# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1911.

THE ELECTIONS AS POLITICAL STRAWS A review of the comment of the newspapers in the states where the election skirmishes of last week were fought confirms the conclusion of The Oregonian that the general result has but slight bearing on the National campaign of next year, and that, so far as it has any such hearing, neither party has any real advantage. The guins of one party in one state are offset by those of the other party in another The average voter thought it would not make much difference to his party which way he voted, and therefore the independent took delight in aiming a blow at the party in control.

The contest in Massachusetts was fought more nearly on National issues than that in any other state, for the Republican machine made the tariff the issue, and, while it adopted a plank favoring schedule revision downward, which, the Boston Transcript says, "was enough to have saved the party if that section had been emphasized during the campaign," the same paper says: "Not a single Republican paper says: tor or organ of the party took up this note. Their war cry was, 'Massahusetts mills will close if the Democratic tariff prevalls," and this war cry rang from every stump. But Foss was popular both on account of his personality and the measures he advocated or vetoed, while Frothingham was handicapped, to quote the Lowell Courier-Citizen, by being "a wholly uninspir-ing and non-magnetic candidate and the colousal imbecility which made the tariff a paramount issue."

achusetta result is attrib uted by the Springfield Republican to the same cause election of the tariff as the issue—and accuses President Taft of a part in the blunder by saying that Democratic tariff revision rould imperil Massachusetts industries. It says:

The answer is disconcerting. It means. Mr. President, that Massachusetts can no longer be moved by such an appeal. Revision of the terrif was coming, and now it is coming more surely than before this election was held.

Governor Feer victory will still further hearten the Democrats of the country and impresse their confidence in their shifty to place a Democrat next year at the head of the Nation. The signer multiply that the republic is passing through the various stages of a political revolution.

On the other hand the Chicago.

On the other hand, the Chicago Record-Herald says of the Massachu result that "the independent, thoughtful observer will see in it no rebuke to Taft, nor a vindication for the political tactics and methods of Mr. Foss, who has lost thousands of votes in the manufacturing districts, where he was particularly strong when he ran for Congress and later for Governor as a champion of reciprocity and genuine tariff revision"; that Massa-chusetts knows that Taft is sincerely for revision, and that "what greatly helped Foss was the reactionary spirit and tone of the Lodge-made platform given Frothingham by the standpat can convention."

go Tribune, after st up the results, says: Any attempt to use these returns as the basis for a recknowing in National politics would be futile. In nearly every important election there was an issue of public marals and public decenty. The voters applied their reason to it.

It admits, however, that the re-election of Foss "comes more nearly ing National importance than the result of any other election in the East, unless it were the failure of Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, to retain Democratic Legislature. The result indicates a personal victory as much as it does one of political principles.

The Washington Post finds that the results had "little, if any, bearing upon National issues or National figures." It continues:

To continues. The man of National size was on any toket. No campaign was fought out on-rely on National invest. State and neigh-school questions, lines and dislikes were recived to such an extent as to make it mpossible to discount as the make it mpossible to discount at the make it of the country of making affecting the Republican and Personaution acting the Republican and Personaution matters in the forthcoming National strug-less. The result of the legislative election

in New Jersey is held to be next in importance to Foes' success in Massachuretts. The New York Times says of it:

of fit:
In New Jersey the one obvious fact be that Gevernor Wilson has falled in hold his own state. He manupalen for the Presidential monthasized, it is believed, has met with a good don't of success. But he has heat his own state of New Jersey. It is always a had thing, a very bad thing, for an aspirant to the highest houses his party can bestow to lose the confidence and the majority support of his home people at the last election peter to the National Convention. It Governor Wilson's new principles are sound, and it the administration is seccessful, he ought to have been able to hold New Jersey for the Democracy.

As to the result in symperal it saws.

As to the result in general it says: It may be said that the people did not by helf vetes on Tunsday calible any uncon-rollable activations for Republican policies of for the Republican Administration. Nor a we discorp any evidence that a verdict of approval of "progressive" policies has

The Brooklyn Eagle fulls to see that to Wilson, attributing the Republican detory "largely to the fleroely bitter feeling between the Governor's admirers and the Smith machinists. even this is not necessarily a blow to the Governor." It adds:

The question is still open whether the smith men can make any head against the Wilson boom for Freedam. The chance seem is favor the theory that they will let the delegation go to the Governor by default, and that their fight will be made in the Natiscal Convention through leaders to the Natiscal Convention through leaders to they are they states with whom James Smith, Jr., has been in close truch.

Maryland's election of a Repubcan Governor is halled as a "mighty victory" by the Baltimore American, also as a vote of confidence in the Republican party, and that paper says the new government in the state "must be a government of the people, by the neople and for the people. It also rejoices in a rebule to "the domination

managers." It also says:
The election serves notice upon the Democratic city organization that the Democratic party will not accept its dictation and leadership. and saddership.

Mr. Goldsberopgh has been elected Government of Maryland, but only by Democratic ald, active or passive. There were not elough Republicans in the state to elect him. Many Democratic ether wired for him. Many Democratic ether wired for him and he has

Tummany's loss of the New York Assembly, its defeat in Brooklyn and its narrow escape from defeat in Manhattan and the Bronz is interpreted by the New York papers in harmony with their prejudices. The Tribune says:

their prejudices. The Tribune says:
That is the city's answer to Murphy's scandalous manipulation of the Legislature, to his attempt to jum the ripper charter through at Albany, to the shooking traffic of his political agents in judicial numinations and to his deprival of the Brooklyn Democratic organization of its independent status and his reduction of it to vasaliage. The people have risen to express their indignation at the Tenmany bors and his methods as they have seidom done before. The World asks: "Shall Murphy cost the Presidency?" and says:
The outcome of Tuesday's sections is de-

cost the Freedency? and says:

The outcome of Tuesday's elections is decidedly favorable to the shorton of a Democratic President—except in New York. Here
Mr. Teft can find his brightest ray of coinfort. How can a Democratic President be
slected without New Torks forty-five electoral votes? We do not say that it is impossible, but it is very improbable, and
Tammany domination is a burden that only
a landside can overcome. Democratic landcides in Presidential years are few and farbetween. To leave the Democratic party
of New York in the hands of Murphy and
Tammany is to invite defeat and disaster in
1912.

What do the Democrate of this state pro-ces to do about it? Are they willing that urphy should cost the Democratic party is Presidency?

The Sun says that this year the electors "have demonstrated plainly that the association of Hon. William Randolph Hearst with the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt's agents has not made Murphy by comparison intolerable."

The defeat of the fusion county ticket reveals the familiar fact that a majority of this electorals endures a stupped hose more patiently than self-convinted hypocritiss and holds the practising politician less odious than the professional re-

The Indianapolis Star sums up the

general result thus:

The outcome, as between the nurties, is a drawn battle. As the Hepublican papers any, the President has reason to be encouraged by the result in New York, Maryland and New Jersey. As the Demogratic papers say, he mist be disappointed with the news from Kentheky, Obbs and Massachusetts. The fact that in Massachusetts the rest of the ticket elected is Republican and that Governor Fass himself received many thousands fewer votes than last thus, atakes somewhat the fotop of the verdict in that state. We should say that Kontucky is safely Jermogratic for 1813, and that New York, New Jersey and Maryland are doubtful.

THREE CHARTERS MEAN NO CHARTER Being unable to decide between two proposed commission charters, the City of Eugene has determined that it would have no commission charter, and has rejected both. A single charter proposal might not indeed have carried. The returns shed very little light on that more or less interesting speculation. But it is certain that the citizens who deemed a change advisable were unable to agree on any commission plan, and the old order triumphs.

do not you people escape from this insane asylum?" asked a visitor once of an ipmate. "There are no guards here and the doors are open, nd every facility for getting out is fforded." "We've thought of that." afforded.' was the response. "But some want to go out of the doors, some out of the findows, others up over the roof, others by the fire escape, and still others down through the cellar. We all want to go, but since we can't agree how— why, here we are." So there the pecple of Eugene are and there the people of Portland will be, and remain, it they insist on the get-nowhere, standstill plan of fighting it all out between

several charter proposals. There are three charters to be submitted in February. They are (1) the regular official charter adapting the present charter provisions to the commission government; and (2) the vol unteer citizens' charter making several radical departures from the present harter; and (3) the socialist charter. paralyzing the police power and dedi-

rating the streets to the mob.

That is a fine bouquet of charters. against the two doubtless write "no others; and so with the advocates of No. 2 and No. 3. Reinforced by the large body of citizens who want no commission charter, there is a definite and practically certain prospect for defeat of all.

There are entirely too many charter cooks.

### A NEW COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.

Community of interest was a stock phrase in this country a few years ago, but it was then used in relation to combinations of railroads, there is a community of interest between the farmer and the railroad, which is brought out in forcible style in two addresses delivered in North Dakota recently by Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific tallway. Mr. Elliott lays before the armers the facts about the railroad, the farm and the store in such terms as bring home to his hearers some simple truths which have been obwured in recent years of railroad-The comparative earnings of one

mile of branch railroad costing \$30,-000 and of a country store form one illustration. In order to earn 7 per cent on its cost above expense of operation, maintenance and taxes, this nile of railroad must earn \$3800 to \$4800 a year, but will do well if it sarns \$10 a day or \$3120 a year. Compared with this, a hardware store in North Dakota, with a \$10,600 stock, earned 30 per cent net in 1910, a dry goods firm 10 per cent and two smaller stores, each with a stock not exceeding \$10,000, made 48 and 65 per cent respectively. Statistics for he whole country, compiled from Government reports for the year 1905, on capital invested in manufacturing were 15.03 per cent; in agriculture 9.8 per cent, after allowing 7 per cent nterest on invested capital; in rail-Mr. Elliott roading 4.46 per cent. expressed the same idea in another way by saying that to produce \$1 of net returns it required \$6.62 of capt-tal invested in manufactures, \$9.64 of capital in the case of agriculture and

\$22.40 in the case of railroads. The branch railroad is built largely on hope that the development of its ributary country will in a few years make it a paying investment. In the seantime the main line and the older branches which have already become

ecif-sustaining carry it along by mak-ing up ''s deficit.

Oregon may well take a hint from these figures. This state needs branch sailroads more than any other in the West. It has just begun to get what it needs, but the state will not be of a corrupt organization." The Sun fully opened up until the construction may speak of differences among insays Maryland is still Democratic, "and of such roads has gone on for several finitely small quantities. He rates the

ission will devote its energies rather to the removal of inequalities than to slashing reductions. The railro The railroads sary capital for the extensions which the state so earnestly desires. How quickly the farmers profit by

the construction of a new railroad is illustrated by Mr. Elliott by pointing to a new branch of his road into Hettinger County, N. D., which was opened a few months ago. The value of land increased from \$2 to \$5 an acre before the railroad to \$5 to \$25 after its completion. Similar benefits will accrue to Oregon from the same cause.

THE COMING FLOOD OF DIMIGRANTS. Should President Compers' forecast

be realized and 500,000 immigrants a year land from Europe on the Pacific Coast after the Panama Canal is opened, this section of the country will e called upon to face a condition similar to that which confronted the Atantic Coast in the middle of the nine. centh century. That section has been hampered with a giut of labor for which it could not provide the particular form of employment to which it was trained. In consequence we find farmers, fruitgrowers and market garleners from Southern Europe might restore the fertility of the wasted land of New England and other Hantern states, learning, after they have reached manhood, to build rallroads, subways, dig ditches and foun-

ations, mine coal and iron. Had there been any adequate system of distributing this flood of new labor and putting it where it would do the most good—that is, at trades to which it was trained and in sections which needed development, many evils might have been avoided. The swentshop would not have become a fixed fact in New York and Philadelphia industry. The padrone could not so easily have held bands of Italians in emi-servitude. Hosts of Poles, Slavs and Bohemians have been put to work in mines where they have blown up themselves and many others through sheer ignorance. Had those men been put to work on Western farms, they would have carried development of the country far beyond the point it has now reached and would have been a valuable addition to the citizenship of the country.

That the Pacific may not repeat the blunders of the Atlantic Coast, the immigrants whose coming Mr. Gom-pers foresees and which any man car presee should be taken in hand at landing by men employed by the Development League and who speak their own language. These men should as-certain their trade and direct them to the place and the man, if possible, where they can work at that trade, Men trained in the orchards of Europe should be sent to the orchards of Ore gon, and so with other trades. Above all, immigrants should be discouraged from settling at the port of debarka-tion unless their trade is such as can be followed there. Portland only districts as disfigure the Atlantic Coast

It is not too early to begin organiz ing for the distribution of immigrants, for in little more than eighteen months they will begin to arrive,

#### ARNOLD BENNETT'S VIEWS.

To Americans Arnold Bennett's opinions on authors and literature have at least the merit of singularity. He says they are across the water, enough out on this side we have been taught to look upon Scott, Thackeray and Dickens as about the brightest stars that ever rose in the heaven of books Arnold Bennett condemns all three of them on the ground that they were "sentimentalists," though he mitigates his sentence by doling out a little faint praise before he gots through. "Scott repudiation of La Foliette. The pro-turned fiction away from its natural cured protests of Bourne's newest arbich to realism, he says, but still Mr. Bennett accords to the author of "Waverly" the merit, such as it may be, of "creating the landscape in literature, Scott Invented it as far as the novel is concerned, and of course that is a great thing." We concur in the opinion that it is a great thing to depict a landscape with vords, but we cannot conceive how Mr. Bennett obtained the notion that "Tom Jones" Sir Walter invented it. has some perfect landscapes. Nothing could be better done, for instance, than the description of the wilderness in which the hermit's hut was situated whom Tom rescued from the robbers

What may have misled Mr. Bennett is the patent fact that Fielding can paint a landscape with two or three strokes of the brush so that it is inelibly impressed on the imagination. Perhaps Scott really was the first to wordy inbyringhs in the vair stand out of the printed page. We de not number this attempt among Scott's merits, though he had plenty of others which Mr. to have postered. He is himself "some pumpkins" as a novelist, if one may resort to a classic New England phrase. Nobedy in our day writes phrase. more interesting books or portrays character with a liveller grace. It surprises one, therefore, to read Mr. Bennett's depreciatory remarks about Scott's women. He says they are all alike and all simpletons. For our part

we think otherwise. Nor can we accept Mr. Bennett's judgment, quoted in the Literary Digest, that Scott had but little influence on the Continent. Somewhat grudgingly he allows that the British ger ormed the method of the great Dumas and his contemporaries, but there Mr. Bennett thinks, Scott's influence stopped. Even if it did stop there ertainly it was worth while, but that is not the case. Scott had as much or more influence on German than on French literature. is devoted reader and admirer, names him as the foremost literary man of his time. He was widely read in Germany just at the moment when Gernan literary ideas were taking shape and his powerful personality may still ed in the literature of the Fatherland, which is innately romantic and could not be "realistic" to save callem in the modern German drama and fiction, but even such a play as The Joy of Living" fairly bubbles over with romance. Between the realism of Ibsen and that of Hauptmann the difference is too great to measure, though both are good.

Mr. Bennett admires Thackeray still less than he does Scott, if one the result of the election is not only years. Branches cannot be secured un-a rebuke to the Democratic organiza-less the state and all its people pur-ens, who, says Mr. Bennett, was "very

roads. Let them feel assured that at Thackeray is distressingly cruel, in they may maintain rates which will assuuch as it is simed at a point when asmuch as it is simed at a point where allow them a fair profit on their in-restment and that the Railroad Com- any defence. Everybody conceder any defence. Everybody concedes that Dickens "has no style," but it is commonly believed that Thackeray was a master in that department. Mr. Bennett boldly lumps him in with Dickens and says neither of them had Many have suspected heretofore that Thackeray's style was belauded a little more than it deserved, but nobody has had the courage to come out openly and say what he thought. Hence Mr. Bennett's judgment will conduce to frankness even if it is What one respectable author has said others may at least permit themselves to repeat without shame. Thackeray's style is a palpable imitaon of Fielding's, and perhaps the imitation might be better done. Fielding relates everything jestingly and with a vein of satire upon men and things ot too deeply hidden. To him human nature, though always lovable, needs many excuses and frequent pardons. Thackeray tried to assume the same jesting attitude toward the world and the conduct of his characters, and sometimes he succeeded, but not

His fests now and then turn out to be little better than scurrility, while his efforts to pursue the difficult path of witty tenderness sometimes lead him into the swamp of sentimentality, os Mr. Bennett truly says. In this path Fielding's foot never slipped and he always knew exactly where it was taking him. Read his alluring descriptions of Sophia and the models upon which Thackeray fashioned his paragraphs on women are manifest, but the pupil never rivaled his master. Of course Mr. Bennett does not mean that Dickens was any more a master of style than Thackeray was. The truth of the matter is that Dickens' English s common to the last degree, but he was not an imitator, we may say thus much for him. If his style was a poor thing it was at least his own. But his "superiority" lay in other directions. With all his proneness to "draw it strong" in his characters and descriptions, Dickens was at bottom a realist in the fine Theenian sense of drawing his water from the deep wells of humantry. He is often mawkish, but sel dom sentimental. We mean by this that he does not write falsehoed for he sake of making a pretty page in his book. Sentimentality does mean the mere effort to make one's readers weep. It means an effort to make them comfortable by concealing undeniable truths, and of this crime Dickens never was guilty.

One W. L. Houser, who subscribes nimself as chairman of the Republican progressive campaign committee, introduces himself to the notice of the people of the Northwest by wiring from Washington an elaborate denial of a recent news dispatch from the Washington news bureau of The Oreprinted November 7, which gave detailed account of the method by which Senator Bourne had been cold-shouldered out of the La Follatte campaign management. At the same time Mr. Medill McCormick wires from Chicago that it is not so. The La Follette managers have never dreamed of doing so shocking a thing. No, never. I believe," says the trusting McCormick, "in Senator Bourne's absolute sincerity and progressive republicanism." He is due for a rude awaken ing when Senator Bourne, as usual, passes on and bestows the burden of his ardent affections on some other candidate. Wired last night that both Houser and McCormick had simultaneously repudiated his the Washington correspondent of The Oregonian responded: Medili McCormick sydentity talks one way privately and the opposits for publication. Unndountedly Bourne, through La Follette, procured both denials. Will wire statement later.

Exactly. It is characteristic of Bourne to force the two principals.to the front to do the talking for him on penalty, likely enough, of instant repudiation of La Foliette. The pro-

voices are worth very little a Why do we like to look at the battered tin bucket in which a hero has boiled his coffee?. Why so we gaze fendly on his yellow slicker, his hobnatted shoes, his rough and muddy blankets? Heaven knows, but the crowd at the corner of Morrison and Sixth streets proves that we do. There they stand looking all day at the relics—just the same outfit as any woodsman uses, and yet it is not the It helped a hero do his work and thereby became worshipful,

There is something enviably hardy in man's conscience who can enjoy a house made gay with stolen holly. The woods of Oregon and Washington are full of Oregon grape, which is almost as pretty as holly and can be come by Still, there are people who prefer to steal their holiday ions rather than take a healthy tramp through the woods to gather them. There is no disputing about tastes, but this one strikes us as a little odd.

Canadians are not so slow, after all. and all the brightest have not come across the border. Their latest propo-Lawrence with \$100,000,000 capttal and sell energy. By and by, if Champ Clark only will cease, that will be a grand "American" concern.

An ex-Governor of New Hampshire, only 77, is on a honeymoon tour with a youthful bride, formerly his bookkeeper. It takes a smart woman to draw a capital prize in that land of

Judge Morrow was undoubtedly huprous when he sent a bad-sheck man to the rockpile for six months rather than expose him to contamination in a state prison sentence.

One must look abroad for the real thing in frenzied finance. For example, there is the Bank of Burma, which as failed, with nearly four millions of deposits.

Putting the safecrackers to build safes looks like facilitating their op-erations when they resume business after a period of enforced retirement. Being before the public will not seem so great fun to Miss Mabel Tay-

lor if the muckrakers begin paying her their malodorous attentions What matter if next year's levy be a little more. This is a big city and paying taxes is a patriotic duty. So

spending the money. La Foliette crowds the Colonel off the record bench in use of the personal pronoun in a current magazine.

Editor Davey Tells Why He Should If You Do Not Want One, Why, You Be Re-Elected.

Harney County News. There never was a better sign of a desire to be fair and honest with a gonian will think of this unusual com-public official than the declaration of munication, but trust that the spirit so many real progressive Republicans in which it is written will be underof their intention to support President stood, Taft for renomination. It indicates that though men may differ with the President on the details of party management, they are ready to recognize the wisdom of his general policy in upcolding the laws and advocating the class of legislation that is best calculated to safeguard the business interests of the entire Nation.

No progressive Republican who is not actuated by motives of factional political advantage can find fault with the position of President Taft on the great questions of the day.

In the matter of conservation of the natural resources he takes a reasonable and moderate ground, advocating the protection of such resources for benefit of the entire people, but not locking them up from the present generation; giving the people of this age and opportunity to use and develop them under proper restrictions and relieving the consuming public from the heavy tribute that would otherwise have to be paid to the private interests and corporations which have ownership of such a large part of those resources and could hold the people at their mercy if they could close the door to further development for some years.

In the matter of tariff legislation he has held that while reductions should be made in order to relieve the consumer from unjust burdens, these reductions should be based upon statistical information and equitable adjustment, with the protection principle maintained and no industry sacrificed. This is a just and courageous stand to take and should appeal to every citizen who desires a fair deal and the maintenance of American prosperity.

In the matter of promoting uniersal peace and eliminating as far as possible the dreadful consequence of war, President Taft has challenged the dmiration of the civilized world and there is no brighter gem in the diadem of this republic than the jewel of "peace on earth" which Mr. Taft is nolding for 'It.

In the matter of sustaining and enforcing the laws for the protection of the people against the avarice of big corporations, President Taft has taken position of unawerving courage and determination which should appeal with irrestable force to every citizen in the common walks of life and give them a pride in chief executive who dares to do what he believes right in the face of powers that are almost Illimitable in their influence for his political injury, whose propaganda is constantly at work with shrewd attacks to weaken his influence and discredit his efforts in the hope of either driving him from his purpose or driving him from the White House.

In the application of the land laws the Administration of President Taft the past two years has been particularly favorable to the settler, cutting off the army of scalp-hunting sleuths who for a time assumed that every settler was a thief and a perjurer, and now the policy is helpful and reasonable to all who are showing good faith and to give them every encouragement in home building.

These are a few of the reasons why the fair minded progressives are giving their support to President Taft for reomination and recognize in him the only man for whose election next year the Republican party can entertain hope. With Mr. Taft as the standard sarer, those facts and many others of similar import will be developed and nade plain before the public and the Nation is not going to reject such a man for one who is untried, uncertain or dangerous.

the birds sang their songs, it did not seem possible that there should be on the earth any spirit of conflict or hosthe earth any spirit of conflict or hos-tility. A big automobile drew up in front of a pretty residence in the su-burbs of Washington, and out of the machine sprang a tail, military-look-ing, white-mustached man, who walked up on the porch and rang the doorbell victously. When an old lady answered the supmons, the soldieric looking summons, the soldierly-looking

man said, in a stern voice:

"Madam, I have come to get my dog."

"Your dog is not here," replied the old lady. "That dog you see in the yard belongs to me. I have raised him

yard belongs to me. I have raised nim-from a puppy."

The visitor snorted in disdain, turned on his heel, and went away; but the next day he draw up before the house in his carriage. As he stepped to the ground, he was followed by a black setter dog. As on the day before, he rang the bell and was answered by the old lady.

metter dog. As on the day before, he rang the bell and was answered by the old lady.

"Madam." he said, even more sternly than before. "I have come to get my dog. This dog here with me is a brother of the dog in your yard, and I want no denial of the fact that somebody has stolen a dog from me."

The old lady explained that the dog in her yard had been given to her by in her yard had been given to her by a friend, and that General Nelson A. Miles had, in the first place, presented the pet to her friend. "Well," surrendered the visitor, "I

guess you are right."
"Who are you, anyway?" asked the

"In madam," responded the military-looking man, "am General Nelson A. Miles," and he strode away without making any further comment on the

### Music Goes Before a War.

Music Goes Before a War.

London Chronicle.

How do statesmen get themselves into the frame of mind to declare war? According to a popular German story the method in Bismarck's case in 1866 was one that would hardly be suppected. His subordinate Kendell was an expert planist, and, as Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff puts it, "used, it is said, to fulfill toward him the function which David fulfilled toward Sauh." On one evening Bismarck was unusually moody and Kendell surpassed himself at the plano. "Thank you, my dear Kendell," said Bismarck, finally, "you have moothed me and done me so much good; my mind is made up. We shall declare war against Austria."

tion, but a warning to the Republican , sue liberal policy towards the rail- much his superior." One of the blows | EASTERN OREGON VOICE FOR TAFT TWO MAIDENS AFTER HUSBANDS

May Have Her Sister. YORK, Nov. 5 .- (To the Editon)-I do not know what The Ore-

My sister and I have been orphans for many years. We were born in Savannah, Ga., but were carefully educated in Boston, Mass, I have been employed in the City of New York with a business concern for three years in the capacity of stenographer and clerk at a salary of \$75 per month, and it is probable that I shall remain here the rest of my life at the same salary. All the young men whom I have met and who have asked me to marry them are all clerks, some of them not receiving as large a salary, and with no hope of ever being independent of their positions or their ewn masters in the least sense of the word. They all like cheap, city life, the cheap pleasures and narrow views the kind of views that every single person seems

They have never been anywhere outside of this city and never seem to want to know anything different. The cheaper and flashier and more extravathe young women dress, the more these men like it and books and domesticity they do not seem to have

domesticity they do not seem to have any time for.

I am 26 years old next March, plump and healthy, reddish brown hair, brown eyes, five feet five inches tail. I think that I ought to have a husband and protector, but I can never reconcile myself to accepting the thin, palefaced, tired, cruel and weak men I see all around my seem of the accepting the control of t all around me every day, and live in the city besides, I should like to have a husband who could take care of me instead of my looking out for him, one who is a real man, owns his house or ranch, is not physically or mentally afraid of worried about facing life, and has in him the character and strength which comes first in winning the respect and devotion of good

Besides my salary, I have a small Besides my salary, I have a small income from a cottage in the suburbs which I purchased, hoping to be able to permit my sister to live in the country, but the high gas rates, water rates and extreme taxes made life such a burden that we had to live in the city to keep out of debt. I would gladly sell this house and go out to the western country, if I could feel sure of safety and an honorable mode of living.

ing.
I will be glad to give you as references my employer and my father's lawyer, and the names of those who know me socially, if you know of any-one who wants a wife and helpmate, who is an honorable gentleman at heart, and, above all, his own master. I shall be pleased to correspond with such an one, and send my picture, but I do not like to do this unless the editor writes me that it will be in good hands. I should also like a husband for my

stater. She is slender and fair-very different from me in every way-bu KATHERINE MARSTON READ.

540 W. One Hundred and Fifty-eighth

#### Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, November 15, 1861. Dalles, Nov. 10 .- We took a free gratis walk upon that ticklish specimen of art and monopoly, the wooden railway around the portage, and finally found ourselves safe upon the Idaho, ourselves safe upon the idaho, where we found the gentlemanly captain, the good cook and the "devil of a fellow," who does the clerk. Kraggs fits the bill and won't deny the items, I expect the clerk of the Idaho is honest. No doubt of it, in fact. But the Carrie Ladd has a clerk who will do to bet on, for I heard him declare that, since the company had been a little unfor-unate on the upper river, he had given them full half of the earnings of the

They have added Powder River to Mation is not going to reject such a salmon River and nobody can exaggerate the stories that are true. Fortunes have been made. I heard a letter from Vic Trevitt read, which is interesting and reliable. A half day's work of two men cleaned up two and one-shalf pounds avoirdupois weight of gold. One claim has paid \$6000 in four days. vs. A young man from Portland who had taken up heavy amounts of goods some time since, which many expected would ruin him, had become rich by the turn of affairs. Another, who left The Dalles six weeks since, had cleared \$30,000 and was true and more besides. and everything

An assay of a specimen of silver ore brought from the Blue Mountains by Thomas Carter, Eaq, it is said, yields a handsome per cent of sever. The lead is reported to be very extensive.

We notice that in accordance with our suggestions the other day in regard to the building of sewers, several of our property holders have already commenced the good work in front of their premises.

The (Victoria) Colonist of the 6th These (Victoria) Colonial of the Sin, says: "Three Frenchmen (miners) arrived here on Monday on the Otter from Cariboo, who give an extraordinary account of the gold taken from their claim. Five of their partners and there were eight in all, remain during the Winter at Cariboo. The sum taken out was \$195,000. The three taken out was \$195,000. The three who arrived brought down the bags to back up their assertions.

#### Thistiedown as Nature's Parachutes. Scientific American. Careful examination has been made

of the heads of Canada thistledowns in order to determine their effectiveness as parachutes carrying the seeds of the plant to great distances through the air. The results of this examina-

the sir. The results of this examina-tion are quite remarkable.
Calculation shows that a thistiedown starting frem an elevation of 20 feet in still air would require two-thirds of a minute to reach the ground. With a wind blowing 20 miles an hour it would be carried on the average about a fifth of a mile. The total surface exposed to the air in an average this-tiedown is on account of the great fledown is, on account of the great number of hairlets, a little more than one-third of a square foot. Another well-known and very beau-

tiful example of nature's parachutes is furnished by the light silken threads with the aid of which the little gossamer spider makes long aerial voyages.

#### Anti-Plumage in Germany, Indianapolis News. Making mention of the "fashion-

defying women of America," who waged war on plumage decorations. Professor Schillings has appealed to the German women, through the Suddeutsche Monatshift, to wear no mil-Baitimore American.

The microphone, in a modified form, is being used successfully by a French inventor to find springs of water and they have been located as far as 50 feet underground. It is expected that the instrument will be of much value to miners, prospectors and others in similar occupations, as well as in locating victims of mine accidents. A tube is thrust into the ground a few feet and the improved microphone attached to the upper end, when noise made by, flowing or falling water is plainly heard.

Baitimore American.

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Bilinery which includes plumes or feathers of any kind. The responses indorsing the call came more quickly than Schillings expected they would, and the first published list of "prominent women who will not decorate themselves with feathers" includes the names of the Queen of Wartemberg, the Grand Duchess of Mecklanburg.

Strelltra, the Crown Princess of Sachen-Meiningen; the Princess Authority feathers of Sachen-Meiningen; the Princess Maria Alexanderia, of Reuss, and the Baroness Hildburg. deutsche Monatshift, to wear no mil-linery which includes plumes or feath-ers of any kind. The responses indors-ing the call came more quickly than Schillings expected they would, and the first published list of "prominent women who will not decorate them-selves with feathers" includes the names of the Queen of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchess of Mecklanburg-Strellts, the Crown Princess of Sach-sen-Meiningen, the Princess Ettel

### N. NITTS ON MERCY

By Dean Collins.

Nescius Nitts, who in Punkindorf Sta-Was held as a shark by the whole

Without even budging an inch from his station Cut short with his quid a black bug's aviation,

Then spake upon convicts and safe fabrication: "I 'lows there's delight in the ranks

That's locked in San Quentin for seven

Sence wardens decided upon the crea-Fer convicts, of some useful light cooupation;

And now them pore chaps that the prison bonds chafes Will be put to work with a-buildin' of

"Them men that the law has long pestered and druv, May now turn their hands to a labor of love,

A-forgin' the plates and the levers and cranks Fer doors to the vaults of our Na-Who knows but they may frame the deep combination the wealth e'en of Punkin-To lock up the we

"The hand that got pinched for a-pickin' of locks Shall turn to build many a heavy strong And if business is good, convict safes, it appears, Should fair flood the country in half dozen years;
All polished and furbished, from rivel
to knob,
By men who is adepts, for shore, at the

"The laborin' convicts should sing and Assured that each safe knows its own master's voice, And knowin' there's several hundred of sech A-layin' around to respond to their tech,
In banks and in groc'ry stores all
through the Nation— And maybe some even in Punkindorf

Station. "Jest think what delight should flow over the soul Of the safe-makin' convict, while swift as he frames up the safes, and he mer-rilly sings.

T shore hope some big bank will fancy my things.

Fer I don't want no lean safe lyin' about

When, year after next, this here place lets me out." We shore grows more merciful every But this is the mercifiest yet, I should say,
When prisons provides fer their inmates, the best
Of chances wherewith they can feather
their nest,
And lows them, though locked up, to
freely engage
In layin' up somethin' agin' their old
age."
Portland, November 14.

# Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

When you shake hands with a little man, he nearly always gives you a very hard grip, to show that while he is small, he has great physical strength. Talk about some men being poor at

relating an anecdote hear a woman try it? If a girl singer is pretty good, it hurts her feelings if you praise Melba

in her presence. Know why widows are so attractive?

The neighbors are mad at a woman about haif the time because she does not whip her children more, The longer a marriage is put off,

the less probability that it will ever DOGUT. This is the way your friend usually treats you when a controversy comes up in which you are interested, he give you the worst of it, to show that

Another surprising thing is the manner in which a popular young man a drops out of the social world when he

Every three years, a new play ap-pears based on a little, meek husband, and a big bossy wife.

People never have as good a time on big day" as they expect,

# Cash Prizes ' For Articles on "How We Won Our Home"

The Portland Realty Board invites the homeowners of Portland and vicinity to enter an essay contest for the best articles on the general topic, "How We Won Our Home," and offers the following prizes each week:

First prize, \$25. Second prize, \$10. Third prize, \$5.

The articles should deal with actual, concrete personal experiences of home-winning and home-building, setting forth, step by step, the progress toward the achievement, from the time of making the first payment on a lot or acreage to the realization of the ambition. Articles will appear in The Sunday Oregonian. Photographs are desirable, but will not be considered in awarding prizes. The right is reserved of running in The Sunday Oregonian stories not awarded prizes. The following simple directions

should be observed: 1. Articles should not be more

than 500 words in length. 2. The writer should be a bona fide homeowner, or the member of a home-owner's family.

3. Write on one side of paper only. 4 Sign writer's correct name

and address.

5. Mail articles to City Editor of The Oregonian.