The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON. Entered at Pertiand, Oregon, Postoffice as fatter.

(BY MAIL) Funday included one year ... \$8.00 Sunday included six months. . 4.25 Sunday included six months. . 225 Sunday included three months. . 75 Without Sunday one year 6.00 without Sunday, one year 6.00 without Sunday, three months. . 3.25 without Sunday, three months. . 1.75 without Sunday, one months. . . 6.00 without Sunday, one months. . . 1.50

(BY CARRIER)

SEPLAND, MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1911.

ESSENTIAL TO OUR SAFETY.

The speedy and decisive action of the House at Washington in making an appropriation for fortification of e Panama Canal may be taken as he country's answer to the mollycodas and invertebrates who would ave "neutralized" the great waterive an instinctive appreciation of enormous strategic advantage of the canal in case of war; and they are opposed to its voluntary and needless surrender through a sentimental fon that we owe greater consideron to the nations of the world than ve do to ourselves-and our own

The Oregonian has more than once ated that the Panama Canal as a mercial venture will not be-cannot be-directly profitable, but as a link in the chain of military and defense, the investment of \$500,000,000 in its construction is alogether wise. Representative Taway, that the estimated returns from ration of the canal will be \$4,000,-00 per year, but the annual outlay, oding interest, will be about \$20,-60,000, showing a net annual loss of

\$26,000,000. Yet there are certain noisy sentientalists who would have the United ates stand this enormous drain for he mere fun of presenting the canal as practically a free gift to the com-merce of the world. The expenditure be justified except on the ound that the maintenance of the -a fortified canal-is essential to our welfare, peace and safety.

SHALL WE WAIT TWO YEARS?

The City of Portland is not the State of Oregon. For this reason, if for no ther. The Oregonian could not suprt a referendum on the Malarkey ablic service commission bill nor inurse the adoption of the Riesland instive measure in Portland.

The invoking of the referendum on Malarkey bill means a suspension of the operation of the act throughor the state until after the next gen-It is not reasonable to ral election. expect two-thirds of the state to reject he bill because a few politicians in remaining one-third desire another kind of commission. The Ma-larkey bill, if submitted to the voters n 1913, will be approved, and if in meantime Portland creates a pubic service commission of its own, that ce by the approval of the state law. The next two years would be valuin testing the workings of the Majarkey bill. If it is weak in any nt, that weakness could be correcthe whole bill by means of the ref-

If the referendum is applied to this ssure and the Riesland bill is dopted, what of the eighteen months hat will elapse between the city elecion and the general election? Will ortland have an efficient local comnission? Is the machinery of the act operly constructed? An answer may found in the statement heretofore nade: The City of Portland is not he State of Oregon. The City of tland cannot enact laws that run their operations beyond the limits the City of Portland, nor does it ve jurisdiction over state tribunals for power to amend general laws, in the case of the State of Oregon vs. ma Crawford, decided by the Ore on Supreme Court February 21, it power to pass general criminal aws could not be delegated to the lity of Portland by its charter. In er words, Portland cannot define s misdemeanor or felony any act mmitted within its limits that is not misdemeanor or felony under the

swal teniminal laws. Yet the Riesland bill, in its enforce ng provisions, attempts, for example, make the giving of a street railway es bribery as defined by state law. n brief the Riesland bill seeks to ake felonious in Portland an act not nious in other portions of the state. lot only this, but in section 27 the ill seeks expressly to add all its liaties to all the laws of the state, he common law and the constitutions

f the state and Nation This remarkable bill also would tell county grand jury, the State Cir-Court, the State Supreme Court nd the Governor what each shall do certain premises. It is provided in bill that the State Circuit Court half have plenary powers in enforc-The procedure on appeal em Circuit Court to Supreme Court specified and the general law of state is amended as to time limit. nged. Extraordinary powers and ties are conferred on the Supreme ert, that tribunal being instructed give Portland public service comdon cases precedence over all It is provided that subnas shall run to all parts of the Thus Portland is asked o pass a law creating a commission hat shall have power to summor m Klamath, or Curry, or Wallowa, any other county, any person bere it to testify, and the city is asked pass a law providing that if any on anywhere in Oregon fails to bey this summons he may be fined sent to the Multnomah County The Governor is told he "shall"

oint the first commission, and a

ticular, independent line of pro-

f any suit brought to vacate an order f the commission is indicated.

tempting to perpetuate a weird joke which they assert are actually neces-on the people of the city. If adopted, sary. the act must fail, as did the National income tax law, because of the uncon stitutionality of its machinery. And it is for this measure with its invalld enforcing provisions that we are asked to disapprove the Malarkey

bill. It is perhaps too much to hope that the referendum petition on the Ma-larkey bill will fail. Probably the signatures of 5000 voters could be se-cured to a referendum petition directed against any law passed by the last or any succeeding Legislature if the circulators were persistent enough But a trifle of wisdom, and a small amount of scrutiny of the two measures by the public will make signature-getting so hard that the Rieslands and Keliahers may become discouraged before the required number of names is obtained.

MERGING TWO STATE INSTITUTIONS. The Weston Leader rises to remark that it "has no confidence in any educational policy outlined by The Oregonian. We are satisfied that The

Oregonian is really opposed to any sort of higher education at the expense of the state and its proposal (to unite the State University and State Agricultural College) is made to cripple and discredit both the College and the University. . . . The Orego-nian is great, yet it is also subtle and sinister."

The Oregonian will merely mention the fact that the Leader is printed at the home of one of the abandoned normal schools of Oregon, and it may be feared that its view of the motives and purposes of this paper in suggesting union of the State University and State Agricultural College may not be entirely unprejudiced. There was and is nothing subtle or sinister in The Oregonian's criticism of the normal schools; and its opinions and expressions on higher education are familiar to all its readers.

The Oregonian is confident that an arrangement merging the State University and the Agricultural College will not only be beneficial to the cause of education throughout the state, but to the two institutions, No friend of the State University can fall to see that it is under the constant menace of a referendum against its appropriations; and, under our peculiar system of government in Oregon, the danger of attack will not soon be removed. A single strong institution suit of a combination, and there would be no difficulty about reasonable. liberal, appropriations. The prejudice that exists now in some circles against the University would disappear or in any event it would scarcely find potent expression against great combined university and

Why is the suggestion of The Oregonian not entirely friendly to both College and University? Why will its adoption not conduce to the prosperity of both and to the welfare of the mtnte7

THE PREIGHT RATE DECISION.

With such eminent experts as Mr. Louis Hill, of the Great Northern, and President Underwood, of the Erie, making very doleful predictions regarding the effect of the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate decision, and Judge Lovett, of the Harriman lines, and President Mudge, of the Rock Island, viewing it from the other end of the telescope; the unsophisti-cated layman will be pardoned for his failure to grasp the full meaning of the decision which wrought ruin in the stock market last Friday. The temporary hysteria which swept over Wail street when the decision was and has subsided and, while there ay that it is now proposed to submit has been no recovery of consequence in stocks, the decline has been checked. With the opportunity for a been calmer review of the matter means may be found for an adjustment that

will soften the blow. Perhaps the most singular effect produced by the announcement of the decision was the fact that stocks which suffered most were those of roads whose rates were not directly affected by the decision. The "Pacifics" were not directly involved in the cases on which the Commission rendered its decision, and yet the declines in Great Northern, Union Pacific and other trans-continental lines were much heavier than those shown in roads directly involved in the advance in rates. This is the most disquieting feature of the situation, for the reason that the "Pacifics" need more noney for improvements and extensions than any other roads. The decision will unquestionably make it much harder for them to secure the necessary funds than would have been the case had other roads been permitted to advance rates in keeping with the increased cost of operation

Judge Lovett pertinently remarks that "it is impossible for the railroads to stand still, and it is necessary to have money to carry out the pro-gramme of improvements we have de-termined upon." There are so many opportunities for the investment of capital that it is unnecessary for its owners to place it in American rail-road securities. With wages and other operating expenses increasing, and no dvance permitted in rates, the difficulties of attracting capital are of

course Increased As an illustration of the distrust that the investing public has for American railroad securities in comarison with those of Canada, Saturday's closing figures were interesting. anadian Pacific and Union Pacific have for years paid the same dividends and until about a year ago were quoted at practically the same figure in the market. Saturday, Canadian Pacific was steady at its old figure, \$214 per share, while Union Pacific was unsteady at \$175 per share. In other words, the man who had money to invest in railroad stocks was willing to pay \$39 per share more for a Canadian stock than for American stock paying the same dividend, and with properties in much better physical condition than those of the Canadlan road.

Fortunately for us all, the world is reducing new wealth at a very rapid After our neighbors on north have had a surfeit of American capital there will surely be something left for the Americans. No one in this country is desirous of forcing the American roads into bankruptcy. nor is there any inclination to prevent them from securing money actually needed for new construction and equipment. Consequently, if the Interstate Commerce decision bears dure in the Circuit Court in the trial down too hard on the roads, the peo-Perusal of the Riesland bill leads ple will come to the front and demand and rejected by the regulars, and three label for the consumer,

one to believe that somebody is at- that the roads be given advances

PIELD FOR GRADUATES.

Every now and then some wealthy New York woman distinguishes herself by-making practical use of some of her riches. To this class Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is a shining light, and her latest venture is exceptionally ommendable.

Mrs. Belmont has set aside 200 acres of her Long Island farm to be used as a school for agriculture for women. Girls will be paid while learning and their wages will increase proportionately to their skill. By ening up this new avenue of industry for women, Mrs. Belmont hopes to relieve the congestion in the supply of factory workers, with bene-ficial results to both classes.

In the West, the fair sex is still in pretty fair demand for farmers' wives, but there are plenty of cases in which women have achieved great success without any assistance from the men. If the plan of Mrs. Belmont proves successful. Oregon will offer an excellent field for the graduates of the Long Island farm, and both the girls and the state will be gainers by the change.

RECIPROCITY'S LUMBER BOGIE.

C. A. Smith, a millionaire lumberman of Minneapolis, who secured vast tracts of Oregon timber land at a very small price by methods which received considerable attention a few years ago is making public protest against Cansdian reciprocity, on the grounds that it will ruin the lumber industry of Oregon and Washington, Mr. Smith tates that the Canadian government sells its timber to the mill men on better terms than are exacted by the American Government, that taxes are ower, that fire protection system beter and that labor is cheaper across the line. It would be difficult to imagine any better terms than those by which Mr. Smith secured his holdings from the American Government, and there are other methods by which taxation can be equalized than by maintaining a duty against lumber. Mr. Smith cites other advantages in the manufacturing of the lumber. He says:

Not alone in manufacturing has the canadian an advantage, but he can ship luriber to California much more cheaply than it is possible to ship from Washington or Oragon. We are required to fly the American vessel from one home port to another, the law requires that the vessels be built in this country. The same lumber carrying ships can be built in England for 50 per cent of the cost of building in this country.

This plea offers no logical excuse for the erection of a trade barrier beween the United States and her nearest neighbor and best customer. What is needed to correct the evils of which Mr. Smith complains is to give Americans the same rights that are enjoyed by the Canadians. Let us meet them on their own ground and fight them with their own weapons. Instead of handicapping ourselves with highpriced lumber carriers, high taxes and other unnecessary expenses which we attempt to equalize with a duty on lumber, why not stick to plain, timetried economic principles and get on equal terms with the Canadians without resorting to the unnatural and ob-

nexious duty? It is, however, unnecessary to denend entirely on theories in demonstrating the extent of the handlcap under which we labor. A few facts may throw some light on the subject. British Columbia with her cheap timber, cheap labor, cheap ships, cheap taxes, and other frightful advantages over this country, in 1910 exported to South Africa, Mexico, Australia, the Orient and other foreign countries, 68,000,000 feet of lumber. During the same period. Portland dispatched to the same ports 130,000,000 feet, and Puget Sound and Grays Harbor sent

out 202,000,000 feet. It is apparent from these figures, which are official, that Oregon and Washington made such effectual resistance to that Canadian bogie which frightens Mr. Smith, that we actually sold nearly five times as much lumber as the Canadians sold in markets available alike to both.

WAITING FOR COLONEL ROOSEVELT. Colonel Roosevelt, as everybody knows who reads the papers, has been giving some attention to the Oregon birthday, "in practice the use of any of these methods fails to give us better government, more honest, more

system is a failure." Let us hope for the best. It is a velt is going to make a personal journey to Oregon, and spend nine hours in Portland from 3 P. M. to 12 P. M., April 5, 1911. It is to be assumed that he purposes to get at first hand information about the workings With his inof the Oregon system. candescent mind and rapid-fire methods he will learn a lot in an afternoon and evening. Colonel Roosevelt does not hesitate to admit now that he is not clear about the initiative, referendum and recall. When the Colonel is in doubt about anything it must be something that has many perplexing elements of uncertainty and doubt.

We-await the results of this historic visit with anxiety and even with trepidation. We want to know a few things ourselves. Have we the Best System of Government in the World? Have we developed here in Oregon a more nest, more independent, and a more genuinely sympathetic class of public servants? Is the inspiring cause for the Colonel's disturbing hesitation the public servants of Oregon he has seen cooling their heels at the White House door, or chasing him into his retire-ment at Oyster Bay? Does he think it well before pronouncing his sovereign judgment to inspect the average Oregon public servant on his native heath? If the former, we can well understand the Colonel's perplexed and dublous frame of mind. If the latter, we congratulate him on his rare perspicacity and abounding sense of

fair play. Whatever Colonel Roosevelt sees. hears and learns in Oregon, it may be regarded as certain that he will have something highly interesting and in-structive to say. Meantime let us rest content in the firm conviction that, if Oregon has not the best system of government in the world, it has not

the worst. The opposing factions in the Hondurian trouble have selected an American as a mediator to name a president for the republic. The available candidates seem to be confined to three men named by the revolutionists

by the revolutionists. Both parties are confident that Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, special representative at the Peace Conference, will make a satisfactory selection, which of course places our peace representative in a delicate position. Perhaps the cause of peace in unhappy Honduras might be advanced if the candidates mentioned were all dropped and a good American chosen instead.

The regular equipment on the Oregon Trunk passenger train up the Deschutes will include a parlor car. This is something new on Oregon branch lines. It is a certainty, however, that when the scenic beauties of the new line receive the publicity they merit, the parior cars on the run will carry tourists from all parts of the world. Neither the Grand Canyou of the Colorado, nor the splendid cenery of the Columbia has any advantages over that which will greet the travelers over the new line to Central Oregon. This route will in time be known wherever tourists and globe trotters congregate, but the Pacific Northwest has in store an even more wonderful thrill for admirers of the grand in nature. The Salmon River Canyon, through which engineers are now locating a line, is more than a mile deep, and the light filtering down from the top of the gorge to the railroad tracks 5000 feet below will afford a spectacle that cannot be equaled on the American continent and perhaps not in all the world.

large whaling station is to be erected at Sanford Point on Grays. Harbor by the owners of the two stations now in operation on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The com-It is only in recent years that his value has appealed to man. Inasmuch as this species of whale attracted no attention when hundreds of Massachusetts whalers were chasing the sperm whales in the far north, it is perhaps eminently proper that the industry as now carried on should be entirely devoid of the romance and excitement that attended the chase of sperm whales. The modern whaling steamer with bomb guns and other modern equipment goes out from a station, the whale is killed, and the carcass is towed in and converted into oil with a total absence of any of the features that attended the killing and trying out process in the old days.

The Portuguese nuns who, on invitation of Bishop O'Reilly, are coming to Eastern Oregon, are trained nurses and in this capacity will, it is said, be a welcome addition to the population of Baker, Ontario, and possibly some other towns in a section that is practically destitute of this class of helpers. Their habits of seclusion and their ignorance of the English language will handicap their usefulness to some extent, but the latter disability will in due time be overcome. The one profession that is open in every community for women with talent and training therefor is that of nursing. In this view the nuns imported from Portugal will find place in the hearts of those who need and are able to secure their ministrations, since they are by nature and training gentle, en-

can do in such a case is to accept the situation, treat the boy and his wife kindly and throw them absolutely upon their own resources. This will make a man of the boy, if the stuff is in him, and if this compels the woman who won him away from his studies to do her own housework and care for the babies as they come along, it will make a woman of her.

To make fulfillment of his prediction popular, the editor of the Elecsystem. "if," declared the Colonei in trical Review must arrange to have his Chicago speech on Washington's his prophecy pulled off during cold weather. When electric heat becomes so cheap as to put the coal pile out of business, halcyon days for the head independent and yet more genuinely of the family-not even excluding the sympathetic public servants, then the hired girl-will follow, for by simply throwing a switch will the "missus" start the household machinery pleasure to note that Colonel Roose- times. Let us not be in a hurry about leaving this world, for good times (nonpolitical) are coming.

In only three preceding years have the losses from fire in the United States and Canada been heavier than in 1910, one of these being the year of the great Chicago fire and the other that of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco. The aggregate last year reached the enormous sum of \$234,-470,650, an excess of more than \$30,-000,000 over the losses of 1909. These figures support the statement that fire loss in the United States is one of National extravagances.

In vetoing the bill to compel a station agent to give the whereabouts of trains to inquirers. Governor West forestalls attempts to make life a burden to many an overworked man. Yet the information is important to traveling people, and if providing for it is duty of the Railway Commission that body should attend to the matter.

narrow path when it decides that an "unjust" rate is not necessarily "un-The word "unjust" part of the vernacular while "unequitable" is a technical term. Common speech makes them synonymous, but lawyers do not use common speech.

In his zeal in declaiming against conditions at the Washington School for the Blind at Vancouver, Repreentative Gandy comes near perpetrating a bull in telling of the shock to the modesty of the little sightless boys and girls in undressing in the same room. Yet he means well.

The Nevada Legislature, with an eye to thrift, will place nothing in the way of the divorce industry. State reputation does not count down there.

It is all the same to a Georgia mob. so its victims are black.

"Made in Oregon" is a good enough

named by the regulars and rejected MEXICAN TROUBLES EXAGGERATED Americans Residing There Assert Rebels Are Adventurers.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24 .- (To the Editor.) In view of the present interest in Mexico, perhaps you may care to give space in The Oregonian to some personal views of the situation from those who are on the ground.

My sister, Mrs. N. J. Sorensen, with her family, has been living at Tehuacan, Pueblo, Mexico, for some years.
Her husband employs many Mexican laborers and has an extensive acquaintance among all classes of the people.

They write us that accounts of the so-called revolution in the American papers are very much exaggerated. There is a class of desperadoes and highwaymen in the northern bills.

There is a class of desperations and highwaymen in the northern hills, which is always making trouble and is constitutionally opposed to all law and order. American sympathizers would have us believe that these men are actuated by the highest motives of liberty and patriotism.

As a matter of fact, as my sister expresses it in a recent letter, the Mexicans have all the freedom and political

cans have all the freedom and political power that they know how to use. It is not like the United States, and cannot be for years, if ever. The people are not fit for self government, as we understand it. Diaz has had a hard place which he

has well filled, and the unwise inter-ference of sentimental Americans has only strengthened an element which it the "little band," must be of the same has been a constant struggle to control.

As for Americans in Mexico, they are safe and receive all the consideration they are entitled to. Generally speaking, they are of a poor class, advanturers and ne'er-do-wells, who would only be trouble-makers at home.

The newspapers frequently insinuate

The newspapers frequently insinuate that it is the policy of the Mexican government to minimize the seriousness of the situation. Senor Morrell, the vice-president of the republic, is a mon North Pacific whale has been loafing around the waters adjacent to Oregon, Washington and British Columbia since the days of Jonah, but it is only in recent years that his vertex.

With all due respect to our worthy newspapers, it seems that at least in of gasoline from the autos as they tear this matter space-writers have often madly across our pathway, yet we turn sacrificed fact to the exigencies of the with virtuous indignation against a demand for news, and have extended neighborhood quarrels into National insurrections. The trouble in Pueblo was a family quarrel over a personal matter. That reported in Orlzaba was pure fancy, and many such instances might be given.

Perhaps, as Americans, it would be well if we would learn to confine our political experiments to our own people, and cease to thrust upon alien races a form of government which we are finding difficult for ourselves, and impossible for many less educated and independent peoples. Mexico has its problems, which it must solve, and misruided Americans who intrude their advice and assistance must pay the penalty for their impertinence.

LOIS P. MYERS.

515 Hancock street, Portland, Or.

HELPMEETS FOR THE FARMERS gaged in Right Kind Not Found in Cities or

of wives for the young farmers of the Northwest is absorbing the attention of many. J. W. B. and Uncle Dennis EUGENE, Or., Feb. 25.—(To the Edi-

women generally are apt to be who have found or chosen their vocation in life outside of marriage.

According to the rating of those who are older and presumably wiser than himself, the boy who leaves college in his sophomore (or any other year) and gets married makes, a grave mistake. The case, however, is only hopeleas when he marries a woman older, but not wiser than himself. The best thing that disappointed parents

the city to search for a wife? Is it because are scarce? Is it because our city women are scarce? No. Is it because our city women are scarce? No. Is it because they are undesirable on account of physical weakness, immorality or inherent indolence. Giadly do I answer than himself, the boy who leaves college in his sophomore (or any other year) and gets married makes, a grave mistake. The case, however, is only hopeleas when he marries a woman older, but not wiser than himself. The best thing that disappointed parents

the city to search for a wife? Is it because our city women are scarce? No. Is it because our city women are scarce? No. Is it because our city women are scarce? No. Is it because of land about 10 miles from Portland where it can be bought for \$100 or less an are, and then let Portland raise to the whole to the state for a united educational inherent indolence. Giadly do I answer than himself, the boy who leaves college in his sophomore (or any other year) and gets married makes, grave missance of land about 10 miles from Portland and offer the whole to the state for a united educational institution and let the state by initiative to the state for a united educational institution and let the state by initiative.

You follow a young man to an effice whole are an assistant, and listen to the interview, and you are all the fact that he would in his speech regarding a trade topic the stuttion and let the state by initiative.

Seartle would jump at such a proposition, and watch the whole to the state for a united educational institution and let the state by initiative.

Who seems an are

older, but not wiser than himself. The sical ability, good moral training, class great men are specially great men are special place, though indispensable requisites, improvements. Here is a chance for are not all that is necessary.

The manager wants a person who is

America" and the "Grangers," whose members aggregate 5,000,000, the farm haps, not "butt in." but I have haps, not "butt in." but I have turning back to the farm. Now it be-

Sectarianism and Y. M. C. A.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22.—To the Ed-itor.)—Kindly afford me space for a correction, the sentence in my letter orrection, the sentence in my letter on the Y. M. C. A. should read "Uni-versalists are not the 'country cousins' of those in other Christian folds." The Universalist Church is primarily Chris-tian, then Universalist. It believes more, not less, than other branches of Christ's followers. You say, "A. Y. M. C. A. made up of non-Christians would be an anomally," True, but since the men in our Universalist Church are Christian, why should a Christian Association, which we are informed "knows nothing of sectarian restricsociation, which we are informed "knows nothing of sectarian restrictions," prevent Universalist young men from being active members, while it accords this right to young men of Baptist or Presbyterian or Methodist faith? There is no sectarianism in swimming tanks or gymnasium or bookkeeping, but religious instruction there is evident

I recall with thankfulness The Orego I recall with thankfulness The Orego-nian's editorial of April 8, 1909, concern-ing the breaking of ground for the Uni-versalist church, quoting the speaker's words, "This church will deny every af-firmation of an unjust or defeated deity, a partial or disappointed Savior, the total depravity of human nature, the annihilation of any soul or its endless torment in hell." Then The Oregonian said:

said:

If any sound of disproval of this most precious purpose—this tender expression of a most catholic spirit—was heard, it must be regarded as the rattling in their long-closed graves of the bones of Jonathan Edwards. John Calvin and Cotton Mather. Certainly from those present there was universal approval and a manifest appreciation of a creed, if it may be so called, which casts out fear, exaits love and has faith in mankind.

I am not ashamed of this glorious good tidings. I feel that every young man tidings. I feel that every young man would be better for living and applying such principles. JAMES D. CORBY.

Invalid Who Makes Own Living PORTLAND, Feb. 22—(To the Editor.)
—Sometime ago i noticed an article in
The Oregonian regarding an invalid
whoman who, though confined to her
bed, made her living by taking subscriptions for magazines. Will you kindly through your paper give her address
and phone number, as I would like to

give her my subscription MRS. A. R. J. The article referred to Mrs. M. D. Doane, 555 Glisan street. Main 2000.

IN DEFENSE OF GERMAN BAND. Shut-Ins Often Ask Musicians to Play

in Their Neighborhood. PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—(To the Editor.)—I notice that one of the Councilmen was trying to put the "Little German Band" out of business, and am pleased that another member of the Council came to the rescue. If we are soing to have a great his matropolitan going to have a great, big metropolitan city patterned after the cities of the East, music in the streets is one of the necessary evils, if you put it that way. In fact I don't think that we have enough of street music in Portland in comparison with the Eastern or foreign cities. Go where you will in New York. Boston or Chicago you will hear plenty of music on the streets, such as harps.

violins and hurdy gurdles.

These roving bands are of great pleasure to many people confined to their homes in many instances, and to the children, who often dance on the sidewalk to the music. In fact it has been brought to my attention right here in Portland that people confined to the house have requested the German band to come occasionally in their vicinity and play the old tunes, and the local band plays very well.

The City of Boston has a commission of three well-known musicians to examine all street performers to assure that they play acceptably and in fairly good tune. Let Portland do the same

caliber of a person here in Portland who recently made the remark that all musicians, actors or any one devoting their time to the entertainment of others ought to be in a very hot place.
A. CLIFFORD.

Protest Not Consistent.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24 .- (To the Editor.)-Longfellow, our greatest poet, says:

God sent his singers upon earth

With songs of sadness and of mirth.
That they might touch the learts of m
And bring them back to Heaven again f men We tolerate the excruciating noise of the streetcars as they round the curves, the nerve-racking screech of the siren, the rumble of the train through our unlest streets, and the fumes and eders little band of musicians who are filling our streets with melodies and arraign them for the act. The members of the Council who have wished to burden them with a tax or perchance drive them from the streets, should stop to consider the vital question of fact. These men play from early morning until late at night; they visit every part of the city and give enjoyment to countless thousands of children and adults; they are self-supporting and live on the voluntary contributions from the public; they are doing good to our citizens, for they produce harmony where otherwise strife might prevail, and the further fact they ask nothing from the Council Itself.

Let them play; if they can drown the desire for money for a few minutes, or ruffle the spirits of the dog-catcher for the same length of time, they are engaged in a good work and I think they should be allowed to continue it.

BERNARD MULRINE,

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 24.—(To UNION OF THE HIGHER SCHOOLS the Editor.)—Considerable discussion

of wives for the young farmers of the Northwest is absorbing the attention of many. J. W. B. and Uncle Dennis disagree except that every farmer should have a good wife. Yes, one part of a pair of scissors is not worth much. It will not cut much of a figure in building a home. To build an ideal American home is like making a contract. It takes two. But if one part of a pair of scissors is dull, or very short, they are mismated.

Why do not the farmer boys go to the city to search for a wife? Is it because marriagable women are scarce?

No. Is it because our city women

already prepared to fill the place. So, the land up at Eugene and Corvallis to, a young sarmer wants a farmer's and Monmouth could be sold and used wife. There is a small chance of his as endowment. It would bring as much meeting a congenial and trained mate as it and all the buildings originally is a matrimonial bureau. There is still cost. If there is ever to be a union of a smaller chance to find such a jewel all educational forces it should be done in a university, because our seats of now and quickly. Portland is the place now and quickly. Portland is the place the place where the institution should be located. Even the Reed Institute could be made an affiliated part of it. Now, Portland, Through the grand work of the "Farmers' Edu-cational and Co-operation Union of the answer be?

Mentage of the Reed Institute could be an affiliated part of it. Now, Port what are you going to do about it? state awaits your reply. What members and the "Grangers," whose I am bet a state awaits your reply.

I am just a newcomer and should, per-naps, not "butt in," but I have.

turning back to the farm. Now it behoves the colleges to train our girls to become practical housekeepers and puritan mothers.

JAMES E. KERSHAW.

This is very silly, but The Oregonian prints it, since it reflects one kind of opinion. Seattle could and would raise no such subsidy, since it already has a great state university, with an endowment of an immensely valuable tract of land in the heart of the city, the gift of the late A. A. Denny (not the gift of of the late A. A. Denny (not the girl of Seattle). Portland will have a fine edu-cational institution soon in the Reed College. It is not particularly concerned or interested in procuring a state uni-versity here; and, if The Oregonian versity here; and, if The Oregonian knows the temper of the state, could not get it even with a subsidy of twice the amount this uninformed correspon

HIT SCORED BY IDAHO SENATOR New Orator Born Into Senate, Declares

New York Paper. John Temple Graves in New York

John Temple Graves in New York

American.

A new great orator was born into
the Senate today. The laurels which,
Bailey and Beveridge and Dolliver have
won in times past are now richly and
abundantaly shared by Borah of Idaho.
No greater speech has been made in
the Senate this year, or within the
decade, than the bold and virile young
Senator from Idaho delivered in ad-Senator from Idaho delivered in advocacy of the constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by the people.

The constitutional argument, it is generally agreed, was worthy of the elder days of the American Senate and the spirit of catholic regard for the and the worth of the

rights and the worth of the people lifted the speaker to a high and inspiring point of eloquence.

The most notable among many notable things in Borah's speech today was its fearless rebuke to Northern Senators for their hypocrisy in dragging the race question into the discussion of the constitutional amendment and his direct charge that the white man was the same, North or man was the same, North or

South.

The Western statesman, with the virile freedom and the aggressive clearness of his great section, touched this vital question with fearless and incisive vigor. He declared that the race question had been used for the past 30 years as a demagogic appeal to becloud and defeat righteous issues.

The effect of Borah's great speech was immediately evident upon both eides of the chamber. Senators of the three political camps united in pressing about him and congratulating him upon the masterly effort, and the ovatireceived surpassed in heartiness and in enthusiasm that which was given on Monday to Senator Bailey, in another great speech in a less worthy cause.

Timely Tales of the Day

George L. Baker, theatrical manager, Councilman from the Fourth Ward and prominent "hustler," was "stung" by a friend the other day.

"Supposing I were running for Mayor," said Mr. Baker to his friend, "would you

vote for me?" "But you're not running, so why sup-"Well, I just wanted to know how you felt about it," said Mr. Baker. "Would

"I certainly would," he was assured by the friend. "Then, I suppose I am sure of your vote for Councilman from the Fourth Ward?" persisted Baker.

"Not on your life." "Conscientious scruples, that's all."
"Conscientious nothing!" said Baker.
"Why vote for me for Mayor and not for

Councilman?

"I live in the Eighth Ward." replied the friend, "and you don't expect me to violate the law by voting for you in the Fourth, do you?"
"You're a born comedian," retorted Baker, "you ought to be on the stage," but he didn't even smile at the joke.

Police Captain Slover, of the second night relief, is not exactly a temperance crank, but he has very little (with em-phasis on the word "very") use for the

The other night a man under the influence of liquor or something that smelt mightly like it walked into the station and asked for lodging. The Captain gazed at him sternly over the top of his glasses while the petitioner for a bed poured out his tale of woe, which included the declaration that all his money had been stolen from him in a rooming-house the night before by a miscreant whose name was to said peti-

miscreant whose name was to said pen-tioner unknown.

The Captain didn't take much stock in the story. Nearly every other man who applies for free lodging at the sta-tion tells the same yarn. He gazed at the man intently for a moment and said: "I guess John Barleycorn is your worst enemy. Now, honestly, don't you think

"Well, I'll tell you. Captain, I didn't see the feller, but that might be his name all right; it sure might," was the

A Volunteer of America called one day on a newspaper editor. He had a long article on a religious subject which he wanted run in the newspaper. The edi-tor glanced it over and declined to run it. "Why, that article would be of interest to thousands of your readers," per-

est to thousands of your sisted the Volunteer. "You must allow me to judge what our readers want," answered the editor. So the dialogue continued. Having tried argument in vain, the Volunteer sought more subtle means. He reached sought more subtle means. He reached into his pocket, leaned over the editor's chair, laid a coin on his desk and said:
"Now he a good fellow and run my article in the paper, and then go out and buy yourself a good clgar."

With these words the uniformed messenger of charity vanished from the room. The coin, bright and new, lay disclosed on the editor's desk.

It was a nickel.

It was a nickel.

Jo Anderson, of Sacramento, Cal., is in love with his home city. He has lived there for 25 years. He knows everybody in the town. He is the town's popular commercial printer. When the names of candidates were presented on the first day of the Pacific Coast Cost Congress for choice of the next meeting piace he was up and doing something for Sacramento. He talked his home town to everybody. He pointed out its beauties and told the delegates what a good time they would have if they came to Sacramento. He was on the programme to read a paper on the second

BEN FRANKLIN CLUB. sent us. BEN FRANKLIN CLUB.
Anderson's face turned scarlet. "Gentiemen." he shouted. "I have lived in Sacramento for 25 years. I have friends there by the score. These very men who sent this telegram knew that I was here. They have perpetrated upon me an injury. But I am broad enough to forgive them. I am glad that I have manhood enough to overlook the present embarrassment, for I love my home place and even if a telegram came telling you and even if a telegram came telling you to disregard my boosting proclivities, I still would be found fighting for Sacra-

At this moment the president, looking

At this moment the serious, broke in:

"Gentlemen of the convention, you will appreciate the situation when I state that the telegram is a fake one perpetrated by the Southern California delegates in the back row upon their best friend, Jo Anderson." Anderson collapsed.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, Feb. 27, 1881. A bark came ashore day before yester-A bark came ashore day before yester-day morning at Tillamook Head, bottom side up and loaded with lumber. She is supposed to be the Leonessa from Puget Sound. All hands must have been lost.

The public mind is somewhat exer The public mind is somewhat exercised at this time in regard to the lack of facilities for carriage. The late rains and floods have cut off all communication with the country, except by the rivers. Nearly all the produce raised contiguous to the river is brought in, and for the present business is nearly at a standstill, with graparies and storehouses up the country filled to bursting, and a good and improving market for it at Victoria and San Francisco. Why can we not have a road to some of the heavy farming districts? We talk about building telegraphs to Yreka—why not a road to Dayton?

Recorder Risley has not many opportu Recorder Risley has not many open nities to administer justice tempered with mercy, now-a-days. Ordinary rows are scarce. D. D's have quit drinking, and serious offenders have no enterprise—no stomach for rascality.

The Advertiser says that there have been no resignations in the Army on account of political troubles at home. Our contemporary is mistaken. Lieut. Fergusen and Capt. Johnson have either resigned or intend to do so, from no other cause than sympathy with the secessionists. A Mr. Berrien has also resigned, or gone home to do so, and as we have said before, we are prepared to prove that men high in rank have expressed sympathy with the secessionists. prove that men high in rank have car pressed sympathy with the secessionists

The Shasta Courier calls Horace Greeley a "miserable political knave."
As the philosopher of the uribune will probably never see these remarks, it is no matter. But it may not be out of place to remind Skillman & Dosh that many as great men as they have run against Horace Greeley and then disappeared from the political stage, suddenly. The Shasta Courier calls Horace

A Man's Terror,

denly.

Washington (D. C.) Star.
"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going a-shopping, sir," she said—
"Won't you come with me?" He shook his
head.

And then, base coward, he turned and fied