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PORTLAND FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1812.

WHY PERKINS PLAYED MESSENGER. What debt of gratitude for favors past or to come, or both, does George W. Perkins owe Theodore Roosevelt, that he should descend to the humble calling of messenger boy between the Colonel and his campaign manager? Mr. Perkine is several times a milliaire, a present or past director of the steel trust and the harvester trust, an ex-partner of J. P. Morgan. Such a man does not become a carrier of missives between a Presidential candidate and his manager without very powerful Those motives are more apt in he a lively sense of favors to come than of favors past. What favors would Mr. Perkins be likely to expect What favors would air. Fermins be likely to expect in the future. The answer is similar to those he and the corporations in which he is interested received in the past and an application of the policy towards such corporations which he has proposed in his public addresses.

There is a strong resemblance be-tween the utterances of Mr. Perkins and Mr. Hoosevelt on the subject of trusts. Both lay most stress on what they call modern economic methods, which require the conduct of business on a large scale. Both emphasize the fact that more size should not consti-tute an offense against the law. Both selders mention competition without qualifying it as "ruthless" or throat" and treat it as out of date. Both urge that corporations which have the power and opportunity to effect monopolies should not be dis-actived, but should be brought under greater Government supervision and control. Both divide trusts into two classes-good and bad. Both depreate prosecution of trusts and recon mend definition of what may and may not be done in order to comply with the Sherman law before any further attempt is made to enforce it. Though that law was passed in 1899 and no serious attempt was made to enforce it until 1902, a further period of waltng is proposed until this new legisla-

In sharp contrast with this policy President Taft lays stress on the enproement of the law as it stands gainst restraint of trade, which seans destruction of competition, and against monopolies. He maintains that the law requires and the people desire that monopolies be dissolved, not su-pervised and controlled. He regards the power and opportunity of a cor-poration to effect a monopoly as pre-sumptive evidence that it intends to use that power and opportunity. Like Recesvelt and Perkins, he does not regard mere size as an offense against law, but, unlike them, he regards absorption by a corporation of empetitor after another as evidence of intent to effect a monopoly. He

recognizes that modern economic methods require that business be done a larger units, but he maintains that ervation of competition. He does not habitually prefix a disparaging adject tive to the word "competition." He, and control, but for the purpose of preventing, punishing and destroying monopply, not morely of sterilizing it and rendering it innocuous, if that be

Roosevelt found nothing to criticise in Taft's anti-trust policy until Taft attacked the steel trust, for which Roosevelt has slways had a peculiar tenderness. By contrast, Taft has at-facked every trust without fear or favor. The wrath of Morgan had no terrors for him, nor did he shrink from including his college classmates and his political lieutenants among the indicted. He goes ahead and enwaiting for further definition from a divided Congress.

Republican voters are called on to-decide which is the progressive and which the reactionary policy. hould decide not according to the labels men attach to themselves, but a ording to their deeds and words. Taft relation to trusts is more progressive ardent support of Perkins, now

CANADA'S LAND LAWS.

The liberality of Canada's land laws applies only to actual settlers. To tracts she is much less hospitable than the United States. The consequence is that Canada attracts hundreds of thousands of desirable settlers on small farms, while our public fand shows a lamentable tendency to fall

into the hands of wealthy speculaters. Canada not only offers land to farmers on easy terms of payment, but she indulges in a good deal of "pater-nalism," as some of our old-fashloned statesmen would call it. The payments are so computed that no industrious person need fail to make them as they fall due from the proceeds of the land The Government arranges in some instances to build a house for the settler, provide him with seed and stock and advance his supplies for a year on credit. This is a degree of providence which our land laws have never striven to imitate, but the Caadians seem to think that II pays. It brings in settlers of a very different character from the Huns and Italians who have been flocking to the United

States in recent years.
In fact, as the reader knows perdectic well. Canada has been obtaining there gone from lows, Dakota and ther states of the Central West in Such numbers that the population of nearly 200 miles away, where for some rural districts has actually desome rural districts has actually de-clined. Another unpleasant circum-stance is that they take considerable driven to market, for in those early

sums of money with them. The avernge is said to be not less than \$1000, and very likely it is much higher than this. Some hopeful persons have said that these Western farmers will disnose of their land and return as soon as they have obtained a clear title, but to whom will they sell? Somebody must buy if there is a sale, and this somebody will be another immigrant with funds. It takes capital to purchase an improved farm. It ought to be possible for the United States so to modify its land laws as to attract a grade of immigration as high as Can-ada's. We ought at least to be able to keep our own wealthy farmers at home.

BETTER LEGISLATORS.

Here comes that busy journalistic tinker, the East Oregonian, with a grand scheme to remodel the Legisla-"The Legislature of Oregon is y a farce," says this wise old "It is the chief reason why the ture. owl. nitiative is overused and the referendum invoked too frequently." The East Oregonian's remedy is to get better men for legislators, reduce the present number, pay them well, and

extend the legislative sessions.

We restrain an inclination to inquire how, under the present perfect meth-od, it is possible to get better men for the Legislature and commend with some modifications the suggestion of the Pendleton newspaper. A legisla-ture ought to have a Representative from every county and Senators apportioned according to population.

They ought to be paid well. They ought to be given time to do their work. They ought not to be intimi-dated by a demagogle press on the one hand or coerced by constant threats of appeal to the referendum on the other. The overuse of the initiative and referendum comes largely from the overplay by unscrupulous and cowardly newspapers and self-seeking and hungry politicians upon the fears and ambitions of the average legislator.

How may we get better legislators? We shall get better legislators when we select and elect men to the Legislature without insisting in advance on binding them hand and foot with pledges and leaving nothing to their discretion or honor or experience.

THE GREAT SEATTLE COUP.

If those "soldiers of the common cod" who draw monthly wage from the Fels war chest are truthful, a tremendous interest was created in Seattle over a single-tax measure. Ren is to be believed and California papers quoted him correctly, Seattle has been losing business to Vancouver because Vancouver has a form of single tax. If Mr. Cridge reported Seattle conditions truthfully to the even ing newspaper that is the Feis medium of single-tax publicity in Portland, the people of that city in the recent cam-

paign were "aroused as never before."
It is learned from Mr. Cridge's veracious reports that if a street speaker yelled single tax from an automobile he was besieged for pamphlets. Voters discussed the issue in the streetcars, the restaurants and the cafeterias. People debated it in the churches and Henry George's son-in-law attracted widespread attention. A Chicago schoolteacher. Miss Margaret Harley, in her addresses stirred the

people to a fever bent.

Mr. Cridge, prior to election, gave
Portland a solemn warning. "It is
high time that the opponents of single
tax in Oregon put on their thinking ups," he wrote from the Puget Sound city to the official chronicler of singletax doings. "A tidal wave is likely to evertake them if they continue to play the beach," Again he said: Whatever the result of the election, there is no doubt but what the people of Seattle will be much better informed on the question than they have ever

An enterprising special correspond-ent of the aforesaid Portland disseminator of Fels press-agent literature saw the situation just as Mr. Cridge viewed it. He wired or wrote his pa-

The campaign here for and against the measure is second only to the Mayoralty fight. Meetings are being held every night, school children are debating the subject and big land owners and speculators are need to grow what they term threatened confiscation. The single-taxers are making a supreme effort to have the plan tried out in Seattle.

Well, it is all over. The election has been held. Seattle voters have been taught what single tax means. lent. The voters who crowded around the Fels-paid-for automobiles and acramfor single-tax pamphiets must have taken them home and read them. The exodus to Vancouver's tax Utopla. must also have been fully considered. Scattle has voted and Portland now can measure the height of the tidal

the beach and don our thinking caps that we may ponder over Seattle's coup. The people of Seattle, now so well informed on single tax, have voted

THE WONDERFUL BLITZEN VALLEY.

When Peter French first came it sight of the Biltzen Valley, some thirty or forty years ago, it was probably an unsigntly marsh, covered with willows, and the most of it under water the major portion of each year. He came in from the south, through Catlow Valley, as he was then extending his ranches from California to the north. Blitzen Valley, more properly Dunpplies only to actual aettlers. To der and Ritzen, was so called from the sersons who wish to monopolize great fact that on the crest and western of Stein's Mountain, from which the Dunder and Blitzen River flows to the west into the valley and thence north to Malheur Lake, is frequently

visited by electrical storms, particularly in the Summer. Peter French, the senior member of the French-Gien Company, established sible grade compatible with bare existranch almost at the extreme southern end of the valley, something like thirty-rive miles from its northern extremity at Malheur Lake. This ranch afterwards became famous, as it still is, as the wonderful P ranch, taking than human farmers allow its name from the brand adopted for swine. Others are herded in

the cattle, the first letter of Mr. French's name. one of the finest of the remote buildings of the kind in the West, and it still is a commodious building; and with the numerous subsidiary buildinge, such as mess houses, sleeping quarters, barns, stables, smithles, carpenter shops, storehouses, wagon sheds and other like buildings, it is things as much as their parents re more like a little village than an ordicelve. Children are the cheapest prod nary ranch. The lumber and all other building material of a merchantable character for the construction of these, was hauled up from Cedarville, small town in Northern California,

but not of Oregon.

of it, nearer forty miles than thirty, upon labor there. and year after year the dredge has workmen" employed by this trust are worked away during the low water Huns who cannot speak English and seasons until the canal is now nearly are not encouraged to learn it completed. It will be remembered by have no opportunity to qualify some that "Bill" Hanley was at one selves for citizenship. They work in Government thus attempting to hamley is drained and the irrigating ditch | there is a social ulcer running with system completed it will be one of the richest valleys in all Oregon.

Stein's Mountain lies to the east; Jackass Mountain to the west. But running into the Blitzen from the east are several streams, notably Kruger Creek and Diamond Creek, and there are fine valleys up those streams, such as Diamond Valley and Happy Valley. The P ranch embraces smaller ranches at these places, also at Sod House, near Matheur Lake, and Buena Vista, farther down the valley from the main ranch houses, and several others in Catlow Valley

Taking the Blitzen Valley and the other connecting valleys, there is an area of somewhere near 40,000 acres of the finest of land, land that will raise immense crops of anything suitable to that altitude. At the northern end, at the lake, it is about 4100 feet; at the main ranch, somewhere around 4500. For onions, potatoes, cereals and hardy vegetables this soil, when irrigated, will be very prolific, and when it is thrown on the market, as Mr. Hanley, who controls it, says it toon will be, it will furnish homes for

a great many people In addition to the lands mentioned there is a large area of fine land to the south, in Catlow Valley, which is in some respects as good as much of the Blitzen Valley land. The latter is made up largely of a peat formation, the soil being as black as a har and very deep. But along the waterways n Catlow there is fine land, and many springs and streams to water it. all the P ranch embraces about 140, 000 acres, but that includes all of the range land. There are perhaps about 60,000 acres of farm land.

It will surely be a great day for Central Oregon when the P lands are thrown upon the market at moderate prices, as they will be if Mr. Hanley and he seems usually to be the dom inant factor when he takes hold of anything. No doubt he will be in this

THE LAWRENCE STRIKE.

The strike of the workers in the Lawrence mills was precipitated by a cut in their wages. The pretext for the cut was an act of the Legislature which made fifty-six hours a week's If we recken seven working work. days to the week, as the trusts com monly do, this establishes an eighthour day. If we count only six working days to the week, it amounts to a nine and one-third hour day. The owners of the mills were afraid their profits might suffer by this reduction of the working day and to even things up again they dered a cut in wages. Of course this was made out of all proportion to the decrease of the working day on the good old principle that when you have an excuse for exploiting labor it is wise to make a thorough job of it. Although the textile workers were not organized, they felt so deeply wronged the loss of pay that they struck. The events which have occurred during the continuance of the strike have emphasized a point or two which it seems desirable to comment upon.

To begin with, it has come to light that the men, women and little chil-dren who are employed in the Lawmilis live under conditions which are a disgrace to humanity. In former days the hands in the mills at Lawrence, and elsewere in New England, were native Americans and for the most part they dwelt in homes of their own. The standard of living was comfortable and the physical and mental status of the employes was excel-This was before the protective tariff had "elevated the condition of the American laborer" and incited the trust promoters to begin their perfect After a time immigrants came work. in from England and Ireland gradually replaced the native Ameriliving were lower than those of their predecessors and the tariff was therefore enabled to accomplish something toward "elevating labor." This was done by substituting shank beef for strioin and basement lodgings in a hovel for cottage homes. Next came an immigration of Canadian Frenchmen with still lower standards of livcan labor" followed upon it. The shank beef gave way to moldy scraps and the basement lodgings were made to accommodate four or five families

natead of one. Finally came the Italians who could ive on so much less than the Canadian French that the latter were expelled from the mills as the Americans Irish had been before them. The tarthen put in a position to effect a third were employed in the milis in place of adults. The working hours were lengthened and wages cut to conform to the Italian standard of living and the dwelling conditions of the emplayes went down to the lowest pos-Some of them are housed in cellars where a normal filths would perish of nauses, and, according to the accounts of their situation, each individual has far less breathing space swine. Others are herded in tall buildings, fifteen and twenty persons in a single room, with no conveniences, no chance for privacy or even decency, and no possible way to keep them-selves clean morally or physically. Adults are permitted by the trust to carn from \$5 to \$10 a week. Little children receive \$4 if they are unusually capable. Naturally the trust cannot be expected to pay these little ceive. Children are the cheapest products we put on the market in this country and their toll is priced at the same rate. This is what the tariff has done for American labor at Lawrence.

The textile manufacturers and the steel trust are among the most highly

days all that portion of Oregon paid order to keep up the standard of livole tribute to California. It was in ing of American labor. At Lawrence out not of Oregon. this has resulted in the employment of Most of the land in the Blitzen Val-ey was taken up under the swamp act below the human form and paid less purchased from the state at a pit- than they would actually receive under tance. But it was really worthless to slavery. An investigation of condia person who could not reclaim it. Mr. tions at Pittsburg not long ago showed Prench, however, set about many years that the protection given the steel ago to dig a canal the entire length trust had produced a similar effect have no opportunity to qualify themsome that "Bill" Hanley was at one selves for citizenship. They work in time indicted and arrested for purhumanly long hours for miserable pay chasing juniper wood to run this and their morals are a scandal to dredge! It makes one either laugh or weep, perhaps both, to think of a great the matter seems to be that wherever the matter seems to be that wherever the tariff has been permitted to pro-duce its unimpeded effects upon labor. per a work of such moment to the duce its unimpeded effects upon labor, state, for when once the Blitzen Val- as it has at Lawrence and Pittsburg, nauseus discharge. Moreover, we per-ceive at both these places a certain searing of the conscience of those who are responsible for conditions and not in them alone, but also in their

The Lawrence mill owners and their policemen could not look on at the bestialization of the Italians without themselves being bestfalized. The soul The lesson of the Lawrence strike is fairly obvious, we think. It shows that what is needed in order to "elevate American labor" and secure industrial peace is not protective tariffs, or charity, or any kind of coddling quackery, but pure and simple justice.

While Alaska is locked against those who would develop the coal land, it is wide open to those who sold for speculation land bearing precious metals One man can take seven powers of attorney and locate eight claims in a group for his association. He is re-quired to do only \$100 worth of work a year on the whole group, and often evades this provision. If he located a laim in January, 1912, he could hold the claim if he began work any time before January 1, 1914. Governor Clark recommended two years ago that this law be amended to provide for \$100 worth of work on each claim and renewed the recommendation last year, but Congress has done nothing. Here is a good place for a little conservation.

Citizens of Portland who cross the bridges would cease to ask for an ex-tension of the closed-draw periods if the rule establishing those periods were made absolute by withdrawal of the discretion given the bridge engineers to make exceptions. In practice hey make an exception nearly every time a boat whistles for the draw and he rule has become a farce. It is unreasonable to expect probably a thou-sand persons to wait of the bridges while a steamer is given right of way that its crew may not be a few minute late for supper.

Champ Clark would value the comliment of being likened to Lincoln nore highly if there were a little truth When we say of the two men that they were both born on farms all similarity ends. Champ Clark has a cheap and shallow funny vein which usy to some persons appear to resemble Lincoln's humor, but it is really something entirely different. A little man's mental stature is seldom magnified by bringing him near a big one.

Americans give all their time to fight-ing will learn with surprise of the new allroad over the Andes from Arica to northern seaport. It has a good harbor and has long been connected with La Paz by road. Now there is a railway. Chile has had railway connec tion with Buenos Ayres for several years over an Andean pass to the

A funeral sermon which forgets the merits of the deceased and hammers at his sing can hardly be worth \$25 to the widow. who is trying to collect that sum for such a sermon may have a good case at law, but in equity he stands on the shakiest kind of ground. is obliged to pay the bill she ought at least to be given the satisfaction of telling the minister what she thinks of him in open court

What a relief it would be if Katherine Elkins would only marry some body—anybody—and settle down. There is too much politics affoat this year to leave much time for discussion of minor matters like the marriage of

Deep is the mortification among the first families of Portland, for none of them are thought worthy to be counted among the 469 nitra-fashionables. The same fact disposes the rest of us to think better of them.

The police department is being used s agency for collection of the price of a case of beer, for which a woman refused to pay. This is the deepest depth of municipal degeneracy.

Of course the House committee against the apple-box bill, but samples of the Oregon pack made sufficient im-pression and the bill is dead. The first shipment of hogs from the

Deschutes country brought a fancy price resterday. This is the beginning of what will become one of Oregon's

Do the cat fanciers expect that any man will give up his inalienable right throw things at feline vocalists which disturb his midnight rest?

Amundsen does not attempt to rob

Scott of the glory of discovering the South Pole. He is an explorer without a "yellow streak." Formation of a diamond trust is dubious, but good news just now, when,

When Tom Word, private citizen, can find open and quiet gambling, sworn officers of the law can do as

The early belt around Hermiston a run for the market this year.

hammers to London for use by the window-smashing suffragettes. Henri Salvey's flight from London to a new way to break a

Spirit of "Whiskey Insurrection" Seen in His Recall Decisions.

CORVALLIS, Or., March 6 .- (To the Editor.)-is the Colonel really a progressive? His Columbus speech and subsequent explanation of it should enable us to answer this question correctly. From these deliberate utterances we learn that he would not recall judges but judicial decisions. Let us. see how this would work. Bear in mind ed a Constitution which expresses their shall be exercised in their govern-ment and by whom exercised, whether by the legislative, executive or judiclary branches of the Government. Now the people demand legislation on some line and the Legislature enacts bill providing such legislation, and

the executive approves it. This is now the law.

Presently a case under this law comes into court, wherein the defendant alleges the law is unconstitutional. ant alleges the law is unconstitutional. On appeal this allegation is brought before the Supreme Court. This court interprets the Constitution, guards against any infringement of its provisions, and must therefore say whether this law does or does not violate some provision of the Constitution. The court decides the law to be unconstitutional; in fact, that it never was a law, being null and void from the beginning. At this juncture the Colonel would have the people say to the judges: "Go to! We care nothing for your decision, less for the Constitution appears to the judges." Go to! We care nothing for your decision, less for the Constitution appears the interprets of the railro conceived the idea that Yaquina Be might be made a port of consequent provided it was served with transportation of a railroad. The few people is were there were exceedingly anxious that any ald that might be given being about such construction should be given. In order to do this, the star through its Legislature, granted to the such construction should be given. It is court that any ald that might be given being about such construction should be given. It provided it was served with transportation of the Constitution of a railroad. The few people is that any ald that might be given being about such construction should be given. It provided it was served with transportation of the constitution of a railroad. The few people is the provided it was served with transportation facilities. There was not the bay to justify the construction of a railroad. The few people is the provided it was served with transportation facilities. There was no the bay to justify the construction of a railroad. The few people is the provided it was served with transportation facilities. There was not the bay to justify the construction of the constitution of a railroad. The few people is the provided it was served with transportation facilities. There was not the bay to justify the construction of the constitution of the provided it was served with railroad. to the judges: "Go to! We care nothing for your decision, less for the Constitution. This law, however, was enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, and it shall stitution. This law, however, was enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, and it shall stand because we think it will do what

the people of the siate say, presumably by their Governor, "We will not respect your decision. Our people want this law the Legislature enatced it, I approved it, and our Supreme Court says it is in harmony with the Constitution of the state. We care nothing about the Constitution nor the laws of the United States and scout the idea of their supremacy." Was not this the spirit of the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794? Was not this the attitude of the nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832? Did not this distorted doctrine of state rights—the soverdoctrine of state rights—the sover-eignty of the people, precipitate a wicked rebellion and bloody war upon us in 1850? To invite or make possible a recurrence of these things is dec'dedly retroactive instead of sanely pro-

tween the Federal and the state con-stitutions. The sovereignty of the Fed-eral Constitution is the states; that of the state constitution the people of the states. This is not so. In each case the people are the sovereigns. They framed and adopted the Federal They framed and adopted the Constitution or else its preamble is meaningless. They fixed the mode of amending it, and by requiring the united action of three-fourths of the states made sure of government by a

majority of the people.

The people conduct the Government.
By direct election they choose the most numerous branch of the Congress, and

numerous branch of the Congress, and by delegated election they choose the other branch and the executive. They control the gurse and thereby the sword of the Nation.

The Colonel may have been misled by thought of the different purposes to which the Federal and the state constitutions are directed, or he may not be an accurate thinker. He is a college-bred man, has large experience in the conduct of public affairs and in the conduct of public affairs and has held intimate relations with bright mapable men. How may we account or his vagaries? He preaches political anarchy; he violates the most solemn pacts of friendship; he would transple upon one of the dearest tradi-tions of the American people, dear be-cause banded down by Washington, approved by Adams and Jefferson and olonel is not an ignoramus. therefore conclude that his inordinate vanity, his vaulting ambition and his autocratic temperament have led himdemagogue.
J. K. PHILIPS.

MOTH-EATEN BULWARKS OF LAW

Mr. Savage Defines Position and Asks About Tideland Case,

About Tideland Case.
WILLAMINA, Or., March & ... (To the Editor.)—I have falled to elleit from The Oregonian the information I most desired, and that of the most public interest, namely, the terms of the Lincoin County tidelands act, and when passed. Neither have you offered any defense of the mentioned concrete ignominious results of the "bulwark" system of law as applied.

You lose no time, however, in marshalling your arguments in defense of the abstract principles and theory of this pallasium of our liberties. I concede the apparent invulnerability of your position, and that I have inconsiderately taken a position hard to de-

siderately taken a position hard to de-fend—that you have hemmed me in with "uncharted seas" at my back. Yet with a stanch boat and a free wind there are worse things than the open sea, though it be uncharted. And the ancient bulwarks in front are known to be so worm eaten and countermined with abuses as to be next to worthless. Theories and principles are useful when acknowledged as sovereign. For partial application, they are no good. In mathematics, a single error renders unavailing the undoubted axiom, "In law, if justice is thwarted by the connivance of the courts in behalf of Tom Jones, Bill Smith will claim the same license." Until we learn effective loyalty to real (natural) law, we may expect the annoyance of moth-eaten bulwarks and uncourted seas. uncharted seas.

uncharted seas.

The subject is entirely too large for me to enter except with mere suggestions. I did not intend a defense of Theodore Roosevelt. I have not read his Columbus speech, and did not know his exact position on the judiclary recall. It was enough for me that he thought such a measure useful. His psychology is all right, and he has a hard head and a clear mind. I would rather trust him than the rank and file of politicians or the legal grubs of the moth-caten "bulwarks." the moth-eaten "bulwarks."
R. M. SAVAGE.

Mr. Savage will find the information he desires in a communication from J. B. Eddy, published today. The Oregonian commented on Mr. Savage's first letter because it seemed to indicate a proneness, not altogether confined to him, to accept anything proposed by Colonel Roosevelt, simply because Colonel Roosevelt proposed it, and not from an understanding of the proposity. Mr. Savage cited the Wilde and Lin-Colonel Roosevelt proposed it, and not from an understanding of the propos-1. Mr. Savage cited the Wilde and Lincoln County tideland decisions as demonstrating the need for the recall of decisions. In neither of these cases could the recall of decisions as advocated by Colonel Roosevelt have been applied. Oregon now has a far more orderly and affective method of accomplishing the same results as those Colonel Roosevelt seeks with his recall of decisions. He has not offered anything that would improve the Oregon system. His recall of decisions, in fact, is a poor and dangerous substitute for recall of Judges, the referendum and the flexible constitution. All the knockers have shipped their

ROOSEVELT'S PLAN IS ANALYZED | TIDELAND CASE IS EXPLAINED. Tracts Granted 30 Years Ago as Subsidy

> for Railrond Construction. PORTLAND, March 6 .- (To the Editor.)-A correspondent at Williamina, one R. M. Savage, has seen fit to criti cise the decision of the Supreme Court confirming the title to tidelands in Lincoln County to the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company.

A word or two of explanation may throw a little light on this subject and disabuse the public mind. It is evi-dently the intention of Mr. Savage to convey the impression that the state had given valuable property to the rail-road company without consideration— property that belonged to the people of

tively newcomer who does not much about the conditions that on the Yaquina Bay at the time This is now Williamette Valley & Coust Railroad the predecessors of the Corvallis & Eastern, was planned and constructed That region was practically a wilderness. The promoters of the railroad a is brought conceived the idea that Yaquina Bay might be made a port of consequence, provided it was served with transportation facilities. There was no business on the bay to justify the construction of a railroad. The few people that bring about such construction should be given. In order to do this, the state, through its Legislature, granted to the company the tidelands owned by the state in Benton County. Lincoln Coun-

But suppose the Supreme Court of the state decides that the law is not in violation of the Constitution. It is now alleged to contravene some provision of the Federal Constitution, or to be contrary to some Federal law, and on appeal the allegation is brought before the United States Supreme Court and it is there decided that it does conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The Colonel would now have the people of the state say, presumably by their Governor, "We will not respect your decision. Our people were the people of the state say, presumably by their Governor, "We will not respect your decision. Our people were the people of the state say, presumably by their Governor, "We will not respect your decision. Our people were the direction of the compliance of th made under the direction of the Governor and the company entered into possession of the property. It was a contract between the state and the railroad company, made more than 20 years ago, for a valuable consideration, and the court evidently concluded that, as far as the railroad company was concerned, the conditions of the contract had been lived up to and it was entitled to the land.

Your correspondent would create the impression that a large amount of

impression that a large amount of lands, formerly owned by the state were by this act given away. As a matter of fact, from the information in mpossession, the amount of tidelands of the variable property of the variable property of the variable property. the Yaquina Bay conveyed by the grat are not extensive. overflowed with every recurring tide and cannot be used for agricultural purposes, except by expensive dyking. extent that they would not pay for the cost of the dyke.

I might also add that, during all the

years in which the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company has held these lands, they have been for sale and there has not been a single application to pur-

This letter is written for the pur oose, as nearly as possible, of giving the public a correct understanding of the conditions. The people of the district wanted the railroad and the people of the state, through their repre sentatives, were willing to help to the extent above set forth. If the question were submitted to a popular vote then it would have carried practically unan-impusty

be submitted to the people, should also be willing that all of the facts in rela tion thereto should be stated. My ob-servation is that the people may be re-lied upon te do justice when fully ad-vised but are liable to be carried of their feet or blassed in judgment by ex-Right of Way Agent, C. & E. R. R. Co.

Legal Rights and Imprisonment. IZEE, Or., March 5 .- (To the Editor. (1)-Can a man prove up on a ho

five in the pentientiary?

(2)—Has a man citizenship after being in the pentientiary three years? EDENWOLD.

1. It was decided in the case of liuffman against Smyth, reported in the

the time of imprisonment only. There are some Federal statutes, which, if The prefere sylolated, take away a man's civil rights pronounced and they cannot be restored except by large ones.

Youthful Accomplishments.

PORTLAND, March 7 .- (To the Edtor.)—It seems to me on careful re-lection that our theological friend from flection that our theological irreducing Minnesota left out pair of the accomplishments that young America who aspires to be a Methodist minister should acquire. In addition to playing hookey tealing melons, etc., he should also shoul stealing melons, etc., he should also learn to smoke a few cigarettes, shou-craps, cuss a little and carry a six-shouter to shoot up his hoy chums with STESCEPTIFIE A SUBSCRIBER.

Half a Century Ago .

From The Oregonian of March 8, 1862.
On the 7th of February there was a great meeting at Sait Lake City of the heads of the Mormon Church, at which measures were initiated to establish in Usab a state oversome. The March Utah a state government. The idea was given out that this would be done with or without the consent of the General

The Confederate War Department has ufacture of whisky also because of the exorbitant prices the Government is compelled to pay for articles indispensable as subsistence for the army.

The Corvallis Union says that Sena-tor Nesmith vetoed to let Stark into the Senate, because there was a major-ity who would vote to keep him out.

The steamer Vancouver was able to reach Vancouver yesterday. Captain Turnbull reports the Columbia River open as far as Cape Horn, and the ice still running.

Madame Reeve, of New York City, will deliver a lecture in the court-house tonight on "The War and the Affairs of the Country—How All Was Brought About," etc.

City election will take place on the first Monday of April next.

Miners, with their pack animals, are constantly arriving in Portland from the upper part of this Valley. The snow seems loth to leave the

country back of the river, places it is yet a foot deep. Farmers who have market articles,

regetables, butter, chickens, eggs, etc., would now find a quick sale for them n this city and at high prices. It is said that a bill before Congress,

which is likely to pass, will increase the number of judicial districts in Washington Territory. Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

There is one thing a defeated candidate siways says about the man who defeated him. It is this: "He will defeated him. It

You can usually tell a suspicious character by the way he hates the

The men have as exaggerated an idea of their rights as the women have of their wrongs.

Trouble is usually plainly labeled in the daytime, and has a red lantern at-tacked to it at night; but people run into it just the same.

Do you like to hear your friends praised as much as you enjoy hearing yourself praised? You wretch, you know you don't.

There is a certain shock experienced y all bridegrooms. It is occasioned y looking up suddenly at his wife, and uding her looking at him critically in-I don't know how it is in New York,

but in country town society, the in-quisitive guest always gets hold of a spoon hearing the initials of a neighbor. A great many who weep at funerals really cry at the thought of how little they will be missed when it comes their

time to go. In many homes of widowers who have married again, I have seen, conspicu-ously displayed, pictures of their first wives. But I have yet to see a woman display a picture of her first husband when she marries again.

Men who are modest and well behaved at all other times, will get gay with the dining-room girls when they eat at a hotel,

Value of School Bonds.

PORTLAND, March 7 .- (To the Ed-(or.)—In the city of Portland do school onds have any advantage, in safety to he investor, over other municipal A READER

In Portland the boundaries of the school district and the boundaries of school district and the boundaries of the forty-seventh Oregon, page 573, that after a qualified settler has established a residence his removal because of heing sentenced for a crime is not, as a matter of law, an abandonment of his rights. The time a man is in the penitentiary does not count in the five years he must live on his claim before proving up. A man may live on his claim 14 months and commute.

2. For violation of an Oregon law a man sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary forfeits all civil rights, and forfeits all rights to office during the lime of imprisonment only. There

rated higher is that school taxes are probably paid more readily, promptly and cheerfully than the general tax, because the public schools are popular. The preference for school bonds is more pronounced in small communities than

Discovered! Ha!

Monroe Leader.
The 'machine' has devreed that President Taft be re-nominated and elected, and The Oregonian has undertaken the task of roping Oregon and ornamenting it with the Taft brand. We opine that this may prove more of a task than those political "rustlers" counted on in those political "custlers" counted on in the start, now that Roosevelt is in the field. The common people will have something to say between now and No-vember, and their remarks will have no uncertain sound.

It is possible today to build up a large business in a period of from two to four years where a few years ago it would require ten or twelve years of time to build to the same proportions.

Newspaper advertising has made this possible. Let a new business, or an old business that has not advertised, start an advertising campaign in the strongest and mostread newspaper in the town and keep advertising, consistently, day after day, week in and week out, and results will come. Results and profits that would require a much longer time to materialize without the newspaper adver-

In Portland the paper for an advertiser to start with is The Oregonian. There are many reasons for starting with The Oregonian. The first and most important is that you will reach the greater part of Portland's population in this single medium. After your business has grown to a point where you can afford to spend more money as a result of profits made by reason of big business developing from your Oregonian advertising, it will be well to use other papers as well as The Oregonian.