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(BY MAIL) (BT CARRIER)

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1912.

#### WHAT OF CEMMINS?

There will not be an absolutely fixed alternative, now that Colonel Roosevelt following his hat has projected himself into the ring. One may with near safety expect the Republican Presidential nominee to be either Taft or Roosevelt, but there must remain the sibility that one or more other candidates will find themselves in posses sion of the balance of power. La Foilette will go to Chicago with at least the Wisconsin delegation supporting Cummins, it is hardly to be doubted, will have a solid delegation from Iowa. The two together, perhaps one alone, will muster a force that the two stronger candidates may have to

therefore perhaps wholly idle to speculate on of a deadlock of the convention. movement remains Rossevelt present quarters, the prospect of a getting together of the Taft and Roose veit delegations is not bright. One or the other must have sufficient strength of his own to win. It would seem that neither could expect aid from La Follette. The turbulent Wisconsin Sena tor has gone out to heat Taft. He was given encouragement-implied, perhaps, but construed as encouragement Roosevelt to seek the nomination La Fellette has supreme confidence in With his old supporters falling from him he will not give up. Little likelihood is there that he will later ald the man who has edged him out of the race. As for La Follette himself, is not conceivable that Republican leaders would turn to him as the one who could heal party differences and bring about Republican success. But what of Cummins?

In the remote contingency of a deadlock the Iowa Senator's now dim po-tentiality as a candidate of the party might be expected to grow brilliantly and his ultimate choice would not be wholly out of the question. Cummins, It is said, was graduated from the post of attorney for a big railway system into insurgent politics of his own voli-This happened when the "lowa idea" on the tariff question was young. But whether he was educated up to progressive ideas after he left the rallroad's employ or discovered their value while in corporate employ is a matter of small moment. At any rate, he got the Iowa workingmen solidly behind him by advocating changes in the railroad laws for their benefit. He was a long time on the road to the Senate spending seven years as Governor of the state, between the time when he first became a Senatorial possibility

There is nothing in Senator Cummins' Iowa record that would need disparty leaders and much that would commend him to the voters. He made and unmade numerous laws affeeting corporations, always with an eye to justice toward the people. While he has criticised and bombarded the ctandpat wing in Congress, his attitude has been more argumentative than inolerant. He has not made so many and such hitter enemies as La Follette has, and has acquired a greater number of warm friends. An accusa tion that he would smash the party if he could not lead it would not ie against him as it would against La Follette. He has perhaps been as microscopic in searching for Taft's mistakes and as blind to good in his Administration as other insurgents have, but has not been so loud about it.

In other words, Cummins is some-what of the type of Borah of Idaho. He is a steadfast progressive, but has not been offensively factional. He could hardly be imagined as leading a party aplit, for he has confined his tactics to an attempt to win his party to his way of thinking. He has not hammered, bullled, or threatened, or sought to tear down. He has, withal, maindves, who would undoubtedly follow him in solid strength. Cummins, however, could probably not get the regular strength unless the nomination came as the compromise of a dead-That is to say, a coalition of the Roosevelt, La Follette and Cummins delegates on the lowa insurgent and against Taft would not produce a united party. But if his nomination came as a general compromise without humiliation to any element in the convention, Cummins could probably go farther than any dark herse yet m tioned in cementing differences in the party at large.

AN INCIDENT IN AN OLD STORY. For many years Peo, the insape chief of the Umatilla Indians, has been confined in the Federal asylum for Indiana at Canton, South Dakota, He is spoken of as aged, though but seventy-five years old-an age at which, according to popular tradition, an Indian brave who was born and who lived until past middle life, out of doors, should be still vigorous and may be, Umatilia Peo is harmless and in response to the plea of his daughters, who live upon the Umatilla res-

remaining years. The name of Chief Peo and his achievement in early life belong to the traditions of a vanishing race. His story, if written, would doubtless be one of courage and adventure, bairbreadth escapes and blood-curdling It has perhaps been told in dunlicate a thousand times between and Tecumseh and that of Sitting Bull, the Sloux; Moses, the Nez Perce; Geime, the Apache: Spokane Gary

rior. These are but different chapters of the same story, that of the retreat of the red man before the white from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Northern Lakes to the Southern

Gulf. The story is not without pathos Shadowed here by injustice, there made lurid by the torch; again written in blood, its general trend is ever and ever the same. Its voice is stready that of echoes, far away, and anothe century of a scarcely moving show will complete the tale. The scepter of aboriginal power and the sword of conbattle of civilization on the American

There is a story in it that never will be fully told. In the nature of things this is impossible. Yet here and there all along the years an incident, or a chapter of this story, quaint and wild and far away, will break through the mists of time, a rift in which is made by the mention of the death of some actor in the far-away drama, the announcement of which recalls the forgotten fact of his existence.

NOMINATING SOME ONE ELSE. Colonel Roosevelt says that he will have no unkind words for the Taft Administration, but that he will make a straight-out fight for the nomination. Thus he will leave alone the question as to whether or not President Taft has made good.

But the entire basis of the Roosevelt andidacy is the assumption by Colonel Roosevelt, and the declaration by his friends, that Mr. Taft has not made good. Else why Roosevelt for Presi-dent in 1912, third term or no third term, Taft or no Taft?

We are a little troubled about the Republican platform for 1912 Roosevelt shall be nominated. It will be a grand document, saving a great many things, but meaning about the

Resolved. That we point with pride to and view with satisfaction the many great achievements of the Administration of a Republican President Houseable William Howard Taff; therefore he it Resolved. That we nominate for that exalted office some one sise in the person of our beloved ex-President, Honorable Theodore Roceavit.

Running'a Republican campaign on a platform of rejection and repudiation of a Republican President will not be

THE PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE LAW. The Presidential primary act is the law of Oregon. It is a part of the Oregon system, which, in its fundamental structure, has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United The Oregonian will not join in any undertaking to upset the Presidential primary law; nor does it approve the attitude of certain members of the Republican state central committee who refuse to be reconciled to the new order of things. They may as well take their medicine. They will

take it in time, willy-nilly. The Oregonian has heretofore said that there ought to be no objection on anyone's part to an immediate appeal to the State Supreme Court for an authoritative and final interpretation of certain features of the law, It will be recalled that the original announcement by members of the central committee of their purpose to go to the Supreme Court was accompanled by a specific disclaimer of any plan or desire to attack the primary law itself or to interfere in any way with a full, fair and complete expression by the members of the several parties of their respective choices for President. Is it possible that the com-mittee has receded from that correct and laudable position?

It is well enough to know whether the unusual limitation placed upon the individual voter in the actmitting him to vote for one candidate date for Presidential elector-is valid. ought to be cleared up. How many defend it? It is not at all the sole concern of the Republican central committee. It affects the rights and opportunities of every voter in Ore-

For that reason the appeal to the State Supreme Court ought to be joined by the managing committees of every party in Oregon. other parties decline to join, the Republican committee should drop the It is a serious matter for any Republican voter to be partly dis-franchised—if he is disfranchised by the law; but it is not so serious as the prejudice and suspicion that are aroused by constant attacks on the

THE TEACHERS' RAINY DAY FUND. The teachers of Multnomah County have carried out a long-cherished plan -that of organizing for a retirement fund for those of their profession who shall have taught school for thirty onsecutive years, ten of which shall have been in the Multnomah County district. By the terms of agreement which 350 teachers have signed and which have been authorized by the state Legislature, the funds for carrying out the provisions for this annuity shall be provided by a monthly tax compulsory upon the members, together with I per cent of the county school fund as assessed yearly. A fund of \$50,000 will be raised before any annuities are due or payable. The maximum annuity will be \$500 a year. to be paid from the date of the annuitant's retirement.

The scheme has long been cherisped by the older teachers of Multnomah County. Quite a number of these will eligible to pension under this agreement as soon as the volume of the fund will permit. Naturally the younger teachers are not so devoted to the idea as are the older ones, yet uite a number of these have joined the ranks from a sense of loyalty to or from a feeling of philanthropic interest in their seniors in the profes-

The provision made by the organination will, as time goes on, relieve the teachers' dreams of the stalking ghost of old-age penury, which often haunts them. It will insure comfort to the years of enforced retirement that follow the active years of teachervation, he has been allowed to re-turn to his native heath to spend his and permit the faithful teacher to rest serenely upon his or her hard-earned laurely

Figures that have been carefully compiled show that it is a practical impossibility for the average teacher upon the average wages or salary of the short school year to live and accumulate a competency during efffec-tive working years. The woman tive working years. the times of Massasoit, King Philip teacher is perhaps eight times out of ten the bread-winner for others. The cost of her living, even if she has only tries to go below it in figuring out to provide for herself, is greater than

lines; the demands of charity and philanthropy philanthropy upon her are also greater. For these and other reasons will readily suggest themselv to thoughtful minds the teachers rainy-day fund grows slowly, if at all while every year after twenty-five years of steady strain and endeavor subtracts substantially from her usefulness and shadows her enforced retirement.

for superannuated teachers is a wise provision. Such a fund is in the ature of a trust fund and should be quest will rust together, and the long carefully safeguarded. The rules battle of civilization on the American governing its handling and investment hould be plain and rigid, without the possibility of exactions in the way of increased dues or possible The interest charges for dements. ferred payments, etc., should be moderate and equitable and no speculation in the funds should be permitted. In brief, the simplest rules of finance should govern it, and its equities should be unimpeachable. Honestly administered, absolutely without favoritism and with a fine sense of justice that holds comradeship with philanthropy, the fund which this organization pledges should, and doubtas will, be a blessing to many in life's late afternoon, whose long years of labor would otherwise be followed by other years devoid of case and comfort.

This is the material side of the estion. On the ethical side we find that the man or woman who has taught thirty years in the public schools is entitled to a recognition for the services rendered that a moderate pension from the school fund sug-

A MEXICAN REVERIE. Of course the annexation of Mexico to the United States is nothing more than a dream. Many persons call it a bad dream, and perhaps they are Still it is sometimes interesting to consider a proposition which is a mere vagary of the mind. Even if Mexico never can become incor-porated with this country, it is permissible to speculate upon what the consequences would be if such a thing were to happen. What should we do if it never rained again or if all the politicians should die suddenly? Topics like these present a certain attractive ness to the intelligent mind. We like to dwell upon them in moments of In the same way we may innocently divert ourselves with the question how Mexico would fare as a part of the Union. It is also just as well to ask how we might fare as bedfellows with Mexico.

The difficulties in the way are no doubt insurmountably great. We do not speak the same language. Our hereditary laws and customs are different. Mexican national pride is a very substantial thing. It could not tolerate the loss of independence without severe pangs.

Still national pride does harm as often as good. Peoples have sometimes allowed it to direct them to their serious injury. Perhaps pride is as likely o mislead a nation as a man. By joining the Union the Mexicans would secure free trade with us, which would be an inestimable advantage to them and to us. The imaginary line which separates the two countries is a very appreciable barrier to international ommerce, while, of course, industrial nterchange of all sorts goes on less freely than it would after the union. Americans would acquire the right to help make laws for Mexico, but or the other hand the Mexicans would help make laws for us. Their country would carve up into several magnificent states, each of which would be represented in Congress and have an equal voice with the others. We might sometime have Mexicans on the Supreme bench, or even a President of of the union would be numerous and There is grave doubt about it and it far-reaching, but we see no reason to be afraid of them. Mexico would gain nembers of any political party will a great deal, but we could hardly lose that has escaped the attention of all much.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

The new insurance rates which the Modern Woodmen of the World adopted at their Chicago meeting will no doubt place this fraternal order on a sound financial basis. According to the actuaries, the rates which have been supplanted were only about 53 per cent as large as they should have been. It follows that the new payments are, upon the whole, almost double the old ones. Concessions of many desirable sorts are made to older Various insurance plans members. are placed at their disposal and some of them are even permitted to charge a third part of their monthly payments against their final settlement with the order. But the fact remains that necessity has forced an increase of almost 50 per cent in the rates. A threatened deficit of \$270,000,000 in the treasury of the order has brought home the obligation to act to the most

conservative and reluctant members. That something of this kind must be done sooner or later has long been foreseen. As early as 1895 W. A. Northcott, of Springfield, Illinois, who was then head consul of the order, tried to secure an increase of the rates, but shortsighted members thwarted his efforts. It was not at that time as well understood as it is now that fraternal, or assessment, insurance does not differ essentially in its mathematics from old line insurance and that it must be gwided by the same princi-It was supposed by many the influx of new members would for-ever free the orders from the necessity of "loading" rates to provide for the growing proportion of deaths as the average age of the membership increased. This, of course, was a fallacy, but it has taken years to convince the fraternal orders of its in-validity and some of them are not yet convinced. Fraternal insurance may well be cheaper than the old line because it can avoid certain expenses. Agents need not be employed their heavy bills for service. The mahinery of administration can be simpilfied and economized in many ways Moreover it is well known that old line insurance loads the rates more than is really necessary in order to build up an imposing surplus. These and divers other useless expenses fraternal insurance can dispense with and thus cheapen the rates.

But there is a limit below which the cost of insurance cannot fall with safety to the policyholder. To insure a person with a certain expectation of life costs a certain sum of money. What the cost is has been accurately ascertained by the experience of many generations of actuaries. This basic cost is the same for fraternal as for and Pe-pu-mox-mox, the Yakima war. | that of women workers in many other | bankruptcy. The laws of mathematics

must be obeyed by fraternal orders as well as by the stars. Originally it was supposed that life insurance, both cheap and safe, could be procured by the simple device of an assessment upon the survivors as often as a mem The contribution from each one would be small and deaths would be so infrequent that nobody would be burdened. This was the theory and it looked extremely attractive. As ong as the average membership was composed of young and vigorous men it worked well. Deaths occurred but seldom and assessments came only at long intervals. But time wrought disastrous changes.

Inevitably the average age of the membership increased and with this increase of years came a growing death rate and more frequent assess The old belief that enough new members could be brought into the order to counterbalance the inroads of age proved to be fallacious. could not be done. The consequence was that the burden upon the surviv ing members became too heavy to be austained. In the end few new members could be obtained and the various orders were threatened with failure. Some of them did fail, to the loss of their members, who, in many instances were past the age when they could obtain other insur-The orders which survived were obliged to modify the assessment plan. Often a regular monthly payment substituted for it. In any case a loading was provided for to counterbalance the increasing old-age death rate and the payments began to be computed according to the mortality tables. At first the fraternal orders supposed that they could safely ignore these tables, but sad experience taught them better

But there were still difficulties th the way. Even after it had been decided by many fraternal orders to compute insurance rates by correct mathematical rules it was almost impossible to persuade the members to raise the payments to the safe and proper limit. The cheapening effect of the fraternal principle was exag-The cheapening effect It required a new danger of bankruptcy to overcome this reluc-Some orders never did overtance. come it and their end needs no com-The Modern Woodmen have ment. fortunately taken the bull by the horns before it was too late and settled the question once for all in the only possible way. A rise of almost 50 per cent in the rates will appear evere to many members, but they contrast it with the total ruin of the order, which has been avoided, they will find no good reason for complaint. Naturally the new dispensation favors the older members many ways. This, of course, must be done at the expense of the younger members. Besides the loading of the rates which would compensate for their own old age, they are required to submit to something more for the benefit of their comrades who have borne the burden and heat of the day. It is believed by the leaders of the order that the fraternal principle is strong enough to stand this strain. doubt they are right. Even with this slight disadvantage, fraternal insurance is still so cheap and, under the new rules, so safe that it has every prospect of competing successfully with the old line companies.

The Oregonian has received a letter from Mr. John Jones—a suspicious but prudent citizen whose real name is to us unknown-suggesting that one of the reasons why The Oregonian supports President Taft is the "enormous mall subsidy from the Government received by The Oregonian." This mail subsidy matter interests us extremely in view of the fact that The Oregonian sends a large part-perhaps the greatest part-of its papers to its out-oftown subscribers by express. Will Mr more definite details? He appears to know something about the mail service others. The Oregonian included.

The preacher-Mayor of Hogulam. Wash., has aroused great indignation among the citizens of that city because he officiated at the marriage of two ienizens of the under-world. While this man and woman are not ideal candidates for holy matrimony, morals of each seem to be on par with those of the other and it is supposed to be the duty of the state and the clergy to encourage marriage as against law less cohabitation. Hence it is difficult to see what all this row is about.

Is an old man justified in killing his young wife and her companion when they attend a theater after he has forbidden her to go? That is the problem at Tacoma as culmination of fam. ily trouble between a man of 54 and wife of 23. The husband pleaded guilty of murder, but court and the public were disposed to be a little easy on him. The age of the other man was 38, and in that fact lies the moral of an unmoral affair.

Prominent religionists of California have undertaken to bombard high heaven in the hope of opening some of tts closed windows so that rain can come through. Since they have determined to keep the bombardment up until rain falls, they will doubtless in

A misguided Roosevelt shouter, said to be a foreigner, in a Pennsylvania steel mill was carved by his country men, said to be Taft partisans. If this be the way the defi attacks the imported talent, the natives will need special guidance.

The order to the Sneed jury to pray

for wisdom in reaching a verdict is asking divine guidance at the wrong end of the affair. Sneed needs the Eastern brewers are again raising

the price of beer, increasing the hardship where the water is bad. The Chinese republic is making a brave start with a chip on its shoulder

The Colonel has begun defending al--a bad omen for a Republican candidate. He is a highly moral policeman who

crests a woman for trying to flirt with A fee of \$7500 for securing \$22,500

in an escheated estate is easy money. Son-in-Law Nick is for the other in man. This is heretical, but foxy

ROOSEVELT PLAN NOT FAVORED Wefter Believes Recall of Decisions

Strikes at Fundamental Principles.

LEBANON, Or., Feb. 26 .- (To the Editor.)-The statement of Colonel Roosevelt in his address to the Ohio constitutional convention last week on the recall is the most remarkable, it seems to me, which that versatile gentleman has uttered in recent years. I cers in that state and, in fact, in all the states are chosen for compara-tively short terms. In this state no officer is elected for a term longer than six years and these are limited the Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court. All other officers, state, county and municipal, are chosen for one, two or four years. I believe the people can and do and will choose officers whom it is safe to permit to remain in office for a single term, and then, if they have not proven capable, efficient or worthy, to eliminate them at the ballot box is far safer and surer than any recall, and would be much more economical than any recall sys-The people will use more care udgment in the selection of officers if they know they are to remain in office for a fixed term than if the officers elected can be turned out at will by a vote. So I would take issue with the Colonel on the recall in general and in particular on the recall of theory of Mr. stoosevelt to have

recall on judicial decisions instead of the Judges themselves I deem going the limit and is the most dangerous of all, as it affects the fundamental principles of government. The recall of a Judge now and then migh not be of great concern, but the recall of a judicial decision at once strikes at the very foundation of safe and sta-ble government and the security of life and property. The decisions of the courts of the land are the bulwark upon which the business of the country and the rights of the people have rested for more than a century. It seems to me to offer a system by which these may be questioned and set aside by anybody and everybody is little lesdangerous than anarchy. I am ready to admit that now and then Judges of the higher as well as of the lowe courts render erroneous decisions, which may and sometimes do great injustice to a few individuals, but such may be expected until human judgment

and action is perfect and man can do few cases of error and wrowhich occur now and then are not to be compared with the svils which might and could come from a system which attacks practices and systems which have endured among all people of all nations since human rights and civil and governments have been es tablished among peoples of the earth. Such an utterance and system, com-ing from a Fels, U Ren or even a Henry George, might go as a passing com ment, but, coming from Roosevelt, gives it a different significance and makes it the more dangerous. Such a system would give to the discontented and malcontent the power to overthrow the mature and studied judgment of highest and ablest courts of the land, whether right or wrong, and at one fell sweep would endanger the fundamental security of life and prop-erty. N. M. NEWPORT.

#### GOOD AUTHORITIES CLAIMED. Anti-Vaccinationists Defend Statements

of Californians.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27.— (To the Editor.)—We have not seen the circular of the California Anti-Vaccination League, which is the subject of your editorial this morning, and it may contain mat-ter quite incredible; but if the worst is contained in the statements you quote, then, it seems to us, it is more reliable and susceptible of verification than are the counter-statements which you of

he is correctly quoted or not by the circular, he is nevertheless a Brooklyn doctor who three or four years ago made some strong statements relative to vaccination which were widely published at the time in the press of the East and Middle West.

Army Corps in the Philippines. He was genuine enough and important enough to figure to the extent of 20 pages of report in the report of Sur-geon-General Sternberg for 1899, which is contained in our library. We do not possess the report for 1900, which con-tains the figures to which you object, but in a pamphlet addressed as an "open letter" to Dr. J. A. Egan, secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, the author, Alexander Y. Scott, a Chicago lawyer, gives a table of smallpox statistics, which he states be obtained from the War Department, and the following item occurs:
"Philippines, 1900, 246 cases, 113

deaths from smallpox. Here is a statement in a pamphlet which has had a wide circulation, and which has never been questioned—not even by the health official to whom it was addressed. It can be verified without much trouble by any one doubting ts authenticity.
On the other hand, will you kindly

inform us where you find authority for your statement that "in the good old days before vaccination was discovered. was common enough for entire com-

## The Octopus President.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 27 .- (To the Editor.)—After the death of the whale President, there came a bitter campalan for the Presidency between the Octopus and the Crawfish. The Crawfish lost because he was a mere freshwater fish, and because the Octopus could hand out julcy bribes eight ways

After the inauguration all seemed to due time claim that their prayers have due time claim that their prayers have "availed much." In the meantime the heavens of California are as brass and his chair. Then the same happened to the Scuretary of the Treasury, and then all the rest of the Cabinet, and then all the rest of the Cabinet. go very smoothly until suddenly the Secretary of State was seen to wither it was discovered that the Octopus had his tentacles on all of them and had bl ... them to death.

caring that the same thing might happen to them, all the members of Congress rushed in a body to the Executive Mansion and, forcing entrance, cut the Octopus in pieces, when, be-hold! before their very eyes each piece a full-grown Octopus! each Congress fish was seized by an Octopus and his life-blood taken from

But after that it wasn't so bad, When the supply of politicians ran out all the new Octopi simply died of starva-

if it wasn't for trust-owned politic-ians and favorable legislation many of our trusts would simply die of starva-tion. Z. M. CHASE.

Superhenter Makes Engine Power.

Philadelphia Record. The Pennsylvania Railroad seems to be getting important results from a new device called the superheater, which turns wet into dry steam and increases the power of the engine. It has made it possible on steep grades to

do away with the helper engine. The Purchasing Pound's Fall. London Tit Bits,
Statistics of the increased cost of
living in England show that while one
pound sterling would have purchased
so pounds weight of family groceries in 1898, its purchasing power duced to 71% pounds in 1910

#### Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of February 28, 1862. Immediately on the receipt of the news of the belligerent attitude of England in relation to the Trent difsculty, the United States steam frigate Lancaster, then lying in the harbor of Panama, double-shotted her guns to be prepared for an emergency. On be-coming aware of this fact, the British war steamer Tartar, which was lying off the harbor at Taboge, just within reach of the Lancaster's guns, the lat-ter vessel being out of her range, double-shotted her guns also and draw up within fighting distance of the Lancaster. Fortunately the next in-telligence brought assurance of a peaceful nature and the hostilities were indefinitely postponed

The Sacramento Union of the 12th inst. says that their overland telegraph dispatch in the issue of that date was transmitted from Chicago at 10:45 A. M. and received in that city at 5:05 A. M. on same day, making a gain of one hour 40 minutes on time. This is said to be the quickest time yet made in telegraphing from the East.

We noticed some miners yesterday bringing in a fine large buck, which they had killed in the adjacent mountains. These California miners seen while waiting for the river to break up. They fish, hunt, dance, boat it on the river and have all manner of ways to enjoy themselves.

G. W. Vaughn has commenced suit against the City of Portland for dam alleges he sustained by the remova of a frame building from his wharf in the year 1859 by the then city au-thorities. Sheriff Starr served the papers on Mayor Brech yesterday.

Potatoes are selling in this city at 34 per bushel. Much dearer than ap-

The piledriver is now constantly busy driving piles along the city's front.

The Chinese journals are filled with accounts of the capture of Ningpo by the Taiping rebels, whose advances the allies were said to be on the point of initing to put down.

From Japan we learn that some difficulty had occurred in regard to the opening of Yedo to foreign trade. Several additional ports were soon to be

Mr. Church Extends Sympathy. PORTLAND, Feb. 27 .- (To the Edtor.)-In the recent past you have conributed so much to soothe the troubled spirit of Democracy on account of a diversity of candidates for the Presiency on our side, taking us tenderly by the hand and inclining us to sit de nurely at the feet of Governor Harmon s our very best, who would shield us from the malign influence of Bryan your side of the fence, in the intrusion Teddy the Terrible on the scene no one rose to condole with you. If you will permit it, I am sure I am volcing the desire of 19 out of 20 Democrats that there should be a re-

That Reosevelt should at this untime-hour intrude himself on the peaceful outlook in which our President was moving in placid calm to an insured renomination must provoke the elect to rise on their haunches and cuss in tedious iteration the mischance that some of the African lions strangled and swallowed in his forays had not swal-

meetful complimentary return of woe

But little can be said to mitigate a grief that must pervade an ardent fol-lower of the G. O. P. at this unfortunate

Had not Gipsy Smith wrought change in cussing propensities. I would write in some towering anathemas commensurate with the occasion, but, as it is, knowing that nothing can I can only unite in sentimen the German at the battle of East and Middle West.

Then there is Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lippincott, deputy surgeon-general and chief surgeon of the Eighth

Army Corns in the Phillippincs He

A Wonderful Egg Record,

CORBETT, Or., Feb. 26 .- (To the Edtor.) -That it is not the special breed f hens, but the special care they do re-eive, what makes them lay. This ruth seems to be proven beyond the east doubt by Mrs. C. Manthey, of Corbett, Or. Mrs. Manthey does not rap-nest her hens and cannot say for that reason what each hen does In the matter of laying eggs, but she knows what all her hens are doing in this matter, as she writes carefully the per chickens penned up the whole year round on a small place, about 50 by 50 feet, and takes care of them herself. Her flock of 22 hens consists of socalled mongred chickens of mixed blood and all kinds of colors, and from these 22 hens of unknown breeds and some even of unknown age, as a dozen are still among them which she originally bought a few years ago when she came from Dakota, she harvested the last year 4576 eggs, or in the average just 208 per mongrel hen, which seems o indicate "that she has surely more than one 250-egg hen among her mon-grel stock." Surely, a very interest-ing show of good care for chickens, L. FERDINAND FLOSS.

## Verse, a Commercial Line.

· Judge. "For years and years I have wrote petry," remarked the affluent-looking ranger. "I wrote it until I was reed by cold and hunger to take up commercial line." What was that?"

"Writing verses." How Is It at Your Home!

Boston Transcript.

Heck—Does your wife get angry if
she is interrupted while talking?

Peck—How should I know?

#### Fashions in Cars

By Dean Collins.

BY DEAN COLLINS.

All satiate with mushrooms, fried,

And rarebit I might not digest, hied me to my humble cot And sank to an uneasy rest In anguished dreams I writhed and beat

The air, and fin'lly with my feet Upon the pillow, snored I on And dreamt that many years had gone

In future years methought I stood Upon a curbstone, gazing far Adown the busy, teeming street And waited valuity for a car. An aged man paused by my side. When comes the car, good sir?" I

Full dolefully he shook his head; We don't have cars no more," he said,

"How so? And why?" I queried then. "No cars? Forsooth it is a shame."
He pulled his grizzled beard and

sighed;
"The women's fashions are to blame. For years the railways kept in chase Adapting cars to fashion's pace. 'Tis 30 years agone," said he, "Since they went into bankruptcy."

Until it wellnigh scraped the dirt, In deference to fashion's laws Which made the narrow hobble skirt. Next Spring tall hats were all the rage, And carpenters must they engage To model all the cars on With a high roof and alender door.

"Hats widened out next year. The cars Were changed again. The doors were flared

Wide at the top, so any maid Could enter freely, if she cared. Lo. to what malice fashion stoops— Next season, maids were wearing hoops. All cars were hurried to the sh Because their doors flared at the top.

Thus change on change came in full fast; Fashion each year essayed some feat That, in a stroke, made all the cars Of the past season obsolete Phirty years back, the compa Was driven into bankruptcy," Full dolefully he shook his head:

We don't have cars no more," he

#### Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Probably you know a man who does petty things "just for meanness." Let me make a prediction about him: he will gradually become bolder, and land in

... man going through bankruptcy is mother case of a man trying to come

What would a home be without a nother-or lace curtains?

A million good jobs will be given out-next month. Are you in the way of primotion, or is the boss thinking that maybe he can get along without There is enough that is known to be

Why fool with any theory you can't demonstrate? Why be a Mystic? Why not be a Carnegie? Why is Sir Isaac Newton a great man ecause he discovered that if you throw stone in the air, it will fall to the

rue to occupy the attention of anyone.

earth? Didn't people know that be When a man says: "I know a secret can't tell," he knows a mean story he

is dying to spread. Where one man hasn't anough to est. thousand have dyspepsia from eating too much.

A compliment is usually pleasant, because it isn't the truth.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

Writer Would Limit Right to Rate or Revenue and Appropriation Bills. discovered Carey's speech on single tax, made a CHURCH. few days ago, I note that he suggested that taxpayers should make the laws relating to taxation. Our American forefathers fought for the principle, "no taxation without representation It seems to the writer that a good alo-gan for these days would be "no repre-sentation without taxation" in tax mat-

Why would it not be a good plan to use our Oregon system and let the voters of our good state vote on a constitutional amendment limiting the right to vote on any initiative or referendum proposal relating to raising revenue by taxation or to spending the revenue so raised to such persons as are actual taxpayers and on the tax rolls If such a proposition were written into our laws the question of single tax would probably not be one which we need fear as confiscatory, for the reason that the people who have to pay the taxes could not pile up such unreasonable or unnecessary taxes as would result in taking away land from private ownership and west it in the state, which seems to be the ultimate roal of our present active single tax dvocates-a result that every who owns real property, be it he the farm in the country, the suburban homeowner or the man who owns valuable city property of any kind must consider with at least some degree of apprehension. J. H. MIDDLETON.

Information on Australia. PORTLAND, Feb. 26 .- (To the Edi-

tor.)—There appears an inquiry for, information concerning Australian lands, products, etc. lands, products, etc.

If Constant Reader will send me
his address I will send him full information concerning the opportunities of Australia. I have literature
sent me by the West Australian government and have their authority to
distribute and give information concerning their lands. cerning their lands. GEO. IAN MAXWELL, 171 Thirteenth street

### Don't say that advertising in the daily papers won't benefit your business until you have tried it.

Many a merchant has tried advertising for a three months' test just to see if it would do him any good, and has been so pleased with the results that he has made advertising an integral part of his selling plan.

That is the way advertisers are made. And merchants who once advertise for a sufficient time never stop advertising. No retail business can grow to large proportions in this day and age without the assistance of newspaper publicity. The Oregonian is the most influential newspaper in the Pacific Northwest. Therefore it follows that your advertising in its columns will receive more attention than in any other paper. The greater the weight the newspaper carries with its subscribers the greater the value of your advertisement in that medium.