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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1911.

TOO MUCH TALK, TOO LITTLE ACTION. Whether the Senatorial mill grinds fine or not, it certainly grinds slowly. By some natural twist in their makeup, our conscript fathers are much betadapted to talk than to action. Their tongues wag on and on, but from all the speeches they cast into the hopper precious little meal is ground out. No doubt it is grand to have a body at the head of our Government, or near it, which dwells in a perpetual state of contemplation, nd rarely descends to anything so vulgar as mere activity, but still, there in National business waiting, and un-less the Senate attends to it, never-more will it get done. The country uld enjoy the scene more if the Senate were to discover some way of preserving its Olympian calm while managed to pass a few bills now and We are aware that it is sublime simply to exist in perfect satisfaction. but it isn't efficient. The Senators, after all, are paid by the people ne work, and while they sit in rapt delight over the music of

their voices, their appointed task re-

mains unfulfilled

Debate is an excellent thing. brings the truth to light and affords to the judicious an opportunity for ripe reflection on doubtful questions. too much debate is not a good g. The Greek rule of moderation applies here, as elsewhere. All ex-cellent gifts of the gods turn into evils when they become excessive. ould be deplorable were the Senate to adopt rules which would close the mouths of members before each one had made his contribution to the subject under discussion, but there ought likely to be said, either for edification or instruction, and then mere talk ought to stop, and voting begin. As things now stand in the Senate one member with vigorous lungs and an atrophied conscience can prevent acure which displeases him. The majority lies at the mercy of each of its This was the case in the old Polish Diet, and its result. in course of time, was anarchy. Each member of that famous body could stop action instantly by his "veto." Readers of Carlyle's "Frederick the will recall the sattrical co sents of the great Scotchman on this obstructive custom. Our Senators. have no formal veto like the Polish nobility of yore, but they have priviwhich come to the same thing substantially.

Perhaps on those rare occasions when the Senate really wants to do semething a single member might be said to be a fact, that any five Senators who are resolutely bent on blocking the game of legislation, can do so, absolutely. They need not even plungs into a filtbuster. The rules of the Senate give them sufficient power with-out rescribing to sensational tricks. The windy warfare which has raged in the Senate over the Lorimer case and Canadian reciprocity will probably force the President to call Congress special session after March 4. Who is responsible for this one need not inquire too clossly. Very likely the onsibility is widely distributed, A great many Senators seem to wish to go on record either for or against Lorimer, but it is difficult to understand exactly why. The case is plain enough to the man of ordinary ense, and one would think that United States Senators ought to be sufficiently adept in the Ten Commandments to dispose of it promptly. But they are Canadian reciprocity is a little more complicated, perhaps, but there no reason why a body of able men should not make up their minds about it some time. They certainly do not ed to discuss it forever.

It must be said, to the credit of the House of Representatives, that reciprocity was disposed of there without much delay, though it was more the help of the Democrats than of the Republicans. Only five Democrate woted against the President's policy. The Democratic Senators also incline to favor it, so that if Mr. Taft is compelled to call a special session, he may thank his own party. The standpat-ters will fight the McCall bill, tooth and nail, until March 4 and afterward, but in the new Congress their power will be sensibly curtailed. There will not be nearly so many of them, but, sad to say, their ability to talk is not

kely to be impaired.
Of course, Mr. Taft would like b to see the McCall bill passed by Republican votes. The measure is popular, notwithstanding a few no grumbling here and there, and the credit for the good it will do the country ought to go to the Republicans. But if it is enacted at a special session, the credit will go to the De crats, who will then control the House and wield great power in the Senate. The Democrats understand this point walt and while they are doing nothing to obstruct reciprocity, they look with complacency to the calling of a special session. They are sure to gather shining laurels, happens. In this matter their conduct has been shrewd. They have gained a party advantage without sacrificing the public welfare. We wish Republicans, but the truth seems to be that they have played the game badly. They are hopelessly divided on the subject of reciprocity and many of them have displayed a shifty timidtige as statemen. It is just as un-worthy for an insurgent to oppose reciprocity because it seems to injure some local interest which he holds dear as it is for a standpat Democrat

posing tariff reform, because it may cut down the price of Iowa's eggs a cent a dozen, cuts no better figure than a Louisiana Senator fighting for sugar cane. Neither of them does his sworn duty, which is to seek the greatest good of the whole country.

A MADISON DANIEL.

Occasionally a Judge does an act so sensible that the whole country feels a thrill of delight in reading about it. The court order which moves us to make this comment emanated from a Federal Judge in Madison, Wis. After a jury had listened to evidence and ent for five weeks in a certain trial, it retired and thought the matter over for iwenty-four hours. Then it could not agree. What did the Judge do, thereupon? Did he follow the usual farcical course and arrange for threshing out the straw again? Not he. No new trial ensued. The Judge, rising to an admirable pinnacle of vision ordered the accuracy to he accuracy to the accura wisdom, ordered the accused to be set free. If a jury could not agree upon the merits of the subject after five weeks of discussion, what possible hope was there that an agreement could ever be reached? The victory was one for common sense, and prob-ably for justice, too. Of course, the lawyers were in a sad rage over it. To see a case thus promptly ended which they had expected to wrangle over for at least ten years more must have been a terrible disappointment

The attorney for the prosecution took an "exception" and will fight in a higher court for the privilege of pumping to all eternity, even if he ever raises a drop of water from the We sincerely hope that well. Judges before whom the appeal comes will be as truly and sensibly judicial as the Madison court was, and put a clothespin on the lawyer's tongue.

The only real hope we have that court dilatoriness will ever cease lies in the Judges. As long as they countenance indolence, wordiness and trickery, so long will those unattractive specialties flourish. The Judge can bring the lawyers to time and make the business of his court march to its conclusion, if he has the will and the courage. To be sure, the lawyers will appeal from his orders, and here again It is Judges upon whom we must rely for safety. Will those in the Appellate for safety. Courts stand for common sense, or will they encourage the lawyers their devious courses, by preferring technicalities to justice? The reform of our judicial procedure depends almost entirely uppon the mental cast of our Judges.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES. Governor West vetoed about seventy of the measures passed by the recent Legislature—a record that surpasses the achievements of any of his predecensors, and probably has not been equaled by any Governor of any state at any time in American history. His wholesale vetoes were attended by such circumstances of flippancy and prejudice on the one hand, and of partiality and favor on the other, as to cause the people of Oregon to stand amazed at his ruthless abuse of so solemn a duty and function as the executive veto power.

There should be no veto except for sound, urgent, weighty and obvious reasons. There should be no veto in-spired by partisanship or politics, or personal hostility to any legislator or legislative faction, or by personal friendship or political partnership with any other legislative faction. These considerations were utterly ig-nored by the Governor. He set out to make a record for opposing the legislative will, and apparently to make a jest and byword of the Legis-lature. But some of West's acts raise ileagues, but it is natural inquiry as to why he negatived some bills and approved others. example:

Governor West vetoed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for a state fair building, and did not veto the measure appropriating \$150,000 for additional Capitol grounds. Here would have been a great opportunity for the Governer to show by an imperative negaerner to show by an imperative nega-tive that any possible or suspected motive of self-interest, through the fact that he owns property in the radius of probable Capitol grounds extension, had no weight with him.

Governor West vetoed the Rusk second-choice primary bill and the Rogue River fish bill, on the ground that they were an interference with "people's laws," passed under the intintive; but he permitted to become a law the Senate bill amending the primary law (a people's law), so as provide for rotation of names on the ballot. If the two first were changes in the people's laws, so was the third. Governor West vetoed the bill pro-hibiting any public officer from bid-

ding on contracts for furnishing supplies to the state, on very filmsy grounds; and he vetoed another bill that gave to the chief clerk of the Secretary of State, in the absence-probably permanent—of Secretary of State Benson, the authority to sit with the Governor and State Treasurer Kay as a third member of state boards. Mr. Kay, through his Salem Woolen Mills, has a large customer for his goods in the state. Just how closely are these vetoes related to the obvious political partnership between West

and Kay? Governor West vetoed, with a great flourish, the state-aid road bill, making a conditional appropriation \$340,000, on the ground of "economy," after the veto had been requested by the State Good Roads Association. He vetoed the innumerable petty appro-priations to county fairs and other littie salary grabs. Yet he raised no question over the great appropriations for the Oregon Agricultural College or the State University, though to one certain, \$175,000 appropriation to the latter, and another \$20,000 appropria-tion for a new medical school (located at Portland), there was widespread protest and no satisfactory showing that they were imperatively, or actually, needed at this time. What part did backstairs intrigue—the old, fa-

miliar logroll-play in these vetoes? The Governor freely vetoed measures that came from his political enemies. Bills from his avowed friends, allies and partisans, generally escaped, though there were some notable exceptions. He permitted himself to be drawn into unseemly conflicts and wrangles with various legislators, and ure of interest in the promotion, or the defeat, as the case might be, of certain pieces of legislation. The highway from the Governor's office to the legislative chambers was kept warm by the flying feet of his emis-saries; the route through the back door was reserved for his familiars and chosen advisers.

antecedent stories and collateral inci-dents shall be told, they will make in dents shall be told, they will make in-teresting reading. There is oppor-tunity now for the informed and im-partial legislative historian, familiar with the sinuous ways and angular methods of latter-day politicians, to acquire a great circle of surprised and amszed Oregon readers.

IN OLD NEW JERSEY.

The light is breaking in darkest New Jersey. Governor Wilson has caused to be introduced in the Legislature a measure known as the Geran bill, regulating primary elections with the intent to secure direct nominations for Governor, for Representatives in Congress, delegates to National con-ventions and for United States Senators. Governor Wilson is reported by the New York Sun to have said: It is not an experimental bill. It is based upon abundant experience elsewhere by our fellow-countrymen and it cannot fall, when adopted in its integrity, to accomplish the purpose it seeks.

It will be recalled that Governor Wilson has gone on record as favoring the "Oregon plan" of election reform, but it is noticeable that the Geran bill stops short of full indorsement of Statement No. 1, and other radical features of the Oregon system. The New Jersey candidate for the Legislature finds that, before one can get his name printed on the ballot, he must sign a pledge that he "will vote for such candidate for United States Senator as shall receive the largest number of votes as a candidate for that office at the primary election of my (his) political party."

No pledge or promise here compel-ling any Republican to vote for a ocrat, or any Democrat for a Republican. The average voter in New Jersey, it would appear, has partisan scruples about that sort of thing, for there is a virile Democratic party and an opposing strong Republican party

In Oregon there is no Democratic party-only a few Democratic bosses and candidates who use the party name and machinery for their own benefit and confine their real political

activities to the Republican primaries. But possibly New Jersey may catch up with Oregon after a while. Oregon points the way.

JAPANESE INVADE CHINA.

According to statistics prepared by the Japanese Foreign Office, and yesterday made public by the Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, the number of Japanese laborers in the United States has decreased more than 11,000 in the past three years. Some of this decrease has been offset by ar increase of nearly 5000 in the number of "non-laboring" classes; but, includng all classes, there was an excess in departures over arrivals of 6371 in the three years ending with 1910. While it is not improbable that a great many of the Japanese that came into the country as professional men, mer-chants and other forms of non-laborers, were in reality of the laboring classes, the fact that there has been a decrease of more than 6000 in the three years is significant.

This decrease can hardly be due to the unattractiveness of the United states as a field for Japanese industry and thrift. Some light on the subject may be found in a report recently made by Consul-General Anderson, stationed at Hongkong. This report shows that of 1837 foreign firms doing business in China in 1906 there were 729 Japanese. In 1909 there were foreign firms, and of that number 1493 were Japanese. On the basis of na-tionalities, there was a gain in the three years of I American, 10 British 33 German, 28 Russian, 42 Spanish and 752 Japanese. The total number of persons, proprietors and employes of these firms was \$5,310, of which 55,401 were Japanese. Out of a total increase of about 50,000 in the three Out of a total ears, 40,000 were Japanese. These figures show where Japan is strengthening her foothold in a land that will always present possibilities which, far as Japan is concerned, are missing

in this country.

The activity of the Japanese can be used to far better advantage nearer home than on this side of the Pacific Until China becomes thoroughly exploited by her yellow neighbor she will offer inducements for the surplus pop-ulation of Japan, which a few years ago was directed towards the United states. The extent of this invasion by Japan of near-by territory cannot be accurately forecasted, but Consul Anrson is skeptical about its permanence, for he states that "while the change of the present is more and more in the direction of Japanese supplanting European or American firms in some lines, it is only a matter of a short time at most until there will be a similar change in which the Chinese will supplant the Japanese in their own ports, and perhaps elsewhere."

ANTI-OPTION BILL AGAIN.

A session of Congress without an anti-futures, anti-option bill would in one respect resemble a session of the Oregon Legislature without a grain-in-spection bill. Introduction of these bills, local and National, is brought about by what the Memphis Appeal calls "the eternal desire of certain peo ple in this country to reform somecure an evil that does not exist." Scott bill, which prohibits trading in cotton for future delivery, was the special object of attack by the Southern paper, and it has received similar conemnation from other papers printed in the cotton belt. A new feature of the Scott bill as it appears at the pres-ent session of Congress is the elimina-tion of grain, provisions and stocks, which by some unaccountable reason are not regarded as improper com-modities to buy and sell for future

acceptance and delivery. This omission is probably due to the fact that the men who actually produce grain and provisions and are nterested in stocks have become posted on the value of future buying and selling. At the last previous ses sion of Congress they opposed the Scott bill so effectively that it was defeated. That the cotton planters and dealers will offer equally vigorous obdealers will offer equally vigorous ob-jection to the present bill is a cer-tainty. "The logical result of the Scott measure should it become a law," says the New Orleans Picayune, "would be to transfer to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen and other European consuming markets the full control of prices, and Southern producers would be compelled to sell their cotton for whatever the foreign spinners might care to give. One only has to study the annual course of prices prior to the inauguration of modern systems of contract trading to become conas absolutely controlled the price of

Trading in "futures" has become as ecessary a feature of our commercial system as the use of the bank check in lieu of cash. Future contracts ex-ecuted by reliable traders or producers have an intrinsic value exactly equal to that of the real commodities which they represent. Their value in all kinds of commercial transactions is an indispensable aid to the safe and expeditious handling of business. The present Scott bill, like its predecessors, will probably be defeated. If it is not, the Southern planters will receive a blow compared with which a killing frost would be a blessing.

The difference between the new Indian and the old was strikingly shown in two items in news dispatches yesterday. One told of a fight to the death between a small band of renegade Shoshones and officers who were attempting to arrest them for the mur der of four white stockmen. The other item told of a pretty wedding that was solemnized at the Chemaw. Indian School at Salem with Walter Haight and Miss Jennie Luke, two Northern California Indians, as the contracting parties. These modern representatives of a great race are now on a honeymoon trip, after which they will settle down on a dairy farm and continue to be useful members of society. The ways of the white man are not always acceptable to the In-dian, but there is an immeasureable advantage in a pretty wedding, quiet honeymoon and peaceful life on the farm, as compared with being shot to death amid the snows of Winter on a Nevada desert.

Forest Grove has now an abundant supply of mountain water, rivaling in purity and clearness the far-famed output of Bull Run. This announcement is especially gratifying as that beautiful, fitly named pioneer town is the seat of Pacific University. In addition to this the main street of the town, i. e., the street abutting upon the south slope of the college campus is to be paved within the year-another gratifying evidence of the public spirit of the citizens of Forest Grove and of its fitness for the seat of an educational institution. Good for old Paderly recorded in the memories of the surviving few who witnessed and took part in them, and whose progress is a record of persistent loyalty and selfdenying endeavor by the friends who have grown up with and around it!

A heavy snowfall throughout the pothill portion of the wheat belt has afforded fine protection for the Winter wheat and will also provide plenty of moisture for the plant. Crop scares due to climatic conditions are less frequent and less serious in the Pacific Northwest than in any other part of the country; but hard frosts at this season of the year have occasionally wrought some damage when the ground was unprotected with a blanker of snow such as now covers it. Oregon and Washington have developed so many new resources that the wheat crop is no longer the one great asset of the two states, but it is of sufficient importance to attract close at ention during the growing period Good wheat prospects always have a beneficial effect on general trade con ditions.

Two dollars a day is not sufficient wage for the laborer. Years ago it may have been "princely," but the buying power of \$2 now is limited. Employers of unskilled labor who haggle the price injure themselves and their city. This is not meant that money should be thrown away, but cheeseparing economy is not thrift. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" Good wages to the lower classes go into a revolving fund, of necessity. The rule applies alike to public

Of course it is heartrending to think of Mrs. Drummond's loss of her jewels, but severe as the blow of fate was she invited it. A woman who lodges \$120,000 worth of precious tones in her stateroom on a steamer simply challenges every thief in the country to try his luck. Out of the host of competitors one gained the prize. Is it any wonder?

The value of a woman to the world may not always vary inversely as the price of her hat, but it does sometimes. Jane Addams wears a ten-dollar hat and is accounted the salt of earth. Many a woman who wears a fifty-dollar creation finds full occupation for her genius in coddling

The arrest of members of the County Court for obstructing navigation will be the beginning of a celebrated case. Ultimately it will be decided on the status of the greatest good to the greatest number. Meanwhile, let the draws be closed at the usual hours.

Australia applies to the trusts th old-fashioned remedy for potato buga. This consisted of two slats, wide, thick and heavy. On the lower one the bug was placed. With the upper he was swatted by the farmer's son. One treatment sufficed.

Sick, lonely and disheartened, the man who committed suicide by blow-ing himself into fragments chose a rse that was effective. He is entitled to credit for considering his neighbors when he used the explosive

The sport in the surf at Gearhart Beach last Sunday was doubtless fine -for those who like it. But-well, we will try and make out with the bathtub with approved hot water connections until June or July.

Deadlocked on election of a Senato Montana is a good field for Statement No. 1, except that it is Democratic. That one fact nullifies the necessity.

Germs in the mail, germs in the wallpaper, germs in the milk-all the germs in the land will be in the ocean when this east wind ceases to blow.

It is time for Kalamazoo to looset up. Seven hundred corsetmakers are on a strike, cause not stated, but things are too tight, probably. This is chastening weather for the uds, the early lark wears a boa and

man grumble? oor was reserved for his familiars the inauguration of modern systems and chosen advisers.

When the full history of those favinced that in those days the spinners, Oregon climatic conditions with him.

the frogs cease croaking. Why sh

The Anniversary Number

Results Are Showing.

Wallowa Sun. Many inquiries are coming in regardng Wallows. That advertisement in the anniversary edition of The Oregonian did a lot of good. But its true effect will be lost if a follow-up system is not provided. Two hundred dollars spent for such a purpose would return manyfold to the residents of this city.

Not Equaled in East.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20,-(To the Editor.)-Thank you for copy of anniversary edition of Portland Oregonian. It sary edition of Portland Oregonial. It is positively the best special edition of a newspaper I have ever seen, not equaled by anything of the kind ever done in this city. The numerous illustrations came out remarkably fine, and the paper in every way is a credit to Portland and the Pacific Northwest.— W. H. Ballou, 48 West Twentieth street

Like Visit to City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—(My Dear Mr. Pittock.)—Away over here in Chicago, your 50th anniversary number has been, for myself and family, like a visit to the "City of Roses," and we have all enjoyed going carefully through the authority and outlies the wonderful pronumber and noting the wonderful pro-gress Portland is making. Permit me to add my congratulations

those of many other admirers of The Oregonian upon its successful pass-ing of the half-century mark, and to add further the hope that its prosper-ity and that of its owners has only be-gun.

A. L. CRAIG.

Oregon to Be Congratulated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14 .- (To the ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14.—(To the Editor.)—I have a copy of The Morning Oregonian for February 4, 1911, and the little booklet which is a souvenir of the paper. I looked through the large jubilee edition and the small one, last night, and I must say that both are gotten up wonderfully well. They show that the organization of The Morning Organization of The Morning Organization of Last in August 19 that the organization of The Morning Oregonian is first-class in every respect, and that there are brains and energy, as well as meney, connected with the institution. Such a paper means a great deal to the growth of the state and of the city, and I think Oregon is to be congratulated on having so fine a paper.
HOWARD ELLIOTT.

Many Articles of Merit. New Orleans Picayuno.

The Picayune is in receipt of a copy of the recent issue of The Portland Ore-genian, commemorating the passing of the half-century mark of a newspaper that has played such a conspicuous part in the upbuilding of the North-western section of our country. In this latter connection its efforts are in need of no words of praise, even from an older brother, and while the Picayune may have felt constrained in the matter of policy to differ from its contemporary at intervals, it has always felt that it was the best judge of local con-ditions, local conditions of which it has been the pronounced center since the initial issue was struck from its presses. The edition is a mammoth one -125 pages—and contains many arti-cles of great merit treating of the ecocomic conditions of a part of our coun try of which but few realize the fu-ture possibilities. The Picayune ex-tends its best congratulations to The

NO HIGH COST OF LIVING THEN In the Year 1675, 16 Dishes Were Considered an Average Meal. Harper's Weekly.

Our ability to eat, if one may judge from the old records, ancient cookbooks, and such bits of literature as deal with subject is slowly dying out. half glass of milk and a piece of bread is supposed by some persons to be an adequate meal for a man of today.

As against this, it is interesting to set down what Gervals Markham, in 1675, sets forth as "a human may keep in his family for the entertainment of his

true and worthy friends."

First warning the master of the feast that he must consult the season of the year, since Summer affords what Winter and vice versa, he goes, on to say: "It is good for him who intends to feast to set down the number of his full dishes, that is, dishes of meat that are of substance, and not empty or for show; and of these, sixteen is a good show; and of those, sixteen is a good proportion for one course unto one mess (meal), as thus for example: First, a shield of brawn with mustard; secondly, a boyled capon; thirdly, a boyled piece of beef; fourthly, a chine of beef roasted; fifthly, a neat's tongue roasted; sixthly, a pigge roasted; seventhly, chewets bak'd; eighthly, a goose roasted; ninthly, a swan roasted; tenthly, a turkey roasted; the eleventh, a haunch of venison roasted; the twelfth, a pasty of venison; the thirteenth, a pigge with a pudding in the beily; the fourteenth, an olive pie; the fifteenth, a couple of capons; the sixteenth, a custard or dousets.

"Now to these full dishes may be added sallets, fricasses, quelque choses, and

sallets, fricasses, quelque choses, and devised paste, as many dishes more, which makes the full service no less than two and thirty dishes, which is as much as can conveniently stand on one table and at one fees.

"And offer this manner you may pro-

"And after this manner you may proportion both your second and third mess holding fulness in one-half of the dishes and show in the other, which will be both frugal in the spender, contentment to the guests and much pleasure and delight to the beholders."

Speed in Building in Chienge

New York Post.
Two building artisans discussing the trade situation drifted to methods of construction here and in Chicago. One construction here and in Chicago. One from the lake city boasted that they put up buildings much faster there than in this city.

"Sure," said the Chicagoan, "they will be digging for the foundation of a 52-story building today and in two weeks it will be finished.

"Well, that's nothing to the way they do things here," the New Yorker retorted.

torted. "To give you an idea how fast we are let me tell you that the day yesterday they began building story apartment on our block and this morning they were dispossessing some tenants for being behind with their

A New English Song.

Oh, father, dear father, come home with Oh. father, dear father, come home me now,
They've put gentle mother in jail;
For o'er the Prime Minister's criminal brow She, deftly, inverted a pail;
Then scattered some Cabinet Members in flight
With ancient tomatoes, undressed, and handed a Bishop a good woman's right About where his pants met his vent.
They jugged her; but don't feel diegraced,
Dad. I pray;
It took six policemen to lead her away.

Reminder of Oregon's Growth.

Columbus, O., Dispatch.

The Portland Oregonian, on February
4, celebrated the 50th anniversary of its
establishment with an issue of 128 pages.
The high character of The Oregonian as
a newspaper and its long and successful
career, begun just before the outbreak
of the Civil War, should serve to remind
those who are forgetful that Oregon is no
longer a new state or a feeble one.

No Premium on Initial Pennies CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 22.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please inform me through your paper if the Lincoln pennies with the three initials V. D. B. at e bottom are worth a premium or not so how much. ORVAL MAULDING.

HOW MANY CAN DAD ANSWER! Different Questions Asked Boys and Girls of Brooklyn, N. Y., Academy.

New York Sun. An examination framed to test the general information of the students has just been held in the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn, N. Y., with a prize of \$10 offered for the best set of answers. Since the test was held a sood many Brooklyn parents have been puzzling over the ques-tions, and the combined efforts of a dozen supposedly well-informed citizens at a down-town luncheon club failed to produce a perfect paper. Here are the questions:

questions:

1.—What is the population of Brocklyn?

2.—In what year was Brocklyn settled?

3.—Where did Brocklyn get its name?

4.—What atreets in Brocklyn are named after Polish officers who came to fight for American independence?

5.—What street in Brocklyn is named after a French patriot who served upon General Washington's staff?

6.—Who was in command of the English forces at the Battle of Long Island?

7.—Why is the "old stone house at Gowanus' celebrated?

8.—What name was first given to the city of New York?

9.—What is the oldest park in New York City?

9.—What is the oldest park in New York

10.—Where is a large memorial to be
erected to Robert Fulton?

11.—What railway terminal, now in the
process of construction, will be the largest
in the world?

11.—What is the motto of the State of
New York?

12.—What is the population of the United
States, excluding dependencies?

14.—What two new states were admitted
to the Union in 1510?

15.—How many stars should there be in
the United States flag?

16.—Who is the President of the Borough
of Brocklyn?

17.—Who is the Governor of the State of
New York? lew York? 18.—Who is the Chief Justice of the United

118.—Who is the Chief Justice of the United intes Supreme Court?

119.—Who is the Chief of the General Staff f the United States Army?

21.—Who is the Governor of New Jersey?

21.—Who is the President of Mexico.

22.—Who is in charge of the construction f the Panama Cann!?

23.—Who is Philander C. Knox?

24.—Who is W. J. Gaynor?

25.—Who is Bobert E. Peary

27.—Who is Court Zeppelin?

28.—Who is the King of England?

29.—Who is the Gueen of the Netherlands?

20.—Who is the Gueen of the Netherlands?

20.—Who is the Governor-General of Canda? -What aeronaut won the flight from

-Who recently attempted a dirigible flight from the United States in urope?

\$3.—Where was a tower erected last year a honor of the coming of the Pilgrims?

\$4.—What European monarchy recently beame a republic?

35.—What great American humorist died
1510?

35.—What celeberra in 1910?

35.—What celebrated Russian novelist and philosopher recently died?

37.—What is the salary of the President of the United States?

28.—Where can nations now settle their disputes without war?

39.—What statue stands in the square opposite Berough Hall?

40.—Which one of the planets is thought to bear life?

41.—How many books in the Old Testamment?

ment?
43.—Write the Fifth Commandment?
44.—Who was the first King of Israel?
45.—Who was the King of Judea when lesus war born?
45.—Who wrote the Book of Revelation?
47.—Who wrote the "Battle Hymn of the

48.—Who wrote "Home, Sweet Home?"
48.—Who wrote the "Had?"
50.—Who was the author of "David Cop Who was the author of "Robinson rusco?"

51.—Who invented the sewing machine?

52.—Who invented printing?

54.—Who invented wireless telegraphy?

55.—Who constructed the Monitor?

56.—Who built the first American railway

57.—What nation was noted for its roads?
58.—What nation gave the world its best 53.—What nation gave the world its best fatuary?
59.—Where is Mount Etna?
50.—Where is the largest tunnel in the orld?
61.—Why is Oberammergau famous?
62.—Where is the key of the Bastile?
63.—Where is the Liberty Bell?
64.—During what years was the American sychylion former.

orld?

61.—Why is Oberammergau famous?

62.—Where is the key of the Bastile?

63.—Where is the Liberty Bell?

64.—During what years was the American evolution fought?

65.—During what years was the United lates Civil War fought?

66.—Where was the Spanish-American far?

The Was Florence Nightingale?

Who was Melville W. Fuller.

Who was Mary Baker Eddy?

Who was David B. Hill?

Who was the "Quaker Poet"?

Who was the grant financier of the rican Revolution? American Revolution?
72. Who was "Betry Ross?"
74. Who first sailed round the world?
75. Who was the founder of the New
York Tribune?

Creation of 500 New Peers. WOODSTOCK, Feb. 24 .- (To the Editor.)—Many British and American readers of your article in today's issue— "The Struggle in England"—are in ot about the King's power to create 500 new Peers for the purpose of carrying through the House of Lords

the proclaimed policy of the present government.
The King of a limited monarchy cannot constitutionally refuse to follow the advice of his ministers, even if he may think it wrong or foolish, unless he is assured that the opposition party in Parliament is strong enough to take the place of the existing government the place of the existing government with the confidence of Parliament.

The King's government must be carried on, and therefore the political system of Great Britain requires the King to follow out, nolens volens, the determined policy and advice of the presented. ent government, since the Unionist party is clearly not in a position to obtain the popular support in Parliament.
R. M. BRERETON.

Origin of Quotation.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—(To the Editor.)— Will you please inform me from what the following quotation is taken, "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the etrong." Also is the first part of same quoted separately? J. B. H. Without the word "always" the fore-going quotation is found in the Bible, Eccl. ix:11. The first part is often

quoted alone. Progressive Spirit Reflected.

Barnesville (O.) News. We are indebted to Mrs. L. B. Cramer of Portland, Or., for a copy of the 59th anniversary number of the Portland Ore-gonian. It is a huge affair of 128 pages, profusely illustrated, and reflects the pro-

gressive spirit of the western city. Mortgages Are Taxed. ASHLAND, Or., Feb. 23 .- (To the Ed. itor.)—Will you please inform a reader of The Oregonian if mortgages on real estate are taxed in Portland, Or., and

greatly oblige? GEO. TAVERNER. Mother Goose Murphyized. Paul West in N. Y. Herald.

"Charley dear, Charley dear,
Where have you been?"

"Twe been up to Alb'ny
To help Willie in."

"Charley dear, Charley dear,
What did you there?"

"Twe left the poor Governor
Up in the air."

The King of Tamm'ny, with Sheehan and his men, up to Albany and then sneaked home

To Alb'ny, to Alb'ny,
To work a slick game!
Home again, home again,
Bu'sted and lame!

Hi diddle dumpling, my boss Charles, He found the Senate full of snaris! Emptied his pockets, emptied his bar'ls-Hi diddle dumpling, my boss Charles!

"Charley, Charley, Cross and snarly, How did the business go?" "With fights and kicks Against my tricks From insurgents all in a row!"

There was a foxy Boss
And he walked a foxy mile;
He worked a foxy game of his
In quite a foxy style.
But he found a foxy State-House
All full of foxy men.
So he packed his bag of foxy tricks
And foxled home again.

Solons and the State Press

Generosity or Ignorance? Independence Enterprise.

One thing can be said of the Oregon Legislature, and that is, there was a manifestation of generosity—or ignorance—in making appropriations.

McMinnville News Reporter. It is easy to imagine that there are a number of legislators who think their respective wives need an occasional larruping, the way they voted on the abolition of the whipping post,

State Printer Bill Poor One.

Jefferson Review.

The flat salary bill for the State
Printer, to take effect in 1915, is a
poor law. It will cost the state more
than under the present system. The proper way to remedy the graft of that office would be to cut the price paid for work.

Common Schools Forgotten.

Brownsville Times. In the mad rush to appropriate im-mense sums for higher education the common schools were entirely forgot-ten. What would become of the high-er institutions of learning were it not for the common schools? It is high time a halt was called in dispensing the state's money so lavishly and with-out regard to the needs of the common schools of the state.

Party Not to Blame.

Santiam News. All of the members of the State Leg-islature, save nine, we believe were called Republicans. We know that that party has been guilty of many unforgivable things during late years, yet we will not be uncharitable enough to charge the shortcomings of the late Legislature to that party. Oh, no! They were simply a bunch of misfits and we hope that Oregon will never be in-flicted with a like bunch again.

Bulldozing Not Creditable.

Hillsboro Independent.
The Governor of the great state of Oregon is reported to have threatened that "somebody's pet measure"—whose he had not yet determined—would suf-fer because, forsooth, the Legislature declined to pass his own pet measure. It did not appear that the morit of the bill marked for slaughter by the Governor was taken into consideration at all. It was its author he was after. It is not to the credit of the Legislature that the buildozing worked and the Governor's measure was resurrected and passed. It is this kind of business that has made the Oregon plan, even with its admitted defects, possible

Played Into West's Hands.

Newport Signal.

The Oregon Legislature adjourned from its regular biennial term last Saturday and its record is made. It was liberal with the people's money. The appropriations aggregate something over \$5,090,000, and the best that can be said for the objects of this huge appropriation is that some of them are meritorious. It appears that of late years the Oregon Legislature with a fatuity that is becoming characteristic plays into the hands of a Democratic Governor. The Governor always gains a record for economy through the extravagance of the Legislature, and Gov-ernor West is going to shine this time.

Bouquet for Miller.

Lebanon Express.

Senator M. A. Miller returned home Wednesday from the meeting of the State Legislature. As heretofore, he made a good fight in the interest of the made a good fight in the interest of the working classes and economical ex-penditures, and has received the com-mendation of a number of newspapers and many taxpayers. His bill placing the State Printer on a flat salary was passed after a very hard fight and this measure will save the state much money. He was not able to accomplish as much as he wished, for the reason that the majority of the lawmakers

were usually against him.

Session Too Short. Woodburn Independent Never again speak of a short legis-lative session. Don't even think about it. This one of the regulation period was too short for the transaction of all business and political discussions, but long enough for business interests. and too long for some companies that have been anxiously awaiting the adjournment of the Legislature before beginning active operations and giving employment to labor. There were too many knives out this session and too many desirous of helping in the promotion of Oragon were threatened with many desirous of helping in the promo-tion of Oregon were threatened with death strokes. What we need, what the people if not the Legislature call for and earnestly invite, are more in-dustries in the state, but the number will not rapidly increase if they are threatened and inhospitably treated by every legislative body. There are some, it is true, that need regulation, but there is no sense in being radical. but there is no sense in being radical,

HALF A CENTURY AGO.

From The Oregonian, Feb. 28, 1861. The California journals complain bit-terly of the imperfections of the census. They claim that she has 500,000 popu-lation, and the census gives her 375,-000.

The Willamette is rapidly receding and it is anticipated that by tomorrow evening the Oregon City steamers will be able to enter the basin, and commence the removal of the freights that have been accumulating there for weeks. With the downward rush of produce a general revival in business may be anticipated; and in any case the exporters will have some chance to realize on their products. We have always thought that if the Oregon City steamers continued to persevere as they have done in the past, that they would eventually build up the trade to something like a paying business. something like a paying business.

Colonel Dryer and wife arrived in New York on the 11th of January. They had a very pleasant trip and were in ex-cellent health. Colonel Dryer proceeded to Washington to deliver the electoral vote of Oregon on the 11th, where he arrived on the 18th.

We have St. Louis dates, including February 5. The Washington conven-tion was in session with closed doors, Senator Wade as chairman. The reve-nue cutter had been seized at Mobile. and the Mint at New Orleans, containing \$25,000, by the revolutionists. There were rumors that Fort Sumier had been were rumors that Fort Sumter had been reinforced and had been attacked; and that South Carolina's uitimatum was the surrender of Fort Sumpter. Disaffection was reported on the U. S. ship Powhattan. Some officers had resigned. Mississippi authorities had suppressed telegraphic communications. Mr. Holt, Postmaster-General, had recommended. to Congress the suspension of the But-terfield route. Michigan did not send delegates to the Washington convendelegates to the washington convention. The Legislature of Kentucky was to adjourn till the 27th of April, before taking action on the q estion of the day. There was treat suffering from famine in Kansas. The Louisiana Senators had gone home from Washington. Troops had arrived in Washington, for the application of the capital. ington. Troops had arrived in washington for the protection of the capital. There was reported insubordination among the Alabama troops at Pensacola. The Pacific Railroad has passed the Senate with amendments. Mr. Latham's impression is, that if it comes before the President he will veto it.