

# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1911.

## FIFTY YEARS OF KANSAS.

Kansas was admitted to the Union on Jan. 23, 1861, 50 years ago and a little more. The great rebellion broke out at the same time. In fact it was the Senators from Mississippi, Alabama and Florida had not fled from Washington to join the Confederacy a few days before the vote was taken there would have been a majority against the new state. As it was Kansas entered the Union crowned with glory laurels and during the Civil War she bravely maintained the reputation she had won in the preliminary skirmishes. Out of her 100,000 population 20,000 men joined the Union army. No other state has such a record. In no other did the flame of patriotism burn so fiercely. From the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854 the territory had been a battle ground between the forces of slavery and freedom. Douglas cherished the measure, which he hoped would settle the contest between North and South, left the question of slavery to be decided by the voters of each territory. It turned the matter over to the arbitrament of "squatter sovereignty."

Like all compromises upon fundamental moral issues the Kansas-Nebraska bill exacerbated the trouble instead of allaying it. From the South and the North migrants came out for the scene of strife. Each side strove to have a majority on the ground when the constitution should be framed and the state admitted to the Union. The natural consequence followed. Kansas was like a mainmast from the ocean waves of war. The waves met and fell into a chaos of conflict. The struggle was furious, relentless, pitiless, as struggles are apt to be when both parties believe they are in the right and the prize is lasting supremacy. The slavery men stretched his victims on the rack, believing that he was torturing God. The first territorial elections were won by the slavery forces who hurried hordes of "border ruffians" in from Missouri and overpowered their opponents. They pushed their advantage to the point of expelling the free soil men from the Legislature. They were scruple to burn and slay when it seemed profitable to do so.

Slavery enjoyed the great apparent benefit of having a nonentity in the Presidential chair during these fate-filled years. The man who was elected, was followed by Buchanan, a man of weak will and infirm purpose. In quiet times Buchanan might have made an estimable President. The struggle between freedom and slavery found him unequal to his duties. The executive power was practically applied to the difficulties in Kansas always inclined liberally to the side of slavery, but he did not incline vigorously enough to be of essential service to the cause he favored. The determined colonists from New England and the older West finally won the battle, and when at last Kansas went to Washington to apply for admission to the Union it was under a constitution which forbade slavery. Hatred of the "peculiar institution" had been ground into the souls of the population by the bitter experience of the slavery men, who showed no mercy. The heroic figure of that struggle was John Brown. In him were embodied its lofty purpose, its fearless zeal, its glory and its cruelty. He murdered men to break the chains of the slaves, he committed midnight assassination in the name of liberty. In the same way Catherine de Medici incited the massacre of St. Bartholomew to rid the world of the enemies of God. Sometimes, since the days of the republic, the height of the capitalist's greed has been as fearful. Perhaps it is just as well not to have too much of it in the world at any one time unless it be counterbalanced by intelligence.

Kansas is one of the few Western states whose population has remained almost purely of old American stock. It may be for that reason that it has been always a prolific breeding ground of ideas. Some inspired soul has remarked that there are more ideas to the square yard in Kansas than in any other part of the world. The editors of her country newspapers rank as prophets. Some of them shine with a mild and beneficent glow in the higher literature. It was in Kansas that the bright light of the republican evangel that a famous economist set out for bared lay as the monetary standard of the country. With the dubious exception of Maine, no other state has stood so loyally for prohibition through thick and thin. To Kansas belongs the complete story of Carrie Nation. At Girard, in Kansas, is the focus whence socialism radiates its beams over a more or less grateful world. We owe to the Sunflower State the pioneer efforts to apply scientific principles to the problem of farming. One of her citizens has probably done more really useful work along this line than any half dozen of his contemporaries. One of the professors in her State University has attacked the question of giving to industry the benefit of advanced scientific discoveries, as they do habitually in Germany, and as we have seldom done at all in the United States. In chemistry, in electricity, in divers other industrial fields his success has been triumphant. Very likely the tremendous moral impulse which Kansas gained by her ante-bellum struggles has not waned in the least. It has merely been diverted to the

field of peaceful enterprise where it shines with the benign aspect of persevering intelligence.

## EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING.

The State of Oregon wastes too much money. Take the state printing, for example. The appropriation for the biennial period will amount to \$130,000, if estimates are correct. There is a great outcry about the extravagant profits of the printer and the demand that he be put on a flat salary. But if the public thinks that a State Printer on a flat salary will affect economies in the printing department it does not understand the system. The trouble is not with the printer; it is with the printing. Everybody in the employ of the state and many out of it, turns into the State Printing Office pamphlets, circulars, leaflets, reports, letters, booklets, bills and the like for gratuitous publication. It costs nothing for the taxpayer foots the bill. Besides, a printer never gets into the business of making itself an intelligence office for the benefit of the voters, great quantities of matter about proposed initiative and referendum measures have been sent out in this way. The pamphlet containing the 32 popular law bills at the recent election alone cost, with postage, a great many thousand dollars. Oregon has the best system of government in the world, no doubt; but its most ardent sponsors will hardly claim for it that it has saved the people a dollar.

There are to be smaller printing bills there must be less printing. That is the whole story. Putting the State Printer on a salary will accomplish nothing in the way of reform, unless there are limitation and censorship of the kind which are put into the printers' hopper to be ground out in "state documents." What printer, salaried or not salaried, will deem it his duty to stop the steady stream of useless, unreadable and unread publications that pours into his office at the rate of about \$100,000 per year, or thereabouts, ought to cost one-half that or less.

## BRITISH ALARM OVER RECIPROCITY.

To what extent has the Americanization of Canada alienated our Northern neighbor from the mother country? This question has been prompted by the misgivings that are expressed in the London Standard. The sending of the Duke of Connaught, the King's own uncle, to relieve Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada is regarded as a belated attempt to stem the tide that is setting in favor of Americanization. The London Daily Mail hopes for the best asks itself: "Does he (the Duke) succeed in an empty throne?" and "Has Canada in drawing nearer to the United States, set her foot on the road of separation from the mother country?" The London Standard regards the appointment as a political expedient, intended to offset the reciprocity measures, and "remedy some of the mischief wrought by fiscal perversity." The London Post is more optimistic regarding the effect of sending the Duke of Connaught to the royal family to Canada and sees in the change the "final stage of the evolution of the Dominion from a colony into a nation of equal status with the United Kingdom and constitutionally connected with it by no other tie than allegiance to a common sovereign."

Perhaps the Mail and the Standard have a little better knowledge of the Canadians than that is possessed by the Post. While there are a large number of people in Canada who are "pro-British" and the glitter and pomp and tinsel of royalty, there are also a large and increasing number of hard-headed Canadian business men, thousands of ex-Americans, and more thousands of Nova Scotians who are pro-American. The Americans themselves—who do not care a rap for royalty. These men have become so fond of the American creed that one man is as good as another so long as he obeys the law and behaves himself, that they are no longer satisfied to pay homage to the monarch who is considered in consideration is the fact that they were peace-born or inherited titles.

Reciprocity may remove some of the red spots which now adorn the map of the world as markers for British possessions.

## SUBSIDY-SEEKERS LATEST.

Those valiant aim-seekers who are out for "the old flag and an appropriation" for the merchant marine, are now presenting the 1911 Spring styles in ship subsidy promotion. Seasons come and seasons go, but this effort to raid the treasury goes on forever. Two investigations of a navy matter to find some new bait to offer the public. Everything from the gold brick to the budget has been unsuccessfully tried and each year brings some new organization to take up the work where the exposed and discarded subsidies of the preceding year left off.

This year something new is offered the public in the "Navy League of the United States." Fully appreciating the temper of the American people regarding naval subsidies, the Navy League has placed plenty of sugar coating around the pill it offers. In its manifesto it makes some really good suggestions regarding the reorganization of the navy and for a "coasting" vessel built with a view to special naval uses in time of war."

As both these suggestions are already being acted on, especially the latter, there is of course no necessity for their being mentioned in the "Patriotic Reasons" pamphlet sent out by the League. The one important matter on which Congress has not yet acted, and which is favored by the League, is "Legislation to encourage a strong merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy." It also wants "merchant vessels built with a view to special naval uses in time of war."

This "humiliation" has been harped on so long by the subsidy seekers that it has become a by-word in the industry. It is a fact well known to all subsidy seekers included, that the Government could, had it so desired, have purchased the forty-nine chartered vessels and placed them under twenty-four hours.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of this latest subsidy promotion scheme is the silding scale of mem-

ship. A subscription of \$100 will entitle the patriotic victim to become one of the "founders" of the Navy League. Any one possessed of less money and more modesty may become a life member for the boggary sum of \$25. "Contributing memberships" are on the bargain counter at the low price of \$5 per year. Nor is this all. At the bottom of the announcement cards, in very small type, appears the statement that "There is also an annual membership of \$1, but in the present instance, founders, and members, and contributing members are particularly solicited." Why complain of the high cost of living, when \$1 per year is the sole cost of admission to the "Navy League of the United States."

## WILSON AND MARTINE.

The case of Mr. Martine, Senator-elect for New Jersey, would appear to prove once more that persistence is the greatest of all qualities in politics as in every walk of life. Mr. Martine wanted office—wanted it very much. He ran for Congress, for the Legislature, for any office to which he could get a nomination. They never gave him a nomination that had the slightest value or prospect of success; but always put off on the bargain counter, with the thought of the falom hope and the last chance. Last year Mr. James Smith, Jr., the political boss of New Jersey, played a joke on Martine by permitting him to take the Democratic primary nomination for United States Senator. The Legislature, on the urgent representation of Governor Wilson, who never could see a joke, elected Martine.

Of course, except for Governor Wilson, Martine would have been left to run hopelessly for some other office next year. The Governor, however, to a degree affected the chances for aid to a great many other ex-convicts who must now suffer in the estimation of the public. There would be much of a disposition on the part of the public to lend a helping hand if it were not for such ingratitude and depravity as that shown by the ex-convict, Stewart. The lot of the ex-convict who is honestly seeking reform is hard. He is not likely to be backslidged after he has regained the confidence of his fellowman. Stewart should receive a good long sentence for robbery and as much as can be consistently added, for the damage done to the reputation of the name which he will, even though it is unjust, suffer for his iniquity.

The ex-convict who violated his parole and robbed the man who gave him employment, committed a crime far more serious than the mere robbery of the till. By his act he has to a degree affected the chances for aid to a great many other ex-convicts who must now suffer in the estimation of the public. There would be much of a disposition on the part of the public to lend a helping hand if it were not for such ingratitude and depravity as that shown by the ex-convict, Stewart. The lot of the ex-convict who is honestly seeking reform is hard. He is not likely to be backslidged after he has regained the confidence of his fellowman. Stewart should receive a good long sentence for robbery and as much as can be consistently added, for the damage done to the reputation of the name which he will, even though it is unjust, suffer for his iniquity.

## PHASES OF A RECALL ELECTION.

The recall election, directed against Mayor Gill in Seattle, will be held today. It is the first attempt to recall a public official responsible to a large electorate that has reached the final stage of balloting.

King George of Great Britain opened Parliament Monday with the pomp and circumstance in which the British people delight. They were denied this satisfaction during the greater part of the reign of King Edward, who after the death of the Prince Consort in 1869 withdrew as much as possible from public life. Although they loved and venerated the mourning Queen her people grew tired of the gloom in which the throne of England shone during that generation, and although they sorrowed tenderly at her death, they rose to meet the changed conditions of a new reign with manifest pleasure. All indications point to a popular reign for King George, who also has the reputation of being one of the most gracious in English history.

Mr. U'ren explains that Mr. Fels is not paying him a salary, but has agreed to reimburse the law firm of U'ren & Schaefer for the losses it suffers through the U'ren withdrawal to cover a single tax. Kind man that Fels. It can be understood how kind he is when it is stated, on the Fels authority, that the U'ren law practice aggregates many thousands a year; but U'ren gets from Fels only \$100 per annum for the use of his broad wings over the waters returns after many days, gold-lined.

Five bills that passed both branches of the Legislature have received the Governor's signature. Only one of these, that which validates the Broadway bridge bonds, is of any special importance. One of the others adds another holiday—October 13—to the already overburdened holiday calendar. The three remaining are of little consequence and that little only in a strictly local sense.

Mr. Hitchcock may well be pleased but we dare say he is not much surprised over the success of the postal change bill. There have been established in many countries for many years and have worked well everywhere. Naturally they do the same here. The parcels post would give equally good results.

With three legislative investigations due this week; Three Twins at the Lyric; and big bills at the three vaudeville houses we are promised a trimvintary of farces all around.

John C. Muller threatens to float down Death Valley in a canvas canoe. If he finds Maud down there she will not be basking the hay but will possibly be scouring the sink.

On the very date a telegram in sent from New York that confidence has been restored a confidence man in Chicago robs a restaurant of \$3800 in cash in broad daylight.

Many a self-made man has been made over by marriage, but all of the same on divorce fail to prove that papa's mis-fortune can be made over to fit Willie.

Of course the Joint legislative committee may call on Food and Dairy Commissioner Bailey to resign, but he won't. What next?

America threatens to float airships over Mexican battlefields. The sudden drop of an aeroplane has proven its adaptability as a peace maker.

Seattle is not to have a monopoly in Washington in the recall business. Tacoma, after a very brief experience with a commission form of government, is about to use this new and

## PLUMAGE BRINGS HIGH PRICES.

Military Demands Cause Shooting of Pheasants, says Mr. Finley. JENNINGS LODGE, Feb. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Concerning the seizure of some China pheasant plumage which was made Saturday, I have noticed an article in The Oregonian of today. Among other things it says: "J. H. Green, chief deputy game warden under H. O. Stavens, is indignant at the allegations of Mr. Finley that Chinese pheasants are being slaughtered by the wholesale and the skins tanned for use as pompadour for women's hats."

There is really no cause for indignation, because I did not state that those birds were being killed by the wholesale. The fact is, there are very few of these birds to be killed at all. It cannot be denied, however, that certain persons whom we have not yet been able to catch have been killing and selling the plumage of male China pheasants since the hunting season closed in November. One of the causes of this is the great demand for male pheasants in the demand for the plumage for the millinery market. I know that recently skins of this bird have been sold for \$6 each. The clerk in Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s store asked \$7.50 each for the skins they had.

The fact of the matter is that the plumage of the China pheasant is not at its best during the hunting season. As a rule, birds are either young and have not acquired full color, or they are old and faded. The plumage of a pheasant is not in fine condition. A skin in October would not be worth half the amount it is in the month of January or February. The premium is put on the skin during the winter and after the hunting season is entirely too high. It is too much of a temptation for certain persons to violate the laws, especially when there is so little respect for them in certain parts of the state.

In this same article, Mr. Green is quoted as saying: "I also would like Mr. Finley to show me the law which makes it unlawful for anyone to have the skin of a pheasant killed during the open season in his own possession."

Since it may be too much trouble for Mr. Green to hunt up and read the laws of the State of Oregon, and enforce the Laws for the Protection of Game Fish and Game, which is furnished by the State Printer free of charge, I shall state the nature of the law which makes the plumage of the China pheasant:

"From and after the date when this becomes a law, any person or persons who, without the consent of the owner, take, kill, or possess any portion of any dead ring-necked or Chinese (Tortugas) pheasant at any time, when it is lawful to hunt or kill the same, or who shall at any time mutilate any carcass or any such bird, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall possess any portion of the skin of a dead bird shall be deemed to be guilty of a violation of this law. As a fine of not less than \$25.00. If the person should not have been surprised to find some people ask this question, but Mr. Green draws a salary from the state and is paid to study and enforce the laws of the state, it seems to me it is his business to know these things instead of coming out in public print and asking to be asked by WILLIAM FINLEY.

PRODUCER AND FALSE WEIGHTS. He, as well as Consumer, Needs Protection from Fake Scales. CORVALLIS, Feb. 2.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian has lately been informing us that our legislators at Salem are working on a correct weights and measures law for Oregon, and need measures to be taken for many years. But why stick at 16 ounces to a pound? Why not make a pound a pound, and give producers as well as consumers a correct weight.

As the Oregonian points out, there is now no correct standard, and a producer with an uncorrected scale and a dealer who is not sure of the accuracy of his scale, what scale can tell us we are getting our money's worth? Why not make a pound a pound, and give producers as well as consumers a correct weight.

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## BETTER CAR SERVICE IS ASKED.

Complaint as to Stoppage of One Train From Oregon City. PORTLAND, Feb. 6.—(To the Editor.)—Through the medium of The Oregonian I should like to have a little heart-to-heart talk with the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. The Oregonian of today publishes a new time table for the Oregon City cars, in which I notice that these cars are taken off in the evening and one in the early morning. The three evening cars I do not wish to discuss, but the morning car is a totally different matter. Those people who use the evening cars are usually not planned to time so closely, whereas the morning car carries workers to their places of business, and the car which is out in the morning reached Second and Washington streets at about 7:30 A. M., giving those who are due at work by 7:45 a 15-minute start to get there. The new time table will bring the cars into Second and Washington streets at about 6:45 and 8 o'clock, which means that in winter, at the most, there will be one car every 45 minutes too early or else 30 minutes late. I cannot do either of these things, and must, consequently, leave the car at home at the 7:30 car, and my home, which I have just completed, and rent in town.

On car No. 1984 this morning, which is one of the cars that these cars are off, the register showed \$3 fares, and the other two cars looked to be equally as well filled, making an approximate total of 45 passengers on this one train. Let us suppose that the cars are taken off by the change. Some, like myself, will be compelled to leave the line entirely. I personally, know of four persons who are carrying their car to pay fare, and nine of these ride back and fourth every day, who will be compelled to leave.

On the same day, I believe that the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company people are willing to do the right thing. If this is put to them in its proper light, let us hope they will be willing to do the right thing. I would like to see the Oregon City line, which has heretofore been the best line in Portland, to the long list of "rotten service" we have so much in mind. I intend this as a plea, not a "kick."

C. JAMES SMITH.

## ROAD SUPERVISION IN ENGLAND.

Former Superintendent Recommends Plan to State Legislature. WOODSTOCK, Or., Feb. 2.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial remarks on "Roads and the State" in The Oregonian of this date, should be an eyeopener to the State Legislature and to the public who have an interest in the roads. The meaning is given by both to the public road system in the state? If it means a public service, and the present road statute of the state is intended to carry that out, it should be amended to include the road on the part of the County Courts and the road authority in every district to make and keep the roads in good order. The cost of such a road system to enact public roads laws, providing for the finance and local management, it has the power to provide a complete system of supervision of the roads and the county authority is much the same.

A public road is created for the use of the public, and its construction and annual maintenance should be cared for by the state authority. The city and town authorities enforce the construction and maintenance of streets and sidewalks for the use of the public; so why should not the state authority have the power to compel the rural districts to do the same? The roads are the public's property and it is the duty of the public in the matter of public roads?

The 34 counties in the state are expected to agree about \$1,000,000 annually on the public roads, yet where can you find any mileage of really good road at the present time? R. M. BRERETON.

## John D's Cure for Headache.

New York Tribune. Have you a headache? If so write to John D. Rockefeller. The chances are that he can cure it with the wonderful new headache remedy which he prescribes for John D. Rockefeller. The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning.

Ritter is the sexton of the church. A day before the aggregate of 1,000 of the Sunday school room fixing miniature electric bulbs to a Christmas tree, when the ladder toppled over and he had a bad fall as a result of which he was confined to his home until yesterday.

When Mr. Rockefeller appeared in church yesterday he took notice by what he said and did. He was home all the sexton said he was all right again, except for a bad headache.

"I know of a remedy which has helped many," said Mr. Rockefeller, and he pressed a \$20 bill into Ritter's hand. "I suppose he gave it to me," said Ritter afterwards, "because I was home all the time and didn't fulfill the commitments of the season he always gives me. But, really, my headache does feel much better already."

## New York Women Bill Posters.

New York Sun. Twenty members of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch's Political Equality Union armed with buckets of paste and brushes did \$200 bills in the streets of New York last night announcing the coming lecture of Miss Sylvia Parkhurst, the English suffragist, at the Carnegie Yecum. The party was formed at the clubrooms at 46 East Twenty-ninth street at 8 o'clock and the members started out in pairs. Mrs. Blatch and her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Cooke took the territory from Thirty-first to Forty-third street up Broadway. Among the bill posters were Miss Nora Blatch de Forest, Miss Caroline Lexow, Miss Alberta Hill, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Sarah Spilt, Mrs. John Winters, Mrs. M. E. G. H. M. Graham and Miss Frances Maul.

## Most Dangerous in Const. Fishing.

Insurance agents have figured out the most dangerous occupation for the last year. It isn't working in a powder mill or dynamite factory, it's man-shoe fishing. It is shown that the highest percentage of fatality is found among the fishermen along the New England coast, where it is done every year. The mortality among rail-road workers is about 8 per cent. The number of deaths due to accidents is between 30,000 and 35,000; the non-fatal accidents exceed 3,000,000.

## Explanation Is Easy.

A London editor finds our sailors "thin-faced and sad." The ones he saw must have stumbled upon a copy of Punch by mistake.

## ONE VIEW OF A NO-LIQUOR TOWN.

Picture of Bellingham, Wash., Since Prohibition Began Recent Relic. BELLINGHAM, Wash., Jan. 21.—(To the Editor.)—A communication in The Oregonian of a recent date, from M. C. Dickinson, of this city, states that Bellingham is "dry" and would vote "wet" if only change made was that the city treasury loses \$20,000 of license money; that the city would be "dry" as the result of a political trade, and would vote "wet" by a tremendous majority if another election could be held now.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Dickinson is a man of standing, reputation and integrity, his statement in an outside paper is greatly regretted by many of his personal friends and a host of this city's well-wishers. His communication has created a sort of mild panic, it has been the topic of discussion ever since its publication, and has aroused a storm of protest.

The election in this city is too recent for accurate knowledge as to the result of this city voting "dry." So far, the "dry" forces are satisfied and content with the result; they are pleased with the rigid enforcement of the law by the chief of police and the city and county officials. It is stated that no arrests have been made for drunkenness, and one of these "drunks" stated that he had no money, and would vote "wet" if the city were to allow liquor.

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