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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911.

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT. The political cauldron at Washington is fairly seething at the present time. Like the song of the witches in Macbeth, "black spirits and white, red spirits and gray; mingle, mingle, mingle." There are some rare good men among those who have cut loose from the party through which they rode into power, and there are also among their number a few political highbinders who are as patriotic and mild mannered as the best-natured "that ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship." It is the association of these political pirates with the really honest and well-meaning men who have become weary of the standpat policy of the Republican party that has given the progressives numer-

ical strength with a corresponding re-duction in the average good character of the body as a whole. The old Republican party before it began wearing high tariff hobbles fought shy of these political mountenerve took the place of merit and political honesty. Whenever one of these adventurers slipped into the House or the Senate while his constituents were engaged in a family row, the august pody in which he alighted at Washington was somewhat indifferent about giving him a preferred place on nittees. As a result, members of this type may be said to have been on the "waiting list" until this progressive movement, led by a few really honest Republicans, came along and welcomed them into the fold. Any new organization badly in need of members is not apt to look recruits over with a miscroscope until there is assurance that the organization is strong enough to exercise some discrimination regarding the company it

It is not much of a strain on the memory for one to recall the days when the party of Champ Clark was so far in the minority that it was regarded as a good deal of a joke. Perhaps if Uncle Joe Cannon and his compatriots of the hide-bound, steelriveted, blown-in-the-bottle, high-tariff type, continue their Ajax-defyingthe-lightning stunt long enough, this new party, or new wing of an old party, may grow into proportions here it also may elect a Speaker of the House. It is possible, even probing made by the progressives, good and bad included, may cause some of the old guard to sit up and take notice.

There are enough good Republicans country to rehabilitate the grand old party of Lincoln, Grant, Garffeld and other illustrious heroes and if they can keep the political adventurers who at present figure on the roster from becoming too prominent, there is something more than a fighting chance for the party to regain the ground that has been lost by too much Cannon and too much tar-Political history of the past shows that it has generally required some economic or social cataclysm to bring a new party rantale toto power. growth of great parties as a rule has been slow and for that reason it be several years before the progreszives can swallow the old Republicans or the old Republicans win back the progressives. Whichever method is successful will be agreeable to those who believe in good government honestly administered.

OREGON'S FISHERIES OUTPUT.

Not very many years ago that the fisheries of the state constituted one of the most important factors in the general trade situation especially in the Columbia River district. The importance of this great industry has been somewhat overshadowed by the increased growth of other industries. Wheat, fruit and lumber have all come into prominence since the Columbia River fisheries first made Oregon famous. While the relative imortance of the fishing industry has been thus lessened the actual output still remains at a pretty high figure and with the enforcement of laws will undoubtedly show an increase. United States Government is a little alow in completing some of its elaborate compilations of statistics, and for that reason the 1908 returns on Oregon fisheries have just appeared in a census bulletin report.

Despite the fact that they are two years old, these figures present some very interesting details of the great industry, which once was the principal wealth producer in Portland's trade territory. The value of the products for 1908, according to the Government figures, was \$1,356,000. Of this amount the Columbia River, with its big salmon pack, easily led all other portions of the state with a total pack valued at \$1,162,000. The remainder of the total was made up the pucks at Nehalem, Nestuc Clackamas, Willamette and Siuslaw Rivers, Coos Bay, Yaquina Bay, Alsea Bay, Umpqua River, and Necanicum The capital invested in this great industry amounted to \$1,368,000 of which \$795,000 was invested in apparatus of capture, \$508,000 in boats and outfits and \$65,000 in shore

and accessory property. The fish included in these statistics were practically all caught in the rivers and bays of the state. water fish cut no figure in the totals. With proper attention to artificial pagation and care of the young fish from the hatcheries, there is still possibility for great expansion in the industry. The greatest increase in the future will come, however, from exploitation of the deep water fisheries. The waters of the Pacific off the coast of Oregon and Washington teem with valuable food fishes.

sea 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 mmunity or to the state lies in the facts 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 Spekane & 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. Testifying before the State Railroad 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. We have the rights of way and are 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 became less stringent.

This is an announcement of considerable interest to Portland. The extension when built will add another large area to the territory for which this city is now the tidewater market. The Spokane & Inland traverses much of the best portions of the rich Palouse country and it also draws big traffic from the Idaho Panhandla. 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 large amount of freight , which is turned over at junction points to the steam roads. Part of this freight now With the finds its way to Portland. proposed lines built to Lewiston and Walla Walla there would not only be much new territory opened, but the frequent service which is possible with an electric line would greatly increase banks with whom gall and matchless | 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. New railroads are daily adding to Portland's trade territory, but there is still room for more development of

THE WORLD'S TRADE.

A very interesting summary of the leads all other countries in both exports and imports, but the United States is crowding it hard for the place with exports of \$1,852,000,000. dustry. Germany comes third with \$1,786,-000,000, and France follows with \$1 .-169,074,000, these being the only stantial gains over the preceding year. In imports for consumption, the United States is crowded out of second place by Germany, place by Germany, while France which was more than \$600,000,000 behind the United States in exports falls but a few millions short of this country in the amount of imports for this

The figures on German trade for able, that the very respectable show- the year offer an interesting study for the people who profess to regard thing else. an excess of imports as detrimental to the country. Germany imported \$1,-\$34,000.000 worth of commodities and exported but \$1,786,000,000 worth, the "balance of trade," as we call it, thus being very much against her. But for the past two years Ger-Her manufacturers have undoubtedly found it very profitable to import, in large quantities, raw material other commodities 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 record-breaking 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 their manufacturing development, have the world for a source of supply of raw material. The importation of most of this raw material is not hamp-ered 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 \$226,082,000, or about one-tenth the exports of the United States. In imports, Japan took more than \$216,-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 the totals 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 \$3,000,000 worth of jewels and gew-gaws of various kinds by American women who, themselves unknown, will visit London to witness the coronation ceremonies of King Tillamook, Regue River, Coquille, 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 for duty upon their return of the gems which are to rival royalty itself in brilliancy.

Her ladyship, the oil magnate's wife, the steel king's oft-wedded spouse, the pork packer's eratwhile helpmeet, the coal baron's dame and other get-richin - a - single - generation's representatives all along the line will outshine in this opportunity to display riches the court ladies whose titles date back to the Norman invasion or at least to the days of Queen Bess and her uxorl. ous father, or to the reign of the first of "the fools and the rascals called

George." And why not? Is there any reason why riches acquired through even system has been applied to many in-the most questionable methods of dustrial plants in directing labor of As the increasing population of the American finance should not be on a diverse kinds with great success. But of late.

country widens the market for this par with those that had their foundation in the favor of royal licentiousness? None certainly, unless the sense of American dignity and the in-dependent spirit that is popularly supposed to be begotten by republican institutions do not provide such a reason. If the American women who hope attract attention in London during coronation week by the display of wealth see 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 whose favor they seek to gain, or perhaps they will only be ignored. In any case they will have their day in the ranks of barbaric splendor, bring their jewels and other trappings back through the New York custom-house in triumph and boast to their descendants, if they have any, of the splendor of the coronation, which in their view would have been shorn 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 "Lunnon" next month and taking 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 much as a factor in the commercial situation. The great decrease in such a brief period, it is asserted by some sheepmen, is due to the Pinchet policy of conservation, 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 Oreas well as elsewhere in the owever, that other causes may have contributed to this striking reduction in the sheep census.

Walla Walla County, like all other ortions of the Columbia basin, has been undergoing an economic change. Many of the old sheepmen have become farmers and now reap larger profits from a few acres of fruit and vegetables than they formerly secured from a big band of sheep. Some of world's commerce for 1919 has just the land which was formerly regarded been published by the British Board as worthless for any other purpose of Trade. The United Kingdom still than grazing has been included in irrigation projects and is of course making big returns, which would have been impossible from the sheep in-The restriction of the range seems to have brought at least one pleasing change. The annual epidemic of assassinations and slaughter of countries with exports in excess of sheep by the cattlemen who were also \$1,900,000,000. All have shown subrange of Government land is no longer noticeable.

It is doubtful if very much harm ever resulted from running a moderate number of sheep through the forest reserves and the Pinchot conservation policy was of course all wrong. And yet closer investigation of the problem would probably show that sheep herds in Walla Walla County have decreased cause there is more money in some-

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 business enter-prises, particularly those which involve the employment of a large body of comparatively unskilled and unin-telligent men. While chafing at the waste incident to the carelessness, stupidity or unwillingness of such laborers, employers have generally accepted it as one of the risks inseparable from "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 tactful handling and direction of labor have been able to get the best service which their employes 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 this muscle toward-securing 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 excersise 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.

Mr. Fredrick W. Taylor, a man trained and skilled in technical knowledge, is proclaimed the discoverer or inventor of a new system of employing the human machine, whereby the best that is in its mechanism may be utilized with the least possible amount of friction—hence with the minimum waste of time and strength. This discovery he calls "Scientific Management" and in elaborating and carrying out the idea involved he has spent much time and money. He maintains, fundamentally, that all muscular effort can be reduced to a system through which its highest efficiency may be evolved-a system, for exiron is enabled to use every ounce of his strength without waste of time or Better let them roam

motion. This system, as explained in articles carefully written upon the subject, involves a detailed and complete supervision by competent managers of men employed in special branches of industry from the most crude to the most skilled labor. In accordance with this new science, the workman selects his tool, uses it in certain ways, lays it down and rests at prescribed intervals-all at the command of the supervisor, thereby making only such movements as are requisite for the work in hand, and while accomplish-

ing much more, avoids fatigue. Figures are given which show that the practical results of this system in increased output and diminished expense to the manufacturer are very great, and in the increased wage and cheerful co-operation of the laborer, form the long-missing link in the chain of labor.

These are obvious benefits and the system has been applied to many in-

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 ownthe product of his own strength, in-telligence 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, the completed product of which he never sees, or seeing 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 personal effort.

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 subservient to that of the supervisor. Will not this process in the end make worker a mere automaton, greatest virtue of which is not to think but to hold himself (or in process of itself) always ready for instant obedience to the will of another?

The safety of a republic rests upon the intelligence and the initiative pow-er of its citizens. Will this new system of industrial management develop a body of workingmen that may be relied upon in stress of social, economic and financial questions for

support? There are some economies that are dear at any price. Among these may we justly reckon the lowered cost the consumer and the increased the industry no longer figures very profit to the producer which may be secured by Mr. Taylor's discovery? What, indeed, will compensate the Nation for the weakening of the mental and moral fiber of a large body of its citizens?

Ill fares the land, to hasting lils a proy Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

Judge Landis, famous for his anticorporation decisions, at Chicago, United States. There is a possibility, Saturday, sentenced to ten years in prison a white slaver who had betrayed a fifteen-year-old girl. After sentencing the villain, Judge Landis "As far as I am concerned this said: law is going to have such enforcement and application as will be calculated to make a fifteen-year-old girl the most dangerous thing in this community for unprincipled men to tam-per with." This is a threat that will be applauded by every decent man in the country. It is a matter of regret that the Government throughout the United States does not pay as much attention to prosecuting these while slavers, who steal and ruin children, as it pays to some unfortunate rancher who cuts a few trees on Government By imposing ten-year prison sentences on a few of these unspeak-able dealers in children, the practice would soon be made too dangerous to be followed.

> The nature of the evidence against the three men charged with blowing up the Los Angeles Times building, has not been disclosed. Pending its publication and a fair trial for the accused they will of course be regarded as innocent of the awful charge that has been placed against them. Union labor has suffered much for crimes which its best representatives have been prompt to repudiate and denounce, but the Los Angeles horror is the worst that has ever brought it under suspicion. American citizens who believe that this is a free country in which these old-world crimes could not take place, will hope that the evice of will be conclusive. If guilty, no punishment is too severe for such flends. If innocent, they should be promptly released.

It may be hoped that the troubles of residents of the Mount Scott district on the water question, and incidentally those of George W. Brown in doing, are now over. The Woodmere water plant has been bought by the city, not because the city needed it, but as a matter of courtesy to the enterprising citizens who installed it in car and report the same, stating the advance of the certain laying of Bull time and place (not wait until someone Run pipes into the district which it has been killed or injured) and notify fruitlessly tried to serve. The case has a parallel in the purchase several years ago of the old Stark-street ferry taken over the traffic.

The United States Navy is to apologize to a young woman for the act of a snob who notified her that her presence was objectionable at a Navy hop at Annapolis. She is the daughter of a professor at Yale and was living in some capacity (not stated) with the family of a Lieutenant-Commander. The order for the apology came from the Secretary of the Navy. The whole affair is a discredit to a branch of the Government. The naval personnel considers itself the royalty elect of this great democracy, but the head of the department, who is always a civilian, is able and has the power to take the starch out of the snobs.

The plan of Labor Commissioner Hubbard, of Washington, to house all cripples in an institution and make them self-supporting is of dubious outcome. Under restraint, the legless one would kick all the time and even the armiess wender would be disposed to ample, whereby the handler of pig punch somebody. A headless prodigy iron is enabled to use every ounce of could, of course, utter little objection.

> The man who shot the policeman Saturday night must be caught and punished for being a better marksman than the three officers who emptied their guns at him.

The father of the white man's hope is ready to back him with \$50,000 to | 17, 1866, by act of Congress. mark the yellow streak in Mr. John-BOD.

When all the Umatillas are adorned with spectacles nobody can tell the cook from the doctor.

Why does not a local poet write a song on "The First Rose of Summer?" Jack Johnson is out of fall and San

Francisco is too slow for him. The Beavers got wholesale rates on

Mr. Burns seems to have been active

Oakland Writer Elaborates His Foreeast of 1912 Conventions.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 17.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to his letter, and editorial comment thereon, in The Oregonian of April 14, this correspondent disclaims writing in a controversial spirit. It is his desire only to make an nterchange of ideas. Continuing the correspondence on the most subject, which is of undoubted interest even thus much in advance of the events speculated upon, he would emphasize that what he has said, and what he will say, is predicated on the assump-tion that the "Wall street influence" will not be either innocuous or passive before and during the National conven-tions next year. But on the contrary, that that influence, very potential in its way-will be aggressively active in

Reasoning from this premises, the conclusion is easily reached that "It" (the system) will strenuously endeavor to prevent the nomination of both La Foliette (Republican), and any man (save Woodrow Wilson, perhaps) who was the choice of William J. Bryan. scause the Wall street oligarchs expect to lose control of the Congress in toto, although Balley, so-called Demo-crat, remains in the Senate. This will render it the more imperative that they shall control the Executive, or at least have as Executive a man who would not "run amuck," slashing at "big business.'

Now the principal reason why the Wall street influence would rather have Roosevelt than Taft nominated next year, is, in the opinion of this writer, because Roosevelt's election would be much more likely than Taft's; it matters not who the Democrat nomine was. For there is no denying the fact was. For there is no denying the lact that, with the masses, the name "Roose-velt," or "Teddy," is one to conjure with; whilst that of "Taft" awakes no emotion, but falls flat and palls on the projetarist.

Should the Wall street influence not have been successfully exerted in the making up of the Republican convention, it is very probable that La Follette would have a support which would bring dangerously near his nomination. The Wall street influence would as soon have Bryan President as "Fighting Bob." Should be be nominated, and a Bryan Democrat also be nominated, it is at once apparent that the thing suphemistically called "The System," would either have to organize a convention and name a ficket of its a convention and name a ticket of its own, or take no part in the contest (saving to itself thousands of dollars, perhaps), trusting to its press to put a curb on the new President, to re-strain him from running away in his "reform" crusade, and "smashing the market to smithereens."

This much is conceded: If the Democrats nominate Harmon, or any man who would be supported by Balley as the mouthpiece of Thomas F. Ryan, Au-gust Belmont, John R. McLeau, and last but by no means least, John Pier-pont Morgan, then, if Mr. Taft desired it, he would be renominated.

What would follow would be a sham battle in which the "great common peo-ple" would take but a listless part. But did the Republicans nominate La Foliette as the opponent of Wall street's Democrat, then there would be a battle royal, with the masses on the side of "Fighting Bob."

It is in anticipation of such a culmi-

nation that a stampede would be

to Roosevelt to prevent La Follette's nomination. Would T. R. accept? What's been the meaning of his "swing round the circle" and adapting his political views to what he believed be the preponderating reform or other sentiment in the state where he was speaking, if 'twas not with view to having from those states delegates in next year's convention who would at the proper time cast their votes for him as nominee, to prevent utter re-pudiation of the Taft administration, by the nomination of the master spirit of the "Republican Progressive

JOHN AUBREY JONES.

PRESENT LAW NOT ENFORCED.

Auto Owner Recalls Ordinance Relating to Traffle on Carlines. PORTLAND, April 18 -- (To the Editor.)

-In answer to the letter of C. E. S. Wood of April 18, asking for some relief from the auto speed flend, would say I have given some thought on the subject. I am an owner of a machine and live on Union avenue, where I have a fine chance to see a great deal of the trouble he speaks of.

There is an ordinance, I believe, that says, in effect, that the driver of a machine must stop his car when he finds the streetcar has stopped to take on the effort to make a dry section wet through July and August with aqua pura without adequate facilities for so pen to be a "cop" in sight, they "let doing, are now over. The Woodmers or let off passengers, but there are very change gears, which is a waste of energy of the driver. I think a good way to remedy this

would be to take the number of such a the driver, that the second offence he will be fined from \$5 to \$25 as may suit the judge. I think by this means we would do away with a great deal of risk. equipment when it could no longer for very few, if any, have so much serve the people and the bridges had money that they care to pay \$5 for the time or energy used in changing gears. 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. I think they will find that they break the law in regard to speed as often as the auto drivers, especially the through cars in the evening, when there is danger for anyone crossing the street from teams, autos and streetcars. There is so much noise one can hardly hear which side the warning comes from if

there is any given.

The law allowing people to drive a machine for hire is very lax. A boy can get a license, after passing an examina-tion and saying he is 18 years old. There is very small punishment if he kills any-one, because there are a lot of them who are not is years of age. Since they have not sworn to anything they have not committed perjury. Now I would think it would be safer if no person was permitted to drive a machine for hire unless he was Il years of age. They should be registered as a voter. For one's own private use it would not

be necessary that the driver be 21 years of age. A PUBLIC WELL-WISHER.

Early Canadian Reciprocity. GERVAIS, Or., April 20 .- (To the Editor.) -- For 1854, I think it was, we

entered into a reciprocity agreement with Canada. Why and when was that agreement abrogated? There is much discussion on the question and it would a satisfaction to many of us now know why it was not satisfactory.

The reciprocal agreement with Canada became effective March 16, 18 and was peremptorily terminated Mar reason outwardly expressed at the time was that during the treaty period the balance of trade had been against us. Historians, however, find a more patent cause of abrogation in the hostile feel-ing engendered in this country toward Great Britain by the unfriendly acts of he British government and people oward the Union cause in the Civil

Congressional Apportionment.

WARRENTON, Or., April 21,-(To the Editor.)-In apportioning Representatives to Congress from the several states, what is the basis of representation?

One Representative to 194,182 of

LOWELL VAN HORN.

ROOSEVELT AND THE THIRD TERM | SCHOOL METHODS ARE CRITICISED Dull Pupils Too Often Crowded, This

Writer Believes. PORTLAND, April 22.—(To the Editor.)—The other day a Portland mother asked her four-year-old son to perform some trifling service. Looking up from his engrossing task of railroad construction, the little fellow said, "Excuse me, mamma dear. I need myself for a little while."

Unknowingly, 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 each them too much.
Our graded schools are planned with

a view to cramming the childish cranium 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 task 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 wastes as little time as possible in profitless effort. The child is deprived of the mental strength and joy which come of a long, difficult and finally victorious struggle with a refractory

In the leisurely days of the old-fashioned district school the simple elements of what constituted book learn-ing were gone over again and again. The teacher's time was more fully occupied than it is today, but the child had much more time, and was thrown largely upon his own resources in the use of it. The result of the old sys-tem was a product of great variation. The stupid and idle did not accomplish as much, perhaps, as they might under the modern system of surveillance, but such knowledge as was no quired was thorough and lasting, be-cause it represented the fruit of the student's own effort. We must await the maturity of the present generation of school children to judge the result of school children to judge the result of our later methods. We may expect a greater uniformity of training, but may reasonably anticipate a loss in originality and individuality.

Our life has grown so artificial that we must have playgrounds with instructors to teach the children how to play. How pitifully dependent is the child who must be taught so natural and inherent an accomplishment. Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn needed no expensive appliances, or trained supervisors to produce games which have been the vicarious joy of a generation.

As much as possible let us permit the child to work things out for himself. Some of our best scholars have been made that way. Lincoln came to be a clear thinker, a convincing speaker, and developed a marvelous literary gift by the light of the traditional pine It is a question whether he would have passed honorary in a mod-ern school, or whether the result would have been as good if he had. LOIS P. MYERS.

DARK HINTS FROM MR. CRIDGE. One of Oregon's United States Senators

Candidate for Vice-President? PORTLAND, April 21.—(To the Editor.)—The communication from N. F. Throner in The Oregonian of April 21 to the effect that the Oregon system of direct nominations produces inferior public servants is not borne out by the facts. Oregon has as efficient, capable, honest and trusted men in her public service today as she ever had,

The reason the Western States are passed up in appointments to committees is merely one of population and strength. Some of the Eastern States have direct nominations and some have not, and the same is true of the West-

ern States.
California has a Governor that has made himself known all over the land as a progressive, fearless, pledge-keeping servant of the great commonwealth of the Southern Pacific, He is a product of the direct primary. Nothing the matter with Johnson.

Oregon has two United States San ators fully the peer in accomplishments of any of their predecessors. One of them a possible candidate for Vice-President, with a good chance of elec-Another has spread the tion, too, name and fame of old Oregon further and faster than ever any Oregon Senator did before.

The man too bashful to allow his friends to propose him for nomination before the people is always too bashful and modest to get out and frame up a convention to nominate him. The old convention plan, with votes \$5 each at the primaries, and from that in conventions, is too recent history for Friend Throner to talk about as superior to the direct primary.
We need the preferential vote in con-

nection with the direct primary, which would put an end to nominating candi-dates by minorities, and compel the nominations to be made by majorities We need to go forward, not backward. The direct primary has come to stay, and with all its faults it gives us just as efficient, capable and powerful men as the old convention plan, with all its rottenness, ill-feeling, wire-pulling and trading.
As Roosevelt said, "Take it and look

pleasant," or words to that effect. ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

Knock for Purple Potato.

PORTLAND, April 22.—(To the Editor.)—I see that some of the potatogrowers are advocating the growing of the Russian purple as a new and good variety. If the Oregon farmer is wise he will not get caught with such

Forty years ago this potato was rought into Western Pennsylvania at a time when the growers had lost crops for four years on account of the potato rot. This Russian potato was rot proof. but it ruined all the white varieties on the other side of us that has to use by mixing with them, and for years the same road. Under these circum-the housewives were disgusted when stances, can the road be closed? they endeavored to place on their tables a nice plate of mashed potatoes, as they looked as if they had been boiled with a dirty dish cloth.

I advise the Gresham and Powell Valley farmers, who now rales the best potatoes in Oregon, not to spoil their fine Burbanks with a mixture of European and the second states of the control of the con

tine Burbanks with a mixture of EX-FARMER

Another Egg Record.

BORING, Or., April 19.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Having read with some interest the records for laying hens that have been published in The Oregonian, I am going to send you the record for 12
Barred Plymouth Rock pullets for the
month ending April 18. These hens
were hauled 10 miles and put into
strange quarters the day before this
record was started. I wished to see
what kind of layers they were so have what kind of layers they were, so have kept a correct account of all eggs produced and am more than pleased with the results. The total for the month was 255 eggs. G. H. SWAIN

Fair Real Estate Deals.

PORTLAND, April 22.—(To the Editor.)—If a man buys property in Portland, having never seen r, and he finds out it has been misrepresented to him, would it be unfair to have his money refunded?

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se fair for the grantor to refund the purchase price in return for reconveyance of the property to him. Not enough facts are given, however, on which to have an opinion as to the Operation of laws referred is suspended right of the grantse to recover at law. pending decision of the voters.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

Four hundred and twenty-five men paid \$1275 for a dinner at the Onendaga. Hotel in Syracuse on March 27th to listen to speakers who were there for the

purpose of discussing advertising. Besides the \$1275 expended for the dinner, a considerable sum was spent for music, decorations, and some very clever local "take-offs."

This dinner was given under the nanagement of the S. A. M. Club, an organization of Syracuse men vitally interested in advertising. The trademark of the organization is a picture of Uncle Sam. Its policy is the development of intelligent, honest and effective advertising.

Just think of getting together 425 men in a community of the size of Syracuse, all interested in advertisingt There were business and professional men there-the president of the Chamber of Commerce was present; the Mayor of the city was also present, and so were Congressmen, State Senators, an ex-United States Senator, a clergyman, who opened the meeting, and all of these men are actually interested in modern advertising.

This all goes to show what a great hold advertising of the right kind has on everybody. One thing that impressed the speakers was the spirit displayed by the newspapers of the city in this meeting-all of the business managers and proprietors cooperating in every way, and all of them friendly toward each other.

Still another remarkable thing was a request made of the committee of arrangements, by fifty women in Syracuse, interested in and identified with advertising, to be permitted to attend the banquet and take part in the affair -a request which had to be denied because all the seats had been taken.

Almost every city outside of the big metropolitan centers is able to get together once a month-sometimes oftener-great numbers of merchants and advertising men for the purpose of discussing improvements in advertising methods.

They are all doing a great work which is reaching out all over the country, and the general result is better advertising than America has ever seen before,

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Your friends are probably all right, but haven't you some pretty tough acquaintances?

Nearly every wife says to her husband: "I've taken a good deal from you, and I suppose I'll take a good deal more, but there's one thing I won't stand, and you might as well And every man knows what that one thing is.

You are supposed to get your "rights" in this country; but I'd like to see you get them.

No one takes old age quite as hard as Do you take pleasure in "catching" people at things? It's a mean trick.

Watch a man peel an apple, and you'll want a bite. I have noticed that as I grow older I

am more neglectful in hating my one-A fool and enthusiasm make a bad combination.

A farmer gets the best work out of a farm hand who aspires to be his con-in-law.

Rich men are hated, and this is the reason: We poor people are in the

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, April 24, 1861. The nomination of Isaac I. Stevens as Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory appears to be a fore-gone conclusion. The trembling Democracy think he is their strongest man, while we feel sure of beating him if he is put up.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Dwyer, was drowned in a hole of water in Sixth street above the Sisters' School,

After next week we expect to be in receipt of telegraphic dispatches regularly. The repairs in the line ought to be completed by that time.

St. Louis, April 4: A special dispatch from Charleston says the crisis has at last arrived. Provisions to Major Anderson were stopped today. General Beauregard is now inspecting the fortifications. Orders from Montgomery for the commencement of hostilities are hosely expected. The preparations are complete.

Road Low in Washington.

BRUSH PRAIRIE, Wash., April 20 .-(To the Editor.)—Can a road that has been traveled without obstruction for 13 years be closed now? I bought the farm nine years ago. At that time there was no question but I had the right to drive over this other land to reach the county road. But this land was sold five years ago and the present owner has hindered the sale of my place by stating that we had no way out. There is another party

Not legally, after the road has been held in adverse possession for 10 years or more. If, however, the owner of the land gave license to use the road, he can close it any time. If it has been used by the public openly, notoriously and adversely for 10 years, it cannot be

If the writer has used the road by adrise possession for 10 years, he has a right to an easement over it now, the same as he has been enjoying.

PORTLAND, April 22 .- (To the Editor.)-What is the meaning of State-ment No. 1 and the initiative and referendum as they apply to the A RECENT ARRIVAL

"Statement No. 1" is a pledge incorporated in the direct primary, which candidates for the Legislature may sign at their option. It pledges the candidate, if elected, to vote for the people's choice for United States Senator. The intiative in Oregon gives eight per cent of the voters of the stat the power to prepare laws by petition and

bring them to vote of the people. The referendum provides for reference to vote of the people, upon petition of 5 per cent of the voters, of any law (not necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) passed by the Legislature. It also empowers the Legisla ture to submit laws to the people