the youths were seized by the police

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1911.

WHY TAPT IS "COMING BACK." Professor Arnold Hall, of the University of Wisconsin, is a La Foithe ette man in Wisconsin, but a Taft man in the country at large. Stung to ech by a running fire of criticism of the President, he made a telling reply which has set many a man to thinking along new lines. The Outwhich has never hesituted to criticise Taft when criticism seemed to it to be due, has nothing but praise for his tariff policy and for the many The Washington correspondent the New York Times, Phillidelphia Ledger and Springfield Republican all se that Taft is coming back into pulic favor. The Times correspondent applauds his fearless enforcement of the law against friend and foe alike, ment under the anti-trust law of a nember of Taft's class at Yale and the fining under the same law of a Nasumed so far on his political services to Taft as to seek his advice on the egality of some monopolistic con-He cites also Taft's refusal to nardon Morne in spite of tremendous pressure, in some cases expressed in solent terms.

Taft's position is well stated in the following words of the Ledger corre-

speal to the people of the I

The rebound toward popular favor and prestige of the President" is at-tributed by the correspondent of the publican to realization "that much due to a great deal of selfish talk for the benefit of personal axes, and the progressive cause and its Presidential He says that "It is being that this has served to turn the tide in ingness to pay.

has not secured immediate credit his good work. He has left his good work to speak for him, and, the end, that end is sometimes long delayed. In the meantime the public ear is filled with the clamor of selfsekers and those who cannot conceive of a public servant having no other notive than to render good service to

people should love Taft for the eneas he has made. Can over the list and see if they are not the right kind of enemies for a man whose sole aim s to enforce the law us it stands and tmend it in such fashion that it shall nore closely conform to justice

He has prosecuted violators of the infi-trust law with such impartiality that political associates and college classmates are not spared. He has out such life into this law that these men, who scoffed at it as a dead letter low beg to have it extended, that the Sovernment may protect them against their own proneness to wrong-doing. These men who have felt the scourge

He has consistently adhered to : tariff policy which will cut out the graft without impairing the rational protective features of the tariff; which vill relieve the consumer from extorion without hardship to the producer; which will make each schedule stand on its merits, as defined by an impartiat board, instead of allowing th interested in excessive duties to pool their interests in order to perpetuate such duties. By securing the insertion the Payne-Aldrich law of provision for the Taziff Board he insured that that should be the last tariff bill prepared under the 8ld-logrolling system d that all future tariff bills should he based on ascertained facts collected by a mon-partisan body. So clearly did he see that this was the only rational policy that he did not fear to awaker roar of denunciation by vetoing the Democratic bills which did not conform to it. The general approval with which the report of the wool tariff has met, its acceptance by the standpatters as a guide, the embarrassment of the sencilable insurgents and the cries of Democrats for the abolition of the Tariff Board are the vindication of Taft's policy. But he has made eneies of the manufacturers, who see the end of their tariff graft approach. ing, and of the politicians, who wish to keep the tariff in politics for political Are they not the right kind of enemies for a faithful public serv-

He has conserved the public domain setting aside forest, coal and phosphate land and water-power sites, and has proposed reform in the land laws which will conserve this wealth from the exploiter, but will permit its use. He has thus made enemies of both the exploiters of the public domain and the conservationists, who would pre-

He has approved a plan of monetary reform which has won the indorsement of business men, little as well as big, but by so doing he has incurred the enmity of those who "see red" at every mention of money, and of all those in whose disordered brains the greenback and free silver

crazes still linger. He has secured the creation of postal savings banks in face of bankers' to Colonel Geethals, the canal-digger, clonary. Two infants survived her—a was only when they collided with the Send a "Don't at Fanama, and urges Congress to daughter, who died many years ago curb and wrecked their machine that Brander Matthews.

ment. He proposes to abolish useness navy-yards and custom-houses, though he thereby antagonizes a number of petty local interests and their representatives in Congress. He proprive Congressmen of much power and patronage. He saves millions by economy in administration and proposes to put system into the National finances means of an annual budget.

President Taft's enemies are those him because they are enemies of the The kind of enemies he public good. has made are his strongest recommen-dation to the public confidence. Being unpopular with such men, should be popular with all the rest of That is why he is "coming back."

JUDICIAL WISDOM.

We may have thought we had something unique when we discovered that in Oregon it is a crime for a public officer to accept a bribe but not a crime for him to select one. But fully as strange an anomaly exists in Indiana. A dairyman there, we learn from the Journal of the American Medical Association, has escaped the penalty imposed by the pure food was purchased by milk inspectors for purposes of analysis. The Legislature foolishly made it a crime to sell filthy milk "for food." The officers whose duty it was to enforce the law purchased a bottle of milk to test it, not o drink it. And so, forsooth, the dairyman committed no crime.

The Oregon and Indiana cases are very similar. In each the plain purpose and intent of the law is sacrificed to the sacredness of phraseology and the fetich of technicality. is very little demand for milk except for use as food. Probably the use of the word in the statute was wholly unnecessary. But there it was. It gave just as great a psychological temptation to the judge to smash it as does the high hat to the boy with a snow ball. Human nature simply overrode common sense. And so, while Indiana has a very good pure milk law apparently the only way to catch a trans-gressor is to clout some dairy patron over the head and take away for testing purposes the milk the dairyman old to him for food

In Oregon the Legislature enacted a statute declaring it a crime for a judge to accept a bribe. Obviously the purto litigants or persons accused crime. The judge who solicits a bribe from a litigant closes his eyes to jus-If the litigant pays, the decision is favorable to him. clines to pay the decision is against him. Justice is mocked, derided, cast of the alleged dissatisfaction with the down and trampled upon whether money passes or is withheld. Yet we are told by a learned and upright court that it is not a crime, under the Oregon statute, for a judge's decision to be influenced by the refusal of a litiore and more felt that a square deal gant to pay. It is only a crime when has not been given the President" and the decision is influenced by his will-

of the Legislature. But what does plain intent signify in the face of unskillful phraseology? The error, when the light of profound judicial wisdom though it gains a man due credit in is cast upon it, appears almost ludicrous. Our lawmakers had sought to safeguard justice' virtue. Instead they enacted a law to prevent wear and tear on United States currency

BEED COLLEGE.

Reed College takes another forward step today. Work will begin upon the first of its permanent buildings situated on the grounds where it is hoped the institution will remain and flourich as long as people dwell in Port-The trustees of Reed College The Reed bequest was secured after hosen solely because of his fitness man of great promise and considerable achievement, Dr. Foster has an forever. The members of the faculty are distinguished for their ability to teach. No college in the world ever To none has the future ever offered a more inviting task.

Much independent courage has been displayed in the preliminary organiza-tion of Reed College. The resolution to exclude intercollegiate athletics will naturally turn to other institutions students who care more for sport than for study. Wholesome athletics are encouraged by the faculty, but the immoral rivalry which arises from in- hole in the back pasture than this tercollegiate games has wisely been precluded. There is nothing in intercollegiate athletics which can claim approval from a real teacher and a

great deal which he must deplore. So far as a spectator on the outside of its counsels can perceive, Reed College will make intellectual and moral culture its aim and purpose. will be held to the good old ideals of intellectual accomplishment. It will be emphatically a place for study. Literature will be esteemed above football and science will be of more importance than college politics. suppose there is something in the common talk that the best thing a student gets from college is associaion with comrades and the friendships he forms, but why can he not get all this and at the same time do sion and we expect that its history will demonstrate the correctness of its

Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City, is weaving a tender chapter of historical romance about the name and started full tilt, in defiance of the law endeavor of Charlotte Cauthorn, the first wife of Peter H. Hatch, an early missionary of Oregon and for many years a resident of Oregon City. Charlotte Cauthorn Hatch, hailed by Mrs. Dye as a "forgotten heroine," passed protests, and proposes a parcels post, out in her early womanhood a victim thereby making enemies of the express to the hardships and trials incident to | wards ran down and killed a little be companies. He has given a free hand the lot of the ploneer mother and mis-

hasten settlement of tolls and manage- at her father's home in Salem under and a son who died at Stevenson Wash, a few years ago. Early students of Tunintin Academy and Pacific University at Forest Grove will recall poses a wholesale extension of the the weatherbeaten paling fence tipped civil service system, which would de- with faded black that marked the early grave of Mrs. Hatch on the college A heroine this young woman undoubtedly was, and from the fact that of her co-laborers of that far-away time when Oregon was still a beautiful wilderness, not he has made by doing his duty to the one survives. But her memory, ten-Nation—those who have failen foul of derly resurrected by Mrs. Dye, will "smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

W. J. Bryan continues to assall President Taft's appointees to the Suus. As the people review his work, preme Court as friends of the interests they more and more realize this fact regardless of their record as judges. In Mr. Bryan's estimation any lawyer who has ever taken a fee from a corperation or who has ever opposed a bill aimed at a corporation is thereby proved a lifelong slave of corporations, with a bias in their favor which can-

He finds in Judge Van Devanter's seven years' service as attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad ground for the statement "that the impression then made upon his mind in favor of the railroads has not had time to wear Yet Judge Van Devanter, sitting law for the sale of filthy milk because in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, joined the milk in that particular instance, in the decision dissolving the Standard Oil Company, which was affirmed by Frank B. Kelthe Supreme Court. logg's experience as counsel for sev-eral railroads did not prevent him from prosecuting that suit for the Government to a successful conclusion P. C. Knox' services to large corpora-tions in Pittsburg did not prevent him from forcing the dissolution of the Northern Securities merger. Attorney-General Wickersham's mind did not become so warped while he was attorney for the sugar trust and the steel trust as to prevent him from prosecuting both those trusts and becoming the most successful "trust-buster" in Nor was J. M. Dickinson's long service as counsel for the Illinois central Railroad any deterrent to his becoming special counsel for the Gov-

It would seem from the record that ong service for corporations gave them such an aversion to their ema desire to change sides and "swat"

the corporations. Justice Hughes is held up to repro the 2-cent-fare bill. His persistence in securing the passage by the New York Legislature of the bill creating which has slashed fares, freight rates and gas rates, prevented stock-watering and enforced adoption of safety ignored. So also is Justice Hughes' ord in divuiging the sins of the New York gas trust and the insurance companies. Hughes once upon a time vetoed a bill reducing fares—that is enough in Mr. Bryan's estimation; what else he did counts for nothing.

By such assaults Mr. Bryan o more vindicates the wisdom of the people in thrice refusing to elect him President. They prove him to lack one of the qualities requisite in a man big enough and broad enough to be President. That is, that he should be

CHILDREN OF THE RICH

The world accuses America of mak-

ing at least two bad failures. One pertains to city government; the other to rearing children. We seem to be learning gradually how to eliminate waste and corruption from our municipalities, but so far as the child comes worse and worse apparently. The St. Louis steel magnate who gave his son a \$30,000 playhouse for a Christmas present Illustrates a common tendency which flows from a have waited until they were thoroughby prepared before beginning the
betteving that the more elaborate and
betteving that the more elaborate and
view of the fact that magazines cumber and clutter the closets and attice
ber and clutter the closets and attice
ber and clutter the closets and attice
ber and clutter the closets and attice the institution will be housed. Noth-ing has been done hastily either in laying plans or in carrying them out. the more he will enjoy life. The consequent tendency is tedious legal contest which was dren everything that money can buy, conducted with admirable skill to to gratify all their whime, to give complete success. The president was them their own way in everything and to leave out wholesome hardship and for the work which iny before him. A discipline altogether. The \$30,000 man of great promise and consider-The \$30,000 able achievement. Dr. Foster has a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. It has a morportunity to work out a problem as a miracle of luxury. baths such as the degenerate sons of set out on its career with fairer pros- the old Romans used to lell about in with their female slaves for company This pampered urchin will play with his costly toy for a while and then get tired of it, just as he would with any other Christmas present. Where i

ooy obtains everything under heaven without thought or effort he cares for nothing very long. A crowd of farmers' boys will get more fun on a Sum mer afternoon at the old swimming young mollycoddle ever will from his marble bath. A playhouse made with his own hands out behind the barn would give him more enjoyment than the sumptuous structure which his foolish father has given him. If all the good things of life are thrust upon babyhood, what is there left to interest amuse their riper years? world is a sucked orange to them. Life becomes stale, flat and unprofitable at the very period when it ought to be rich with new experience and passion-

ate zest. Nothing so spoils life for a human being as to live prematurely. Paul tells us that when he was child he thought and acted as a child. It was only when he became a man that he began to look at things man fushion and do the deeds of a lot of studying? Is it not rather a Our American practice with children confession of failure on the part of is not to make them wait till they are the colleges to admit—if they admit men for mature experiences, but to it—that their teaching is a thing of toss everything before them in their it—that their teaching is a thing of toss everything before them in their miner importance only? At any rate babyhood. What comes of it is shown Reed College makes no such admis- by the conduct of the millionaire's son at Orange, New Jersey, whose father gave him a big and powerful automobile for a Christmas present. Springfield Republican narrates the sequel. The boy invited his churns into the car and down the street they and reckless of the safety of footmen. Their first exploit was to run down a young woman. As might have been expected from their training, they did not stop to see how badly she was injured or to help her if she was dying On they rushed and shortly

whom they left lying in the road. It

We hope not many millionaires' sons are as bad as this, but it is only the native goodness of the human heart that keeps them from it and not the training they get. The common opin-ion seams to be that the luxurious American home is about the worst place in the world to bring up a boy His mother spoils him, body and soul, and his father, who sometimes has more sense, is too busy to bother about what is going on. The result is a youth who thinks of himself and his wishes as the sole affair of any in portance in the universe, a world-weary, self-indulgent, prematurely old young man for whom nothing is new, nothing is true and nothing matters

except the gratification of his pam-pered senses. The foolish American mother thinks, of course, that she is following the habits of the old world aristocracies when she coddles her son to his ruin, but she is mistaken. It is a rule which aristocracies have always ascetically and made to feel the hard contact of real things. Girls may be babied and pampered, but boys, who are depended upon to do the severe duties of the state, must learn to suffer without complaint and bear up under deprivations. This was the rule

ancient Sparta, which held

headship of Greece for eight centuries

without fortifications and it is the rule in England today. Whatever faults the British aristoracy may have it does not spoil its They are bustled away from home to austere public schools where to baby them and they are obliged to hold their own in a rough, unflinchingly democratic environment. This of the British nation, which never has bowed to a foreign foe for a thousand What is to become of the venra. Inited States if those of our citizens whom fortune favors most, who ought be our thinkers and leaders, are blighted in their boyhood and turned nto cruel sensualists by parental in dulgence? The exact fustice of the inliverse requires much of those to whom much is given and if in the long run they prove unworthy of their trust the pitfless process of evolution has an effectual way of obliterating them.

What would have become of the oulds if their great fortune had been lestroyed in the Equitable building They have shown incapacity to prevent it from shrinking, and if they had to begin again at the foot of the ladder, they could not progress very far in acquiring a new fortune. The three brothers would not be able to give their wives \$500,000 necklaces or to give their daughters dowries with which to buy English titles. The Duchess de Sagan could no longer "make a splash" in Paris society nor Lady Decles in English society. What would be the angel of the family, would be compelled to cease her work of practical philanthropy.

Carnegie did not know that pooling was illegal until the courts had Yet it was obvious that pools were combinations in restraint of Too many men of his class make it a rule not to obey a law until they have made a determined effort to have it annulled by the courts. Then if they fail, they complain that it interferes with what they are pleased to call business, and agitate for its repeal. How can we expect the law to be respected by the poor and ignorant when many of the rich and educated set such an example of lawlessness.

The one appeal that should be met promptly and that can be met without the least individual deprivation is that which is made for magazines and other periodicals for men who go down to the sea in ships. The Seaman's Friend Society makes this appeal in of almost every home, this plea should meet with prompt response,

It is not often that a great dramatist has a wife who can sing as wonderfully as he writes. Maeterlinck is fortunate in this respect, as he is in many others. Shakespeare's wife seems to have been a commonplace woman more given to scolding than singing. Maeterlinck's plays set to De Bussy's music have become world wonders. Some time Portland may have a chance to hear them

No American city is really comme il faut without a crime wave now and So Portland naturally feels a little complacent over its deluge of murders and burglaries. It would be shockingly ungrateful to hang or imprison any of the heroes who thus benevolently contribute to swell the city's pride and therefore if any of are arrested the courts will probably let them go again.

Wifely devotion can reach no greater height than in the case of the St. Louis voman who yielded a piece of her shin bone to repair her husband's damaged The probability is, however, the first time the man feels a twinge of rheumatism he will blame it on the

There is nothing superstitious in Reed College, which will begin work on its first building today. Come to think of it, Columbus broke ground in America on Friday, and there is nothing unlucky about this great

Scarcity of street lights, due to the tearing down of wires by the silver thaw, is a boon to highwaymen. With streets dark as pitch and the earth blackened with fog, thugs can appear and disappear in a flash

Watch old Dr. Stork carry excess baggage by and by. Twin brothers in an Oklahoma town married twin sisters and a few hours later the bride-

When male students learn to cook and women become Deputy Sheriffs and mailcarriers, the occupations of the sexes are becoming sadly mixed.

Suppose, by way of diversion, the police arrest a few criminals and let innocent people alone. Brander Matthews' war that is to

come in 1936 will find many of us

Send a "Don't Worry" card to

Taft's Detractors Rebuked

One of the most powerful speech n support of President Taft was made before the Saturday Lunch Club at Madison, Wis., by Arnold B. Hall, assistant professor of political science in he University of strong supporter of Senator La Follette n Wisconsin affairs, but a Taft man in National affairs. The Saturday Lunch Club is a pro-

ressive organization, generally inn Wisconsin. Several speakers im-ugned the motives of President Taft. uside light of his law enforcement olicy and declared he was too judici-lly minded even to make a President. Although he was not on the programme as a regular speaker, these speacher moved Professor Hall to protest. He first showed that by favoring the

rporation tax, in securing some ju-cial reforms and advocating others, in securing the postal savings bank, in championing and geting through Congress Canadian reciprocity, in leading all the rulers of the world in the cause of international peace, in his fearless demands for the parcels post, in his support of the ideas of a tariff commission and absolute refusal to sign log-rolling measures on fac tariff, Taft had made more real and lasting progress than any two Presidents since the Civil War. That was the kind of rogressiveness he was willing to fight

As to Taft's law enforcement policy, Professor Hall contended that it was unsurpassed, both in its impartiality, its consistency and its success. Three years ago the owners of trusts scotted the idea of publicity of hig business and Federal incorporation, while today they have abandoned their dictatorial attitude and are offering to stand for with the result that we are having some same discussion of the trust probtem, and a possibility of getting a good measure through Congress. This has been due to just one thing. The courage and fearlessness with which Prest dent Taft has enforced existing law. He has brought big business to a realization that it must be conducted according to the law. They are the ones asking for mercy, and not the public. It is the difference between the methods of the agitator and the statesman.

tatesman. Finally he said that what this coun try needed was not the bigotry of the demagogue, not the blind devotion to partisan expediency of the politician, not the short-sighted and narrow vision of the one-idea reformer, but the capacity to see all sides and all interests the residence to examine all nterests, the patience to examine all he evidence before acting, and the judicial poise to weigh carefully and discover justice. We have had enough of the man who makes his appeal to sectional pride, we have had enough of the man who appeals to the passions and the cupidity of our people and we want, and the times and the problems demand, a man who will ap-peal to democracy, not nobecracy, who will appeal to reason, not to passion, who will appeal to patriotism and not

to greed.
Our people are damning Taft because he does not play to the gallery. If he stands the siander of his enemies instead of organizing an Ananias Club, it is because he lacks the courage to lose his temper. He stops to carefully consider a question in order to pass intelligently upon the merits of it, and he is declared to be a spineless wonder. He has approved and disapproved of measures of both sections according to what he has thought was right and wrong, and each has damned him for not having the nerve to be a him for not having the nerve to be a partisan. We have had too much par-tisanship, too many appeals to the superficial, too much vaudeville. We need men broader than the factions of his party or the sections of his ountry. ntry, courageous enough to spurn unjust demands of either and

Professor Hall's speech has opened Professor Hall's speech has opened the eyes of many men who have been strong opponents of Taft, and he himself has expressed surprise at the notice given it. The fact that it has had such effect has caused him to think that we need a Taft campaign of education, which will educate the people to a new ers, an era in which we want justice, and not party triumph, deeds and not words, altruism and not greed, scientific analysis and solution of public problems instead of logrolling makeshifts.

Year of the Century.

LEBAM, Wash., Jan. 10 .- (To the Editor.)—A question has arisen among the people of Lebam whether or not we are just beginning the 12th year of this 20th century or have we lived the 12 years and now beginning in the 13th year? Is time reckoned as our ages are? For instance, when a child reaches his 12th birthday he has lived his 12 years and is then in his 13th year; still he is called 12. LEO MORRISON.

Anyone who admits that this is the 20th century ought also to admit that this is the 13th year of that century. Why use a different reckoning for years than for centuries?

The Ornamental Second Husband. Maria Thompson Daviess in "Rose of Old Harpeth."

"I look on a second husband as a good dessert after a fine dinner, and a woman oughter swallow one when of-fered without no mincing. Of course, there never was such a man as Mr. Satterwhite, but he was always mighty busy, while Cal Rucker is a real pleasure to me, a-setting around the house on account of his soft constitution. Mr. Satterwhite, I'm thankful to say, left me so well provided for that I can af-ford Mr. Rucker as a kind of orna-

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

The trouble is not in making an explanation, but in having it accepted.

People love to attribute their misrtunes to others; nor are they very fair in doing it.

This is the year you expected so much of last year.

That which is known as public sen-timent is three-quarters wasted, be-cause it demands too much, and is too indignant.

A man who does a really charitable act is as modest about it as though he were receiving charity.

Little questions are sometimes setled; big ones rarely are.

A man may not know how to make money, and may not know how to save it even if able to make it; but he promptly knows it is when the laugh is on another man.

A man seldom buys life insurance of the agent who convinced him that he should have it; he finally patronizes an agent who bothered him less.

How soon after has a widower a right to take notice again? Or should he remain crushed all the remainder of his

Old people are usually less confident than the young; probably because of long experience with themselves and

NEW PRONOUNS OBJECTIONABLE. Innovations In Language Must Be Eu-

PORTLAND, Jun. 10.—(To the Edi-tor.)—The Orogonian says: "Teaching children the meaning and proper use of old words would be a more appropriate occupation for the schools than invention of new words such as 'he'er. 'him'er' or 'his'er.' " Agreed! Allow me

guiar personal pronoun for both the masculine and the feminine genders. don of their thoughts have serious ly needed it and have been provokingly disconcerted by its absence. But cus-tom, not theory, determines grammatical authority. For "divers and sundry reasons" as in Lord Dundreary's co-nundrum of the ducks, the plural form has been used for the singlar, as you for thou, the official and editorial we for thou, the official and editorial we for Letc. So, the plural pronoun their, which is the same for all genders, could with equal propriety be used for either his or her(s). Many do carelessly so use it who know better. Many more whe do not, follow them. Now, it would seem, that the recognition by grammarians of that as a legitimate substitute would solve the difficulty in the most direct way.

Miss Eila Flagg Young's efforts to supply the need is commendable, and,

supply the need is commendable, and, coming from her, any educational proposition would receive respectful consideration. But any innovation in the English language from any living person must possess transcendent merit and fitness to be accented by the Engand fitness to be accented by the Boy lish speaking world. Such a pronoun, to be popular, must be a short, crisp, euphonious, phonetically spelled or elso a familiar monosyllable. In the nominative case, for the phrase he or she, "he'er" (if such be its pro-posed use) seems a far cry. For the

posed use) seems a far cry. For the possessive phrase his or her(s) "his'or" doesn't sound right. What's the matter with his'n? Neither does the objective "him'er" sound nice, and it will probably fall of adoption for that reason if for no other.

Many also would reject for such use any hyphened contraction of two syllables that could be made. But if a hyphen is to be used at all in the posessive, why not press into service our case for the desired word thus: Let everyone buy self's ticket. Likewise in the objective, omit both him and her, saying, for instance: Let each provide

We might do werse than to centinue the ancient custom of understanding the masculine form to include both sexes in a mixed company; or, if in ocial and intellectual evolution masculine form has lost its ancient recedence, substitute the feminine and everybody, regardless of sex, do by. EDWARD D. CURTIS.

EXPERIENCE ELSEWHERE CITED "Aggies" Are Moo-ed at Wisconsin University, Says Writer.

MEDFORD, Or., Jan 11,-(To the Ed itor.) — I was glad to see Superintendent Stone's article in The Oregonian opposing the consolidation of the two schools at Eugene and Corvallis. I am a comparative stranger here, and have no leanings toward either institution, although I am prejudical in favor of agricultural colleges. diced in favor of agricultural colleges I can corroborate everything that Mr.
Stone said by my own personal experience, and if the friends of the Oregon
Agricultural College are wise and really care for their school, they will

ly care for their school, they will strenucisly fight against any consolidation of the two colleges.

Mr. Stone made reference to Wisconsin. I was a student there in the agricultural section of that institution, and was literally driven away from there by the taunts of the "literary feliers." Whenever a few of us "Aggles" or "Hayseeds" appeared anywhere, we were saiuted with a lot of "Moe Moos" or "Baas," or there was an occasional change to the crowing of roosters or ciucking of hens. The literary people, as a rule, looked upon us as an inferior as a rule, looked upon us as an inferio set of fellows and rarely associated with us, and very fow, if any, of us were considered eligible to fraternities

This treatment became so galling to us that several of us left and went to the Agricultural College at Ames. The feeling there is just as strong against the State University as it seems to be here, and as it is everywhere between the two institutions. If they were ever united, do you suppose that any of the Aggies would go to the State University, or vice versa? If the university should be moved to Corvallis, hew should be moved to Corvaills, hew many of the Eugene students would go there? Human nature everywhere is the same, and I think you would find that fully 90 per cent would go to Berkeley or Scattle. And the same thing would happen if the Corvallts school were to be united with that at

Eugene. In California, a short time ago, the the California, a short time ago, the State Grange passed a resolution ask-ing for a separation of the two schools, as the agricultural part of it seems to be entirely lost in the scuffle. In Idaho, where I spent a year before years of union, the feeling had become matter. L. MARVIN.

After Coffee and Cigars. Departing Guest-I'd gladly give you tip, waiter, but I find I've only cab Waiter (benignly)—Ah, sir, you don't appreciate the beneficial effect of a good after-dinner walk!

LAWS FOR THE GENERAL GOOD

Attorney Raises Questions as to Diverce TILLAMOOK, Or., Jan. 11 -- (To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian December 29, under the head, "Laws for the Gen eral Good." I note two queries by your renders. One is:

son a right to file on this water front as state land?—L. H.

To which you answer.—(1) Where a river cuts into a man's land he certainly owns that part of the river frontage. (2) No. These answers are given with the understanding that the land in question is upland, and not tide-land or accretions.

It seems to me that your answer is correct in part only, and may be true as to lands in Oregon, but how about the State of Washington? rule does not apply there. Then, have we in Oregon any riparlan rights as owners of the uplands on water courses? Have not late decisions of our Supreme Court, divested all lands in Ore gon of riparian rights as understood under the common law? The other

Query is:

Newberg, Or., Dec. 26.—(To the Editor.)—(1) How long must a person reside in this state before he or she can be granted a divorce? (2) How much time must elapse before either can legally marry again? (3) Can a person divorced in this State of Oregon go to an adjoining state and legally marry in a shorter period than that named by Oregon's law? (4) If the defendant in divorce proceedings should full to appear against plaintiff, does that instance allow plaintiff to remarry at an earlier date than if suit had been contested?—CONSTANT READER.

To which you answer: (1) Plaintiff, one year. (2) Six months. (5) No. (4) No.

To these answers I take issue as fol-

To these answers I take issue as follows: (1) Is correct. All the others may or may not be correct, and no lawyer in Oregon knows whether you are correct or not. The Supreme Court of the State of Gregon has recently decided a case, that of Wallace V. Mc-Daniel et al., 117 Pac. p. 214. which does not carry out your contention, and fust what the Supreme Court has decided in this case is past all finding out. Lawyers do not know now wheth er to advise a client that he or she can marry within the six months' pro-hibitory period or not or whether a decree procured on default makes the parties free to marry any time after the entering of the decree. As this is matter of great moment to the public I wish you would pursue the question further, and get the opinions of other awyers, and let us see if we can find out what the law is. I confess I do not know what it is.

JOHN LELAND HENDERSON.

The Astoria question was incomplete as to facts, the inquirer not stating whether the stream was navigable or ubject to tidal flow. If not navigable he would own to the center of the stream. It is true that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court any person who gained legal access to the tream could appropriate for beneficial uses all the unappropriated water therein. It was inferred that the writer wanted to know about Oregon laws.

The Oregonian admits that there is controversy among lawyers as to the ight of divorced persons to marry within six months after a default lecree has been entered. Some con tend that there is no appeal from a judgment by default and that there fore the judgment of the lower court s final. But how about the period in which an original action may be commenced to set aside a judgment on the ground of fraud? What of section 59, Lord's Oregon laws, which in the event summons is by publication, gives the defendant the right, upon good cause shown within one year after entry of judgment, to defend? The theory that divorced parties may not remarry is based on the assumption that a decree of divorce is not a final judgment until the right to reopen the case or appeal has expired by time limit. In the case Mr. Henderson mentions the court in effect denied the state the right to appeal unless it had been entered as a party in the lower court. Lawyers had theretofore contended that the right of the state to appeal from a default judgment with-held the finality of the divorce decree for six months. There are still other obstacles to dispose of, as pointed out. As it is a matter of some doubt and one of grave importance to ringes, it would seem wise to advise postponement of ceremonies in all cases until six months have elapsed from date of the decree.

Queer Tale of Lost Amethyst.

New York Tribune.

"Almost too strange to be true," said a woman who had lost and found again a piece of jewelry a few days ago. On arriving at her husband's ofldaho, where I spent a year before coming to Oregon, they have the two institutions united, and a you want to see what it means, send a committee of citizens up there to investigate, and they will certainly report against consolidation, for the feeling there is so prongs which held it had evidently worn away and the stone was given up lister that it is likely to disrupt the entire institution. New Hampshire for lost. She went on a shopping tour, tried consolidation and, after a dozen and when leaving the Seventy-second led consolidation and after a dozen and when leaving the Seventy-Secondars of union, the feeling had become street subway station on her way home dropped her muff. She stooped parated as far as possible, one being to pick it up, and close to one of the separated as far as possible, one being placed in the extreme south and the other in the extreme north. Friends of either institute want to go slow in this people don't believe the story—even my husband made a queer face when I told it."

> A Sermon on the Mayflower, Life

"You can carry germs across the ocean, can't you?"
"I should say you could; look what the Mayflower did to this country!"

The Oregonian a Home Paper

There are about 40,000 homes in Portland. This estimate includes all classes of people in all quarters of the city. One hundred and forty-nine boy carriers deliver The Oregonian every morning into most of these homes. Every one of these homes would feel lonesome if The Oregonian failed to arrive. The housewife looks for the advertisements, almost, before she does the news. She wants to know what the stores are offering today.

We shall be glad to show any advertiser or prospective advertiser just where our circulation is. We will show him district by district—even block by block.

The Morning Oregonian is probably the greatest sales force in the City of Portland. It carries the merchant's message right into the home of his clients, both present and prospective. The Oregonian's readers are as much interested in the news of its advertisers as they are in the news of the world. Advertising is news. And if you would spread your news to the homes of Portland you may do it most economically and thoroughly through the columns of The Oregonian.