The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Intered at Portland, Oregon, Postorfice as tes-Invariably in Advance (BT MAIL)

(BY CARRIER)

Daily, Sunday included, one year Daily Sunday included, one month ... How to Hemit send postative money of the superior union or personal check or our lecal bank. History, coin or currency re at the anders risk. Give pestoffice detects in full including county and state. Pressage Rates -10 to 16 pages, I cent; 16 12 pages, 2 cents; 10 to 60 pages, 3 cents; 10 to 60 pages, 2 cents; 10 to 60 pages, 3 cents; 10 to 6

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1811.

A TYPICAL STANDPATTER.

The Oregonian prints this morning a letter from a man living not far from Pendleton, a Mr. Hutchinson, who avers that he is a farmer and makes some pretense of speaking for other farmers on the subject of the tariff. Judging intrinsic evidence, we should not suppose that Mr. Hutchinson represents the more intelligent class of his agricultural neighbors. The re-markable statements which he makes about the miraculous power of the tariff seem to emanate rather from a man who never reads or thinks than from a progressive, up-to-date leader of a rural community.

Take the following statement from Mr. Hutchinson's letter and see if you can believe that it was made by a man of outstanding intelligence: "The protectionists know that high tariff in-creases trade, both exports and im-ports, and low tariff, or the threat of tariff, decreases foreign trade." Mr. Hutchinson unfortunately neglects to inform us how he manages to reach this extraordinary conclusion. It is certainly not orthodox protec-tionism. The fundamental purpose of the tariff is to keep out imports and thus preserve the American market for own infant industries. If it does not keep them out but actually increases their volume patriotism counsels us to hasten to abate it lest manufactures should pine and die from the effect of a flood of rulnous

Mr. Hutchinson is like a good many other men who adore their fetiahes so abjectly that they do not stop to look very closely at the arguments by which they defend them. It may com-fort our Pendieton friend to learn that he is in the same boat with the dis-tinguished Mr. Mann, of Illinois, in this matter. Mr. Mann also set out to defend the indefensible the other day. His theme was the benefits which the tariff bestows upon home manufactures. To prove that these ben fits surpass all estimate Mr. Mann uttered the following memorable sen-"The International Harvester ompany not only has a manufacturing plant in Canada but one in France, In Germany, in Russia and, I think, in

Sweden." We will not be too particular about the Swedish plant. The others are amply sufficient to show how the tarup home industries. With what bliss ought to suffuse the heart of the American farmer to learn that he has been paying two prices for his reapers and mowing machines in order to build up infant industries in France and Russia. This is altruism, indeed. But there is more to the story. Mann goes on to let another cat out of the bag before he ends his speech, which every farmer in the country, especially Mr. Hutchinson, ought to read for their souls' good. He says that these plants of trust occasionally pile up a surplus in their Russian and British shops and then they proceed to unload it in the United States, thus bringing the protected American workmen in direct competition with the paupers of the Old World. So much for the protection which the muchinery trust enjoys and the good the American farmer and

When we first perused Mr. Hutchin son's letter we were amused to find that there was still a farmer in Oregon who had read or thought so little on the most important political subject of the day. He repeats with decility the foolish inaccuracies which we used to hear from backwoods spellbinders in the far-off days of childhood. He seems to think that obody has moved a step in the last 40 years because he himself has been standing still all that time. We were armaned at first, we say, to see all this, but upon taking up some of the stand-pat speeches in Congress, delivered against Mr. Taft's reciprocity agree-ment, we find them rather less intelligent than anything in Mr. Hutchin-

Mr. Hutchinson says he sold his wheat in Cleveland's Administration for 30 cents a bushel and thinks the low price was caused by a low tariff. He does not know that the Wilson tariff was substantially as high as the one it superseded, but no matter about that now. The point is that the Honorable William H. Wilder, of Massachunetts, made precisely the same bhinder in a speech on the tariff and re-iprocity the other day. "In those years of Democratic administration notion was 9 cents, now it is 15 cents a pound." Thus Mr. Wilder. But when a fellow Congressman asked him But what the duty was on raw cotton he had to confess that he did not know. The arguments thus far made in Congress against reciprocity and the free list that may accompany it are mostified alckening for inanity. Mr. maitively sickening for inanity. Mann, who is among the brightest of the standpatters, was reduced to quibbling over the meaning of agricultural implements. "What are agricultural implements," shouted the eminent statesman. "Are wheelbarrows, axes and hay knives agricultural imple-ments?" and so on without end. Verily standpatism should amend its wit as well as its information.

The death of two women well known in the pioneer era and annals of the State, aimost equal in length of years, and closely associated in their prime in church work and neighborly offices, occurred almost simultaneously—the one last Saturday and the other Sunmerly for many years resident of Salem, later of Eugene, and for the last eleven years of Portland, died at her

morning Mrs. Ellnor Smith Knight, wife of Rev. P. S. Knight, of Salem passed away in that city. Both had lived out the allotted span of life, Mrs. Adair being 74 and Mrs. Knight 72 years old; both were laid to rest in were laid to rest in their respective family plots in Salem cemetery. Their names carry a weight of womanly endeavor and influence that will extend far beyond the term of their natural lives. The sorrowful vicinsitudes of life had come to both, and in helping to bear one another's burdens and to carry sympathy to those about them their own burdens became lighter. Mrs. Knight was for many years the assistant of her hus-band in the State Deaf Mute School, a work in which her executive ability and ready sympathy found full play. Mrs. Adair is well remembered by graduate students both of Willamette id Oregon Universities, she having been for a number of years in ouch with them and in sympathy with their work. In the death of these two honored pioneer women the Oregon Pioneer Association has lost two members, one of whom, Mrs. Adair, had been a regular attendant upon the an-nual reunion of that society for many Both will be greatly missed from the yearly narrowing circle which represents the pioneer era.

SIMON, RUSHLIGHT AND SEWERS. There is a Brooklyn home-owner has been investigating the prosale question of sewer-pipe and sewer onstruction with most surprising re-ults, which he presents in a contriution to The Oregonian today. ught to be interesting, especially to the supporters of Councilman Rushlight, who has posed as a friend of the people, but who has a record as a sealous protector of the sewer trust that he will find it difficult to explain eccessfully.

The terra cotta pipe trust for years had Portland by the throat, and by the throat, and charged what prices it pleased until something happened. That something was the entrance into the field of the cement pipe concern, and the deter-mined efforts of an influential member of the city government to force down prices of the greedy and hithersuccessful terra cotta monopoly. was that fearless champion of the Brooklyn home-owner and every other property owner, small and large, that had to yield his hard-earned dollars to the demands of the terra cotta

Councilman Rushlight? Now you would think that Councilman Rushlight would have been busy on the job day and night in a patriotic and dutiful effort to see that the home-owning and home-loving citizens of the Brooklyn sewer districtthe very ward where Rushlight comes from—were not gouged and pillaged and milked of their scanty dol-lars by the terra cotta trust. Of with all Rushlight's pretensions of looking out for the people, one would think so. But Rushlight did nothing of the kind, He stood in op that \$2,000,000 Brooklyn job and every other terra cotta job, and tried in every way to keep out the cement

contractors. It was none other than Mayor Simon who brought the terra cotta monopoly to its knees over the protest and the active opposition of Councilmen like Rushlight, Mayor Simon, not Rushlight, protected the people of the East Side who were paying exerbitant sums for sewers. The home-owner would have been paying how those excessive and outrageous profits to a selfi-monopoly, except for Mayor Simon.

It is well enough for the people who have been exposed to the tender mercies of the terra cotta trust to be reminded of the facts. It is the concern of the entire public, too, whether it should pay much or pay little for its sewers, pavements, and other improve-Mayor Simon has done prac ticable, useful, and courageous work for the general welfare in all those Councilman Rushlight has not.

STRAIGHTEN THE CHANNEL.

The Asteria Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to have a change made in the present zig-zag channel across Cathlamet Bay. A petition has been sent to the Government engineers ask-ing that a channel be dredged through a more direct route past Tongue Point. At the present time deep-draft vessels bound up or down the river must make a wide detour passing far to the north of Tongue Point. This not only makes navigation in a fog or after dark much more hazardous, but the building of this zig-zag channel has prevented a free flow of water past Astoria docks, with the result that Astoria harbor and the channel between that point and Fort Stevens are continually filling up with sand that is no longer carried out of the way. The present channel, in fact, sweeps immense deposits of sand and silt over into the old channel, which must still used by vessels bound in and out of

Astoria. This necessitates constant dredging in order to make the waterway navigable for the large vessels that now enter the river, and it also increases the difficulty in piloting vessels up and down the river. The Government and the Port of Portland have spent large sums of money in dredging sand and silt out of the river, only to have it slide back in again, thus necessitat-ing its removal time after time. Much of this work, of course, was done in emergencies. Until permanent em-bankments or bulkheads for retaining this debris are provided, there will be continued loss from this cause. Cath lamet Bay, however, is so near the mouth of the river that the "millrace" tides that sweep seaward twice a day ought to keep a reasonably straight channel, like that past Tongue Point, well scoured out.

MORE WATER-LEVEL ROADS

Advices from Bolse report great ac-River territory. Northern Pacific cars are depositing railroad material along the line Setween Armstead and Dillon, and it is reported that the road will be pushed through to Salmon, Idaho, where it will strike the Salmon River and a water-level grade down to Lew-iston. This would give the Hill lines an easy grade through from Montana to the Pacific Coast, enabling them to to outwelch the expense of election move freight at much less cost than and of residence in London and the move freight at much less cost than under present conditions. From the in the North Bank road, it is folly on the part of the railroads to spend their money on a water-level grade through the mountains, when they might just as well parallel the lines they have at ready built over the lofty ranges that separate Montana and the East from

almost at the same hour Sunday problem that forced them to build the mileage, he was put to heavy expense,

North Bank railroad. The Harriman but he gained such distinction that he interests have already started construction of a road down the Snake River canyon, and eventually it will vantages of this grade, as compared | in a class of men less able to with the mountain grades over which the Hill lines now reach the Pacific Coast, are so apparent that they can rectors one guinea (about \$5) hardly be obscured from any sugucious called on to handle along these water courses will be lumber bound east from the Coast markets; and as it always moves at comparatively low rates, the necessity for rigid economy in operation is imperative.

These water-level grades, however, will enable the roads to profit by 'back haul" husiness from the Pacific Coast after the Panama Canal is com-The stress of ocean competipleted. tion is already being felt on many commodities originating in easy reach of the Atlantic scaboard, and the sit-uation will be intensified as soon as through steamers from New York and other Atlantic ports begin landing unbroken cargoes at Portland for distribution throughout the Pacific Northwest. From no other port on the Pacific Coast can the railroads reach so tnland without encountering grades as from this city, and the roads low projected in Idaho will great crease this mileage of water-fevel grades, and incidentally play the mis-chief with the pretty theories of Grade Expert Gilman, of Seattle.

SIMPLER AND BETTER.

Why a party primary for a munici-pal election? Why a party ticket? The voters at the late Republican pritary in Portland were not all Repubicans. Few of them entered the primary with the feeling that the party had an interest in the result or that Republican principles in policies were way involved. The nomination of Rushlight in the way he was nomnated demonstrates the futility and absurdity of the call on party to act in the name of party in such a contest. The whole party business should be abandoned in municipal and other cal elections.

One conspicuous and indispensable feature of the commission plan of government in nearly all cities is the abolition of party contests. In most places a general primary open to all voters is held. It is a mere elimina-tion contest. If five commissioners are to be elected, ten are nominated at the preliminary primary. An elecat the preliminary primary. An tion is then held to choose five the ten nominees. It is all very easy, simple and satisfactory. The political machine goes on the scrap heap. It has nothing to do, and could do nothng if it tried

If Portland shall adopt the commission form of government, the farce of the Rushlight nomination as a Reublican by so-called Republicans cannot be repeated.

A NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

The completion of a magnificent building for their reception at last enables New York to bring the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries under a single roof. The combined collection oks will hereafter be administered as a public library, free to all

New York is one of the laggards among our cities in the matter of pro-viding an adequate public library Boston has had one for many years, which has been a credit to the city, architecturally and in every other way. Milwaukee, Wiscon-sin, was one of the first of the larger cities in the United States to erect a noble library building at public expense. This was done long before Mr. Carnegie began his spectacular dona-In fact, it was completed while he was acquiring those easily-wor ions which he is now disbursing for his own glory and the edification of the world. The process of acquisition was less edifying, but fully as instructive as the distribution.

But, not to wander from our theme, we were on the point of saying that in the modern American city the public library is as important a part of the ducational system as the common chools. Its influence is perhaps even wider. The Portland library, to take one of the best examples, not only reaches the school children, but also a numerous adult constituency. We have outlived the old notion that a person's education necessarily ceases when he leaves school or college. The Mrs. Eddy's followers. modern individual continues to learn all his life long. In proportion as his mind remains open to new knowledge and fresh ideas, he is a better citizen. Now and then one still finds a moss-back in some seconded vale who never learns anything and never forgets the errors he was taught staty years ago; but the creature grows tarer with time. The typical American is alive and alert. He knows what is going on in improvements. He takes neither his politics, his science, sor his relig-for ready made from his gradgar-ents. They exercised the liberty of choosing opinions for themselves. He asserts the same privilege. What a dismal place the world would be if we all remained exactly where our progenitors left us.

PAYING SALARIES TO PARLIAMENT.

Lloyd-George's proposal that sal-aries be paid to members of the British House of Commons marks the completion of a silent revolution in British political life-the change from the ideal to the practical. We have been accustomed so long to paying members of Congress and the State Legislatures that we cannot readily imagine what this change in the mother of parliaments means.

Since the knights of the shires and the burgesses of the boroughs were first summoned to sit with the barons and bishops in Parliament, it has always been considered the highest honor to which a commoner could attain to be elected a member of Parliament, labor of legislation. Even in those corrupt days, before the reform act

to speak on all manner of public occasions; he was elected director of corthe Pacific slope.

Unfortunately for Mr. Gilman's logic the Hill forces in Idaho are confounded with the same competitive crowd. He received no salary, no

considered this money well spent. But as the nineteenth century grew towards middle age, a change be built through to Lewiston, thus Formerly the country squires, the rich giving them a water-level grade all manufacturers, the successful lawyers the way from tidewater at Portland had mainly composed the House of to Pocatello, Idaho. The economic ad- Commons. There now began to creep financial strain. It is the rule with English corporations to pay their dieach meeting they attend. railroad man, and the Hill interests members of Parliament found there in building down Salmon River are guineas very handy in paying their taking the only natural and logical way, and they sought directorships

taking the only natural and logical way, and they sought directorships method of meeting the competition of until a large part of their time was their great rival in the transcontinen-tal business. Undoubtedly, the larging to another picking up guineas, est traffic that these roads will be One member of one of the Gladstone's ing to another picking up guineas. One member of one of the Gladstone's administrations was practically driven out of office by the exposure of his excessive keenness for the guineas and his indifference to the character of the companies that pald them. Then came the Irish Nationalist

party. Made up of men rich only in the confidence of its fellow-citizens, it was dependent on the rank and file for the means of living while its members attended the sessions of Parliament. The Irish League paid salaries o its representatives in the House of Commons, and has continued to pay m in the face of the gibes of the Tories, who were shocked at this violation of tradition. After that came the Labor party. The unions paid and still pay salaries to members whose elections they secure.

Indeed, the House of Commons is oming more and more to be what its name, implies a body representative of the mass of people. Hence each community sends the man best equipped to serve its interests, and wealth and family cut less and less figure as years go on. In such cir-cumstances the best man is not siways able to sacrifice time and money to the public good. The payment of members by the nation will come as natural solution. The members will then be what they are in theory in America, men employed by the peo-ple to make their laws.

That the proposed change will lower the standard of membership is doubt-ful. Ever since the first reform act there has been a steady improvement in the standard of integrity required members of Parliament. The House no longer attempts to decide contests, but refers them to an inde-pendent commissioner, whose deci-sions are accepted as final. Many a member who spent money too freely has been unseated by a commissioner. When a member is guilty of crime, he is pursued to the ends of the earth until brought to justice. A noted case is that of Jabez Balfour, who fled to Buenos Ayres and lived there in fancled security for years, but was at last lured on board a British ship and, then being in British territory, was carried back, tried and sent to the

penitentiary. The payment of members will probably result in the election of an increasing number of poor men with brains; but it will not lower the standard of honor and integrity.

Russian wheat shipments last week were 6,696,000 bushels, and for the preceding week they were 5,425,000 oushels, or something more than 12,weeks in May, a period usually regarded as the fag end of the season, Nothing approaching this enormous volume of business has ever been shown by Russia so late in the season, and the shipments for the season to date have reached the heavy total of 194,000,000 bushels. Not only has Russia made up all of the shortage shown by the United States, as com pared with some of the good years of the past, but since the United States began to lose prestige as a wheat exporting country Russia has reached a point where it would not be a difficult matter for her to dominate wheat prices for the world. The Russians, however, seem very well satisfied with present prices, and by July 1 will have marketed 400,000,000 bushels in two ears, much of this selling around \$1 per bushel. In the face of these fig- opposite ea ures, present prosperity in Russia is not difficult to explain.

The Rose Festival, though accord-ing to the calendar is two weeks off, is practically "on" in every rose garden in the city. It is true that several days of warm seductive sunshine are neces-sary to bring out the fragrance and beauty that this charmed period holds in store. Of course, there will be plenty of roses in Portland two weeks hence.

The schism which has been so often predicted begins to show itself among something very unusual in the history of religious if they should remain united. Within the first century after the death of its founder, Christianity was divided into a dozen sects—all more or less hostile to one another.

temonstrated her plety by horsewhipping her traducer has a creed well enough adapted to frontier exigencies, but not exactly biblical. We are told to forgive an enemy seven times sev-enty times, but she applied the lash at the first offense.

The Kansas minister's wife who

"The Oregon apple king," says the

is an experiment as well as an expedi-If this growing weather continues, the Oregon strawberry must be sliced get into the shortcake.

WHAT THE COMMISSION GOVERNMENT IS

we the Movement Started and What It Has Accomplished—Many Innova-tions Which Improve and Simplify the Municipal Machinery—Peaceful Revolution in Many Cities.

The following is the first of a series of hree articles on the progress of the move-nent for better government of American ities, written by Richard S. Childs, and fur-ished by the Short Bailot Organization, Woodrow Wilson, President.

ARTICLE 1. spread of this commission move ment is all the more striking because it was begun entirely by accident. Galveston. Tex. after the great flood of 1900 was practically wiped out. much progressive and constructive work was demanded of the city government that the old system of a Board of Aldermen and the usual string of independent elective officers broke A group of business men petitioned the state government to suspend tioned the state government to suspend the local government and replace it temporarily with a commission of five men. This was done, and the whole city was put under the control of five men, three of whom were appointees of the Governor. This was where the term "commission" originated, and the name for want of a better description has stuck to it ever since, although the board is no longer a "commission" in the true sense of the word at all.

This commission in Galveston able to make decisions and get things accomplished in half the time that it took the old Board of Aldermen to get a resolution referred to a committee. The commission planned and built a sea wall to protect the city against further floods, raised the ground level of a large part of the town, got the city government running again at one-third less annual cost, made a number of important improvements and at the same time reduced the debt and the tax rate.

After two years, during which the after two years, during which the politicians were finding precious little to do, the commission was made entirely elective by popular vote, much to the dismay of many good persons in the town, who had been much pleased with the practical success of pleased with the practical success of the Governer's commission. Their fears, however, proved groundless, for the people proceeded to elect the same commission and have continued to do it at every election since. Except by death there has been only one change in the personnel of the commission since the beginning.

since the beginning.

Galveston's claim that it was the best governed city in the United States made Houston jealous, and after a few years this city petitioned for a similar government and was granted it. Dallas, with the Danlas of Western and Austin Control of the Control o El Paso, Denison, Waco and Austin have since then followed suit, leaving San Antonio, now the only important city in the state which has not adopted the plan.

A few years after Galveston first be an to attract, attention some civic workers in Des Moines began to study the subject of popular government in fundamental fashion. They devised what has since become known as the ber of people are permitted to present a petition to the commission demanding the passage of a certain ordinance, and if the commission sees fit to refuse the request the matter must be settled by popular vote. By the referendum pro-vision certain matters, particularly the granting of franchises to public utility corporations, must be approved by pop-ular vote before they become law. By ular vote before they become law. By the terms of the recall provision, the presentation of a petition centaining a certain number of signatures may force certain number of signatures may force any member of the commission to submit the question of his continuance in office to a new election immediately. The nonpartisan primary is simply an eliminating election. All candidates are nominated by petition (no party labels), and the leading 10 remain on the ballot for the final election.

The elimination of the party name, symbol and column from the ballot, is a highly significant and characteristic feature of the commission form of government. It excludes the political machine. by the organizations. The ballet is simply a list of names with a square opposite each, and the voter is instructed to "vote for five." Instead of having a ticket ready made for him, each voter makes up his own ticket. The facilities only five men are to be select that he had not he made this task being found to be an object to be selected to the complete that he had not he made the point of the commission of the second that he point of the new government in Des Molnes gave the movement new time to be selected to the first of the complete like to the commission of the new government. Many to disselbling a literate of the country. All most be more claimed to the complete like to the complete li

The Oregon apple king," says the Chicago Post, "who offered a woman \$50,000 to marry him probably had the offer screened off on the top of the barrel?" Barrel? Yet we had thought the East was educated thoroughly on Oregon apples and Oregon apple methods.

No doubt diversions less questionable than a "masking night" can be conjured up for the Rose Festival. A mask is apt to hide a good many things besides innocence on occasions when a gay and careless crowd has assembled.

If masking and the unbridled license it affords is permitted any night durins the Rose Festival, some of the maskers will awake in the hospitals the next morning.

There is little use in continuing longer to fine the drunken rowdy on larger to fine the drunken rowdy on the minor variations of the commission of the said that no two cities have charter at that are alike. Each charter relation not pain are endiess. Except where a state has adopted a general law covering all with the minor variations of the conting and citi

There is little use in continuing longer to fine the drunken rowdy on a late streetcar. A broken head or the rockpile will have more effect.

A hospital de luxe for the very rich is proposed by a Boston doctor. The gilded beancaters will yet want an exclusive route to heaven.

Paroling a chauffeur guilty of aiding in the delinquency of young girls it an avyentment as well as an expedition. cities.

An exact definition of the commission plan of government is thus seen to be impossible. The only feature wherein all these "commission" governments co-

powers of the city, both legislative and

executive, in a single small board.

Never in our political history has any
phenomenon of this nature been examined with such minuteness or by so many investigators.

Ex-President Charles W. Ellot, of Harvard, made a tour of the commission-governed cities, or "short ballot cities," as he prefers to call them, and returned to Boston so enthusiastic that he was to Boston so enthusiastic that are was able to win over the town to an acceptance of some of the fundamental features of the plan. Another elaborate inquiry was made by a committee of the State Legislature of Illinois, from which sverybody expected a hostile report. The committee, however, reported strongly in favor of the plan, stating that everywhere they found that it had won the

in favor of the plan, stating that every where they found that it had won the approval of the people who lived under it. There have been many explanations offered for the undoubted relative successes of the commission plan. The abolition of the wards, for example, is frequently quoted as an ample reason for the relative success of the new plan. But there are many cities in the United States in which there are no wards. Galveston itself had none bepan. But there are many cities in which there are no wards. Galveston itself had none before the fisod, her City Council being elected at large. Commission government is a very common way of governing counties throughout the United States, and the plan there has not been experienced success. There have been a conspicuous success. There have many other elected commissions, such as the trustess of the sanitary district of Illinois, and they likewise have never attracted attention by their superior emclency. . . .

Another loosely reasoned argument frequently used to promote the adoption of the commission plan has been the statement that it is "like a business corporation with its board of directors." Like most catch phrases, however, this statement is only partly true. To be like a business corporation the commission would have to choose a business manager for the city, who in turn would appeint all supordinates and run the business of the city subject to periodical review by the commission. The commission plan, however (except in Galveston), actually provides for the election of department superintendents by the stockholders—a form of organization which has no parallel in business practices. which has no parallel in business prac

Most of the explanations are only half Most of the explanation of the gov-of the internal mechanism of the gov-ernment, whereas the real difference beernment, whereas the real difference de-tween the old and the new comes at the point of contact between the government-and the people, as will be explained in detail in later articles.

ERRORS IN LEGISLATIVE ACTS

Change in Routine and Character of Employes Is Suggested.

SALEM, Or., May=20,-(To the Editor.)-Almost the first thing that appears in the preface of the session "Des Moines plan," which is simply the commission form of government, with certain interesting additions, known as the initiative, referendum, recall and nonpartisan primary. By the terms of the initiative provision a certain number of people are permitted to present before the accommission of words, and while ber of people are permitted to present parent omission of words, and while become a commission of state has no other laws for 1911 is an apology, apspelling, improper punctuation, and apparent omission of words, and while the Secretary of State has no other alternative than to furnish true copy of the acts as filed, the State Printer, in order to make readable and presentable copy, corrects obvious errors in contralization, punctuation, spelling. capitalization, punctuation, speiling, repeated words, and omitted words."
This same apology has appeared in previous compilations for several years past, and the inquiry naturally comes to the mind why these errors cannot be corrected at the time the cannot be corrected at the time the bills are enrolled. The writer has had over 32 years' experience in printing the session laws, and consequently has had an excellent opportunity to be-come familiar with the manner in which bills are enacted into laws. was also my privilege to have been selected by the Supreme Court as proofreatier on Lord's Oregon laws, and I regret to say that the enrolled copy from which it was read ab-in errors, omissions and doublets

ernment. It excludes the political machines from a great strategic advantage and leaves independent candidates on an exact equality with those proposed by the organizations. The ballot is simply a list of names with a square opposite each, and the voter is instructed to "vote for five." Instead of having

PENDLETON, Or., May 20 .- (To the Editor.)-In Saturday's issue of The Oregonian, under the head of "Stand Oregonian, under the head of Stand-Pat Logic," The Oregonian misrepre-sents the theories of protectionists or stand-pat Republicans, as you are pleased to call them. The protection-ists know that high tariff increases trade both exports and imports, and low tariff, or the threat of lowering he tartiff, decreases foreign trade. The

the tariff, decreases foreign trade. The Oregonian and the Democratic press to the contrary notwithstanding.

Protectionists know high tariff brings good times, and the people are able to pay for foreign goods; low tariff brings panic and hard times, and the people buy less because they can't pay for more. The history of tariff legislation, or attempted legislation for 36 years proves that beyond lation for 30 years proves that beyond

a doubt.

Why can't The Oregonian be candid with us, or let us defend ourselves. During the four years of Cleveland's Administration, I raised wheat for 30 Administration, I raised wheat for 20 cents per bushel, and it was hard to pay taxes. Under the Dingley tariff I got from 80 cents to \$1 per bushel. Cieveland's Administration made more paupers and more millionaires than anything that ever came to our country. The Dingley tariff up to 1907 doubled foreign trade, and was the most prosperous period in the history of our country. S. P. HUTCHINSON.

The Caustle Cut Feminine.

The seem to be use wherein a proper of all the seem to be used to you unopered. The seem to be seem t

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

Can paper bags be advertised to ad-

vantage! This question was put to me the other day by a young man in a large concern which manufactures all kinds

of paper bags. I told him I believed the right kind of advertising would increase the sale of any product, and, furthermore, would back up the efforts of their salesmen and Jobbers.

I suggested that he try out advertising in some territories where the sales were not proportionate to the amount of work put into that particular territory, and see what results

would follow.

I advised him to take space in the advertising columns of the daily newsin that way reach owners of small stores, specialty shops and even the big dry goods stores. The quickest way to interest any

merchant in any product is to advertise it in the newspapers, because the merchants in every community are close readers of daily newspapers and the advertising therein. They must read newspapers to keep

informed as to what other merchants are doing. Consequently, an appeal to them through the daily newspaper will reach them just as surely as they can be reached by a personal visit. Another thing newspaper advertising will do for a manufacturer-it will create in the minds of the people a

desire to buy the article advertised, and the people will go to their dealers and ask for the advertised product-it influences both the merchants and the consumers.

Yes, paper bags can be advertised to advantage.

Advertising will open up new territories for paper bag manufacturers, just as it opens up new territories for other products.

Perhaps, after a while, newspapers will see advertising of paper bag manufacturers in their columns. (To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.) The real ambition of every crank is

o start a church and political party of his own, and be the bishop. No man becomes an anarchist until te has been a loafer a long time.

When a reformer calls on the people to rally around him, it is usually with a view of gaining sufficient strength to cause the enemy to treat with him.

A girl's letter always reminds me of a girl's joke; never much in it. "Can I afford to get married on ten dollars a week?" a young man asks. No, but you can find plenty of girls willing to try it with you.

The meanness of people crops out

most surely in money matters. It would throw every husband into a cold chill if he knew how much his wife envies the widow with a lot of

When a man worries a great deal he says he is overworked.

If a man is treated well at home, he would rather eat at home, and sleep at home, and loaf at home, than anywhere

Tulk about political reform seems to be as fruitless as talk about better country roads.

Half a Century Ago

A Lesson in Scotch Diniect.

Washington (D. C.) Heraid.
Charles S. Barrett, of London, who is at the New Ebbitt, said this about a recent trip to Scotland: "It came as a great shock to me to find that in Scotland the Londoner is regarded as a foreigner. I argued the point with friends in Aberdeen, but all to no purpose. Nor was this the only shock I received. The people do not dress like Harry Lauder, and the corkscrew stick he affects is wrong. I experienced great difficulty in providing myself with a stick of the Lauder pattern, and then found that the best people do not carry them.

"Also they speak a strange language down there — one that does not resemble in the least the anemic Scottish tongue we heard in 'What Every Woman Knows.' This other is a broader, stronger, more formidable language altogether, as I realized when the guard on the train sat beside me and talked for 20 minutes and I understood not a word."

Before the Streetear Order.

New York Telegram.
Great medicinal value was claimed for tobacco when it first appeared in Europe, but soon thereafter its use was condemned and severe punishment was meted out to offenders. In the early 17th century the noses of to-bacco smokers in Russia were cut off. About the same period Sultan Amuret IV of Turkey ordered that the pipes of smokers be thrust through their noses. King James I of England issued a "counterblaste to tobacco," in which he described its use as a custom "leath-some to the eys, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black fumes thereof nearest resembling the hor Stygian smoke of the pit that is tomless."

Up Against the Bars.

Old King Cole was a merry old soul;
A merry old soul was hel
He called or his pive, and he called for
his bowl.
And he 'called for his addlers three.
But only two of the addlers came;
The third, they said, was barred.
From earning his living thenceforth, hecause
He carried no union card.
Nor came the pipe with its tragrant weed.
Nor the bowl with its golden brew.
For all such things had been driven from
court by the W. C. L. L. Up Against the Bars