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(BY CARRIED)

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911. COST OF REVOLUTIONS.

Even if the battles on the border had not resulted in the killing and wounding of American citizens, the magnitude of American interests in Mexico is such that the United States could not be indifferent to the rebel-

tion, if it would. Nearly all the railroads running from the United States through Mexico were built with American capital, and, although the Mexican government has become the owner, Americans still own nds to large amounts. The railroads which constitute the security for these bonds have been in large part de stroyed or their usefulness has been seriously impaired by the burning of bridges. The rebels have caused the suspension of traffic for weeks at a ne, and, even when traffic was not interrupted, its volume was greatly educed by the disturbed, condition of

the country. Still other American aufferers are those who are mining in the northern states of Mexico. The rebels have raided their headquarters and helped themselves to supplies of all kinds. One case in point is that of Cananea. a town of several thousand people, all owned by Americans. It has had supplies in transit appropriated by the rebels and a large number of the workmen have deserted it to foin the American, ranchers across the border have also suffered from raids such as that of the late Stanley Willlams in Lower California,

horses, cattle and supplies were selzed. Recent figures from the Bureau of American Republics detailing amount of foreign investments in Mexice, showed that Americans had put more capital in the railroads and dustries of that country than all other foreign nations combined.

Not only are American investors affected, but many Americans living in Mexico have endured privation and langer to life. This refers, of course. to those who are living peaceably in the country without taking part in the quarrel, for those Americans, like Willlams and Creighton, who enlisted the ranks of the rebels, took the risks

of war. There seems to be no likelihood of American Intervention in Mexico, and it is desirable for many reasons that we should not intervene, but, even if the present peace negotiations should succeed, there will be a pretty bill for somebedy to pay. Diaz has from the first denied that there was a rebellion. He has persisted in describing the rebels as bands of brigands. Holding him to his own statements, the United States may fairly contend that the government of Mexico is responsible for the depredations committed within its own territory by bands of brigands and must compensate the losers by its own incapacity to maintain order.

A condition may arise similar to that which existed in Venezuela, when several American corporations asserted claims which the government of Vereguela refused to recognize. Similar claims were made by citizens of other countries and a blockade enforced a settlement of those claims. American claims were settled by arbitration after a long suspension of dipematic relations during which President Castro refused to agree to arbitration. President Taft is well known to be an advocate of arbitration and no doubt would propose that method settlement, but the claims are apt to be so many and various that many a hitch may occur before they reach

All of which goes to show that revelutions cost money, not only to the present generation, but to posterity.

GROWING LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY.

Since the opening of the union stockyards, about eighteen months ago, more than 500,000 head of livestock have been handled in this city. Figures compiled by Mr. D. O. Lively show totals of 134,661 head of cattle, 133,348 hogs and 238,108 sheep. This is an average of about 1000 head per day. It is easy to understand that a business of such magnitude can hardly fail to have a most potent influence on other lines of industry and trade. The establishment of the big packinghouses and stockyards in this city has not only put Portland on the map as one of the big livestock centers of the country, but it has also encouraged the farmers of the Columbia Basin to give the stock business more attention. The recent fat stock show held at the yards on the Peninsula brought to the attention of the public the fact that the Pacific Northwest could produce as fine stock as could be raised

anywhere in the world. The magnitude of the business since the Peninsula yards were opened has also demonstrated that the vast sums of money which in the past have been sent East for packing-house products are now kept in circulation in the Pacific Northwest. Despite the fine showing that has been made by the stockyards for the first eighteen months there is still boundless opportunity for expansion. With the rapid settlement of the remaining undeveloped portions of the Pacific Northwest the problem of producing enough stock for the home market is already But beyond the seas, in Alaska, in the South Pacific and in Siberia there is an ever-widening market for these products, and at no place in the country can this trade be handled to

better advantage than at Portland. Great changes have taken place in the livestock industry in this country within the past few years. The big ranges are being cut up into farms and the individual herds are steadily decreasing in size. But there are more herds and more stock, for the small! tarmer is learning that there is an economic advantage in having a few head

also learning that it costs no more to produce a high-class animal than it does to produce a scrub. As a result there is a steady improvement in qual-

ity as well as quantity.

In Mr. Lively's report it will be noted that the number of cattle mar keted at the yards exceeded the number of hogs. This is a situation that will be changed when the profits of hograising are better unders the corn belt of the Middle West hograising is as much of a specialty as wheatgrowing is in the Pacific Northwest, and it is equally profitable. this country the business has not yet attained large proportions, but has been followed merely as incidental

to other branches of farming. Now that it is being demonstrated that there is money in hogs, we may expect to note a steady increase in the available supply of the home product and a corresponding decrease in the number brought in from the East.

DEALING IN FUTURES.

"The Burleson anti-future bill is to come before the present session of Congress. This bill is practically an amended form of the Scott bill, which included provisions making it unlawful to buy or sell futures in wheat, corn or other agricultural products, including So much opposition developed to this bill that the grain features were eliminated and the Burleson bill, takes its place, prohibits only the dealing in cotton futures.

It is somewhat strange that those who should have the most thorough knowledge on the subject have always opposed an anti-future bill of any kind. For that reason we find the New Orleans Picayune, printed at the some and headquarters of the cotton industry, protesting against the bill. "The inevitable effect of such a law," says the Picayune, "would be to transfer the control of cotton prices to the European exchanges, particularly that of Liverpool. In the long run the principal sufferers would be the cotton producers of the South and the real beneficiaries the foreign spinners and speculators.

The New Orleans paper contends that speculation through futures has materially advanced the price of cotton and that the result of the system has been to transfer the regulation of prices from the foreign spinners to the American producers. Trading in futures is a branch of business that is not thoroughly understood by the average layman, and the lack of understanding regarding it is responsible for much of the objection that has been the direction the reform will ultimateof the practice there can be no quesion, but the method, like many a good system in other lines of effort, is objected to on the grounds that it is

As a matter of fact, there is hardly flour miller or a cotton manufacurer in the United States who would attempt to do business without buying and selling for future acceptance or delivery. Without the privilege there would be a tremendous loss to both planter and manufacturer, for meither can have any assurance of what the market price may be a few months hence, when the raw material may be needed or the manufactured product delivered. In the present nethods of trading, the contract for future delivery or acceptance becomes as necessary as a bank check. There is so much cotton in this country that must be sold each year that if the nanufacturer deferred his buying and then took it sparingly to fill his orders as they were received the planter would be obliged to carry his crop for menths and would be unable to borrow but a small amount of money on it.

Trading in futures will never be abolished, but occasional reform measures of the type of the Burleson bill will come up from time to time to test the temper of the Public on matters of which their knowledge is lim-

POPULARIZING THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"Misrecord" would be fully as appropriate a name as "Record" for the publication which Congress sends forth to a more or less grateful country. The Congressional Record is made huge of bulk by speeches which never were delivered. Statesmen who are troubled with stage fright, those who are shut out from full expression by the exigencies of time, the timid, the lazy and the squeiched are all allowed the consolation of pouring their still-horn speeches into the Record. which thus becomes a sort of verbal sewer. Its accuracy is also open to question because so much liberty is given to amend, correct and indefiitely after speeches which have really been delivered. Oftentimes the child as he appears in print only faintly resembles the robust urchin who yelled out his little hour on the floor of Con-

Mr. Murdock, of Kansas, has introduced a resolution looking to the correction of some of these unfortunate particulars. His idea is to label everything that goes into the Record. If it is a speech which was composed in the hot frenzy of a hotel bedroom but never delivered, let it be labeled for what it'ls. Do not say with barefaced mendacity that the Hon. Jeremiah Fathend delivered it on such a day to the delighted wonder of his fellow Congressmen. If corrections are made in a speech before it is printed, let them appear so marked. Make the Record truthful and shame the devil, is Mr. Murdock's desire.

Congress may hesitate to adopt his resolution. The right to print speeches never delivered has become almost sacred with time. So has the privilege of striking out passages which eloquent statesmen are ashamed of the day afterward. The Record would appear too much like the report of a scene in the confessional, if everything in it were accurately labeled. something to charity as well as to

But against the proposal to reduce the price of the Record from \$4 to \$1 per session we fancy not a voice will The present price is probe raised. hibitive and Congressmen know it. When any of them emits a speech which he really wants read he shows deep contempt for the Record as a medium of publicity. He knows that nobody reads that severe publication who is not compelled to do it, and to get his immortal deliverance before his constituents he puts it into envelopes and malls it. Uncle Sam pays the The bill amounts to a good freight. deal in the course of a session. would be eliminated if the Record were made accessible and reasonably reliable, and no doubt the saving thus effected would more than counterbalance the cost of reducing the subscrip-

tion price. At any rate, the purpose of the Rec-

the proceedings of Congress, a purpose which is now but illy With its bulk diminished and its price reduced, it would come a great deal to attaining the object of its existence.

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

It cannot be said that the British House of Commons is going to any frightful extreme in the limitation on the power of the Lords for which it contending. The measure is submitted in two sections. The first explicitly deprives the Lords of any control over money bills. Theoretically they have had no control of this kind for centuries.

As early as the time of Elizabeth the Commons asserted the exclusive right to grant money to the crown, though they could not always exercise it as they wished. They were often builted by the monarch into granting what they would far rather have re-Still the right was never given up and gradually the other branof the government began to concede it openly. The attempt to amend Lloyd-George's budget was the first explicit assertion of control over fi-nance bills by the Lords for many years and it falled when referred to the people. Nobody expects this first part of the measure to meet with serious difficulty in the upper chamber,

For the second part storms and tempests are prophesied. This provides a method for the enactment of a bill into law without the consent of the Lords, although it is not to be done hastily. The bill must pass the House of Commons at three successive sessions and consume not less than two years in the process. Then if the Lords throw it out it is to go to the King for his signature and become law whether or no. Here is the only part of the Commons' programme which is really revolutionary. The rest of it merely reaffirms what has long been part of the constitution and has been upheld by the electorate upon a referendum.

It is a mere matter of speculation now far the Lords will go in opposition to the limitation of their power. The wiser ones understand that sistance cannot be of much use in the long run and are disposed either to submit gracefully or to initiate reforms in the upper chamber themselves. If the House of Lords were an elective body it would lose a good deal of its odium. If it represented the nation, of course the people would not care to abolish it. Perhaps that is

PARTIES IN THE SOUTH. In his address before the South Carolina Bankers' Association Secretary MacVeagh reiterated the admonition. which Southerners have heard, that they ought to divide into two political parties. The lesson is good, but it will not be heeded just yet. As long as the negro remains what he is the South will feel obliged to subordinate all other political questions to that of white supremacy and there will be but a single real party that section. Were the negroes free to vote, there would of course be two, a party of the whites and an opposing one of the blacks, but this will not be permitted. The laws enacted by the South to nullify the Federal Constitution and disfranchise the negroes have been acquiesced throughout the country. The courts are reluctant to meddle with them. The conscience of the North concedes their expediency. It is agreed on all sides that a regrettable policy was pursued in the days of reconstruction South and now the white people of work out their own destiny.

If the negroes were intelligent nough to divide about equally between two parties it would make something of the same sort possible among the whites. But we must not expect this for many years to come Although the blacks have made surprising progress in many directions since the war in the South they are not yet as a body fit to deal wisely with poitical questions. They are ruled by prejudice and outworn beliefs. cannot be expected to have independent oninions on such subjects as protection and finance and therefore they will not split up into parties. The development of their intelligence has been hindered by false conceptions of ducation.

Many of the schools and colleges founded for the benefit of the negroes have done more harm than good. Subjects have been taught which bore no relation to the problems of their lives. What they learned simply puffed them up with concelt and unfitted them for

The efforts of men like Mr. Washington are changing all this. The edwhich they give the negroes applies directly to the practical problems of their lives. Mr. Washington's school at Tuskegee graduates farmers, carpenters and tradesmen of all kinds, while it does not neglect the higher things of the spirit. The religion which he teaches is rational. It rises above mere emotionalism with its banalities and cleaves tenaciously Mr. Washington is the to conduct. best friend the negroes ever had. His work is bound to tell in a geometric ratio as time passes. His pupils will establish centers like Tuskegee throughout the South and send out multiplied evangelists to preach the good old gospel of common sense and hard work.

As the negroes acquire property and settled habits of industry respect for them will grow. They will cease to be looked upon as a menace to the communities where they dwell and it will be conceded as a matter of course that they oungt to have a voice in politics. When that day comes they will not be found voting like dumb creatures at the dictation of any boss. They will think for themselves and naturally their conclusions will vary. Hence they will join different parties This will permit the Southern whites to do the same thing.

Clearly then the condition of things which Mr. MacVeagh longs to see depends on the development of the blacks in citizenship, as the most intelligent men in the South thoroughly understand. It is only the hoodlum | phone. element in Georgia, Mississippi and the other Gulf states who oppose the progress of the negroes. Intelligent whites are tired of perpetual race trouble, though of course they never consent to end it by submitting

to the domination of the negores. What the two parties will be into which the Southern people may some time divide is an interesting question. It is not quite safe to assume that they will be the Republican and Democratic parties of our day. Political groups change with the progress of course, he will feel good-natured.

of stock to turn off each year. He is ord is to keep the public informed of intelligence and the development of new problems. The adoption of direc methods of government will probably exercise an effect upon parties which has not yet been fully estimated. As the old watchwords lose their charm the former lines of division will become indistinct and fresh ones will be

> Some prophets have foretold that the parties of tomorrow will be conservative and radical. The Democratic and Republican conservative elements will draw together and the radicals from both camps will do the same. Should this happen, it will be in strict accord with human nature. None of us are born protectionists or state rights men, but everypody is by naure either a conservative or a radical This is a classification which holds good wherever there are human beings and we may some time see it prevall openly in this country. does the Southerners will not have any more difficulty than the rest of us in finding their proper places.

> Labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands present an interesting study in economics. The Japanese invaded the Islands a few years ago and el-bowed out most of the Chinese. The little brown men failed to supply all the demand for labor, and for several years a great many Portuguese have into the islands. been brought A few weeks ago Alaska cannerymen sent a steamship to the islands for purpose of securing a mixed lot of Filipinos and Japanese to work in the canneries. Any shortage that may have resulted from the departure of the cannery workers has apparently been made up, for yesterday's news dispatches reported the arrival at Honolulu of the steamer Oteric with 1555 Portuguese Immigrants. The shifting supply of labor in the Ha-wallan Islands has a poorer opportunity for moving on than the supply which becomes uneasy on the mainland, but there seems to be enough of a movement to make it profitable for the transportation lines.

The Patrons of Husbandry are getting into line for the annual meeting of the governing body of the order, known as the State Grange, which will convene in Corvailis May 9. . A bulletin containing the names of the standing committees of that body has been issued. These committees cover a wide range of thought and effort and indicate that the farmer folk are wide awake to their interests and the public interests as well. The names of women appear with equal frequency those of men upon these committees, showing that this organization recognizes the value of woman's work in all of its councils and undertakings. Every section of the state is recognized in the appointment of these committees, and indications are that the comsession of the State Grange-the thirty-eighth annual convention-will e more largely attended than any of its predecessors have been, while the

The opposing attitude of Mr. Cannon on the reciprocity measure is thoroughly consistent. The entire career of the Danville statesman been marked by a religious adherto the cause of high tariff. It other high priests of the tariff tabernacle that was responsible for the smashing defeat of the Republicans last November. Heedless of the repeated warnings that had been sounded, these standpatters successfully resisted the attempts of the progressive Republicans to revise the tariff. As a which brought great evils upon the result they will now see revision with a vengeance by a party that would not be in power today-had it not been for them. The reciprocity measure may not be perfect, but it is so far ahead of anything that Mr. Cannon and his friends ever offered that it is very popular.

> It may be hoped that the danger of speeding automobiles past sharp curve on the elevated roadway between this city and Vancouver has been sufficiently illustrated by death and disaster. The practical wreck of two machines, the death of three persons and the serious injury of sev eral others represent the grim toll of disaster at this danger point on the roadway that bridges slough between the mainland and Hayden Island. Further illustration should not be necessary.

The date of the celebration of Founders day at old Champoeg draws near. Facilities for reaching the historic ground are excellent, whether by the water route or by the Oregon Electric. The indications are that the day and occasion will be observed by large delegation from this city, while patriotic country folk will as usual rally to do honor to the day on

The Rogue River Association has merged with the Portland Fruit Exhange, induced by the superior handling and selling advantages of the local organization. Those out of the fold number few, and they will probably join as time passes, making a dominant concern for general success.

As time passes less is said about the damage that befel fruit from the three frosts of the middle of April. It will probably transpire that only as many of the cherries, peaches and prunes were killed as will prove beneficial to the rest of the crop.

Veal is reported coming in too freely in the local market. Why not quit killing so much of the "she stock" and help the dairy industry? According to alarmists, all the Oregon cows will be dead of tuberculosis some time. The four-legged chicken hatched at

Vancouver has greater practical value than a mere freak. A breed of fowls with two sets of "drumsticks" for the festal board will bring great money. There is possibility that smoking

By and by a man will not be allowed to smoke when using the tele-If more people were married in the saddle, like the Fort Klamath couple,

will be forbidden in the new Court-

there would be more community of interest in the household. The Tacoma man who fell seven stories and was not hurt was probably listening to a recall and slowed

Hereafter the Governor cannot be seen until after lunch. Then, of PROFIT IN OYSTER TRANSPLANTS. | SANDY BOULEVARD IMPROVEMENT Freight and Risks Cut Down Returns

Says Grower, BAY CENTER, Wash., April 19,-(To the Editor .- I notice in The Oregonian April 17, under heading, "Timely Tales of the Day," a little item that refers to an old friend and neighbor of mine, who was recently accidentally drowned at South Bend. Wallace art's mother worked for me when Wal-lace was a babe in arms. I had known him throughout his entire life. His business was the oyster business all his life, and he became an authority on the cultivation, marketing, etc., of the native as well as the Eastern oyster

transplanted in these waters.

My object in writing this, however, is to correct the idea that is held forth in the article referred to about the ter when transplanted in these waters. I, with others, have been engaged in this business along side of Wallace

Stuart for many years.

I went back to Long Island Sound and selected carloads of Eastern seed oysters many years ago and have been shipping more or less each year. The cost per car varies from \$500 to \$1000 and when freight, icing and some minor charges are included the most costly carload will not exceed \$2000. while the article referred to has the price fixed at \$15,000. The fact is that there has been som

money made planting Eastern oysters, but at the same time many a carload planted never paid first cost. trouble has largely been caused by planting on the wrong kind of beds Ovsters are planted when the beds are with water and not on the dry

There are likely fortunes yet to be nade here in the oyster business, and that in the near future, as this is without doubt the best locality on the Pacific Coast to produce the finest flavored cyster ever grown. L H. RHODES.

An Oysterman for 50 Years.

Passion Play in Theaters. PORTLAND, Or., April 18.—(To the Editor.)—Being a constant reader of The Oregonian, I must say that I find pleasures in reading from day to day the editorial page, which treats all live topics of the day with liberal and broad-minded judgment. Therefore do not hesitate in submitting the fol-

owing: Oberammergau, of world-wide fame as the place where at intervals of ten years are depicted the life and suffer-ing of Jesus Christ for the benefit (or shall I say amusement) of the masses is again before the public through the medium of the moving pictures this week in the City of Portland. pity that humanity will flock in such the scenes which took place for our benefit some 1990 years ago, but which today has become a bait to catch the almighty dollar, regardless of the sacred and irreproachable character of Him who died for a fallen world, Moving pictures may be educational

in some respects, but when religion is placed upon the sheet, it ceases to be a means of education and becomes a sacrilege. The path that Christ trod was stormy one, beset by many difficulties and needs no imitating. I believe in and needs no imitating. I believe in drawing a line of demarcation between open sessions will, doubtless attract the hely and the unholy, for Christ himself said: "Render to Ceasar the things that are Ceasar's, and to God the things that are God's."-Mark 12:1 GEORGE S. WORK.

The Purple Pointo.

GRESHAM, Or., April 19 .- (To the Editor.)—The account of a purple pota-o in Tuesday's Oregonian is interesting was this attitude of Mr. Cannon and to me because I have been experimentwith it for four years. I got the seed from a Portland gentleman who "swiped" it from a Russian ship. It is raised extensively in Russia and is all Oregon City correspondent that your Or claims for it.

Two years ago I had a lot of them o exhibition at the Gresham fair, they attracted a great deal of attention Six of the largest were stolen and I have since been wondering who got

ago I gave a peck of them to Gill Bros. the well-known gardeners of Russell-ville, who will endeavor to make them commercially valuable, as they are of excellent flavor, good yielders and of especial quality and color for salads. Several prominent catarers have expressed a belief that they would be a valuable addition to the garnishment of tables at banquets

EUGENE L. THORPE.

Hotel Fire Escapes. PORTLAND, April 18 - (To the Editor

-Why do city ordinances allow hotel fire escapes to be located where access to them is obtained, not through a public edrooms that most of the time are ocked? Suppose a fire breaks out. the bedrooms through which egress is had to fire escapes are occupied the oc-cupants probably could be roused to un-lock the doors, if not paralyzed by fear rendered helpless, but, if cupied, they are locked, and many lives might be lost by reason of that fact in the confusion and delay that would ensue before the keys could be obtained and the doors opened. The city ought to require that rooms with fire escapes, when unoccupied, shall be left unlocked day and night. HOTEL RESIDENT.

Ridicule of Inventions.

ABERDEEN, Wash., April 16.—(To the Editor.)—Is it true that many of the great inventions were ridiculed in past, by large portion of the people?
Is it true that when the phonograph was first exhibited, and made to reproduce human voice, some people said it was the work of the devil? JOSEPH THOMAS.

It is true that some of the greatest inventions now in use were ridiculed generally when put forward in their crude original form. We have never heard, however, that persons of even average intelligence believed phonographic reproductions were the work of the devil.

Notary Public.

PORTLAND, April 18.—(To the Editor.)—Does the law permit a person who is not an American citizen to be a notary public? If so, does this only apply to Oregon or to all other states? L. P. K. There is nothing in the state law re-

quiring a notary public to be a citizen. We cannot give information on this point as to other states. In Oregon, Yes.

PORTLAND, April 18.—(To the Editor.)—Does a foreigner have the right to vote, at a Presidential election, having only his first papers A SUBSCRIBER The Oregon law permits an alien to vote at a general election if he has de-clared his intention to become a citizen

more than one year prior threto. Dog Fido's Morning Bath.

Pittsburg Post.
"How is the water in the bath, Fifi?"
"Please, my lady, it turned the baby fairly blue. Then don't put Fido in for an hour

Learning Nearest at Hand. Washington Herald.

"There are so many things one must learn by experience. Well, we can't learn everything by Protest Made Agalust Crushed Rock

Between Cartracks. PORTLAND, April 18 .- (To the Editor.) -In The Oregonian of April 18 I note that the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company desires to use crushed rock on its portion of the Sandy boulevard when it is paved from Twentyeighth to Sixty-seventh street. This will occasion no surprise, but the report that Rose City Improvement League favors such a concession can hardly be

Property owners in this section of the city are ambitious to make this the greatest and most attractive boulevard in the city and with that end in view have completed plans for making it feet wide and covering it with a surface pavement. As the popular that boulevard increases the population of that section of the city will keep pace, and the receipts of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company will nously increase.

The property owners of that district re not only asked to give sufficient property to make the street Si feet wide but they are to be taxed to the limit for the hard-surface pavement, while the rallway company, the chief user of the street and the chief beneficiary of the improvement, is to escape with nothing but an improvement of crushed rock-a concession that will mar the beauty of the street and that will adversely effect

s convenient use. The pretended reason for permitting this inexcusable concession is that "it will prevent teams from driving on the cartracks and retarding the streetcars." What is there to tempt teams to travel on the line of the tracks when they have a wide and perfectly smooth road-way on each side? Some more plausible pretense than that should be vented. The real reason is that the corporation wants to save its good money If it has any force why has not crushed rock between the cartracks been used on the Washington and Morrison and East Burnside and Hawthorne and Union ave-

If this concession is permitted by the Council it is certain that the right to make such discrimination will be tested in the courts, and the whole improveent will be todefinitely delayed. s at least one opportunity for the Counthat it is not completely owned orporations. CHARLES B. MOORES.

WEST NEEDS BIGGER STATESMEN. Charge Made That Oregon System Reduces Standard.

ASHLAND, Or., April 19.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian's editorial on the reasons why the West is slighted by Congress is correct; you have the Eastern point of view. It can be added that the men we have been sending to Congress are the best the Oregon sys-tem affords, and if they are not big enough to match the Eastern men it must be due to one or two causes either we have no better men to send or our system does not result in the

state sending its best men.
It has been claimed, and the claim is now pretty generally accepted, that our Oregon system has reduced the stand-ard of public officials elected under it. We know that the most capable men for our highest offices, as well as other offices, will not enter the race along with he great number of self-seeking political artists that enter themselves the offices. The small caliber of the officials the state has been electing is proof of this fact. We can't see ourselves as the East sees us, but we can see the effects of electing political artists instead of statesmen.

Show me any other normal Repubratic politician Governor just because ne, as Rallroad Commissioner, ordered a slight reduction in freight rates few days before the election which still leaves the rates higher than any other rates in the country.
N. F. THRONER.

Penalty May Be Single Tax?

McMINNVILLE, Or., April 17.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian article in regard to taxation of this date indicates that there is room for a taxpayers league to enforce the present laws on taxation.

As a traveling man I find intense dissatisfaction among all classes with the present tax laws and methods of assessment. Some measure to exempt more than \$300 will certainly be carried by the people. If a concerted and system-atic effort was made to enforce our preent tax laws and compel the railroad grants, theber trust, and others to pay more taxes perhaps we would find \$300 exemption acceptable, but unless something is done to relieve the small far-mer from the burden of taxation upon his house and stock there will be a weeping measures passed that will have little else to be taxed than land values. With the other correspondent I echo your echo "Why not a tax league?" If people vote down all tax measures mre still with us, and some one county sweep all taxes from improvements. Are we ready to be SID EVANS. the single taxers?

Violets Cured III Queen, She Thinks.

New York Press.
Fondness of Alexandra, Dowager
Queen of England, for a certain shale
of violet is not a mere whim, but
really is based on her firm belief the color once cured her of a dangerous illness. Several years ago she was ill for months and, for a time, physicians were worried greatly about her condition. One day a friend sent to the Queen a big bunch of dark spring vio-Queen a big bunch of dark spring vio-lets. The medical men noticed that the sick woman immediately began to gain strength and spirits. As a re-sult they surrounded her with as much of the violet color as possible, in the hangings of the room and in the flowers brought. When Queen Alex-andra recovered, she explained, though she said she did not know why, the beauty of that first bunch of violets had quickened her interest and made her eager to regain her health and strength. Since then she always and strength. Since then she always has shown a great fondness for vio-lets, and for that color in her gowns and in the furnishings of her rooms.

Effect of Roosevelt's Trip.

PORTLAND, April 19 - (To the Editor.) - Yes, things are already different from what they were before Mr. Roosevelt set out upon the recent tour in which, to quote The Oregonian, he "strewed wisdom behind him like a comet's tail." The difference may not yet be discernible to the naked eye, but is there, and the best thing about

it is there, and the best thing about it is, it is a growing difference that will go on spreading with the years.

When words of wisdom fall upon attentive ears the conditions are favorable for a mighty harvest. "Words are the wings of action LORA C. LITTLE.

PORTLAND. April 18.—(To the Editor.)—I am an old soldier's wife, drawing a pension of \$36 a quarter. Can my chold furniture be assess

Property of veteran soldiers or their widows is not specially exempt from

Husband's Property Rights.

PORTLAND, April 18.—(To the Editor.)—If a woman dies leaving property she inherited from her father's estate leaving no children, can the husband sell the property or dispose of it as he pleases?

A READER.

Under the conditions stated, the husband will have right to the property.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

If there is any doubt that a wave of real old-fashioned honesty is spreading over the land, let him read the following:

Thomas E. Kirby, of the American Art Association, was conducting at auction sale of paintings, the collection of the late Peter A. Schemm, of Philadelphia, when he suddenly startled everybody by announcing the withdrawal from the sale of two paintings that were supposed to be the work o

Mr. Kirby found that they were not genuine - therefore their withdrawa from the sale-but he went further and said that he had suggested to the executors of Mr. Schemm that they obtain the consent of his heirs to de-

stroy the two canvases. Here's a case of perpetrting a fraud on a collector of valuable paintingshaving the fraud discovered years later (as fraud is always discovered)-and then destroying the imitations so that nobody else could possibly be defraud-, ed again.

This sort of thing is going on everywhere-in every branch of businessand it will keep on going until all traces of fraud and deception are eliminated from all transactions. What effect will Mr. Kirby's action

have on future auction sales advertised by himself? There is but one answer: Everybody will have faith in the genuineness of

everything he offers. The incident at the sale in question gave everybody absolute confidence, and the balance of the Schemm collec-

tion sold quickly and at good prices. The skeptic or cynic or doubter might say that Mr. Kirby had prearranged all of this just to create a desire to buy the other pictures, but it so happens that these paintings had been on exhibition for several days and had been favorably mentioned by the newspaper critics-yet Mr. Kirby and the on of Mr. Inness discovered that they were not genuine, and therefore they

did not go on sale. There is an irresistible something that is getting into the consciences of people that is forcing them to demand the straight thing on the part of everybody with whom they transact any

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Convright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams, When a man makes one mistake, he usually follows it up with three or four before he recovers his balance.

A girl may help with the housework when she is at home, but she is a queer when she goes visiting.

It is only eccasionally you find a man who believes his daughter's voice piano playing will make him rich; but when you do find him, he has it bad.

Don't try to induce a man to do that which he doesn't want to do; he won' do it, and will hate you, besides.

Stirring Series Of Civil War Articles to Begin in Next

SUNDAY'S OREGONIAN Actors in the great drama of the Civil War will present successively 12 thrilling non-partisan articles on the Civil War that

will be illustrated with actual Civil War photographs. To the Front in '61, will be the opening article. It is given a full page, the illustrations including Thomas Nast's famous painting of the old Seventh New York

leaving for the front. It isn't long now until our Bible will pass its 300th birthday -that is, the tercentenary of the translation and publication of "the King James version." A timely and vital article is presented in this connection.

Woman is to play an unusually brilliant part in the coronation of England's Monarch. Geraldine de Longville, writing from London, supplies an interesting half page on this topic, with illustra-

tions. Farmers can cut down the high cost of living. At least that is what B. F. Yoakum, the eminent railroad man, avers, and he supports his views with a thoughtful interview of 2000 words.

There are several individuals hereabouts who would be Mayor of Portland. It is the most coveted of local political places. But it isn't any sinecure. Mayor Simon is a hard-worked man, and the man who would be Mayor must set his mind to hard work. Read the half page on this in Sunday's magazine section.

May day is at hand, and this year quaint May-day ceremonies are being revived the world over. Merry May-day Ceremonies is the title of a brisk, nicely illustrated

half-page. · There is an excellent half-page. too, on a man in Delaware who, having a couple of millions to give away, takes the stand that good roads are more valuable than libraries. He has set out to prove

his elaim. Two strong short stories are provided. The Perfidy of Miss Brown is the eighth of the Peter Ruff Series. Then Frank Bailey Millard, a favorably-known writer, presents an unusual adventure

tale, "Under-Water House." Cap Anson, in his reminiscences, is back in the United States, after his tour of the world.

The susceptible Widow Wise invades Mexico and goes to a bull-

Sambo sets off for the land of the kangaroo, despairing of the wild man's capture, and Mr. Twee Deedle takes the children into a land of strange little creatures.