The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1912.

PRIENDSHIP IN BUSINESS.

Pertland will reach out the hand of welcome to the Inland Empire excursion, which is to arrive here this morn. As warm hospitality will be extended to the visitors as greeted the excursion of Portland citizens to Lewiston and other towns of the Inland Empire last Summer. The Oregon metropolis will show its pride in their achievements and its joy in their pros-perity. It will have a double motive for se doing, for, apart from the selfish motive growing out of the fact that the development of any part of the Pacific Northwest redounds to the good of Portland, there is the gratification which every right-thinking community, as every right-thinking individual. feels at the success of a neighbor.

Excursions like that which comes to day enhance the pleasure of life by their social opportunities, but they do more. By bringing into personal infercourse men who do business with each other by mail and telegraph, they create mutual acquaintance with personal tastes and idiosyncrasies which goes far to smooth the way in business dealings. Two men who have met and enjoyed each other's society on the occasion of such an excursion cannot but get their hearts involved in their commercial intercourse to an extent which will add the bonds of friendship to the ties of business. This soutiment is calculated to remove the asperities of any slight controversy which may arise between them and to promote amicable.

Reyond this cementing of persons friendship between individuals there is developed the community spirit of mutual esteem and mutual interest Had not the Inland Empire grown up to its present splendid stage of development Portland could not have risen to so high a rank among American cities. Had Portland not so well availed itself of its opportunities the Inland Empire could not have so developed. Though divided by hundreds of miles of territory, the two communiies, or groups of communities, are interdependent.

THE PIRST SHALL BE PIRST.

Oregon has gained a closer view of

that San Francisco spirit of enterprise which pledged \$17,500,000 to the suc cess of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Two hundred-odd Oregon men and women have felt the peculiar atmos phere that intoxicates but does not dull the wife, that accelerates the blood o the lariest sluggard, that fills the soul with hospitality. On every side they have seen the "golden smile of the Golden City of the Golden Gate." They went to California determined to im-Pranc with Oreg thusdaym over the approaching pletion of the canal and San Francisco's effort to celebrate a Nationa achievement so promising to Western Probably they succeeded. Doubtless they themselves have been more greatly impressed by San Francisco's enthusiasm than they impressed San Francisco. They are returning today grateful, happy, excited-determined to fill Oregon's 750,000 peo ple with their own conviction that the fair will be an unmeasureable success

It was a wonderful greeting the Oregon excursionists received in San Francisco. It was a wondeful hospitality with which they were entertained It was wonderful thought that was expended in fulfilling their needs and desires, in providing for their entertainment, in promoting their enlightenment and their comfort. The most successful and lovable host is he who looks carefully after the smaller details of his guests' comforts and entertainment Social functions may be brilliant, entertainment elaborate, enjoyments costly, and yet some trifling thoughtless ness or omission may mar the pleasure of the visit. In the finer qualities of the host San Francisco undoubtedly The community exhibited them in fullest flower to the Oregon

Oregon is proud of the distinction granted the state of the right to select the first building site on the exposition grounds. It is gratified by the friendliness and consideration shown its delegation. It will not forget. The whole state has been aroused and will pull hard for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. So far as boosting and providing state buildings and exhibits and anything else within its power to do or grant are essential, Oregon would sell its shirt, if need be, to make the San Francisco fair the auccess it deserves to be. Oregon ought to be-it will be -first, from st te site ground-break-ing until the golden key which puts exposition into glorious being is touched-and then some.

ONE LOUNGE, \$30,000

The chief executive officer of one of ir great industrial institutions is fitting up a dwelling in New York on rather elaborate scale. Among the items of furniture are a chair which cost \$5000, and a lounge for which he paid \$30,000. In a general way it is nobody's business whether this man pays \$30 or \$1000 or \$10,000 times hat sum for two articles of furniture. He is spending his own money, and is privileged, under the law, to spend it as he pleases. But in a larger sense limit to which the rich may safely go in their follies, and this capitalist has passed the limit in the two instances. any sane man knows.

There is always an air of discontent smong certain classes of the poor and aftertunate, and this air is frequently manifested by troubles between capital ad labor, or in broader terms between | tented themselves with the costly traf. | obey their officers from habit, Citi- bill,"

the rich and the poor. The trouble fic of less bulk and that which renakers, the demagogues and the general strife-stirrers can make use of the tale of this chair and lounge in a way to accentuate and widen the chasm between employers and employes, They will do it, they are doing it This display-mad man is at the head

of one of the largest business cor-

perations ever organized. It is far

stronger than any of the second and third-rate nations of the world. Few nations have an army as great in numbers as it carries on its payrolls. Laboring men look to its chief as the very head of industrial operation, as Hence it king among employers. becomes him to control his action circumspectly and not to parade his wealth in a way to show his absolute disregard for the value of his dollars. The expenditure of such a vast sum for a chair and lounge, the interest of which would support in comfort two or three ordinary families for the balance of time, shows a decadence of those qualities which brought this man up his present condition in the business world and marks an epoch of extravatemplate. When such follies become ommon, as they are liable to with

such an example, even the Nation may be started on a downward career. WHAT WOULD THE DEMOCRATS DO?

If the Democrats should capture the Presidency and both houses of Con-gress next November, what would they Not that this is likely, but just as a guide to those who take at their face value Democratic professions. If they sincerely desire to make laws of the measures they now pass through the House, they will abolish the Tariff Board and continue to revise the tariff on the basis of their own misinformation instead of on the basis of the accurate information gathered by the Board, but without regard to the necessity of revenue; they will enormous ly increase the pension roll and strive to provide the means by starving the Army and Navy. They rail at the trusts, but have devised no plan for control of corporations. They prate of conservation, but have laid down no policy on the subject. They talk much of economy and save a few hundred thousands besides what they pinch out of the Army at the expense of efficiency, but they propose to block Taft's far-reaching plans of economy and efficiency, whereby, he confidently pre-

dicts, many millions can be saved As usual, the Democrats are long on criticism, short on constructive states. manship; long on promise, short on performance. They are playing politics n Congress every minute of the day, having in mind only political success for their party, not substantial good for the country. They are a party of negation, not of positive action. have no reason to hope that they would not continue to play politics in office as they have in opposition.

LET US HEAR FROM POOH-BAR.

Now that there is a fund of \$500 in the possession of Mr. W. S. U'Ren to be used in ferreting out and preventing violations of and enforcing the corrupt practices act, the thought may natur ally occur to Mr. U'Ren that a salutary moral effect on present day candidates may be had by punishing the offenders of the 1910 campaign. The thought may occur to him but that is all. It is practically certain that he will not act upon it.

Lest he is herein misjudged in that sarticular it may be well to call his attention to the doings in the Fall of 1910 of one Jonathan Bourne, Jr., and ite a provision of the corrupt practices act which is found in section 20, chapter 3 of the laws of 1909. The section mentioned contains the following:

No holder of a public position or office other than an office filled by the voters shall pay or contribute to aid or promote the nomination or election of any other

The office of United States Senator imply express their preference and the Legislature adopts or rejects the recommendation according to the views the 1910 general election Senator Bourne issued a large number of printed circulars and distributed them broad-cast at his own expense. these circulars he urged the defeat of a certain group of candidates. He was then occupying an office not filled by the voters. He expended several hundred dollars and filed a sworn expense

account. The fact that Senator Bourne spen the campaign money is candidates may appeal to Mr. U'Ren's legal mind, because the statute only ecifically forbade him to "aid" any candidate. Since it has been held that a promoter may legally connive with a ank officer to sell to the institution stock certificates for more than their value and divide the spoils, the layman hesitates to express an opinion as to what is unlawful and what is not. The ordinary individual would guess, or think or suggest, but never boldly assert nowadays, that he who contributes to the defeat of a candidate thereby contributes to the success of that can didate's opponent. But in the cold analytical eye of the law that construc tion of the act may be founded on ob solete ideas of right and wrong. Perhaps, too, corrupt practices acts were not intended to apply to exalted states. Maybe, as Mr. Bourne seems to think, they were devised to keep the

in's in and the out's out. So let us have conclusive word in the matter. Mr. U'Ren ought to give it. He has but now had the title "guardian of the public morals" added to that of "lawgiver." Inasmuch as he has become exceutive as well as legislative branch of local government, let us make him the judicial branch also The public would or ought to be interested in Judge U'Ren's decisi this particular case. Will Judge U'Ren say that Mr. Bourne is guilty or inno cent of violating Lawmaker U'Ren's statute? If he will and finds Mr. Bourne guilty, will Chief of Detectives U'Ren enforce the law, or will he only gumshoe for 1912 violations? Speak, Pooh-Bah, speak,

SOUND TRANSPORTATION PRINCIPLE.

Representative Adamson laid down a sound principle for laws governing transportation when, in the House de bate on Panama Canal tolls, he said that "the proper function of a rallroad orporation is to operate trains on its tracks, not to occupy the water with ships in mock competition with itself." If the railroad men would but take a easonable view of the subject and vercome their porcine desire to do all the transportation business of the country, they would discover that this principle would work to their advantage. Had they allowed cheap, bulky

low freight to be carried by water,

which is its natural element and con

quires quick movement, they would not now be afflicted with the annual traffic congestions and with the necessity of enlarging their terminals at such enormous expense as to tax their powers of raising capital. We should not then have the anomaly wherein the only times railroads are able to handle traffic efficiently are times of depression, while in times of prosperity our arteries of traffic are choked through railroad inability to carry the vast volume of business.

Should Congress succeed in enforc ing effective competition between the railroads and ships using the canal, the effect on railroad earnings and expenses may convince other railroad men besides James J. Hill that water lines will increase and not decrease railroad profits. Mr. Hill knows the merits of water transportation, for he began his career in the carrying business as a steamboat man, but the great majority of railroad men have no practical knowledge of that subject and therefore despise water as a means of transit as much as the proverbial Kentuckian despises it as a beverage.

THE POSSIBLE OUTCOME.

The British coal miners' strike may be the beginning of a social and economic revolution. Should Parliament pass a law fixing a minimum wage, as is now proposed, and make obedience compulsory upon both mine owners and miners, resistance by the may be expected. That would break up the coalition which keeps the Asquith Cabinet in power, for Labor party would surely desert Asquith, though the secession of the Laborites would still leave the Liberals and Nationalists combined in the malority.

Should the principle of a minimu wage be enforced in the coal trade, despite these political consequence demand for its application to other industries would arise and the government would find difficulty in resisting The employers might then reason that, if the government took away their freedom in managing their own ousiness, the government ought to take the business off their hands. They might even demand this and become utright socialists, the only difference between them and the Labor Socialists being as to the terms on which the employers' property should be expro erlated

That the British Isles will be the first really socialist state is within the bounds of possibility.

WOMEN AND WAR

The National Review is probably the most invincibly Tory of all the British Tory periodicals. In its pages the inquisitive reader may usually expect to We find those arguments against progres sive measures which everywhere else have been abandoned and forgotten set forth as if they were new and impreghably convincing. Such is the working of the Tory mind. In the March number of this quaintly amusing magzine a writer named Arthur Page a runints his readers with some of the moldy old arguments against woman uffrage. As becomes the environment n which his article appears, he says nothing new, nothing that is not in redibly old, in fact; but American readers may possibly be entertained by brief reference to one of his argu ents. It illustrates the extremitle of nonsense to which an apparently telligent man is sometimes when he undertakes to defend a bad cause or oppose a good one. It makes to difference which of his points we select for comment. They are all on he same level, one as weighty as an other, and none of them weighing more than a wraith of moonshine. We may as well, then, take the fine old fallacy that women ought not to vote because they cannot fight.

"All government," says Mr. Page with the solemn wisdom of Dogberry, "rests on physical force. A govern-ment is strong or weak in proportion to the power which it possesses to en-force the law." Women cannot act as policemen, jurymen, soldiers, and so on, Mr. Page thinks. "In none of these national functions can women effec tively take part," hence they have no just claim to the ballot. Let us extend Mr. Page's argument a little and sehow it works out in other fields besides that of politics. The argument is that since government is based or physical force and women cannot exect physical force, therefore they have no right to take a hand in government Very well. Commerce is based on physical force, much more so than government. Without the force of the steam engine there could be no conbusiness, no manufacturing, no trans portation of any kind in the modern sense, and no trade to speak of. Now woman is utterly unable to haul a trainload of coal, hence it follows with all the conclusiveness of Mr. Page's logic that she ought not to push her self into commerce. She cannot haul a load of hay with her lily hands hence she has no business on the farm She cannot string up a beef animal by her unaided strength, hence it is highly impertinent for her to think of cooking a steak. She cannot grind a trainload of flour, hence she is out of her sphere when she undertakes to bake a loaf of bread. The application of this argument is wide as the world and wonderful as the ways of Providence It is irrelevant to say that even if the nan farmer cannot haul a load o hav by hand she can hire horses to do Such a remark spoils the lovely symmetry of Mr. Page's discourse be cause she can hire soldiers, too. If it is proper for her to do her farm work by mercenary agencies, it is proper for her to do her fighting in the same way and that will never suit such logicians

as Mr. Page. But we should be disposed to question the soundness of Mr. Page's prop osition that "all government is based n force." We do not believe it is de fensible for a moment. No student of human psychology would think of admitting such a contention. The fac of the case is that a government depending on physical force, far from being the strongest of all, is the weak est of all. The only physical force which is available for any governmen to use for its purposes is military, and that depends for all its cohesiveness upon discipline. And discipline is not physical force at all. It is habit. When we get down to the solid facts of the case we are obliged to admit that the power of government, like the power of all human institutions, rests not at all upon physical force, but upon the force of habit. Men in general obey the law because they have been taught to do so from their infancy, not because they are afraid of the police. If fear of the police is the basic cause of obedience, what is it that makes the policeman obey? Are they afraid of themselves? Soldiers

zens obey the law from habit. Governments run smoothly because citizens are habituated to conform to their requirements. Cease to teach habits of obedience to a single generation of children and every government in the world would crumble.

Napoleon's government in Spain was based entirely on physical force. was novel and it was hated. For that reason, strong as it was, it could not endure. History gives instances of governments which have successfully depended on physical force for a short time, but unless they quickly estab- regard between the two com lished themselves upon the more secure basis of national habit and popular confidence they presently expired. rarely friends, but the rule has never when the Normans first lodged them- had the elightest application to the selves in England, no doubt they depended on arms alone for dominance, but they immediately took measures secure a better hold by availing themselves of the ancient laws and customs of the Saxons. There is no weaker fallacy in circulation than the proposition that stable government depends on physical force. It will not bear examination from any point of

But even if we should admit the imossible hypothesis that government depends on physical force for its validity, it would not follow that women are unfit to govern. The chances are that out of a thousand women taken at random from all walks of life as many are fit for military duty as there are out of a thousand men selected in the same The belief that women cannot WRY. march and fight is a silly superstition. It owes its origin to the snobbish cus tom of taking the degenerate society woman as the type of her sex. most parts of the world the women do more hard physical work than the Their "delicacy" and "angelic men. frailty" are pure figments. So is the 'chivalry" which it is said they would sacrifice if they obtained the suffrage. Think of the chivalry shown to the German peasant woman and the American girl worker in the sweatshop. These women, not the society dame, represent the sex as it is. Nine men out of every ten must hire their fighting done or go without any. woman to be scorned if she is subject to the same weakness? Moreover, the hope of Mr. Taft and other prophets of enlightenment is that there will not be quite so much fighting to worry over as civilization advances

outlaws is to palliate their crimes by attributing them to political quarrels. The murders committed by the Allen tang in Virginia are stripped of even this faint shadow of an excuse by the statements of a former resident of Hillsville, that they are outlaws, opposed to allowing justice to prevail in ourt or elsewhere. It is the more to the credit of Judge Massie, Sheriff Webb and District Attorney Foster that, though they thereby put their own lives in constant jeopardy, they aptured, prosecuted and sentenced one of the gang. The outlaws should now be hunted down like the wild beasts they imitate and a halo of bogus ronance, such as fiction-writers place the brows of mountain feudists, should be denied them.

Senator Kern's assumption that the eterans are losing political influence a not borne out by the vote in the House on the Sherwood pension bill The anxiety of Mr. Kern's brothe Democrats to flock into the lobby for that bill is conclusive testimony that age has not impaired the political power of the veterang.

Secretary Fisher's suggestion that, when the Panama Canal is completed the staff and equipment be transferred to Alaska sounds feasible. It refers probably to the engineers and skilled Americans of the canal force only, for the army of Jamaica negroes and other dwellers in the tropics would not relish the transfer. Much of the canal plant could also be used to advantage in river and harbor improvements in this country and would form the nucleus of permanent Government plant for such public work

Where is that Roosevelt landslide? The only landslide apparent in the election of Republican delegates is for Taft, who has even captured delegates in the states of the two insurgent favorite sons, La Follette and Cummins It is extremely probable that Taft will have the support of Roosevelt's own The anti-third-term sentiment state. has increased the strength Taft has gained on his merits and promises to aid powerfully in his renomination

Not having given any reason striking at the Grays Harbor lumber mills, the I. W. W.'s may be presumed to have an attack of "that tired feel-The antics of the organization have given the industrious, law-abiding part of the commnity the same feeling.

If the animals which invaded the Salem milliners' shop had been mice instead of sheep, the milliners would probably have jumped on tables, gath ared their skirts around them and screamed for help instead of catching the mice and throwing them into the

It would be interesting to know whether Senator Bourne sent his reply to Dr. Mott's challenge through the mails under his frank. Though an insurgent, the Senator is reactionary as regards the full use of his official per-

If no snakes can be seen in Alaska the fact has but a single meaning. The quality of the beverage must be above reproach.

Nothing may happen, but plenty of mored cruisers in the Philippines will be handy to have around The cafeteria plan of collecting car-

Will the medicine ball be of effect in giving Oregon the "absent treatment"

fare is not a success in this bustling

An "Uncle Tom" show is synony nous with ever-recurring perennial youth. Woodrow Wilson is the hothouse

product in danger of early frost. To register is a civic duty the goo

citizen cannot neglect.

Excitement Called Up.

Judge.
"Seems to me it's awfully stupic re," remarked the transplanted Broadwayite. "Can't you rake up a lit-tle excitement?" Well, I might let you have your suggested the hotel manager.

Oregon in 'Frisco Town

Press Enthuses Over First State Expedition to Select 1915 Fair Site.

Two States Always Friends.

"Oregon first" means a great deal The Oregonians have always been good and kindly neighbors to California, and there exists a strong bond of reciprocal wealths. It is a commonplace of history that territorial neighbors are had the elightest application to the time honored relations of Oregon and When California could help California. Oregon in the way of a boost the portunity has not been neglected, an as the Governor of Oregon says, speak-ing for his people, "We remember the kindly interest taken by the good people of California in Oregon's exposition, and now we come to you wit the same kindly feeling for your suc with cess."

The visiting Oregonians will receive a warm welcome in San Francisco. They come here to choose a site and make the preliminary arrangement for the installation of an impressive state exhibit. They bore with a big auger, these Oregonians, and they do auger, these Oregonians, and things on a scale of magnificence. In-deed, they can very well afford to take a leading part among the exhibitors at a leading part among the exhibitors at the union of the greatest states of Union, whose potentialities for wealth production are only now begin to be understood. They are folk, who like to make sure be understood, They are a heir ground, and, having that assu ance, they are going ahead with leaps and bounds, knowing the stable foundation afforded by their great re-

Indeed, it is an axiom among com-mercial men that there is more solid and substantial wealth in Portland than in any other city of equal size in he United States.

Oregon Enthusiasm Appreciated,

San Francisco Chronicle.

The battle cry of "Oregon first."
using the words of Governor Oswald
West, with which the delegation of 250
from that state arrived in San Franisco last evening to select a site the Oregon state building Panama-Pacific Exposition, stirring and enthusiastic ring. huilding at the aposition, has a

Of course, only one can be first, and he states which make their selections oward the last will be as full of en husiasm as those which come earliestill, the people of San Francisco w appreciate the whole-hearted interes in their undertaking displayed by Gov-ernar West and those who, with him, desire that Oregon should be the first to help a sister state to launch a great world's exposition.

No doubt, the people of Oregon re member with kindly feelings the in-terest which San Francisco, in its turn took in the Lewis and Clark Centennial at Portland. It was the privilege of this city to be well represented there, and the same hospitality which the delegates from California received in the northern city will, we are sure e extended to those who are now visit

We hope the men from Oregon wil enjoy the automobile rides, the receptions and other things we are putting on for their en-iment. We hope they will like ertainment. the new city which we have built here; that they will approve of our exposi-tion plans, and that they will pick out the fine site that their battle cry. "Ore gon first," entitles them to.

Oregonians Are Good Neighbors.

San Francisco Post.

The visit of the Oregon delegation with the commission that is to select the site of an Oregon building for the Panama-Pacific Exposition is an indi-cation of the better understanding that is developing among the Western States. Such a demonstration of friend interest and evidence of a desire to prospect for the establishment of a United West which will be a more potent factor in National affairs than the Solid South.

The Oregonian visitors are gracious enough to say that their enthusiasm for the Panama-Pacific Exposition project is a return for the inter which the Californians displayed Oregon's exposition. The slogan of the party is "Oregon first," indicating that in the spirit of the United West our northern neighbor wishes to be the first in all projects that will aid Call-fornia and incidentally the whole Pa-cific Coast region. This is the right sort of spirit. It is earnest of even oigger things that will be accomplished for the West by the Western States in

he near future. Californians will remember this genprosity on the part of the Oregonians, and when there comes an occasion where Oregon will need the help of the Western States they will find that their southern neighbors will say, "Califor-nia first," and make good with the same effectiveness and friendliness that is now being displayed by the people

of Oregon.

In the meantime San Francisco bids the Oregon visitors welcome in the name of the State of California, and assures them of the deepest apprecia-tion on the part of the city and state for their neighborly good wishes and timely co-operation in the biggest project that was ever planned for the western section of the continent.

Oregon Rich in Men and Women. San Francisco Examiner. The Examiner voices the view

San Francisco when it says that the sample Oregonians brought here by Governor West in his special train is convincing proof not only that Oregon is a great state, but that "Oregon is first" in its determination to take the lead among the Pacific Coast States in helping San Francisco make the expo-sition of 1915 a wonderful success. The visit of these big, warm-hearted, generous, enthusiastic Oregonians has put new vim into San Francisco's exposition project. Here in San Francisco we know just how big we want the ex-position to be. But we had not begun to realize just how big California's ighboring states propose to help us nake it

For this reason the visit of the Ore gonians comes both as an incentive and an inspiration. If so great a state as Oregon—a state that in many re spects is a rival of California—has de cided to throw the whole weight of its resources and enthusiasm into the exposition project, who shall place a limit to the success of the fair when the other big states of the Coast and the Southwest—Washington, Montana, the Southwest—Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Texas—follow Oregon's example and show to the whole world three years in advance of the exposition that the whole western rim of the continent is a unit for the success of the fair?

Oregon has set an example which the other states of the Pacific Coast will not be slow to follow; but in welcoming delegates from other states San Francisco will always remember that

Prancisco will always remember that Oregon was first." The Panama-Pacific Exposition proj ect has drawn the Coast States closer together. They all realize fully that each will share in the great benefits which the fair will bring. But more than that, the exposition project has solidified the sentiment that here on the Western Slope of the backbone of the continent there is a vast empire of territory richer in the inexhaustible re-sources of mine, forest, field and sea than any empire in the world,

Half a Century Ago

om The Oregonian, March 18, 1862. letter from Kansas to a gentle man of this city says that great ex-citement exists there in regard to the Salmon River mines and that there will be a great overland immigration this

We have conversed with one of the men who belonged to the John Day River Mining Company, some member of which were recently killed by th Indians. His statements entirely con our with those of other members the company, that there are good gold diggings at the head of John Day's River. The company found gold in paying quantities. Our informant in tends to return as soon as a company sufficient to protect themselves from the Indians can be raised. The dig gings are something over 200 mile from The Dalles.

David Newson writes to the Chris tian Advocate that the fruit buds of many varieties of apples have been killed by the excessive cold of the past Winter.

The Superintendent of Indian Af irs, Mr. Rector, ha M. Kirkpatrick a has appointed Mr a special Indian agent, who will leave this morning for The Dalles. There he intends to cure the aid of a party of Klamath dians, who are familiar with the lar guage, and send them out to get to gether all the chiefs of the Snake tribe That being done, Mr. Rector, accompanied by Colonel Cornelius, with company of Oregon Cavalry, will proeed to the spot and try and make reaty with them. Mr. Kirkpatrick of the opinion that the recent murder were committed by the John Day River Indians, and he has full power to investigate and arrest, by military au-thority if necessary, any of the par-ties gullty and bring them to a speedy

The Willamette was filled last nigh to see the play of "Love's Sacrifice." Mrs. Forbes Margaret Ellimore was "Love's Sacrifice plendid. Mr. Beatty is a clever and leasant young actor, and he played Matthew Ellmore in a very creditable manner

We commend to the notice of or authorities the communication Loryea, recommending the authority to provide a hespital fo-cases of smallpox, should any occu-in our city. We desire also to mak in our city. We desire also to mak an additional suggestion—that the cit authorities make provision by nance for vaccination with kine natter of every man, woman and chile of those subject to the infection o mallpox.

Several boatloads of miners, well equipped with provisions and othe necessary articles, with sails sprea-and colors flying, gently sailed down the river yesterday, bound for Salmon River.

We dropped in at the house of Mult-nomah, No. 2, last night, as per in-vitation, and found a large party of ladies and gentlemen enjoying a livel hop. The members of that compan hop. The members of that company kind treatment to their guests.

LOVE OF COUNTRY IS DENOUNCED socialist Tells Why He Is No Longer

Patriotic. PORTLAND, March 15 .- (To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian Friday appears s letter from R. C. Pierce in which h broadly hints that Socialists are bluff-

ing about something or other. Let me Inform this person that we are no bluffing when we say that we do not stand for patriotism of country. What is patriotism? Is one man better than another because their places of birth were separated by imaginary boundaries? If he is, is that any rea-son why he should disregard the comnandment, "Thou shalt not kill?" There nen who do the fighting are taken rom the working class and bave noth ing to gain by killing workingmen of

other countries. other countries.

If the command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," would be put into practice there would be no patriotism.

It is through such silly sentiments as patriotism that those to whose interest it is to make war get suckers to do the fighting for them while they sit back and rake in the profits.

The working class of this country

has no grievance against the working class of any other country. We are all being exploited by the capitalist class Why should we fight each other? soon as this truth seeps a little deeper into the gray matter of a few of us, there will cease to be such a thing as At one time I was also patriotic, and

am ashamed to say, served six years in the National Guard. But one day I started to think and the bubble of patriotism broke. That is what I advise every workingman to do-think and read. There's a reason.

H. B. GITTOE.

Tragle Judicial Recall.

PORTLAND, Or., March 14 .- (To the Editor.)-Having kept up considerable of a silence for quite a period, I cannot refrain at this time from express ing not exactly admiration, but a sor of shuddering appreciation of the ef-fectiveness of the judicial recall in actual operation as it was carried through at the Carroll County courthouse at Hillsville, Va., where the defendant's friends shot the Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney, the Sheriff, made a begin-ning on the jury, potted a few innocent bystanders and then rode home again It is all so beautifully logical and di-rect and accomplishes the recall so effectively. It is true that it is a little more nois

and direct than would suit Mr. U'Ren and presupposes more discipline, obedience and loyalty in the attacking forces than would tally with Colonel Wood's anarchistic ideas, but it actually did the work the recall is intended to do, and in its roughness and noisy sim-plicity ought to appeal to Mr. Roosevelt himself. It has a flavor of the Rough Riders about it. Just think how ef-The defendant and his friends had

reason to anticipate an unfavorable verdict. They were the only voters who were interested in that particular recall measure and they trooped down to the temple of justice with their guns handy. When it came time for the vote the recall was carried by acclamation, for what was the use of balloting when

all interested parties were agreed?

The Judge, with the unsaid sentence on his lips, was shot down, and so Judge and judgment were alke re-called. The shooting of the others was perhaps a little superfluous, but, after all, accidents will happen when the mob governs. THOS, N. STRONG.

PORTLAND, March 15 .- (To the Editor.)-An an ex-Boy Scout, I can fully appreciate the stand The Oregonian takes in regard to the Boy Scout move ment. These men who how! and fight the movement are doing it a great good, for they are causing it to be publicly investigated, and I advise those knock-ers to get hold of a Boy Scout man-ual somewhere and look the matter up a little more thoroughly before the hurt themselves protesting. They don't know what they are talking about. FRANCIS COLLINGS.

From shippin' of beet seeds to me and And other devices, I notes that they Frank all of their speeches to most And flood him with campaign mate-

Nitts on Relatives Help

By Dean Collins.

Nescius Nitts, the wise Punkindorf

Whose glory may bloom upon history's

page. Looked out o'er the sidewalk, the dis-

tance to gauge.

And covered a wasp in a nicotine cage;
Then wondered a bit bout some laws

Wal, now, apropos of the things I has

Bout printin' and frankin and all of them things

It may be of value, but still in the se-

It 'pears like it makes some things

Not namin' advantages which can ac-

which with persistence our Sena-

(I think apropos is the usual word)

sage.

of the age.

tor clings;

sorter unequal

heard

rial, thanks
To unbounded backin' that lurks in
them franks: "While candidates hum here, not thus firmly backed. Must keep inside that corrupt practices act. Which states with exactness jest what can be spent

In campaignin' work by a candidate

Prescribin' extents that assistance may uncles and cousins and folks From aroun' hum:

Provides what his brother and nephew and niece Can each one donate to his campaign aplece. Outside of these bounds he's forbidden to go. Whereas with the 'forementioned man 'tis not so,'
For printin' and frankin', they reams

so devised To keep his campaignin' costs plumb sterilized. 'It 'pears like this act that our state has directed Agin' corrupt practices, might be exnected To go a step further, past cousins and

And add to its list of previsions some-Old Uncle Sam, who's clean left out Portland, March 17.

And relatives helpin' the feller that

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

When you feel all wrong, get right

There is a "superior" person in every neighborhood who is abused generously behind his back, but people walk mighty straight when in his presence.

I am as tired seeing some of the stock pictures in the magazines and news-papers as I am of seeing the "beforetaking" picture,

Everyone likes audacity a little; they call it "spice."

Many people are helpless because they

In very old literature you find many stories of aged men dividing their money and leaping into the sea or quietly disappearing in some other way. No such thing was ever done; the sug-gestion comes from literary young men and represents what they believe old men should do.

Don't laugh too heartily at the 400 ulldogs who were whipped at Philadelphia by one pug; you have taken many a disagreeable dose because it was offered you by a superior person.

Certain men will fight, and we are all more reasonable with them than we are with men we know will run.

People are disposed to forgive an old any folly until fendant in a breach of promise suit Let a man show a number of men a new card game and in ten minutes the

students will be criticising the pro-PAYING FOR BOURNE'S CAMPAIGN

Expenses Come Out of Taxpayers

Pockets, Says Writer. PORTLAND, March 14.—(To the Edi-or.)—During the past week the can-lidacy of Senator Bourne is being adrertised in the announcement that he s contributing \$500 to determine the question as to whether or not the corrupt practices act is being violated. As it is apparent that this is one of his various adroit methods of advertising his candidacy, will the corrupt practices act not compel him to report this \$500 as a part of his campaign exenses? This morning there has come to me through the mails, under his frank as Sonator, an article written by him or his private secretary for an Eastern magazine, on the initiative. referendum and recall. Where the stamp ought to be there is printed in bold letters the word "free." purely a campaign document, now be-ing scattered broadcast at the expense of the taxpayers of the country, to boom the candidacy of Senator Bourne boom the candidacy of Senator Bourne. Other articles of the same kind have been repeatedly sent out under his frank in the past. It has been a boast of his friends that more than 1,000,000 copies of one of his speeches was thus sent through the mails. The political methods by which such a wide circulation could be worked are pretty well understood. This means a heavy bill of expanse to the taxpayers of the understood. This means a heavy bill of expense to the taxpayers of the Nation, and explains, to a large extent, why there is such a deficit in conducting the Postal Department. To allow such methods of campaigning is an injustice to other citizens who may be candidates for the United States Senatorship, but have no right to the franking privilege. Is there nothing in the corrupt practices act that will compel Senator Bourne to report, as part of his campaign expenses, the thousands of dollars of expense he has saddled on the taxpayers of the country through this abuse of the franking privilege for his own personal benefit?

Jews in United States Senate. PORTLAND, March 16.—(To the Editor.)—Please answer: (1) How many lor.)—Please answer: (1) How many Jews have been elected to the United States Senate? (2) Who presented the name of General Grant to the Republi-can convention in 1880? (3) How many Chief Justices has the United States Supreme Court had? A. L. MASON.

1. Seven, as follows: Judah Philip Benjamin, of Louisiana; Benjamin Franklin Jonas, of Louisiana; Joseph Simon, of Oregon: Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado; Isador Rayner, of Mary-land, and David Levy Yulse, of Florida, 2. Roscoe Conkling, 2. Nine.

Roseburg News.

With Colonel Roosevelt now in the race it will be a real old-fashioned fight to the finish under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.