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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1911.

FIFTY YEARS OF KANSAS.

Kansas was admitted to the Union on Jan. 29, 1861, 50 years ago and a little more. The great rebellion broke out at the same time. In fact if the Senators from Mississippi, Alabama and Florida had not fled from Washington to join the Conferency 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 gory laurels and during the Civil War she bravely maintained the reputation she had wen in the preliminary skirmishes. Out of her 100,000 population 20,000 men joined the Union armies. 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 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 lasues the Kansus-Nebruska bill exacerbated the trouble instead of allaying it. From the South and the North emigrants set out for the ecene of strife. Each side strove to have a majority on the ground when 'the constitution should framed and the state admitted to the The natural consequence fol-Kansas was like a maelstrom ocean where opposing tidal waves meet and fall into a chaps 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 were no doubt just as sincere as were the followers of John Brown, but their sincerity does not diminish our satisin remembering that they failed. Soldiers of many an evil cause have been sincere. Torquemada as he stretched his victims on the rack lieved that he was glorifying God. The first territorial elections were won by the slavery forces who hurried hordes of "border ruffians" in from Missouri and overawed their opponents. They pushed their advantage to the point of expelling the free-soll men from the Legislature nor did they scruple to burn and slay when it ed profitable to do so.

Slavery enjoyed the great apparent cipher, was followed by Buchanan, a man of weak will and infirm purpose. In quiet times Buchanan might have ade an estimable President. The struggle between freedom and slavery found him unequal to his duties. The indecisive measures which he applied to the difficulties in Kansas always ined feebly to the side of slavery, but to be of essential service to the cause from New England and the older West finally gained the upper hand and when at last Kansas went to Washington to apply for admission to the was under & constitution which forbade slavery. Hatred of the "peculiar institution" had been ground Hatred of the into the souls of her population by the bitter experience of warfare which showed no mercy. The heroic figure of that struggle was John Brown. In him wer# embodied its lofty purpose, its tireless real, its bigotry and its cruelty. He murdered men to break the chains of the slaves. He committed midnight assassination in the cause of liberty. In the same way Catherine de' Medici incited the Massaere of St. Bartholomew to rid the world of the enemies of God. Sometimes sincerity takes fearful forms and issues in fearful deeds. Perhaps It is just as well not to have too much of it in the world at any one time un-

It may be for that reason that it has been always a prolific breeding ground of ideas. Some inspired soul has re-marked that there are more ideas to other part of the world. The editors of her country newspapers rank as Some of them shine with mild and beneficent glow in the higher literature. It was in Kansas during the height of the populist evangel that a famous economist came out for baled hay as the monetary standard of the country. With the ublous exception of Maine, no other state has stood so loyally for pro-hibition through thick and thin. To Kansas belongs the complete glory of Carrie Nation. At Girard, in Kansas, is the focus whence socialism rediates its beams over a more or less grateful State the pioneer efforts to apply scientific principles to the problems 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 scintific discoveries, as they do habituilly in Germany, and as we have seldorn done at all in the United States. chemistry, in electricity, in divers other industrial fields his success has sels and placed them under been triumphant. Very likely the Americ fremendous moral impulse which hours. Kansas gained by her ante-bellum Perh struggles has not waned in the least, ture of this latest subsidy promotion with a commission form of gov It has merely been diverted to the scheme is the sliding scale of member-ment, is about to use this new

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 \$180,000, if estimates are correct. There is a great outcry about the extravagant profits of the printer and a loud demand that he be put on flat salary. But if the public thinks that a State Printer on a flat salary will effect economies in the printing department it does not understand the

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 Besides, since the state went lifts the business of making itself an in-telligence office for the benefit of the voters, great quantities of matter about proposed initiative and referendum measures have been sent over the state. The pamphlet containing the 32 popular bills at the retent election alone cost, with postage, a great many thou-sand dollars. Oregon has the best system of government in the world, no loubt; but its most ardent sponsors will hardly claim for it that it has saved the taxpayer a dollar,

If 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 here are limitation and censorship of the vast bundles of stuff that go 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? The state's printing, costing \$90,000 per year, or thereabouts, ought to cost one-half that or less.

BRITISH ALARM OVER RECIPROCITY.

To what extent has the Americanisation of Canada alienated our Northern neighbor from the mother coun-This question has been prompted by the misgivings that are expressed in England over the reciprocity plan 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 at-tempt to stem the tide that is setting in favor of American annexation.

The London Daily Mail while hoping for the best saks itself: "Does he, (the Duke) succeed to an empty throne?" and "Has Canada in drawing searer to the United States, set her foot on the road of separation from Great Britain?" The London Standard regards the appointment as a political expedient, intended to offset the reciprocity measure, and "remedy me of the mischief wrought by fiscal perversity." The London Post is more optimistic regarding the effect of sending such a prominent member of 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 "dearly love a Lord" and the glitter. and pomp and tinsel of royalty, there are also a large and increasing num-Presidential chair during these fate-ful years. Pierce, who was but a and more thousands of Nova Scotians are pretty fair Americans themselves-who do not care a rap for royalty. These men have become so fend of the American creed that one man is as good as another so long as he obeys the law and behaves him self, that they are no longer satisfied to pay homage to the men whose only cialm to consideration is the fact that they did not incline vigorously enough they were palace-born or inherited

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

SUBSIDY-SEEKERS' LATEST.

Those valiant alms-seekers who are out for "the old fing and an appropriation" for the merchant marine, are now presenting the 1911 Spring styles in ship subsidy promotion. asons come and seasons go, but this effort to raid the treasury goes on forever. For that reason, it is not an easy matter to find some new balt to offer the public. Everything from the gold brick to the bludgeon has been prancessfully tried and each year brings some new organization to take discredited plunderbund 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 ship subsidies, the states whose population has remained League has placed plenty of sugar almost purely of old American stock coating around the pill it offers. In its manifesto it makes some really good suggestions regarding the reorganization of the navy and for a "continuing, consistent and adequate programme of naval construction.

As both these suggestions are already being acted on, especially the latter, there is of course no necessity for their being mentioned in "Patriotic Reasons" pamphlet sent out by the League. The one important a strong merchant marine as an auxillary to the navy." It also wants "merchant vessels built with a view to special naval uses in time of war' and laments that "the voyage of our Atlantic fleet of sixteen battleships looked. and auxillaries around the world presented the humiliating spectacle of forty-nine chartered colliers flying foreign flags, in spite of preference offered American ships. This was humiliating in time of peace; it might

have meant disaster in time of war." This "humiliation" has been harped on so long by the subsidy seekers that it has become part and parcel of all ship subsidy argument, although 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 vest fraction sels and placed them under the election. American flag within twenty-four

Perhaps the most attractive

ship. A subscription of \$190 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 bea life member for the beggarly 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, life members, and contributing members are particularly solicited." Why complain of the high cost of living, when \$1 per year is the sole cost of admis the "Navy League of the United States.'

WILSON AND MARTINE. The case of Mr. Martine, Senatorelect 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 to the faithful and thankful Martine the falorn 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 Demoratic 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 thinks the voice of the people-even of a fraction of the Democratic party—means something. It does doubtless, but not always in New Jersey what Wilson thinks it does. He is new at the game, though the novices have been showing the old-timers a few tricks lately that they never dreamed of heretofore. But how long will the Wilson tactics prevail in New Jersey—a state without a real primary law and with many real machine politicians?

Governor Wilson is a putative candidate for President. He is not likely to be the candidate of James Smith, There will be great goings-on in New Jersey about next year.

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 ectorate that has reached the final stage of balloting.

Los Angeles, it is true, a year or two ago, entered into the throes of a similar campaign, but the officer attacked, Mayor A. C. Harper, resigned before the day of election. While a moral issue was involved in Los Angeles points of dissimilarity are noticeable. Harper was not elected on a He was the regular nomince of the Democratic party and was opposed by a regular Republican, by candidate of the organization that has since developed into the insurgent Republican faction in control in California, and also by a union labor candidate. Harper won the election largely as the result of fear on the of the anti-union element in part Los Angeles that the labor candidate would be successful through a division of the Republican vote. He was chosen for three years and the "graft" charges which brought about downfall arose when he still had two-

thirds of his term before him. In Seattle Hiram C. Gill, the presmember of the Council, his associations and his personal characteristics did not or should not have left any doubt in the minds of the voters as to what Gill's pledge The majority he received spoke for a "wide open" town and its accompanying evils. Gill was elected last March for a term of two years, and he has given Seattle an open town. His policles had been in force but a few months when the agitation that has resulted in the recall election began. ant upon a bitter municipal election. a strictly local sense. Rusiness is quiet and when money getting becomes difficult American tendencies are against the existing order of things political and moral Gill made the mistake of leaving town on a yachting cruise at a period when overwrought minds welcomed a version. Still worse for him, he left a reformer in his chair as acting mayor. Two investigating committee have discovered evidences of graft in police circles and have recomm the removal of Chief of Police Wappenstein. While Wappenstein served in an executive capacity in up the work where the exposed and the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exposition without arousing public protest, we now learn from the Post-Intelligencer that he has been "tried and found wanting three times in two cities" and that he is "cunning, cruel, cold, calculating, crooked." Mayor Gill has refused to dispense with the services of this alliterative villain. In fact the same newspaper quotes Gill as saying, "If Charley Wappenstein has committed a hundred murders, I will see

that he holds his job. But campaign material has not been culled wholly from the moral issue The Seattle Times, defending Gill, accuses corporations and special interests of fostering the candidacy George W. Dilling, the reform candi-The Times has attempted to pin down this connection by exploiting Mayor Gill's advocacy of public acted, and which is favored by the docks, municipal collection of garbage and his policy concerning the operaand his policy concerning the opera-It also wants Even the ancient Lake Washington anal, which has borne the brunt of many a political fight and even invaded state politics, has not been over-

> The Oregonian does not profess to know anything about the foundation for the accusations against Seattle's Mayor and Chief of Police, but it does seem that if half that has been charged is true, the people of Seattle have chosen the wrong tribunal for deciding the case. If it can be proved that a Chief of Police has grafted, there is a way to cfreumvent the loyalty or obstinacy of the appointive power. Penitentiary walls effectually remove a dishonest officer from his field of activity, and at only a small fraction of the expense created by an

Seattle is not to have a monopoly in Washington in the recall business. Tacoma, after a very brief experience with a commission form of govern-

shining weapon against its mayor, Morality, with economy as an accompaniment is to be the issue, and probably the city will expend as much money in the election as Mayor Fawcett is accused of having thrown

away. The recall is a cumbersome and expensive weapon in actual use, but it seems to be as ready to the hand as the six-shooter of the early day "bad We may in time discover that man." loading the public down with such weapons is just as dangerous in its as promiscuous carrying of WAST

The cemetery at Salem will today open its bosom to receive the earthly remains of another loyal son and devout follower of Methodism, Dr. D. L. Rader, editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate. With a moral and spiritual nature reinforced by earnest convictions of duty and made effective through a vigorous body Dr. Rader through a vigorous body Dr. Rader had since his early youth been earnest in proclaiming the truth as he saw it, both with voice and pen. He had been practically an invalid for the last year of his life and looked forward to the end with the longing of a tired child for rest. Dr. Rader's work in the pulpit, the field and through the press was that of an able man who possessed the courage of his convictions. Though he did not stuain to a Though he did not attain to a great age he left a wide and appreciative constituency in the Methodist

The ex-convict who violated his parole and robbed the man who gave him employment committed a crime far more serious than the mere rob-bery 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 more of a disposition on the part of There would be much the public to lend a helping hand if it were not for such ingratitude and depravity as that shown by the exconvict, Stewart. The lot of the ex-criminal who is honestly seeking to reform is hard enough at the best, but it is made doubly hard by every crook who backslides after he has regained confidence of his fellowman. Stewart should receive a good long sentence for robbery and as much as can be consistently added, for the for damage he has done to other ex-convicts who will, even though it is unjust, suffer for his iniquity.

King George of Great Britain British people delight. They were denied this satisfaction during the greater part of the long reign of the late Queen Victoria, who after the death of the Prince Consort in 1860 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 was shrouded for more than a 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 popular reign for King George, the all too brief reign of King Edward was 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 Now we see how bread per annum. cast upon the waters returns after many days, gold-lined.

Five bills that passed both branches of the Legislature have received the Governor's signature. these, that which validates the Broadway bridge bonds, is of any special importance. One of the others adds another holiday-October 12-to the already overburdened holiday calen-Perhaps Scattle just now is in the dar. The three remaining are of litright mood for the excitement attend- the consequence and that little only in

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

With three legislative investigations due this week; Three Twins at the Heilig and "Three Weaks" at the Lyric; and big bills at the three vaudeville houses we are promised a triumvirate 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 raking the hay but will possibly be scouring the sink.

On the very date a telegram is sent from New York that confidence has been restored a confidence man in robs a restaurant of \$3900 in cash in broad daylight.

Many a self-made man has been made over by marriage, but all of the assaults on divorce fall to prove that papa's mis-fit marriage 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 sud-den drop of an aeroplane has proven its adaptability as a piece maker.

If all of the reapportionment bills pending before the Oregon Legislaure become laws this state will be cut up finer than chop suey. Reading maketh a full man and

paper man after a sumptuous banquet is exactly a full man. The Oregon whipping post has been sort of wobbly for a few days, but Governor West promises to brace

writing an exact man, but a news-

it up. This is the season of the year when such team in the league is a pennant winner. Be sure and get your hunch

Millinery Demands Cause Shooting of

Pheasants, Says Mr. Finley. JENNINGS LODGE, Feb. 5 .- (To the Editor.)-Concerning the seizure of some China pheasant plumage which

There is really no cause for indigna-tion, because I did not state that these 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 aince the hunting season closed in November. One of the causes that leads to the shooting of male Chi-nese pheasants is the demand for the

have just finished moulting and the plumage is not in fine condition. A skin in October would not be worth half the amount it is in the condition as well filled making as a sequelly half the amount it is in the month of January or February. The premium on the skin of one of these birds killed Episcopal Church, together with a shining record of good words and works, and to the community at large the example of an earnest life.

Tanuary or February. The premium atone, who will be more or less alrection to the skin of one of these birds killed ed by the change. Some, like myself, will be compelled to leave the line entirely the sample of an earnest life. The premium atone, who will be more or less alrection to the skin of one of these tirds will be compelled to leave the line entirely the sample of an earnest life. The premium atone, who will be more or less alrections to the skin of one of these birds killed ed by the change. Some, like myself, will be compelled to leave the line entirely the sample of an earnest life. The premium atone, who will be more or less alrections to the skin of one of these birds killed ed by the change. Some, like myself, will be compelled to leave the line entirely the sample of an earnest life. The premium atone, who will be more or less alrections to the skin of one of these birds killed ed by the change. Some, like myself, will be compelled to leave the line entirely too high. It is too much of a temptation for certain families, comprising 17 people, who all people to break game laws, especially when there is so little respect for them in certain parts of the state.

In this same article, Mr. Green is

I want to believe that the Portland

the skin of a pheasant killed during the open season in his or her posses-

Since it may be too much trouble for Mr. Green to hunt up and read the law on Page 13 (Section 22) of the Laws for the Protection of Game Fish and Game, which is furnished by the State Printer free of charge, I shall quote the section concerning the plum-age of the China pheasant:

"From and after the date when this act becomes a law, any person or persons who shall have in his or their possession the feathers, carcuss or any portion of any dead ring-necked or Chinese (Torquatus) pheasant at any time when it is unlawful to hunt or kill the same, or who shall at any time mutilate any carcass or any such bird for the purpose of diaguising the sex thereof shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, and the possession of said feathers, carcass or any portion of the dead bird shall be deemed and held prima facts evidence of guilt." The penalty for violation of this law is: "a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$150." etc.

I should not have been surprised to "From and after the date when this ac I should not have been surprised to

opened Parliament Monday with the have some people ask this question, but pomp and circumstance in which the Mr. Green draws a salary from the British people delight. They were state and is paid to study and enforce the game laws. As chief deputy, it seems to me it is his business to know these things instead of coming out in public print and asking to be sh WILLIAM L. FINLEY.

PRODUCER AND FALSE WEIGHTS.

He, as Well as Consumer, Needs Pro-

tection from Fake Sales. CORVALLIS, Or., 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. This is one of the very best and most-needed measures tackled by them for many years. But why stick at 16 ounces to a pound? Let us also have 2000 pounds to a ton, and give producers as well as consumers a correct weight.

As The Oregonian points out, there is now no correct standard weights to compare with and both consumer and producer have to accept the dealer's weight as correct. What scale can tell us we are getting 16 ounces.

cer? The public and honest dealers would then be able to compare and dewould then be able to compare and detect false weights. By charging a small fee (say from 5 cents for weighing a pound to 50 cents for a ton and over), they would probably be self-supporting; but even if they were not they would be worth many times their cost to the taxpayers and public of Oregon.

PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

New York Evening Post.

There was a time when the main streets of Paris were supposed to be models of what public thoroughfares ought to be, but for some years they have been failing into a condition of their dust. neglect, and complaints of their dust and dirt are heard on all sides. M. Dausset, an investigator for the Municipal Budget, denounces existing condi-tions with great severity, remarking that when all is said and done, the rain is the great cleanser and scavenger of the the great cleanser and scavenger of the city streets. It appears that \$5,000,000 is allowed annually by the municipality for the upkeep of the streets, and that 5000 men are regularly employed upon them. M. Dausset says that one great cause of the trouble is the utter lack of organization in the various public departments. "Public works," he says, "are executed at haphazard, without regard for promptness or uniformity. A single roadway is torn up time after time for one purpose or another, and no attempt at co-ordination is made." It is gratifying to know that eccentricities of this kind on the part of executive authorities are not confined exclusively to this side of the Atlantic.

ESTRAYS FROM THE DAY'S DOINGS.

side of the Atlantic

Of course, the Missouri state capitol was doomed when it was discovered that 100 convicts couldn't har the progress of the flames. Whether the single tax propost ceeds in Oregon will depend upon our voters can be soft-scaped.

Not all the Verbakis, however, are single-taxers—mest of them being found shouting Socialism on the street corners.

But there will probably be a bigger ex-plosion in Idaho than dovernor Brady's \$100,000 affair when Hepburn comes up for re-election.

If it were not for the excessive lyeing th will enter into it the single tax campaign Oregon should be a remarkably clean one. Since those roadhouse owners have been subjected to Sheriff Stevens' steam roller why not put them in charge of a first-class rock crusher?

Centralla young women will no doubt ses it hereafter that pudding precedes pad-ling while reform is being taught in an pen-handed manner. Of course, if the worst comes to the worst the President of the Mexican Re-public will Dist a hero should.

There is already a certainty that the who doesn't pay even a single tax now favor the single tax proposition. When we had four judges we wanted five. Now that we have five we need seven. By all means let us keep the wires from getting crossed until we complete the circuit.

Notwithstanding our continued heavy foreign immigration it is consoling to know that hereafter a largely increased number of our people can hoast of having descended from upper bertha.

If the Arisona authorities would consent to it that man Lasher might get a perma-nent job at the Centralia Reform School. Lord Decies and his child-bride will go to Egypt the first place. But why Egypt? There's Reno, which is yawning for just such

PLUMAGE BRINGS HIGH PRICES. | BETTER CAR SERVICE IS ASKED. ONE VIEW OF A NO-LIQUOR TOWN 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 was made Saturday, I have noticed an heart-to-heart talk with the Portland article in The Oregonian of today. Railway, Light & Power Company. The Among other things it says: "J. H. Oregonian of today publishes a new Green, chief deputy game warden under R. O. Stevenson, is indignant at the allegations of Mr. Finley that Chinese taken off in the evening and one in the early morning. The three evening wholesale and the skins tanned for plumage for women's hats."

There is really no cause for indignations of today publishes a new time table for the Oregon City cars, in which I notice that three 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 mat-"J. H. Oregonian of today publishes a new morning car is a totally different mat-ter. Those people who use the evening car are usually not pinned to time so closely, whereas the morning ries workers to their places of busi-

ness, etc. The car which is cut out in the morning reached Second and Washington streets at about 7:20 A. M., giving those o'clock time 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 in my own case, to say nothing of many others, either 45 minutes too early or else 30 minutes late. I cannot do either of these things, and must, consequently, leave the section served by this carline, and my home, which I have just com-

pleted, and rent in town. On car No. 1094 this morning, which is one of three on the train to be cut total of 249 passengers on this one train alone, who will be more or less affect-

quoted as saying, "I also would like Railway, Light & Power Company peo-Mr. Finley to show me the law which makes it unlawful for any one to have if this is put to them in its proper light. Let us hope that they will see this from our point of view, and not add the Oregon City line, which has heretofore been the best line in Fortland, to the long list of "rotten service" we I intend this as a plea, not a "kick."

C. JAMES SMITH.

ROAD SUPERVISION IN ENGLAND Former Superintendent Recommends

of this date, should be an eyeopener to law, it is his duty to so inform the local option the State Legislature and to the public officials. If he will do so, he will get quick action, as the Mayor, Council and the Police (Third are alors active and 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 out that service, it should be the absolute duty on the part of the County Courts and the road authority in every district to make and keep the roads in good order. As the Legislature has power to enact public roads laws, provid-ing for the finance and local manage-

ment, it has the power to provide a com-pulsory execution thereof.

The public roads of England would never be as good as they are were it not for the compulsory clauses of the highway laws. If any road free for public service is in bad condition and complaint arises, the county authority makes an order on the defaulting purish or district to repair the road within a specified time. If this is not obeyed, the county authority orders the county surveyor to make the repairs and levies the cost thereof upon the parish or dis-trict. I had scores of such cases to deal with during the six years I had the supervision of 5000 miles of roads in the County of Norfolk. In England, the county corresponds with the state here, and the county authority is much the same.

A: the public roads are created for the use of the public, their proper con-struction and annual maintenance should fers through the U'Ren withdrawal to exploit the 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 \$2500 per authority. The public and honest dealers duty to the public in the matter of pub-

The 34 counties in the state are expending in the aggregate 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.

New York Tribune. Have you a headache? If so write to John D. Rockefeller. The chances are that he can cure it w'th the wonderful, new headache remedy which he pre-scribed for John Ritter in the lobby of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church yester-

John D.'s Cure for Headnche.

Ritter is the sexton of the church. A day before Christmas he stood on a lad-der in the Sunday school room affixing 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

when Mr. Rockefeller appeared in church yesterday he took Ritter by the hand and asked him how he felt. The sexton said he was all right again, except for a bad headache.

"I know of a remedy which has helped many a man," said Mr. Rockefeller, and he pressed a \$20 bill into Ritter's hand.

"I suppose he gave it to me," said Rit-

ter afterward, "because I was home at Christmas time and didn't get the com-pliments of the season he always gives But, really, my headache does feel

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 posted 200 bills in various parts
of New York last night announcing the
coming lecture of Miss Sylvia Pankcoming fecture or Miss Sylvia Fank-hurst, the English suffragist, at the Carnegie Lyceum. 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 Miss Elizabeth Elsworth Cooke took the territory from Thirtyfirst to Forty-third street up Broadway. Among the bill posters were Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, Miss Caroline Lexow, Miss Alberta Hill, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Sarah Splint, Mrs. John Winters Branon, Mrs. John Rog-ers, Jr., Dr. Jane Berry, Mrs. H. W. Graham and Miss Frances Maul.

Most Danger in Coast Fishing.

Insurance agents have figured out the nost dangerous occupation for the last ear. It isn't working in a powder mill year. It isn't working in a powder mill or dynamite factory, as many suppose, or railroading. It is shown that the highest percentage of fatality is found among the fishermen along the New England Coast, where il per cent of the total number employed go to their death every year. The mortality among railway workers is about 8 per cent. The number of deaths due to accidents of occupations among all wage earners is between 30,000 and 35,000; the non-fatal secidents exceed 2,000,000.

Atlanta Journal.

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

Picture of Bellingham, Wash, Sinc

Prohibition Began Recent Reign. BELLINGHAM, Wash., Jan. 31 .- (To the Editor.)-A communication in The Ore-gonian of a recent date, from M. C. Dickof this city, states that Bellingham is "dry" in name only; that the only change made was that the city treasury loses \$42,000 of license money; that the city went "dry" as the result of a political trade, and would vote "west" by a tremende emendous majority if another elec-uld be held now.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Dickinson is a man of standing, reputation and in-tegrity, his statement in an outside paper is greatly regretted by many of his per-sonal friends and a host of this city's well-wishers. His communication has 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

The election in this city is too recent The election in this city is too recent for accurate knowledge as to the result of this city going "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 Mayor, Chief of Police and the city and county officials. Since January 1 three arrests have been made for drunkenness, and one of these "drunks" stated that he had got his "booze" in Seattle. One man has been arrested and fined for selling liquor, and he was a Japanese who sold two half-pluts of whisky. The for selling liquor, and he was a Japanese who sold two half-pints of whisky. The police have strict orders to arrest everybody drinking in public places or showing any signs of intoxication, and these orders are being rigidly obeyed in every respect. A close scrutiny of the columns of the Herald and American for the past respect. A close scrutiny of the columns of the Herald and American for the past 30 days will bear me out in this state-ment. The writer has been in this county the past 20 years and he is prepared to swear under oath, if necessary, that there has been practically no drinking or drunkenness since the town went "dry." If anyone doubts this assertion, write to Mayor J. P. DeMattos or Chief of Police John L. Likins for the facts in the case.

This is not a prohibition state or county. This city went "dry" by a majority of 32 votes after a bitterly-waged camof 93 votes after a bitterly-waged cam-paign. The politicians, large property holders, most of the officeholders and both daily papers opposed the "dry" forces. Practically every magazine and outside paper or publication which en-tered the city ridiculed prohibition or local option, and the professional or busi-ness men lent their aid and financial support in the majority of cases to the saloon cause, which had ample funds and saloon cause, which had ample funds and the assistance of the ablest, most astute Plan to State Legislature.

WOODSTOCK, Or., Feb. 2.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial remarks on "Roads and the State" in The Oregonian of any violations of the local option the Police Chief are aiert, active and fully determined to a solutely enforce the law to the limit. If another election could be held to-

morrow, the majority against granting license would be much greater than it was at the November election, and now that woman suffrage has carried, the prospects for a return to the old license system in the future are very slim. The most ardent friend of the open saloen has practically abandoned all hope of any return to old conditions. The friends of temperature was the state of the state of the saloen that the saloen saloen the saloen salo of temperance are better organized, more aggressive and alert than ever before; they realize that the work has just begun and they do not intend to relinquish one foot of the ground that they

duish one foot of the ground that they have gained.

As for the loss of the \$42,000 license money, that matter has already been disposed of, and the feeling is growing stronger every day that it was "dirty." greasy money, practically blood-money which the city is much better off witout. The mothers, sisters, daughters and wives of this city think so, anyway, and most of them feel safer, happler ntented than they did under the

more contented
old license system.

Bellingham is "dry" and it is going
to stay "dry" for all time. She knows
a "good thing" when she sees it!

J. C. NATTRASS.

WHERE DOES OREGON STAND? Query as to Its Attitude on Presidential Nominations.

Springfield Republican. Politicians in both parties, who are planning the preliminary operations for 1912, are not overlooking the important bearing which the Oregon primaries a year from the coming Spring will have upon the National conventions and the Presidential nominations. In Oregon the delegates to National conventions will be chosen in the party primaries directly by the voters, no state con-ventions standing in the way. The primaries will be held in April of the Presidential year and any candidate for a Presidential nomination may thus put his name before the people. The delegates elected will be instructed to support the candidate who gets the

largest popular vote.

The Oregon primaries in the Spring of 1912 will not be lacking, therefore, in significance to the rest of the country. They will be looked to as indicating the drift of popular centiment concerning Presidential candidates, especially among voters who in both parties have in recent residential candidates, especially among voters who in both parties have in recent years developed the most radical tendencies. There, if anywhere, the National Republican progressive league, or "Senator Bourne's Saivation Army," as Mr. Depew wittily describes it, should have influence and show its hand. There, too, the few wines of the Democratic party.

the two wings of the Democratic party should be able to measure strength. If Senator La Follette is to guther a string of delegates to support him in the next Republican National convention. Oregon will surely not be overlooked by him. Nor will the President's political manager leave the field unstudied and unworked. On the Democratic side, who is there who could most easily carry Oregon? Champ Clark today is said to be the favorite among the Democratic voters of the state, but it may confidently be predicted that when Governor Woodrow Wilson's great achievement is smashing "the system" in New Jersey, in the Senatorial contest, and his appreciative regard for Oregon institutions become well known in that distant com-monwealth, neither Champ Clark's prairie breeze of a name nor his Missouri as-sociations in politics will put Dr. Wilson out of the running. As for Governor Harmon, present indications are that his chances are slim in Oregon.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. Secret service agents of the United States Government have been working for some time in Malden Lane, New York, in an effort to trace robbers who have devised a new form of coin-trimming. Gold coins are put in a burlap bag and shaken briskly for an hour or two. The result is that tiny pieces of the metal are knocked off the surfaces. and edges and cling to the bag. The coins are then put into circulation ap-parently no more worn nor battered than most money that has been in use. The bag is burned and this leaves the melted gold, which is gathered up and sold to the jewelry manufacturers sold to the jewerry manufacturers. The sub-treasury and the Treasury Depart-ment at Washington have been receiv-ing large quantities of gold coins of re-cent date which are short in weight from 5 to 15 per cent, and which seem to be worse battered than coins sub-jected to the usual wear and tear. Or microscopic investigation they discovered that the gold pieces had been subjected to some violent treatment, and they discovered the method of stealing from the coins by shaking them in a

Usually Well Recommended.

New York Press. Temptation always gets an introduction to you under some other name.