-

Houston Daily Post,
When the canni is completed it will have cost the people of this country something like \$500,000,000. To suffer this stupendous investment to be exposed to the risk of destruction by an external enemy, whose heatile intenmight not be disclosed until too late to check it, through lack of defensive preparedness would not be the part of wise and efficient statesmanship. wise and efficient statesmanship.

Our New Mouth-Puckering Fad.

New York Herald.

Whistling girls and crowing hens may come to a bad end in Washington, D. C., but they do not care if they do. D. C., but they do not care if they do. If you cannot whistle or are not learning to whistle, you must hunt some nice man to teach you how. The nicer the man the longer it takes to learn. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth started the fad and is doing great work in keeping it up. Sie whistles in the streets, in her automobile or on her shopping tours. The honk-bonk and the electric bell on Mrs. Longworth's automobile are getting rusty from lack of use. When she reaches a crosswalk she whistles and pedestrians make a dash for safety.

"MR. TWEE DEEDLE"

New Comic Page in Colors for the Sunday Oregonian.

Commencing next Sunday, February 5, The Sunday Ore-gonian will publish "Mr. Twee Deedle," a comic page in colors by John B. Gruelle. This feature is in connection with the New York Herald.

Mr. Gruelle is a new artist, 30 years old, who won recently the \$2000 prize in the Herald's comic picture competition. He

"I wanted to get away from the sloppy dash style of comics. I have always loved fairy tales and have wanted to illustrate them. For ten years I have been designing and drawing all sorts of things. . . . I was watching for a chance to do what I want to do, and I seem to have found it."

Watch for "Mr. Twee Deedla" next Sunday.