The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as scond-Class Statter. Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL)

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neinded, one year ... \$8.00

neinded, six months ... \$25

neinded, three months ... \$25

neinded, one month ... \$25

Sunday, cos year ... \$20

Sunday, six months ... \$25

Sunday, one month ... \$25

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1911.

POPULAR CHOICE.

It was to be expected, of course, that the Democratic voices of the La Pollette campaign would declare that the Republican National Committee had "defeated" the Presidential preference primaries. How has the Republican committee defeated Presidential primaries? It has left to the states the method of arranging for the election of delegates to the National convention. It had no alter-native. The Democratic National convention will do the same thing. cannot do otherwise. The electoral machinery in most of the states is fixed by statute. The laws cannot be changed by mere mandate or recommendation or suggestion of any political party or political interest.

What is the utilmate purpose of the campaign for Presidential primaries various states? Clearly it is aimed at the National convention it-When we have a direct choice of the Presidential nominee, there will be no need of a convention, except to formulate a party platform; and, if the example of Oregon is a criterien, party platforms are useless, super-fluous, unnecessary. The candidate makes his own platform. The voter cares nothing for the united or organised expression of party opinion and

Why should President Taft fear a We think he does party plebiscite? not. If he cannot carry the majority of his own party in a primary, what wible chance has he in the election? None. Could La Follette carry the Republican primary in a majority No. Then why should of the staten? it be assumed that a Presidential primary would name delegates to defeat Taft in the National convention? The South and the East and many states in the Middle West and South would be for Taft.

La Follette the popular choice of any National Republican primary?

THE POSTOFFICE'S GREAT PEEDER.

With great labor and great expenditure of money and time, a Government commission has been inquiring into the wisdom of a proposed increase in the second-class rate of postage The inquiry was unnecessary, for the reports of the Postoffice Department elf during the last twenty-five years furnish the answer to the question this mmission asks. Those reports show that the total revenues of the department per capita have increased ster by step with the increase of the volume of second-class matter-mainly newspapers and magazines-carried by the mails. When that volume of rary de crease it was reflected in a correspending decrease in the revenue per

In 1886 the weight of paid secondclass matter was 109,962,589 pounds and the postal revenue per capita was In 1911 the weight of such matter had increased to \$93,309,893 pounds and the revenue per capita to \$2.53. The volume of business of this class has multiplied over 5 times and the total revenue per capita multiplied three and one-half times, though the population increased only 63 per cent. That second-class mail business and total postal revenue travel together nt from a decrease of 3 cents in per capita revenue accompanying a decrease of \$43,907 pounds in secondclass matter in 1894; a decrease of 2 cents in per capita revenue accompanying an unusually small increase of 14,017,804 pounds of second-class matter in 1897; an increase of 12 cents in per capita revenue accompanying an unusual gain of 55,385,602 pounds of second-class matter in 1903. Another large increase in business ir 1996 accompanied an increase of 15 cents in revenue, while a decrease in business in 1908 accompanied a decrease of 4 cents in revenue. The stume of business increased more in 1910 and 1911 than in the twenty years preceding 1886 and in those two years the revenue increased 29 cents per capita as compared with 27 cents increase in the entire sixteen years preceding 1886.

The inference to be drawn from these figures is so plain that a Federal | It covered a device for a steam engine. commission headed by a Justice of the Supreme Court is not needed to guide Congress to it. The veriest dullard can arrive at it. Cheap second-class postage is a developer of business for the postal service. It is the greatest feeder in existence to the first-class mail business, which is the real money maker of the postoffice. It stimulate business everywhere and every day of the year by causing people to write letters and buy money orders. Oregonian on an ordinary day has three pages of small advertisements. Each one of those advertisements causes the writing of all the way from one to 100 letters in reply and then starts a correspondence between the dvertiser and those who have replied, By carrying newspapers and magazines at the present low rate the Postoffice Department encourages people to subscribe for them, to read them and through them to discover means of supplying their wants. The newspapers thus cause the writing of many etters where one letter was written before, and each letter contributes 2

cents to the postal revenue. In carrying newspapers at a minimum rate the Government is only doing what the railroads do when they homeseekers and their house hold goods at reduced rates to undeveloped country along their lines. By this means the railroad causes the development of the country and permanently increases its volume of traffic The grocer pursues the same policy when he sells sugar below cost in or-

other articles on which he will make r

By raising the postage on newspa pers the Government would destroy the greatest feeder of the money-mak ing branches of the service and would be acting counter to the practice of every successful business house. Let the Government continue to stimulate this source of postal revenue, not choke it.

ADVERTISING A STATE.

Mr. Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, complains that Governor West has been playing politics during the Governors' tour of the East. The Great Northern Rallroad furnished the special train used by the traveling executives, and it would appear that Mr. Hill is entitled to an opinion as to the proper methods to be employed by the Governors in advertising the Western States.

Governor West played politics by exploiting himself through Oregon's political system. The initiative and referendum, he said, had made Oregon one of the greatest states in the Union. But what would be said of the Oregon Development League or the Commer-cial Club of Portland, if either should advertise the Oregon political system as the greatest attraction Oregon pos sesses for capital or workers? If it was the correct argument for Governor West to use on an advertising tour, all our other promotion agencies, like the Commercial Club, are all wrong in avoiding political subjects in publicity work. Yet how long would the Commercial Club last if it should embark on that uncertain controversial sea?

REVISION AND IMPROVEMENT

The revising pen of Mrs. Taft has mightily improved the list of "the world's greatest women" as it came from the "lady highbrows" of Illinois. But it admits of some little rectification still. Oneen Elizabeth now figures on the giorious roll, as she ought but by what possible distortion of the facts does Victoria find a place there? The mother of Edward VII was a good woman and a model of the conventional virtues, but she had only the dimmest shadow of a claim to great-ness. She was fortunate indeed, for during her long reign the British Empire throve as it never had before, and her time was prolific in men of the first rank. Darwin, Huxley, Tennyson, Disraell and a score more of England's brightest and best belong to the Victorian era, but the Queen herself was but a sensible, commor place woman, not to be compared for moment with her great predecessor

Joan of Are also appears in the list as Mrs. Taft has arranged it. The omen of Illinois forgot all about her strange to say, though not one of her sex probably ever did more to alter the course of history. By some maccountable lapse of memory, Madame Kowalewski, the distinguished mathematician is still overlooked and yet more strangely Susan B. Anthony's name is allowed to stand side by side with Florence Nightingale and George Eliot. It is surpris ing to find Harriet Beecher Stowe

there while George Sand is left out. Upon the whole French women fare pretty well with Mrs. Taft for umire, but the Germans are shockingly slighted and no Scandinavian is nuch as mentioned. The great Catherine of Russia is also kept in unmerobscurity, as are the French dames of revolutionary times. Ger-trude Atherion is probably as powerful a novellet as George Ellot, but her name is overlooked. Not a solltary woman poet of America is included unless we accord that distinc-tion to Harriet Beecher Stowe. Margaret Fuller Ossoli, who is admitted Valhalia, wrote some verses, but they were forgotten long ago. In fact, what did Margaret ever do to entitle her to a distinction which is denied by Mrs. Taft to Jane Addams?

THE MILLIONTH PATENT.

The millionth patent was issued from the United States patent office a short time ago. This means that in 121 years (the first patent was issued in 1796) the Government has given its protection to 1,000,000 devices, recorded the inventions as practicable and given their inventors the exclusive right to make, sell or fix the limits wherein these devices should be made

The history of the patent office is a distinct chapter in the history, or more properly, in the recorded growth of the Nation. For many years after the first letters patent were issued there was but one clerk in the patent office, and he, working but a part of the time, was able to handle every application that was made. The first patent was issued to Samuel Hopkins, of Vermont, July 31, 1790. It is interesting to note that it protected a method of making pearlash or potash by refining vegetable matter in a crucible. It so happens that the process protected by this first patent

has never been improved upon. The method of numbering patents in the order in which they were filed was not begun until later and it is thus that the patent bearing number one in the files was issued John Ruggles, July 28, 1836. designed to run on an inclined plane. Unlike the other "first patent," it has long been outdated by greater devices in traction engines. The "millionth patent" was issued August 8, 1911, to Francis H. Holt, of Akron, O., and covered an invention for a puncture-

proof pneumatic time. It is a far call in traction devices from this earlier date to the later and one that covers an era in the world's advancement in inventive genius that this remark unless the university is nowhere more striking than in the history of rapid transit. The records of the patent office show that in the last twenty years in which rapid tranalt has been to the fore in the development of the country, more patents ave been issued than were issued during the entire century preceding them, Specifically out of the 1,000,000 patents issued, some 550,000 have been

granted in twenty years. The graveyard of many ambitions; the slow death of many ardent hopes, as well as the happy fulfillment of many dreams of success, the Patent Office stands today a monument to the inventive genius of the American inventor, representing as he does the favorable news items and editorials, most resourceful, energetic and per-

sistent class in all the world. It would, of course, be interesting to know just how many of the eager, confident inventors have won distinction and wealth in this ardent quest for something new in the world. Such a reckoning is, however, practically impossible. We know in a general way that many men have gained wealth, der to draw customers, who will buy and some men have acquired fame, ments concerning the university which in Norway.

through the medium of or owned by them; that some of the greatest monopolies in the world block the door to competition by the protection that the Government has given them through letters patent. But the common is that inventors have as a rule lived and died poor even to destitution while not a few, brooding over their failure to receive recompense and rec ognition in the world of progress, and perhaps seeing the children of their brains-the darlings of their ambition -hopelessly allenated by purchase, have found refuge for their disappointment and failure in asylums for the insane. The fact is as stated rethat while many have felt called upon to revolutionize the industries or arts of the country, but few have been to enjoy the fruits of their Furthermore, the efforts of work. many inventors who received letters patent have been barren of results-a statement that is attested by useless articles and implements that literally cumber the kitchens and clutter the garrets and closets of the land-the inevitable result of the issuance of something like twenty-two patents lay for a period of 121 years, showing a grand aggregate of a million patents.

THE MAN, NOT THE SYSTEM. The Live Wires, a militant organi nation of Oregon City, is much disturbed over the unenviable reputation being given to Clackamas County by single-tax champions, paid and Clackamas is the home of the single tax propaganda. Natural enough, since Clackamas has the rare

distinction of being the home of Mr. Greatness has its penalties. The Live Wires find that many misrepresentations are being made as to the Clackamas County assessments by the official assessors under the present system. Various illustrations of gross injustice are given. For exam-ple, it is declared that the taxes on one tract of 100 acres are \$60, while the assessment against an adjoining ract of 100 acres results in a \$16 tax The Live Wires have investigated and

they find that the statement is untrue, We are not surprised. The single-taxers are hard put for argument But suppose it were true. What then? It proves nothing against the present system-only that the assessor has ailed or neglected to do his duty, or has had his own reasons for making an inequitable assessment.

The single-taxers purpose to correct lishonesty and discrimination by deising a new system. But the remedy is new assessors. No system is better than the man behind it. What new guaranty will single tax give us for fair, equal and full assessments?

THE STATE UNIVERSITY AGAIN.

The flurry of excitement into which me self-styled "friends" of the State University are thrown by any critiism, however mild, of that institution reminds one of the mental state of certain savage tribes when travelers speak disrespectively of their fet No less terrible a crime than blasphemy has been committed. The reckless offender may thank his lucky stars if he escapes with his life. We would recommend the virtues of a calm and contrite frame of mind to these excitable champions of "the higher education," as they love to style themselves. With complete disregard of the plain facts of the case they identify the "higher education" with the university at Eugene and always assume that suybody who ventures to point out any of the failings of their idel is an apostfle of ignorance and an emissary of darkness This is diverting, of course, but it can hardly be said to be profitable. The State University is a public institution and its affairs are matters of public interest. If it is well conducted the people of Oregon are entitled to the atisfaction of knowing that it is. If, on the other hand, it falls short of what might fairly be expected, again the people are entitled to know the whys and wherefores.

We are moved to make these reflections by the perusal of a letter from Mr. Allen Eaton, of Eugene, which is printed in The Oregonian today. Mr. Eaton took his pen in hand to reply to an editorial article on the somewhat dubious value of modern college training which was published in these columns the other day. The general tone of Mr. Eaton's observations forces us to conclude that he thinks It was very, very wicked for us to say what we did about the university. Even if all our remarks had been true, he would still have deemed it our duty to remain silent, on the principle that the best way to treat a cancer is to deny sturdily that it ists. But according to his lights we did not succeed very well in stating the facts as they were. Mr. Eaton believes, for instance, that the university has affected the life of the state a great deal more than we made al-lowance for. To prove his point, our correspondent runs over a list of half a dozen eminent names, mostly those of old graduates. The list makes pleasant reading. It warms one's heart to be reminded that the university graduated such individuals. feel better—so much better that we are disposed to concede everything our young friend says along this line.

Later on in his letter Mr. Eaton really concedes our point, though perhaps he was not aware of the slip. After quoting our inquiry why the university, though it has been in operation for more than thirty years, "has not more deeply affected the life of the community," Mr. Eaton says, one reason, and one of the strongest, is that The Oregonian has been in operation for more than thirty years.' Of course there is no significance to really has failed to do what might reasonably be expected of it. Oregonian cannot be blamed for any crime unless the crime has been committed by somebody. In accusing this paper of causing the inefficiency of the institution at Eugene, Mr. Eaton necessarily grants that the inefficiency is undeniable. So far so good. Now how has The Oregonian gone about it to produce this lamentable consequence? How has it managed to blight the early promise of the State University? Mr. Eaton explains: "In all that time The Oregonian has not been the friend of the university. At times, it is true, it has published unfavorable." In other words, The Oregonian has printed the facts as they were without regard to influence or favor. According to Mr. Eaton, we should have given only the bright items and suppressed the dark ones. In the light of this opinion the reader may take his next remark that The Oregonian "has published many stateone sentence he upbraids us for tell-ing the unvarnished truth. In the next he impeaches our veracity cause part of the truth happens to be disagreeable. The affair -speaks for

Why should The Oregonian pose as "a friend to the State University" any more than to the insane asylum, the school for the blind or any other state institution? It is the business of a newspaper to print the news without to the private interests which may be affected by it. Shall the truth be concealed from the taxpayers of the state? If their money is spent without adequate returns it is their right to know it. The higher education is bigger than any institution. Its fate is not wrapped up with that of any particular school. One may very well insist that money has been wastefully spent in this place or that with out being in the least degree opposed to the proper use of public funds for

When the late referendum was be fore the people The Oregonian sto the friend of the university. Another referendum measure may be submitted before a great while. This paper has condemned the methods said to have been used in obtaining signatures to the petitions, but it also condemns the methods by which the appropriation in question was secured. only were those methods discreditable in the extreme but according to good udges the funds were not needed by the university. In such circumstances what can The Oregonian do but let the people pass upon the subject ac-cording to their own best judgment without interference or argument?

There is some real probability that we shall have only two political parties in this country when the present fogs have cleared away. One of the parties may be conservative and the other radical. This is what a great many intelligent observers expect, and it is what the experience of other countries teaches us to look for. But would be absurd to think of one party as being solidly conservative to the same degree throughout. It will e composed of many shades and varietles of conservatism, just as the ther will include all types of radicallam. The division between them will be a matter of feeling rather than of strict definition. The socialists may form a powerful wing of the radicals, but they will not be likely to control the party or to give it their name. Socialists are by the nature of their minds unable to act with men milder views and therefore even in the radical party of the future, if should be one, they will be looked upon as impracticable visionaries.

The men of Waterbury deserve ome countenance in their contention for streetcars which shall exclude women. They ask for the favor only during rush hours when women flock to the cars in pitiless hordes and leave no seats for their chivalrous but weary husbands and sweethearts. At the busy time of day why not have men's cars where smoking is permit-There might also be women's ted? ears, more elegantly conducted, from which tobacco would, of course, be excluded. We commend the Waterbury idea to the philanthropic streetcar company.

The new political party to be comosed of "business men" will never get very far. Business men are too busy to devote themselves consecutively to politics. In order to keep their party going they must intrust its management to politicians and then at once we should cease to have a "business men's" party. They would occupy in it the same position, relative to control, as they do in the parties we have.

The announcement that the Interstate Commerce Commission will investigate the express companies is welcomed by the American Banker, which accuses them of invading the field of the Government by selling money orders, and of the banks by selling bonds. The express companies are becoming an object of general assault, chiefly through their opposition to a genuine parcels post,

Confession of the McNamaras seems likely to be the beginning of a stampede to save their own necks or liberty among the dynamiters and sluggers who have cursed union labor. Such "heroes" are always ready to secure their own safety at the expense of their fellows. There is hope that, when they are eliminated, reason will rule labor as it has begun to rule capital.

The editor of the Ukiah, Cal., Times s missing with \$500 on his person in San Francisco, and there is much alarm. Apprehension seems needless. A rural newspaper man with that amount would simply step out of his

ing is proper for men, but a woman has more regard for the looks of the corpse.

Jumping to death from a high build-

A political party composed of business men will have too many conflicting ideas and opinions to merit suc-

since 1000 men are to be deputized into a committee on safety. Anybody can make a list of the world's greatest women if he puts his wife's name at the head.

Now Spokane may be made clean,

A"City Councilman having been injured by a motorcyclist, there may be some laws to restrict the fiends,

National currency issued on crops ounds like the white "greenbacks" of the panic period.

Arizona being new to statehood, delay in the count is pardonable; Government must coin the picayune o meet the rise in beer.

The healthlest sign in Oregon is that eggs are cheaper. New Rope of Wire and Paper.

Indianapolis News A new kind of rope is on the market, which is said to be 50 per cent more durable than cotton, being stronger and equally as flexible. It is made of galvanized steel wire, which is covered with several layers of paper, making

Voting and Vaccination. Baltimore American. Vaccination is a voting qualification

it serviceable for clotheslines and the

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY HAS DONE. Warm Defense by Alumnus of State

Institution. EUGENE, Or., Dec. 13 .- (To the Edi or.)-I have just read the article in The Oregonian on "Why Go to College. Before I go to work this morning, want to reply to it.

As to whether or not parents' "son and daughters get what they ought from the four years of college course," I will not take your valuable space to discuss. On some points we would undoubtedly agree, but the many general itles in which you indulge are interest-ing only as they reflect the opinion of the one who penned the editorial. A reply to them would be only the opinion of one who did not agree with you I do not feel free to take the space necessary to discuss what a college graduate should know or how he should perform. Nor am I interested at this time in debating the question as to whether or not it would have been bet-ter to have had the State University located at Portland, or whether or not this may be done in the future. What space I take I want to use to reply briefly and incompletely to your reference to the University of Oregon and especially that part which reads: "Our university has been in operation for more than 20 years. Why has it not more deady affected the life of not more deeply affected the life of

Before proceeding with some reasons why it has not affected deeply the life of the community, I want to give you the name of a few graduates of the institution who are in my mind at this oment, as a sort of extemporaneous sply to your conclusion that the uni-ersity has not vitally affected the life f the community.

of the community.

There were five members of the first graduating class of the University of Oregon in 1878. One of them was Judge Robert S. Bean, for several years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon and now Federal Judge for this I am not prepared to say that Judge Bean could answer your ques-tion, "What graduate of the University of Oregon could, on the spur of the moment, relate the story of Antony and Cleopatra as Shakespeare gives it, or even produce an accurate account of Bernard Shaw's version of Cleopatra," but the editor of The Oregonian might ettle this important point should he make the challenge to Judge Bean in he columns of The Oregonian.

The late Judge Arthur Frazer, a gradate of the University of Oregon in 1882, and whose noble work in ection with the Juvenile Court was known and appreciated by the people of the United States from one shore to the other, might, if he were here, embarrassed by The Oregonian's in-sistence that he, without previous no-tice, proceed to "speak German or French conversationally."

It might stump Seymour W. Condon, editor of the Pasadena Daily News, and a graduate of Oregon in 1882, or Horace McClure, of the class of '90, and now associate editor of the Seattle Daily Times, if the editor of The Oregonian would suddenly insist that they write "a decent letter in a foreign tongue."

The Oregonian might address a series of notes to some of the following: Rev. Clayborne M. Hill, now president of the Pacific Coast Baptist Theological Seminary, who graduated from the University in 1881; Rev. Herbert S. John-son, pastor of the Shawmutt-avenue Church, Boston, a member of the class of '87; Rev. William Taylor, of the class of 1884, or Mrs. Elizabeth Logan Ennis, of 1902, now doing most effective work as a missionary in West Africa. The Oregonian might repeat its question to these, and some others: "Are they famillar with the Bible?"

I will not refer you to F. S. Dunn, '92; Edward H. McAllister, '90, or to a score of others to answer your question right off the bat. "Is there a solitary one of them who could take a Latin book and s't down and read it," because the Joke would be on you; but I think you might embarrass awfully Judge Wallace T. Mount, a graduate of Oregon with the class of 1888, and now a member of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, if you should drift in on him some morning and make the de-mand before breakfast that he "open the book of Lucretius or Livy and read as he would Faust or Guy Maupassant.

But what would absolutely prove the selessness of the State University as a educational institution and the inefficiency of its graduates would be for the editor of The Oregonian to spring another of his tests upon our State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lewis R. Alderman, by slipping up sud-denly and asking him "to write a gram-matical letter in the tongue of Ceasar." Mr. Alderman is leading the Western States in his education policies and re-forms, in spite of the fact that he was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1898.

But now a word in reply to that pertinent statement and question, "Our university has been in operation for more than 30 years. Why has it not more deeply affected the life of the

One reason, and one of the strongest is that The Oregonian has been in operation for more than 30 years. In all that time The Oregonian has not been the friend of the university. At times, it is true, it has published favorable news items and editorials, but many more times they have been unfavorable. Not only has this paper, for many years the strongest moulder of public opinion in the state, been opsed to education at the expense of the state, but it has published many statements concerning the university that were false. This is strong language, but it is as true as it is plain. But it is not the universe and unreliable statements that have done the university the most have. Those could be sity the most harm. Those could be and have been corrected at times, but it has been the constant note of dispuragement and the repeated endeavor to belittle the State University that has kept it from doing more. I am not making any excuses—the University of Oregon has done too much for the state to need any excuses from me.

The Oregonian, for reasons of its own—some of which I could give—has

never been a steadfast friend of the State University, and that is one reason why the university has not been able to do what all earnest citizens in the State of Oregon wished it might have done. Let me add that The Oregonian has, at times, defended the university, but it has never been steadfast and its support has often come at the eleventh hour. It has never led, but has been, in respect to the state school, a tardy follower of public opinion.

If The Oregonian would care to print their names and records, I will take upon myself the task of preparing the story from 1878 to 1911. This I know would be an effective answer to whether or not the state has been juswhether or not the state has been jus-tified in the money it has spent for higher education, much of which The Oregonian has opposed. My opinion, however, is of little consequence, but for the people of Oregon who have struggled to support the university at great odds I want to challenge the author of the editorial which appeared today.

I challenge The Oregonian to mention any college or university in the United States of the same age and the same number of graduates whose alumni have been as efficient and as useful to society as the men and women from the University of Oregon. When you have answered this, will you mention to your readers one state university in our country that has labored under such disadvantages as has the University of Oregon in the past 30 years and has succeeded as well-or half as well?

Baltimore American. Only one out of every 15 persons ha both ayes in good condition.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of December 14, 1861. Our naval and military forces are low doing an excellent business. The naval forces and the trops in the South are proceeding very carefully and safe-ly. The rebels on the Potomac are moving away from the Federal forces. Our small naval and military force has used up the braggart Bragg's forces in the Bay of Pensacola. Our troops. with a flotilla, are about to make a descent down the Mississippi. Parson crownlow is cutting right an among the rebels of Tennessee, Vessels with supplies for the rebels are more likely to go into loyal than rebel ports Charleston authorities are in the predicament of not knowing whether it is best to burn or surrender the city—(by all means burn it; wipe out the scrofulous concern) - and our forces are now within shelling distance of the de-fenses of Savannah. With the excep-tion of Missouri, everything is working The difficulty there is, we canaffected with a running that seems t be constitutional. Government will sustain the seizure of the traitors, Slidell and Jason.

The remains of Colonel Baker (from s San Francisco Herald of the 6th)-9 o'clock yesterday morning Alfred Baker, eldest son of the deceased Sen ator; Superintendent Stevens, his son -law; Naval Officer Farwell, for y his private secretary; Colonel Steph enson and a few other intimate friends of the family, proceeded in car-riages to the steamship Golden Gate and took charge of the remains of Colonel E. D. Baker, which arrived yesterday morning from New York under care of Abel Guy and Colonel Harass, of this city, and Mr. Deen, of Oregon. Messrs. Rector, Corbett and Morton, the committee from Oregon to request that the remains might be taken to Oregon for interment, also were pres-The friends then proceeded with remains to the undertaker's. Notwithstanding the utmost privacy was observed, a large number of persons fighting the common Socialistic foe. followed the hearse to the undertaker's. The one striking feature that I There, in a private room, with none prepent but the immediate friends, the woman guffragist horrified at the large deal case containing the coffin. was opened. Its lid bore the inscrip-

killed in battle near Balls Bluff, October 21, 1861." Within the deal case was the metallic coffin, of rosewood color, with sliver handles on either side. An oval plate with "Colonej E. D. Baker, killed in battle near Bails Bluff, Virginia, October 21, 1861," engraved thereon was on the top, and on each side of it wreaths of immortelles. The metallic ild was then removed and the body, clad in the uniform as Colonel of the California regiment, recognized. ild was then replaced and the remains were conveyed to the house of Mr. Stevens on Dupont street, near Lom-

"The remains of Colonel E. D. Baker,

11th, the day of burial. The Alta of the 8th says that the renains of Colonel Baker are to be laid out in state on Monday at Platt's Music Hall, 'ine funeral is to take place on the 11th, and, it is supposed, will be one of the most important pageants

bard, where they will remain until the

er witnessed in San Francisco. We have had no advices from Messre. orbett and Rector by the Cortes, a committee sent by citizens of Oregon to claim the remains of Colonel Baker. We hardly hope for their success, though we feel that Oregon should be the last resting place of the deceased Senator.

Miles S. Griswold, Esq., is elected tepresentative from Pacific County, Vashington Territory, to fill the place f Baily, resigned. He was ten days of Baily, resigned. in reaching Olympia, and had to swim some of the way.

declaring emancipation in the State of Kanawha, which is under discussion. Oulney, Dec. 2 .- Congress met today at noon. In the Senate Trumbull gave notice that he will introduce a bill to-morrow to confiscate the property of

Wheeling, December 2 .- In conven-

rebels and give freedoin to persons in the slave states. In the House Blair of Missouri offered a resolution to expel John W

souri, as he had joined the rebels, Passed. Elliott offered a resolution to the effect that, as the United States was

engaged in a war to put down rebel-lion, and that, as it was a military necessity, the President has a right, as commander-in-chief to issue an order for the emancipation of all staves of The question was postrebel masters. poned one week. Campbell gave notice that he would call up the following resolution next

Tuesday:
"That in legislating to meet the exigencies of rebellion, Congress should confiscate all the property of rebels, slaves or otherwise."
Other resolutions, all aiming at emancipation and confiscation, were of-

fered and laid over.

Washington, December 4. — John C.
Breckenridge was unanimously expelled from the Senate.

THE WAITER'S LAMENT.

A waiter's life is a rotten life,
'Tis fraught with worry, deceit and strife.
At half past 5 from his bed he'll rise
With brain benumbed and sleepy eyes,
His nerves set off like twitching strings
By the sudden pesi the sharm clock rings.

Into the cold of the morn he files
With hands outstretched to the drenching
skies.
And this is the song the waiter sings
As empty street its echo rings:
"Oh, a waiter's life is a rotten life."
"Tis fraught with worry, deceit and strife."

At 6 in the morn to his work he comes To feed long-faced dyspeptic ones. Sagely advises he, at times, His seeming sympathy attracting dimes. Often he'll miss when he sought to soor and only make his guest more sore.

Who swears by the gods at service burn. That he'll start right in to make things hum So between this grouch and the maitre d'hotel. The waiter says to himself, "Oh, well." This is the song he wearlly sings. Back through the halls its echo rings. "Oh, a waiter's life is a rotten life." "Tis full of worry, deceit and strife."

Some errand to go, some comfort to bring; He'g e'er at home where the dishea ring; At the back of the man with smile so rare. At the call of the grouth who scowis to BCBIT.

So this is the theme of the tune he huma As he peddles a stew to a line of buma. "Oh, a waiter's life is a rotten life," "Tis full of worry, deceit and strife."

-By Knott Offton Tipped, Portland, Or., Docember 10, 1911.

Because of Her.

Mabel Stevens Freer, in Ainslee's Magazine, With bars brown legs and faded gingham

With bars brown legs and raded gingham
gown.

I saw her first—a lovely little girl.

Her slender fingers clasped within my own.
With low, sweet laughter, set my heart
awhirl.

From out her wondrous eyes of darkest blue
Shone forth a soul all pure and undesled.

And all things young and boautiful took on
An added charm because she was a child.

Again I saw her as a maiden grown.
A half-ope'd blossom, whose rare grace
fuifilled
The promise of the bud, and yet gave hints
Of greater glories, when, if God so willed,
The half-grown rose should ope to fuilest flower.
I brought my gifts of frankincense and

And now I watch her rocking to and fro.

And crooning low within the dimming
light:

A tiny head is pillowed on her arm,

A tiny form is cuddled warm and tight,

A slow is on her face—a light methinks,

That never on the land or sea did rest.

All Motherbood is sacred now to me

Because it is my baby at her breast.

If you are a Congressman It is much the better plan To refrain from writing love notes, save to females who are grown.
You may think the school girls sweet
As they trip along the street,
But you'll save some tall explaining
if you don't let on.

VERSES OF GOOD COUNSEL

By Olaf Gunstveit.

There's a deal of sound advice One had better not despise. If you're used to handle muckrakes

don't you go and play the fool. You'll make a sad mistake If you go and trade your rake

little muckrake for

f you trade your little the Golden Rule.

If a murderer's career Is the one that does appear Most attractive, don't let gallows thoughts put fear into your bones, Ply your clever snickersnee Where there is no gallows tree

Where the Governor is weeping yet be cause they hanged Bill Jones. OLAF GUNSTVEIT. Portland, December 12.

SHOWING SATISFIES SOCIALIST.

Only Blot in Los Angeles Election Is Ungratefulness of Woman.

PORTLAND, Dec. 11 .- (To the Editor.)—The cartoon in The Oregonian.
December I, which was no doubt drawn
from suggestion of the leading editorial concerning the Los Angeles election, with the beading "A Lesson." In the same issue expresses an alignment which the Socialist movement has been issue expresses an alignment working for since it inception. Any man who is a Socialist will be well pleased with the result of the election just held in Los Angeles, where nearly 40 per cent of the votes cast were Socialist votes. It was fortunate for the movement that in the elimination all votes that were not strictly Socialist were cast with "the allied forces

The one striking feature that is a blot in the cartison is that of the woman suffragist horrified at the dog Socialism. Notwithstanding the fact that woman in Los Angeles owes a large part of the liberty she has just acquired to the Socialist movement, where members might call her an ungrateful individual, she will find that while the members may feel charrined and know she is conservative and re-actionary there is the principle of freedom and an equal opportunity involved that will continue to encourage her in helding on to this right and fighting even to enlarge her opportunities for

freedom and equal rights.

It certainly took a formidable crowd to "can the dog with defeat," but lot and behold, he is not dead. There certainly must be something extremely potent in a cause that can bring every third person to its railying cry under such powerful and adverse opposition. such powerful and adverse opposition. You must not forget that the Socialist movement is primarily an educational organization, founded upon the scientific basis of the class struggle and supported by the theories of the materialist conception of history and surplus value, and that the movement is forced into the political arena in order to count noses. When a majority of the heads counted are for Sc cialism we will pass out of political government into industrial democracy. I might show in this article that it was said many years ago that "capi-tists would be their own grave-dig-gers," but Socialism is a growing and vital question and is not dead as might be supposed by the heterogeneous crowd that not only think but would wish they had killed the dog "Social-

When every third person in Portland is a Socialist, as is the case in Los Angeles, the same heterogeneous crowd in Portland, as shown in the editorial to exist in Los Angelez, will tion Mr. holman offered a resolution be allied against the common Socialistic fee in Portland. It might be of great interest to The Oregonian's readers to know that there are today ove 1000 Socialists holding various political positions in the United States and it will be of more interest to them to know that in the coming election to be held in Germany, January 12, it is conceded the Socialists will east nearly ideas, views and conceptions, in one word, man's consciousness changes with every change in the conditions of his material existence, in his social relations and in his social life!

VALOR SMITH 1859 Chautauqua Building, Portland.

TWO VIEWS OF DEATH PENALTY Dynamiter and Governor Reach Same Opinion by Different Roads.

ST, JOHNS, Or., Dec. 11.— (To the Editor.)—I am glad that Oswald West and John B. McNamara see eye to eye on the question of capital punishment West says hanging is a relic of bar-harism, and that, so far as he is con-cerned, there will be no more of it in Oregon. McNamara says he confessed Oregon. McNamara says be confessed in order to save his brother from the noose. He evidently thinks that hanging is a much worse thing than imprisonment for life. West will learn by and by that bad men dread capital punishment more than any other punishment. Webb, no doubt, thought he was getting off easy when West substituted life imprisonment for the death penalty; but Webb would rather be imprisoned a thousand years than be hanged. And West knows this, and for this reason allowed himself to be influenced by a piece of low doggered rather than comply with the law he was sworn to uphold.

I notice another thing that seems a

was sworn to uphold.

I notice another thing that seems a little strange to me: West says that he is opposed to capital punishment. Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, says he is opposed to capital punishment under any circumstances, and yet when he read the sentences imposed on these marginary as countries he said. "I think murderous scoundrets he said: "I think the sentences received by both men were appropriate to the crime." Suppose these men had been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years each, wouldn't Mr. Gompers have been bet-ter satisfied? If 15 years is better than death, wouldn't five years be bet-ter than 157 Does Governor West really imagine

ter than 157
Does Governor West really imagine that a sentence of life imprisonment would be as effective in preventing such awful crimes as the cases now under consideration? If he does, he has read history to very litle purpose. It is pure folly for the Governor to say that men dread a sentence of life imprisonment as much as they would a sentence of death. It isn't the pain of dying they so much fear as dread of something after death—
The undiscovered country, from whose bourn

The undiscovered country from whose bourn No traveler returns, pursies the will, and makes us rather bear those fils we have Than fly to others that we know not of.

There is nothing bad men with murderous instincts dread so much as the tightening of the noose around their unworthy necks. And there is nothing which well-disposed persons so much dread as prowling vagabonds running at large without let or hindrance.

LAW AND ORDER. drance.

Seeing Things at Night.

Everybody's Magazine.

A man in a very deep state of in-texication was effecting and kicking most vigorously at a lamppost, when the noise attracted a nearby police-

What's the matter?" he asked the energetic one.

"Oh, never mind, mishter. Thash all right," was the reply. "I know she'sh home all right—I shee a light up-