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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1812.

### MONOPOLY IS LIFE OF TRUSTS.

There is a point beyond which it is impossible for a great trade combination, commonly called a trust, to succeed unless it has the power of monopely. This opinion was expressed by Louis D. Brandels at the inquiry held by the Senate committee on interstate commerce. He stated that the success or failure of an enterprise depends upon one man, who must base his judgment on knowledge of facts. There is a limit to the extent to which he can secure and retain this knowledge, as well as to the opportunity for exercise of his judgment. Mr. Brandeis backed up his opinion with a list of trusts which, lacking the ability to control prices, have failed. He finds evidence of their failure in the market quotation of their common stock and in the fact that some 10 their stocks are not quoted at all.

Success depends upon the power of one man at the head of an industry to watch every detail and to see that every man and every piece of machinery under his direction are working to their full efficiency. If one man attempts to combine under his direction a dozen plants at different places, he cannot personally watch these details and must delegate power to subordinates. None of these subordinates can be expected to work with the same single eye to the success of his plans as he does, nor can they perform their exactly as he would have it done. Hence each delegation of power brings a loss of efficiency.

The one great incentive to efficiency is the necessity of outdoing one's competitor in the cheapness of production and excellence of the product. Just in propertion as an industry grows beyoud the capacity of one man to keep everything under his eye, its power to beat down competition by the sheer weight of money is increased, its incentive to efficiency is diminished, and efficiency, which includes economy, is also lowered. Thus it may be that a combination which lacks the power of monopoly may yet be so large as to lose in efficiency what it gains in economy. Its smaller competitors, through the closer attention which their heads give to detail, may be able to produce a better article at a lower price. Modern means of production, transportation and communication have certainly increased the size of the business unit which one man can successfully manage in fair competition, but there is a limit to that increase

A combination which thus finds itself outdone by smaller competitors quence, not by removing the causew due to ex-

obstruct his work. Whenever these praters of progress get down to particplars, we find that Taft is doing or trying to do the very things they my should be done and that they are standing in the way. But they are chary of definitions, lest they either expose their weakness or give an unintentional indorsement to their oppo-

nents. THAT FILGRIMAGE TO SALEM.

The "committee" will try to knock out the Presidential primaries. The prayer of Mr. Tait should be to be skyed, not from the food Oregon laws, but from his fool Oregon friends.-Portland Journal.

This little fling is directed at the committee sent by the Republican State Central Committee to Salem to investigate the legal status of that section of the Presidential primary preference law which limits the choice of the voter to one delegate to the National convention, and to one candidate for Presidential Elector. The same paper has a dispatch from Salem which

states the facts fairly enough, but, tha headline boldly faisifies the plain read-ing of the news item so as to make it appear that an "attack is made on the Oregon method of choosing the Presi-

There is, and there should be, no attack on the Presidential preference primary law; there is no sentiment supporting any effort or desire to svade its clear and proper intent. The Republican State Central Committee, elected under the terms of the direct primary law, raises the question as to whether it may not be possible for each elector to vote for the full complement of convention delegates to be elected under the Presidential prefer-ence law, and the full set of five candiflates for elector. That is all. It would appear to be desirable to ascertain now whether this very strict and unprecedented limitation upon the usual privileges of a voter is valid.

our urbane contemporary, which is haunted by the ghost of the dead-and-buried assembly, think that a political managing committee, elected in accordance with law, should be denied the right to refer any question about which it is in doubt to the Supreme Court?

RURAL VIEW OF ROAD MOVEMENT.

The statement that everybody is in favor of good roads is becoming a trite remark. It has lost none of its truth, however, as a result of excited charges that he who opposes those particular road bills known as the state-wide high finance scheme is blocking highway improvement and general state progress. They who are

attempting to place the stigma of road opponent upon The Oregonian because it refuses to indorse a scheme that is a raw imposition upon one-third of the state's taxpayers and contemplates a one-man-power political ma-chine backed by \$40,000,000 are similarly accusing the State Grange and undoubtedly a majority of the voters of Gregon.

The slight chance that the statewide bills have of success at the polls is perhaps not apparent to the ordinary city voter, or particularly to him who is also blind to the inequalities of the measures themselves. It ought to be plain, however, to those leadamong the good roads advocates who-spent weary days at Salem last Winter seeking to adjust differences before the Legislature. A widespread belief exists throughout the state that the movement for good roads so far as it emanates from Portland is conceived and nurtured by automobile owners and dealers, who want smooth speedways or trunk highways for touring purposes built throughout the

country at state expense. This belief naturally seeks to escape the consevades every hamlet and crossroads. It is held to the point of bitterness by every farmer who has ever been crowded into the ditch by a rearing, dust-raising, scorching motor vehicle. Because of this feeling alone, the country will not consent to the placing of absolute roadbuilding power in creating a monopoly, whereby it the hands of a state officer. The counties demand the right to say where roads shall be built. They propose to reserve the power to build them for the chief purpose of getting produce to market. They will go down the line on this particular. There is no doubt about it. The two bills offered by the State Grange are worth considering. These bills create the office of State Highway Engineer, but he is to be only an advisory officer in actual roadbuilding. The place of beginning and place of ending of each road, the amount of money to be expended and the kind of material to be used thereon are to be determined at a conference of delegates representing each road district in the county. State aid is not contemplated. Each county may bond if it sees fit, but the voter, when he casts his ballot for or against a county bond issue, will know exactly where and

THE MORNING OREGONIAN. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1912.

who talk of progress in indefinite terms by an academic discussion of the value of roads nor encouraged by a spirit of take-this-or-nothing. Let us hear from the state-wide committee some logical reason for taxing Multnomah County \$17,000,000 more than it receives for roads or for making the Governor highway dictator and individual disburser of \$40,000,000. Let

us hear what is wrong with the Grange bills. Let us try to get something for the good of the whole people out of this unanimous sentiment for good roads.

> AN IMPENDING CONFLICT. Some persons now on earth may live

to witness a struggle for existence between Latin and Greek in our colleges. Both languages cannot be taught to most students. An increasing number will have neither. In ordinary cases one must be chosen and the other dropped. Which shall be the lucky langunge? Greek is a more beautiful tongue

than Latin. Its vocabulary is richer literature incomparably and its greater. Moreover, most of our ideas on science and philosophy are derived greater. from Plato and his countrymen, while the elementary concepts of our creeds can be traced back to the same Modern life is a continuation sources. of Greek life when we come to ana-

lyze it. Still, we did not get these valuable ideas from Athens directly. They came to us by way of Rome and they were conveyed by means of the Latin lan-guage. That tongue is the immediate source of our inspiration. Its treasures were for the most part borrowed but we received them from the bailee

and not from the original owner. So far as mere gratitude is con-cerned, therefore, it is difficult to decide whether we owe most to Greek or Latin. Our obligations to both languages are sufficiently heavy, and in forsaking either we can hardly hope to escape the charge of unthankfulness But there is not time to learn both in school and college. One must be sacrificed to the god of haste. No doubt Greek will be the one to suffer. It is commonly supposed to be more difficult than Latin, though that is a fal-

Probably the decisive fact will Incy. prove to be that Latin has so woven itself into the structure of our literature and thought that we feel nearer to it than we do to Greek. It seems to be indispensable in spite of the fact that a great many estimable people

manage to live very comfortably without it. The suggestion has been made that the colleges provide classes in beginning Greek as they do in Hebrew and Sanscrit. This appears sensible. A partial sacrifice of dignity may be involved, but better lose some of our dignity than all our Greek.

### MEMORY OF GREENBACK DAYS.

Only his death could remind the najority of the present generation that General James B. Weaver ever lived. To men of middle life he was a mem ory of the days of Greenbackism and opulism. That is the fate of the man who becomes dubbed a crank through championship of fads and fallacies. His quondam followers, having generally recovered their sanity, are ashamed of ever having followed him. Those who once scorned him recall him with passing pity and give him

redit for being honest in his errors. But Weaver in his time filled a large place in the public eye. Having only egun practice as a lawyer when the Civil War broke out, he served with credit in an Iowa regiment, of which he became Colonel and was brevetted Brigadier-General. He held minor offices under Republican administrations until he was selzed by the fiat money delusion and began teaching that the Government need only print on a piece of paper the statement that it was worth a certain sum of money, and it, by that fact, became worth that sum. He gained so large a following in Iowall as to be elected to Congress as a Greenbacker in 1878 and to be nominated by the Greenback party for President in 1880, when he received 308,578 votes. He reappeared in 1892 as candidate of the People's Party, which embodied the same elements and represented the same theories as the Greenbackers with some additions. To fiat money were added the free and unlimited coinage of sliver, abolition of National hanks, Government loans to farmers, Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, income tax, direct election of United States Senators, initiative and referendum. A deal was made between the Populists and the Democrats by which Weaver secured 1,041,028 popular and 22 elecoral votes and Cleveland was enabled to score an overwhielming majority in the electoral college. In that election Weaver had the largest vote ever secured by a third party candidate. His flat money theory as applied to silver was taken up by the Democrats in the succeeding election and was disposed of finally by the defeat of Bryan. On other subjects than finance Weaver's platform was not so essentially nsound as it was ahead of the times. Income tax and direct election of Senators are now advocated by both the old parties, initiative and referendum have been adopted in a number of states, and Government ownership of telegraphs may soon become a live issue with them. But Weaver was known as the champion of fiat money, and as such he was beaten and retired to such obscurity that he was well nigh forgotten. To his advocacy of the same theory in a modified form may be traced the successive defeats of Bryan. His greater ability, oratorical power, personal magnetism and energy will save Bryan from the obscurity into which Weaver sank, but his unsound financial theories have sown such abiding distrust of him in the public mind that he, like Weaver, can never hope to be anything but a defeated candidate.

There is, however, a grave place. question as to the preparedness of any woman for the grave duties and responsibilities of such position. Womer cannot afford to make a mistake in this matter or in any other upon which the political equality of women de-

Wisdom counsels that a class of citizens whose lines of life have lain outside of the political arena should move slowly in their demands for political recognition in high places. In common parlance there is no hurry in this matter. Having waited so long for po-

litical recognition, women may with wisdom wait a little longer before urging claims that to many men will seem premature for reasons that are plainly obvious.

It may be well to remember in this connection that the question of woman suffrage is still pending in many states of the Union, including our own. Many things are lawful for women in the states wherein they have been enfranchised, that are not at this stage of the

matter expedient. Future honor, permanency and justification await women in the political world if they but take ounsel of discretion in the matter of ushing themselves to the forefront too early in the great game of equality so long desperately played, so hardly won where it has been won,

It may be hoped that the leaders of these victorious clans in the states where they have won the battle will take counsel of discretion and move slowly in the direction of the higher goals of political ambition as repreented by official and judicial place. "Better bide a wee."

The Saturday Evening Post is usually same except when an opportunity arises to give President Taft a rap. It accuses him of pardoning Morse only "because his crime was of the genteel sort and he had influence." This after Taft had been deaf to the appeals of Morse's host of friends and had refused to credit the reports of Morse's physicians on the prisoner's physical condition until they had been corroborated by the surgeon-general, whom he sent to Atlanta for the purpose. His action was prompted by no other motive than humanity, for every other means than the appeal to his sentiment had been tried in vain. Prejudice blinds Taft's enemies to facts so completely that they always seek a discreditable motive for his acts, though the creditable motive is obvious to any man who is willing to see.

# An example of the species of econ-

omy practiced by the trusts is the waste by the steel trust of all the by products of coke manufacture. For at least two generations tar and dyes have been made in several European countries by the use of patent cokeovens, while all ingredients of coal

other than coke have been discharged into the air of the Connellsville region of Pennsylvania. Not only are millions of dollars thus wasted, but the air is polsoned and vegetation is blighted. Here is a fine opportunity for conservation of natural resources.

The action of the Federal authorities in proceeding against the get-richquick men of the orchard scheme is commendable, and it is to be hoped that they will show equal energy in prosecuting the case to the finish and in blocking all other schemes of the What is most needed, however, kind. is a state law providing that all corporations offering securities for sale shall pass muster with a state officer before they are allowed to begin business.

Mrs. Springer's \$2,000,000 is a coniderable sum of money, but it will not last long if it is to be spent to bolster up the theory that a man who has failed in the city will necessarily succeed on a farm. The city man needs education, encouragement and much a to anable him to testing, ashore. And as the steamer the problems of country life. If Mrs. Springer's bequest supplies these without promoting idleness, it will be of inestimable benefit.

# Stars and Star-Makers

# By Leone Cass Baer.

Alice Fleming, who is remembered as leading woman with the Baker stock company last Fall, and who suddenly terminated her engagement (at least her theatrical engagement), by eloping to Oregon City, that mecca of the undismayed, to become Mrs. C. E. Everett, is going back on the stage. For one week-positively-and maybe more, this delightful little actress is going to forget all the large columns of interviews she gave out about pots and pans and sock darning when she exchanged the calciums' glare for the gentle effulgence of the fireside's glow. She is going to have the distinction of creating the leading feminine role in "The Desert," a brand-new play by Clay M. Greene, the big playwright. Mr. Greene, it happens, is in San Francisco now and wants to see his play produced under his personal supervision before he returns East. It so happens that the week of March 11 is open at the Alcazar. Bertram Lytell and his wife, Evelyn Vaughn, close their engagement in leads there on the 10th, and Wilson Melrose and Florence Stone, the new leading people, do not open until March 18,

So the Alcazar managers, Belason and Mayer, plus George Davis, business manager, are going to produce the play that week. Everybody concerned in its direction has met Miss Fleming and has known of her work in the East, and Mr. Greene said at once that she was his ideal type for the role of Sahara, who is the daughter of the chief. So they wired Miss desert Fleming at once, and naturally she conferred a bit with friend and husband. He said he would go down for the opening, and thus it has been most satisfactorily arranged all around. The manuscript of the play will arrive this week end and then Miss Fleming will be busy learning her role and planning her costumes for the part. And here's the nicest part of all. If the tryout of the production warrants it, they will take it back to New York, and Miss Fleming will go along. She leaves Portland on the evening of March 3, arrives on March 4, begins rehearsing on March 5, and opens Monday, March 11. . . .

Hattle Carmontelle, who is playing the Irish Widow McGovern, of hectic

hair and temperament, at the Orpheum this week, in "Old New York," will be recalled as the really excellent "Mammy" in "Graustark," as presented at the old Baker Theater, on Third street over two years ago.

Particulars of the frustrated elopenent of Harry Cort, son of John Cort, the theatrical magnate of the Pacific Coast, are leaking into the press in small quantities. Young Cort, who last Summer was in Portland as promoter and financial manager of the Max Fig. man stock company, at the Hellig, had made plans to wed pretty Mabel Towers, whose papa is a millionaire land owner in California. Three years ago the young folk met in Los Angeles, and later, when Miss Towers visited in Secttle the acquaintance was renewed. In fact, they were progressing more than famously when Pa Cort exhibited an attack of the marble heart and sent his son and heir East. Last week, it appears, Miss Towers and her father arrived in New York en route to Germany. On the day their boat the Kron Prinz Frederich Wilhelm, was sailing, and after the Towers had gone on board and all on deck were waving good-byes, an automobile dashed up and John Cort, perspiring and anxious, held up the boat. He found his son hidden aboard and dragged him, pro-

## TEST IS PROPOSED TO SERMONS

#### Why Not Apply Some Criticism to Preachers as to Henlers? PORTLAND, Feb. 12 .- (To the Edi-

or.)-The recent controversy over the nerits and demerits of healing, engendered by sermons from a local pulpit, would perhaps not justify any further mment, as it has been profitably concommunications and edi-

sidered in communications and edi-torials from many angles, One phase of it might be capable of with noticeable success, notwithstand-ing many other churches denounce the practice, and emphatically aver it is not of Christ. If healing is not of Christ, could it not with equal pro-priety be asserted that the characteristic present-day sermons are likewise not of Christ? People used to go hun-gry for a couple of days or so, and waik miles and miles to hear Christ's gry scrmons. What proportion of the mod-ern churchgoers would "pass up" a single meal, or walk a single mile, to hear their modern pastors docry the alleged unchristian methods of a sister church? The average reader will draw his own inferences as to how this kind of a question would be dnswered. With an equally forceful trend of reason-ing, then, should we not place in the same category with those who "do not heal as Christ did" sermons such as are incapable of attracting under conditions parallel to those delivered by the Christ? In other words, sermons not preached as Christ preached them?

When contentions like these are brought into the limelight, through un-due aggressiveness of the pulpit, there might be some excuse if we try to find little balm in the following words of Tom Moore:

Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side. In the cause of mankind, if our creeds Bhall I give

agree? Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried, If he kneel not before the same altar with me? From the hereif giri of my soul should I somewhere else a more orthodox

To seek itiss No! perish the hearts, and the laws that would try Truth, valor and love by a standard like this.

ERNEST STEWART.

#### Disturbing the Pence.

LA GRANDE, Or., Feb. 9.--(To the Editor.)-Having studied Judge Tas-well's definition of the word "scab," and being a disinterested person con-cerned in it. I request from your au-thority the definition of the legal sentence: "Disturbing the peace." Has a man, working for a living, the rights of an American citizen, even if workthe Harriman system as things now stand? Have the strikers a right to harass him and call him vile names? Can the city and county officials be imeached for not doing their duty in not

putting a stop to such proce READER. Ordinary disturbance of the peace in ncorporated cities is defined by city

ordinance. The courts are to interpret the scope of the law in Portland. Use of profane, obscene or abusive langunge in a public place in an unincorporated town or upon a public highway to the annoyance of any person or per-sons is disturbance of the peace, as defined by state law. Public of cannot be impeached in Oregon. Public officers

Train Record: 107 Miles, 107 Minutes.

have the recall.

Baltimore American. William McAdoo, who built the Hudon River tunnels, recently made what is said to have been a record run in a special train on the Southern Railroad, covering the 107 miles from Charlotte, N. C., to Greenville in 107 minutes.

THE PRIME REQUISITE.

met a literary chap Who raised a sad and doleful roar; "The times are out of joint," he cried, By way of showing he was sore;

"Although with burning words I write, My stories never come to light; And I must live, while still I hope, By writing ads for yeast and soap.

To bring them out in fancy style

Give me but one affinity To bring the spotlight round to me,

And I perchance might join the game

And carve me out a niche of fame." DEAN COLLINS. Portland, February 14.

"Full many novels have I made, But ne'er a publisher I've found

tongue

We

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of February 15, 1862. The San Francisco Daily Herald and Mirror of the 7th inst. has the following remarks upon the political con-dition of Gregon. They do not present an overdrawn picture. They do not present

"The secession principle in Ora-gon appears to be a deeply rooted disease. The circumstances attendant disease. a little elucidation, however: In an upon the appointment of such a man as endeavor to fulfil Christ's undisputed Stark to fill the position left vacant commands, one church heals the sick by the death of the gallant Baker by the death of the gallant Baker might have taught the people of this Coast as much, had they given heed. The Oregon Statesman deliberately expresses the conviction that if the secessionists of that state are next June able to carry it, under what-ever name they may think best calcu-Inted to catch votes-"peace Demo-orats" or what else-the result would be the placing of the state in conflict with the Government and the introduction of rebellion with all its horrors. A full-blooded disunionist heads the the n of councils of the state in the person councils of the state in the person of the Governor, Whiteaker, and old Joe Lane, although dulet enough at present, is still secretly working in conjunc-tion with his friends for the over-throw of the laws. A formidable secret organization, embracing some of the prominent men of the Coast, holds recently associate in all of the articulual regular sessions in all of the principal districts, yet no public voice unites to put them down. The gigantic treason which was to wrest the Pacific Coast from the Government was just on the point of being consummated when the removal of General Johnston deranged the plans of the traitors and nipped the conspiracy in the bud; yet compara-tively a small proportion of the people were aware of the peril in which they stood. . . The loyal press of Oregon, therefore, does well to call attention to the secret machinations of the gaug of whom Whiteaker, Stark and Lane are the designated leaders, and men like Sykes and Metcalfe-late Indian

agents in the north but now serving in the rebel army-are the unprincipled instruments.

The snow is gradually going off in this valley In the timber there is but little left.

Chicago, Jan. 14 .- The Gem of the Sen on the 25th of December ran ashore, nine miles north of George-town, S. C., entrance, and burned. The British schooner Frince of Wales, attempting to run the blockade, at Augusta on the Sist, captured the schooner Island Belle, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses. The Island Bello

was built at Character under the British fing. debts already audited amount to \$9,000,000.

Chicago, Jan. 15 .- The Army appropriation bill propriation bill was reported from the committee on ways and means. It appropriates nearly \$200,000,000 to pay the 'volunteers, \$9,000,000 to pay regulars, \$1,000,000 for Western gunpats; for permanent fortifications over \$1,000,000; ordnance, \$8,900,000; Army clothing, \$30,000,000; manufacturing arms for National Army, nearly \$2,-000,000.

Chicago, Jan. 30 .- The Senate bill authorizing the President to take posnession of railroads and telegraphs passed. It also passed the House.

Chicago, Feb. 1 .- It is now asserted that there are not ten Republican members in the House prepared to ad-vocate an immediate and unconditional emancipation of slaves. All hope of doned and the Administration pro-gramme of preserving the Union and nstitution and enforcing the laws is said to be ommipotent in the House.

The secessionists around the streets The secessionized around the setests have been blowing because W. W. Page and Judge A. E. Waite had signed the call for their traitorous conclave, but we are happy to see that it is J. D. Page and W. F. Wait who signed the call. No one who is acquainted with the first-named gentlemen would with the first-named gentlemen would expect to find them in league with the enemies of their country.

We heard it said yesterday that Captain John H. Couch has been pointed surveyor of customs for this port.

cemive size-but by removing the ition which imposes the penalty for these shortcomings. This it does either by buying up the competitors or by using its enormous money power to exterminate them and can force the consumer to pay for its waste.

The necessary conclusion is that, when industrial and trade combinations grow beyond the directing power of one man, and prove successful, their success is due less to any increased efficiency than to their monopolistic If they lose control of the inpower. dustry, their only hope of survival is an agreement with their competitors to maintain prices.

The outlook for return to reasonably competitive conditions is therefore good. A combination too large to succeed under such conditions cannot survive except in the hothouse of monopoly, and the Government is bussmashing that hothouse with the club of the Sherman law. The combinations which, though too large for success on their merits, are not subject to assault under that law, will perish of their own unwieldiness.

#### TALKERS OF PROGRESS.

Woodrow Wilson's speech at the Iroquois Club in Chicago consisted mainly of a restatement of generally recognized truths. He did not name a single needed reform which President Taft is not already carrying out, so far us the Democratic party will allow him.

Dr. Wilson says "something must be done to stop the tyranny of special privilege." President Taft is already doing this by enforcement of the antitrust and interstate commerce laws, and asks power to do it more thoroughly by means of Federal supervision of corporations from the date of their organization. He has devised a plan of scientific revision of the tariff, by which "the tyranny of special privilego" can be abolished without injury to any legitimate interest, but Governer Wilson's party associates refuse to put fin operation.

The Republican party is sadly broken; it has lost its way," says Wil-It has been divided, but not broken, and is fast becoming rounited. A few of its members have lost their way, but they are finding it again, and it leads back into the Republican fold. The Democratic party has more need. of Wilson's tender ministrations in healing the grievous breach between the Bryan and Underwood factions.

We look to the young men to bring about these reforms by the application of 'progressive' principles," is another of Dr. Wilson's wise remarks. Why, Taft is already applying progressive principles and would apply them more vigordusly and more extensively if the Democrats did not block the truck. The young men recognize this fact and flocking to his support. While it and its promoters. Wilson and his like talk vaguely of

how the road bond proceeds are to be expended. He will also know that under the safeguards of the act a road cannot be permanently improved with bond money unless it begins at a market place or connects with a road already permanently improved leading thereto. This brief review undoubtedly gives an epitome of rural sentiment on the road question.

The Grange has also adopted a pol-icy that the state-wide commission and every other proponent of initiative law might well copy. The Grange bills are published before they are circulated for signatures. Perusal, discussion and suggestion are invited. The purpose is to correct faults or issions before the bills go before the voters. The opposite attitude dis-played by the state-wide commission invites the defeat of its six measures The bills have been hustled into the streets for signatures. They are presented as the perfect product of mas-

ter minds on legislation and roadbuilding. Suggestions are not wanted. Pointing out of faults brings upon the head of him who is thus venturesome the charge that he is an enemy of good roads. This course of the chief supporters of the high-finance political-machine road bills gives support to the country's charge that the campaign is for a concealed purpose. Naturally, visions of auto trunk lines and speedways built at his expense appear before the eyes of the farmer. The Oregonian is not asserting that iy acquired rights or privileges in the automobiles are the chief considera- enfranchised states will these privileges tion of the Portland highway advo-

cates, but it is pointing out that an attempt to "bull through" a measure accentuates its weakness and gives strength to suspicion directed against ident Taft the appointment of a It ought to be possible for all true district of Western Washington, where progress, Taft is actually making friends of permanent highways to a vacancy is soon to occur. There is progress, and the only reason for his agree upon workable measures, but a here no question of the mative ability not making more is that these men settlement will not be brought about of a wisely chosen woman to fill this

### "BETTER BIDE A WEE."

The excess of zeal without discretion detrimental to any cause. The friends of woman suffrage should con. sider this, and not attempt to push the political rights of woman in advance of the popular sentiment along what may be called the higher political and judicial lines. To the extent that women use without abusing their newly acquired rights or privileges in the or rights extend to or be withheld from the women of other states. In this view the women of the State of Washington are unwise in urging upon Preswoman to the Federal beach for the

The alert French intelligence has decided to spend money on aeroplanes rather than war vessels next year. Perhaps this resolution is a little mature, but before a great while other nations will be doing the same thing. As the military aeroplane approaches perfection warships will go out of use.

Something more than an accusation by Russian officials, or by Persian officials terrorized by Russian bayonets, will be required to convince the world that Shuster, the American recommended by President Taft, mismanaged the finances of Persia.

Better three square meals with Sinclair than free love and hunger with a tramp poet, is Meta Sinclair's sober second thought. Great is the power of privation to restore the balance of a disordered brain and to calm riotous emotions.

The Democratic muckraking committees are discovering many things which everybody already knew. The story of the Great Northern ore deal is threadbare, and the only new feature is James J. Hill's manner of telling it.

The committee of butter men de plores the use of oleomargarine at the asylum, but does not suggest a remedy other than an increased appropriation,

Had Canada voted for reciprocity, the farmers of the Northwest would not have needed to fight for cars to haul their grain to market.

The Texas judge who whipped the man who called him a liar and then fined himself evidently thought the pleasure worth the price.

What an argument for the prohibitionist! Withdrawal of money to pay for licenses caused suspension of an Idaho County bank.

Having a frank, Senator Bourne aturally cares not for reduction of letter postage.

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France may not be far out of the way of war in preferring airships to dreadnoughts.

Every visitor to Roosevelt these days seems to have a "bug" plank for the platform.

As might be expected, Darrow's attorneys have begun to interpose technicalities.

Cooper Morris, whose incarceration s a joke, has returned to his retreat.

Remember the Maine! She floats today after a lapse of fourteen years.

Welcome, Sis' Arizona,

sailed the irate Mr. Cort shouted to And make my name in fame resound." the equally irate Mr. Towers, "They'll "And why." I asked, "although you wait a few years before they wed." strive, Are you not able to arrive?" Quoth he, "One thing my fortunes Pauline Lord, who has a prominent role in Marion Fairfax' new play, blast-I overlooked to have a past, "The Talker," now running in New York, is a niece of the late Governor "Were I an actor, muchly wed, And much divorced," my friend averred, Lord, of this state. Sedley Brown, Jr., who will play the The editors would haste to buy attenuated Mutt in the musical play My writings at two bucks per word; The deeper did the scandal blight The more I'd get for what I'd write, of "Mutt and Jeff." which comes to the Baker week after next, is a Pacific lins, what fortune I have missed Coast native. He is the son of Sed-By being a monogamist. ley Brown, the well-known stage director who made many notable produc-

"Full many years I wasted while tions at the Valencia Theater, in San I studied well the English tong And learned the secret of the art Francisco, when it was opened as a Of all the masters wrote and sung; Had I but spent those idle years stock house. . . .

Minnette Barrett, a Portland girl Wading in scandal to the ears, My writings all had sold direct, Though writ in Bowery dialect who has won recognition throughout the East for her histrionic ability, is rehearsing for a big role in a new "What boots it though the speeding pen playlet by William de Mille, of which In deep artistic blunders stammer, Florence Nash is to be leading woman. What though the writer's halt or lame Another name that looms large on the

In both his rhetoric and grammar; Success, I've learned this weary while, programme of the cast is that of Jo-Poch-noohs at diamond-pollshed style Nor calls for thoughts that glow and ring-

The following anecdote, of which St. The notorlety's the thing. Peter must hold first knowledge, comes by way of the Dramatic Mirror and "Out on my style, my wasted years, My flaming visions and my dreams; have no seamy-sided past To oatch the shining shekels' gleams. should prove especially interesting to those of us who are reminded when

we read of Blanche Bates that she is a Portlander. Says the narrator:

seph Jefferson.

we read of Blanche Bates that she is a Portlander. Says the narrator: Just before Christmas, during our second hay-off week, a faw years ago, the girls of our company were having a sort of tell-your-corperiance prayer meeting, over some ake and chocolate. Never had the secon-ingly hopeless tragedies of earlier seasons seemed fumiler than in this retrospective incomes by explaining where also had been. It seems that some seasons ago she start-do with a fix-by-light troupe, only to be stranded in Illinois. As it was the year of the World's Fair at St. Louis, she decided to make that citry in the hope of securing amployment. St. Louis, however, was al-ready overcrowded with the unemployed and the mendicant. So, with 50 cents in her purse, she spent the night in the Union Station, and the next day sent an appeal for assistance to a prominent star then play-ing station, and the next day sent an appeal of assistance to a prominent star then play-ing the spend the rest of the size play-net on the hard benches in the start on the world at the transager invited in the soft cushioned chair, she fail sound she had to spond the rest of the size of the manager, with the starts compliments, on her arrival at the theater the next the manager, with the starts compliments, note neather were any questions saked; but the manager, with the starts compliments, the manager, which was four indulgence in the soft to her the saked our indulgence to trach New York. This was why she asked our indulgence ther tardines, for she had been offering prayers and burning the start to her patron sint. Blanche Hate.

Klaw & Erlanger are sending us that colorful musical comedy, "The Pink Lady," which is no relation to "The Red Widow," or "The Red Rose." Neither is she of the family of "The Blue Mouse," "The Black Hand," "The White Sister," "Green Stockings," "The Yellow Peril," "Dr. Lavender," "The Deep Purple," "The Prince of Orange," "The Little Gray Lady," "The Scarlet Letter" and-well the list is a long one if you care to continue -

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

You may usually make a protty good guess at the problems of life. If you habitually carry a red flag, and see a mad bull charging, you may guess almost with certainty what will happen next.

When the devil is to pay in some other man's affairs, most of us are more pleased than sympathetic.

A young man has a serious time deciding whether he will be a lawyer, doctor or merchant chief, but he will find making a success of either a harder job.

Most men know a good deal on the neighbors, in case the neighbors ever get gay.

When you need spectacles, surrender promptly.

Every man is hen-pecked in his wedding. Men are clever as cooks, mil-liners and dressmakers, but women will never admit that men know anything about the management of a wedding.

Those who are temporarily out of can give love some mighty hard slam#.

No woman thinks a man knows anything about the delicate art of making home.

When a man has a photograph taken, the more it looks like him the less he likes it.

Success is fair; when a man wins success he is usually entitled to it. But fame is a fickle jade; some men who have fame should have had a whipping instead.

Only by Placing an Advertisement in the Classified Columns of The Oregonian Can You Know the Wonderful Pulling and Business-Getting Powers of Those Little Ads of Which You See Hundreds in Every Issue of the Paper

If you want to sell your automobile, or your house, or a building lot, or office furniture, or anything else, place a classified advertisement in The Oregonian. You will be surprised at the results. Hundreds of Oregonian readers look through the classified columns every day, looking for bargains in all lines.

On the other hand, if you want to buy something, the chances are that there is some one who has just what you are looking for. And for some reason or other he is willing to sell at a sacrifice. There is your opportunity to purchase what you want at a minimum price.

