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PORPLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1911.

WHERE THE LA POLLETTE BAND STANDS.

In the opinion of the newspapers of the country the progressive Republican conference was a disappointment to the friends of the movement, a gratifying failure to its enemies. Its thoughts were so centered on promot ing the candidacy of Senator La Follette for the Republican nomination for President that it feared to speak in its platform of any of the political issues before the country except two -the Presidential primary and the trusts. The former is hardly a broad enough issue to divide the party. On the latter the utterance of the conference is so friendly to the trusts as to resemble the speeches of their apologists and to suggest a bid for campaign funds. It contains some generalities about special privilege which would secure as nearly unanimous an indersement as would the decalogue.

Independent newspapers leaning either to the Republican or Democratic party ridicule its meager platform and declare it a boom move-ment for La Follette and the jobs. The New York World discusses particularly the omission of any mention of tariff reform and adds: "Yet the insurgent movement came into existence on the issue of tariff re-Republicanism, then Wall street is progressive Republican. Gary and Perkins are progressives. If this Chicago platform is a test of progressive excluded only because he is too radical."

The denunciation of special privilege provokes the New York Times hilarity and it remarks that President Taft's recent speeches have sent repeated shivers down the backbone of special privilege. The Indianapolis Nows says of the platform: "It is the old general cry for right-eousness and nothing more. It is an evasive utterance, whether intended so or not." The New York Evening Post calls the platform conveniently vague and says the plank on trusts good old Republican planks about protection."

The Springfield Republican, which is credited with independence with Demotratic leanings, says: "There is no sign of high and noble purpose, untainted in the slightest degree by per-sonal ambition. If a revolt is to succeed, it must have a genuine moral basis rather than a personally con-ducted candidacy at the bottom of it." gents parted company with the uplift ted to be marred, blemished and diswhen they began to boom La Follette. The Republican further suggests that the tariff was ignored because Mr. Taft's position will not be known until the Tariff Board reports next Winter, but that then Mr. La Follette's post tion "will be exactly contrary to Mr. Taft's." In short, like the Irishman who was "ferninst the Gov'ment," the insurgents' only principle is opposition

The Washington Post, another independent Republican newspaper, says pointed criticism made President Taft in the platform is that he is too radical and finds it too much like an echo of George W. Perkins'

The Chicago Record-Herald, which has hitherto supported the insurgents, gives the conference this hard dig: "The omission of the tariff, the referendum and initiative and recall (from the platform) will be commented on with surprise all over the country."

As might be expected, the Regular Republican papers are full of glee. The New York Tribune recalls how the insurgents "poured acid on the professions of most of the leaguers" so far as tariff revision was concerned, and "pilloried themselves as shouters for the sort of revision which would decrease protection on the products of other sections, but would leave protection on the products of It says the league has dwindled to "a weak imitation of the average uplift convention, with all the strings pulled up by self-appointed insiders," that the "few glittering generalities" which the Chicago platform contains fitly represent all that is left of the sidetracked and backswitched pro-

gressive movement. "We want the jobs," is the Chicago Inter Ocean's synopsis of the platform, and it says of the conference: "They did nothing as a body-as an organiand themselves for the jobs which, if he should ever be President, that man would have to give out."

The New York Sun styles the insur gents "opponents of Mr. Taft-nothing else"; says that they "want the offices with the salaries attached to them": that Mr. La Follette "has no is implied in the European military intention of leading a foriorn hope for principle next year and making an appeal to the independent voters of the country"; that if "Battle Bob, with his autobiography and his struttings and mouthings, cannot win the Republican nomination from Mr. Taft he will find means to be as regular as

"Nothing more foolish could be proposed," says the Indianapolis Star, than the scheme to nominate the Rebublican candidate at direct primaries; that Mr. La Follette "might as licked one way as the other. preferably the least troublesome and "Is figuring on something later

The Pittsburg Gazette-Times is the regular Republican paper which sees any real danger to the lette's followers do not pledge them- posed of the owners of the public practice. In the treaties which he game.

to support the Republican debt. ticket, if they are beaten at the convention, nor even indicate an intention of participating. It says: "They leave themselves open to the suspicion of plotting to defeat the regular Re-publican candidate and thus helping to elect a Democrat as yet unnamed. the start. If they cannot rule they mean to ruin."

The Baltimore Sun naturally finds some good cheer for the Democrats and makes the rather rash statement that the "political creed of Mr. Thft lican party in Iowa, Wisconsin, Cali-fornia, Oregon, Nebraska and other strong Republican states, as well as to nominated, the insurgents will oppose him, and that if a progressive Demo- convict in a "white slaver" case. crat is nominated, he may carry some have never yet carried. Even this friendly critic cannot refrain from "The policy of the progressives, as will be seen, has been some-what 'wobbly.' It has consisted more in criticism than in constructive ac-

tion." To sum it all up, the "progressives" have become reactionary in regard to the trusts, are struck dumb on the tariff and direct legislation, and have no expressed principles except Presidential direct primary and devotion to the La Follette boom. In the manner of the Russian General who was defeated by the Japs, the insurgents have changed front (to the right about) and advanced.

THE PARKISON METHOD.

Seven estimable citizens of Cottage Grove were organized into a committee for the purpose of invoking the referendum on the new legislative appropriations for the University of Oregon

H. J. Parkison, former editor of a Labor paper, had similarly undertaken, for reasons best known to himself, to start a referendum campaign against the University. The Cottage Grove committee entered into a contract with Parkison to procure 2000 signatures to the two referendum petitions at 7 cents per name. The committee, finding that Parkison knew the signature-chasing business from form." Of the declaration about A to intard, was so well pleased by trusts it says: "If this is progressive his progress that it made a supple-A to intard, was so well pleased by mentary contract for 1000 more names, or 4000 in all.

Meanwhile, Parkison notifies the ommittee that 800 of the signatures Republicanism, William H. Taft is in the original 2000 are forged. This painful revelation follows the arrest of one of the Parkison gang of petition-shovers. The committee first hears of the forgeries through a demand from Parkison for the return to him of the petitions containing the 800 signatures. It is charged by Mr. Spray, of Cottage Grove, that Parkison's great concern about getting the 800 bogus names back arose from his avowed desire to protect the forger. Parkison agreed to replace the fraudulent names with genuine signatures. But the Cottage Grove men say he did not, but filed the bogus petitions "seems to have been modeled on the at Salem. Parkison denies this latter allegation

But whether the Cottage Grove committeemen tell the truth, or Parkison tells the truth, the incident illuminates the whole business of professional petition-making in Oregon. Signing the names of dead men or fictitious persons, and forging the signatures of genuine persons, was the regular practice of the irresponsible name-chasers hired by Parkison. All of which means that the insur- The referendum petitions are admit-Yet the advocates of the referendum stand pat and insist upon specific proof as to fraud

with each individual name. The Parkison method of invoking a eferendum is in itself a fraud and a disgrace, and it ought to be made a Getting anybody or everycrime. body to sign the referendum petitions -from the saloons, on the street corners, around the cigar stores, on the plaza blocks—is not a genuine ex-pression by the citizens of Oregon that they desire any proposed law to go to the referendum. It is a deliberate perversion of the purposes of the referendum, a dishonest and harmful use of the Oregon system.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES. The increasing cost of living is a phenomenon which is disturbing the entire civilized world. It has caused unpleasantness in France, Italy, Germany and Austria, as well as in the United States, Indeed our troubles are but slight compared with what some other countries have experi-Naturally there has been a enced. great deal of discussion concerning the causes of rising prices. The new gold supplies have figured largely. Much has been said about the trusts and the protective tariff has borne its full share of blame. No doubt these are all contributory causes of the unfortunate condition, but they do not

account for it fully. After all has been said that can b about the trusts, the tariff and the influx of gold, something remains to be explained. Perhaps the economic waste which is going on everywhere the construction of a treaty. will play a more important part in future discussions than it has hereto-We do not refer to the waste which is so manifest in almost every American household. That is had enough, but since it has always been about the same as it is now, it can hardly make pricesc rise all of a sudden. Nor do we refer to the waste of soil resources, which is another

scandal of our time. What we have in mind is that mis direction of productive power which system. The maintenance of huge standing armies keeps millions of men in continual idleness who are necessarily consumers but who produce nothing. Those who do produce have to feed them, and, since the outgo is so enormous, it can hardly help raising prices. When we reflect that is going on in every civilized country, may that it is an accelerated process, we begin to understand why prices are forever rising. But there

is more to say about it. Coincident with the waste of vast military establishments is the increase Almost every pubthat he does not expect to win in 1912 lie debt in the world, except our own, and "Is figuring on something later is on the increase. The interest on these debts acts in two ways to raise prices. In the first place it acts virtually as an order to the productive population to turn over a portion of party in the conference. It makes their annual output to a non-productory Taft now proposes to take the diffi-

world becomes larger and larger. In other words, by the military and debtbuilding system the non-productive element of society steadily tends to Theirs is a policy of proscription from grow proportionally more burdensome and the prices of the necessaries of life rise as a necessary consequence.

TRAFFIC IN YOUNG GIRLS.

Troy McDavid, a young man having "a way with a maid," had a narand his affiliations are extremely dis-tasteful to a majority of the Repub-row escape from conviction in the Federal Court on the charge of being a white slaver. The jury found that he had brought a young woman from respectable membership in Illinois, Idaho to Oregon, but it took into ac-Indiana, Michigan, the Dakotas and count his youth and apparent some of the mountain states." It thoughtlessness, and let him go. It harbors hope that, if Mr. Taft is relies one of the few cases where the Federal authorities have failed to

The United States has undertaken Western States which the Democrats to break up the awful traffic in women carried on by organized bands of procurers and pimps. It does admirable work. Yet the Government has no real opportunity to make its purposes effective except in international or interstate traffic. That is only a fraction of the infamous barter and sale of women and young girls.

The demoralization and ruin of girls-deliberate, calculated and organized—in Portland has reached shocking proportions. The noodle joint, the questionable grill, the midnight restaurant, the roadhouse and automobile are responsible for the downfall of more young womenmore by far-than the bogus salesmen who travel around the country hunting "chickens"—tender and unsophisticated girls who may be lured to the city by promises of money, pleasure and experience.

Councilman Burgard and Police Commissioner Coffey have prepared an ordinance to prevent the selling of liquor to girls under 21 in grills, restaurants and noodle houses! It is astonishing to learn that the business is not now unlawful. Yet we have a model liquor license in Portland!

THE PRESIDENT ON ARBITRATION. The Thanksgiving number of the Weman's Home Companion contains a remarkable article by President Taft upon 'The Dawn of World In his opinion, as one may gather from the article, international peace is to be secured by the gradual spread of the principle of arbitration. He says in fact that "With the ratification of the treaties" which he has negotiated "with Great Britain and France, we may hope that treaties with other nations will follow. After a time, if our treatles stand the test of experience and prove useful, it is probable that all the greatest powers on earth will come under obligation to arbitrate their differences with other nations. Naturally the smaller nations will do likewise," and then we shall see the last of war with all its expense, bloodshed and misery. The President thinks that women, for whom this article was especially prepared, can exercise an important influence for the advancement of arbitration. They can do this most effectively just now by turning the power of public opinion upon the United States Senate which threatens to defeat the treaties with France and England.

Mr. Taft explains with admirable clearness exactly what the point of difference between him and the Senate is in regard to the two arbitration treaties. The first article in both of them declares that all "justiciable" subjects shall be submitted to arbitration and goes on to state what a "jus-ticiable" subject is. It is an international controversy which can be settled "by the application of the principles of law and equity." When it is perfectly clear that a given controversy is of this nature the treatles provide that it shall be submitted to The Hague Tribunal by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. So far there is no trouble. But of course controversies may arise which are not admitted by both parties to be "justiciable." To exclude these from arbitration, however, would turn the whole agreement into a farce, since they are by far the most likely of all controversies to plunge nations into war. The treaties go on to stipulate that when the two countries concerned cannot both agree that a subject of dispute is "justiciable" they shall refer it to a joint commission for consideration, and if five members of this commis sion decide that the controversy can be settled by the principles of law and equity, then both parties shall bound by their verdict and it must go to The Hague Tribunal for final

adjustment. Here is where the President and the Senate come into conflict. enate committee on foreign relations holds that the agreement to be bound by the decision of the joint high commission infringes upon its con-stitutional prerogatives. The President argues that the Senate can and ought to bind itself to permit a properly constituted tribunal to decide whether a given question is justiciable or not. In fact, he says that if it refuses to do so it will effectively provent the future submission to arbi tration of any question concerning perceives that the questions which the Senate might not deem justiciable are precisely the ones where arbitration is most needed. The President thinks no great gain would be made if we agreed to arbitrate the questions where we were sure of not osing anything. In a concession that sort there is no particular merit. Almost anybody is willing to make a bargain which is all in his own favor. The triumph of equity and Christian principles will come in when we ready to bind ourselves to arbitrate controversies where we stand a goo chance to lose the decision. If the treaties are to do the good we all hope for, says the President, "They ought to compel us to arbitrate when we would rather not submit the question to an impartial tribunal. agreement which leaves the parties to arbitrate when it suits them is a pact written in water and might as well

not have been made," This is the reasoning of a highminded statesman. The time has come in the history of the peace movement when talk ought to be succeeded by effective action. Thousands of eloquent speeches have been made for peace and millions of money have been given to promote the cause, little has actually been done to hinder the ready resort of nations to was when controversies arise. President cult step that lies between theory and

In the second place, as the has negotiated with England and debt increases the class who live upon France war is definitely laid aside its interest must increase also, so their and future relations are based on the proportion of the products of the principle of arbitration, which means peace even at the sacrifice of national advantage on some occasions. as a law-abiding man now and then submits to a court decision which makes him suffer in purse or person. The one obstacle in the way of the

final ratification of these treaties and the establishment of a new landmark in civilization is the Senate committee on foreign relations, which clings ob-stinately to the ideals of militarism and defends its barbarous position by foolish quibbles. The only way to overcome this obstacle is to bring the force of public opinion to bear upon The United States does not want with any nation in the world.

The people are for that righteous peace which is certain to be secured forever by adopting the system of arbitration. To obtain what they want and put an end to the obstructive policy of the Senate, they must make their opinion known and felt. Women, as the President advises, can help efficiently in this matter, but it is the duty of every citizen to do his part.

Senator Bourne asks the Grange of Oregon to favor him with its opinion on the Aldrich currency plan. Good idea. At the same time it would be well for the Grange to favor the Senator with its views on the Aldrich tariff methods, described by Bourne as the only safe way of mak-ing a tariff. "Senator Aldrich knows all about the tariff and I am going to follow him," said the sapient Senator from Oregon, who forgot then all the composite citizen "stood in" with Aldrich. What has brought about the Senator's sudden concern for the people who elected him and who will soon-very soonbe called on to elect his successor?

Orville Wright is after all the first successful birdman, for he is the first to hover and remain stationary in the air. Aeropianists can only remain in the air by swift, continuous motion and fall far short of the birds in their power to navigate the air. Power to nove or remain at rest in the air has hitherto been possessed by the birds alone. It remains to be proved whether Wright can control every part of his gilder so perfectly and instantaneously as to put him on an equality with the birds. If so, man is master of all three elements-land water and air.

The death of two men by asphyxiation in a deep well near St. Helens emphasizes the importance of teaching the elementary facts of science in the common schools. Usually air which will strangle a man will extinguish a candle. Hence if a lighted candle continues to burn when lowered into a well it is safe to descend. Again it is an excellent precaution to pour water down, since it absorbs the foul gas as it passes. Nobody should ever enter an old well without first testing the condition of the air.

"In robe and crown the King stepped down" to marry the beggar maid. Archduke Ferdinand Charles of Austria has stepped down to marry a Swiss professor's daughter, but without his robe and crown. The royal family is so fearful lest common blood may sometime reach the throne that it excludes from the succession every member who takes a lowborn spouse. The consequences are more favorable to pride than to ability, but the House of Austria is satisfied with them.

The woman who won the first prize at the Rosebud drawing is the wife of a paralytic, whom she has supported I would rather be a goat and jump by hard work. It was her lucky day on top of the fence and look down into and she deserved the reward, if the hole into which I am invited to Fates can be considered as in this kind jump. of business. The Oregonian, which is always just, takes back its flippant remark made yesterday in ignorance of the facts and hopes her good fortune dates from her lucky day.

are persecuting an ex-convict who is trying to earn an honest living the public owes them little gratitude When a man has served out his santence his punishment should cease. Nothing is gained by driving him into pauperism or forcing him to commit new crimes. Some supervision may be advisable, but it should be helpful and not malicious.

Dr. Cook's brazen audacity in facing an audience of the people of Copenhagen, whom he had so shamelessly deceived, met its just reward. If he is given a similar reception at other places where he dares to face an audience, the truth may at last penetrate his cranium that his confidence game is played out.

Although President Taft cautiously refrained from saying which parties or factions correspond to the various Philippine parties, it is allowable to ask whether Senator Jeff Davis or Senator La Follette corresponds to 'el partido independista explosivasta.'

One five-point buck would have a ly, in reply to "School Girl" query, better opinion of woman if he were alive, but she got him after using a box of cartridges. His arrogance in standing as a target before a Wash-One five-point buck would have a box of cartridges. His arrogance in standing as a target before a Wash-County woman as she fired shot after shot led him to his doom.

Refusal of bankers to help the Chinese government, the surrender of several more towns to the rebels, and Yuan Shi Ki's demand that concessions be made to them imply that the Manchu government is on its last legs.

Jurymen of King County can smoke while serving on mixed bodies. The quality, or rather the lack of it, in their tobacco may hasten the finding.

It is quite natural the Chinese use bombs for assassination purposes. The Chinese bomb is a work of art in make-up and results. Chicago brewers have tacked half a

They will yet drive men to drinking red liquor. Just as they were expected to let go, the Giants took a fresh grip on the

follar on the price of a barrel of beer.

Oregon boosters at the Omaha Land Show have the goods to back

Those who took the short end at to 1 dreamed it "for to win."

Football escapes the agony of The spectators are "the American Mr. Jeffery Indites Caustle Reply

Critic of Fall Hunters. PORTLAND, Oct. 25.— (To the Editor.)—A letter in a recent issue of The Oregonian, signed by E. B. Clarke, gives his personal views on duck hunting. Reading between the lines, one gets the idea that Mr. Clarke is not a duck hunter. He calls duck hunting "orgies," and says he need not dwell on the flithiness of such a destructive and noisy diversion. Where he does dwell is something of a mystery, as his name does not appear in the city

directory.

It is perhaps well to say a word in contravention of Mr. Clarke's arguments, or rather scoldings. There is no class of men in Oregon, from the pulpit or the Supreme Bench down, that is not represented some time during the season among the duck hunters. To the ordinary, evenly-balanced man of Is not represented some time during the season among the duck hunters. To the ordinary, evenly-balanced man of business or manual labor, whose duties will not permit of long vacations, no diversion can have quite the charm of an early morning's shoot. Out in the fresh sir his youth and spirits live again, and whether the ducks be few or many, he comes home refreshed in mind and body, better in every way for his short return to nature. "Orgles" do not leave a man so, if the good books we have read may be believed.

we can count with unerring certain-y upon hearing from Mr. Killjoy with stopped Another thinks football far stopped. Another thinks football far too brutal. Croquet has its dangers in another's eyes, and, to paraphrase good Mr. Clarke's letter, there is "neither these shallow, narrow minds who seek to have the whole world see through their glasses must for the sake of the sake of an injective engineering plan, which involves bulwarks, retaining walls, etc. Now add to the \$300,000 cost of the island in heavy additional cost of putting the island in shape, and ask yourself if the island is not an expensive dumptheir glasses must for the sake of an anishty expensive one at that

PROTECTION PAID FOR IN TAXES Assessment of Personal Property and require several times its value to im-Improvements Is Just.

PORTLAND, Oct. 25 .- (To the Editor.)—Why do we pay taxes if it is not for protection of our right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and how can we be happy unless our property and means of living are protected? Land needs but very little protection while personal property needs much from property needs much-from fire, thieves, burglary, robbery, riots and all other forms of depredation. The stores property Portland need more protection than In Portland need more protection than all the land, exclusive of improvements, in Clackamas County or Multnomah County; one store needs more than a hundred farmers. Why then should land pay all the taxes and personal property none? Because personal property is partially hidden from the Assessor, is that a good reason why the owner should be excused from paying any tax at all? If a land owner makes improvements does he not need more Improvements does he not need more protection and are not his increased taxes just payment therefor? Why is he said to be "fined?"

The taxpayers will always be the responsible and ruling class. Will they not soon become very careless of the protection of the owners of personal property, including improvements, who are no longer responsible to the Govare no longer responsible to the Gov-ernment, and who giory in their exemp-tion from the burdens thereof? Will not these owners, if single tax is adopted, soon cry for the privilege of paying for protection and having it? The people of Oregon by an initia-tive majority (not a real one) have adopted an amendment to their con-stitution that protection of life is not worth the payment of even the price of one day's labor in a year. Is not human life becoming very cheap in Ore-gon? When Mr. U'Ren, who seems to have become the bell wether, jumps the fence into the ravine beyond, thous-ands of Oregon sheep blindly follow him.

E. F. RILEY.

PENDLETON CITIZEN IS PUZZLED Asylum or Chain Gang Best Place for

Fanciful Law Givers? PENDLETON, Or., Oct. 24.—(To the Editor.)—I see in The Oregonian of October 15 reference to a communication from a single taxer who advocates tax on land only, and among other silly things wants punishment for crimes

gages, money and other wealth of every description, of the rich, except the small tract of land he keeps to pile his wealth on, place a large share of taxes on the farmer (nearly all), then prates about liberty to do right at all times and places. He would turn the criminal loose and then talks against license to do wrong. I have been debating in my mind, what should be done with the advocate of such unjust ideas; whether to put them in the insane asylum or on the chain gang. They are so wrapped up in their silly egotism they cannot see even-handed justice, and they are doing the young men a great harm. I recently had a talk with a bright young men or rather a how who had imbibed man, or rather a boy, who had imbibed some of their foolishness, and tried to show him the injustice of it. I still hope a majority of the voters

S. P. HUTCHINSON.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 23.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian recent-Justices under the law or Constitution of the United States are obliged to preside over the district assigned to them once in every two years A SCHOOL BOY.

There was a time when Supreme Court Justices presided in person over the several Circuit Courts of Appeal. While the provision still remains in the law the Justices are now only nomi-nally presiding in the appellate circuits. Overburdening of the Supreme Court has compelled an abandonment in actual practice of the former custom.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 28.—(To the Editor.)—1. Is it unlawful to have skinned birds in possession with the intention of destroying their iden-Is it unlawful to shoot on the

public highway? . S. Is it unlawful to hunt on ground that is not fenced or posted?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Possession of game birds in closed season, skinned or unskinned, is prohibited.

Value of Old Coins. PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me if the following gold coins are worth more than the face value: \$5 of 1844 and \$1 of 1838; \$2½ piece of 1843. A SUBSCRIBER.

You can obtain this information by consulting the "Rare Coin Encyclopedia," at the Portland Public Li-

SHOOTING DUCKS NOT AN ORGY | ROSS ISLAND IS OFTEN FLOODED. A. L. Swanson Believes It Impracticable

for Use as Jail and Dumping Ground PORTLAND, Oct. 25.—(To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian Tuesday is a statement by Mayor Rushlight which amounts to a dispute or denial of the facts regarding the condition of Ross Island during the high water season, as given by the writer who wrote un-der the name of Civil Engineer.

Permit me to substantiate all that the civil engineer has said. It is true that during the high water season Ross Island is under water. I recall having picked up boom-sticks that were floating on the island and having towed them out into the main current of the river. Some time ago a part of a house founder water land. of a house found a good place to land in the middle of the island and stayed

be built up without retaining walls of cement or stone, as Mayor Rushlight would have it. The city garbage that would be filled in on the island would be washed off every time a freshet or the coming of each season. He subscribes his name differently from time to time and sometimes dies, but his mantle fails on someone else, and the tirade against everything in general up at least six feet, and this could not be done by slip-shod methods of dumpousness of baseball and would have it in grefuse, but only by a most elabstopped. Another thinks forthall orate engineering plan, which involves These shallow, narrow minds who seek to have the whole world see through their glasses must, for the sake of charity, be tolerated. I suppose, but why won't they learn to bite their finger nails to the quick in secret and not pour their poisons over everything they cannot have and do not understand?

O. K. JEFFERY.

if the island is active jail for Portland and a mighty expensive one at that.

Furthermore, is not \$300,000 a good sum to pay for property which is nothing but a slough? It should be remembered that this property is assessed at \$31,000 and that in paying \$300,000 for it we are paying the price of proyerty which can be had equally of proyerty which can be had equally as close to the center of the city as Ross Island, and property that will not

> In brief, I believe that the least said about a civic center on Ross Island the better, for no one will take it seriously after investigating it.

A. L. SWANSON.

ALBANY CITIZEN IN TROUBLE Wife Refuses to Join Poison Squad or

Let Him Cut Down Creeper. ALBANY, Or., Oct. 24.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I notice some statements in The Oregonian concerning the poisonous character of the Virginia Creeper berries. It is claimed that the "five pointed vines are poisonous, while the three-pointed and other varieties are

We have some of those vines up here but no one that I ever heard of has died from eating the berries. This is probably due to the following reasons: First—The stomachs of the country people may be of tougher variety than those of the city bred.

Second—Our people may not have eaten any of the berries. Third—Difference in the number of points. Fourth—Well I have forgotten what the fourth reason may be, but I would like to know to which variety the leaves which I enclose herewith belong. There are some berries on this vine but I have not eaten any to test them.

I wanted my wife to eat some to find out whether or not they were of the poisonous variety but I will be hanged if she would do it. (Another proof that women suffrage is wrong.) I have no way therefore of finding out the facts about it as I think it the duty of the wife to provide against any such emergency in the home especially as she refuses to have the vine cut down. I would like to know the way to dis tinguish a "five-point vine" from a three-point vine and other varieties. Does this have reference to the points

on the leaves? It is quite important that I find out about this because:
First—I don't want to see anyone endangered by keeping a poisonous fruit hanging on the front porc Second—If it is poisonous then I can secure reasons for a divorce on ground that my wife is harboring a deadly poison around the home just for the looks of the thing.

ANXIOUS TOILER. The Oregonian cannot give an opinion on the leaves enclosed because the "points" or lobes of the whole leaf have seen parted at the stem. Anxious Toller might buy a guinea pig or try the ber-ries on the household cat.

PORTLAND, Oct. 23.—(To the Editor.)—1. A house is sold on the installment plan, but is taken back by the owner for non-payment of an install-ment. Does the buyer lose all he has paid, or could he recover in a court of equity?

2. Can I garnishee a married man's lary? A SUBSCRIBER. salary?

1. Right to recover depends on the terms of the contract. Courts, however, do not lean toward arbitrary forfeitures.

2. Earnings up to \$75 for services performed by a debtor within 30 days next preceding service of writ are exempt from garnishment when debtor can show that the earnings are wholly or in part necessary for the care of the family supported by him, except when the debt is incurred for family expenses, 50 per cent of such earnings is subject to garnishment

Certified Accountants.

PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please advise me to whom I shall apply for information regarding the examination for certified public accountants in this state? Thanking you in advance, I am, AN ASPIRANT.

Accountants are not officially certifled in Oregon.

They gave to you the fairest name

of all. What is so pure, so brave, so rare a So dainty as a pearl? Though frail and small kingly diadem. 'Tis found in every kingly diadem.

So I would have you pure and fair within. All outward beauty time may take away; But hearts all beautiful and free from sin Make faces fair though they be crowned with gray.

So would I have you brave. In ocean shells Some painful grain of sand is covered o'er And o'er again with pearl, until there A jewel where a hurt had been before.

And I would have you be so fine-so rare That none but reverent hands and purest things Would dare to touch; for you, my maiden fair. Belong unto the glorious King of Kings.

A. C. J. Beaverton, Or.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

What has become of the old-fashioned children who were sent over to the neighbors about once a year, and came back to find a new baby at their house?

Ever remark how often heroes are changed? A hero seldom lasts three months,

They say there are all kinds of in the world. Ever hear of a kind that

didn't talk enough? If a man makes a prediction, people orget it, if it does not come true; but he will not let them forget it if it

Nothing pleases a man more than to see a worthless boy "come out" and "make a man" of himself.

Haven't you said a thousand times ou wouldn't stand certain things and hen stood them?

About all this country got with Guam was leprosy, and the privilege of doing scavenger work flagrantly neglected by citizens of that island.

A woman I once knew got her hands dirty as often as a boy, and it was a joke among her children to say to her: "Ma, look at your hands!"

A husband doesn't like it very well

when his wife takes his arm on the street; but he likes it less when she puts her head on his shoulder, in a railway carriage. Chickens are a good deal like men. A

rooster will be cock of the walk for months. Then young roosters will tackle him, and be whipped. But the young roosters will keep at him, taking punishment patiently, and finally the old rooster will become so tired that one of the youngsters will down him. Then the hens will rush to his con-queror, and pay, no attention to the former champion.

A Rare Moment in Trade. Cleveland Plain Dealer, "Will this goods wash?" asked the

shopper. "No, madam," answered the clerk,
"This goods will shrink, run and fade,
the minute it is put in the water, I
cannot tell a lie—it's fierce to wash."
"Noble youth!" oried the shopper. "At last I have found an honest clerk. Cut

me off 10 yards of it, and—"
"Stop, woman! You don't want this piece of goods. I'm giad you think well of me, but for all I know this piece may be all right. I've just been fired, and I'm trying to do the store all the dirt I can. Look around and see if you can't find something worse." dirt I can.

Burns' Story of Case.

CENTRALIA, Oct. 24 .- (To the Ed-

itor.)—Please give me the address of this magazine. This little clipping is from The Oregonian's report of the McNamara trial in Los Angeles, Cal.: "Ever read an article by Mr. Burns on the case?" he was asked. 'Yes, I take the magazin

JOHN NELSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 19. A series of articles by Detective Burns on his exploits as a detective has been running in McClure's Maga-

Number of War Vessels. NEHALEM, Or., Oct. 28.—(To the Editor.)—How many first and second-class war vessels have the United States, England and Germany?

SCHOOLBOY. According to 1910 statistics Great Britain had 39, the United States 24 and Germany 28 modern battleships. The number of older battleships respectively was 23, 9 and 9. figures do not include cruisers, which

are of three classes. Lionite Powder.

NEWBERG, Or., Oct. 21.—(To the Editor.)—Is lionite powder manufactured now, and where can it be bought? J. C. DUNCAN.

Write Wayne Darlington, general anager American Safety Powder Co., Lewis Building, Portland

PORTLAND, Oct. 20 .- (To the Editor.) -Kindly inform me if any man comes to the United States and lives here all his life without taking out his citizen papers, will his sons that were born in

the United States be legal citiz

Try the Baseball Bulletin Boards. Eugene Register. If Dean Collins will kindly advise us just where to find him we should like very much to stop off on our next trip to Portland and visit for a short time with Nescius Nitts at Punkindorf Sta-

To a London Statue W. J. Cameron, in the Speciator.
Chill-lipped and cold and carved in stone,
Enisied by thundering seas of sound,
Fame's trumpet o'er them mutely blown,
Three dreamers stand on London groun
Three dreamers who have climbed the collection of the col

Here see we in his native town,
Whose varied life he loved to view,
Our first sweet singer of renown,
Dan Chaucer, man yet dreamer too;
Who read as books his fellow men,
And with rare wit and wisdom limned
Their portraits with a fulfilly pen
Whose truth nor Time nor Change have
dimmed.

Next him we love perchance the best.
So human yet immortal still.
A man with passions like the rest.
And yet their master, honest Will;
By mirth and fear and anger swayed.
Most wayward yet most innecent.
On whom the winds of fancy played
As on some sweet-stringed instrument.

Last, Milton, mighty-souled and strong—
For weapons weighty words had he—
Weging fierce war against the wrong
For love of truth and liberty;
Who, hattle over, sought again
The Muse he woodd in days more bright,
Turning blind eyes, and not in vain,
Toward that inner, peaceful Light.

With thoughts remote, in chilly mood,
The mighty three stand silent there.
The music of the multitude
Rings loud in Lendon's thoroughfare.
Now harsh, now sweet, yet never thrills
Their cars, nor sets one pulse abeat.
Hark! What faint breath Fame's trumpet

And stirs the folds about her feet? The Inevitable Trouble

Carolyn Wella in Harpers.
I cannot run the old cars
I ran long years ago;
For they are so old-fashloned now,
And they're so awful slow.
I can't keep up to this year's pace,
They wouldn't stand the strain;
I cannot run the old cars.
Or take them out again.

I cannot run the old cars.
They aren't built just right:
The aspiration pipes get loose.
The carbureter tight.
The steering gear declines to work.
The jump spark will not play:
I cannot run the old cars.
They will not do roday.

I cannot run the old cars, They haven't any speed; And all the fun is, nowadays, The limit to exceed, And so I have to stay at home— It makes me awful blue;

I cannot run the old ears, And I can't afford the new.

Pall Mail Genette.

In the lone loch, up on the hill,
Where only curlews wall their cry,
Where all is slient, all is still,
And where the sunsets come to die;
A white bird dipped lis weary wings.
Then o'er the hills it took its way,
Homesick for waves and wild sea things,
I envied it the livelong day.