The Oregonian

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one year. and Weekly, one year. (BY CARRIER)

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. Pt. 1942.

Congress made a stride in advance

when it passed the employers' liability law lately sustained by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. That act disposed of much that was antiquated in defenses acceptable in personal injury cases alt-etill left, however, the injured employe to combat the law's delays, the power of superior finances, the uncertainties of juries and did not relieve him of the necessity of dividing with his lawyers. The compensation bill prepared by the Employers' Liability Commission and indersed by the President is more progressive in character. Compensation for injuries is to be fixed so far as t can practically be so arranged. Recourse to the courts by injured railroad employes will be unnecessary. No atter whether injured as the result of the carelessness of a fellow employed interested in the general welfare, or his own unintentional negligence, or through the inherent risk of his occupation, the employe of his dependents will be compensated. Apparently the only occasion that can arise for carrying such an issue to the courts will be when the injury is not specifically defined in the act and employer and employe cannot agree on the compen-sation that was intended to be assured

Why a straight liability law, 1, e., one that simply objogates the common law doctrines, should be accepted anywhere in view of the superior advant tages of an automatic compensation act is one of the mysteries of this progressive period. The liability law does little more than shift on unreasonable surden and does not create a balance. Under the common law the excess burden was on the employe. The liability law shifts the excess to the back of the employer. Its chief virtue is that the employer is better able to carry the surplus than the employe. compensation law lightens the burdens of both and inures to the financial benefit of the public.

The compensation act, it is now estimated, will increase by about 25 per cent the money paid out by railroads for injuries to employes and their dependents. We do not understand that any calculation has been included of legal fees, attorney's salaries, pay of claim agents and the like, that are now met by raffroad companies. The saving there would go toward and perhaps fully offset the extra cost imposed

The statement that for every dollar the employes and their dependents now receive they would receive a sum in excess of \$1.25 under the terms of the proposed law is also subject to analy-Apparently the lump sum paid forces behind him. out in jury verdicts and compromises is the basis of this calculation. much of this sum went to the employes or their dependents and how much to

The variation in verdicts in cases similar in details, coming as the result of jury emotionalism, sectional feeling against corporations, ability of lawyers and other causes, is eliminated. The compensation act does not place before the injured employe the uncertainty of recovering much, little or nothing. He is to receive a fair compensation. Of that he is to be certain. The total amount thus paid by the railroads will be more widely distributed and the average will be much

The satisfaction given to employes by the act will perhaps be affected by the degree to which the act aproaches the automatic. Aside from fairness to employer and employe, a great essential is that there be rare ground for If seals of compensation is incomplete or uncertain, one of the great advantages—the elimination litigation-is not wholly realized. This is the place, too, where the general public expects to gain. As the act provides that the sums paid for personal injuries may be considered in fix-ing railroad rates, the public is not to escape altogether, but it certainly will not suffer in consequence if relieved of a large portion of court costs and given the moral and financial satisfaction of an unclogged fudicial machinery.

DOES TAFT TAKE CHANCES?

Detractors of President Taft are nd of comparing him unfavorably with his predecessors as a man who Is so slow-moving, timid and cautious that he will never take a chance. Let us see whether there was no element of chance in the principal acts of his

The first thing he tackled was the tariff, which has been a thing of illomen to many Presidents. He was no extra session of Congress to revise the tariff, which was taking some chance. When the Payne-Aldrich bill came to him for signature, he balanced sits good and bad points, then signed it. taking a chance of being misrepre-He did so, because he saw in that bill an opportunity to inaugurate a new policy by which the tariff could be gradually taken out of politics and relieved of all its inequalities. He is the first President who has dared to make a fight for a permanent Tariff Board and to adopt the Napoleonic policy of divide and conquer by pro-

posing revision by schedule.

Having become convinced that reciprocity with Canada was in the interest of the United States, he negotiated

to make political capital.

When the Mexican revolution endangered American interests both in Mexico and on the border, he sent the Army to Texas taking a chance of be-ing charged with intended aggression both by Mexicans and by Americans Events disproved the charge that the move was aimed at the revolutionists and proved that the presence of the Army was the cylef instrument in preventing trouble with Maxico.

He has enforced the anti-trust law against all allke, even to the point of causing the indictment of lifelong Utical associates. He not only took chances, but foreknew the certainty that he would incur the enmity of the most powerful financial interests in

the country. Taft has made no great noise about ft, but he has taken every chance he considered necessary for him to take in the public interest. He has taken chances with his political future, trusting to the good sense of the peo ple to recognize his wisdom and singleness of purpose.

MR. SELLING FOR SENATOR. Mr. Ben Selling of Portland, has be-

come a candidate for the Republican mination for United States Senator. The Oregonian does not hesitate to commend his candidacy to the favorable consideration of the people of man who has had much to do with public affairs and has left upon them, the impress of his sincerity, energy. carefulness, progressiveness, fair-mindedness and intelligence. Mr. Selling knows Oregon? He knows its peo-He knows its interests and desires. He is in sympathy with the forward movement of the times. He is in position to devote himself exclusively and whole-heartedly to the public welfare. He is not the friend of special privilege, nor the servant of private in-terest. Nor is he a demagogic champion of a people he never sees, does not know and fears to meet. He is genu-

always, and promotes them in every way in his power. Mr. Selling has grown in the public confidence through the years. He has deserved it. The letters Mr. Selling has received from all over Oregon as to his possible candidacy are a unique demonstration of the general esteem for the man With characteristic frankness, when he was solicited to run for Senator, as to whether or not they desired him to stand. The response was impressive and convincing. The people are not satisfied with their present representation in the Senate at Washington Mr. Seiling appeared to most of them to be available. A large number made an urgent appeal to him to enter the

thises with their deepest aspirations

contest. He became satisfied that there was a real call upon him for his services; and he responded.

Mr. Selling is a Republican, but not a factionist. He believes in party. but is no mere partisan. He is broad in his views, and clear in his conclusions. He knows no race nor creed in his many charities, and he believes in the right of every man to his own. He is tactful, genial and hos-pitable. He will make his way at

Washington. The Oregonian has not intended to eulogize Mr. Selling, nor to do more than put in a few words a statement as to his position and character that will be understood by the people of Oregon to be a fair and simple estimate of his worth and record. It is pleased to approve the candidacy of se useful and efficient a citizen, and to express the party will find itself able to unite its

THAT MISSOURI PLATFORM.

As Missouri is Speaker Clark's own state and the Speaker is a candidate for the Presidency, the platform adopted by the Democratic convention is worthy of more than passing notice. It may be presumed to express the view of public affairs which would be taken by Clark, should he be nomi-

It is, therefore, with much grief that we observe charges of "gag rule and Cannonism" against the controlling faction, which later adopted a resolu tion boasting of the overthrow of Cannonism in Congress and of the restoration of representative government in the House. The latter phrase is presumably an allusion to the substitution of the rule of the ways and means committee for that of the Speaker. By that means the bills revising the steel and chemical tariffs were forced through the House without amendment. The people who look beyond a name or an epithet to the thing sig-nified will not be able to distinguish between Cannonism and Underwood-Though they may consider Can-Moniam bad, they will consider Under-

woodism no better, The Republican party is accused of breaking its promises and permitting the establishment of monopoly. The Missourians conveniently ignore the fact that, when last entrusted with power, the Democrats so consistently broke their promises that the people have for sixteen years refused them opportunity to break any more. They ignore the fact that the only effective work in destruction of monopoly has been done by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and that among the trusts prosecuted is the very one to which they accuss Republicans of having given im-

In condemning Taft's vetoes of the popgun tariff bills, the Missourians assume that those vetoes were promptêd by opposition to tariff revision. They ignore the fact that the vetoes sooner inaugurated than he called an were the result of conflict between two policies of revision, and that the polley for which Taft stood had been first approved, then repudlated by the

Democrats. Missouri Democrats must imagine that the American people do not read the newspapers or have very short memeries. Otherwise they would not thus attempt to impose on the credulity of the public. If the Missouri platform is to be taken as a forecast of that to be adopted at Baltimore, the Republicans will be able to shoot that document full of holes.

Lowis Nixon opposes free ships "un-less other legislation is adopted to offset the disadvantage to American an agreement with that country and builders." Every advocate of free risked division in his party. When it ships is also in favor of removing failed to pass at the regular session, he those advantages, but that measure took the great chance of calling an involves the whole structure of the extra session of a new Congress to pass it, though the House was hostile ships until the tariff is so revised as ple. The wonderful fact concerning

and was sure to seize the opportunity to enable Mr. Nixon and his asso clates to build ships in competition with the foreigners. However, Mr. Nixon's change of front is a welcome sign that he has ceased to chase the ship subsidy rainbow and after the free-ship law is passed those who have hitherto opposed him will gladly join him in efforts to remove the disadvantages of which he complains.

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT. Miss Georgie McManus, of Walla Walla, presents quite a pleasing contrast to such a heroine as Helen Mar who floats through "The Scottish Chiefs" on a river of tears and faints away every time the wind changes. What would the ineffable Pamela with her prim helplessness have said to a sturdy young woman who can knock down a rufflanly assallant by a blow on the point of his jaw? That what Miss McManus did and the United States is proud of her for doing it. Would we had millions of girls just as bold and competent to defend themselves. And we shall have them before a great while. The day of Lydia Languish, with her airs and perfumed graces, is passing away and in its place is coming the day of the woman whose physical strength will be fully developed and her courage cultivated to the point of sufficing for self defense, when there is no male assistance at hand.

Something will be lost of course by Oregon. He is widely known as an the disappearance of the pallid maiden enterprising and successful business who dines on pickled slate pencils and sups on sighs. She is a romantic figure and inspires pity if not respect. But evolution has doomed her. The world cause it needs a sturdier race than she is capable of rearing. The gain which cessor is simply measure-Our time wants health above all other things because it knows that most other blessings flow from

We want health of the body, since that is the source of sans thinking. From sane thinking come good laws. efficient courts, smoothly running business methods. It is impossible for it is capable of as long as one of the sexes remains undeveloped. Women must broaden their minds and enlarge their muscles before we shall see the perfect race for which we all hope and pray. Miss McManus is a pioneer in a great cause. Power to her elbow and courage to her heart.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE. The Oregonian hopes the organized effort to secure a \$500,000 endowment for Willamette University will not If it shall fail, it will mean that the people of Oregon are indifferent to and that the Mothodists of the Northwest do not care as much as they have been supposed to care for education of young men and young women under Christian direction. Williamette University has played a great part in the story of the Pacific Northwest. has played a greater part in the de-velopment of Methodism. It has been a mighty influence-perhaps the mighttest influence—in maintaining the prestige and establishing the character of that wonderful religious denomi-

Methodists are usually not rich. The reason perhaps is that they do not think that riches count for very much in their spiritual life; and the worldly life is soon over. Another reason is that Methodists as a rule realize keenly their duty to others and do it-faithfully, fully, generously. It is more blessed to give than to receive; there-fore they give away a great share of

what they get. educational object. It is an opportunity to secure the permanence of a aplendid school and to guarantee its continued and growing usefulness. Something is due to tradition; something is due to the present; something is due to the future. All these duties may be discharged, and the conscience of many men and women of means may be relieved, by giving generously to Williamette University.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It is conceded by historians that the group of men who took the lead-ing part in the American Revolution surpassed in sheer ability almost any other equal number who have ever appeared simultaneously upon the stage of human affairs and worked together for a common cause. They were radicals, but at the same time they abounded in practical sense. They believed in the right of revolution, but they never permitted revolution proceed to destruction. The Rights of Man were the object of their endeavors but to attain these rights they established an enduring and firmly knit governmental machine. They had no faith in our ability to secure jus-tice and escape injury by individual effort. The only path to the welfare of the world, in their opinion, led through the domain of orderly government. Among these remarkable men two stand out far above all the rest. Benjamin Franklin excelled in practical philosophy and the fine arts of the diplomat as much as Washing-ton did in the field and the Presidential chair. Franklin gave the National thought of the United States the trend which it has followed to Washington erected standards of patriotic devotion and official disinterestedness which his successors have often emulated but never sur-

If we seek to discover the secret of Washington's greatness it will not be found so much in what he did as in what he was. He was one of those extraordinary men who create the impression to all who live near them that they can do greater deeds than they have ever done. He was made apparently for more splendid opportunities than earth affords. In reading the accounts of his career we are ant These events are so recent that the to feel that he was not only adequate fissouri Democrats must imagine that to each occasion but he could have done a great deal more had more been required of him. Certainly circumstances made heavy demands upon his ability. His patience was tried se-verely and none but a consummate master of the art of handling men could have held the little continental army together in the times that tried men's souls, baffled the base plots which were hatched against him in Congress and wrested victory from despair as Washington did. And yet his victories were trifling compared with the battles which have been fought on other fields. The intrigues

shine through his smallest achieve-ment. He wen skirmishes in such a way as to make them more significant than Napoleon's Marengos and Jenas. The consequences of Washington's petty military operations have been more potent in human affairs than that flowed from Hannibal's magnificent victories over Rome.

No doubt Washington's greatness was more of character than of intel-lect. We read of no splendid orations which he ever delivered. introduced no novelty in military methods nor did he attempt any farreaching schemes of legislation such as Napoleon and Caesar had in mind. His farewell address, which was probably composed by mother hand than his own, is a document remarkable for cool common sense rather than tains many maxims which practical statesmen have found useful, but no fundamental principles which had not been uttered long before his day. Washington was not a man of original gonius either in statesmanship or war. His originality lay in a different field. It was moral rather than intellectual. When he refused to be made King of the new fiation which he had helped to found he must have had some con cept of the sacrifice he was making. He was familiar with the western ountry which lay beyond the Alleghanles and knew what its resources He must have foreseen that it was only a question of time when the Valley of the Ohio and the regions farther west would have a population of The United States when Washington

was President consisted of a narrow strip of land beyond the Atlantic, but he could easily look ahead to the when it would be of continental extent and lead the world in commerce and wealth. To estimate the full magnitude of the conscious sacrifice which Washington made when he refused the crown of the new Nation we must remember that he understood the possibilities of its future. As King of the United States he would have founded a dynasty whose title none of his countrymen would have contion would have been for centuries The opportunity which he declined was one which occurs not more than once or twice in a thousand years, perhaps not so often. To most men the temptation to found a family is one that cannot be resisted, no matter if it is a family of mere parasite mil-lionaires who deliver from one generation to another a useless and sordid existence. Every day we see men devoting all the energies of their lives to this most attractive of human ambitions. Washington might have founded a family which would have taken rank with the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns, mightlest among the mighty, and he knew it. He let the opportunity pass by for the sake of an idea. He believed in the right of the people to be their own rulers, Monarchs were to him an abomination and kingly government contrary to the political principles on which he had staked his faith. He preferred his principles to his earthly profit. He chose to be loyal to his ideal rather than gain by betraying it. And bestandards of his soul the world has unanimously agreed to number George Washington among the heroes whose names and fame shall never die.

The projected duel between two of our most esteemed medical men may never come off, but their training will not be wasted. Both of them are too fat and too short of wind. Those matutinal races over the sunlit hills will do them a world of good and the Here is a great opportunity for improved digestion resulting from the Methodists and others who are not exercise will wonderfully soothe their Methodists to promote an important tempers. When the day of the duel arrives they will feel too well disp toward the world to think of fighting.

Governor Harmon correctly diagnoses the case when he says that the strength of demand for direct legislation and recall is the measure of popular dissatisfaction with legislators and other officials. If the work of these officials were anywhere near the mark, the people would not be so ready to take the legislation into their own hands.

The Vancouver firm will probably tacitly except its own members from the veto on marriage of stenographers. It would be most embarrassing to a lovesick employer to have a fair typist point to the rule as an excuse for resecting his hand and heart. But would

There are evidently many women voters in California who prefer Taft's progressiveness in a direct line to the progress around the circumference of a circle made by those men who recant their opinions whenever they find themselves in unintentional agreement with the President.

In recommending the establishment of the parcels post, the House committee indorses one of the chief progreesive measures of President Taft and practically adopts the plan of action recommended by the Postmaster-

La Follette's sickness is used by his followers as an excuse to desert him for Rbosevelt, but they are really the sick men, sick with disgust at a boom which refuses to inflate.

The greatest curiosity of the year can be found at Second and Oak streets a policeman under arrest for violating the law against smoking on a

Just a word to the Eugene junk dealer held for violating the local option law. Send the dope to Corvallis for analysis before pleading guilty.

We shall probably not know the whereabouts of Abraham, allas Cooper. alias Chadwick, the hexagamist, until he marries a seventh wife. The ways and means committee is

treading on the tees of big Democrats by advising higher duty on silk stock-Houston's affiliction is great, but Houston is a big city in a big state and

recovery will be rapid. Judge Tazwell decides a sandwich is not a meal, which shows the Judge never "hit the road."

Snow and cold weather are giving the Inland Empire its sessonal scare. This is one of the days on which to

GOOD ROADS FOR FARMERS Writer Favors Bond Scheme Outlined

BROWNSVILLE, Or., Feb. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Having talked with many of the voters of this section, I fail to find much of the sentiment as exessed by Mr. Brown and Mr. Albert The Oregonian of last Wednesday and Thursday.

I have never been a supporter of Gov-ernor West, but his road bill looks good to me. I will admit that the sum of money to be raised is a large one and a large undertaking to distribute it propertly and do justice to all conit property and do justice to all con-cerned, but I believe it can be done as Governor West proposes to do. Few people realize in making these payents, one-twentieth annually will n ments, one-twentern analysis of the increased land values brought about by this improvement. City improvements are figured on this base and I have yet to see the city that would exchange back to ld conditions.

The one-man power expressed by Mr. Srown is a very effective way of accomplishing results and should cause no alarm, as it seems to be working with splendid satisfaction with the conwith splendid satisfaction with the con-struction of the Pahama Canal. We have the recall in Oregon that would compel the proper authorities to carry on such a vast improvement in harmony with the sentiment of the people. Conse-quently, no great risk would be taken in placing this power in the hands of the man whom the majority have said by their votes shall sit in the Gov-ernor's chair. There is now and always has been too much of everybedy's busias been too much of everybedy f busi-less and none of hobody's business the ountry over, to get anything like bilar for dollar for the vast sums that have been appropriated for the good of the public in the past.

the public in the past.

A permanent improvement of this kind is to be enjoyed by generations to come, and it is proper that the various property owners should bear their share of the experse of this improvement, as time goes by. While a dash layout could be done a little cheaper, it never would be done, and the result would be we should be floundering along in the mud at the end of 20 years, just as we have in the past 20 years. It is easy to sit in the city at a roll-top desk and write about "back to the farm" and country life in general, with a fine automobile to take one to lunch over the shining pavement, but it is a horse of a different color to stay contented-ly on the farm and go through the routine of farm life through the long Winter, scarcely leaving the place or receiving visits from the near-neigh-bors, owing to had conditions of the roads. I for one say that the best is none two good for the people in the country, if they say by their votes that they want it. CHAS. STERLING.

COL. HANLEY FOR U. S. SENATOR. Wasco Citizen Suggests Noted Harney

Rancher for High Office. THE DALLES, Or., Feb. 20.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian recently I noticed that the people of Harney County are arranging a celebration in honor of William Hanley, and in view of the fact that a vast number of people are anxiously looking for some strong Sanatarial those who will be strong Senatorial timber who will be able to defeat Jonathan Bourne at the coming primaries, it occurred to me that William Hanley might be the solution of the problem. I note that ex-Senator Fulton does not feel that he desires to make the race, and the other condidates so far mentioned do not ap-peal to all shades of opinion. Mr. Hanley, as is well known, is a

man who represents the commercial progress and upbuilding of the state. He has the respect and confidence of the people of Central Oregon, and also of the business interests of Portland and other portions of the state. When ognized by President Taft and all ethers with whom he comes in contact, and I believe that the farmers throughout the state would be glad to place their confidence in him, as would also I have never seen nor met Mr. Han-

ley, but from what I have read about him, he appears to have all the quali-scations for a United States Senator, and also the qualifications to arouse an enthusiasm which would remove Oregon from the further annoyance of Jonathan Bourne. WASCO COUNTY.

A MILD HINT OF LESE MAJESTE.

Senator Butler's "Party Council" Thought to Have Convention Color. PORTLAND, Feb. 28.—(To the Edi-er.)—Isn't it less majeste on the part of Senator Butler, of Polk, to suggest a party council as the best method of selecting candidates for important offices? What is a council but an assombly? What is an assembly but a
convention, and haven't we got rid of
such corrunt(?) things?

such corrupt(?) things?
Senator Buller is a Democrat of unquestioned regularity (until now). Is he liable to be read out of the party?
But perhaps it is perfectly proper for any party to hold a convention or coun-cil except the Republicans. They must e kept divided at any cost.

How much longer will the Republi-cans of this state go to a Virginia Democrat for advice as to how they shall vote? Isn't it about time the light was breaking in and the poor, deluded things see that they are made

Give me a representative convention a preference to the disgusting begging signatures to petitions of self-nominsted candidates, a condition to be seen every day in the Courthouse lob-bies. The convention in its paimlest days never handed us such a

"Cure" Would Cause Relapse.

JEFFERSON, Or., Feb. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Noticing an article in The Oregonian February 16 by one Floan, who seems to think he has solved the high cost and labor puzzle, I desire to take this opportunity to voice my pointon. I serve most heartily with opinion. I agree most heartily with Mr. Floss in assuming there is a cure, but I am sorry to say I disagree just as heartily as to the method. But I

hardly think you would care to waste space on a subject which far wiser mon than Floss or I have disagreed upon. Still, I hardly believe his article would appeal to man or child. It seems to me his cure would certainly result in a relapse. Why, may I have the temerity to inquire, should we labor 16 hours each day, which Mr. Floss blandly suggests, when there are thousands this very minute crying out for labor of any description to save them from starvation?
I am working 10 hours each day, and

I am working 10 hours each tay, he claims we would be humanitarians if "Jones" and I would each go to the "sus." and demand that he allow us to put in 16 hours per. He would say, "Certainly, I'll let Smith go."

A. P. KLEES.

Assessment Refund Provided. PORTLAND, Feb. 21.—(To the Edi-or.)—I own a lot in Westmoreland.

or.)—I own a lot in Westmoreland. Recently I paid an assessment of \$69.15 for a water main. I was advised to-day by other property-owners in this district that this money would be re-turned to me in the course of a few years by the Water Board. I argued that this assessment was the same as any other, such as sewer, street, etc. Will you please enlighten me and ob-lige? PROPERTY-OWNER,

The city will refund when the mains pay 6 per cent on the investment.

Death and Love. Judge. Geraldine-Would you die for me? Gerald-Do you intend to be death of mea

DRAWBACKS SEEN IN SUFFRAGE.

College Woman Thinks Better Class of Women Don't Want to Vote, SALEM, Or., Feb. 20.—(To the Edi-or.)—I read with much interest the ditorial, "Do Women Want to Vote?" n The Oregonian, and as one of the vomen who do not want to vote, I beg space to express some of my views upon

describe the woman who does not want to vote as either "timid or slothful, or ignorant, or incapable, or weak, or helpless, or merely well kept."
Now as I see the matter, and I do not wish to be boastful. I would like to show how well this description applies to my own case. I am not ignorant, as have a college education, and because incapable, nor weak, because I obtained that education almost entirely through my own savings and by working my way at college, besides doing some other things in life calling for at least a degree of courage and ability. I am not merely well kept, for I do my part as homekeeper, in doing all my own work, including housekeeping, launder-

work, including housekeeping, laundering, cooking, sewing and caring for my children.

I have talked with many of my friends, most of whom are college women; women far more capable of doing a useful work in life than the average woman; who see the relative value of things and recognize the fact that the care of the family and home is a more important work for women than to exercise the privileges of the ballot. I have found that most of them ballot. I have found that most of them do not want woman suffrage and would only vote, should the right be given them, because they thought it their

On the other hand, you describe "the many women—good, espable, intelligent, active women—who are known to want suffrage. I trust that this is true. If it is not, it can easily be seen that if they win their case the result will be more disastrous than beneficial in every way. However, my observa-tions flave led me to draw a different pleture of the average woman suf-fragist. In England she is described s "militant" and a most excellent de-cription it is. Webster defines the word thus: engaged in warrante, ing; combating; serving as a soldier. The most of the woman suffragists I have known are either "old maids"—or all spineters are "old maids"—or disgruntled wives. The former, I supdisgruntled wives. The former, I soose, feel that they are not prope epresented in the Government and that reason are interested. The latter are not so usually our well educated women, but rather the combative, quarwomen, but rather the comhative, quar-relsome class, women who consider themselves martyrs and sacrifices to their husbands and children; women who look upon housework as drudgery and who "hate" to cook; women who like to "go" most of their time and who impose their children upon their busy relighbors. In other works also is the neighbors. In other words, she is the woman who is dissatisfied with her lot in life and with the work that has been given her to do and she has come to look upon equal suffrage as the panacea that will cure all her woes. And this description does not apply only to the

description does not apply only to the rank and file but many of the more prominent ones are known to have "henpecked!" husbands and neglected homes and children. Therefore, the conclusion I draw is this: That the better class of women, as a rule, do not want to vote, and I. one, assuming that I am one of the better class, shall be very sorry to see the day come when we shall have weman suffrage in Oregon. One of my reasons is that the woman who gives her home and family the care and at-tention she should will have no time for politics, or office or jury duty. In the latter case, many women with little children would be more than embar-rassed in long trials and much injury might be caused them or their families I noticed recently an article in The Oregonian calling attention to a case in Washington, I think, of a woman berving on a jury; she was the only woman. The law there provided that the jury should not be separated at any time during the trial. The result was that this woman must occupy the same coom at night with the rest of the jury. 11 men, and a special bailiff, a woman must be employed, it would seem, a a chapterene. Now to a respectable woman, a refined and intelligent woman, the one who should serve, this would be as exceedingly painful ex-perience. To the other class, the perience. To the other class, the prise at Victoria for \$60,000. This woman who will not better the Government, politics nor justice. I suppose it would be more amusing than embarrassing, but it would hardly tend to an uplifting of her morals. It may be contended that these cases are rare, flag. but yet it is apparent that in any equal suffrage state the experience mecome to any woman residing therein. There are many other reasons against

roman suffrage, but space will not ermit of any exposition of them now. However, I would add that I have never known of any theory advanced by the woman sufragist for the continued bet-terment of humanity, to the Nation, to women themselves, nor to posterity that is not open to serious question.
AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.

McMinnville Telephone Register. Governor West is making nightly capbox addresses on the streets of soapbox addresses on the streets of Portland this week in the interest of good roads—a vital subject to be con-sidered in this state. Not all will sidered in this state. Not all will agree with his theory of state contro bound to admire his zeal on the subfeet. There are many who believe that prove its own thoroughfares, and to judge how much it is able to expend on them. There is also the danger of favoritism in state management—the construction at large expense of fine auto beulevards through countles between large cities, while the outlying ounties would not get equal considshare of attention from a State Road

How It Seems in Boston. Boston Transcript.
"Tramps always seem to get enough

Sugar and Socks

By Dean Collins.

I met a man who had a grouch, His eyes were flerce and wild. He sat unbuttoning his shoes, And babbled as a child.
"Wherefore thy peeve?" I asked of him.
He raised a face all stern and grim, And fixed a flashing eye on me, And then, "Oh, sugar!" answered he.

Full mystified with this retort. I queried further, while He tore his shoes and stockings off And heaved them o'er a stile; Then wandered barefoot o'er the grass, "How came you to this sorry pass?" I said, "An answer I implore." Oh, sugar!" said the man once more

"Congress has placed the sugar in The free list," he went on; And with his toes he plucked a few White daisles from the lawn. "They find, as a result of it, A sixty million deficit, And to regain those vanished rocks, They sock a duty onto socks What boots it, though the sugar tolls

They banish without ruth-I sported in my youth, Free sugar has no lure for me, But still I yearn full earnestly, Although my tooth's no longer sweet, To wear silk socks upon my feet."

He hopped alertly o'er the dew, And stepped upon a thorn, Fis foot impinged upon a rock And rapped his rarest corn. "I've sworn," he said, "I will not be A party to that infamy. No shekel, come from me, atones For those odd sixty million bones.

Es waved farewell and wandered off Across the blooming dale,
And as he went, he wafted back
His final doleful wall,
"I shall revenge me well, in sooth.
Free sugar? I have no sweet tooth;
Therefore I'll roam o'er thorns as
rocks

And as no duty yoon socks." And pay no duty upon socks." Portland, February 21.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oragonian of Pebruary 22, 1862. We have most gratifying news from the East to give our readers on this

on. The backbone of treason, treachery, rebellion, has been effectually broken. Laus Dao!

General Burnside's expedition has captured Roanoke Island, with its forts and 3000 prisoners; also Elizabeth City, Edenton and their forts, and has tak en or destroyed the whole rebel fleet in the Sound.

in the Sound.

Beauregard was sent from the Potomac with 15,000 troops to reinforce the rebels at Bowling Green, Ky.

Troops were sent from thence to sustain Fort McHenry on the Tennessee River; that fort was taken by General Rallack's command: the rebels fied to Halleck's command; the rebels fied to Fort Donelson; the Federal troops fol-lowed them, attacked the fort and compelled 15,000 rebels to lay down

Our last news left General Sherman advancing upon Savannah. In Missouri Price and his men are again on the run. General Hunter is nearly ready to advance with an efficlent army south, probably to cut off Price, to subdue Arkansas and maybe to proceed to Texas, where a Federal Army will soon be sent under General

The pestiferous sheet known as the Oregon Democrat, for its treasonable sentiments, will not be permitted to go into the United States mails.

Southern Oregon and Northern California papers represent that many min-ers and much stock and other provi-sions will go to the Oregon and Washmines by the direct route to

The rain yesterday made a decided impression on the snow. If the same thing is kept up for another day, the snow is bound to go under.

the prise at Victoria for

County Control Favored. Grants Pass Pacific Outlook.

We have published the good roads bills gotten up by the committee apsems to be some doubt as to the bills being just right, we will publish them again. We have had a talk with one of our prominent lawyers on the subject, and, while he stated that he had not made a very close study of the laws as yet, he was of the opinion that in regard to the State Road Commissioner it gave too much power to one man to have the spending of that amount of state money, and we are of that same opinion, and we believe that it would be better to do as one of our Middle States has done, and that is to have a County Road Supervisor, who, under direction of the County Board, would build all roads and the state would give dollar for dollar spent by the county.

A Movement in Potntoes,

"I beg pardon," said the reporter, "but are you Mr. Spudde, the potato

king?"
"Yes, but I don't like that term," repited the murphy magnate, testily, "Oil kings and cattle kings and the like are common. Call me the potatentate.

Uplift at Bridge.

Pittsburg Post.
"Much can be accomplished by utilis-"Tramps always seem to get enough ing the odd moments."
"That's right. I know a woman who "Of course! Isn't life one big loaf to them?"

Not Only Within the Limits of the City of Portland Does The Oregonian Have a Larger Circulation Than Any Other Portland Paper.

Of the 53,000 copies delivered every day, thousands reach the small town resident and farmers. Almost every farm has The Oregonian delivered daily. The rural mailcarriers deliver it to him. It reaches him, generally before

The Oregonian, in most instances, is the only Portland daily paper the near-to-Portland farmer sees. So, merchants who cater to the trade of these farmers, and most of them do the bulk of their trading in Portland, must advertise in The Oregonian if they would influence this vast business to their stores.