## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911.

## LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURATION.

Fifty years ago as the time for Lincoin's first inauguration approached the country was in a panic of doubt and fear. Although he had received 57 more electoral votes than his three competitors together, not one of them was from a Southern state and the air was full of rumors that the slaveholding oligarchy was preparing for rebellion. South Carolina indeed had sent out circular letters calling for a secession convention in October, before the Presidential election, which fell that year on November 6.

The people of the North had supported Lincoln valiantly at the polis, but when the necessity of fighting for the preservation of the Union seemed about to confront them there was hesitation. Philadelphia had given him an immense majority, but as the news from the South darkened in color a reaction began and went so far that George William Curtis, a loyal friend of the new President, had to abandon a lecture which he had advertised in the city. Wendell Phillips, another vigorous anti-slavery man was mobbed in Boston at about the same time. Commercial reasons frequently lay behind the moral panic. The prespect that the slaveholders would secode and that the debts they owed in the North would be confiscated was truly terrifying to the merchants of the cities along the Atlantic.

Horace Greeley said in the Tribune that he saw no reason why the slave states should not secede if they They had as much right to withdraw from the Union, in his opinfon, as the thirteen colonies had to rebel against King George. Bennett's Herald went even farther in the same direction, if that were possible. Lincoln was looked upon as a man of small account by the Easterners. The New York papers had little good to say of him. The intellectual lights of the country bewailed his uncouthness, his peasant origin and his bad manners. President Buchanan, whose term of office lasted till March after the election, was seen now on his knees, now tears, but to all appearances he was perfectly incapable of taking any measures to meet the crisis.

The disloyal Senators from Georgia,

Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi met in January and issued a letter of advice to the Southern politicians to push on secession so the Confederate government might be organized before Lincoln should be inaugurated. The Federal property in those states was selzed everywhere. Buchanan hardly lifted his hand to prevent. Perhaps it was ing, since his efforts would have been too feeble to accomplish anything. Resolutions of secession were at once adopted in all the states we have mentioned except Arkansas. South Caro-lina was already in rebellion. When the fourth of March arrived Lincoln was confronted with seven states which stood ready to defy the Federal power. He might well say in his inaugural address that no President be fore him, not even Washington, had responsibilities so weighty.

Precisely what grounds there were for the common rumors of a conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln on his way to Washington historians do not seem able to inform us. Perhaps there was more danger from some irresponsible fanatic who might take it into his head to avenge the slave-power by a plated shot than from any preconcerted plan of murder. Still there must have en something in the wind. Lincoln's advisers foresaw so much danger shead that they urged him to give up the last few public appearances which he had arranged for before the inauguration and finish his journey to the capital secretly.

trip through Baltimore was particularly dreaded. That city was fanatically for secession or, more correctly, the noisy and belligerent part of it was. Those who favored the the next regular session," statehood Union were peaceable citizens to whom may be accomplished. street riots and assassination offered no attraction. The way in which the Massachusetts troops passing through the city were treated by the mob not long afterward perhaps informs us what Lincoln might have expected if precautions had not been taken in No doubt it was wise upon the whole not to let the slave-worshiping mob know of his whereabouts. He hurried across Baltimore under Pinkerton guardianship and reached Washington safely before either friends or foes knew of the change

in his programme. Lincoln's first !naugural, uttered as it was under conditions the most trying, was a model of calm and states manlike eloquence. He had taken great pains in writing it. Before he began he asked his partner Herndon to bring him Webster's reply to Hayne and two or three other famous pieces of oratory. With these he shut himself up and wrote out his address. The models which he kept before him showed him what to avoid rather than what to imitate, one may suspect. any rate, his inaugural surpasses them all in simplicity and true eloquence. Some alterations were made in it from time to time but few of them followed the suggestions of his advisers. Here and there he mollified the tone of a passage which might sound harsh to the rebels, but for the rest it was delivered almost as he wrote it in the

little room over his law office. The serene strength of the address helped restore the wavering confi-dence of the North. His bold resolution to maintain the power of the Government and take possession of its perty throughout the South gave the loyal people a standard of conduct which they were not slow in following. After Lincoln had spoken indecision and doubt began to disappear and the tion. Had the territory been politic it, ples a place on the mantel-piece year

people of the North valiantly took up the duty which the sins of the slaveholders had imposed upon them.

AFTER HALF A CENTURY.

It may be hoped that the movement, inaugurated at Medford, to reinter the body of United States Senator Baker at Salem, Or., will be pushed to a successful conclusion. It has been nearly fifty years since Edward Dickinson Baker fell at Balls Bluff (October 21, 1861), at the head of his regiment, under the flag of the Union; and it is fitting that the semi-centennial of the tragic end of his brilliant career be celebrated by the solemn and formal removal of his remains to the state that honored his name and

reveres his memory. Edward Dickinson Baker, United States Senator of Oregon, is buried at Oakland, Cal. There are no survivors of his immediate family, except a daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Hopkins, of Seattle, and it may be assumed that there are no family reasons why the transfer should not be made. name of Baker is a giorfous heritage of Oregon; soldier, orator and patriot, he died a Senator of Oregon; it is fit that all that is mortal of this great man of Oregon should be a possession of Oregon.

PLENTY OF SHIPS.

Much of the sentiment favorable to ship subsidy is caused by unwarranted statements made by men who are in a position to be better informed on the subject than many of their hearers. The person having only a superficial knowledge of the matter is quite naturally willing to accept at full value the statements by men who by actual experience should be well post-ed on the subject. Mr. Richard Lawrence, of New York, in a speech before the Admen in this city, Wednesday, sought by inference to convey the impression that this country's trade with South America was languishing through lack of American ships with which to carry it.

"The most virgin field for exploita-tion existing today," said Mr. Lawrence, "is South America. I know this because I am in the plane trade. I am trying to sell goods there now. But to find an American boat to carry the goods is almost an impossibility. To get trade you must have communication and transportation. That trade follows the flag is as true today as it was in the days of Alexander or

The natural inference from these remarks would be that Mr. Lawrence could not sell goods in South America because there were no American vessels to carry them. And yet during the year 1910 there sailed from the port of New York alone for Argentine ports 123 full-powered, commodious steamships or an average of more than three per week. These steamships carried freight from New York at rates from 15 per cent to 25 per cent cheaper than the rates exacted by steamship owners for handling the business out of British ports. It is true that these were not American vessels, but they supplied the "comnunication and transportation," and had the price and quality of Mr. Lawrence's plane proved attractive to the people of South America, he would have experienced no trouble in doing business with them. The high-priced subsidized American ship, instead of proving advantageous in enlarging our business with South America, would in fact be a handicap. The only reason it is not on the route today is that the foreigners carry our freight at such low rates that there is absolutely no demand for the expensively operated American ship.

The trade of the United States with South America is growing more rapidly than ever before. The inability of this country to consume the immense surplus of grain and livestock, which are the great staples of South America, naturally places us at some disadvantage with other nations which offer a good market for those products, but there has never yet been a period when our trade with South America or any other country on earth suffered for lack of ships to handle it.

That exhilarating slogan that "Trade follows the flag" has lost much of its meaning since steam supplanted sail and the "flags" of all nations are hunting for trade in every seaport on earth, If Mr. Lawrence will drum up a trade for pianos in Greenland or Patagonia, there will always be plenty of transportation awaiting his call and all kinds of "flags" will follow that trade as soon as it is heard of.

STATUS OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

If the construction given the Arizona and New Mexico enabling acts by the press of the two territories is correct, the act of the Senate in falling to pass the resolution approving oth constitutions has not effectually disposed of the matter of statehood.

The enabling act provides that if the President approves the constitution and Congress fails to disapprove "at

The status of Arizona and New Mexico now rest on the construction of the word "disapprove." If one house approves and the other disapproves, or if ne house disapproves and the other fails to act, has "Congress failed to disapprove" the constitution?

In the case of New Mexico, President Taft approved the constitution and the House passed a resolution of approval. The President has not approved or disapproved the Arizona constitution, but when the New Mexico resolution reached the Senate a resolution approving the Arizona constitution was attached, and as amended the resolu-

tion failed of passage. The argument now presented is that because adverse action was taken only in the Senate, Congress has not "dis-approved"; that disapproval by Congress can only be accomplished by adverse action in both houses.

If this is a proper construction, New Mexico, at least, seems fairly well assured of achieving statehood. The President having approved the consti-tution, the friends of New Mexico, if affirmative approval by Congress is not possible, need only to prevent action in the next regular session. In event New Mexico will becoem a state about one year hence, as failure to act will be construed as approval

Arizona, however, has still to gain the approval of the President before it can become a state, or else look to Congress for further legislation. Disapproval by the President of the Aricona constitution will eliminate that rritory from possibility of achieving statehood under the existing enabling act. It is quite clear that the President holds the real power in the premises. Arizona now fully expects the whatever the ingredients of the par-President to disapprove its constitu-

legislation for enactment after statehood had been obtained. But Arizona was illy advised to pay no attention to the President.

THE LAW AND THE SKIRT. Attempts to regulate the length of vomen's gowns do not strike one as the most profitable exercises in which the members of the Illinois Legislature might engage. Solicitude for the morals of the frailer sex is probably the reason which Representative Murphy, of Cook County, would assign for introducing his anti-hobble skirt bill, but it does seem as if the solons at Springfield had enough to do if they ooked after their own morals with

We have seen no accounts of bribery on the part of Illinois women. That has not even been whispered against those who wear harem skirts. They have not gone into a jackpot speculation to control legislation. None of the stories affoat concerning the oral lapses of their masculine neighbors have so much as singed the hems of their garments. Their only sin appears to be the determination to wear gowns which are not tailored to suit the exacting taste of the Honorable Mr. Murphy. What qualifica-tions has Mr. Murphy for setting up his private likes and dislikes as the standard for all the women in Illinois to follow? What does he know about skirts? Has he ever been apprenticed

to a dressmaker Seriously speaking, it is unwise to interpose any obstacles in the way of a reform of women's attire. The longestablished mode of fashioning their gowns has little to recommend it as beauty and nothing whatever as to hygiene and convenience. It was de-vised at a period when woman was deemed the most useless creature in the world, and when it was not permissible for her even to dream of attempting to compete with men in any field whatever. Fighting and farming were the principal occupations of the sterner sex and woman felt little temptation to engage in them. She was quite satisfied with a mode of dress which made it impossible to wield the sword or follow the plow.

But in our time women have many occupations, some of which require freedom of movement. All require lung capacity and pure blood.

The harem and hobble skirts do not give much freedom of movement, but are a change from the prescribed fashion and will naturally lead to something better in the course of time. We may smile at them, but the smile ought to be tolerant.

WATER COMPETITION PROBLEM. The transcontinental railroads will take up the matter of Pacific Coast rates at a meeting to be held in Chl-cago next week and it is reported that an effort will be made to formulate a plan for meeting water competition at the Coast. While the American-Ha-walian Steamship Company, the new Bates & Cheeseborough line, and incidentally the Pacific Mail have with actual service demonstrated to a conlusive finish that the decision in the Spokane rate case did not eliminate water competition, there will be a much more striking change as soon as the Panama Canal is completed. The problem as to how this competition shall best be met is a serious one for the railroads to solve, and it will not be solved without some aid from the Interstate Commerce Commission and from shippers along the line.

If the railroads attempted to grant the wishes of the interior cities and make a higher rate for the longer haul to the Pacific Coast than for the shorter haul to the interior, it would be impossible for them to secure any Pacific Coast business that could be As the water carcarried by water. riers are already handling commodities representing 95 per cent of all included in the Western classification of the railroads, the refusal of a low through rate to meet water competition would leave practically no Coast business to be handled

by the railroads. It is of course still somewhat problematical how cheap freight can be carried by way of the Panama Canal, but it is a certainty that the minimum will be so much lower than any transcontinental rail rate now in existence that it will attract the great bulk of the business moving between the two coasts of the United States. It will, of course, be impossible for the railroads to meet this rate if they attempt to maintain a tariff based on the distance involved. It is questionable, however, whether it would be fair to the railroads to deny them the right to charge less at terminal points where they must meet this competition, if they meet it at all, than at Spokane and

other interior points. The enormous investment in tracks, sidings, equipment, and terminal and intermediate station facilities must be taken care of whether any freight is hauled or not. To deny the railroads the privilege of meeting water competition by handling a portion of the business at a lower rate per-ton-per-mile than would be possible on all of the business would work a hardship on them without benefiting anyone. To meet the increased exthus entailed they would be pense obliged to charge higher rates for the reduced traffic handled to the interior The completion of the Panama Canal is still four years in future, but as the railroads have been endeavoring for nineteen years to make a satisfactory adjustment in the Spokane rate case it is apparent that they have not taken up the consideration of this much greater problem any

THE PATENT MEDICINE HABIT. According to expert testimony given from time to time alcohol is the of very many medicines that are advertised and sold as "cure alis." It seems futile to waste words upon the matter, since the devotee of a particular medicine is nine times out of ten convinced that his peculiar brand of 'bitters" has saved him from a premature grave. Better accept the formula given by a sturdy pioneer which in his view covered the matter. had never taken medicine of any kind in his life and was naturally rather proud of his record. He was strictly a temperance man withal and considered the concoctions sold as "bitters" under various names as nothing more

than a brew of chittem bark flavored with "bad whisky and sweetened with poor molasses." A man or woman who has acquired the patent-medicine habit, however, will not balk at a formula of this kind, even if duly attested by chemical analysis, being fully convinced that

in and year out, it has proved a life-

In a world wherein confidence in any person or thing is at a premium why seek to destroy this comforting belief, especially since devotees at other shrines tell us that belief is all?

The Navy League, which has been holding a session at Baltimore, makes a strong plea for still greater increases in the number of battleships President Cummings, of the league, does not place any limit on the size of this Navy, except that it "must needs equal any possible opponent's, and its theoretical opponent's tonnage in sight should be the practical guide Mr. Cummings further as of ours." serts that the failure to maintain such ratio "will just so far endanger theoretical peace and safety." The furious pace at which the world's great pow-ers are now proceeding in the building of costly battleships to a considerable degree eliminates theory from the question. There is something intensepractical in the construction and maintenance account, and we are nearing the point where it will be possible to determine with mathematical accuracy just how soon we must cease this kind of work or become bankrupt along with our rivals in navy-building

Further evidence of increased pros perity and easier money is shown in a reduction yesterday of the Engbank rate to 3 per This is the lowest figure reached since 1907. As this country is now drawing heavily on England for funds for railroad extensions and other industrial enterprises, the effect of the improved condition abroad is certain to be reflected here. In this country there is a much better feeling toward capital than there has been since the panic of 1907, and if Americans will cease "knocking" their own railroads and other institutions which are always in the market for enormous amounts of money, the foreigners will be glad of an opportunity to invest some of their cheap money in this new country where it will earn more that it can earn in Europe. Both England and the United States last year enjoyed a record-breaking foreign trade, and the outlook for the present year could not well be more favorable.

The Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company yesterday reduced its rate on wheat to the Orient to \$1.50 per ton and thus placed Portland on even terms with the Puget Sound ports for any future business which might be secured. Unfortunately, the Puget Sound lines quoted the low rate for so long a period before the Portland lines met it that an immense amount of business which should have been routed through Portland has been diverted to Puget Sound. As late as yesterday grain was being hauled by team from warehouses tributary to Portland and placed in houses from which it will be shipped to Puget The worst effect of this will be felt next year, when farmers in mutual territory, remembering the pres-ent experience, will haul their crops to Puget Sound warehouses.

Mr. Hobson's voice is still for war. He told the country in a great speech the other day that it enjoys "an insular location. This was a flight indeed. It takes some imagination see the insularity of a country which is in the middle of a continent. Mr. Hobson also begged for a huge navy "to stand between our peaceful citi-zens and the world's standing armies." The surrounding ocean ought to per-form that service for an insular country. In Mr. Hobson's case when the war fever is in the wit is out, and that seems to be almost always.

The overwhelming regret which special repres greeted Senator Balley's "resign reminds one of the mourning at an ancient Egyptian funeral. There was much wailing and tearing of the hair, but it was all purchased at so much per wail. The resignation was a pretty piece of acting, but everybody knew it was just acting—nothing more. The powers that Mr. Bailey represents cannot spare him at this juncture and after April 4 they will need him more than ever.

The Chehalis church which requires women worshipers to take their hats off has made an important step toward the salvation of the men of the town. Few men can be persuaded to go to church for the bare pleasure of gazing upon a pile of ribbons, wire and feathers. Disclose to the masculine world the face of the preacher, let his voice sweep unimpeded through the sanctuary and we venture to predict that Satan will begin to tremble.

It was a pretty device to have a phonograph sing over William Faxson's favorite songs at his funeral. Not all men can sing, but there are few who do not make comments on their wives cooking. Why not treasure these up and make them the principal features of the husband's funeral? Delivered from a phonograph, they would give the proceedings a sprightly turn hitherto sadly missed.

It is some satisfaction to learn that the new Congress will "probe the Steel Trust," but not much. The country would be more pleased to feel certain that the tariff which fattens the Steel Trust will be removed. Probing is all very well in its place, but a time comes ultimately for removing what the probe has discovered.

Naturally, American-born youth are the most delinquent in New York City. The foreign-born boy is too busy learning the language and tricks of trade to take up a side line of iniquity.

There is nothing coincidental in the fact that the Controller of the Currency yesterday issued a call for a bank statement.

The announcement that Mr. Roose

The newly-elected City Commission of Spokane is a representative body, considering variety of occupations. Bertillon measurements of

Ruef did not include his gall and nerve, for insufficient reasons. "Maneuvers" is a good term and the

ball cartridge is truly diplomatic.

It may be we will yet fortify all the way down to the Canal. Poor old California is again

Mr. Taft is hot on Mr. Roosevelt's

'drownded.

Glenwood and Fulda Organize Commercial Clubs.

WHITE SALMON, Wash., March 9 .-Special.)-For the further development of their dairy interests and to 40,000 acres of land naturally adapted to dairying and diversified farming to the attention of homeseekers, a booster club of 46 members has been organized at Glenwood, the little village in the rich Camas Prairie, 25 miles north of White Salmon. The officers elected were: H. R. Murray, president; A. P. Gordon, secretary; F. R. Sorenson, treasurer. The Glenwood Club will co-operate with the recently organized George Washington Club at Fulda, whose officers are R. O. Timmerman, president; L. W. Woods, vice-president; L. E. of 45 members has been Woods, vice-president; L. E.

L. W. Woods, vice-president; L. E. Skelly, secretary; E. A. Palmer, treasurer. At Fulda the club intends to found a townsite, to be known as "George Washington."

Gienwood is stimulated to further activity by the operations of the Klickitat Development Company at "Camp Mystery." four miles north of town. The company is damming the river for a power plant and grading for a bridge over the river. The camp has given it out that it is planning for a big opening of their works about April 1. ing of their works about April 1.

SNOW IS DEEPEST FOR YEARS

Coast Range Drifts 50 Feet Deep Placer Miners Aided.

GRANTS PASS, Or., March 9.—(Special.)—Deep snows may be seen in every direction of the compass from Rogue River Valley points. Old timers say there has not been as much snow in the mountains at this time of the recommendation of the recommendation. year for 25 years. From Kerby Waido and along the Coast Range come re-ports that the snow in the canyons is from 40 to 50 feet deen ports that the snow in the canyons is from 40 to 50 feet deep.

In many places tall fir trees barely project. Trees two and three feet through have been so heavily laden with drift that they snapped of at the trunk. Across the snow fields a thin crust has formed much like ice. Deer and other wild game have taken refuge in the lower valleys and foothills to avoid the severe cold and seek forage. avoid the severe cold and seek forage.

The mining industry will profit
greatly. Every placer mine in the
country will run late into the Summer with a full head of water. Many com-panies are already sledding in their supplies over the snow or to the nearest available point ready for the open weather. It bids fair to be the biggest season on the placers the country has had for a number of years.

PHONE FRANCHISE IS NIL

Springfield Service Without Grant, City Prods Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., March 9.—(Special)—After war for several years by the Springfield Commercial Club and telephone patrons against the Pacific States Telephone Company, in an effort to obtain better service, lower and a switching center for the farm-ers' lines which now go to Eugene, the City Council has discovered that the telephone company was never granted a franchise. This neglect will be used to force the demands of the complainants

A franchise has been framed which fixes the maximum rate and places many restrictions on the company. The um rate named for party lines

Round-World Walker Faint.

PENDLETON, Or., March 9.-(Special.) PENDLETON, Or., March 9.—(Special.)
—Tired, footsore, exhausted and almost ready to fall by the wayside, J. M. White, an "around the world" walker, reached Pendleton shortly before noon yesterday. The trip from La Grande scross the Blue Mountains proved almost too much for him but after a good meal and a rest of an hour he continued his and a rest of an hour he continued his journey westward, expecting to spend the night in Echo. Last night was spent on the hard floor of a cold shack near the foot of the mountains. White is the special representative of the Fort Scott (Kan.) Republic

Death at Roseburg Accidental.

ROSEBURG, Or., March 9 .- (Special.) ROSEBURG, Or., March 7.—(Special.)

—That C. R. Anderson met death by
being struck by southbound Southern
Pacific passenger train No. 17, was the
verdict returned by a Coroner's jury
here today. Twenty witnesses were
examined, including the crew in charge of the train. Anderson was killed as he was returning to his home north of the city early Sunday morning. All attempts to find his relatives have been

Roseburg to Distribute Roses. ROSEBURG, Or., March 9.—(Special.)
—At the annual meeting of the Roseburg Rose Club last night, plans were made whereby thousands of roses will be planted here this Spring. It is also the intention of the club to distribute the street of the street of the club to distribute the street of the street roses on the trains passing through Roseburg during the Summer as was the custom last year. Officers elected were: Joseph Sykes, president; Mrs. Raiph Terrell, first vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Booth, second vice-president; W. Kuykendall, secretary; W. T. Wright,

Branch to Nyssa Surveyed.

ONTARIO, Or., March 9 .- (Special.)-ONTARIO, Or., March S. Gyeral, Paliroad engineers are at work cross-sectioning the survey for the Buhl extension of the Oregon Short Line to Nyssa, il miles south of Ontario. The building of this extension has been contemplated of this extension has been contemplated for some time and the appearance of the surveyors in the field indicates that construction of the road may begin soon. This extension will connect with the Short Line at Nyssa on the south side of the Snake River.

Roseburg Ready for Granges.

ROSEBURG, Or., March 9.—(Special.)

—Arrangements have been completed for the Douglas County Grange Convention to be held here Saturday. B. L. Eddy, of this city, will be crater of the day. Representatives to the meet-ing of the state grange will be selected. A great many farmers throughout Douglas County are identified with the

Priest Sells Ontario Farm. ONTARIO, Or., March 9 .- (Special.)-

The "Priest" ranch, two miles south of Ontario, was sold this week to Thomas Claggett for \$20,000. The ranch contains 155 acres of fruit land and was owned velt will not discuss any of the public questions of the day on his tour is premature. War talk is his hobby.

Spring Creek Mill to Move.

HUSUM. Wash., March 2.—(Special.)—
The sawmill of the Husum Lumber Company on Spring Creek is to be moved a chort distance to the uplands where timber is more plentiful. The mill will be enlarged and new machinery installed to make its capacity 2000 feet of stalled to make its capacity 20,000 feet of sawed timber a day.

CAMAS VALLEY WILL BOOST STUMP - BURNING IS CHEAPER

Pre-Heated Air Process on Washington Campus Is Success.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Wash., March 9 .- (Special.)-By experlments made by the United States reau of Plant Industry, it was learned today that the pre-heated air process of burning stumps is an economical success in clearing logged-of land.

The new process is the discovery of Clarke Smith, of Mount Vernon. It requires the use of a combustion chamber within the heart of the stump and the creation of suction draught by pre-heating air necessary for combustion.

A trench is first dug from a point four feet away to the base of the stump

four feet away to the base of the stump about 12 inches below the surface of about 13 inches below the surface of the ground. A charcoal fire is started and a large cast-iron pipe is placed within the trench. This pipe is connected to a 12-foot stack. A three-inch pipe is then placed within the short length and the air is drawn through the smaller pipe to the point of combustion. This becomes red hot and the air is heated before it reaches the burning portions of the stump. The stump is consumed from the outside.

Experiments have been carried on over the university campus. The cost and the results will be tabulated and sent to the Bureau of Plant Industry.

WIFE CHOKED, SHE SAYS

Milwaukie Doctor, Sued for Divorce, Is Alleged Brutal.

OREGON CITY, March 3.—(Special.)— Dr. John T. Towniey, a well-known physician of Milwaukie, is the defendant In a suit for divorce instituted here to-day by Mrs. Louise Townley, to whom he was married in Oregon City, June 9, 1902. Mrs. Townley alleges her husband called Mrs. Townley alleges her husband called her a fool, and that while they were living at Dufur, he choked her so that she was ill for six months, that he said he wished she would leave him and hoped she would die so he could get rid of her. Since they have been living at Milwaukie he is alleged to have cursed her and kicked her out of bed.

In April, 1909, they moved into a new drugstore at Milwaukie and rented two rooms. During the year following he is charged with mistreating her and last December she alleges he tore her waist off and scratched her face and arms until they bled. Mrs. Townley says the doctor has an income of \$350 a month and owns a \$1000 automobile and that she has as-sisted as a nurse in building up his prac-tice. She asks for \$250 court costs and \$25 a month permanent alimony.

SHINER TALKS 14 TONGUES

Pendleton Bootblack, 29, Learns Languages in Roaming World.

PENDLE ON, Or., March 9.—(Special.)—A shiner of shoes who can speak and write eight languages and who is possessed of a smattering of half a dozen others sufficient to make himself inderstood, is in Pendleton, Albert De Hall, a native of West India, is the accomplished menial.

Born on the Island of Trinidad. 29

years ago, he was taken to Paris when a baby. Much of his knowledge of vaa baby. Much of his knowledge of various tongues was gained in school but the greater part of it was acquired while knocking about the world.

Starting in as cabin boy on a "wind-jammer" he advanced rapidly until he became first mate and won master's papers. In 1907 he enlisted in the Greek army and fought with Prince George against the Turks. At the close of that war he enlisted on a French man-ofwar and served as interpreter for two years Do Hall says he is shining shoes

through necessity and not choice.

Centralia Widow Asks \$10,000. CENTRALIA, Wash., March 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. M. Smith, widow of Patrolman William Smith, of Centralia, has commenced suit against the North-ern Pacific Railroad for \$10,000 dam-ages for the death of her husband. was killed on the track two months ago while going on duty. The verdict of the Coroner was "accidental death" and it was shown that was killed probably through misjudg-ment of distances between him and an approaching train in the fog.

Albany Elks Elect Officers.

ALBANY, Or., March 9 .- (Special.)-L. M. Curl, a prominent local attorney, has been elected exalted ruler of Al-bany Lodge of Elks for the ensuing year. Other officers chosen are: Esteemed leading knight, A. W. Bowersox; esteemed loyal knight, J. N. bers; esteemed lecturing knight, Harry Schlosser; secretary, W. V. Merrill; treasurer, H. B. Cusick; tyler, George B. Simons; trustes, William Eagles,

Oregon City Septuagenarian Dies. OREGON CITY, Or., March 8 .- (Special.)—Samuel Meyer, a well-known resident of Oregon City, died this aftresident of Oregon City, and been ill for some time with tuberculosis. Mr. Meyer was 73 years old. He is survived by the following children: Miss Augusta Meyer and Miss Martha Meyer, of this city, and Mrs. Henry Zorn, of Champoetg.

Association Pledges Support.

SALEM. Or., March 9.-(Special.)-Governor West is in receipt of resolutions adopted by the Oregon Forest Fire Association, in which the association extends a vote of appreciation to Governor West for his interest in and sup-port of the forest fire measure. The as-sociation pledges support and help in rotecting settlers, miners, stockmen a

Three Elgin Places Change Hands. ELGIN, Or., March 9.-(Special.)-Re-ELGIN, Or., March 9.—(Special.)—Recent sales here were:—Home Restaurant to William Wiggins; Owl Drug Store to R. C. Mays and Scott Harris; Postoffice barbershop to Allegh Russell and Sam Halgarth. City property and ranch property is at a standstill on account of the great amount of water. Many new comers are in town.

Logging About to Resume.

A crew of loggers passed through town yesterday on their way to camp No. 5 of the Wind River Lumber Company, seven miles up the White Salmon Riverfrom this place. Men are also appearing for work at the company's camp on Wind River in Skamania County, Operation HUSUM, Wash., March 9.-(Special.)-Wind River in Skamania County. Opera-tions are expected to commence at these camps next week.

Whitefish Invade Klickitat.

Grange Official on Tour.

HUSUM, Wash., March 9.—(Special.)—
Granges in Klickitat County are to be visited by Mortimer Whitehead post National grand lecture of the Granges of America. He will lecture at Six Prong, March 15; Centerville, March 17; Goldendale, March 18; Lyle, March 19, and at White Salmon, March 20.

HUSUM, Wash., March 2.—(Special.)—
It is reported that many whitefish are being caught in the waters of the Klickitat, east of here. The first angler is yet to be discovered who has caught in the White Salmon River, except at the mouth where it empties into the Columbia River.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., March 9.—(Special.)—With a view of obtaining electricity for street lights and possibly for all purposes in Springfield, forming a municipal system, a committee was appointed last night by the City Council to determine the cost of building a sub-station needed if power passing through this city on the Eurena ing a sub-station needed it power pass-ing through this city on the Eugene transmission line is to be purchased,

LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL

Closing Passages of Momentons Deliverance of 50 Years Ago.

The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the states. The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but the executive as such has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present govto transmit it unimpaired by him

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almiehty Buler of nations, with the Almighty Ruler of nations, with your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American

By the frame of the government un der which we live this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischlef and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no administration by any extreme of wicked-ness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of

four years.
My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberate-ly, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for pre-cipitate action. Intelligence, patriot-ism, Christianity and a firm reliance on him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present

difficulty.
In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, the momentous issue of civil w The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve

protect and defend it."

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Oregon Certificates in Other States. PORTLAND, Or., March 7 .- (To the Editor.)—To settle an argument, would you kindly inform me through The Oregonian if it is true that an Oregon school diploma is not recognized or acknowledged in any other state but its own? And that while a teacher holding a diploma from a California school, for instance, can teach in Oregon or any other state, one holding an Oregon school diploma is required to pass an examina-tion in the other state before considered qualified to teach there? If true, is it due to any faulty school system of our here in Oregon, or are our schools not established as a rule by authority up to the standard of quality and test of Callfornia or other state school

A SUBSCRIBER. The state diploma secured through an examination before the Oregon State Board of Examiners is recognized in Call fornia and in a majority of states which recognize any certificates from other states. There are certain of the states which recognize certificates from no other states, whatsoever. The certification law which passed the last Legisla ture was designed to result in Oregon certificates being recognized in all of those states that recognize certificates

from other states. Messages by Wireless.

FALLS CITY, Or., March 6 .- (To the Editor.)—Please answer through the columns of The Oregonian the longest wireless message ever sent between two wireless stations.
LESLIE TOOZE.

The longest distance of wireless communication is \$500 miles, accomplished between an army transport near Honolulu and the Pacific Coast.

## Famous Writers, Novelists and Artists Contribute to The Sunday Oregonian

The Sunday Oregonian has on its staff many of the famous writers, novelists and illustrators.

In The Sunday Oregonian of March 12 the following are represented: E. Phillips Oppenheim, novelist

clever short story, "The Demand of the Double Four." Homer Davenport, the famous cartoonist and humorist, with his autobiography, "The Country

and short story writer, with a

Boy." E. J. Edwards, noted correspondent, with a page article, "American Leaders Who Are of

Irish Birth or Descent." Captain Adrian C. Anson, noted as a sportsman, who writes

his baseball reminiscences. Wallace Irwin, humorist, "The Adventures of Hashimura Togo,

Detective." Paul West and W. H. Loomis, with West's clever verses and Loomis' dashing drawings in "The Widow Wise."

Benjamin A. Gifford, one of the best photographers in the West, with a full-page picture entitled, "My Day at Home."

John Gruelle, the clever artist who is drawing "Mr. Twee

Otis F. Wood, with his comic pictures of "Sambo and the Wildman."