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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1912.

BLAINE AND ROOSEVELT.

An ingenious wirter in the New York Evening Post has worked out quite a convincing parallel between the relations of Harrison and Blaine in 1892 and those of Taft and Roosewelt in 1912. The temptation to make such a comparison lies in the fact that Blaine pushed Harrison to the front in 1888 and virtually made him President. Then, almost at once, following the election, a coolness arose between Harrison and his benefactor. Everybody had expected that Blaine he appointed Secretary of State imme-Gratitude seemed to require But Harrison delayed naming him and it was not till a month after the inauguration that the matter was set-Various trifling explanations have been offered of the breach between Harrison and Blaine but the truth is, no doubt, that the President was jealous of his too conspicuous friend and did not desire to keep him in the public eye during his Administration. It requires not much acuteness to see in these circumstances some resemblance to the fact that

Roosevelt brought Taft to the front in

1908 and that a subsequent coolness

either real or only apparent, is said

to have diminished the cordiality of

their friendship. But the parallel goes farther than this merely personal matter. The Mc-Kinley tariff bill was signed by President Harrison October 1, 1890, in the second year after his election. The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was passed at a special session called by Mr. Taft immediately after his inauguration, Both of these acts made a great pretense of reducing duties, but were be lieved by the public to have increased them, and bitter resentment ensued. McKinley bill was followed in 1892 by the election of a Democratic House and the choice of Grover Cleveland for President. It is feared by some anxious minds that the consequences of the Aldrich bill may be They look for Taft's defeat in 1912 as Harrison was defeated in 1892. We already have a Democratic use, so that the parallel is partially

fulfilled even as matters stand. It

goes farther.

During Harrison's term, from 1888 to 1892, Blaine occupied a position not unlike Roosevelt's since Mr. Taf. took He was the most conspicuou man in the Republican party and many thought him the ablest. He was brilliant, magnetic and versatile. charming orator and brimming over with original ideas, he was conceded to be a suitable man for the Presidency. Harrison's Administration was not popular and the question was conseek to be the Republican nominee or not in 1892. He chillily disclaimed any such intent, but his disclaimer left. many openings in case events should take a favorable turn. Mr. Roosevelt. stands as conspicuous in the public eye has said that he does not, wish to be a candidate this year, but he has not said it in such a way as to settle the question once and for all. It is still discussed. In fact the discussion grows livelier every day.

It is easy, however, to push a parallel of this sort too far. There is very little resemblance between the characters of Taft and Harrison and hardly any between those of Blaine and Roosevelt. Blaine with all his brilliancy was superficial. He was full of ideas, but not many of them were especially valuable. The country admired him, but never gave him its confidence. We do not think, on the other hand, that anybody has ever spoken of Mr. Roosevelt as "brilliant." Almost every adjective in the dictionary, good and bad, has been applied to him, but not that one. It is of no service to a public man in this country to be called brilliant and Mr. Roosevelt has happlyy escaped that dublous compliment. His admirers speak of his as "a solid man." This has helped him as much, perhaps, as his impregnable reputation for sincer-Far otherwise than with Blaine, the people believe that Roosevelt is absolutely sincere. In his mistakes they see no evil purpose. In his successes they always discern pre-eminent wisdom. He has won and held the public confidence more completely than any other man since Lincoln, and he has been able to do it, partly to be sure on account of his towering ability, but largely because of his directness and candor, qualities which were not often attributed to Blaine.

The parallel between Blaine and Roosevelt falls in another particular. 1892 the Republican party was badly discouraged and expected defeat, but it was not broken up into factions. Nor had any radical division appeared among the Democrats, Things are different now. The Repub. lican party is no longer homogeneous. It has developed two factions which offer but alender hope of reunion this same is true of the Democrats. both parties there are "standpatters" and "Insurgents" bitterly hostile to one another. Some observers would not be surprised to see the Demogratic party place two nominees in the field as its fragments did in 1860, and it is enceivable that the two wings of the canal built by this Nation in a foreign Republicana may do the same thing. At any rate, the fight in 1912 is not likely to be so simple as it was in 1892 between Harrison and Cleveland. Almost anything in the way of political phenomena may develop in the next jost much of their hold on the popu-

win the election. It is also said that nate conservatives the socialist vote will run up into the millions in protest. All these speculations are fasfoundation they have in solid fact?

TABOOED SUBJECTS.

The New York World makes an attack upon the historic unit rule of the National Democratic Conventions. Unmindful of the fact that it is Democratic principle, thoroughly established by Democratic precedent, the World does not hesitate to declare that it is "unfair, unjust and pregnant with mischief. It plays into the hands the bess and the corrupt manipulator of delegates."

The World is the only Democratic paper that has yet had the courage to assail the sacred unit rule, so far as The Oregonian has observed. the columns of any "independent" or Democratic newspaper and you will find always that it is deeply agitated only over the misdeeds of the Republican party and the Taft Administra-We invite discussion by the Oregon Democratic press of any of the following subjects:

The action of the Democratic National Committee in refusing to adopt the Presidential primary.

The unit rule. Wilson and the Harvey episode Pensions and Democratic economy. The "Independent" papers of Oregon would undoubtedly discuss these questions if they could think of anything

THE CONVERT.

Woodrow Wilson evidently changed his mind about Colonel Harvey, too. It is a way he has. The new throws its radiant glow about himthe new light of personal ambition and political desire—and he sees

things differently. The Joline letter was written in 1907, when Dr. Wilson was still wandering in the unredeemed maze of scholastic darkness. Then he expressed an unorthodox and unholy wish to knock Colonel Bryan into a cocked hat. In 1908 that burning as-

But Bryan was used to it all. Perhaps that is one reason he forgives the belligerent professor-if he forgives him. If he does it is also because he knows that Professor Wilson, being then fast in the clutches of economic and political reactionism, was preaching to the students of Princeton and others against the iniquities of the initiative, referendum and recall, with eccasional reminders of the folly of free silver.

The exact date of Professor Wilson's conversion is lost to history. It apears to have come some time between 1907 and 1909. It was about this time that he repented of his previous sins and became a candidate for Governor of New Jersey on his road to the Presidency. It is a striking coincidence,

But we can fix exactly the hour when Dr. Wilson burned behind him the last bridge between himself and all his former admiring friends and associates. It was at the famous conference at the Manhattan Club, when he repudiated Colonel Harvey and spurned his loyal and long-continued

Is the Presidency a sufficient reward for this supreme act of selfishness and treachery?

TREATIES ARE NOTHING TO SUBSIDY

Ship subsidy advocates have one virtue-they do not know when they are beaten. No obstacles to the attainthey will not attempt to overcome them. Undaunted by their failure to extract money, directly or indirectly, from the United States Treasury, they now ask that the United States seek the abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote as Blaine did in 1892. Like Blaine he treaty, and, failing that, violate the treaty, in order that we may indirectly subsidize American ships by granting them free use of the Panama Canal while exacting tolls from foreign ships, This is the substance of a policy set forth by Lewis Nixon, the present chief of the subsidy forces, in the Editorial Review.

It matters nothing to these men that by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which they ask us to abrogate or violate, we guarantee equal treatment to all naone in consideration of the consent of Great Britain to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which debarred either power from exclusive control of the canal, forbade them to occupy or fortify any part of Central America, made them joint guarantors of the protection and neutrality of the canal and invited other powers to join in this guaranty. It is now proposed that, after we have been allowed to assume exclusive control and to construct and fortify the canal in accordance with this treaty, we shall refuse to carry out our part of the bargain. In other words, having received the goods, we should refuse to pay for

Next comes Commissioner Chamberlain, of the Bureau of Navigation, with a suggestion that the law of 1884, which provides that no tolls or operating charges shall be levied for the use of any lock or canal then owned or ereafter constructed or acquired by the United States, should apply to the Panama Canal. He suggests that, in order that we may make it applicable to citizens of the United States and not to foreigners, we secure the modification of the treaty to the extent of

allowing us to favor our own shipping, There is no reason to suppose that Great Britain would consent to such a modification of the treaty, since the principle of equal treatment is copied from the Suez Canal treaty, which she cheerfully observes, though she owns control of that canal. There is no reason why we should ask her consent, merely for the purpose of putyear or for some time to come. The ting in effect a policy which has been repudiated by repeated votes in Congress. If we were to discriminate in toll rates without Britain's consent we hould be branded as treaty-breakers by the outraged public opinion of the civilized world. Moreover, the law of 1884 was intended to apply not to a

own harbors and waterways. The only manner in which we can grant free passage to American ships without violating the treaty is by refunding the tolls. That would be as few months. The old parties have plainly a subsidy as the payments prolar feeling. We need not expect that hitherto rejected by Congress. Public new ones will actually be formed, but opinion has declared definitely and

country, but to improvements in our

from one to the other that it will best course for the shipowners to puramount to the same thing. It is freely sue is to cease chasing the pot of gold predicted that the party which nomi- at the tail of the subsidy rainbow, nates the most radical candidate will cease making common cause with the shipbuilders and join forces with the if both the old parties should nomi- advocates of free ships. The adoption of that policy would do far more for the upbuilding of their business than any subsidy scheme which can be

A FORTUNATE INCIDENT.

It is probably just as well that the Cowell-Erickson wedding ceremony at Centralia broke off the way it did. While the minister was reciting the marriage service the bride changed her mind and at the fateful question, "Do you take this man to vedded husband?" she replied, "I do not." No doubt it is to be regretted that this does not happen often would be much better for the bride to decide that she has made a mistake before the ceremony is complete than to wait for a few months and resort to the divorce courts. Prevention far preferable to cure, especially the cure which goes by the name of

In this instance it is not learned that there was any active dislike be-tween the bride and bridegroom. The prospective mother-in-law was not suited with the match. There was the rub. She seems to have been a person of great force of character. she found that the marriage was to take place in spite of her she took a dose of poison, or pretended to do so, and managed to have the news of it announced while the ceremony was in progress. This decided the bride to "I will not."

Happy Mr. Cowell. Think of the life he must have led with such a mother-in-law. Think of the qualities his prospective bride had probably inherited from such a parent. To transmit characteristics of that sort to the next generation is a heavy responsibility. No man ought to wish to do it while the thought of living with a woman who exhibits such traits is insupportable.

Every incident of this nature which occurs re-enforces the demand for some kind of an examination before the wedding ceremony is permissible. Since the state must bear a large part of the trouble and expense which arose from unsuitable matches, it is fitting that the state should have a voice in deciding who shall and who shall not unite in marriage. The way to check the divorce evil is not to apply texts of Scripture to the subject or to pass restrictive laws, but to cut it off at the root. Unhappy marriages should be prevented. Then there will be no need to dissolve them.

PREPARE FOR IMMIGRATION.

Most timely is the call issued by the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Pacific Northwest for a conference between their officers and the commercial bodies of this section at Tacoma on February 21 and 22 on the immigration which will come to the Pacific Coast after the completion of the Panama Canal. A flood of new population from Southern Europe and Western Asia is assured when direct lines of steamers begin plying from Europe, particularly the Mediterra-nean Sea, to the Pacific Coast. Measures must be taken to place these new immigrants where they will do the most good to themselves and the country. If they are left to their own devices, too many of them will congre. gate in the cities and develop slums such as have become a menace to the health and safety of Atlantic Coast If they are given friendly guidance, they can be scattered through the country, and, by aiding its development, may be made a blessing instead of a source of danger.

No provision for the direction of immigration can be fully effective unless it reaches back to the source of the new population. The steamship companies are looking out only for the passage money and care nothing whether an immigrant is desirable or provided he is not liable to rejection by the immigration officials.

The usefulness of an organized effort, in directing the right kind of immigrants to this Coast, in encouraging the incoming of men to till the soil, in discouraging the immigration to this Coast of skilled workmen in trades already oversupplied with labor or the overrunning of the country with unskilled labor—the usefulness of such a concerted and well-directed effort cannot be disputed.

There is much to be done in prepar. ation for the first swarm of immigrants, and the Tacoma conference is called none too soon if it is to be done with system and good results.

POULTBY RAISING AS A PROFESSION. There is something interesting and is a business, however, which requires the greatest care and persistence and no small degree of intelligence to succeed. Also, if it is to be a business by itself, instead of a side line of general farming, complete and somewhat expensive equipment is necessary to

In the first place the old days of the unpedigreed barnyard fowl are in the past. Old Speckle, that stole her nest out in the Spring, hatched a dozen out of fifteen or twenty eggs, scratched vigorously for her brood raised most of them for the block and then went into retirement so far as henly activities were concerned during the rest of the year, has gone the way of females of other species who devoted their time strictly to reproduction. They live in memory along with our grandmothers who ruthlessly 'wrung their necks" when they ceased to be profitable, or, in the language of the time, "quit laying." They have been succeeded by an aristocracy in feathers, princesses in poultrydom. that have been bred to laying, while to the incubator and the brooder have been given the task and responsibility of hatching and mothering the chicks, Of course this is contrary to the maternal instinct that is supposed to pervade all animal nature, but the highbred hens seem to enjoy the changethough the best among them cluck their discontent at times briefly, then go back to the end and aim of modern -the production of eggs. All of this and much more is exploit-

ed in the model poultry plant that is essential to success in what is known in common terms as 'the chicken business. This plant comprises houses that are designed especially for the work to be performed. There is the incubator house wherein artificial incubation goes on; the brooder house, where the motherless chicks are warmed and cuddled and fed; the colony houses for the older hens, with there may be such a shifting of voteral decisively against that policy. The modern feeding devices, drinking

troughs, trap nests and generally "efficiency" plans; the happy, fluffy, healthy flocks—these are the adjuncts of commercial poultry raising.

with these modern appliances and under these conditions approaches the dignity of a profession. The amateur without means blunders at it spasmodically and falls to make it pay. But any man or woman, with a few hundred dollars to put in a small equip ment and stock, within easy access to market and with intelligence and persistence as personal assets, can engage in and learn the poultry business his or her profit. It is a business in which small beginnings are advised, as

likely to produce satisfactory results. The Oregonian has no fowls to sell and no special breed of fowls to exploit. It has this to say, however, to anyone who contemplates engaging in ultry raising: Get good, approved daying stock; do not mix breeds. Leave that to the poultry fancier. Do no scrimp on the price of pure-blooded male stock; find a balanced ration for egg production, and feed systematicalkeep the fowls comfortable and they will be happy and profitable.

Lorimer's story of the fidelity of his former associates on the streetcar lines to him is typical of the old idea in politics-that voting and political should be guided by personal friendship rather than the public interest. A political leader's first duty was considered to be to stand by friends and a political organization was regarded as a means by which its members helped each other at the public expense, not as a method of putting certain principles of government in effect. The highest praise given Quay by his supporters was that ne never broke a promise to a political friend and fought with the power of his organization to fulfill such a promise. Politicians trained up with such ideals are incapable of comprehending the new ideals of duty to the public interest which are now fast gaining a hold on the public mind.

As it will be impossible to prevent railroads from operating steamship lines by the canal route, either directly or through controlled companies, it is probable that a strong demand will arise for extension of the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over coastwise shipping through the canal. This jurisdiction may be applied to prevention of a repetition of the tactics by which the Pacific Mail killed competition on the isthmian route-reduction of rates to drive out competitors, followed combination with rallroads. Such tacties could be prevented only by adoption of the policy pursued in Germany, fixing a minimum below which rates for water traffic should not go and below which railroads competing with water routes should not reduce rates.

"What ails The Oregonian," remarks Colonel Hofer, in discussing the Presidential straw vote, "Is the fact that there are not many votes for Taft in the straw ballots that come in." But there will be, there will be, we Take Colonel Hofer, for example. If he is at Salem during the progress of the balloting and alive and to do his duty, he will cast a vote for Taft. For he is a supporter of Taft. He told The Oregonian so

Portland Union Stockyards for 1911 is a booklet of many tables of statistics that prove the recognition of this city's supremacy as the livestock market of the Pacific Coast, and its dissemination will increase the broadening knowledge among producers of the advantages in shipping here.

Governor Wilson's speech at Detroit es that he desires the dissolution of both parties into their original elements and the organization of a new ne with him as its standard-bearer. How will the other Democratic leaders think that squares with his allegiance to their party, whose nomination for President Wilson seeks?

Watch for a scramble among the other Democratic aspirants for the salvage from the Wilson wrecked by the break with Colonel Harvey. The man from Nebraska may yet gather it in, to save the Democracy from falling into the hands of the reactionaries

Older Oregonians, in noting the death of James M. De Moss, will recall the pleasure given by the famous family of musicians to many a crossroads sudience a quarter century and more Governor West will find that in plac-

"honor" men too near liberty under intangible restraint he is putting them under the strongest temptation A convict is human and subject to human frailties. A few words of kindly warning have

Cuba to her senses. That pleases Uncle Sam, for he would far rather swing the rod than use it. . There is a close relation between such displays as that of the gifts at the Stotesbury-Cromwell wedding and

been wonderfully effective in bringing

Namara trial. Are the game laws being enforced to conserve the good work the birds do in the scheme of nature or to make better hunting during the open sea-

the display of dynamite at the Mc-

As litigation continues, the value of "Lucky" Baldwin's estate grows. Each depends upon the other, and the lawyers fatten their purses. There will be no handicap on sup-

plan to license peddlers has been Though all forsake him, Senator Chamberlain is with Wilson to the

plying the appetite for smelt, for the

finish, if there be any further finish. Some of those grandmothers in San Francisco society will cut striking figures at the coming Oriental ball.

San Francisco takes a dose of the ivil service medicine which President Taft prescribes for the Nation. An Oregon fowl won the highest

prize at Walla Walla, and she was a Clackamas County pullet, too. Reduction of suburban fares in-

creases traffic.

Now let work on the Broadway bridge beginINEQUALITIES OF SINGLE TAX.

Writer Contrasts Effect of Scheme on Wealthy and the Poor. PORTLAND, Jan. 19 .- (To the Ed-

itor.)-In a booklet called "Outlines of Louis Post's Lectures on the Single "Tax" and kindred subjects in which the author strongly advocates the adoption of that scheme of taxation he adds an appendix stating certain questions which have been asked and his answers

which have been asked and his answers thereto. One of such questions quoted on page 106 is in the following words: Rich man with large mansion; poor man with small home on same sized for adjoining. The two pay the same tax. Is that right? The answer immediately following made by him is in these words:

There is no reason in justice why the community should not charge poor widows as much for monopolising valuable land as it charges rich men. In either case it confers a special privilege and should be paid what the privilege is worth. The question is seldom asked in good faith. Poor widows who live on lots adjoining large mansions are not numerous, and when they exist they are simply land-grabbers. In our sympathy for these widows let us not forget the vast armice of widows who not only do not live next to mansions, but have no piace in the whole wide world upon which to rest.

This author is so able and carnest in

This author is so able and earnest in his advocacy of single tax, and his opinions and philosophy are so much in accord with the other single taxers. that I quote his answer as being repre sentative of their ideas on the question propounded. This is not a man of straw set up to be knocked down, but the real doctrine of the single taxers. far as it relates to the question

Two young married couples can West and each bought for a few hundred dollars, adjoining lots, of same size in what is now inside property in

One couple grew wealthy and became owners of large buildings (one of which is on their original lot) a large manup town and much personal prop The other couple being less prosper

ous and cautious, became the parents of a family of children, the struggle to support which was too much for the husband and he died. The widow has remained in the small house they built on their lot and cared for her little ones the heart she could. the best she could.

Now if the scheme of the single taxer is to prevail, this widow should pay the same taxes as the rich man who would be relieved of all taxes except on his bare lot and his voluntary contribution to the Fels fund to bring the curse on

other counties as well as his own.

The mere fact that the widow remains in her old house, earns her the oppro-brious epithet of "land grabber" and if she owns but one lot and it happens to be in the vicinity of the Holtz Bros.'s building, she should pay the Govern-ment \$100 per day or get off the lot, according to the showing made by the gentleman who has nominated himself for Assessor of Mulinomah County, and who so ably and accurately sets forth the doctrines of the single taxers.

A half-baked single taxer suggests that the widow should sell her lot and buy in a cheaper neighborhood. Bu what could she get for it if the wretch ed scheme is to be adopted? Would any one pay anything for it if he were to be at once obliged to pay \$100 per day to some one else for the use of it? What is the fee worth if the buyer must pay the "full rental value" of his own property to the Government? This single taxer has not fully studied the doctrine if he supposes that the purpose is to

It seems to me the above quoted answer is enough to damn any scheme in support of which it is made E. F. RILEY.

leave any value of land in the hands of

ANOTHER TEST FOR PROSECUTOR Let Candidates Spit at a Mark, Nobody Barred, Says Writer.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19 .- (To the Edior.)-A suggestion "in the cause of right and good morals" has come from Judge Olsen that the "really and truly" good candidates for District Attorney, of which he says he is one, settle their claims to the nomination by flipping a coin, Cameron and Seneca Fouts to be barred. Others favor the idea if Olsen is also barred. Your correspondent, "J. H. M.," has suggested as a better test of efficiency that the candidates be lined up in Judge Kavanaugh's court and that the nomination be awarded to the man who can hold his breath the

In the old barbaric days, when nobody office, it was thought that nomination In an open convention, made by dele-gates chosen in primaries by the rank and file of the party, would be most satisfactory. Senator Bourne, John B. Goddard and others have discovered that under the present system such a proceeding would be a shameless vio-lation of the direct-primary law, and the backroom and livery-stable method has been adopted.

In this campaign, however, six candidates for District Attorney have already got loose, and the "really and truly good" candidates, like Olsen, see the possibility of a disastrous split in the ranks of the righteous, and the elevation of a reactionary, or a gargoyle, or something else just as bad. This is the first intimation any one has ever had that it was possible, since conventions and assemblies were abolished, to nominate and elect anybody who was not a real nice man. The "system" seems to have slipped a cog, or sprung a leak. Very properly, good men are barred from getting together and discussing the situation in groups of more than five or six, and then only after candle-lighting and in a secluded spot. The "composite citizen" can't be trusted in the open.

Olsen's system for flipping a coin

leaves too much to the element of chance. Holding the breath would dechance. Holding the breath would de-bar a weak-lunged candidate. We sug-gest as a better test of fitness that all candidates be lined up and compelled to spit at a mark-and that it be free for all-nobody barred. C. B. M. Limiting the Tax Levy.

BAKER, Or., Jan. 18.—(To the Editor.)—It seems to me that Oregon could have no greater advertisement, nor greater inducement in inviting new im-migration to settle in our great state than to be able to say to every new-comer that our state laws do not per-mit a greater tax levy than 10 mills. Let every taxpayer and voter within the state pledge himself not to support any candidate for the Legislature who

will not pledge himself to help pass and support such a law. If all cash, personal and real property was assessed at its actual cash value. there are no reasons why Oregon should not be able to do its business from the revenue so raised. The State of Ohio passed such a law

at its last session of the Legislature and has a law today that the tax levy covering all taxes shall not be greater

than 10 mills.

The railroads, cities and every hamet in Oregon are spending money with lavish hand to induce new immigration to Oregon, and we boast of our congenial climate, mild Winters and fertile soils, but what graster inducement if we were able to say that our full tax levy can be no greater than 10

The burden of taxation is beyond all limit, and it is time that our political leaders try and introduce some reform in expenditures. I. B. S.

Magazine for Fishermen.

SILVERTON, Or., Jan. 18 .- (To the Editor.)—Will you kindly inform me if there is any trade journal or paper devoted to fisheries and the fishing industry? If so kindly give address. I. S. MOE.

Pacific Fisherman, Scattle,

Half a Century Ago

In a recent article "on 'change" the Memphis Appeal discusses the famine prices to which breadstuffs and necessary supplies are tending. Flour sold on the day previous at \$11.50; wheat, \$1.50 for poor to \$2 for good; corn, 90c to \$1; sugar, 5 to \$1/c; hams, 25c; salt had advanced to \$12.50 per sack in New Orleans and so advanced to Memphis There was great complaint among merchants that the military authorities so controlled all the railroads that no ade-quate supplies could be drawn from regions where there was greatest

The width of the Willamette River, as measured on the ice, is 1178 feet, or a little over a quarter of a mile.

Governor William Pickering-This gentleman has been appointed Govern-or of Washington Territory. He is a itizen of Illinois, born in England and emigrated to that state some 30 y ago with a large number of wes lies settled in the counties of Edwards and Wabash, and their descendants are among the best citizens of the country.

The City Council of Oregon City on Monday of last week granted the right of way to sundry citizens of the upper This is the first step; the second will be to obtain the capital to construct the work, and the next to do the work. It is intimated that the state prison convicts would be employed with advan tage in making the excavations for the

The Argus says that on the night of the 7th, three men broke into the saddier's shop of Mr. Ferguson at Lafay ette and carried off some \$300 worth o work. The thieves were caught and the stolen property found. One found security to appear at court; two were put into jail, from whence they made their escape after two days' confine-

The whole of Saturday was occupied most of our young men in various amusements on the ice, which spans the Willamette River. Duri the day several horses crossed over the other side. We also noticed i William Daly, one of the publishers of the Advertiser, taking a ride on a sleigh which had a large blanket spread for sail as a means of propelling a sail as a means of propelling it.
After dark a few remaining parties on
the ice were startled by the cry of
"Help, help!" occasionally intermingled
with "God verdam, Rome, Rome." It
was soon discovered that a Mr. Johns,
who resides on the East Side of the
river, where he keeps a tangery had river, where he keeps a tannery, had fallen into one of the many airholes which abound on the river, while on his way home. By means of ropes and planks he was extricated from his pre-carious situation. Yesterday Mr. John Collins also received considerable of a ducking while exhibiting his skill and agility on a pair of skates.

the los a few days ago, at the O. S. N. Company's shipyard, has been well se-cured against damage when the ice breaks up, by means of strong hawsers and by cutting the loe around her

Union County's Population UNION, Or., Jan. 15.—(To the Editor.)

The compliations from the census pub-

lished in The Oregonian, December makes it appear that the increase of population of Union County since the census of 1900 has been but 121, and at the same time shows an increase of city and town population of 4715. This increase of city population would ap-pear at the expense of the rural districts and would justify the estimate of decrease of rural population as given by 15.2 per cent. Now the real facts are that Union County has increased in population during the ten years in cities, as shown, and in rural tricts. In compiling his table your sta tistician undoubtedly overlooked fact that the Oregon Legislative sembly at its session in 1901, imme diately following the 1900 census, took away from Union County and gave to Baker County the southeastern part of Union County, known as the "panhanhandle," and carrying with it nearly one-third the territory and 4000 to 4500

of Union County's population.

Making the proper deduction from the 1900 census would leave the population of Union County, as trimmed up by the Legislature, at less than 12,000, and would show a gain for 1910 of about 35 per cent, shared by the rural districts, which actually have made a con per cent, as shown by your tabulation. W. T. WRIGHT, iderable gain, instead of loss of 15.2

The tabulations were prepared by the Census Department at Washington, D. C. Footnotes in the census bulletin show that in the total of 16,070 given Union County in the 1900 census, 2721 population in nine precincts annexed to Baker County in 1902, was included This was all rural population. In the present County of Union, outside of La Grande, the population therefore in-creased 350, or 9.5 per cent in the ten years. These figures may be affected more or less by changes in the bounof La Grande in the same period

Nitts on Spook Securities

By Dean Collins.

Nescius Nitts, he whose wisdom, men Kept Punkindorf Station with pride plumb elate, Observed an ant crawl o'er an old onion (A curtain I'll draw o'er the ant's bitter fate.)

Then spake upon spooks, as I herein

relate.

"It's marvelous data, from realms of them mystic People who peddle that theosophistic Reincarnation and transmigration Theory—plumb past my meek 'magina-

It's marvelous data, I thinks, that can How sperrits can borrow us pore mortals' dough,
And come, with soft words, from our
hands to displace Our cash, as I've learned from this here

Tingley case. 'Wal, I've been teched fer cash, times without end. By ev'ry type, style, race and color of friend, And friends I have teched for a dollar or so thousand of times, insofar as I

But never in all of my varied career Was I teched by a spook, any tim the year; And shorely it gives me misgivings and gloom To think of this new sort of 'Hark from

"Now, granting a sperrit should come, with a grean, And holdup some pore earthly friend What chanct has the friend fer to jog up that ghost And get back his dollar when he needs What Deputy Sheriff would take it in To round up one's debtors in dim

sperrit land? And furthermore, I must maintain, at the most. It's darned slim secur'ty you'd get from a ghoat!"
Portland, January 19.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

omorrow belongs to you.

How you admire the man who hap How many months since you had

good luck? How many minutes since you had bad luck? The most disgusting sight in the world is a natural-born scoundrel try-

ing to do good. A man seldom fails to avoid every fight possible, yet he is always talking about his enemy "getting all he wants," and generally tries to create the impression that he is very fond

of fighting, and loaded to the muzzle Popularity is costly; self-denial is

There is a good deal of manufacturing in every country town; the people manufacture stories on each other. I don't believe I'd like to attend a revival, and stand up for prayers.

Some people are so conceited that they admire their mistakes because they made them.

A man thinks a woman should be free and easy with him, but very par-ticular with others.

Salaries In Congress.

DEER ISLAND, Or., Jan. 16 .- (To the Editor.)—What are the salurles of the Representatives and Senators?

Representatives and Senators in Congress receive salaries of \$7500 a year, and mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile each way. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is \$12,000.

Census Statistics.

SHERWOOD, Or., Jan. 18.—(To the Editor.)—Please inform me as to the population of Portland, the population of Oregon and the number of people required for one representative in Congress. ROY E. BIERLY.

The population of Portland (1910 census) is 217,214; Oregon, 672,765; rate of last Congressional apportionment, 211,877.

No Danger.

Judge.

Judge.

Peevish person (in crowded car)

Madam, you have pricked my check with that barbarous hatpin:

Stylish Woman—Don't be alarmed, sir! I sterlize it every day.

The Oregonian Circulation and Advertising Patronage **Grows Steadily**

There is never any boom to Oregonian circulation. It keeps right on increasing as the city grows. Probably 25,-000 people represents the annual increase of population for Portland at present. That represents about 5000 new homes. The Oregonian is the first paper these new homes subscribe for. Not every single one of these homes will take The Oregonian, but the most of them will.

The circulation of The Oregonian a year ago was about 6000 less than it is today. Most of this increase is city circulation. Some of it, of course, is increase of circulation

in neary-by cities and towns. And don't forget that The Oregonian readers in these near-to-Portland towns do the most of their buying in

Portland. The point to be emphasized is this. The circulation of The Oregonian is growing just as fast as the population of Portland. It is a steady, healthy growth. And so with advertising business. The Oregonian is getting more and more from one year to another.

This shows that the people believe in The Oregonian. The discerning merchants and other business men, realizing that The Oregonian is THE advertising power in Portland, are ready and willing to tell their business news to Portland's people through the columns of The Oregonian to a greater extent than through the columns of any other Portland newspaper.