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(BY CARRIES)

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1911.

EXTRA SESSION NOT PROMISING.

A Democratic House, a Republican Senate, and a Republican President who is resolutely committed to certain pelicies de not form a combination which inspires confidence that deeds of moment will be accomplished in the special session of Congress. The situation is made additionally uncertain of results by the coming-on of a Presidential election. The special session will be almost as productive of campaign material as the regular session to follow it in December.

The Democrats, having fillbustered the permanent tariff board bill to death, will find it necessary to formulate some tariff procedure which, though it may fall to pass the Republican Senate, will tend to give the Democrats something on which to go before the people

The Turiff Board, which is a Taft measure, is not likely to have much favor in the Democratic House and one may well expect that the Democrats will devote their time to ripping up the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich act.

Senator Newlands of Nevada, however, presents a new tariff board plan in the February issue of the Independent, probably with the hope that his Democratic colleagues will pre-

sent it as a party measure. Senator Newlands' idea is to give the Tariff Board powers and jurisdic tion over tariff schedules similar to those now held by the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroad rates. He offers the following sug-

gastions:

Why should we not follow the same plan with the tariff, making a science of the preciding for a tariff commission with powers similar to those enjoyed by the railroad commission, taking the present tariff as a basis of action, and then giving the tariff commission the power, after hearings initiated by the complaints of shippers or by the commission the fiself, to condemn a rate of duty as unreasonably high and to substitute a reasonable duty therefor, pursuant to the rule prescribed by Congress, giving to such commission also full powers for examination, investigation of coul of production at home and abroad, and recommendation to Congress regarding free and dutlable lists?

This interesting plan is presented as

This interesting plan is presented as a "solution" of the tariff problem, but the term is inaptly used. It would more properly be called a "shifting" the tariff problem. Congress would merely order the general standard for fixing duties. It would say whether duties were to be fixed a revenue-paying basis or at a standard sufficient only to give the manufacturer a fair profit after the cost of production at home and abroad had been ascertained by the

do the rest. to the Democrats at a time when an attack on a Republican tariff act is politically opportune, there is still the possibility that three branches of the tariff issue, with variations of each. will be material for discussion in the special session. President Taft will urge forward Canadian the Democrats will certainly attempt schedule revisions, and the Tariff Board may come back in one form or another. It requires considerable optimism to expect any good to come out of such a situation unless it be jockeying for place in the coming campaign. The session is likely to be marked by bfockade and filibuster.

PRACTICE VERSUS THEORY.

Either in anticipation of war or for ne other unknown reason, trade with the Orient has recently taken a remarkable spurt. Every steamer leaving Portland or Puget Sound for the Far East is loaded to the batches and a number of extra steamers have been sandwiched in on the regular greater part of this increased demand for tonnage is for wheat and flour. We have heard so much from Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Gallinger and other eminent advocates of a ship subsidy about trade with the Orient suffering because of an alleged lack of ships that the present situation is interesting. Not only has there been plenty of ships available, but the rates have been cut to a point where even the heavily subsidized ships of Japan

can hardly be making any money. Figuring from a "per-ton-per-mile" basis, the rate of \$2 per ton for wheat for the 4000-mile trip across the Pa-cific would hardly be considered excessive. That rate has been in effect for many months but the awful foreigners who are robbing us of the ocean-carrying trade have not only cut that rate in the middle but are reliably reported to be making a secret rate of \$1 per ton. Implicated in this beingus practice are German, British, Japanese and Norwegian steamship In actual practice, this foreign trade and foreign carrying business works out so radically different from what the theorists of the Humphrey-Gallinger type predict that the shippers of the freight do not care a rap what flag files from the masthead of a vessel so long as she handles the freight at a lower rate than would prove profitable for an American

shipowner. The present rate war is said to have been precipitated by the Japanese lines, which are heavily subsidized, and can accordingly afford to carry freight cheaper than the unsubsidized British, German and Norwegian ves sels engaged in the trade. Before we are too severe in our strictures against this Japanese competition, and before ships with which to meet it, let us nese who have bought the wheat, flour and other commodities may pre-fer to carry it away in their own It is burely possible that it is as the freight has passed out of our out and stood on their heads they which appear in all the grandeur of

possession and our producers manufacturers have received their

own price for it. This wheat and flour is worth at tidewater, Portland, or Puget Sound. the price in Japan less the cost of ocean freight to Japan. If the Japanese government is willing to subsi dize ships and thus indirectly increase the profits of the American producers let us supplant protest with praise for the favors thus granted. Every producer in the United States ought to be satisfied to have the Japanese govby lessening the cost of freight.

FISH OF ONE, FLESH OF ANOTHER.

The Legislature ought to have ousted Food Commissioner Bailey summarily from office, undoubtedly. The Legislature had a duty to perform in protecting the people against nefficiency and incompetency in an important and necessary public office, and it failed or refused. The chorus of indignation against the neglect of the Legislature to take cognizance of Bailey's misfeasances and peccadiles and inertion has not yet died out. The continued outery comes prinipally from those Democratic newsapers, falsely calling themselves independent," that felt greatly outraged because the Legislature presumed to modify or change the peo-ple's laws in enactment of the secondchoice bill and repeal of the initiative

River fish bill. But if the Legislature had a plain and imperative duty to discharge in relieving the public of the weight of Bailey-and it had-why did it not have a similar clear obligation in correcting an unspeakable larceny inflicted by the Rogue River closure, or in improving and amending the primary law in those particulars where experience has shown it to be defecmarily to have removed Bailey, a people's efficer-two or three times people's efficer—two or three times elected by the people—why should it be prohibited from repairing the damage or correcting the serious errors of any of the people's laws?

What is the difference? There is no difference except in the notives and schemes of the humbug "independents" and fake reformers who preach one doctrine for Bailey and another for themselves. They wanted the Legislature to "fire" Bailey because it was a smart polit-They demanded that the ical move. Legislature keep hands off primary law because second choice endangered their political schemes.

IN INTERESTS OF JUSTICE.

Congress has adopted a bill reforming procedure on appeals in the Federal Courts and the passage of the measure was one of the few really notable achievements of the short ession just closed.

The purpose of the act is similar to that which the framers of the constitutional amendment affecting procedure in the state courts of Oregon. adopted, probably had in mind. This purpose is to make impossible endless appeals that have nothing to do with the merits of the controversy, are based on sheerest echnicalities and are prosecuted for the purpose of wearing out the opposing litigants and defeating or delaying the cause of justice.

The Federal enactment has indorsement of the American Bar Association and unlike the measure affecting state court procedure in is concisely and plainly Oregon, worded. The text follows:

production at home and had been ascertained by the ion. The commission would set. it will probably not appeal in the opinion of the court to which applications of the opinion of the court to which applications of the court to the court to which applications of the court to the c any matter of pleasing or processing all the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the spirite cause, it shall appear that the error complained of has injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties. The trial Judge may in any case submit to the jury the issues of fact arising upon the pleadings, reserving any question of law arising in the case for subsequent argument and decision, and he and any court to which the case shall thereafter he taken on writ of error shall have the power to direct judgment upon the point reserved, if conclusive, as its judgment upon such point reserved may require

Errors must be substantially prejudicial to the rights of the parties in order that judgment may be set aside, reversed or new trial granted. The latter portion of the act is designed to prevent multiplicity of trials on the same issues. The facts go to the jury regardless of any question of law that may be raised. If the quesmined to be controlling and decisive the higher court may direct judgment accordingly. The trial court is thus prevented from deciding a case on a question of law with the possibility that it may be reversed by a higher ourt and the case sent back for the urpose of submitting evidence to the

It is a reform that has long been temanded and one which should do much to make possible the obtaining of justice by litigants who may have smaller resources for payment of costs and attorneys' fees than the parties with whom they are in controversy.

HAILROAD FINANCING IMPROVING. The sale in London of \$25,000,000 of

four per cent bonds of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, following so closely on the temporary de moralization caused by the Interstate Commerce Commission decision, certain to have a far-reaching effect on the general financial situation. This transaction reveals confidence in American securities which for a time was quite severely shaken by ranting demagogues and self-appointed reformers of our entire economic sys-tem. This big loan, handled at what now seems a moderate rate of interest, was negotiated by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who have financed most of the Harriman undertakings, and who thus secured an international reputation for handling safe and profitable in-

Now that the smoke has cleared away and the possible effect of the Interstate Commerce decision can be better understood, it appears less ob ectionable than at first. It may be possible for the railroads to effect a readjustment that will not seriously impair their facilities for going ahead with necessary repairs and exten-The decision is so generally regarded as a sweeping victory for the people that they will be inclined to deal gently with railroads for we heavily subsidize any American awhile. Had the advance been granted, quite naturally would have folconsider the possibility that the Japa- lowed demands for higher wages, increased taxes and higher prices for equipment. The sustaining of the advance would also have intensified the somewhat bitter feeling niready none of our business what kind of against the railroads. Now that they ships are used in that service, so long have been knocked down, dragged them are worth dozens of volumes

and should be immune from further immediate punishment and free to pro to earn a livelihood on legitimate

lines. Anything that tends to a restoration of good feeling between the roads and the people they serve must in a be regarded as possessing value. That a septiment favorable to the railroads is gaining ground is unquestionable. This is especially noticeable in the Pacific Northwest. nsure where the enormous sums being spent by the railroads in new lines and in improving old ones have been the largest individual factor in maintaining the high degree of prosperity that this portion of the country has enjayed for the past two years. If the railroads continue for the next few years to open up the Pacific Northwest on the elaborate scale now outlined the politician attempting to ride into office in Portland or Oregon on an anti-railroad platform may be disappointed.

TOO MUCH HASTE.

Heavy deck loads of lumber and inwarranted haste in getting to sea caused two expensive marine disasters last month. The Norwegian steamer Cuzco on February 12 steamed out of Puget Sound and encountered a gale which shifted the deckload of lumber and strained the vessel so badly that she began leaking and was obliged to return to port for repairs. These repairs, according to the Seattle Railway and Marine News, will cost, including the delay, \$20,000.

About ten days after the mishap to the Cuzco, the British steamer Queen Alexandra, bearing a heavy list from her deckload of lumber, and contrary to the advice of the pilot, steamed out of the Columbia River. Rendered unmanageable by the bad list, the steamer got out of the channel and avily, straining some of her rivets and losing her deckload.

Like the Cuzco, the Queen Alexandra limped into port for repairs. She is now in San Francisco and the cost of repairs, including the delay, will be nearly as great as for the

Cuzce. Neither of these accidents can be regarded as casting any reflections on the respective ports from which the two vessels sailed. Both were avoidable and would not have happened had due caution been exercised by the masters in charge of the vessels. Inever, any more frequent or noticeable than it is in men in other professions. An occasional error of judgment or "taking a chance" will periodically bring to our attention just such disasters as those which last month proved quite expensive for the underwriters.

THE REFERENDUM AGAIN.

The movement on foot in Yamhill County to invoke the referendum on the appropriations of the State Agricultural College is not well advised. If The Oregonian understands the sentiment of the state at large, it is wholly favorable to the Agricultural College and its adequate maintenance. The appropriations will in the end be approved by an overwhelming vote. The only effect of the referendum, then, would be to involve the state in needless expense, the institution in temporary embarrassment, and faculty in annoyance and inconvethrough non-payment of salaries for a series of months.

The Oregonian does not think that the appropriations for the Agricul-tural College are excessive; and there is abundant testimony that its needs are urgent and its merits great. The Agricultural College is doing a useful work for Oregon. It should not be interrupted by prejudice or jealousy or mistaken ideas ow conception of the public's duty. Nor does The Oregonian look with favor on the proposal for a referenum on the State University appropriations. The time to protest was when the Legislature was in session. What were the people who are now making so much noise about university appropriations doing or saying when the bills were under consideration? Lying low? The thing has too much the aspect of a hold-up.

WHAT WE READ.

The statistics of the book trade for 1910 furnish profitable material for reflection. They afford the people of United States some ground for legitimate pride, inasmuch as we held the second place in the world for the publication of new books. This does not, of course, mean the actual number of volumes printed. It refers to the number of new novels, books of poetry, philosophy and so on, which came from the press. Of some a large number of copies was sold, while others scarcely paid expenses. Germany is the only country which

sent out more new works of all sorts than did the United States. Its list runs up to about 14,000. Ours comes to 13,470. The British Isles have a total of 10,804 and France only some 9000. We might be tempted by these figures to look upon ourselves as next the most literate people in the world, but in this instance, as in a great many others, if figures do not ctually lie, they are very far from telling the whole truth. 2000 new books were published for a population of 39,000,000. This allows one new publication to 4333 people. Our 13,470 new publications were for 93,000,000 population, which allows one to 7150 people. Hence we must make the sad admission that France produced almost twice as many new the man as the United States did.

Both England and Germany were also far ahead of us in this particular. Germany's record is one new book for 4923 people and Great Britain's one for 4200. We see therefore that while the accounts of the book trade contain information which may well puff up our pride, there is chasten-ment in it, too. We have a long road to travel before we shall produce many new publications to the indiridual citizen as the other literate countries of the world do. Still it does not follow that the Germans and French are greater readers than the Americans. Very likely they are not. Books pass from hand to hand more rapidly here than in Europe. Large ditions are sold and the public libraries are far more active. In this connection Portland may plume her-self a little. The public library of this city circulated last year more books in proportion to the population than any other in the United States. We must remember, coo, in fairness to ourselves, that much of the reading of Americans consists of magazines which are not counted among real books by the trade, though some of

of new books has increased rapidly in all the civilized countries since 1898, but nowhere, probably, so fast

as in America. According to figures in the Independent the increase of British books n 1910 over 1898 was 50 per cent. In the United States the increase was 150 per cent. If this rate keeps up it will not be many years before publication business will stand at the head of the world. The kind of new works produced is fully as satisfactory as the number. Those who bewail themselves over the multitude of novels bought and read may find consolation in the news that these risky books are coming only once and a half times as numerously from the press as in 1898 while the flood of philosophy is more than four times as strong. To be specific the increase in the new novels has been only 80 per cent, while that of philosophical works has been 451 per cent. What more could a pharisee of the straightest sect desire? If this process continues it will not be long until every American boy forsakes his dime novels for the writings of William James and Professor Hugo "Milliam James and Professor Hugo" "A Graduate Nurse" suggests that we "give the milkman a rest" and help some tired mother to boli the baby's bottles. While the milkman a rest" and help some tired mother to boli the baby's bottles. While the milkman "rests" on the strength of the advice of one whose trength of the advice of one whose in the nother to boli the baby's bottles. While the milkman "rests" on the strength of the advice of one whose trength of the advice of one whose in the nother to boli the baby's bottles. While the milkman "rests" on the strength of the advice of one whose in the nother to boli the baby's bottles. While the milkman "rests" on the strength of the advice of one whose trength of the advice of one whose trength of the milk and then of what avail are the mother's carefully sterilized bottles? To put infected milk into properly bolled bottles is to eject the imp and entertain the devil. If such inconsistency is characteristic of her "Graduate Nurse's" practice of her profession it is not surprising that she js one of "those whose work is for and with those who most often lose their babies" as she naively remarks.

But the present discussion is not one for facetiousnets. "The milk campalgn." as the writer quoted very truthfully says, while the milkman rests" on the strength of the advice of one whose trength of the advice of one whose trength of the advice of one whose tory as the number. Those who be-wail themselves over the multitude of

Munsterburg.

The story told of books on the useful arts is more encouraging still. They have increased 580 per cent since 1898. But to keep sinful pride within proper bounds it may be added that the increase was from 106 to 721 publications. The cautious reader will perceive that this is not quite so marvelous as the percentage might indicate. The fact is that all percentages incline to be a trifle deceptive unless one keeps well in mind what they start from. A growth from one to eleven is 1000 per cent, yet in reality it is not very startling.

More rapidly than either theology or philosophy have our new publica-tions on domestic and rural life increased. The revival of popular in-terest in these subjects appears to be widespread and permanent. More and more people every year buy and read ooks on gardening, how to get rich quick on three acres of land, how to become a millionaire from the product of six hens and a rooster, and similar topics. The movement toward gains in magnitude constantly and, better still, it gains in common sense. The new books on rural life draw much nearer to genuine problems than the older ones did. The vague eloquence about the country which enthralled and fooled our predecessors has given way to hard facts and scientific rules. Most of the recent books on domestic arts also have discarded sentimentalism. The revived interest in the subject is moderate and exhibits a sanity which bodes well for its continuance. Books of optimism and good cheer also cut a considerable figure among the new publications of the last ten years. They preach the gospel of good health and rest. Few of their doctrines are novel, but they are put entertainingly and it would be difficult to overestimate the good they have done among a population which is prone to sacrifice body and soul to the great god Hustle.

Pending the arrival of their old friend the chinch bug and the Hessian fly, the Chicago manipulators are working the Canadian reciprocity bugbear overtime in the wheat market. There was an advance of 1 1/2 cents per bushel in the market last Saturday on the alleged reason that Congress had adjourned without interfering with existing trade regulations between the United States and Canada. As the exporter and is no longer governed by foreign prices. hardly warranted by the statistics. For the week ending Friday our exports of wheat, flour included, were 2,980,-000 bushels, compared with 2,046,000 bushels for the same week last year. This does not bear the appearance of an immediate cessation of exports of wheat from this country.

Spokane seems to have an obstreprous lot of boys in high school. It would be a good thing if high school boys who habitually infringe upon the rules of the school-which are in fact ordinary rules of good breedingwere taken from school by their fathers, without unnecessary publicity put to work at some vocation strenuous enough to make them hungry for wholesome food three times a day and tired enough to go to bed of their own accord every night at 9 o'clock. In extreme cases it has been found beneficial to ship unruly boys before the mast, but a season or two at brush-slashing and stump-pulling would prove equally efficacious. Men an advertising scheme and an advertishave been graduated from both of ing proposition? these schools of discipline from material that unruly boys furnish.

As New York is the only "foreign" city on this continent, the experiment of municipal dances must be judged by conditions. Yet the plan is but a few steps beyond playgrounds and gymnasiums.

A man named Splonskofsky is seeking to enjoin the collection of a 4-mill tax for a union high school in District No. 97. Marion County. next generation will be ashamed of

As Senator Lorimer never belonged to the "best element," he has little need to feel hurt at its refusal to join in welcoming his home-coming. The big mitt gang can make enough noise.

Mrs. Belmont's farmer girls began work in harem skirts as an easy step toward overalls. Just walt until vorms and other crawly things get plenty!

No one suspects Printing Expert Harris of trickery in connection with the Senate journal. Mr. Harris' integrity equals his zeal. Additional honors to Father Verwilghen, of Vancouver, are graceful

recognition of merit of that excellent parish priest. The Idaho Legislature adjourned in old-time fashion, with no ladies and few gentlemen present.

Uncle Sam's Profit on Money. Detroit Free Press.

Cents, being of small value, are care-lessly handled and are lost in such great numbers that the United States great numbers that the United States Treasury has to work hard to maintain the supply. The profit to the Government on their manufacture is large, however, inasmuch as the blanks for them are purchased for \$1 a thousand from a firm in Connecticut that produces them by contract. Blanks for nickels are obtained in the same way, costing Uncle Sam only a cent and a half spiece.

stitches and binding. The production | GOOD MILK AND CLEAN BOTTLES

Ignorance Found in Datries as Well as In the Homes. PORTLAND, March 2.—(To the Editor. Being neither a doctor, lawyer, min-ister nor grandmother, the writer does not appre to the pity of the Fra or of "The Graduate Nurse who is Not a Grandmother," whose communication in The Oregonian of March 2 voiced so strange an argument for unclean milkstrange an argument for unclean milk. But I happened to have visited a few dairies and to know a little about the campaign to remove Mr. Bailey from of-"A Graduate Nurse" suggests that we

William James and Professor Hugo "must be one of education." That is pre-discly what those who have conducted it and it is precisely what Mr. Bailey has failed to do. The milkmen are not, as a rule, looking for a "rest"; they are not trying to show off

as a rule, looking for a "rest"; they are not trying to shove off on the mothers all the burden of keeping the milk clean. But in many cases they are men who are ignorant of just such scientific information concerning the handling of their product as health boards and dairy commissions should be qualified and willing to give them. Many of the dairymen who supply Fortland's milk know this and know that the building up of a profitable dairy industry is not dependand know that the building up of a profitable dairy industry is not dependent upon having a commissioner we entirely willing to let them "rest" sell an unfit product, but that genuintrious habits which make the supplying of experimental data and every kind of helpful information to the dairymen a matter of course.

matter of course.

If a "Graduate Nurse" and "A Great
Aunt" who also has a communication in
the same issue, are sincere and their
letters were not—as I strongly suspect established precedent-inspired by Mr. Balley, I would like to ask them what political motives they assign to the persons who tried to remove Mr. Bailey from office? "A Great Aunt" speaks of "the ease with which Bealth boards can make out a case with the aid of a profession united for the achievement of political ends." The profession that aided the health board in this instance was that of the house wives— and pray what political ends can they hope to achieve? Possibly "A Great Aunt" does not know that the members of the health board upon whom so much ignominy has been heaped, hold their positions without even the compensation of a "thank you" from the ungrateful public they serve. And as for the doctors, God bless 'em.—if there is any other profession in the world whose members fight every day of their lives for the eradication of an evil whose continuous brings them business. continuance brings them business, would like to be told about it, that I may offer them the same homage that I do hose valiant members of the medical profession to whose untiring devotion to the public welfare we owe those few tot-tering steps toward the goal of Public Health that, as a Nation, we have been able to take in spite of popular ignor-ance and prejudice.

The report of the Illinois investigating committee does not prove that Chicago was not right in her demand that the milk sold in the city should be tuberculin tested but only goes to show that Illinois is to be condoled with for having a governing body of the same caliber as our own late and unlamented Legisla-

Perhaps the prevalence of clean laws in the East is a fashion and the United States and Canada. As the only possibility for the reciprocity measure legitimately to affect wheat prices in this country will be after this country has ceased to figure as an exporter and is no longer governed by GRANDMOTHER EITHER.

Possibilities in the American Pancake. Chleago Post

The pancake is a distinctively Amer-ican institution. It is eaten only in secret in our best families. It would be eaten openly and above board were it not that folk of the upper circle have to maintain their dignity before the servants.

Properly made, the pancake is a cording to R. A. Bensell, ever heard of the Yaquinas. As a matter of fact.

thing of beauty and a joy for the time being. Improperly made, as it usually is, it is a blight upon life and harassment to the stomach. A wrongly pre-pared pancake can stay with you longer than the after effects of pneu-

If our girls were taught how to make pancakes, civilization would go miles from Siletz, and who is a full-forward so rapidly that those who blooded Yaquina Indian. The Yaquinae are now trying to reform our social were in bygone days a very numerous forward so rapidly that those who are now trying to reform our social structure would be back numbers by day after tomorrow.

Schemes and Propositions PORTLAND, March 2.—(To the Editor.)—Please answer through The Oregonian what is the difference between

An advertising scheme is an unknown quantity, and an advertising proposition is a known quantity. The "advertising scheme" is most often applied to some more or i er relies for results on reflected notoriety. The advertising proposition is a straight business transaction wherein price is governed by the num-ber of persons reached by the advertisement and the quantity used.

Germans in Civil War.

PORTLAND, March 1 .- (To the Edior.)-A German argues there were more tor.)—A German argues there were more Germans represented in the Civil War than all other nationalities. Can you give percentage of each nationality represented in the Civil War, that is, how many native-born and how many foreign-born?

READER.

Albert Bernhardt Faust's book on "The German Element in the United States," which bases its figures on the best returns obtainable, gives these estimates of volunteers on the Federal side during our Civil War:

Irish German (born in Germany)..... 176,817

New Liability Law. PILOT ROCK, Or., March 2.— (To the Editor.)—If a brakeman in the employ of a railroad company be acci-dentally killed while at his work, does the employers' liability act, made a law at the last election, make it possible for his estate to collect damages, regardless of the question of negi

In the absence of court construction The Oregonian will not venture a posi-tive statement as to whether the new lability law extends to railroads. It has been asserted that it does not.

Rich Veteran Gives Away Pension.

Baltimore American.

Chester S. Morey, a Civil War veteran, though one of the richest men in Denver, applied for and has been granted a pension of \$12 a month. He did it for the benefit of a comrade who has been unable to get a pension. Mr. Morey turns the money over to this aged friend. over to this aged friend.

EDUCATION FROM NEWSPAPERS. How Bank President Obtained Firs Course of Instruction

(Mahir, Chicago, Messenger.) George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago-which, by consolidating the Continental and the Commercial National Banks, gave Chicago the largest financial institution in the whole West-is, as might be supposed, a close observer and keen student of municipal development in all parts of the country. Mr. Reynolds was born and raised in a small town in Iowa.

It was the average small town. All over America there are boys growing up in small towns, who say: "What's haven't got the chance boys in big

places have. Parents of such boys ought to get some one to print a life of George M. Reynolds and place the book in the hands of the lads.

One time Mr. Reynold's father bought a country dry goods and grocery store for him. The father's idea was that the youth would be delighted with this sure foundation of prosperity. However, cutting cheese, weighing nails, trading print goods for eggs and butter, and scooping out coffee and sugar was not George M.'s uttermost ambition. He had ambition

Ambition is a combination of hope, faith and foresight. faith and foresight.

The young man thought things over for himself. He concluded that if he was going out into the world to make his own way he ought to be posted on the world. So he subscribed for the weekly editions of certain papers. It interesting to know what his list

is interesting to know what his list The Portland Oregonian The San Francisco Chronicle The Rocky Mountain News The New Orleans Picayune The St. Louis Globe Democrat

The Cincinnati Enquirer

The Atlanta Constitution
The Omaha Bee.
In addition, he subscribed for the newspapers of the principal cities in Iowa. When the papers came he would pull his chair to the kitchen stove in winter, or lie on the grass in the or-chard in summer, and read—what? Telegraph news, editorials and general news of the country? Yes. And the local items of each city. Before he left he knew that Peachtree street was the fashionable promenade in Atlanta, that St. Charles was the big street in New Orleans and all such things. He knew. through these newspapers, who were the leading men in business, and which were the big families socially, in the

different cities. In other words, he in-formed himself. Mr. Reynolds is perhaps the only man in America who got his business educaion-or one course of it-by reading

newspapers. One day he told his father he sell that grocery store, or give it away and thanked him for his kindness. He then struck out for himself.

That was a good many years ago. But every year saw George M. Reynolds go-ing shead and getting shead—without doing anything that hurt his conscience or spoiled his sleep. You can start from Chicago and search right back along the line to the little town that sent him into the world-and not find an enemy.

All of this is not written so much to say something nice about Mr. Reynolds as it is to tell young men-and old-that they cannot catch up with the with the times without knowing what the times are. Doubtless Mr. Reynolds' reckless subscription to these newspapers was regarded as rank foolishness and extravagance by some of the neighbors out in the little town. But he knew on business later on, he know in a general way a whole lot about the city.

Was There Ever Yaquina Tribef SILETZ, Or., Feb. 27.— (To the Editor.)—My attention has been called to a letter which appeared in The Oregonian of February 21, 1911. The writer of the letter, R. A. Bensell, of Newport, Or., doubts whether there ever existed a tribe known as the Yaquina Indians. He bases his assertion upon the reports of pioneers and Indian agents. Without wishing to belittle the correctness of such reports, I desire to call at-tention to the fact that all testimony as to names of Indian tribes emanating from pioneers or Indian agents has to be taken cum grano salls. The Bureau of American Ethnology has been misled many a time by information obtained from these sources.
The Yaquina question fully demon-

J. O. Dorsey, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, visited the Siletz Reservation in 1884 and obtained from an Indian called Yaquina John 300 Yaquina words. This vocab over an indian called radding John over 300 Yaquina words. This vocabulary is in my possession just now. Fur-thermore, I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Susan Jack, who lives four tribe, and are closely related to the Alsea. We classify these two lan-guages as belonging to the same family, which we call the Yakonan stock.

The writer is perfectly right in his assertion that there was never a distinct Siletz tribe. My linguistic investigations have proven this to be the truth. The Siletz Indians were either Alsea or Tillamook, owing to the fact that Siletz was the boundary line between these two tribes. Consequently all Indians living on the Siletz River invariably claimed both Alsea and Tillamook as their native language.

This phanemen was remonable for This phenomenon was responsible for the fact that some scientists classified Siletz as an Alsea tongue, while others claimed it to be affiliated with Tilla mook. The truth of the matter is that there is no such thing as a Siletz language or a Siletz tribe LEO J. FACHTENBERG.

Fine Tupestries Bring Small Sum.

Paris Cor. New York Press. Mme. Casimir-Perier, widow of the President, in order to pay the enor-mous obligations contracted by her son, has sold seven tapestries of almost inestimable value. These works of art were made at Beauvals after These works lesigns of Boucher, and represent the classic story of Phryne before the Athenian worthies. The antiquarian merchant gave Mme. Casimer-Perler \$200,000 for them, but they are said to he worth at least six times the sum paid by the man who has all sold one of them for \$150,000.

The Classmates. New York Times.

Hs len't distinguished and yet
I read about him every day:
Mediocre, he chances to get
His name in the papers some way;
It len't through talent or art,
It len't through genius or graft,
But he get a wonderful start.
For he was a classmate of Tatt.

He bobs up here, there, everywhere, Upon the most trivial hint. The papers have some lines to spare When he wants to get into print; He leaf ta high financier. Or yet an exponent of craft. The secret of it is right here. For he was a classmate of Taft.

His fame came to him all unsought,
He never went out of the way
To get all the plaudits he got.
To win all his honors today;
He may be downhearted or poor,
Be sorry of look fore and aft,
What matter—his fame is secure,
For he was a classmate of Taft.

Oh, see the Grand Army that comes
From uttermost parts of the world,
With resonant heating of drums,
With banners and streamers unfuried;
With three-cornered ensigns abeam,
With hurrahs and rah-rahs abaft,
Uncounted as sands by the stream,
The men who were classmates of Taft.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, March 5, 1861.
Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 10, 1861.—(Editors Oregonian.)—We left (E. D. Baker, Jr., myself and others) San Francisco on Friday, the 1st inst., at 12 o'clock, and reached this place, 1070 miles, last evening, without any accident worth relating. Here we found a most alarming state of affairs. The stage, with eight state of affairs. The stage, with eight passengers, preceding us, was fired into on Tuesday night, near the Apache station, 113 miles from here, by Indians, but succeeded in reaching this point.

The agent here advised us to stop until some troops could be collected from the adjacent forts. During our journey.

we had most delightful weather-not one drop of rain has fallen. The country through which we have traveled be-yond the first day out from San Fran-cisco is barren beyond description. I have not seen a tree or good spring of water since I left Oregon. The roads are hard and level except in crossing mountain spurs—deserts from 49 to 80 miles without a drop of water are not uncommon—the road winds through valleys of sand, with here and there a huge cactus, a few sagebrush, without any other sign of vegetation capable of sustaining life of man or beast. Either side of the valleys are ranges, broken and rugged beyond description.

This place is a collection of walls, called houses, filled mostly with greasers and Indians. It is said to con-tain 1500 inhabitants, but as yet I have not seen 25 white men and not one white woman. I think this territory peculiarly adapted to the production of cactus and cutthroats—and if I am permitted to get away I promise not to re-

Our stay here is anything but comfortable. Our landlord cannot under-stand a word of English, nor can he cook a dish fit for a white man to cat. There is no floor to this house—nor is there to any house in town-and we spread our blankets and sleep on the ground. I slept better in the stage Feb. 18th—An eastern stage has just arrived and reports the way clear. We shall leave here in an hour with pros-

pects of going through as fast as M. CRAWFORD. can go. The Pacific railroad bill was the special order in the House for the 13th of

February. A new and extensive coal vein has been discovered at Nanaimo. It is 5 % feet thick and about 150 feet under-

From the Sound—The Stellacoom people have subscribed \$950 to cut the Nachez Pass road to the Wenatchee mines. Thirty thousand dollars has been expended on this road, but it is now partially obstructed.

THE FAMILY TREE OF "DOPE." Slangy Expression Begun in San Franelsco Now Means Much. New York Times.

There probably is not one man in 10,000 who knows the erigin of that slangy but useful term. Though originally applied only to the drug of the oplum smoker, by almost universal usage it has come to mean the essential factor or material cause of anything done or said—the influence or moving cause that enables one to achieve success in his efforts to "ar-rive," as the French put it. "What dope did you use on the

court?" asks one lawyer of a in-law" who has just had a out in the little town. But he knew in a business later on, he knew in a court in the little town. But he knew on business later on, he knew in a

or subtle influence brought about the favorable opinion.
"The word originated among the Chinese of San Francisco," says an old resident of the Pacific Coast, "Years ago, when that city was full of opfum smokers, run by Orientals from China. they were patronized by many of the white men of the town. Now, Chinese is a monosyllabic language. Accordingly, when a Chinese learns, or rather partially isarns, English he is prometo pick and use only the most promi-nent syllable in a word, disposing of the rest by a mere breathing or grunt. When a white man would enter one Chinese proprietor would come forward and ask affably: "You want ope?" the of the San Francisco op agents has to s. The Bureau and ask affably: 'You want ope?' the word 'ope' being the Chinese pronunciation obtained fully demon-Neither the magents, acceptable and letting the rest of the word go by the board. This, owing to the liquid running together of the two words 'want' and 'opium' was understood by the would-be opium smoker took and the Siletz obtained from the strangition to the meaning of the fanciful images conjured by the drug was easy. 'What dope did you use to was easy. 'What dope did you use to think up that wild story?' became

What dope are you giving us? A Little Sermon on Life. Terrell Love Holliday in the Smart Set Life is what enables the baby to kick his feet about in infancy, and what he kicks most about during his adult

days.

Generally life begins with a squall. and it often continues squally to the

There are four modes of life; bache-There are four modes of life, bache-lorhood, a fast life; spinsterhood, a slow life; matrimonial life, which is suspended animation, and the Reno electric life, a spicy variety composed of alternating currents of the married The butterfly life is the gay one, but

The butterfly life is the gay one, but it is too short; the tortoise life is longer, but it is too slow; and if you try to strike a safe and sane gait in the middle of the road, you get run over by some joy rider going the pace that kille—such as you.

Life is the most necessary thing in

Life is the most necessary thing in the world—you simply cannot live without it. It is as uncertain and difficult to control as dynamite or a woman. Too much life will land you in jall, and too little in a coffin.

If you are lacking in life, you are termed a "dead one"; if endowed with

resi life and ginger, you are dubbed "too fresh. Verily, life is a picture puzzle, and there are always too many pieces or

not quite enough. Oldest Oregon Postmuster

MCOY, On, March 2.—(To the Editor.)—I noticed in your paper of recent date that the postmaster of Mount angel claimed to be the oldest postmaster in the state and again I noticed another one making reply, saying he was oldest by one year, one having served 18 and the other 14 years. I find that both are wrong by six years. Valett Macken, of McCoy, has held the postoffice at McCoy for 20 years, not having lost three months in the entire time. He was appointed un-der John Wanamaker, August 25, 1892, and has been alone most of the time

since his appointment. He is an old soldier and prominent Odd Fellow and has taken part in many enterprising deals in this community ONE WHO KNOWS. Just Before Sleep.

Just Before Sleep.

T. A. Daly, in the Catholic Sentinel.

"Good-night," and then your candle's feeble
flare

Went slimmering up the stair;
A door closed and the house was still.
Slow hour by hour the night grew old
And from the smoldering hearth the cold.
Stole forth and laid its chill
On angers weary of the pen,
On heart and brain that had been fain
To make a song of cheec.
For, oh, the Summer warm and bright
You conjured in the Winter night
Went upward with your candielight.

Went with you up the stair.