large amount of the business of the Unit-States will be handled by the railroads whi-now or may hereafter center at Vancouve

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1912.

THE ANTI-THIRD TERM TRADITION. The tradition that no President of the United States ought to have a third term runs back to Washington. Toward the close of his second term he announced in the most positive manner that he would not again be a candidate and published his decision widely in his farewell address, leaving the matter open to no possible question or doubt. His immediate successor was John Adams, who had no occasion to decline a third term, or even a second one, for he was not a popular man Next came Jefferson, who went into office as the choice of a large majority of the people and won more favor continually until the end of his second When the time came for him think of retiring to his estate at Monticello an agitation was set going to elect him a third time. Some of the state legislatures formally requested him to permit his name to go before the people, but he resolutely declined. To the Legislature of Vermont, which had made such a request, he replied that, inasmuch as the Constitution had fixed no limit to the number of terms a President might serve must be done by custom. Otherwise "his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life," Jefferson had in mind the example of Poland and some other countries where kings chosen for life had precipitated endless dissensions by trying to make

end of Grant's second Administration. It was proposed to elect him again and he did not peremptorily decline to become a candidate. Perhaps he would have been nominated and might have been elected had it not been for a resclution adopted by the House of Representatives strongly condemning the project. The resolution declared that the precedent established by Washington and Jefferson in retiring at the close of their second terms had become by universal consent a part of our system of republican government, "and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions." The resolution, offered by Mr. Springer of Illinois, was passed by a vote of 233 to 18 and efmovement so far as Grant was con-

Propert became President upon the death of McKinley and served three and a half years before was chosen in his own right. As soon as he received the news of his election in the Fall of 1904 he declared emphatically that he regarded this period as his first term. It was substantially if not formally such, and observed that the "wise custom" established by Washington and Jefferson "regards the substance and not the form." Therefore he went on to my positively that "under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." Whether Mr. Roesevelt would now look upon this announcement as premature and wish to revise it a little the public has no way of finding out. Circumstances often change men's views and the world is not in the habit of blaming statesmen very severely for inconsis tencies which appear to be justified by time and chance. Fixed as the opposition to a third term has seemed to be in our polity there is nothing sa-cred in it, and if National advantage should require the adoption of a new plan doubtless the people would consent. After all, the only important question is, how it would work in prac-The only serious argument against a third term or a dozen terms that has ever been offered is the danger that the incumbent might make establish a dynasty at Washington. Of course this objection is not

groundless. The public has seen a joke on the people of Oregon? regiring President virtually name his successor and he might name himself as easily as anybody else. With the immense control over the nominating machiners which his office gives he might perhaps obtain one nomination after another and thus become the perpetual incumbent. If he had a son of an ambitious turn why should he not pass the Presidency over to him in good time as we have seen one President pass it on to another, and thus make it hereditary? Jefferson feared that something of this sort might happen. It was his main reason for declining a third election, Very likely the nominating convention will not last much longer. According to the signs of the times the people may nominate candidates for the Presidency directly before a great while. In that case the incumbent will lose his hold upon the election machinery and the danger which Jefferson foresaw will not look so threatening. Still we have to face the question whether a popular President might not succeed making himself dictator by favor of the voters as easily as through nominating conventions. The trick has been turned by both methods in other countries. Many writers believe that the Constitution ought to be amended by providing for a term of seven or eight years and prohibiting a re-election.

The advantages of such an arrangement are fairly obvious. For one thing, the President would be disenbered of partisan politics at one stroke and could give all his attention not feel obliged to spand the four years before any change of this kind is made in the Constitution. Indeed the ten- the Boy Scout learns, and he is a bet-

dency is in the opposite direction. The ter, more useful citizen for knowing voters prefer to shorten the terms of officials instead of extending their them.

THE MULTNOMAH GOAT. Multnomah is the wealthiest and

most pepulous county in Oregon, as everyone knows. Naturally Multnomah will bear the heaviest portion of Mulinomah have no special reason to ortional benefit. But let us see how Multnomah fares under the distribunies in Oregon.

We shall not give the process of the following precise mathematical statement, since it is complicated and difficult; but it is conclusive, and we invite the West road projectors to correct the figures if they are wrong.

Multnomak alone will pay out in rineipal and interest for the \$20,000,-000 thirty-year bonds (on the basis of the present equalization) as its proportion the stupendous sum of \$17,-Bear that sum in mind-\$17,806,100. It is to be paid out by the taxpayers of Multnoman alone as ing had this training, their contribution toward the \$20,000,-000 principal and \$30,000,000 inter-

the \$20,000,686? A third? It pays out about one-third, and naturally you would think that it would receive in return for good roads a like propor-tion. But does it? Not by a justill. It gots back \$464,761. To get this pitiful fraction from the state it has be-sides to put up an additional \$464.761, making a total of \$929.522 for good roads in Multnomah for swhich it will have paid out \$18,270,865. Grand Wenderful finance through which Multnomnh gets in good roads about one-twentieth-mark you, one-twentieth-of the good roads it pays for through this \$20,960,000 good roads high finance.

Marion, Umatilla, Jackson and probably several other countles will pay out much more than they receive. would be well for taxpayers there to ait down, take a pencil and do a little figuring. They will be astounded at results. But with Mulinomah—peor Mulinomah—it is a case of everything going out and nothing, or very little,

FORTY MEASURES.

Dr. Wilson ascertained, on that famous visit to Oregon, at the invitation of Lawgiver U'Ren, that the initiative was a perfect marvel of practicable legislative mechanism. The plastic After Jefferson's time the subject of a third term was not revived until the a third term was not revived until the friend and eloquent advocate in Dr. mind of the scholarly visitor was ens-His previous ideas, taught through many profitless years to the students of Princeton, that legislation is, or should be, the product of consultation, deliberation, compromise, discussion, revision, correction and modification, were cheerfully aban-doned, for they were wrong, and the doctor found it out at that auspicious hour when he became a candidate for

President. We invite Dr. Wilson's perspicacious attiention to the fact that under the initiative and referendum Oregon will next November pass on at least forty measures. The largest number herefore was thirty-two; but as we grove older we get bolder and more wise. would be pleasant to have Dr. Wilson's quieted the third-term renewed assurance that the people of Oregon know exactly what they are doing and can make no mistakes.

Forty measures! We are getting !

THE GREAT RECLAMATION JOKE.

A friend writes to ask why The Oregonian did not print Senator Bourne's platform at the time he filed his declaration of candidacy for re-election at Salem. The Oregonian duly printed it then, we believe, but in order to reassure our correspondent that there was no intentional discrimination, we reprint it in full. The Senator says he

stands for the following:

A comprehensive programme, indeed, and mighty interesting, too. Yet we miss the single tax and woman suf. frage. They are not there. sight, doubtiess. But we find the ex-plicit expression for a "fair share of irrigation funds for Oregon."

Is the man who is chiefly respons himself perpetual dictator or king and | thie for the state's failure to get a fair share of the great Government reclamation fund trying to play a grim

THE BOY SCOUTS.

The organization of Boy Scouts is designed to counteract the effects of artificial conditions of life peculiar to civilization and to preserve what is good of barbarous conditions. A boy born and brought up in a city, who has never lived in the country, much less in the wilderness, is the most helpless creature alive. He cannot light a campfire, cook a meal, improvise bed and shelter, secure food by hunting or fashing, find his way in the woods or the desert, trail and catch a stray horse or saddle him, place and secure a pack on a horse or do any of the things which are necessary in the wilds. Comparatively few American boys are so helpless, but there are millions of such boys in Europe, and their number in this country grows as cities grow and the wilderness becomes

Yet it is not only necessary in a boy's own interest that he should learn all these things in boyhood, in order that he may be equipped to cope with any emergency he may meet, but it is most beneficial to him in the development of manliness, self-reliance and mutual helpfulness, as well as in physical development. The Boy Scouts are trained not only to take care of themselves under any conditions, but to help each other. If two boys go hunting together and one of them is wounded, breaks a bone or is in dan- greatest benefit, since it is a British ger of drowning, his companion should be able to stop the flow of blood and gateway to the Orient and the Pacific, bind the wound; to make a splint for and the trade of the Northwest and the broken bone; to help his comrade of Europe will flow thither. He adds bind the wound: to make a splint for not feel ebilged to spend the four years of his first term laying the pins for a country of the stream and clear the lungs of the remark, most mortifying to the second. But it will be a long time of water. Such simple, necessary things, pride of Vancouver's neighbors in the before any change of this kind is made as well as those already enumerated. as well as those already enur

The Boy Scouts are not a military organization, but they learn many things which are of value to a soldier and which enhance their value as soldiers. Discipline, co-operation, ability and willingness to help contribute to the making not only of a good soldier but of a good citizen. All the things which equip a boy for a ramble in the the proposed tax for the \$20,000,000 forest and mountains are of value to good roads bonds. The taxpayers of the soldier. By learning them he does not imbibe the military spirit, so abcomplain about that, if they get pro-portional benefit. But let us see how quires knowledge which will stand him in good stead in war as in peace tion of the \$20,000,000 to the various Imagine a cockney recruit in the British army during the Boer war, who had never before been outside of a town, separated from his command on the South African veldt. He would have wandered until he starved to death through sheer ignorance. The same man with the training of a Boy Scout would know precisely what to

The Boy Scout is trained in the healthy, invigorating ways of outdoor life without any intent to train him for war, but, if war should come, he will be all the better as a soldier for hav-

CLAWHAMMER COATS. Not very long ago we took notice of psychic storm at Eugene set going by the clawhammer coat. The objectionable garment was thought to be out of place at some of the college functions and students were adjured not to don it lest democratic institutions suffer by its unholy presence. The storm appears to be more than a mere local disturbance, for it has now made its appearance at Stanford. From excessively proletarian seat of learning word comes that the clawhammer coat is exciting perturbations at the college theater.

A youth who has money enough to purchase one of the trouble-breeding garments puts it on and plants himself in one of the best seats at the theater. Naturally no true democrat will sit anywhere near him. The con-It sequence is that expensive seats are sold only to the aristocratic few, while the impecunious and proletarian many perch in the gallery and the box office has to face impending bankruptcy. This is melancholy in the extreme an we would fain offer some good advice which may perhaps help to heal dissension both at Eugene and Stanford. Our first observation is that true democracy is not so much a matter of clothes as of mind and heart. It is just as easy to love your fellowman in a clawhammer coat as in a knit sweater, and sometimes far easier for him to love you if your attire conforms to the customs of time and place. and squalor are not essential factors in democracy, nor need a man be clownish in manner or dress in order to feel the movings of humanity in his

spirit. The reason why the genuine "demo crats" at Stanford will not sit near a clawhammer coat is not assigned in the report we have read, but it is eastly guessed. The young man in a sweater feels ashamed of himself and dreads comparison with his comrade in a neat evening sult. If he were not guiltily self-conscious, neither the other man's coat nor his own would worry him for an instant. It is only an inner sense of unfitness in himself which drives a man to pay excessive attention to clothes.

CANAL BUILT FOR THE POREIGNER. The Pacific Coast will gain most of the benefits to be derived by the United States from construction of the Panama Canal, but foreign nations will derive far more benefit than all of the United States, unless we repeal our obsolete shipping laws and allow our shipowners to compete on equal terms with those of other nations. This is the opinion of John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the canal, expressed in an article in the New

Of the two sections of the United States, the Atlantic Coast will benefit but little in foreign commerce. only parts of the world which will be brought closer are the west coast of South America, which has only 10 per cent of the entire exports of South America; Australia and New Zealand; and that part of the Orient east of the Straits of Singapore. The advantage in distance of the Panama over the Suez route from the Atlantic Ocean to the last-named section of the world will be largely offset by the fact that Hawaii is the only intermediate trading port on the way across the Pacific, while ships using the Suez route touch at many large and important trading ports on the voyage to the Orient.

But Mr. Wallace, while generally discouraging the expectation of great benefits to the United States as a whole from the canal, says this:

whole from the canal, says this:

The only section of the United States that
will receive an Immédiate and direct benefit
from the construction of the Panama canal,
and which has made comparatively little effort to prepare for the utilization of its advantages, is the Pacific Coast.

The Panama Canal route will bring this
coast into closer contact with Europe, and
on account of the short distance from the
Pacific Coast to the Orient, traffic will naturally follow this coast line from the Panama
Canal to Vancouver.

This section, however in the orien-

This section, however, in the opinion of Mr. Wallace, will not gain the full advantage of the canal "until our Nation wipes from its books obsolete laws and restrictions, the enforcement of which has eliminated our commerce

from the high seas." He points out how visionary is the hope that exemption of American foreign-going ships from canal tolls would overcome the handicap of our tariff and shipping laws. This handicap makes the cost of carrying a ton of freight in American bottoms two or three times as much as in foreign bottoms and is too great to be over-come by discrimination in canal toils. Since Congress cannot be induced to Omnipotence can save him. grant subsidies to fast mail lines, no shipowner need hope to secure a subsldy for slow freighters sufficient to

overcome this enormous handicap. Hence Mr. Wallace concludes that foreign nations will derive the greatest benefit from the enterprise in which we have invested \$375,000,000 and in support of this opinion he quotes the following remark made to him by a high official in the British admiralty: Wallace, civilization is to be congratulated that the United States is constructing the Panama Canal for the benefit of British com-merce.

He believes that, of Pacific Coast ports, Vancouver, B. C., will derive the port, free from restrictions, at the

Not only have we handicapped our foreign trade to such a degree that we cannot prevent foreign nations from being the chief beneficiaries of our huge investment, but we have also handicapped our coastwise trade by excluding foreign-built ships, Since freight on American-built ships is two or three times as high as on those of foreign build, we are imposing on water transportation a tax to this extent

for the benefit of the transcontinental eatlroads with which coastwise vessels compete. We built the canal to reduce transportation cost between our two semboards, but, even after it is opened, we shall not secure the full eduction justified by the changed conditions until we allow foreign-built ships to enter the coastwise trade. When we fully realize this fact and apply the only effective remedy, we shall have fulfilled this prediction of Mr. Wallace as to the benefits of the

canal: The great benefit to the country will be in the way of awakening and stimulating our people with progressive ideas in increasing the efficiency of our merchant marine, and thereby cultivating our foreign trade rela-tons in order to properly compete with other various.

The near completion of the canal should be made the occasion of a campaign of education on the pernicious effect of our shipping laws.

An outgrowth of the construction of the Panama Canal is a recommenda. tion to be made by Colonel Grunsky. the noted engineer, at the Interna tional Congress of Navigation, which meets in Philadelphia in May, that an international agreement fix a standard depth of water in harbors and conse quently fix a limit to the size of oceangoing vessels. He contends that the size of the canal and locks practically of young Bayliss. fix a limit to the size of ships, as they cost too much to be changed easily and maintains that no government aid should be given to vessels too large to enter a harbor of the standard Noted harbor authorities assert that shipowners must consider the technical and financial difficulties of deepening harbors. Mr. Grunsky contends that, even with a limit on the size of ships, there would still be room for improvement in engines and speed.

Oregon's smallest county in area is Oregon is Multnomah. It is proposed to issue \$20,000,000 in bonds for roads and apportion \$15,000,000 equals among the counties and \$5,000,000 ac equally cording to area. The result would be that in paying off the debt Multnomah would have the greatest burden, while in apportionment of funds Multnomah would receive the least direct benefit of any county. Toward the \$5,000,000 apportioned to area Multnomah would contribute more than one-third and would receive back less than one twohundredth. In other words, Multnomah would pay to the state more than \$1,650,000 (no accounting being made of interest) to obtain less than \$25,000 of state money to invest in roads.

We drove Spain out of Cuba because the chronic state of revolt due to her rotectorate for the same reason. Nations have no more right than individuals to disturb their neighbors with their quarrels. The United States does not relish police work among her cantankerous neighbors, but we may decide that it is cheaper in the long run to cross the border and stop the disturbance than to keep a large army on

The Y. M. C. A., which is an author. ital value of the average young man or older boy" at \$15,000, though it is admitted that here and there one is found who is "worth about 15 cents. The \$15,000 boy appears to be an object of sufficient value to be worth some care and attention. The more we put into him in the way of good food, wholesome exercise, education and high ideals the more we are likely to get out of him later on. He is just about the best investment the world offers at present.

W. Bayard Hale did not miss the head of the nail very far when he said that Dickins could portray "only hon-est, simple women." He described some others, but not very convincingly. To Dickens a woman in literature of politics was a ludicrous figure. He could only appreciate her as a wife and mother. Had he lived in our day very likely his ideals would have broadened, for Dickens was a progressive genius in full sympathy with all forward movements.

When the capital stock of one subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company can be multiplied by four and that of another by thirty, in order to make their capitalization correspond with their assets, it does not appear that dissolution of the trust has had any injurious effect on the value of the stock. The operations of the several units of the former trust will bear watching by the Government.

The Mayor of Hoquiam believes that "the Lord called him from the pulpit into politics." Perhaps he might more accurately have said that he was called from a pulpit where he preached in terms of outworn symbols to one where the symbols are full of life and promise. We can think of no field where a man of prophetic gifts who craves martyrdom can do and get what he wants so satisfactorily as in politics.

Sam Gompera insists he had no intent to show contempt to the Supreme Court and Sam will do well to make the court believe him. Otherwise only

If you ever bought any dynamite and now find you are "shadowed" arrange quickly for a bail bond, for the sleuths are after you. The Old Hen has the asylum in the

There is nothing "just as good as," hence eggs are cut off the menu. Arresting the owner rather than the inlicensed canine eases the burden of

the poundmaster.

Another burglar has been scared

away by a baby. The moral is obvious, San Francisco is cleaning house long time ahead of the big show.

Portland's new hotel is some "swell

Stars and Star-Makers

By Leone Cass Buer.

playing there now-that to her positive knowledge she is the youngest prima donna on the stage. in print, will no doubt cause many another who lays claim to the distinction to go on a still hunt for little Miss Flynn's family Bible.

Just as soon as its highly successful engagement at the Republic Theater, in New York, is over, "Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm," which is not, as many surmise, an anti-prohibition play, will be sent on tour by Klaw & Erlanger, and in the late Spring will get to Portland.

Joseph Hart's symbolic playlet, "Everywife," which must not be confounded with Walter Brown's "Every Woman," is a soon-to-come-about-booking over the Orpheum circuit. The company required to produce it numbers 21 players.

This week the Burbank Stock Company, in Los Angeles, is putting on George Broadhurst's popular play, "The Dollar Mark," which George L. Baker's stock company introduced to Portland last season with J. Frank Burke in the big role. Last season the Burbank folk had a tremendous run with this piece, and are now, by request of patrons, having a revival of it, instead of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," which they had advertised. Our old friend, Henry Stockbridge, familiarly known as "Heinle," is appearing in the role

Madame Schumann - Heink, whose narital woes have lately been freely aired for public discussion, sang at a oncert in Los Angeles on the 6th and 7th, and gives another appearance on Saturday afternoon.

Ferris Hartman, who came up to Portland last Fall to give us his original version of "The Toymaker," rounding out his fourth week at the Grand Opera-House in Los Angeles He still has his "original" company, including Waiter De Lean and Mrs. Wal-Multnomah. The wealthiest county in ter, who professionally is known as Oregon is Multnomah. It is proposed Miss "Muggins" Davis. They are presenting "The Campus," a musical comedy set about college life.

> James O'Nell has started out again in Monte Cristo," which he has been playing almost continuously for 25 years, and in which he is remembered by folk in Portland, who saw him when he first began touring in it.

When Anna Held was at Pasadena, on her way up here in "Miss Innoence," she did the usual and expected thing and visited the ostrich farm. Also Madame Anna had her photograph taken riding on an animated willow The press agent account of it says that "it is no easy thing to attain a correct polse upon an ostrich, and the average tourist upon the back misgovernment made Cuba a public of a live ostrich resembles nothing nulsance. We may yet find it easier to so much as a tree-climber, But Madame set up a stable government in Mexico Held succeeded in obtaining the most by armed force and maintain it by a perfect position of anyone who ever sat for their photo at the farm," From which it would appear that Madame Anna hits the superlative degree in about everything she attempts. At any rate, Anna Held the pose.

Booked for early engagements at the Hellig are William Faversham in Edward Knoblauch's comedy, "The Faun"; the merry Pullman farce, "Excuse Me," written by Rupert Hughes, another of whose plays, "Two Womwill soon be brought here by en." Mrs. Leslie Carter. A return visit of "Madame X" is scheduled also.

And the list of stars that will shine here before the season ends augurs well for our entertainment. For instance, there are Maude Adams, John Drew, and later his niece, Ethel Barrymore, Elsie Janis, who regretfully lays claim to being the youngest star in theatrical captivity; Blanche Bates, who will have to voice her sentiments about her "home town" when she arrives in Portland; Billie Burke, Lulu Glaser, William Gillette, who did not invent safety razors, and last, but by no stretch of imagination least, Mizzi Hajos.

In Sacramento the lease of the Empress Theater, which was formerly the Grand, just as our Empress was at one time the Grand, has been bought by "Jim" Post, the millionaire comedian, who will take charge September 1. He will play a season of his own musical comedies, afterward alternating with other actor-managers who have their own houses on the Pacific Coast. The Sullivan & Concidine people, present tenants at the

Empress, will erect a new theater.

Henry W. Savage's opera production of "The Girl of the Golden West," played in Denver, Col., last night.

Robert Hood Bowers, the composer of the music of "The Red Rose," which opens at the Heilig this evening, used to be a professor of Latin at the State University of Pennsylvania. He wrote also the music for Elsie Janis' play, "The Vanderbilt Cup," composed most of the score of the Follies Bergere entertainment, and all of the score for Mabel Hite's vehicle, "A Certain Party." The two Smiths, Harry B. and Robert B., wrote the book and lyrics of "The Red Rose." The former, by the way, is owner of the finest Dickens collection in existence. His private library is valued at \$250,000.

The Seattle Elks have broken out with an attack of histrionics and on February 21 and 22 will stake an ambitious theatrical spectacle called "The Elk's Tooth." It's a three act musical comedy, and the proceeds will be devoted to a building fund now being raised. A director, L. H. Brown, from Denver, has been employed to stage the production.

After many days of persuasion, by letter, telephone and telegraph, Manager Ed Drew, of the Seattle Theater n the Sound City, has been able to induce the temperamental Sis Hopkins full of coal. This is an age of absurdi- to come back to his town and play two return performances at his theater next Sunday afternoon and night, when she passes through Seattle en route East from British Columbia. At first Miss Melville demurred, saying that she wanted to rest on that day, and that she had all the money she needed anyway. On Mr. Drew's carn-est representation that he didn't have, however, she relented.

GET IN AND DIG, SAYS LABORER Knocks and Street-Corner Talk Don't

Make Prosperity.

PORTLAND, Feb. 6.-(To the Editor.)-I noticed in The Morning Ore-Marie Flynn, who was here a few Central Labor Council of Portland condays ago with "Madame Sherry," says in a San Francisco interview—she's south, east and west are not conditions the same? The poor are always with us. The trouble with the majority is too much pleasure and too much city. I am well aware farming for the be-glaner is hard work. What about the ploneers who faced death and had to struggle to exist—no markets, no roads simply nothing but the tall tim-

Supposing we divided the wealth of our rich Nation equally among us all, how long would it be before a few be-came rich again? We notice European countries have the same conditions, only worse. The trouble is the United States some years ago was too good in throwing open our doors and inviting the people of European nations, good or bad, to come in and make themselves, at home. What are the results? Our prisons and poorfarms and asylums

I am a poor man with a family, too, thank my superiors in mind and wealth for my prosperity. I was in California over 20 years ago, when what little I over 20 years ago, when what had I lost. I had no time to cry over spilled milk, and I was not the only one. But something had to be done and done quickly, and many of us came this way, and it didn't look any too encouraging. But we had to dig and we did dig until a home was realized and there was no charity or anyized, and there was no charity or any

thing else.
I cannot understand why labor lead-I cannot understand why labor leaders do not have an emergency fund for the working class so when times are bad they needn't call on the city. How quickly unions all over the country collected thousands of dollars to defend the labor leaders when in trouble! Just think, Mr. Darrow's allowance was \$50. cool: What a wonderful relief there could have been given here to their fellow-workingmen. Why don't labor leaders go into the real estate business? The money collected could be well invested in a colony for only the working What a monument to the cause

Sickness is a misfortune with a poor man and his family, and I have had a taste of that. During the hard times my wife was sick; it was the birth of ny third child, but a doctor took care
if my case and I was to pay him each
nonth. When I had paid three months month. When I had paid three months or more he gave me a receipt in full. Why? Because I was a hard-working man, and I asked for nothing. He is dead now, and this secret went to the grave with him. He was very rich, and there are many more rich like him yet on earth. In conclusion let me say that all the street-corner agitation and that all the street-corner agitati knocking does not get jobs, but we have to get in and dig.

CHARLES CUMMINGS,

A Laboring Man.

Consignee Is Not Linble.

MOHAWK, Or., Feb. 4.—(To the Editor.)—A 50-pound box was sent by freight, prepaid, from Los Angeles, Cal., to a point in Oregon. By some chance a storage house in San Francisco got hold of the box and kept it three or four weeks, then reshipped it to destination. The agent at said destination refuses to deliver same until said storage company is paid storage charges. Is consigned liable for mistakes of rall-road company? A SUBSCRIBER.

PORTLAND, Feb. 5 .- (To the Editor.)—A man and wife have joint deed in a piece of property. Could the wife will her interest in said property without her husband's

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

People say for awhile that a promi nent man was made by his wife; but they soon change their tune, and say the devil had a hand in it.

Women live longer than men bethey fall to become famous. It just The house of any is a place of fre-about kills a man if he doesn't attract miles north of town, is a place of fre-quent resort by some of our young

many partners it is a bad sign.

A school teacher never seems to run lings a great deal except with the children in his room.

When a schemer visits a town, and his scheme falls to go, he says it is the duliest town he ever visited in the course of his business career,

I have never been able to understand why photographers are not heroes in novels, rather than painters; they make better pictures.

Some young women buy drygoods so steadlly and liberally that the store clerks can never tell when they buy

Everybody is willing to impose on a

A man doesn't dread becoming bald is much as a woman dreads becoming that meet with approval, I remain in favor of "Rainier."

PAIR PLAY.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of February 8, 1862. From The Oregonian of Feb. 8, 1862. We have already stated that a number of the Knights of the Golden Circle were arrested in Ohio. Their rituals, mode of operations, grips, a large Hst of members and places of meeting were discovered. Several individuals their meetings, who disclosed all the facts necessary to secure their arrest It will be seen by the operations of the society in Ohio that the Knights do not confine their operations to the rebel states. Their field of operation is widespread. Their aims are to passive all efforts to raise men in the free states to carry on war against rebellion effectually: to regist the collection of the war tax and in every way possible to embarrass and, if possible, break up the Covernment.

We present the oaths which are ex-acted from all the members of the lodges of the Golden Circle: First oath—"I do truly and solemnly promise and swear that I will not re-

yeal any word, either directly or indirectly, of what I am about to receive, except it be to some true and faithful brother of the order, and not unto him or them until after strict examina-tion I shall have found him or them as justly entitled to the same as I myself am about to be, under the no less penalty of having my body severed into four parts, the first part cast out at the north gate, the second part at the south, the third part at the east and the fourth part at the west gate. I furthermore promise that I will al-ways hall and answer all signs and signals that are given to me by a brother of this order if in my power to do so; and I furthermore promise and swear that I will protect and defend all Constitutional Democrats, ern insurrection, so long as they obey the laws of the U.S. A. let it come from whatever source it may; this ob-ligation to be binding on me as long as

the war shall last.
Second oath—"And I further promise
and swear, in the presence of Almighty God and the members of the Golden Circle, that I will not rest or sleep un-til Abraham Lincoln, now President, shall be removed out of the Presiden-tial chair, and I will wade in blood up to my knees, as soon as Jefferson Davis aces proper to march with his army to take the City of Washington and the White House, to do the same. So help me God, and keep me steatfast to do

Samuel Chency, a citizen of Ohio, on whose affidavit the arrests were made. swore in proper form that the shove were the oaths administered to all the Knights. Four other citizens also made oath to the same effect. We have strong means to believe that the Knights of the Golden Circle are leaders, indeed the master spirits,

of the secession party in Oregon. Anti-Coolie Association of San Francisco—We have received a lengthy cirsetting forth the ends which have re-sulted to white labor in California from the introduction of Chinese coolies. . . and that for these and many other reasons measures should be adopted to put a stop to their further immigration. The measures recom-

The passage of an act providing for "The passage of an act providing to a gradually increasing license tax upon all Mongolians in this state."

California is suffering from the introduction of Chinese coolles. The Anti-Coolle Association has for its object the putting a stop to such immigration. It may succeed by the adoption of the measures proposed. They are worth trying. We have but few Chinese among us; some of them are apparently respectable and others belong parently respectable and others belong to the lowest grade of humanity,

We are informed that some one cut the halyards of the city flagstaff one night this week. The topmast will have to be lowered in order to reef them again. A rope's end would be too good for one so evil-disposed.

quent resort by some of our young people, parties being held there two or When a business man has had a good three evenings of each week. The fine sieighing and pleasant moonlight nights make it a splendid drive down there.

The steamer Vancouver is now able to reach the northern bank of the Columbia River, opposite the mouth of

New Names for All Penks.

PORTLAND, Feb. 6 .- (To the Editor.)-I noticed in The Oregonian an article on changing the name of Mount Rainler to Mount Jim Hill. If such a change is made, I as a regular reader A compliment is never as great as it suggest other changes to be made, through fairness to other controlling interests, such as Mount St. Helens to Interests, such as Mount St. Heisens to Mount Weyerhaeuser, Mount McKinley to Mount Guggenheim, Mount Hood to Mount J. P. Morgan, Mount Jefferson to Mount Rockefeller, Mount Adams to Mount Andrew Carnegie. I think it only fair and just, if one is changed, to

Your friends ask you every day: Did you see this in The Oregonian? Did you see that in The Oregonian? Did you notice so-and-so's ad in this morning's Oregonian?

Why do you suppose they always refer to The Oregonian? You know why. But you have never thought very much about it. The morning paper is the only daily paper that could tell you something President Taft said in an interview last night.

Only in the morning paper can you find the grand total of the happenings of the past twenty-four hours. You want the news when it is news. Why wait until the evening of the next day? The same with your advertising. The homekeeper wants your store news in the morning. The very last thing before she starts on her shopping tour.

Ask yourself this question: Do you not get hold of an Oregonian the first possible minute every morning? Do you not look at the headlines with a keen interest? Do you not delay coming to breakfast because you are deeply absorbed in some news item? Now, ask yourself if this state of affairs holds true as regards the evening