The Oregonian

(BY MAIL)
included, one year....
included, six months...
included, three months.
included, one months.
Sunday, one rear.
Sunday, six months.
Sunday, three months.
Sunday, three months.
Sunday, one months.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1911.

Being a Governor of all the people vernor West will of course sign the Rusk bill to add the second-choice ture to the primary law. Reports that he will veto the measure are, of surse, founded on an unwarranted sumption that (1) the Governor will seek thus to promote the intertests of a pre-election alliance and partnership with Jonathan Bourne; and that (2) a Democratic Governor is in duty bound to his party to adopt any expedient of political strategy or sheer demagogy that will tend to demoralize and disrupt the Republican A Governor of all the people, of course, will rise above such sordid and unworthy considerations.

practical feature of the primary laws in Washington and Idaho is the sec ond-choice provision. It has solved there the problem of judicious nom-It has tended to keep the dominant party harmonious and satisfied. It has been the means of unitng the discordant and warring eleents in a political party and enabled it to put up a solid front at the polls. has removed the chief objection to the plurality primary, in so far as it override the will and desires of the great majority. It is fair to all.

Senator Bourne, it is to be expected, will violently oppose the secondsee in such a measure a menace to his continued influence in the operations and counsels of the Republican primary. Governor West—but we shall let the Governor speak for himself Governor West-but we shall later.

MR. TAFT AS A POPULAR LEADER.

The McCall bill for establishing tariff reciprocity with Canada entered the House of Representatives as a Republican measure. It emerged with its political character amazingly transformed. But for the support of the Democrats it would have been slessly defeated. Only seventyeight members of Mr. Taft's party supported it while eighty-six voted against The Republican party was split pretty near the middle, though the was noticeably on the side unfavorable to Mr. Tuft's cherished The Democrats Were as diceably of one accord. No more than five of them voted against recprocity while 143 stood for it.

If we look at the list of Republican states the record is fully as curious and perplexing. A majority of the House membership from twenty-one states which are usually accounted Republican went against reciprocity with only six showing a majority in in the most unexpected manner. bitterest political foes fought shoulder ent forgot their old causes of enmity and united for the occasion, though they did not seem to be governed by any particular rule. sorts were in favor of the bill and some

Still, speaking roughly, we may say that most of the insurgent members iprocity bill. may fairly suppose that some of them eved a free exchange of products with Canada would injure our farm-Others, no doubt, know very ers but feel obliged to bow to the superstitious fiction that it must do For many years the first outery against any measure of commercial redom has been that it would ruin the farmers and working classes and the old wail was set up mechanically

comes into its mouth.

We are inclined to think neverthebers have been misled by the energy of the protest. It is excessively loud. to be sure, but only a few men are The farmers in general are not half so badly frightened over would have us think they are. It may be that a number of Representatives n Congress have mistaken the stentoring shouts of a few farmer politi- the Panama Canal and military policthemselves. The latter understand The former was prohibited and the moderately well that some slight possible losses on the price of their products would be amply compensated by cheaper goods which they must buy in order to live. There is no real prothusiastically but it does not frighten them and their insurgent representatives will gain no especial prestige

We may believe that the Reprethey oppose reciprocity not so much as may be necessary to in the hope of gaining popularity as because they dislike the President. The McCall bill is the first Adminis- States, as far back as 1991, should tration measure which undeniably represents Mr. Taft himself and in others but they have emanated from merous instances the stamp of unpop-ular interests. In advocating reciprocity Mr. Taft seems to have broken away from tutelage and taken the was built by American money through reins into his own hands. The peo- territory in which the American Gov-They admire a man who has a will of his own and while some may not care much about reciprocity the majority do care a great deal about the new disposition of the permission to equip it with a certain President. Should the McCall bill fi-

counts for a great deal of their hostility to reciprocity. It is really hosof the Republican party. The almost unanimous vote of the Democrats in favor of the bill may be attributed to similar motive

The insurgents do not wish to see Mr. Taft the next Presidential candidate of the Republican party because they believe he can not be elected Some of them would even refuse to support him. The Democrats are just eager to see him nominated because they believe he would be an easy man to defeat. For this reason they give him all possible help in passing the reciprocity bill which will further his ects immensely if it becomes In our opinion both the insurgents and the Democrats are reason-ing incorrectly. Should Mr. Taft live up to the record he is now making would not be an easy man to defeat. He has been unpopular bejudgment to indiscreet advisers. he goes his own way during the rest of his term the voters will rally round him more and more enthusiastically. In particular if he calls a special session to take up the reciprocity bill and other desirable measures whose fate is now uncertain it will enhance his prestige incalculably.

No matter whether the voters desire

reciprocity at this moment or not, they do desire now and always a President who knows how to exercise the full power of his great office and the nearer Mr. Taft comes to that ideal the better his chances for reelection in 1912.

NO CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES? The able and ingenious gentlemen who got up the local Riesland-Kellaher public utilities bill produced an conspicuous, meritorious and extraordinary document. Besides devising an elaborate system of local control, they instructed the Governor, the Supreme Court and the Circuit Court as to their respective duties and withdrew the city of Portland and its public service corporations from the authority of the state, county, and Now the Legislature has enacted the Malarkey state-wide public utilities control bill. The vote in both houses was overwhelming. The measure was sharply attacked and freely amended. In its final form it was satisfactory to the Legislature and doubtless is to the Governor. We hear now that the referendum

is to be invoked on the Malarkey act by the disappointed partisans of the Ricaland-Kellaher bill. The plan is to held up the state act till November. 1912, and meanwhile at the city election in June through the initiative pass the Riesland-Kellaher bill. What Will the city have effective then? and judicious control of its public utilities meanwhile? Hardly. can foresee only a vista of troublesome litigation and of freedom from real discipline and regulation of the local corporations. If the local bill passes, so, we think, will the people of the state by a large vote approve the state-wide act. It is to be assumed that the citizens of the state at large will not waive the opportunity to control their public utilities, in order that Portland may have its own supreme and exclusive way. If then the state act passes, the local bill becomes void.

The trouble with the active sponsors of the Riesland-Kellaher bill is that they prefer no control to state control-no control except their control. But neither city nor state ought to turn over its public utilities to Dan Kellaher.

PROTECTING OUR PANAMA PROPERTY. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the sentiment against the fortification of the Panama Canal is the fact that it is confined to the to shoulder against the President's States. It is somewhat surprising that measure. Stand-patter and insurg- Great Britain, Germany and other foreign countries, which might reasonably be expected to favor neutral-Some of both discreet silence regarding the matter. Among our own people has arisen all of the opposition made to the fortification plan. Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, one of the original objectors to the fortification of the What their motives canal, is out with another statement were can only be guessed at but one protesting against the Administration plans for properly guarding the great property. In support of his argument, in his latest manifesto, Mr. Olney refers to the Clayton-Bulwer well that it could not injure the farm- treaty of 1850 in which Great Britain and the United States "agreed not to ever, erect or maintain fortifications commanding the canal."

This treaty made at a time when it was uncertain whether the canal would be completed by a single nathe old wall was set up mechanically tion or by a number of powers was when the McCall bill was introduced, superseded by a number of others of just as a ca" will suck whatever more recent date. In selecting one comes into its mouth. Olney mentions the draft of the Hayless that some of the insurgent mem- Pauncefote treaty of 1900 which prevented fortifications but permitted the United States to "maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder." Admitting that this treaty failed to get through the Senate, Mr. Olney deems it "Important to refer to it because it clearly distinguishes between fortifications ing against lawlessness and disorder.

It is quite obvious that a treaty ts would be amply compensated by saper goods which they must buy in der to live. There is no real protages of the canal. This brings to against President Taft's measure the Olney argument down to the treaty of December 16, 1961, which tes. They may not favor it and the canal that a treaty of the canal that a treaty which was never ratified could neither "prohibit" nor "allow" any privileges that the canal that a treaty which was never ratified could neither "prohibit" nor "allow" any privileges that the canal that a treaty of the canal that a treaty which was never ratified could neither "prohibit" nor "allow" any privileges the canal that a treaty of the canal that a treaty which was never ratified could neither "prohibit" nor "allow" any privileges the canal that a treaty which was never ratified could neither "prohibit" nor "allow" any privileges the canal that the canal t They may not favor it en-tically but it does not frighten careful negotiation and in which on the one hand, the United States made no assertion of a right to fortify, and on the other hand, Great Britain gave its consent to the maintainance of sentatives are aware of this and that such military police along the canal

against lawlessness and disorder." make any assertions of the right to fortify the canal. The project best mood. He has fathered many still in an embryotic state with all of the details to be worked out. The Panama Canal project, when it finally assumed definite shape and active construction began, became exclusively an American enterprise. ernment had exclusive rights. There was no more necessity for the United States to ask permission to fortify the canal than there was for it to secure

nally carry and become law it will go Great Britain, in giving treaty confar to make Mr. Taft an acceptable sent to the proper policing of the Presidential candidate in 1912. The canal as a protection against "lawlessnsurgents understand this and it ac- ness and disorder," undoubtedly be-

lleved that some kind of fortification was a necessary feature of the military police programme. It is somewhat puzzling to understand the mo tive which prompts American citizens of the type of Mr. Olney to attempt to weaken the position of the United States at Panama and place in the hands of foreign powers facilities which they have not sufficient nerve to ask for themselves.

ALFALFA ROOTS FOR HUMAN FOOD. The cautious reader will put a grain alfalfa roots have been found to be delicious and sustaining article of human food, before he swallows it. There is no accounting for tastes and the Hermiston man who is said to have been devouring these vegetable substances for a week or more may have a palate exactly suited to such esculents.

"Why should any man go hungry," cried Peter Pounce, "with these de-licious salads growing in every field?" The trouble is that the human stomach can not digest a great many herbs which are agreeable and nutritious for cattle. Most of the foods upon which the human race subsists are very ancient. The discovery of America con-tributed nothing of prime importance to our diet except maize and potatoes Tobacco also belongs to the Western Hemisphere but we do not class that pestiferous plant among articles of diet. A great many roots which were consumed locally by the Indians were abandoned as soon as the white man appeared with his European or Oriental food plants. We do not hear of the camass lily root or the wapato being prepared for use now, though a

great deal has been written about their sapidity and nutritious qualities. Almost all the new foods which are occasionally recommended by innovators in medicine and diet turn out rather disappointingly. Peanuts, which have been highly praised, contain a substance which nauseates most people if many of them are eaten Walnuts affect the vocal cords unfavorably. Beans contains an acid which must be carefully neutralized before they become entirely wholesome. In short, there are only a few varieties of food stuffs which adapted by Nature to the needs of man in the North Temperate Zone and all of these but potatoes and malze he has been eating for many thousands of years. When one has men tioned meat, grain, fruit and some half a dozen roots what else is there No doubt peas and beans must be included in our list, but not many other products of the soil. Alfalfa roots may be an acceptable article of hudiet, but the presumption is against them.

WIVES PROM GERMANY. Eugene Beck, a farmer of the Big Send wheat district, has gone to Luxemburg. Germany, his errand being to procure a colony of German las sies to become the wives of the lonely bachelor ranchers of that wheat abounding region. His mission is not quite so big in possibilities of home sickness and unhappiness due thereto, as is the scheme of the woman missionary in foreign lands, but that it foreshadows more of heartache than heart's ease among the transplanted damsels of foreign birth and tongue is a foregone conclusion to all who are familiar with the excess of wretchedness embodied in the term: homesick woman."

"A ship-wrecked sailor waiting for a sail," was Tennyson's embodiment of pathetic longing and waiting. A homesick woman, waiting without hope of return to her kindred is an woman recently in speaking of he early home in the beautiful wilderness of the Oregon country, "that I wished John (her husband) had died before I ever saw him." Fancy, if possible, misery that will drive a gentle, affectionate woman to a wish

of this kind! There may be hard utility justified by an end which no homesick woman can see from the beginning in the scheme to import wives from simple populous German homes in "faderland" for the sturdy matter-of-fact ranchers of the wide and lonely areas of the Western world, but there is nothing in it that calls for jest or superficial thought. In the view of the utilitarian these German girls will be "better off" as the wives of American ranchers than in simple homes in Luxemburg, and no doubt posterity will be the gainer by the change; but sympathy is cer-tainly the due of the "homesick" col-ony during the first five years' residence on the lonely ranches of the Great West.

Nearly one-half of all the wheat foreign from the United States in January was sent from Port land, and for the seven months ending February 1, this city led all other American ports by a margin of more than 1,900,000 bushels. The nearest approach to Portland was made by the Puget Sound cities with combined shipments of 3,256,221 bushels, Baltimore coming third with 2,851,860 bushels and Philadelphia fourth. For the first time New York has fallen into fifth place. These figures, which are taken from the preliminary state-ment of the Bureau of Statistics, and the accompanying figures on flour ex-Washington ports combined, exported nearly one-half of the wheat that was sent foreign from the United States in the past seven months while, for the same period, nearly one-sixth of the flour exports cleared from

Portland and Puget Sound ports. The fact that this heavy gain in percentage of business handled has een made without very much of an increase in the volume makes a noticeable showing of the declining prestige of the Eastern ports as wheat ex-porting points at a time when the West is more than holding its own. The decrease from all ports has been remarkably uniform for the past few years. For the seven months ending February 1, 1909, the total exports of wheat were 57,962,610. For the same period a year later, there was a decrease to 37,325,636 bushels. This year the total for the period is 17,-025,167 bushels. While wheat thus decreased approximately 20,000,000 bushels in the seven months' period each year since 1909, flour exports fell away 1,000,000 barrels each year.

The wheat crop of the United States last year was with two exceptions the largest on record. Yet the exports for the first seven months of the cereal year were the smallest for any simi-

lar period. These facts together with the meager shipments from the Atlantic and Gulf ports at a time when the North Pacific ports are still ship-ping heavily, indicate that the East and Middle West are much nearer the point where consumption overtakes production than has been generally

supposed. Summarized, all American ports have shipped in wheat and flour this season, a total of approximately 43,-080,000 bushels. Of this amount the Pacific Northwest, with a crop below the average, has contributed more 14.000,000 bushels. Next year with our new territory and a good crop in the old districts, this percentage will undoubtedly show still great-

It is impossible for any community to measure the loss it suffers through the death of a man like the late H. Corbett. With an energy and ability that made him, while still a young man, a leader in the industrial and commercial life of the city, the limit of his power was still far in the future. He planned and builded on an extensive scale. With his life work hardly more than started he had already achieved wonderful success and has left his impress on the city in which he was an important factor. Aside from his business qualifications and his enterprise, Mr. Corbett was a good, clean, high-minded citizen, of a type which is all too rare. The loss of such men, while irreparable to his family and immediate friends, is also felt by the entire community.

you remember-men of Portland, grown old or growing oldas boys you thought the Washington Guard was the mainspring of the Nation's defense? Were there ever such uniforms as the soldiers of the And old guard wore in those days? their high-topped, laced boots as they vallantly marched ankle-deep through the mud of First street on Washington's birthday; do you remember how these excited your envy and admiration? And have you ever heard music since that compared with the strains of "Yankee Doodle" as piped by the brass band that led this valorous procession? Of course not. Hark back memory half a century and enjoy Washington's birthday in eager, good old-fashioned style. It will make you boys again while the review lasts.

The extent of the encroachment which the farmer has made on the stockman in the neighboring State of Washington is shown in the report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners which has been sent to the Legislature at Olympia. According to the figures of the tax commissioners, there are at the present time but 305,508 head of cattle in the state, compared with 406,569 in 1905. Sheep have decreased in number from 525,770 in 1905 to 359,407 in 1910. An encouraging feature of the report is the statement that 69 per cent of the cattle in the state are milch cows. As a good milch cow will annually turn off a greater value in butter and milk than the total salable price of the ordinary stock animal, the change has been for

The problem of closing the Postoffices in cities on Sunday is easy of solution. Keep them open. Let the clerks pattern after many labor unions by organizing and enforcing a six-day law for the members, by which a man gets one day rest in the week. This might require more men, but the probability is otherwise; the knowledge that he has a regular day off coming is a powerful incentive to

Unless the Governor shall use his reto power, which is unlikely, a new law will allow County Courts to appropriate annually \$500 for poultry shows, the money to be used for ex-penses and premiums. There is merit people who are now far from enthusi-astic. The 200-egg hen is needed on the Oregon farm, and money prizes and blue ribbons will speed her com-

The common rule in politics is that the more bills a Governor vetoes the greater his popularity. see whether it covers Governor West's case or not. There are exceptions to all rules and he may be persuaded by some unfriendly demon to veto just the bills which everybody wants him to sign. Shut up in that philosophical seclusion which he loves he is liable to make all sorts of mistakes about popular likes and dislikes.

It is said that the head of Guiteau the assassin of President Garfield, is preserved in a private museum near Muncie, Indiana. A gruesome relic, truly, and one scarcely deserving a passing glance of horror. The au-thorities in charge of the body of the assassin of President McKinley very properly took no chances with the curiosity shop and the relic hunters, but buried the body of Czolgosz in quicklime.

Rudyard Kipling showed young Gates the way when he lifted Harvey Cheyne out of Southern California and turned him over to the "highly-paid specialist" of the Lake Shore in "Captain Courageous" with all records

If an acre of land nets its owner

celery in the Hood River Valley shows that all its resources are not up a

Is it not about time to resurrect the word "silurian" to apply to the bridge obstructionists?

If the second-choice bill is vetoed everyone will surmise why.

HOW TO PROTECT PHEASANTS. for Plumage Asserted to Be Very Thing Needed.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20 .- (To the Editor.)such nonsensical laws as that recently brought to light bearing on the wearing of and sale of the plumage of the China pheasant account largely for the utter disregard by the majority of our people of a large part of the laws on our statute books. Here is a law that will make criminals of a targe part of any Oregon community.

community.

The animals are to be protected by the prosecution of the ultimate consumer. Why not bring into court and cinch every one wearing an elk's tooth? A fine of about \$10,000 would be about in proportion to the value of a China pheasant. Or to go a triffe further, judging from the price of meat, shoes, gloves, etc., cattle must be on the verge of extinction. Why not send any one to the rockpile for a reasonable period, of from five to 15 years, according to his physical strength, who may be caught wearing shoes? This would help both wearing shoes? This would help both ways. The police would be able to catch one occasionally, and the county needs the rock to make automobile roads.

President Finley, of the Audubon So-ctety, says the market demand must be stopped. Unhappily for the China pheasant Mr. Finley's recommendations pheasant Mr. Finley's recommendations will not reach much beyond the confines of the state, while the feathers make an exceedingly pretty hat so that other ladies in other states will gain what our own wives, daughters and sweethearts lose. Moreover, it strikes the writer, who has lived in the Northwest all his life and seen various kinds of game crowded out by the march of settlement, that the surest way to keep settlement, that the surest way to keep the China pheasant from extinction is the very thing President Finley bemoans, viz. the establishment of a market value viz, the establishment of a market value for the plumage. As a game bird he will soon go the way of the prairie chicken, which only a few years ago could be seen by the thousand in a day's travel. Has any one seen even a few of late years? But had they had a brilliant plumage like the Chinas, one might as well have asked a farmer to be silowed to go gunning in his pasture for sheep as to have hunted chickens, provided, of course, a market had been established for the feathers. for the feathers.

for the feathers.

The law referred to is only equaled for utter assiminity by the zeal with which a certain element of any community seeks to enforce it. There is no questions of the community seeks to enforce it. tion but the people who are attacked by it feel hurt, humiliated and wronged, and it is about time for the normal citiand it is about time for the normal circum without inclination to disobey the law of our land to rise in his might and put a good-sized wad of such pinhead legislation in the wastebasket, not forgetting in the meantime to relegate the getting in the meantime legislator to the simple life.

B. C. WOOD.

NO YAQUINA INDIANS KNOWN. Pioneer Doubts Their Existence as

Distinct Tribe. NEWPORT, Or., Feb. 16 .- (To the Editor.)-In Sunday's issue of February 12 Dr. Frachenberg says: "It was sup-posed until now that the Lower Umpqua and Siusiaw forms of speech were mere dialects of the Yaquina."

In the investigation of a matter of this kind, it seems to me it would be secessary to find an Indian claiming to be a Yaquina Indian (if there ever was a tribe of that name). This certainly cannot be done. I seriously doubt if within the knowledge of the oldest plomeer any evidence can be found to es-tablish the fact that there was a tribe of Yaquina Indians. I allude, of course, to the Indians who many years ago lived at the mouth of the river or on its banks and known distinctively as

its banks and known distinctively as "Yaquinas," and from which the bay is supposed to have derived its name.

The reports made to the Indian Department by Indian superintendents, such as Parrish, Palmer, Brooks and Harvey, are perfectly familiar with this bay and the people living on its shores, but say nothing about Yaquinas, though they speak with positiveness about Tillaspeak with positiveness about Tilla-mooks, Alseas and Siuslaws, and tribes homesick woman, waiting without hope of return to her kindred is an embediment of wretchedness in real life to whom all sympathy, kindness and patience are due. "I was so homesick for four or five years after homesick for four or five years after sity have to be "good fellows" and homesick woman, waiting without coming is a powerful incentive has mooks, Alseas and Siusiaws, and tribes south, but not a word about Siletz or tact with the human family, several had but a few hours of a "spolled" yaquina Indians. Why this omission? Yaquina Indians. Why this omission? Yaquina Indians. Why this omission? Because there was none of these in both of us alone, but most always he will start out of that vicinity at about homesick for four or five years after sity have to be "good fellows" and was set aside. When Tag-an-e-sia lower and with all the feolish. cated at the mouth of Sileiz with a few Yukas (the tribe having been brought to the Sileiz from Yuka Creek), he found a few Tillamook, Nestucca and Salmon River Indians, but no Indians claiming to be distinctly Siletz or Yaquina In-

penses and premiums. There is merit in this measure. While the money will for a few years go exclusively to the "cranks" who make form and feather the aim of the business, it will aid in disseminating proper knowledge and creating rivairy among people who are now far from enthusiastic. The 200-egg hen is needed on down the Coast made up his tride of following. He knew nothing of any other Indians ever living in the hay, especially the "Yu Koonas," as he pronounced the name, though the great shell mounds everywhere to be seen indicated, even to his mind, the day when Indians were numerous. But they had long since passed to the happy hunting ground. It is very gratifying to know that the dialect of the Yaquinas is in no danger of being mixed up with the 'Waw-waw' of the Lower Umpqua and Suslaw Indians. R. A. BENSELL. Siuslaw Indians.

A Man Who Remembered Waterloo.

Philadelphia Ledger James Grieve believed to be the old-est man in Scotland, died at his dwellest man in Scotland, died at his dwelling, Coran-tee Loch, Eckside, recently. He was a native of Innernesshire, where, according to his own belief, he was born in the year 1800. He fixed the date of his birth by his recollections of Waterloo. He was then a boy tions of Waterloo. He was then a boy working in the fields, and when the news of the victory arrived, he, with his fellow laborers, participated in the general rejoicings. At that time he was 14 or 15 years of age. He maintained the use of his faculties almost up to the last, and was able to see and speak with visitors till within a few weeks, says the Westminster Gazette. Mr. Grieve had spoken with men who had seen Prince Charite and had heard his grandfather describe that historic personage; and his grandfather and his uncle had taken part in a Highland clan feud. For almost ninety-five years he worked as a shepherd, and even after he had retired from continuous labor he continued to assist in the fields.

If an acre of land nets its owner \$1600 a year, how much is it worth when money brings in 8 per cent interest? It is worth \$20,000. Who'll be the first to pay that sum for an acre of celery land at Hood River?

Just a word of advice: When a noted citizen goes to Baltimore, let him be announced as Tom Richardson, of Portland.

Samson, according to a local clergyman, was "a fighter who could not some back." Yet upon his reappearance he brought down the house.

A net profit of \$1600 on an acre of elery in the Hood River Valley shows

Snow-Burden. Edith M. Thomas.

They bear the burden of the snow—
They bear it with a patient grace.
The drooping trees! Yet well they know
A melting hour comes on apace.

Ah, if but Time, that crowns me white, An equal elemency would show, Then I, some soft, mild day or night, Would drop the burden of the snow!

ELLIS AND THE VERNON SEWER. Woodlawn Association Gives Statement

of Its Views. PORTLAND, Feb. 17.—(To the Editor.)—On behalf of the members of the Woodlawn Improvement Association will you kindly grant space in The Oregonian to correct a wrong im-Oregonian to correct a wrong im-pression that has been given out re-garding the stand the association has taken upon the sewer question which has been agitating the residents of the

Vernon sewer district.
We the committee referred to in the following resolution wish to state the following facts:

following facts:
At the regular meeting of Woodlawn
Improvement Association held this
evening the following resolution was
passed; That a committee be appointed
to inform the public the action taken
by the Woodlawn Improvement Association regarding the sewer question,
which is as follows:
"On January 8, 1911 (notice the date),
at a regular meeting a resolution was

at a regular meeting a resolution was passed favoring a sewer providing same did not empty into Columbia

alough.

At the meeting of the association held January 20, 1911, it was stated that if the sewer was built it was to empty into the Columbia slough. Councilman J. T. Ellis, for the tenth ward, was present and did not correct that statement. If it was not then con-templated to empty the sewer into the Columbia slough Councilman J. T. Ellis, (we regret we cannot in justice to our-selves use the word "our" before the word "Councilman") should have then and there disputed that statement, which he did not do, but allowed it to stand. In view of that statement being undisputed and allowed to stand. undisputed and allowed to the residents of Woodlawn, other districts as well, have o very strongly to any sewer being built which would empty into the Columbia

slough

We believe a large majority of the residents of Woodlawn are anxious that a sewer should be constructed, providing that a proper sanitary outlet can be obtained, and that it can be built

can be obtained, and that it can be built at a cost which is not excessive.

The foregoing we think shows, the reason for the stand the residents of Woodlawn have taken.

We would lose our dignity and self respect, if we should make any reply to the stars and invendees cast upon us the slurs and innuendoes cast upon us by Councilman J. T. Ellis, and the residents, of other districts, embraced in

the Vernon Sewer District.

Committee,

CHARLES E. YORK, President, W. MANLEY COOK, Secretary, J. M. KNIGHT, G. H. HAMILTON, W. L. GREENE,

PLEA FOR THE BLACK BEAR. Trapper Says Animal Is Harmless and Deserves Protection.

PORTLAND, Feb. 16.—(To the Editor.)—I have noticed in the columns of The Oregonian the doings of the Legislature in regard to our game laws and would like to say a word or two on behalf of one of the nobest of ani-mals on the list of big game, the black bear. Everyone knows just what he looks like, but I think that, with the exception of a few hunters and naturalists, I can safely say that very little of his habits and haunts is known. I have spent several years hunting and trapping in the wilds and have the opportudity to study all t things and have come to the concluthings and have come to the conclusion that this big good-natured fellow is being persecuted, for the Oregon law gives him no protection whatever.

The average person seems to think that a bear is some big, victous beast, who goes rumbling and growling through the forest, killing everything that crosses his path, but let me say right here that I have tracked and trailed bear many a time and the only times that I have ever found him killing anything to eat was in the Fall of the year, when he goes along the streams pulling out a salmon now then. Of course, he will eat meat but very seldom does he ever kill it him-self. He is somewhat of a vegetarian, living on roots, skunk cabbages, etc.

As for his actions in coming in contact with the human family, several year by year and with all the foolish bills that have been before our lawmakers in regard to the protection game, why will some of the sports-men of our good state overlook him, as even around sheep and cattle he is almost harmless unless starved?

Dearth of Marriageable Women.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., Feb. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Mr. Keaton has a com-munication in The Oregonian of February 15 asking for the reorganization of the Women's Matrimonial Bureau of the Women's Matrimonial Bureau to assist in aiding the development of home-building in our Coast counties.

Cannot some of our progressive Portland women do that—organize and help draw the eligible women of the East here. It would be a blessing for our different communities if they would do so, as we need women who will have the form stay by their bus-

stay on the farm, stay by their hus-bands and raise families. The glare and glitter of the citles are smashing our quiet, peaceful and happy country homes; the wives for our hundreds of young farmers, who have homes ready. are not here in the West-we must get them from the East, or from Europe, and that's the long and short of it.

Give the Eastern women a chance here and from what I have seen of them in the East they will put an end to this chaos and confusion on our farms.

The women of Montreal have sided the Dominion farmers by the intro-duction from Europe of 5000 marriageable women—all settled now. The Canadian government—ducational department—has brought across the ocean from Ireland 1000 female school teachers.

J. B. W.

A Successful Campaign.

Chicago Record-Heraid.

We've married sister off at last, and pa and ma are glad:
The troubles that we had are past; we've all quit feelin' sad;
Now mebby I'll have things to wear that wasn't pa's before.

And none of us will have to care about expense no more.

They say his father's got a pile; he gave a They say his fathers got a pie; he gave a house to sis, where him and her will live in style, with servants after this;
Pa used to fret a lot about the price of meat and coal, But now his heart is free from doubt and joy is in his soul.

We put on all the airs we could when he began to come;
I acted as they said I should and pa quit
bein glum;
Ma, every chance she got, would tell about
our pedigree,
And made him think we had a swell and
old, old fambly tree,

We all pretended to believe that sis was somethin great.
And that we'd set around and grieve if she would mest her fate;
Ma aften not him coaxed aside and in a fremblin tone
Would tell about the boys who'd tried to win her for their own.

We went in debt to dress her well—of course he never knew; dee, but we kept her lookin swell; she was outclassed by few;
Pa cut my hair to save expense; we kept things clean and neat.
And everything was cooked immense when he stayed here to cat.

We've got her married off at last, and pa and ma are glad; The troubles that we had are past; we'll all quit bein' sad; It took all we could raise to dress her so she'd catch a prize; The way the plan worked out I guess it pays to advertise.

Timely Tales of the Day

Hon. G. O. West, Mayor emeritus Hon. G. O. West, Mayor emerica of Chehalis, at a banquet given by the Portland Commercial Club in honor of the delegates of the Southwestern Washington Development Association, which held a convention in Vancouver. Wash, this week, told of how he came to the United States from England in 1856, in an old "windjammer," took two months to cross.

The weather was rough, so to be sure they were holding their course, the mate and captain compared their notes in the logbook. One day the mate was humiliated to read, after the other observations, "The mate is very drunk

He remonstrated with the captain, saying that he might lose his position with the company when he returned.
"Well, you are drunk, ain't you?"

asked the captain.
"Yes, I am drunk, but I don't want to
have it recorded in the logbook."
"Well, it will have to stand."

Well, it will have to stand.

The next day, when the captain read the logbook he was shocked to see, after the nautical observations, "The captain is sober today." He remonstrated with the mate and said he did not want it recorded that he was sober, because the company might get the impression that he was an old soak.

"Well, you are sober, ain't you?"
"Yes," meekly answered the captain,
"Then it will have to stand," gleefully rejoined the mate.

. . . H. W. Stone, general secretary of the Portland Young Men's Christian Asso-clation, was recently the chief speaker at the State Boys' Convention at Hillsboro. Several hours before the meeting at which the address was to be delivered Mr. Stone went to R. R. Per-

Rins, religious work director of the Portland Y. M. C. A., for advice,
"My address is pretty heavy for a talk to boys," he said. "As I have it outlined now, It's too sober, so I guess I'll tell a story. What do you think

'A man was just about to be re leased from the Insane Asylum at 38 leased from the Insane Asylum at Sa-lem. 'You will be cured in two months,' the physician told him. So the man wrote a letter to his family breaking the good news. As he was preparing to mail it he dropped a stamp that lit eticky side down on a cockroach. As the man watched the stamp scoot along the floor, then up the wall and across the celling, he was seized with despair. "Two months be hanged- I won't be

"Ywo months be hanged with the cured for two years! he exclaimed."
"Fine," was Mr. Perkins' assurance.
It is generally admitted that Mr.
Stone is one of the best story-tellers in Oregon. But the lunatic story didn't go. When he finished the anecdote go. When he finished the anecdote there was a dismal silence—not a laugh—not a smile. It is said Mr. Stone came nearer losing his self-possession than ever before, and that his address that night was the poorest he ever deliv-

Mr. Perkins had coached the boys not to laugh.

Another story told around the Y. M. C. A. is on A. M. Grilley, the physical director. Mr. Grilley also sought to "put one over" on Mr. Stone, but it re-

sulted quits differently.

All of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries had been invited to spend an evening at Mr. Stone's home. It was known to them that the occasion was to be absolutely informal, and also that the gen eral secretary has a personal aversion to appearing in a dress suit. So Mr. Grilley conceived the idea of setting all the guests to go in evening dress. Some of the others thought they could play an even better joke and direct it at Mr. Grilley. As a result, when Mr. Grilley entered

the Stone residence that night, clad the most formal evening wear and car rying a silk hat, he found that all of his fellow-secretaries had arrived before him, but there wasn't another evening suit to be seen. Mr. Grilley was the hero of the evening and he received all of the deference tion that his attire warranted.

Gabriel Wingate, late candidate for Secretary of State, whom every one in Astoria calls just "G," is an ardent Scot. When Harry Lauder appeared in

Scot. When Harry Lander appeared in Portland last year, Wingate and his trusty erony, Finlayson, journeyed to the metropolis to make part of the great concident's audience.

While they were gone, it rained in Astoria, and a great slice of the hill directly under Wingate's mansion slid away into the tide flats below. Returning home late at night, singing "I Love a Lassie," the two Scots were mystified when they reached what should have been the neighborhood of home and found the landscape changed home and found the landscape changed beyond recognition. Wingate surveyed the surrounding blocks and found them bearing their usual aspect. At length he espied his house, towering apparent-

ly in thin air.
"Whist, man," he said. "There's the house, all right, but whaur's the hill it used to stand on?"

Half a Century Ago

The officers of the Multnomah County Agricultural Society for the present ty Agricultural Society for the president, Thomas year are as follows: President, John Frazer; first vice-president, John Powell; second, P. A. Marquam; treasurer, J. D. Holman; secretary, M. Burrell; executive committee, A. Dufur, Jas. F. Bybee, H. Failing.

Colonel M. T. Simmons is announced in Washington Territory as a candidate for Delegate to Congress.

President Marsh, of the Pacific University. Oregon, has obtained the requisite funds in aid of that institution during his present visit to Northern cities.

In Mesilia and Arizona meetings have been held at which Southern rights were fully indorsed. These are the people who expect the National Government to build a Pacific railroad to suit their convenience.

The Oregon carried a pretty large lot of Oregon produce to Victoria. Passenger fare was fixed at \$10 for steerage and \$20 for cabin. Freight \$8 for all but flour, which was \$6.

Detroit Free Press.

She's on the job from morning till night, she is a source of rare delight.

She has her fads and follies, but her virtues are the thing;

She stands for all that's good and true, and she is noble through and through.

O, woman, lovely woman, she would make a fog horn sing.

She rises at the break of day and dishes up our breakfast hay.

She scrubs and dresses all the kids and packs them off to school;

She irons out their Sunday clothes, she bakes a ple and mends our hose,

Then makes a tempting dish of jell and puts it out to cool.

She keeps on toiling all day long, but hums a lilting bit of song.

She sweeps and dusts and mops the floor and plans the evening meal,

She shakes the furnace now and then, and makes the bed and cleans the den.

If a man had half as much to do he'd make an awful squeal.

In times of trouble she is great, she takes the knocks and bumps of fate, Without a word of bitterness or whining

or regret;
Her stock of patience is immense, she makes
man look like thirty cents;
In joy or sorrow woman is the country's
one best het.