

The Oregonian

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country widens the market for this food there is certain to be a great expansion in this business. In time it will become as important as that of the rivers and bays. The great value of fisheries to a community or to the state lies in the fact that the raw material is available without cost to any fisherman who goes after it and that a very large proportion of the total cost of the finished product is represented by labor.

TO EXTEND OUR TRADE LIMITS.

The Spokane & Inland Railroad, a line that is doing for Spokane what the Oregon Electric is doing for Portland, is planning an extension of the system to the Columbia River. This extension will be discussed at the commission hearing at Spokane, Saturday, President Graves of the road said: "We have promised Lewiston and Walla Walla a line in the future."

Further, the line down the Spokane to the Columbia has been surveyed, and the rights of way and an all ready to let a contract when the opportune time arrives." Explaining his remark regarding the opportune time, Mr. Graves said that work would begin as soon as financial conditions become less stringent.

The Spokane & Inland traverses much of the best portions of the rich Palouse country. It also carries big traffic from the Idaho Panhandle. It has, from its inception, handled such a large volume of traffic that it has been one of the best-paying electric lines in the West. At the present time it assembles a freight which is turned over at junction points to the steam roads. Part of this freight now finds its way to Portland. With the proposed lines built to Lewiston and Walla Walla there would not only be much new territory opened, but the frequent service which is possible on an electric line would greatly increase the prosperity of the people in the districts through which it operated. Let us hope that there will be a speedy adjustment of the financial conditions so that Mr. Graves can get his construction forces in the field this season.

Portland's trade territory, but there is still room for more development of this kind. THE WORLD'S TRADE. A very interesting summary of the world's commerce for 1910 has just been published by the British Board of Trade. The United Kingdom still leads all other countries in both exports and imports, but the United States is coming to be regarded as a place with exports of \$1,852,000,000. Germany comes third with \$1,756,000,000, and France follows with \$1,109,074,000, these being the only countries with exports in excess of \$1,000,000,000. All have shown substantial gains over the preceding year. The United Kingdom's trade with the United States is crowded out of second place by Germany, while France which was more than \$500,000,000 behind the United States in exports falls but a few millions short of this country in the amount of imports for this item.

The figures on German trade for the year offer an interesting study for the people who profess to regard an excess of imports as detrimental to the country. Germany imported \$343,000,000 worth of commodities and exported \$1,756,000,000 worth, the "balance of trade," thus being very much against her. But for the past two years Germany has been unusually prosperous. Her manufacturers have undoubtedly found it very profitable to import in large quantities raw material and machinery which are used in the factories. The big grain crops which are grown in the German Empire, and the meats that are produced on the German farms, are thus used at home to support the laborers who are employed in making the articles that figure in the list of her exports of the empire. We have heard much of late about the aggressive nature of the Germans in building up their manufacturing trade, and it is not difficult to understand from these figures why Germany is making such progress.

In Great Britain the showing is even more pointed, for in 1910 the imports of that tight little isle were more than \$400,000,000 in excess of the exports. Both of these countries, which have outstripped all others in the world for a source of supply of raw material. The importation of most of this raw material is not hampered or prevented by any such restrictive tariff laws as now prevent the Americans from securing, duty free, the products of other countries. We have heard much of the great strides that Japan is making as a manufacturing nation, but the foreign exports of that country for 1910 were \$225,092,000, or about one-tenth the exports of the United States. In imports Japan took more than \$218,000,000 worth of our goods. Regardless of the magnitude reached in the previous year none of the big countries of the world have witnessed any striking change either way, but it is believed that for the year 1911 will far exceed those for 1910.

BARBARIC SPLENDOR.

An exhibition of the barbaric splendor indulged in by those "strange people, the Americans," is noted in the registration at the New York customhouse of \$2,000,000 worth of jewels and gem-wares of various kinds by American origin. These jewels, which will find their way to London for the coronation ceremonies of King George IV and Queen Mary next month. With a sagacity that does not belong to the devotee of fashion, the owners of these jewels have forestalled the demand of the customs officials by duting upon their returns of the gems which are to rival royalty itself in brilliancy. Her ladyship, the oil magnate's wife, the steel king's erstwhile spouse, the coal baron's dame and other get-rich-quick folk will display their riches in the court ladies whose titles date back to the Norman invasion or at least to the days of Queen Bess and her uxorious father, or to the reign of the first of the Stuarts and the rascals called George.

And why not? Is there any reason why riches acquired through even the most questionable methods of American finance should not be as a par with those that had their foundation in the sweat and blood of the laborer? None certainly, unless the sense of American dignity and the independent spirit that is popularly supposed to be begotten by republican institutions do not provide such a reason. If the American women who hope to attract attention in London during coronation week by the display of wealth seek no incongruity in the attempt to intrude themselves and their jewels into the presence of British aristocracy upon this occasion, then there is no reason why they should not do so. They will be snubbed, perhaps, by those who favor their sex, but gain, or perhaps they will only be ignored. In any case they will have their day in the ranks of barbaric splendor, bringing their jewels and other trappings back through the New York customhouse in triumph and boasting to the spectators that they are the owners of the splendor of the coronation, which in their view would have been scorn of half its brilliancy had they selfishly refused or wantonly neglected to lend the splendor of their jewels and the charm of their presence to the pageant.

Since there is so little left for the rich American woman in the way of personal enjoyment, he would be a churl indeed who would if he could deprive her of the privilege of going to London next month and displaying her jewels and individual coronation robes with her.

THE VANISHING SHEEP.

Sheep shearing in Walla Walla County is about over for the season with a total of about 20,000 fleeces removed. This is only about one-fifth of the number sheared five years ago. The range is becoming so scarce that the industry no longer figures very much as a factor in the commercial situation. The great decrease in such a brief period, it is asserted by some critics from investigation of the industry, is due to the Pinchot conservation policy which restricted the available range. Unquestionably the absurd policy of Mr. Pinchot has been responsible for some decrease in the herds of Eastern Washington and Oregon as well as elsewhere in the United States. There is a possibility, however, that other causes may have contributed to this striking reduction in the sheep census.

Walla Walla County, like all other portions of the Columbia basin, has been undergoing an economic change. Many of the old sheepmen have become farmers and now raise wheat and vegetables than they formerly secured from a big band of sheep. Some of the land which was formerly regarded as worthless for any other purpose than grazing has been included in irrigation projects and is of course making big returns, which would have been impossible from the sheep industry. The restriction of the range seems to have brought at least one pleasing change. The annual epidemic of assassinations and slaughter of sheep by the cattlemen who were also anxious of monopolizing the free range of Government land is no longer noticeable.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.

In a somewhat vague but still insistent way economy of material, time and labor has been recognized as a prime element in the successful management of all large enterprises. Particularly those which involve the employment of a large body of comparatively unskilled and unintelligent men. While chafing at the waste incident to the carelessness, stupidity or unwillingness of such laborers, employers have generally acquiesced in the waste of time and material by "doing things" and have put a price upon their product of whatever nature, to cover this wastage in the cost of production. Occasionally men who are skilled in the tacitful handling and direction of labor have been able to get the best service which their employees were capable of giving. But until recently no general application of this fact or process has been attempted. It is now proclaimed with all the zest of a new discovery that a man of muscle, willing to direct the work of the employees, will get the best results for his employer has not always the intelligence to do this to advantage. This responsibility has been left to those whose labor is applied to piece-work in factories. It is at least a fair presumption that the man paid by the piece will produce as much in a given time as is compatible with the exercise and direction of such skill and strength as he possesses. Hence under the general supervision of the foreman he is left largely to his own initiative.

what are likely to be the results of this system upon the human machine? What sort of a man will "Scientific Management" applied to labor produce? It is, indeed, a far cry from the apprentice of former years, who mastered every detail of his trade, until from crude material to finished product the work was his very own, the product of his own strength, intelligence and skill—to the workman in the factory under "Scientific Management" who spends his days in the monotonous, unthinking, mechanical performance of some, perhaps, unimportant part of a work which is completed by some one else, never seeing or feeling recognizes nothing therein that thrills him with the pride of producer. This new system carries him a step further toward the effacement of self in his own production and with it the pride in personal achievement that is the spur to many of the best men. Modern educational methods recognize the close relation between the hand and the brain. "Scientific Management" ignores this relation utterly by making the brain of the worker a mere slave to the superior will of the manager. This procedure would reduce the worker a mere automaton, the greatest virtue of which is not to think, but to hold himself (or in process of time itself) always ready for instant obedience to the will of another? Now the principal reason why the Walla Walla County shearer, who has Roosevelt in the opinion of this writer, because Roosevelt's election would be a disaster to the sheepman. Taft is a man who is not denying the fact that, with the masses, the name "Roosevelt" is one to conjure with; whilst that of "Taft" awakens no emotion, but falls flat and palliates on the proletarian.

Should the Walla Walla shearer not have been successfully elected in the making up of the Republican convention, it is very probable that La Follette would have a support which would bring a vigorous new party into the arena. The Walla Walla influence would be with Bryan. Bryan is a man who is not denying the fact that, with the masses, the name "Roosevelt" is one to conjure with; whilst that of "Taft" awakens no emotion, but falls flat and palliates on the proletarian.

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PRESENT LAW NOT ENFORCED.

Auto Owner Recalls Ordinance Relating to Traffic on Carlines. PORTLAND, April 23.—(To the Editor.)—In answer to the letter of C. E. S. Hood of April 18, asking for some relief from the present law which would cause me to have given some thought on the subject. I am an owner of a machine and live on Union avenue, where I have a fine show of traffic. A great deal of the trouble he speaks of.

There is an ordinance, I believe, that says, in effect, that the driver of a motor car shall not be allowed to enter the streets which are stopped to take on or let off passengers, but there are very few drivers who pay any attention to this ordinance. If it were not for this I would have given some thought on the subject. I wish to state that it would be a good thing for the auto squad to keep an eye on the conductors of the cars on Union avenue, but it is not for me to do this. I wish to state that it would be a good thing for the auto squad to keep an eye on the conductors of the cars on Union avenue, but it is not for me to do this.

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ROOSEVELT AND THE THIRD TERM

Oakland Writer Elaborates His Forecast of 1912 Conventions. OAKLAND, Cal., April 23.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to his letter and editorial comment thereon in The Oregonian of April 14, this correspondent declines writing in a controversial spirit. It is his desire only to make an interchange of ideas. Continuing the correspondence on the moot subject, which is of undoubted interest even to the difficulties of our modern educational system. We fail to recognize the fact that children need themselves occasionally. They need to learn how to use themselves and their powers. We do too much for them. We try to teach them too much.

Our graded schools are planned with a view to cramming the children with the greatest amount of instruction possible in a given time. The teacher must get her class through a certain number of "parts" of the course of study in a month. The teacher and the class work are always under the spur of this necessity. No time can be spared to allow the slow-thinking child to puzzle anything out for himself. His work must be assigned him, with definite instruction as to how it is to be performed, with the teacher's eye upon him to see that he does it. The child is deprived of the mental strength and joy which come of a long, difficult and finally victorious struggle with a refractory problem.

In the leisurely days of the old-fashioned district school the simple elements of learning were gradually mastered. The teacher's time was more fully occupied than it is today, but the child received a more complete knowledge largely upon his own resources in the use of it. The result of the old system was a product of great variation. The stupid and dull did not accomplish as much, perhaps, as they might under the modern system of surveillance, but such knowledge as was acquired was thorough and lasting, because it was the result of the student's own effort. We must await the maturity of the present generation of school children to judge the result of our present system. Let us hope for a greater uniformity of training, but may reasonably anticipate a loss in originality and individuality.

Our schools have grown so artificial that we must have playthings with instructors to teach the children how to play. How pitifully dependent is the child who must be taught so natural things as how to read, how to write, how to speak and how to think. How pitifully dependent is the child who must be taught so natural things as how to read, how to write, how to speak and how to think.

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SCHOOL METHODS ARE CRITICISED

Dull Pupils Too Often Crowded, This Writer Believes. PORTLAND, April 23.—(To the Editor.)—The other day a Portland mother asked her four-year-old son to perform some trifling service. Looking up from his engineering task of railroad construction the little fellow said, "Excuse me, mamma dear, I need myself for a little while."

Unfortunately, the child hit upon one of the difficulties of our modern educational system. We fail to recognize the fact that children need themselves occasionally. They need to learn how to use themselves and their powers. We do too much for them. We try to teach them too much.

Our graded schools are planned with a view to cramming the children with the greatest amount of instruction possible in a given time. The teacher must get her class through a certain number of "parts" of the course of study in a month. The teacher and the class work are always under the spur of this necessity. No time can be spared to allow the slow-thinking child to puzzle anything out for himself. His work must be assigned him, with definite instruction as to how it is to be performed, with the teacher's eye upon him to see that he does it. The child is deprived of the mental strength and joy which come of a long, difficult and finally victorious struggle with a refractory problem.

In the leisurely days of the old-fashioned district school the simple elements of learning were gradually mastered. The teacher's time was more fully occupied than it is today, but the child received a more complete knowledge largely upon his own resources in the use of it. The result of the old system was a product of great variation. The stupid and dull did not accomplish as much, perhaps, as they might under the modern system of surveillance, but such knowledge as was acquired was thorough and lasting, because it was the result of the student's own effort. We must await the maturity of the present generation of school children to judge the result of our present system. Let us hope for a greater uniformity of training, but may reasonably anticipate a loss in originality and individuality.

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