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FORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1911.

# ENGLAND'S ARMAMENT CRISIS.

In the speech of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, there was nothing that has not repeatedly been set forth by other ice lovers who have for years pro tested against this costly race for naval and military supremacy. But in the past all protest came from an element of society which was so far in the minority that little or no heed was given it. The complaint of the Engsocialist over the staggering burof opinion." den of war machinery and war debts was drowned in the roar of alarm over continued reports of increasing activity in Germany's naval yards and military camps. The prayers of the clergymen and the pence societies re-ceived scant consideration, while statistics on tonnage and gun power were

regarded with breathless and undisused interest. Under the existing war policy of Great Britain there can be but one result and that is national bankruptcy when the limit of this expense for peace protection is reached. In In

discussing this war policy, which called for a steady multiplication of debts and attendant impoverishment of the people, most of Great Britain's statesmen who paid but small heed to the protests of the peace lovers have apparently discerned only danger from sources. It remained for utward" Sir Edward Grey to point out a graver

danger which might arise at home. In his speech in the parliamentary debate Sir Edward thus warned the peo-"It is the most civilized nations that spend the most on armaments Unless the mischief is brought home to men's feelings, as well as to their minds, the growth of armaments must in the long run break civilization down. Some think it will end in war. I think it more likely it will end in internal revolution."

In admitting that a top-heavy naval and military budget might prove as great a menace to the people provid-ing it as to those against whom it is supposed to be directed, Sir Edward delivered a staggering blow to the fingoes who have ever professed a defor no limit on the expense preparation for wars which never Every point brought out in Bir Edward's peace proposal applies with equal force to contestants other than Great Britain in this great international race for naval or military su-premacy. Germany is a comparatively late entry in the naval race, but she has spent money so much faster since she entered the contest than any of the other powers that the murmurs of and one has failed to approve it. er people have a steadily rising in-

If there is an economic advantage for Great Britain and the United States in an Anglo-American allian for the purpose of reducing the steady swelling in armaments there is a simflar advantage for Germany and all other enlightened nations. Money now squandered in vast sums on the army and navy will find better use in other Congress for relief. There are great nossibill ce prop osal and it may yet develop that ... ir Edward Grey with als warning speech has "fired a shot heard round the world."

more than anything else is more per ple engaged in producing the commod-ities for which there is a ready sale in the city and throughout the world. With the country filled up and its re-sources being exploited to the best advantage, the city will grow automatically. Reverse the movement and both city and country will suffer. cally.

# ROOSEVELT AND ARIZONA.

Today, at Phoenix, Colonel Roosevelt will tell the people of Arizona what he thinks of their constitution. In view of his utterances in The Outlook and guaranteed." at Chicago and elsewhere on the issues

that are the main points of controverbe worked out by the Interstate Com-merce Commission. It is expecting too much for a railroad to look for sy in the Arizona constitution, it should not be difficult to forecast the trend of much that he will say. He has stated that the initiative, referenand 7,000,000 passengers annually for dum and recall are promising experi-ments; that in the adoption of the ref-erendum provision should be made for an indefinite period. When the in-evitable decrease in the volume of business comes along, rates based on the maximum volume of traffic would adequate presentation of issues to the people and for adequate public discushardly produce enough revenue for a reasonable dividend. It is of course sion of them; that in adopting the in-itiative a guard should be placed as fair that the men who supply the money for the railroads should have a reasonable return on their invest-ment as it is that the shippers should against expression of superficial sentiment or ignorance in the signing of petitions and that provision should be made for expert drafting of proposed have reas

#### He declares that the recall should AUTOMATIC COMPENSATION IN WASHbe confined to administrative officers and to municipal, town and village INGTON.

Numerous Industries in the State of communities; that "it should not be extended to legislative or judicial officers nor to the Chief Executive until it has been fairly tried in the municiance because of the almost negligible possibility of accidents occurring to palities; and it should be exercised only for serious malfeasance or negtheir workmen, have apparently just discovered that they will be compelled to pay an annual tax into the workingect in office, not for mere differences These opinions he will perhaps re-

en's compensation fund. This fund was created by the last iterate, but it is interesting to recall that in Arizona the protective meas-ures for the initiative and referendum Washington Legislature and was presented with the argument that the state, by engaging in a form of casualhe suggests were not embraced in the ty insurance business, would give greater justice to injured employes proposed constitution and that the reall was to be extended to all state officers and the judiciary and was not and at the same time promote a saving by employers in indomnity insurconfined in its application to ance premiums.

nable rates.

Newspapers are in the class that now Yet at Chicago, on February 23. Colonel Roosevelt seemed to favor approval by the President and Confinds it necessary to subscribe to an ndemnity fund, and severe criticism gress of the Arizona constitution. He of the law is noted in some of the Washington publications.

said: I asw it stated in the press the other day that certain good peeple in Washington were against the admission of Arizona as a state because it had adopted in its constitution the recall. In 1760 the Sixte of Massa-chagatis put into its constitution precisely that provision for recall. Now, understand ma, I am not arguing for or against the peeple of Arizona, or any other community, wish to try it, or it they do not wish fo try it, it is their affair. A concer when a futurally arise in The Yakima Republic, which asserts that not one of its employes has lost 15 minutes' time from any injury in 15 years, and which probably buys no indemnity insurance, must, according to its estimate, pay into the fund \$400 a year.

The Scattle Times places its own tax at \$4500 annually and, estimating that the industrial payroll in Seattle is \$17,000,000 and that the average

tax will reach 5 per cent, declares that its enabling acts should make state-hood contingent on the approval of Seattle industries alone will contrib ute \$850,000 to the compensation fund the proposed constitutions by the Presthe proposed constitutions by the Fres-ident and Congress if new states about be permitted to engage in any kind of governmental "experi-ment." The purpose could not be to Added to this amount will be the percentage on the payrolls of the street

railway companies. As King County is not quite one-fourth of the state in protect the new corimonwealths from wealth and population the conclusion is reached that the annual tax may adopting experiments antagonistic to the Federal Constitution, for such measures would fail in any event. ch \$4,000,000. The Times professes to foresee the upbuilding of a great The most important feature of the litical machine through the authority political machine through the authority given the Governor to appoint the com-mission that will administer the fund. It exclaims over the possibilities for manipulation of such a fund-massed ndicated, concerning the Arizona conin one banking institution-by un-scrupulous politicians. The prediction stitution and criticism of the lack of restrictive features in the proposed governmental "experiments." is made that not a dollar of new capital will enter the state so long as the

Arizona are not bright. President Taft's approval of the New Mexico law remains in force. The Washington compensation law provides for taxing the employer a percentage of his payroll. The mininstitution and his failure to indorse the Arizona constitution may be taken as a pretty clear indication that apmum is one and one-half per cent and the maximum ten per cent. Workingproval of the Arizona constitution will men, injured in the course of their not be forthcoming. One house has regular employment, are to be comapproved the New Mexico constitution pensated from this fund on the basis One of a more or tess fixed schedule grad-uated according to the degree of the injuny. The total compensation in no house has not acted on the Arizona constitution, and one, the Senate, has refused to approve it. So far as apcase is to exceed \$4000. The provisions proval of the existing constitutions is of the law are compulsory on both cerned, both documents are live employers and employes. When the commission which framed

ssues for consideration by the next Congress, though the President's apthe law presented the text of the proval without action by Congress will the law presented the text of the measure it was announced that the schedule of rates to be charged em-ployers was practically the same as the achedule of premiums demanded carry statehood to completion in New Mexico. Arizona must look wholly to sevelt will be the schedule of pre by casualty companies. But, whereas the casualty companies gave only limited assurance of compensation to injured employes the state assurance was absolute. The saving 'to employers is supposed to be in the redistribution of the unused portion of the fund among the contributors at the end of each year. This redistribution is apparently ignored or overlooked by the interests now opposing the law. If one industry is overcharged it is to be reimbursed at the end of the year. On the other hand, if a particular industry has not contributed a sufficient sum to pay the compensation charged against it, that industry will be resessed. It would therefore seem that if newspaper establishments contribute money to the fund and sustain no accidents among their employes they will simply lose one year's interest on the sum contributed. The law will probably need court construction, however, in that particular. Printing is placed the same class with creameries, in electrotyping, photo-engraving and engraving-lithographing. The question may arise as to whether printing is to be taxed, for example, for accidents occurring in creameries. But in event there is very small probability of large payments from this classifi-This construction may become important, however, in other classifica-tions in the event of unusual catastrophy. Street railway companies, tele-graph or telephone companies, stonecrushing, blast furnaces, amelters, coal mines, gas works, steamboats, tugs and ferries are in another class paying The compensations three per cent. necessarily following a coal mine dis-aster might be taxed against all other companies in the same class. Yet there is no more reason for taxing a street allway for a coal mine disaster than there is for taxing a paying company which is in another classification at the same rate of three per cent. It has heretofore been stated that the Washington law is unique in Amer-Two European countries have compulsory compensation laws in force, but one, Switzerland, has only recently enacted it. With little practial guidance it would not be surprising if the framers of the Washington law inadvertently permitted inequali ties to creep into the act. The main principle, however, has the indorsement of most of the world's best students of the subject. In European dents of the subject. In European countries where automatic compensa-tion is optional the industries are said to be taking advantage of the plan to the large detriment of the casualty Properly the things to avoid in Washington are the hasty opinion that The New York Times, in comment- lief that the first experimental act is

ing on the fact that the slight increase perfect. In Oregon the chief danger in rates did not prevent a heavier de-crease in net earnings, says: "In order to render an unbiased opinion on the merits of the controversy between the railways, the shippers and the Commission, it would be necessary to have as full and fair an exposition of in-dustrial finance as we have of railroad finance. We are being taught new ways whereby profits may be gathered wrock itself if not repaired

ways whereov profils may be gathered in had years by some system of aver-age income and average outgo. The railroad would be very well pleased if both sides of the account were equally

ed highway over which the fleets of the regular lines and the "opposition" are alike exempt from maintenance Something of this nature may yet or any other form of fixed charges For that reason there have been, at irregular intervals, rate wars like the one now threatened by the Pacific Navigation Company with its fine new of 9,000,000 tons of freight

boats, Yale and Harvard. It was nearly sixty years ago that opposition first appeared on the Portland-San Francisco route. The people of Portland then induced the owners of the steamship Peytonia to enter the field because the Pacific Mall refused to send its steamers above St. Helens. In this fight Portland and the Peytonia w onia won out. In 1857 John T. Wright, with the

ancient steamer Commodore, came to Portland and cut the Pacific Mail rate from \$75 and \$40 to \$30 and \$10. Nine years later the appearance of the new steamship Montana on the Portland route caused Ben Holladay, Washington, which have not felt it necessary to invest in casualty insur-and \$3. There was more war in 1875. In 1879 the Great Republic was carrying passengers between Portland and San Francisco for \$4 first-class and \$2 steerage, meals and berth

included. For the past two years there has been a \$10 and \$5 rate between the two cities, and if the new company puts in effect the threatened \$2.50 rate, it will not be establishing a precedent for cheap rates. In the old days it was simply a case of steamship against steamship, but since the railroad was built between the two cities

a rate war brings about far-reaching complications. For that reason the invasion of the Portland field by the Yald and Harvard will hardly be very long-lived.

It is refreshing, however, in these days of monopolies when the Inter-state Commerce Commission forces all railroads to charge the same rate, to know that we can still turn to the water highways and witness an occasional spurt of the old-time competition in which the people make merry at the expense of the purveyors of

transportation.

The Farmers' Union of the Pacific Northwest has sent representatives to Portland and Puget Sound for the purof selecting a terminal market The current bulletin of the Desite. partment of Commerce and Labor of-fers some interesting statistics as to which is the best wheat market on the Pacific Coast. It shows that in the ight months ending with February there were shipped foreign from Port-land 6,053,393 bushels of wheat and from all Puget Sound ports 3,437,796 bushels. In the same period there were shipped from Portland to California ports 2,546,529 bushels of wheat, while the combined shipments from Puget Sound to California were but 1,381,693 bushels. The freight rates from interior points to Portland are the same as to Puget Sound and the fact that Portland for the first eight months of the season has handled nearly twice as much wheat as all Sound ports combined offers conclusive evidence to pretty where the best wheat market in the Pacific Northwest is located.

Portland's first fat-stock which opens today, ought to attract large crowds. Since the establishment of the big packing-house interests in this city Portland has become the greatest livestock market on the Pacific Coast. More than \$8,000,000 worth of livestock passed through the yards in this city last year and a much greater amount will be handled this year. The fat-stock show, which is

HOSPITALITY FOR HOMESEEKERS SHAKESPEARE KNEW

adent Urges Aid and Gind Hand for Colonists.

SOUTH BEND, Wash., March 16 ----(To the Editor.)-The Oregonian informs us that 1500 colonists arrived in Portland March 15 from the Middle West men and women. The former from different walks in life to estab-lish themselves as farmers, the women --amongst whom are some school teachers-have come to acquire land and to farm it.

teachers-have come to acquire land and to farm it. When the writer came to this coun-try it cost a fortune to search for a location of his choice and in this re-spect it may be said the people of Ore-gon have a duty to perform toward those colonists and if possible get them comfortably settled without loss of time. That is to say, try and give them such information-siter you have learned their aims-as yourself as a stranger in a strange land would nat-urally need. That would he a great help to them-especially those brave women who are about to adopt Oregon as their home, to make the farm a

help to them-especially those brave women who are about to adopt Oregon as their home, to make the farm a home for themselves instead of the city. Such women are exceedingly scarce nowadays, as every man of com-mon sense knows, and of course they ought to have all the encouragement that can be extended them. Bach commercial club, or private in-dividual, in every town in the state, who may learn of the arrival of any of these homeseekers in their midst, should feel it a duty to help them all they can and let them feel at once they are in the hands of a responsible and hospitable class of people. It is presumed these colonists are worthy of that recognition, but any-how treat them right from the first, in a liberal, neighborly spirit, and don't forget they are far away from the scenes of their childhood, without a home, and are strangers within our

scenes of their childhood, without a home, and are strangers within our gates. Renew, if you can, the well-earned reputation of the old ploneers for their unbounded hospitality to new-comers, urge them to make a home in the West, as they will never, no never, regret it. It would be a very narrow-minded man who would do or think to the contrary.

Help them in their selection of a lotion, on land from which you are nitive they can make a good living, thin easy reach of schools, churches, good roads

Effective Means. PORTLAND, March 18.—(To the Ed-itor.)—In the death of little, innecent Barbara Holzman even the thickest-headed fanatic should be able to learn PORTLAND, March 16-(To the Edi-FORTLAND, March 18-(10 the bolt tor.)-If all the peace congresses that are being so much talked about ever at-tain the object that they profess to have in wisw, they will put an end to the greatest crime of the centuries-wilful neaded tanance should be add to tearn a lesson of the utter uselessness of trying, by legislation or otherwise, to compet the population of a great city to live up to a code of morality and obity that is set up by the over-plous, When two men quarrel over a woman, probity that is set up by the out photo-the good and the pure, to rule the lives and the actions of those who are less good, pure and plous. In a city where a great floating population of the character of those who make up our or a piece of land, or politics, or any other of those matters which arouse the worst passions of the human animal, Ine worst passions of the numan annual, and one kills the other, the verdict very frequently is murder, in either the first or second degree; and so long as the law, both human and divine, says that "he who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." the verdict is " other and the continues that character of those who may be account of the solutely necessary that the dissolute woman, as well as the victous man, should be under strict police surveillance. How can this be accomplished and subserve the best

shall his blood be shed." the verdict is all right and the punishment just. But when two of the great ones of the earth have a grouch against one another, they do not settle matters in quite the same way. They put rifles and revolvers into the bands of men with families depending upon them and order them to do their dirty work. They must go and shoot down in cold blood other men with families, who have never done them any harm, and against whom they consequently have no ill-feeling. What is that but wilful murder? Now, if the said two great ones are so very Interests of our city? Personally, I believe there is but one solution to this problem, and that is the "restricted district" properly regu-lated and policed. There are two rea-sons: First, for the protection of the home; second, that this class of people can be the more easily controlled. "Where the carion is, there also are the buzzards." the buzzards.

There being no regular district There being no regular district where the women of the lower world are assembled, the low element of mankind naturally seeks the dark streets and remote places to entice in-nocent children by sundry devices to their doom. Many cases have been re-ported to the police since the untimely murder of this litie girl that would never have been reported, where men have tried to entice girls of tender age to accompany them by offers of money. to accompany them by offers of money, candy or other tempting rewards. If such a district was known there would

be no reason why such characters would take such desperate chances to satisfy their beastly desires. I know of no better means of con-

veying my idea of the usefulness of the establishment of a restricted dis-trict than this little fable: "A certain shepherd found an ex-A certain shepherd found an ex-ceeding rich pasture for his flock, but the wolves were congregated in the neighborhood in great numbers, as the succulent grass attracted many fat animals, which provided a feast for the wolves. In order to protect his valu-able herd the wise owner presented at the past and the peace congregates to the work over. May God help Mr.

Timely Tales of the Day Writer Finds Further Evidence In Works of Bard. "The best case of optimism" said H. M. Haller, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, "that I ever cama FORTLAND, March 18 .- (To the Edi-M. Haller, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, "that I ever came across was that of a fellow out hunting tor.)-Reading the editorial in The Oreacross whe that of a fellow out hunting that I met once. He was after rabhits, I met him just as he was running after one. He was following the dogs. I yelled to him as he passed: "What luck, old fellow "." "If I catch this one and nine more Pil have ten," was his reply as he give me a hopeful smills in exchange for my greeting. Now that is what I call optim-lism per se. gonlan of March 16 on "Justice at Danville," I was prompted to look up an article by the late H. W. Scott on "Problems of Life and" Mind." With your permission I would like to quote a

POLITICS

few lines:

One who doem't understand Shakespeare. Simply doem't put himself into Shakespeare's world, which is the widest intellectual and moral and spiritual world yet revealed to the sous and daughters of men. to show that Shakespeare is not only the greatest of undertakings. No may or woman is Oromon and far The Oregonian a few days since, on the front page contained accounts of same the state of the grand jury inquiry into the prisoner's life "I not deny "I not deny con the prisoner's life "I not deny con the prisoner's life the caquaintance."

but Wilful Murder.

"I was," answered Bill. "Well you would have no objection now to imparting to me some of the secret work of the organization, would you? In other words, what about the password?"

"House block Legislative hold-up to and including block I capitations: "Make me a looker on here in Vienna Where I have seen corruption boil and password?" "When you meet a farmer you think belongs to the union.' volunteered Bill.' "approach him and ask him: 'Are you a member of the union?' If he is he will answer: 'I am a tiller of the soil.' To the soil.' To will To

Where I have seen corruption boil and

Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'ar ran the stew; laws for all faults
But faults so countenanced that the strong statutes
Stand like the forfeits in a barber shop for Measure).
To say that Shakespeare was not familiar with all manner and degree of political crimes is surely, as Mr. Scott esid, not to understand him.
Now as for our Fels Fund friend of Oregon City see the character of Parrolles in "Alls Well That Ends Well."
WAR AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT nounted, chased, engraved and so forth, and worth, at retail, \$20. Mr. Levy left the umbrella under his

Mr. Levy left ine university under his overcost in a Southern California hotel, on his way into the dining-room. When he went to look for it it was gone. In yain the hotel proprietor argued that he must have left it somewhere else, that the only other diners in the room at the time were two leading business men who would get on any appoint he willty of would not, on any account, be guilty of the theft of an umbrella. Mr. Levy stood

the theft of an umbrells. Mr. Levy stood pat. The search continued, and the sound of it pensirated the fustnesses. Mr. Levy declined to be persuaded that he was mistaken. When he departed from Southern California he left an echo and his Portland address. The umbrells has reached Portland, by express. The man who took it had gone to the hotel proprietor and said: "There has been a good deal more dis-turbance about this umbrells than I thought there would be when I took it. If you will promise not to give me away, I will return it, rather than give the hos-pitality of California a black eye." The hotel proprietor promised.

It all happened as a Mount Tabor car was townward bound, at a busy hour of the early afternoon, when the business man was anxious to get back to his office for fear the ster might

They consequently have no ini-feeting. What is that but willed murder? Now, if the said two great ones are so very and suffice for fear the stenosrapher might be doing nothing but entertaining combined will satisfy them, what is the doing nothing but entertaining combined will satisfy them, what is the pars. The car in its mad rush down Belmont, came to a full stop at Forty-fifth street. "Now you go right back home," a feminine volce was heard to suy. "Go on, hurry." The occupants lowered their eves from reading the advertisements and pricked up their ears, bent on becoming better acquainted with the owner of the street wolce. The car still waited. "Go on back home, now, I say. Go on, hurry," repeated the volce in tones more harsh than before. "Now, Jerry, be a sorrow and suffering instead of thou sands. If there were more men of the carnegie stamp (who has started a fund to do sway with war), the world would be a much better place to live in. The money that is no squandered on armaments would be available for much bet.

whistled shrilly. The young woman, flushed of face, stood on the platform while the car traveled fully a mile, too embarrassed to face the passengers while the latter with smiles watched a black er spaniel tearing madly down the

THE MORNING OREGONIAN. MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1911.

threatening so-called progressive leg-islation-which must of necessity be experimental in the beginning-is the demagogic fostering of the idea that such acts are sacret in the original form and must never be amended Imperfect machinery will in time

ads, and markets. THOS. HEPWORTH DIXON. PROTECTION FOR INNOCENT. Restricted District Suggested as an National Clashes Declared to Be Nought

# STEAMSHIP RATE WARS. The ocean is a free and unobstruct-

## WHY THEY CAME.

Interviews with a number of newly. arrived colonists from various states sast of the Rocky Mountains Indicate the present record-breaking movement is due to the very excellent team work of the railroads, the newspapers and the people. This work of exploitation would not, however, have been possible had not Oregon possome advantages that were missing in the localities from which our new citizens are coming. Numerous newcomers interviewed were induced to come to Oregon by the excellent showing of the state's resources and opportunities in the fiftieth anniversary of The Oregonian which had been sent them by friends or rela tives. Others came in response to the appeal of the railroads and of local publicity bureaus. A few for no snecial reason followed an impulse to "go One of Saturday's arrivals was west." stiracted to the country because he heard "a fellow bragging about It."

Underlying all of these various causes which induced the colonists to make the trip across the contin was the one potent influence-a desire to better their condition, physical or material or both. The interviews considerable faith in the fu ture on the part of these colonists and they again demonstrate the wisdom of confining all advertising and exploitation of Oregon's resources to the plain adapted to the revenues, as they can facts. Except for an occasional on a road of its age and opportunities. facts. "boomer" attempting to make up a shortage of merit with a surplus of fiction, Oregonians have been content to submit the facts regarding this country and its resources and let the reader attracted by such statements se his own judgment. We know what can be done in this country by industry and thrift, because throughout the Northwest there are thousands of people who have made practical demonstrations of the matter and have piled up good-sized bank accounts in less time and with less effort than similar results could have been secured elsewher

The Oregonian, in the anniversary number, given wide circulation in the East, and in its daily news columns, has avoided exaggerated statements regarding the wonderful resources of the Northwest. The bare facts in the case were always sufficiently alluring. ten years hence we shall be adding the testimony of many of those now arriving to that which has attracted the present rush.

It is exceptionally pleasing to Port-and to note that such a large per-entage of the new arrivals is headed 171 cent per ton per mile. land to note that such a large perfor the country. What Portland needs

Perhaps Colonel Root able to advise the people of Arizona how to pull themselves out of this muddle and achieve statehood. Probably a new constitution embracing direct legislation and the recall, if framed in accordance with his ideas,

malfeasance in office.

A query might naturally arise in

this connection as to why Congress in

address, however, promises to lie be-

ween criticism of the attitude of the

President and the Senate, as so far

Prospects for early statehood for

antis-

ould gain the approval of President Rule by the people would not Taft. suffer in Arizona, either, by adop-tion of the restrictions outlined in the ex-President's former utterance. But if the signs speak truly, Arizona will have to look to Congress for a new enabling act before such a compromise can be effected.

### INCREASED TEAFFIC: DECREASED KARNINGS

The Pennsylvania Railroad, one of he largest and oldest lines in the United States, has just made public its annual report. On account of the its annual report. On account of the prominence of the road and the imnensity of its business, this report is exceptionally interesting as an examof the changed conditions under which the railroads are now working. The Pennsylvania is an old road, travrsing a region in which the problem ng traffic is much nearer successful solution than any other part of the country. Grades and curves have been removed to the limit of my, and track and equipment are

provided and maintained with a view to the maximum service for the mini-mum cost. New roads in new country ust necessarily operate under conditions which no longer hamper the Pennsylvania, Operating and maintenance charges cannot so easily be The report shows that in 1910 the road carried 9,000,000 tons more freight and 7,000,000 more passengers than in the preceding year, but that revenues decreased from \$116 .-826,791 in 1909 to \$112,916,647 last year. These decreased earnings would not have permitted the usual dividend had it not been for the income from \$280,000,000 worth of other securities owned by the company, which were not considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in fixing the rates. The report accounts for this heavy decrease in revenues in the face of increased business handled as due to "large increases in operating expenses

due principally to advances in wages of employes." The paternalism of the Interstate Commerce Commission did not, however, prevent some of this increase failing on the shippers for during the year the rates were .583 cent per ton per mile, compared with .580 in the

precedifig year. That the division of the loss was harder on the railroads

educational in its object, will create an interest in an industry which is of steadily increasing importance in the Pacific Northwest. The exhibits which will be made will prove a revelation to many who have not followed the business very closely and are unaware of the improvement in . animals now turned off by the farms of the Pacific Northwest. A visit to the show will also give the people an opportunity to witness the remarkable changes which have followed the establishment of the big packing plant and stockyards in this city.

A man coming to Oregon as "colonist" this Spring need be in no hurry to buy a farm. Let him bank

-

his money and take a job as hired man-there are plenty of places calling for help, offering fair wages. At the end of the season he will be in shape and mood to invest. The other man, who had but little after buying his ticket, must pull off his coat and go to work at once; not in city or town, for there are men enough for the jobs, but on the farms where he is sorely needed. He, too, will be in hetter mood and shape at the end of the season

Hugh Doherty, who died Saturday, was a resident of Portland for nearly half a century. Before business moved uptown he was a familiar figure near the waterfront, following his humble calling of expressman, in which, it may well be said, he always delivered the goods.

A man at Union has just received a White Orpington cockerel that cost him \$50 at Kansas City. That is a high price for a chicken and most of it is needed by the breeder to help pay for the extensive advertisements tell-ing how he made \$18,000 on poultry

in a year.

Dewey denies that he said some years ago we should have whipped Japan at that time. The Admiral is now a man of peace. Matrimony has changed him.

Tacoma votes on an anti-treating nd the

It is almost time for the little old one-ring circus to begin its meander down the Valley.

A rate war of the boats running will make the vacation idea popular.

The kind of stock that is fed to fighters is on exhibit at North Port-

a day in March like yesterday.

wolves. In order to protect his valu-able herd the wise owner procured a band of ordinary gosts, and, while he carefully corralled his sheep each night, he left the gosts outside his in-closure that they they might satisfy the rapacity of the wolves, and thus protect his flock." mand.

Moral-Let us take care of the inby allowing the immoral wolves to satisfy their appetites on the goats; also separate the goats from the sheep

that the innocent may not suffer with the guilty. R. C. W. the guilty.

### **Opportunity** for Homeseckers.

SALEM, Or., March 17 .- (To the Edtor.)-In regard to the colonists who land. On going to Forest Grove to pay my last respects to the useful life, of the late H. W. Scott, I crossed some of the country in which I assisted three others to build claim-holding cabins in November, 1844. I could not help noticing what large proportion of the land is in need of more labor to make more homes. Of course this may be as truly said of the entire Willamette

as truly said of the entire Willamette Valler. But while proud of Oregon as of and for homes of the wealthy and the well-to-do. I naturally sympathize most with those coming in search of homes on the land with nothing but their labor to start with. Such land-seekers, if unmarried, would find op-portunity between Perry and Detroit in the North-Santiam where three years ago two fires occurred from sparks from the Corvallis & Eastern locomotive and killed some green timber, beside clearing a body of cut-over land. The writer ex-amined this land last August and con-cluded there were at least 600 acres of

amined this land last August and con-cluded there were at least 600 acres of good orchard land, on which were ref-use, logs and stumps, still joining the railroad station on the north. It ought to be sold cheap by its present owner, osed to be the Curtis company, of

Mill City, who have taken a heavy crop of good timber from it. JOHN MINTO.

### Streeet Paving Asses

PORTLAND, March 17 .--- (To the Editor.)-Would you please answer through the columns of The Oregonian this question? A paving company re-cently paved a certain street in this street. The people residing on the first

street pay for paving it, which is pat-ural, but those living within 80 or 100 feet of the second street are compelled to help pay for paving this street in addition to their own. Can you tell me why that is? A SUBSCRIBER.

Carnegie and the peace congresses to force the world to obey his sixth com-PEACE.

Peace and Arbitration

PORTLAND, March 18 .-- (To the Edi-tor.) -- I cordially approve of all The Oregonian says in an editorial of the 16th inst as to peace and arbitration Yet it seems to me that in arriving a Yet it seems to me that in arriving at these optimistic conclusions The Ore-gonian falled to note an all-important consideration. What would interna-tional arbitration be worth without the physical power to enforce its decrees? Would it not be a mere oblier dicta, a padded club? What effect would the

and decrees of our civil and findings criminal criminal courts be worth without the force to enforce them?

force to enforce them? Mr. Taft says even questions of honor can be arbitrated. Yes, but not questions of dishonor. Who could have arbitrated between Charles I and the Parliament? Or between George III and the American colonies? In these cases what power could have enforced its decree of arbitration? In the contests involving all Europe and ou country in 1812, who was left to arb! our

the Sultan of Turkey? trate except the Sultan of Turkey! Who could have arbitrated the ques-tions involved in our Civil War? This topsy turvy has never been con This topsy threy has never been con-trolled by ethical theory. Even the Prince of Peace, when the crisis of his mission came, said, he came not to bring peace but the sword. THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

# Elinor Givn Didn't Miss It Much.

Chicago Inter Ocean. A special cable dispatch from Lon-on quoted Elinor Glyn, the novelist-tho recently visited this city, as dewho recently visited this its, as do claring that her personal investigation showed Fifth avenue to be in the grip of race suicide; that there had not been a birth among the residents of that center of wealthy homes in two years. An examination of the records at the burgan of vital statistics disproves the assertion of the author of "Dhree Weeks." In 1909 there were seven births avenue between the Washington arch and One Hundred and Fifth street, and in 1930 eleven births, One Hundred and Fifth street being the northerly "dead

ilne" of society. These eighteen hirths, however, the lowest birth rate of any res the lowest birth rate of any residence street in the city for the years named.

# The Little Feet of Paris

The Little Feet of Paris. The Adventure of a Modest Man." There is no escape for a man's eyes in Paris. Look where he will, he is is proportionately benefited. From the theory that near-by prop-erty is proportionately benefited. From the made more valuable by the im-provement of a near-by gross street. NoODSTOCK. Or. March 18.-(To the Dittor.)--Will you kindly tell me in The Shead an hour, and on October 1 turned ahead an hour? G. E. D.

Jerry went shopping after all.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, March 20, 1861. The Oregon State Agricultural is has published as an extra of the o Society or 'ts Farmer its schedule of premiums for first annual fair to commance on Octo-ber 1, 1861, and continue four days, and also the "regulations" which are to gov-ern said fair. The place of holding the This will fair has not been determined. however, be done in a few days. The premiums are very liberal and amount, to some \$2008.

We are told that a game cock recently fell in a dry well in this city and was missing for 11 days. When found he was reduced to a skeleton, but when pitted against a barnyard fowl fought and whipped him.

The Common Council has failed "or meet at two regular meetings.

A Washington letter writer says: Mr. Lincoln has completed his inaugural, and while it does not violate the policy of the Chicago platform it does not close the door against an amicable adjust-ment of pending difficulties, providing the people, through a constitutional con-vention, desire a change.

Washington: Owing to apprehension of complracy for the purpose of blowing p the public buildings they have been up the phone bunks though not in large force, for some weeks. Blowing up the capitol was regarded as not improbable, hence every night a thorough examina-tion of 'ts cellars and vaults was made by the capitol police.

## Big Hats Worn to Cover Bald Spots. New York Sun.

According to a recent arrival from London, the New Yorkers who jam a hat down over their eyes and consider it smart merely to have it several sizes too large, mistake the object of the re-cent London fashion of having the hats so much larger than they used to be. "The smart dressers in London," ob-

arrived this close student of men's dress, "get a hat two or three sizes larger than they were in the habit of wearing and put it as far back on the head as pos-sible. The object in that is to conceal the bald apot that so many men have just at the back of the head under the brim of the hat. It only needs a trifting adjustment of the hat by bringing it down over the back of the head to hide this. So two-thirds of the men one sees in London are going through the streats with their hats far back on their heads and covering the bald spots in the back. Here the large hats are merely drawn down over the head and no useful purpose is served by the increased size." served this close student of men's drass,

ice-

A rare day in June has nothing over

The war as a

ordinance tomorrow cream season is almost due.