THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1912.

Without The Hague tribunal these

minor issues, which are yearly increas.

ing in number and weight, must either

be left at loose ends or disposed of by

separate negotiation, with all its para-

The Hague tribunal, as we perceive

ity. No doubt a time will come when

many questions which now seem to be

less serious. Centuries ago differences

not only gauge the level of public

opinion when they are concluded, but

they tend to raise the level to a higher

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

happens there will be

be done.

mark.

mave hope behind.

The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEB, 13, 1912.

WHICH PARTY IS DISINTEGRATING?

Division in both great political par-ties has given rise to the usual speculation as to the probability of a split in the ranks of either or both at the coming National conventions, Denunciation leaders by some of the more independent of their followers naturally arouses expectation that it will be followed by open opposition in the campaign. But that result rarely comes unless there is a sharp division on a question of vital principle, on which the revolting faction is assured of a considerable following.

We need go back no further than one generation for precedents. There has been no more bitter feud in the Republican party than that between Blaine and Conkling, but it did not affect the integrity of the party, though it may have caused a few thousand men to vote for Claveland in 1884 or to stay at home. The Civil Service reform movement was one of principle and did carry many Republican votes over to Cleveland in that campaign, but the principle involved was generally accepted after Cleveland's first election and any excuse for making It the basis of a new political party soon disappeared.

When free silver became the burning issue, it caused a bolt from both parties on a question of vital principle But, considering the heat of the conflict, the bolt in neither direction reached the dimensions which might

have been expected. In every campaign there is a certain p oportion of voters on whom party ies hang loosely and who change their party allegiance because of some question which is uppermost at the time. The issue of imperialism in 1966 doubtless carried a number of Republicans into the Democratic ranks, but it probably carried at least as many Demo crats over to the Republican standard, making the result practically nil. The most decided change of this character in recent times was probably in 1904. when the nomination of Parker and the popularity of Roosevelt sent hunof thousands of Democrats into the Republican camp. But there was no organized bolt and no new party. The vote in 1908 showed that a large proportion of these voters quietly returned to the Democratic ranks.

We have now among the Republicans two extreme factions-the con merv. tive, reactionary, or standpat, and the insurgent. Neither has given evidence of ability to carry any large following into revolt, and we have the great mass of the party which is content Tatt It is not in the nature of conservatives to bolt, for their chief boast is their If the insurgents should regularity. wish to bolt, what reason could they give? Their differences with Taft are not on matters of principle, but are personal or on the details of carrying out the same principles. Taft is for tariff revision downward; so are they, but they would go faster and be less careful to do the work so well that it would not need soon to be done again. Both are for revision on protective lines, but the insurgents have been led by animosity against Taft into supporting hybrid measures, made in com itse with the Democrats, which accord neither with the protective nor with the revenue-only theory. Taft's method is that of the platform on which he was elected and is that which the insurgents themselves urged until he began acting upon it. The insurgents are in a poor position to make the tariff the basis of a bolt. There is even less excuse for a bolt in the position of Taft and the insurgents on other live issues. Both would handle the trusts in much the same way. La Follette would have the Government own and operate all railreads in Alaska; Taft would have it wn one railroad, but not operate directly. As La Follette's plan would probably begin with the construction of only one road, the difference remains whether the Government should operate or lease that road. La Folletts could not organize a very serious bolt on such an issue. On conservation Taft and La Follette are agreed, both being committed to leasing of coal land. The National reserve plan of the onetary commission has won as hearty commendation from such insurgents as Senator Cummins as from Taft, and Taft has evinced readiness to approve any changes which will calm insurgent dread of "the money Taft has shown himself progressive enough to satisfy the great mass of his party, and the pace at which he would progress will carry the reluctant conservatives along with the main hody. Since he is willing to lead in the direction which the party wishes to travel, it is hardly likely that the impatient Hotspurs will be able to draw off any large following in their hasty advan Although public attention has been used more on the dissensions of the Republicans, those of the Democrats are even more serious and foreshadow a far more equal division of the party on vital issues. The leaders of the party all other issues, while Bryan, who enform the prestige of having led the to him," said the Wise Man, "is like a Democracy in three National campaigns and who has an immense personal following, openly accuses those tion the extent of which is as yet inleaders of being false to their priniples and attacks the National committee as being in league with "the in- American interference, even by impliterests." The party is nearer an agree. ment on the tariff than on any other | thing that it meant when Texas was

as vague and non-committal in their deliverances on anti-trust legislation as the most standpat Republican, but the radicals, led by Henry, of Texas, put forward a drastic bill and demand a special committee to investigate the money trust. Bryan backs Henry in this demand, but Underwood induces the Democratic caucus to vote for inquiry by five regular committees, which can lead to nothing. This division among the Democrats

justifies the prediction that any loss of votes the Republicans may suffer in November will be more than matched by a greater Democratic loss. An organized bolt from either party does not appear probable at this date. but the Democrats are in far greater danger of it through the implacable Bryan than are the Republicans through the impassioned La Follette,

whose oratorical attacks have made no visible impression on Taft's strength.

SUPPORT FOR THE WEST BILLS. Bill Bristol comes roaring forth from the reserves to the battle line for the West bills. Roaring Bill ac-cuses The Oregonian, in a volcanic interview, in a contemporary, of misrepresentation and falsification as to the measures. It is not really worth while to pay serious attention to anything Roaring Bill says, since he is

known, where he is known at all, to be much given to extravagant and reckless speech. We merely invite Roaring Bill to read what The Oregonian has suid, and all it has said, and he will know, as all readers of The Oregonian and ohance readers of the Bristol interview know, that in no single particular has Roaring Bill correctly reprosented, or interpreted, The Oregonian. Roaring Bill is most amusing when he is farthest from the facts. Evidently he appreciates his gifts, and seeks always to be humorous.

We notice the Bristol matter mainly as the basis of a single suggestion which we desire to make. Mr. Bristol says that no county need build roads, unless it shall desire, under the stateaid bonding acts. Others have made this declaration with the evident purpose of showing that the counties have the complete and exclusive option of doing as they please.

Very well. The Oregonian herewith offers, if it shall be provided that, when any county elects not to solicit state ald, it shall be relieved of proportionate share of the \$20,000,000 oond obligation, to support the West

A POLITICAL CONTRAST.

bills.

If anything were needed to inspire Republicans with confidence in victory under Taft's leadership, it is to be found in two events of one day. On the one hand is Taft looking forward to "a four-months' period in which to get rid of lies and misrepresentations," while the oppesition in his own party is crumbling away. On the other hand is Bryan, denounced in Congress as a

sower of discord by a Democratic ora-tor whose desirs to see him "knocked into a cocked hat" is applauded to the echo by the very party which Bryan has thrice led.

While Republicans in increasing numbers are forgetting their differences and gathering round their leader. Democrats are aggravating their divisions and heaping invective on the man who still commands the adoration of a large section of their party. The whole tendency of Republicans is to-wards unity, of Democrats to widen the breach beyond possibility of heal-Republicans realize more every Ing. day that their differences are ligible; Democrats that theirs are the result of directly opposite aims.

Taft's work of middle-of-the-road progress has been well begun. It reins to place him in a positi omplete this work. A united party can give him this power by re-electing him and by electing a Republican majority in both Senate and House to work hand in hand with him. Without such a majority he would have one hand tied behind him, robbed of power to carry through the legislation he recommended and of means to effect many of the Administrative reforms to which he is committed.

sonal interest. Most House leaders are and with it a mongrel people for whom | not wish to fight over. But it does not | LABOR COUNCIL CHARGES UNTRUE | NEED OF REX-TIGARDVILLE ROAD -a few thouwe have no possible usefollow that the tribunal is not of great importance now, or that it will not be sand more of the class described by Kipling as "half devil and half child" me more important with time. The questions which nations want to fight -it will be the part of diplomacy to refuse favors to the Mexican governover do not remain always the same. They have in the past fought over triment in the movement of its troops fles which they would be ashamed to go to war about today. The growth of that may readily be construed by the rebellious citizens of that pseudo rehumane sentiment and the multiplicapublic into an act of war, justifying tion of the ties of international finance reprisal upon American citizens and constantly diminish the number of sub-jects which nations want to fight over.

property. Just what it is all about-this tur-moil in Mexico-the grand body of the American people neither know nor care. What we do know, however, is that we have had enough of interference in behalf of half-caste rebels against duly constituted authority in our experience in Cuba.

Mexico is a rich, grand and re. sourceful country. But its people are a drawback to its acquirement that should give us pause in any act that may be construed or made to lead 'o the necessity of taking that country over and becoming responsible for its future development and destiny. The voice of Texas is the voice of prudence.

It is a good deal easier to keep out of trouble with a passionate, revengeful, unreasoning people than to get out of trouble when once we are in it MRS. CRANDALL'S RESOLVE.

Mrs. Frederick Crandall's intended inc of the millions she is expected to re:elve from the Hawley fortune goes far to prove her fitness to have wealth, although she has just been released from prison. A woman whose first is to give her children knowledge and training and who purposes to teach them to make their own WAY in the world is so well balanced that her incarcenation can only be at. tributed to her marriage with a drunkard.

The possession of wealth is the greatest test of character. Those who hall it as the means of enabling them to live in idleness prove that it is a curse to them. Children who are brought up in the expectation of a life of pleasure are deprived of the greatest and most lasting pleasure, which is the development and useful exercise of mental and physical powers. thelr With those powers developed and with the habit of useful work formed, they equipped to find an enduring joy in the product of hand and brain and in the esteem of their fellow men. All

other pleasures pall, when there is no work to stimulate an appetite for them, and weariness of them leads to vice in a search for new ones. The fact that poor men form the habit of work through necessity causes men to value wealth mainly because it relieves them of this necessity.

the rich would but see that their wealth should not give them immunity from labor, but should merely be used in performing a higher type of labor in a broader field, they would gain respect instead of the contempt often earned by them. As the French nobleman was guided by the motto, "Noblesse oblige," they should know that "richesse oblige."

THE VALUE OF ARBITRATION. There is a pronounced difference of opinion about the real importance of the arbitration treatles now before the Senate. One newspaper which speaks

for a very intelligent class of readers believes that they are "of transcendent ir portance because they enlarge so enormously the sphere of arbitrable questions. They make a breach in the classic argument" that questions concerning the National honor must never be arbitrated. This is one view. A writer in the New York Sun expresses the opposite. In his opinion the treat. ies ought to be ratified because they can do no harm and may possibly do so is good, but he thinks that "both

bear fruit in crime ton to the friends and enemies of arbitration High finance in England sometim

ing.

Union Man in Central Oregon Refutes

Circular Letter. REDMOND, Feb. 10. -- (To the Ed-itor.)--The unwarranted indictment of the public spirit of the commercial or-ganizations of Oregon contained in an official letter sent out by the Central Labor Council of Portland, warning homeseekers not to come to Oregon, will have a far different effect on the Portland labor market from that intended by its makers. For the sake of clfarity let us suppose that, while the committee delegated to draw up this letter knew the number of square miles in Oregon, outside of Portland and vicinity it had no reliable infor-

poses is not exactly correct because the population has been comparatively small, yet it is a fact heyond refutation that the heavy growth of brush and timber covering one-half or possibly two-thirds the area of the Willamette Valley and equally fertile foothills is not to exceed 40 or 50 years old. The oak and fir brush have taken posses-sion of the pasture land and elimbed the fences into the fields and in many instances covered the fields, leaving mation on the resources or conditions existing throughout the state. The writer, up to six years ago, was a resident of New York City and busiphernalia and expense. But with the international tribunal sitting at The ness agent of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America for some time previous to moving to Ore-gon, "Central Oregon, if you please," Hague such matters go before it as a matter of course, and the habit of set-tling troubles amicably strengthens on instances covered the fields, leaving only the potato patch on some of the finest donation land claims. gon. count of the ease with which it can where labor conditions are not so de-plorable as this letter would have out-There are a few square or rectangu-lar fields in some parts, but it is a fact that the oak grub is getting the best of the Willamette Valley farmer. siders believe.

In Central Oregon alone there are nourishes the sources of its own vital-In Central Oregon alone there are more than 2,500,000 acres of vacant farming lands, both irrigated and dry lands; no better irrigated lands for diversified farming can be found in the United States than those in Crook County around Redmond. Lands that of fundamental importance will look of religion were important enough to lead to war. Opinion has altered on that subject. It may alter on others. can be purchased on long time at \$40 per acre, including a perpetual water right, do not seem unreasonably high. The deplorable labor conditions now We may see the safety of international

credit regarded within a few years as said to be existing in Portland have never existed in Central Oregon, nor in any thinly settled district, except in some cases where there had been a the most momentous matter in the world of practical life. If that ever no more wars between civilized nations because

crop failure. No type of real estate men are to blame for the destitution and suffering disgrace and a serious and alarming war and credit are incompatible terms. situation. Something must be done. Small brush may be cleared from \$5 to \$10 per acre, but a few years' growth The only effect of a victory, apart from said to exist in Portland this Winter, as set forth in this letter. This lack of employment among the laboring classes romantic exultation or grief, would be to annihilate credit, and by that who makes it impossible to clear the land for less than \$100 per acre with avail-able labor. gains anything? It follows, therefore, and artisans is generally prevalent in all large cities that are having a rapid growth, if there is any decline in buildthat much may be won for peace by the ratification of the arbitration treatlamette Valley if not entirely a wilder-ness now soon will be. Note the growth of shrubbery in one's yard and think les, even if they do not bring war to an instant end. Treaties, like statutes,

growth, if there is any decline in build-ing operations, which generally hap-pens during the Winter months. No state has ever found it necessary to advertise outside the state for labor, no matter how great the demand. The labor unions are always posted on de-mand and generally oversupply the market in rapidly growing centers. The Southern California ornanse lands

market in rapidly growing centers. The Southern California orange lands and Coxey's army argument reads like the emanation of a disordered brain. People who are able to buy land at \$1000 per acre are seldom the objects of public charity, and those who sell these high-priced lands, in order to re-invest their money, are large employers of labor. The large proportion of young men scarcely beyond boyhood who are among the inmates of penal institutions is a fact that calls for explanation, examination and careful study, looking to possible remedy. But that of labor.

they are recruited from the ranks of No one will take issue with the Cen-tral Labor Council in denouncing in the strongest terms the practice of certain youth the number of convicts would soon drop to the minimum in every mployers of advertising in Eastern papers for help and setting forth rroneous conditions as to wages and penal institution in the land. Ignorance begets in these young people i grub. lack of self-respect, and this in turn leads to orime of the predatory type demand, having in view the oversup-plying of labor in this market and thereby tending to reduce wages. But the commercial interests of both Portby which many young men land in the enitentiary, and for the most part land and the state at large should take issue with the Central Labor Council To correct this condition to a certain issue. extent and open the door of the pos-sible retrievement of lost opportunity, in the following misstatements and in-sinuations, namely: That open country suitable for farming has long ago been all taken up; that the State of Oregon the warden of the Washington State Prison at Walla Walla has inaugurated is, in the main, a great wilderness of forests and mountains, etc. Secretary Lawrence states that the object aimed at in the wide distribua night school in connection with that institution whereby convicts under 25

years of age may pursue the studies that were neglected in childhood and tion of this letter was to correct a wrong impression prevalent in the East through unreliable advertisements. leave prison when their terms expire with a promise of usefulness that was Would it not have been the part of wisdom if the Central Labor Council had confined its letter to labor condi-tions and known facts if it wished to publish to the world its deplorable condition in Portland? before denied them. The story of the need of instruction in the ordinary subjects taught in the public schools up to and including the eighth grade is shown in the fact that the classes

The cause of the present condition of labor in Portland and other large cities lies in the fact that the towns between seventy-five and one hundred are growing more rapidly than the country. The solution lies along the lines laid out by the Portland Commer-cial Club and the Oregon Development This in a country of free schools and compulsory education laws is astound-League, which are spending thousands of dollars annually to attract people to Parental irresponsibility, rendered more pernicious by the greed of sordid Oregon's falls farm lands, and whose motto is, "People the country and the cities will take care of themselves." The motto of labor unions, "In union there is strength," does not apply when tares sown by parental neglect bud in ignorance, bloom in waywardness and

work is work is scarce and the rent due. A good motto would be, "Spread out! Don't crowd!" which, if heeded, would

A TRIBUTE Writer Deema Highway Essential to Advancement of City and Country.

the

PORTLAND, Feb. 9,-(To the Editor.)

-It is a strange statement to make that

the largest and most fertile valley of

ing a wilderness. To say extensively

Cordwood, piling and lumber are be-ing cut from land once plowed by the

coyote have crossed the mountain from

Eastern Oregon to find protection in this great wilderness. It has become a

Face the situation squarely; the Wil-

concerned.

early ploneers. The jackrabbit

the world once extensively farmed

By Dean Collins.

Over the land we unite today To cast the wreaths of honor and fame

used for grazing purposes is now being Reverently in the deathless fires That on the altar of mem'ry flams; For it is fitting that we should pay overgrown by forests and fast becomused for agricultural and grazing pur-Tribute to Lincoln's natal day.

poses is not exactly correct because Many the wreaths of honor are cast To Lincoln, the statesman, to Lincoln,

the man; Who held the bonds of our Union sound. Who lifted the shadow of slavery's ban- Who, through the stress of the four

red years, Smiled, though his eyes were full of tears.

Let this be the wreath that I cast

among The wreaths of those that are wiser

than I: bow to the man who could keep his amile

For many years past the boys and girls have left the farm for city life at an early age and the oid man with his broad acres who has contented himself Though sorrow and death o'er-gloomed the sky: My tribute to him who knew the art

Of a smile in spite of a heavy heart. by raising a few rat-tail calves and scratching up a few acres has proven himself a poor factor to contend with the exuberant forces of Nature. Portland, Feb. 11

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of February 12, 1862.

The whole tenor of the late Eastern ews is cheering to the Union men. The great expedition which has been ollecting at the mouth of the Ohio has But for where? The commanders eft. have kept their own counsel, and we do not known the point they are aiming It may be Columbus; it may be Nashville: may be New Orleans.

General Burnside's expedition has left for some point on the Atlantic Cosst, probably the country on Pamileo Sound, o operate with the Union men of North Carolina. General Butler's forces are

of the rapid growth and spread of the natural forest unchecked by human in-dustry and one may form a fair idea on the coast of Mississippi, taking all the towns in their way. The vast force of the rebels is still of the outlook for the commercial and

industrial development of Portland so far as support from Western Oregon is kept upon the Potomac by the presence of General McCleilan's forces, while the troops and naval forces are operating in their rear. It is a great object to Do the great department stores of Portland, of such magnitude as to make one wonder where they find buyers for keep these rebel forces idle and to demoralize them. Missouri is clear of any large rebel

their goods, care anything about the development and settlement of the state? Upwards of \$1.000,000 is being force, and small squads are being picked up by our troops. The rebels have been driven out of

Western Virginia.

his services, and justice should be done him

The owners of railroads and electric The owners of failfoads and plan. No one knows the best way of settling this great valley, but I believe if the com-mercial bodies, raifroads and business men would join hands and help raise

and Trewell arrived in this city yes-terday overland from Walla Walls and The Dalles. They left Walla Walla on the measily \$7000 to complete the fund to build the Rex-Tigardville road, giv-ing a magnificent highway connection between Portland and the Willamette the 8th of January, and arrived at The Dalles on last Wednesday, the 5th inst. and left that place on the 7th for this city. Messrs. Tracy & Co, have fur-nished us with a copy of the following letter written to them by their agent Valley, it would do more good than a whole year's expenditure for colored literature. Good roads are surely the at The Dalles: only salvation. The Willamette Valley must be set-

"Mr. Jones arrived yesterday with the The Willamette Valley must be set-tled by an industrious people and if I was running the publicity department of a railroad company I would take a small amount of the annual appropriaexpress all right. Seven men arrived last evening from Walla Walla, part of them with feet badly frozen. They left Mr. Brown, of Walla Walla, on the road small amount of the annual appropria-tion and go to Europe and bring over a hundred thousand soil workers and place them on small tracts. If the retail and wholesale mer-chants of Portland have any interest in helping to get a million and a half people in the Willamette Valley they wight a subscribe a few dollars to the between John Day's and the Deschutes, exhausted. They buried him alive in the snow, but with both feet frozen. Messrs, Palmer and Hatchet went from Deschutes to his assistance, but re-turned last evening without finding him. Brown had about 30 pounds of gold dust with him. The party left William Albright at John Day's with 450 express letters and 70 pounds of people in the Willamette valley they might subscribe a few dollars to the Rex-Tigardville road fund. The country must be settled for the best interests of Portland, that her

dust. "Mr. Jones left here this evening with two men to bring the expresse

ficial. Nohing can be of such wonder-ful importance as one decent highway to the Willamette Valley. GEORGE E. WAGGONER. 'A party arrived this evening from Without discounting the value of an Grand Ronde. One of them found Brown on the road and slept with improved Rex-Tigardville road, The Oregonian deems it proper to observe ilm all night (4th), left him at 10 A. M. that Mr. Waggoner's fears that the (5th) burled in the snow and alive, but

expended annually by the railroads and commercial bodies in advertising this wonderful land of opportunity, and yet a very small number are settling in the Willamette Valley; an insufficient num-ber at any rate to keep back the oak grub We are glad that the President has declined to accept General Sigel's resig-nation. The country should not losa Messrs, Chase, Taylor, Reese, Gray

"Dalles, Feb. 6, 1862.

through and, if possible, to find and bring in Mr. Brown. This man is of the firm of Brown & Stanifore,

IS MOTOR TAX VALID?

Before anybody counts up how many miles of road can be built with the motor vehicle license taxes covered into the proposed highway fund by the West high finance road bills it might be well to consider a point or two. At the election in 1910 the people adopted a constitutional amendment providing, among other things, that 'no bill regulating taxation or exemption throughout the state shall becom a law until approved by the people of th state at a regular general election. The Oregonian does not profess to have a profound legal knowledge, but it is its understanding that a liex-

becomes a tax when it ceeds the cost of its own collection. The law regulating the licensing of motor vehicles-and the license fur exceeds the cost of collecting it-was adopted by the Legislature subsequent to the adoption of the constitutional amendment referred to. The law has never been referred to the people. The Oregonian is not now definitely asserting that the motor vehicle tax is unconstitutional. Auto owners so far are paying it without question. But somebody may elect to test it, and he

may succeed in destroying that portion of the automobile law. It therefore might be wise for the Governor to get out law No. 9 validating the motor license tax before he lets any road contracts under his one-man-power bills in anticipation of road money from automobile owners.

TEXAS ON HER DIGNETY.

To the proposal of Mexico to move a detachment of troops over her territory, the United States was at first willing to give neighborly acquiescence. Not so the government of Texas. Governor Colquitt, of that state, is properly apprehensive that such moveient would be taken in an unfriendly spirit by Mexican rebels to an extent that would place in jeopardy the lives and property of Americans. Discretion is by common consent assessed as the better part of valor. The troubles

meddleth with strife that belongeth not man that taketh a dog by the ears." Mexico is in the throes of a revoludeterminate. Revolution is indeed her chronic condition of late, and cation, can mean but one thing-the issue, but even on this Bryan accuses acquired after several sharp and over to The Hague tribunal. In other Underwood of being untrue to De- bloody battles. Unless we want to ac- words, they will permit the tribunal to

greatly exaggerate their importance as breeders of either peace or war." This writer pertinently points out that ami-cable sentiment has been steadily ingthening between this country d Great Britain ever since the War of 1812. The fact that these two powers were the only ones largely interestod in maintaining the peace of the

American Hemisphere naturally drew them together and disposed them to co-operate in friendly relations. At the time of the Civil War Engand was confronted with the question whether it would be more for her in-

terest to see the United States cut up into several hostile sections or preserved as a united country. At first British opinion inclined to the former view, but it finally settled into the firm conviction that the peace of the world would be guarded more safely if the United States retained its integrity. From that day to this England has been our steadfast friend and has shared with us the dominating influence in the Western Hemisphere. This impregnable friendship has not been caused by the negotiation of arbitra-tion treaties. On the contrary, the disposition to arbitrate has grown out of the friendship and that has arisen from a community of interest. fair conclusion would be that nations will be disposed to arbitrate their differences when the friendly ties between them, developed by mutual interest,

have become so numerous that war must necessarily be ruinous, whichever wins the victory. When, as in the case of Italy and Turkey, there are few such ties or none at all, the thought of arbitration will not be entertained. When the trouble between Italy and Turkey became serious it was suggest-ed that the issue be left to The Hague tribunal to decide. Italy refused. But later on, when she became involved in controversy with France over the seizure of ships and passengers, she was quite ready to arbitrate. The reason was clear enough. The controversy with France did not touch upon Italy's imperial ambitions, while it did imperil financial and social interests so weighty that it seemed worth

while to make sacrifices rather than put them at stake. A superficial observer commenting upon these circumstances might ask of what use The Hague tribunal is, inasmuch as only controversies are turned over to it which nations do not deem fundamentally important. This remark would apply to our French and British relations even if the arbitration treaties should be adopted, because it must be in Congress have set their minds to of the Mexicans are not our troubles left to the Senate to determine, direct-dealing with the tariff in preference to unless we make them so. "He that is or indirectly, what questions are ly or indirectly, what questions are "justiclable." We should not trust The Hague tribunal to decide questions which involved the National honor or existence, no matter how the arbitra-

tion treaties might read. All this is true, but there is a ready answer to it which greatly diminishes its force. We may grant that no questions which nations regard as fundamentally or vitally important will ever be turned

mocracy and of being swayed by per- quire some more Mexican territory decide only those issues which they do

has the same climax as in the United States. As Morse, broken in health. reputation and spirit, travels to Paden Nauheim, he may read of the sentence

passed on Ernest Terah Hooley, once a king of finance in London. As brothers in distress, they might exchange greetings.

enrolled under this system in the

Washington Penitentiary will contain

It comes mainly from one cause.

young men under 25 years of age.

parents, is at the bottom of it

Members of the L W. W. who are moving in force upon San Diego are to be met at the gates, it is said, by citizens armed with horsewhips and driven back. The weapons of warfare used in this case are most fitting. They represent the "rod for the fool's back" as specified by Solomon.

Secret imprisonment, as proposed by the Spokane police, smacks too much of Russia to be acceptable to this country. Such power is open to serious abuse and its unrestrained exercise has been one of the many causes of revolution in the last century and a half.

A former postmaster of Idaho, under sentence of embezzlement, lays the blame to "lavish expenditures" by his wife. Therein he is mistaken. He used poor judgment in affairs matrimonial.

These Democrats are slurring the memory of Stuart and Forrest when they propose to cut down the cavalry arm of the service. But many of them know nothing of the old days.

Carter Harrison wants the Stars and Stripes displayed on large buildings at least twelve days in the year. Chicagoans should come to the Coast to mbibe patriotism

A shortage of Green Mountain boys nduces Bennington women to write to the Pacific Coast for husbands. Male orders are filled promptly out this way.

type Australia invites, and Australia wants none of the type we can well spare.

her choice between two suitors would probably have been happy with either.

Bryan flings apples of discord into Congress by the bushel, but he is the peacemaker in Missouri.

If all candidates were as sensible as Folk, what a lovely affair there would e at Baltimore.

He Edison says he never dreams. seed not. His daytime visions bring results.

-Seattle would be a dull place without some kind of an election on hand.

Lawyers see some good pickings in the fight for the Hawley millions.

Knox is going South with the Monroe doctrine in his kit bag.

Arizona dons now duds Wednesday, ried, in 1879, a Miss Rucker.

result in a better and healthier condition in our large cities. H. F. JONES, Mayor.

ONE VIEW OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Writer Finds Better Philosophy in "Ex-

act Truth.'

PORTLAND, Feb. 3 .-- (To the Editor.) The able criticism in The Oregonian of decade. the efficacy of sacred books in matters SUPERVISOR OF CORPORATIONS

relating to exact knowledge strikes one as being an impartial judgment of the respective positions of Dr. Boyd and Mr. Van Meter in regard to Christian Science. Their statements apparently were unfortunately clouded by tradi-tional beliefs, medieval without doubt, and also somewhat hastily cast to-

gether The Bible, though a wonderful store of archaicisms and legend and religion, is now unscientific and mythical to in-telligent students of progressive his-tory. And Science and Health, with its pseudomysticism and ambiguities, its symbolic imagery that closely follows other apocalyptical figures as in Revelation and the Syblilene Books, its futile efforts to express evidently bor-rowed science intelligently, all contribute to place it in a category neither

This would protect the public and would stimulate legitimate develop-ment of the orchard business or any gh nor useful. What then is the value of Christian other line. There are orchard builders in Oregon now who court investigation, Science? It has a slight ethical value. for certain minds find it a consolation. The Scientist, were he a perfect one, would stand forth as Spinoza's ideal not only by expert accountants, but by the best horticulturists and soil experts ethical and non-cosmic man. But, the limitations of mundane affairs closely restrict him to obviously beaten paths in the country, and they are entitled to protection. GEORGE L. CLEAVER, Banker.

of credulity and untutored appreciation of definite knowledge. Such a course cannot be taken by those versed in the higher phases of life's postry; some-how discordancy and its concomitant resultants immediately crystallize into confusion.

Science and Christian Science have done much toward combating the de-monology of orthodoxy. By a mere de-

ntal this terrible doctrine has lost much of its significance. Similarly the In-ferno is proportionately narrowed and retribution ignored. It seems that in this, Christian Science has done a great work, but it should be purged of its cant and stock denials of much that

Oregon can spare no farmers of the ype Australia invites, and Australia rants none of the type we can well pare. The girl who could let the dice make the girl who could let the dice make the dice the dice make the dice make

spake Zarasthusa, "then go forth among men upon earth and teach them and thou shall then be taught by them." To acquire exact truth seems to me to

be a better philosophy than either Ed-dyiam or Calviniam. C. A. OLSON, 528 Northrup st. Under California's law a person is not legally divorced until final decree is issued.

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Feb. 9. - (To the Editor.)-Please tell me the age of the post, Aloysius Coll, where he lives and all facts concerning birthplace that are generally known. Also the ages, residence and names of the children of General Sheridan and maiden name of 10 ROY Y. BOGARD. his wife.

Aloysius Coll's blography is not in Who's Who or the Portland Public Library. Most of his poems were pub-lished in the Pacific Monthly, from which office inquiries might be made.

Write to Sunset-Pacific Monthly, San Francisco, Cal. No mention is made, in several biographies consulted, of any children be

Willamette Valley is returning to a wilderness state are not well grounded. A census bulletin from which The Oregonian published copious extracts recently reports an increase of approximately 100,000 acres in improved farm area in the valley in the last census

Good Companies Need Protection by

Exposure of the Bad Ones.

Self-Supporting States,

Divorces in Califor-'a

MEDFORDITE.

quick"

growth may be natural and not arti-

eports of others frozen on the road but none definite. No snow in Grand Ronde Valley. Frozen men all doing well. Moody will have all the toes of his right foot taken off tomorrow by Dr. H. L. Roberts."

use his feet at all.

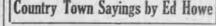
There at

We visited the singing school last night in the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Third and Morrison streets, under the direction of Mr. H. Law. The singing was highly enter-taining. About 30 ladies and gentlemen attend as scholars.

LA GRANDE, Or., Feb. 9 .- (To the Editor.)-The articles in The Orego-The steamer Cowlitz left here yes-orday morning and, not having renian lately concerning the "get-rich-quick" orchard scheme, doing business on air, and possibly some options on sand dunes and water rights near the turned at a late hour last night, is supposed to have worked her way through the ice in the Columbia River and suc-ceeded in reaching her destination.

Columbia River in Eastern Washington, have been widely copied and will no doubt serve to warn the investing pub-A motion has been made in the ourt of Claims at Washington to lic against such investments. We should have a law in Oregon like that in force in some other states, giving the Bank strike from the docket claims of citi-zens from seceded states. If this is mmissioner of the state jurisdiction done it will throw upon such citizens over these corporations, and their as-sets should pass the Commission the the onus of proof to satisfy the court of their loyalty. The question seems same as a bank before they are allowed to be in a fair way for being deter mined whether disloyal citizens can hold and enjoy property in the loyal

states.



Don't neglect your business unless your opponent will agree to neglect his at the same time.

Every time you repeat a bad story you know little about, it's a pity you cannot be cross-examined for the de-NORTH PORTLAND, Feb. 9 .- (To the fense.

Editor.)-To decide a bet, would kindly answer the following ques A bets B that the State of Missouri is the most self-supporting state in the United States. B bets that it is not. The real test of housekeeping is to keep a cow successfully.

THOMAS C. WHITE. Every man is probably shocked be cause his opinions are not more gener-ally accepted; and that there are so The point at issue is one of those many contrary to his.

> I received a long letter today, appar ently written for no other reason than to use the word "concept," which the writer had probably only lately discovered. Another word I very much dis like is "cosmic."

Union and non-union men hate each other as cordially as infidels and Chris tians; but infidels and Christians gen person married again would it be legal or not? A SUBSCRIBER. along better.

A revolution will, not raise corn to feed the hungry, but it will take many workers out of the corn fields and give them opportunity to shoot other cornraisers.

Practically all managers of big insti-tutions in this country have grown up from the ranks. Show me a business managed by a man appointed solely be-cause he inherited wealth and I'll show you a business steadily losing to its rivals.

Mexico is really of great use to the United States; it is trying a lot of experiments, and we may adopt or reject them, as they succeed or fall.

When you read a continued story in which a Lord marries a poor girl, and a good deal is made of an old sliver tea pot in the girl's family, that's a sign of a happy ending in which the bride will turn out to be a Countess

Carnegle Hero Fund. MEDFORD, Or., Feb. 7 .- (To the Editor.)-Will you kindly give the proper procedure to bring a name before the Carnegie hero commissi

Write to F. W. Wilmot, secretary Carnegie hero fund commission, Pitts-burg, Pa.

Mount Washington!

RAINIER, Or., Feb. 9 .- (To the Editor.)-I see in The Oregonian a sug-gestion in the interest of harmony that the name of Mount Rainier-Tacoma be changed to Mount Jim Hill. Don't you

Who wins?

dispute.

think Mount Washington would meet all purposes and have a better ring to it? JOHN SMITH. to General Sheridan. He mar-

Children of Sheridan.

glittering generalities often boasted of by communities that cannot be proved or disproved. We know of no compliation of figures that would settle the