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CBY CARRIERS

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911,

NABROWNESS.

Is Southwestern Washington a part of Washington? Geographically, the fact is undeniable; but politically and commercially it appears to be having some difficulty in convincing the sovsraign powers of the state that it is anything more than a territorial vassal or dependency to be exploited at will by the suzerains and overlords of Puget Sound. The defeat of the Pacific highway bill by the dominant in-fluences in the Legislature, mainly for the reason that it proposed among other things to build a great thoroughfare in the direction of Portland, has excited not a little indignation in the counties most concerned. They appear to think that it is just as beneficial to Southwestern Washington to have an outlet through well-built theroughfares as it is to Portland to have an inlet into another state.

The time when one state can build a sarrier against the trade of another at its state line belongs to the foudsl age. The time when a city may hold the trade of any territory to itself by pre-venting its natural and necessary development, and imposing on it a policy stagnation and starvation, belongs

to the same period.

A north-and-south highway through Western Washington would have for northern termini the cities of Puget Sound and for its southern terminus the Columbia River, near Port-land. Such a road, with its radiants, would be of unquestionable value to Southwestern Washington. Why should it have been denied on any ground, and especially on the ground that it gives the people of the southwest an equal epportunity for commerce with Portland and the Puget Sound cities?

MR. PERKINS' SOLUTION.

Mr. George W. Perkins is no doubt a portent after a fashion, but not a dangerous one. Like a star he has fled from his sphere. Mr. J. P. Morgan's firm knows him no longer. But he has not fled very wildly nor is his new orbit likely to lead him on to de-structive collisions with other planetary bodies. While yet in the vigor of his years Mr. Perkins has abandoned the active pursuit of dollars to devote himself to the study of social questions. He has dollars enough to satisfy any reasonable craving and the vocation of seeking them is not likely to grow unfashionable. It could stand the loss of a dozen Mr. Perkinses and still remain quite suffi-

olently thronged.
On the other hand, the study social subjects is like the road to heaven. The path is narrow and few there be that find it. That is to say, there be but few of Mr. Perkins' experience and sanity. Of course it is traveled by plenty of cranks. So far are we from doploring Mr. Perkins' new plan of life that we should like to see other men of wealth and comthe field of social study the harvest plenteous in the United States and the competent laborers are all too few. In his speech at the Southern Commercial Congress Mr. Perkins more than hinted that Americans have be-come "mind-bound." The expression the mental correlative of hide-und. A hide-bound animal is not bound. one to be dealred. A mind-bound people must be similarly deficient in

If Americans are mind-bound it is because they have directed their atthat they have grown timld at the sight or sound of ideas. It is assumed that an idea is necessarily hostile to business. Mr. Perkins does not think so. He believes that business must begin to call in ideas to its rescue or will fall a victim to socialism or some other ravenous monster. might not be a bad plan for our men commercial prowers to listen to

what he has to say. Hitherto Americans who have su camind in practical affairs have taken far too little part in the conduct of the Government. Perhaps it would be more accurate to cay that they taken too little part openly and Subterraneously some of candidly. them have been much too busy with Governmental affairs for the common welfare. One of our greatest social needs is the participation of successful men in the open field of politics. We need not fear that they would all be dully conservative. Many men of great prestige in finance are cidedly radical. They read, ponder and draw conclusions. But, sad to say, they keep their conclusions to themselves. A few millionaires coming out frankly as radicals would make radicallsm respectable in the United States. Men would then begin to boast as proudly of being radicals as they now do of being conservatives. Both sorte of thinkers are wanted, as every person of decent intelligence admits. A country where everybody was conprestive would be about the most stagnant place under heaven, while if everybody was radical it would be too exciting for ordinary nerves. The two

evangel of co-operation for of his days, be they many or few. his mind co-operation is the key to the problem of the big corporation which moves toward monopoly. Do not be ized labor and organized to be in for so foolish as to try to disrupt these unorganized public seemed to be in for a squeeze that would have been far monoters he says. They are the outmoneters he says. They are the out-growth of evolutionary forces. Our from pleasant. age tends toward concentration. Mod-

ing and there is nothing to hinder col- see but little difference between a lective action. So the prestige of the representative wanes and direct government grows in favor. Direct gov-ernment means the elimination of political machinery. It tends toward concentration of effort.

Mr. Perkins beholds with approval the same tendency acting in business. The evacuation of useless men and dees proceeds apace. The independent business unit is compelled to merge itself in wholes which daily grow vaster. The homogeneous assemblage of our old commercial life has become heterogeneous. Regrouping is under way. The parts are integrating into larger and larger aggregates. Perkins does not borrow these ex-pressions of Herbert Spencer's. Per-haps he never heard of them, inas-much as he is a devout churchman. But he does borrow the ideas. It is useless to kick against this process. It is founded in the nature of things and nothing can stop it. All we can do is to direct the energy of the mammoth combinations for the common weal. That task has thus far, Mr. Perkins thinks, been neglected. law has tried to destroy the trusts, but has not tried to control them. The consequence is a great movement toward government ownership. adopts the view that the corporations are essentially public agencies and holds, therefore, that their activities must be known to the public and

completely regulated by law. One consequence of this perfectly sound opinion seems to have escaped Mr. Perkins' attention. If the corporations are public agencies, it fol-lows protty clearly that their officers are public officers. When the voters once get this fact into their heads, how long will it be before they will want to elect these public officers? The prospect might give Mr. Perkins pause were he led to consider it. Every office which the voters have really wanted to make elective has bowed to their will sooner or later. really There is absolutely no way of resisting We perceive, therefore, that Mr. Perkins' solution of the trust problem, attractive as it undoubtedly is, nevertheless involves some unpleas-ant possibilities.

INDECENT ART.

Dubious reflections upon the education of the clergy arise as one reads of their attitude toward art in Boston Naturally we expect the Boston clergy to be about the most cultured in the country. If ministers appreciate the beautiful anywhere surely they will do it in Boston. And yet a thunderous clamor has burst forth among these luminaries over the nude statues in

the Museum of Fine Arts.

The Museum has asked for a humble little appropriation of \$1000 and the ministers are up in arms against t because some of the busts and other figures do not wear clothes. works are "immodest, indecent, abom-inable," say the Boston clergy. Is not this an interesting frame of mind? When the early Christians got control of old Rome one of the first things they did was to pull down the statues in public places. Every work of beauty which they could get their hands on they destroyed or buried so that centuries afterward the exhumation of antique relics became a profit able industry in the city.

When the Lutheran reformers, who had become Anabaptists by that time, got control of things in Holland they proceeded to wreck the churches. The pictures on the walls, the decorations of the altars, the images on tombs, were ruined. Today the traveler sees in the huge churches at Rotterdam, Haarlam, wherever he goes in Holland, nothing but vast bare walls, cold, cheerless and forlorn. The beauty which they destroyed, the Anabaptists believed to be offensive to

Puritanism with its hatred of the beautiful finally lost its hold on Latin Christianity and in Italy the love of art ultimately resumed its ancient seem to be much the same now as in Luther's century. The gay, the joyous, the natural, the beautiful is sinful. To please the higher powers we must make ourselves as hideous and lugubrious as possible. Bishop Mallalleu, of Boston, must know perfectly well that the nude is not necessarily indecent. It is possible to make a draped statue far more licentious in its suggestion than any lack of clothbe. Not long ago there was ing can clad picture of Jeffries, the prizefighter, shown in some Portland shop windows, which cutdid in lewd intent all the statues in the Boston Museum of the Fine Arts, and no clergyman, so far as we ever learned, had a word to say about it.

THE RATE-DECISION PRECEDENT.

The stock market, which suffered a bad attack of hysterics when the recent decision in the railroad rate case was announced, has fully recovered its former buoyancy and there seems to be a fairly good demand for the new issues of securities put out by some of the roads. The fallure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit an advance in rates has undoubtedly forced the railroads to retrench in many ways which might have been overlooked had the public been will-ing to pay the bill. This phase of the matter has developed a new feature in the problem which just at present is causing some uneasiness for organized labor. The railroads for many years were working up such a full and com-plets line of public hostility that even organized labor would throw up its hat and yell with gies whenever a blow was landed on the railroads or other industries representing a large aggre-

gation of capital. Mr. Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mineworkers of America. sees in the decision of the Commission the establishment of a dangerous precedent which will ultimately lead to a commission empowered to prevent the workingmen of the country from demanding increased pay." Even in this the great American public, which pays slike the dividends of the corporations and the wages of the employes, will fail to see anything partypes are needed for mutual check and | ticularly unfair. Labor was demand-Mr. Perkins intends to preach the and the railroads were trying to "pass the buck" to the shippers who paid the freight, and who in turn would pass it on to the consumer. Between this tightening strain of the coils of organized labor and organized capital

The steel trust, which for years has era means of communication have robbed the people and the railroads, made all men near neighbors. Formay now be obliged to reduce the merly they had to govern through price and assist in the readjustment representatives because they had no made necessary by the failure of the representatives because they had no made necessary by the failure of the way of acting in concert. New they interstate Commerce Commission to can all know in the afternoon what permit an increase in rates. Eventuway of soting in concert. Now they can all know in the afternoon what everybody was thinking in the morn- ally the people who foot the bills will to 10 cents. At the larger figure some

labor trust and a capital trust. Artificial conditions created through the tors in the economic system must of necessity now be replaced by natural conditions. The precedent established by the Interstate Commerce Commission may not be, as termed by Mr. Lewis, a "dangerous" one, but it is a precedent which may force the Commission to recognize and regulate the elements that are of vital necessity in the fixing of a reasonable freight rate.

APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS?

Governor West has appointed two The Pilot new Pilot Commissioners. Commission as it now stands is made Commission as it now stands is made up of James Monks, a Portland boiler-maker; John Kopp, a retired brewer of Astoria, and Frank J. Taylor, an Astoria lawyer, all estimable men and mostly good Democrats. The duties of the Pilot Commissioners are to examine applicants for licenses, and, when the applicants show by exam-ination that they are qualified for the work and there is need of their services, the Commission is to grant li-censes to them. These pilots, river and bar, handled more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping last year. It is there-fore important that none but men well qualified for the work should be given licenses. Mr. Monks, being a boilermaker, and steamships having boilers, and pilots being engaged in guiding steamships into port, it is easy to un-derstand the line of reasoning which makes this gentleman eligible to the position. Nor can the appointment of Mr. Kopp be regarded as wholly inap-propriate, as that gentleman was for years engaged in the manufacture of cargo for "schooners" which were piloted over many a "bar." Mr. Taylor, the third Commissioner,

is a holdover from the Chamberlain administration, and has for many years been a member of the bar on which pilots are net engaged. Governor West having displayed such re-markable skill in selecting men adapted for the place on the Pilot Commis-sion, would undoubtedly find in Captains Flavel, Spencer, Veysey, Crowe, Hoben, Shaver or any of a dozen other prominent maritime experts admirable qualifications for a place on an insurance, land or agricultural commi

PROTECTING THE UNWARY.

George H. Monroe, of New York. no stands near the head of his class of promoters of get-rich-quick schemes, was convicted last Thursday and sentenced to three years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. As Mr. Monroe and his fellow crooks are said to have secured something like \$500,000 from victims in various parts of the country, the punishment would hardly seem to fit the crime. There is something hopeful, however, in the fact that even one of these metropolitan highwaymen has been convicted of using the mails in connection with fraudulent stock operations. methods used by the Monroes to separate the credulous public from its money possessed no new features. When one kind of fake stock failed to interest the victim, another was tried. It was anything to get the money. The testimony introduced at the trial dis-closed a wide circle of victims who made investments ranging all the way from a few dollars to thousands. The persuasive literature of the Monroes seemed to strike a responsive

chord in all classes of people, for among those buncoed who appeared

at the trial were a Tennessee preacher, an Arizona widow, an Illinois capitalist and two Connecticut Yankees. These had all bought stock in a wireless telegraphy company and had parted with their money without receiving anything but promises in re-turn. The lamb-like submission preturn. vented them taking any action until Postmaster-General Hitchcock began a campaign against the Monroes and other similar bunco artists. The number of victims and the ease with which away, but in northern lands conditions | they parted with their money in this case demonstrates the futility of trying to induce people to I nary common sense and protect selves. This being impracticable or perhaps impossible, it becomes in a measure the duty of the Government to protect them from their own folly. Perhaps the worst feature of this kind of swindling lies in the fact that most of the victims are poor people unfamiliar with the tricks by which highwaymen of the Monroe type get their money. The accumulation of few dollars by people of this class is a painfully slow process. They grasp at the alluring offers of the swindlers with an eagerness that is almost pitiful. Three years is a light sentence for a criminal of the Monroe type, but the apparent ease with which the Govern-ment sent this undesirable citizen 'over the road" will have a tendency to check the operations of other crooks who are engaged in the same line of business.

NOT THE OREGON SYSTEM. The initiative and referendum in Washington, if approved by the people at the next general election, will un-doubtful differ in its practical work-

ings from the Oregon system. Three factors will probably combine in Washington to hold down the num-ber of measures submitted at subse-quent elections. One is the higher perentage of the total vote required on initiative and referendum petitions; another is equal suffrage, which will further increase the number of names necessary on a petition, and the third is the failure of the proposed amend-ment to permit the application of the

initiative to constitutional amendments. In Oregon the number of names necessary on an initiative petition must equal or exceed 8 per cent of the total vote cast for Supreme Judge in preceding election. In Washington the number must equal or exceed 10 per cent of the total vote cast for Gov-ernor. If the Washington percentage and basis were applied in Oregon, initlative petitions next year would require approximately 4000 more names than under the existing Oregon plan. The difference would be made up by the higher percentage and the greater

votes cast for Governor. But in Washington it is estir that if women vots generally in the next election there will be close to 400,000 votes cast in the state. Ten per cent of this number is 40,000. Oregon appreximately 8000 toters, or one-fifth the number required

Washington, may initiate a measure.
When it is remembered that initiative measures do not spring spentane-ously from the people, but must be fostered and financed by individuals or groups, the obstacles in the way of initlating laws in the neighboring state

one would have to contribute \$4000 in FEAR OF THE PORTLAND BUGABOO PROPER CARE FOR THE BABIES. | COLONISTS AND THE GLAD HAND Washington for the purpose of submittig a measure to the people, while \$800 would do it in Oregon. The strictly lo-cal measure will thus have hard sledding, even in the petition period.

Attempts to legislate through the adoption of self-enacting amendments to the constitution will also be barred. It will not be possible to foist on the people by deception any undesired he is of the opinion that the plan measure, like the Oregon single-tax evolved under the 'brilliant' leadership joker, for example, which the Legis-lature cannot correct by repeal or

nendment. Washington Legislature has presented to the voters an initiative and referendum amendment consider-ably more conservative than the plan in use in Oregon. But a difference in the communities of the two states exists. There is a greater number of large cities in Washington than in Oregon, for one thing. It even would be possible, were cities and country opposed on some important measure, for four of the largest cities to control the election. So, if adopted, the plan will supply interesting testimony as to the virtues of modified systems and of the application of the main principle in differently constituted

A general strike order has been ismued to the drivers and helpers of the New York express companies and 10,-000 coalminers have been ordered out in the Tuscarawa and Pittsburg districts in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. At a number of other points in the United States smaller strikes are in progress. These industrial disturbances indicate that the wave of prosperity on which the country has been riding for the past three years has not yet subsided. It is only in times of great prosperity that strikes are frequent or serious in this country. Whenever there is a surplus of labor and positions are difficult to secure, Iabor, both organized and unorganized, sticks pretty close to its task and takes no chances on lost time by strikes These conditions sometimes react. however, and if the strikers are numerous enough and stay out long enough, their idleness and loss of wages will have an effect on the gen-

Twenty fire chiefs from various cities of the United States visited New York this week for the purpose of witnessing the tests of the first in the great city's new \$11,000 automobile fire engines. These engines are gasoline-driven, but pump by steam, as do horse-drawn vehicles. They weigh 16,000 pounds each and are expected to show a speed of from thirty to miles an hour. Just what benefit cities less opulent than the great metropolis can expect to gain by sending their fire chiefs to witness the grand spurt made by this first automobile engine in New York is not apparent. It is like calling the owner of a farm wagon drawn by plowhorses, the best means of traction that he can afford, to witness a speed contest between high-power automobiles. All he can do is to look on in wonder which may or may not be mingled with envy.

The discovery of the germ of infan tile paralysis is reported by the State Health Department of Pennsylvania. That is to say, certain micro-organisms, hitherto unknown, have been discovered in the blood of children suffering from this disease and in that of monkeys that have been inoculated with it. A number of tests have been made in different laboratories with similar results, giving rise to the hope that the germ responsible for this dire and dread disease has been discovered. Further experiments will be awaited with interest and anxiety.

Chicago weather people can assail the groundhog, but faith in the woodchuck will remain unshaken among people who know him. Since the day the King appointed the jackass official forecaster there have been many in the service

House. One was compelled to remove her clothing yesterday in the search Being poor for smuggled diamonds. is one advantage in traveling.

With but little more than one fourth of the dirt dug on the big canal, there ought to be opportunity for tideland investment down that way.

Ordinary family jars pale when one considers the Pennsylvanian who, re-married, must pay his former wife \$15,000 alimony annually. A school of tanning is to be estab-

lished in Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. Pratt Institute is not a normal training school, however. Eight more killed in what is called 'hot" engagement in Mexico yes-

terday. That is almost as bad as a sunstroke Nude in art seems to shock Bishop Malialieu. The worthy gentleman evidently does not take the fashion pa-

pers. The Oregon man who paid \$1000 for Guernsey cow at Oconomowoc knew how to place his money for invest-

China accedes to all of Russis's de mands and some high officials must mmit suicide for failing to "save the

Publication of the fact that Le Gallienne makes \$3000 a year writing poetry will stimulate the Spring crop.

Now they talk of an iron famine in thirty years, but that will be in the next generation, so why worry?

Probability of a big strike of miners must mean a large unsold stock. It is easy work to start a strike. Every city man or suburbanite who

owns an apple tree should hear Professor Lewis tonight. Irrigation up the Valley is progress-

ing. Salem is to have a new brewery. Among the colonists yesterday were eight cars of Nebraska hogs.

"Keep your eye on Pasco" and see her lay cement walks. Nobedy will censure the Colonel for saying "dam" today.

The Oregon hen will lay off if eggs get much cheaper.

maneuvers, too.

Real Motive Behind Defeat of Pacific Humble Home Better Than Poor Insti-Highway Plan, Highway Plan,

Aberdeen World. Senator Metcalf, of Pierce, thinks there is room for honest difference of opinion on the merits of the two road plans as presented by the House and the Senate of the last Legislature, but of Nicfols of King had its advantages over that evolved through the careful study of McNeeley of Pierce, in the House. Every highway in the state, says Metcalf, would have converged at Seattle and Tacoma under the Senate plan. "And what will particularly interest Tacoma. . . the south road runs from Tacoma up our mountain road to Elbe," he added.

Why should we management will engage in a crusade management will engage in a crusade House. Every highway in the state, says Metcalf, would have converged at

Well who cares? Why should we be asked to build a mountain road for

The Pacific highway plan, so-called, girdles the state. It provides a north and south connection from Vancouver, B. C., to the state line on the south. It was not designed to carry people and trade to Portland, but was designed to be a part of a great Coast highway from Canada to the Mexican line. It was not a "Portland funnel plan," as the Senator from Pierce designates it, but a broad, comprehensive scheme worthy of serious consideration and all support. It did not, for one thing, place Southwestern Washington on a branch line, or make this section of the state subsidiary either to the Sound or to Portland. It left us free to go where we please. And that, in the end, is what we will do. We cannot be driven, you know, either to Tacoma or driven, you know, either to Tacoma of Seattle or Portland. This section of the design of the institution and an assistant well trained in the care of children. Then bring in the young assistants and teach them to care for children and teach them to care for children plan, not a Tacoma or Scattle boulevard.

The statesmanship-God save the mark!-of Metcalf can be gauged by his estimate of Nichols of King as "sincere, conscientious and reasonable," and by his declaration that the eliminaof a road along the north bank of the Columbia River is "vital" since only so can trade and travel be taken away from Portland.

Any man who knows Nichols knows that the description given of him as "impossible as a legislator" is exact. He is a man of small ability and a busy tongue. He has been noted during his term in the Senate simply by his capacity to play the fool on any and all occasions. The Senate that would follow his leadership deserves the lowest kind of rating.

If trade and travel can not be diverted from Portland except by fallure to build roads where roads are needed, then this state is indeed in a bad way. For we shall never be able to build a fence around Portland, and to build a fence around Portland, and never able to patrol the border lest a citizen of Washington should go across the line and buy goods in Portland. Metcalf says that the construction of a north-and-south highway would have formed a "vast funnel through which the trade and wealth of the state would flow." To make the through which the trade and wealth of the state would flow." To make the picture truthful, Seattle and Tacoma must feel themselves on slippery ground as competitors of Portland. If Seattle and Tacoma want the trade of this state, they can get it by being loyal to all the state. They can get it by furnishing the best goods at the most reasonable prices. They cannot get it by trying to drive the state into their stores and warehouses, nor can their stores and warehouses, nor can they get it, by saying that this and that section of the state shall not be developed. Trade follows sentiment, as line of least resistance: well as the but it never follows ill-will

ROAD BILL'S DEFEAT RESENTED Southwest Washington Not Satisfied With Explanation.

CHEHALIS, Wash., March 14the Editor.)—The explanation of State Senator Ralph Metcalf, of Pierce County, of the defeat of highway legislation at the recent session of the Washington Legislature, which ap-peared in a Tacoma daily of March 3, does not explain in this section of the state. Neither does it satisfy in Pa-Wives of bankers are suspicious cific and Chehalis Counties, according characters in the New York Customthose sections. The Pacific Coast highway project was especially the one thing desired in Southwest Washing-ton and its defeat is keenly resented The argument that such a highway would divert trade to Portland is re-garded as the sheerest nonsense. Think of the farmers of this section of the state hitching up old Dobbin and driv-ing to Portland with their eggs and buying their calles and making other

buying their called and making other purchases. It is preposterous. The Pacific highway project, coupled with the plans for the other roads in-cluded in the general road budget, would have bisected Western Washingion, the most populous portion of the state, and would have permitted connection with the Wilapa and Grays Harbor cities of Raymond, South Bend, Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Montesano and others. Such a road would have made it possible for citizens of Washington to reach North Beach, in Pacific County, and the various popular beaches in Chehalis County, the most popular on the North Pacific Coast. Instead of diverting business to Oregon, the construction of the north and south Pacific Coast highway would have resulted in thousands of Oregon people coming by automobile up through Washington, thence across via Raymond and South Bend to North Beach, one of our beaches best known to Oregon people. It would have brought many non-residents of the state up this way. But agide from the local benefit the

action of those responsible for defeat of the good roads legislation and the Pacific Coast highway is regarded as a narrow, selfish position. Here was a great project that would have united the three most populous states n the Pacific Coast section. The ous portion of each. A north and sout? highway will be the carrying out of a brond-minded plan to unite three states, and the majority of the citizens of each will benefit very much when it wins, as it will in the end. D. W. B.

An American Painter's Work, New York Herald.

There is an admirable exhibition of the works of Carl Melchers, an American painter of largely foreign sub-jects, now on view in the Montrose Gal-

Detroit was the birthplace of Mr. Mel-Detroit was the birthplace of Mr. Melchers and Holland has been his kind
stepmother. His first canvas which attracted the attention of the world of
art was "The Communion." a gigantic
composition containing is life-size figures, which now occupies an entire panel
in the room in which it is displayed.

The work is highly realistic and the
artist is in accord with the aspirations
and the ideals of the simple Dutch
pessants, whom he represents with almost photographic fidelity as they are
gathered at the table in a little village
church in Holland. On this work Mr.
Melchers received the grand gold medal
from the Paris Salon 22 years ago. The Russia seems to be holding a few maneuvera too.

Russia seems to be holding a few maneuvera too.

It was a great day for the orphans.

PORTLAND, March 16 .- (To the Ed) ro. It is no disgrace to be a "grand-mother," nor is it a disgrace to be a "graduate nurse." However, being a nurse interested in sick babies for many years is most likely to put the many years is most likely to put the role of grandmother out of the question. No woman who has loved babigs well enough to give the best years of her life to the care of other people's children has laid aside her possible crown of motherhood and grandmotherhood without a sigh, even though in so doing she become the foster mother to many babies.

management will engage in a crusate for better parentage every nurse in the field of action and every grand-mother out of it, ought to be with them heart and soul.

The mothers and the fathers of the world surely need to be taught "intelli-

world surely need to be taught intelligence, responsibility and industry."
When this "triune force" exists in them, there will be a model baby home in every family, and few orphans will need public shelter. Meantime "love of humanity and the race" should prompt every interested woman to work by every means available for better constituted in the Partiand Baby Home. every interested woman to work of every means available for better con-ditions in the Portland Baby Home. Of course some bables must die. No doubt, those employed at the home do their best. A matron cannot give per-sonal care to the bables. Her task is as great as her powers of endurance if she keep the house warm, and the clothes washed, and the milk supplied out of the money allowed her for that

purpose.
It is not necessary for the Home to
have all graduate nurses, but it is
necessary for them to have one at the

A public shelter must have a large A public shelter must have a large proportion of tainted babyhood. It is not a crime but rather a mercy when these little suffering waifs are severed from fleshly bonds and allowed to go on soul clean. The crime comes in allowing ignorance or overwork to make it possible that the heretofore healthy babes be smitten with contamination and disease. Such contamination and death, or invalidism which is worse, resulting from it, lies at the door of the management that makes such things possible.

door of the management that makes such things possible.

What is the reason that when bables are really ill, and a doctor who is a specialist with children, wishes record sheets kept for certain cases he is refused them point blank? Why cannot the Board afford them? Because they say "it is not necessary." Is it any wonder that the doctor says, "Then neither is it necessary that I waste my time with these bables if I cannot work intelligently." The Baby Home can afford to have the necessary things with which to care for the bables or it can afford to have the necessary things with which to care for the babies or it cannot afford to exist. Facts are stubborn things and cannot be explained away. These babies would be far better off if cared for in the homes of the most humble people, than if cared for at wholesale, having a mortality to correspond. Just now they may be getting on some way, but wait until the warm weather comes and see—or hear if you can, of the little ones that lose out in the struggle for life.

It is not a question of theories, it is

the struggle for life.

It is not a question of theories, it is a question of results. A competent nurse would be an expense, and a legitimate expense. If saving babies is the object of the home it will pay to have the best nurse available to manage the sick and sling babies. It will also now to give her record sheets, and age the sick and alling bables. It will also pay to give her record sheets, and absorbent cotton, and new nipples and other necessities with which to do her work well. I am giad to see that the truth strikes home. So let the milk question take a back seat and let life and the source of life and the maintenance of life be considered at their true value. Let not "the best that can be done under the circumstances" hinder the circumstances being so changed that the best can be done for the bales. The doctors and the nurses and the public know that there are many nurses well fitted for the care of these nurses well fitted for the care of these little ones who would be glad to undertake the task if they could be allowed, with the doctors' help, to do their best. The public will be and is more interested in saving the babies than in building a fine institution. A NURSE.

Indian Fruit-Cuckoo's Strategy.

trategy in dealing with crows, its nat-

speckled gray bird, conceals herself in the foliage, the cock, remarkable for his brilliant black plumage and crimson eyes, places himself on a perch near a crow's nest and sets up a great racket. The crows immediately rush out to attack him, and he takes to flight with them in pursuit. The hen meanwhile slips into the nest and de-posits an egg. Sometimes the crows return before the egg is laid and then the intruder gets a trouncing.

Down Comes a Dog Statue.

New York Herald. New York Herald.

The Borough Council of Batterses.
England, has decreed that the famous
"brown dog" statue be destroyed.

The "brown dog" statue was erected
several years ago in Batterses Park to
commemorate the sufferings of a little
dog used for months in vivisection experiments in a Londan hospital.

It was the cause of scores of demon-It was the cause of scores of demon strations on the part of medical stu-dents, and finally was removed by order of the Borough Council. The onor of the statue, however, recently rought suit to compel the Council to

More About the Mormons

SPRINGFIELD, Or., March 14, SPRINGFIELD, Or., March 14.—(To the Editor.)—I was surprised to find in The Oregonian the two editorials which I inclose and would suggest that the author of them read the article on Mormonism by Alfred Henry Lewis in the March and April number of the Cosmopolitan and inform himself on a subject of which he seems vastly ignorant. CORA C. McBEE.

If the writer of any article in the discussion of any subject were to be so sadiy deficient in good sense as to accept the views or opinions of Alfred Henry Lewis, he would speedily find himself wandering far afield.

A "Tip" in Current Politics." Detroit Free Press.

"Pa, what is a state-man?"
"A state-sman, my boy, is a politician elected to office who, when he finds that he can't please both sides to an important issue, refuses to vote."

> The Winter Fire. Mary Howit

A fire's a good, companionable friend, A comfortable friend, who meets your face With welcome glad, and makes the poorest shed shed
As pleasant as a palace! Are you cold?
He warms you. Weary? He refreshes you.
Are you in darkness? He gives light to you,
in a strange land? He wears a face that is
Familiar from your childhood. Are you

What matters it to him? He knows n difference Between an emperor and the poorest beg-Where is the friend that bears the name of

What Chamber of Commerce Is Doing

Is Told by Secretary. PORTLAND, March 17 .- (To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian today is an editorial based upon Mr. McMurray's statement that the "glad hand" should

be extended to colonists. The editorial also states that there should be a competent information bureau for the newcomer who has not yet made up his mind as to location. would like to answer briefly these

two statements.

First — The Chamber of Commerce placed two men at the depot, with cards, directing colonists to the information bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. The move was entirely unsuccessful for the reason that the aversuccessful for the reason that the average man, after riding two or three days on a train, with his family in one hand and baggage in the other, does not wish to stop at the depot gate and discuss locations, or even gate and discuss locations, or even where to go to discuss locations. The first thing he wishes to do is to go to a hotel, clean up and then walk out and get a little fresh air. I would say that the only way to cover this phase of the matter would be by the railroad people placing a man on board the train who would hand to every colonist a card telling him where to go in the city to get correct information, and as a railroad official has made the coma railroad official has made the com ment, I make this suggestion to him as the only way to remedy the situa-tion if a remedy is necessary. I have

heard of no complaints from colonists. The question of meeting people at a depot by committees in a city would probably meet with the same reception as did the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and I would out of the money allowed her for that say is impracticable except in small

Now, to the other question as to in-formation, the Chamber of Commerce maintains, and has maintained, a bureau of information where there are four people thoroughly informed on the state in every particular, where there is literature on every section of the state, where there are complete publications on the question of public lands, where there is an exhibit of products from every part of the State of Ore-gon and part of the State of Washington tributary to Portland, and no

ington tributary to Portland, and no man need come to Portland and go to Tillamook to grow wheat, or to Central Oregon for dairying purposes.

The directions for reaching this bureau are printed on a large card and put up in every hotel and railread office and department store in the city, and there is a large brass sign in the Union Depot directing the colonists to this bureau. A large amount of money is epent for this purpose, and, as above stated, competent men are on hand at all times to give information. Also routes, rates, time tables and other details, as mentioned in your editorial, are absolutely at the finger tips of a branch of the Chamber.

Fuffther, a large number of the col-

branch of the Chamber.
Further, a large number of the colonists come here every day during the
season, and, with the exception of the
placing of a man on board of the train
before they arrive in the city to give
them explicit directions where to come,
nothing is left undone in this line by
Portland. Portland.

This bureau of information and exhibit is maintained at a large expense by our public-spirited citizens. Criti-cism of this branch of the work of our commercial organizations is unwar-ranted, and statements that people are invited to Oregon and not looked after are incorrect. This organization alone spent \$7000 last year in establishing an exhibit and information bureau, and ie as well equipped in this line as any city on the Facific Coast, only except-ing Los Angeles. E. C. GILTNER, Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian March 18, 1881. Testerday was St. Patrick's day and a general display of bunting marked the event. This evening the Hibernian Benevolent Society's hall comes off. It bught to be remembered that this festive occasion takes place but once in 12 wenths.

Olympia, March 12.—Captain DeLacy. F. C. Blankenship and William Packgod left yesterday to explore the route through the Nisqually pass, south of Mt. Rainier, to the east side of the moun-tains. It is proposed to open the road should the route prove practicable.

The bald elevation at the southern ex-The Indian fruit cuckoo, which, like all members of the cuckoo family, lays its eggs in the nests of other birds and thus avoids the trouble of hatching them, is said to exhibit a great deal of much-vaunted beauties of the towering of rugged sublimity that far excell the much vaunted beauties of the towering Alps and almost approach the Andes in well enemy.

Whereas the hen, an inconspicuous fatigue of clambering up Mount Robinton, we are debarred the privilege of seeing all this by our lofty forest trees.

On Friday evening last the members of the Regatta Club held their first recting and organized. Twelve gentic-men have joined the society.

Mesars. R. Pittock & Co. have manufectured two and one-half tons of navy bread, which will be sent to Honolulu by the Mary Ellen. With flour as cheep as it is likely to be here, and wood so gbundant, we should be able to mono-poling the custom of the whaling fleet.

The Oregon wool clip for 1860 is esti-mated by Mr. Pratt, agent of the Wil-lamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, at 202,686 pounds.

Flavor of Wisconsin Politics.

Milwaukee Free Press.

Former Governor Hoard is credited with the following comment on Wisconsin politics by Dr. Harry A. Favill, of Chicago, in a recent talk before the Milwaukee Country Medical Society.

Some time ago Mr. Hoard was advised to take the mud baths. When he was immersed in the slimy coze Mr. Hoard leaned back and breathed a sigh

"Ah," he said, "now I feel at home." "Yo must have been here befoah, boss," said the old negro attendant.
"No, I have never been here before."
"Then yo must have taken the baths in Europe?" was the next question.

No. I have never taken the baths in "Then how is it that yo feel at home in these yere mud maths?" "I spent a few years in Wisconsin politics."

Advising Her Daddy.

"Mary!" Harper's Bazar. Father's voice rolled down the stairs and into the dim and silent parlor.
"Yes, papa, dear."
"Ask that young man if he has the

time. A moment of silence.
"Yes, George has his watch with"

"Then ask him what is the time."
"He says it is 11:45, papa."
"Then ask him if he doesn't think it about bedtime."

It about bedtime."

Another moment of silence.

"He says, papa," the silvery voice announced, impersonally, "he says that he rarely goes to bed before 1, but it seems to him that it is a matter of personal preference merely, and that if he were in your place he would go now if he felt sleepy!"

Substitution Chicago Tribune.
Old Mother Hubbard.
She went to the cupboard.
As always had been nor habit.
Toun't afford beet.
She murmured with grief;
So she made her poor dog a welsh rabbit.