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THE BUSYBODY.

The attentive reader of Macaulay's brilliant essay on Frederick the Great will he struck by the following

planage:

The interfered with the course of justice as well as with the course of trade, and set with the own crude notions of equaly against the base of the seminations of equal trade, and set with his own crude notions of equal trade and set the line as expounded by the unantmone where it is a fine to the gravest magistrates. It never passed in adjudicating on questions of evid right were more likely to form exercise epithons on said questions than a prince whose attention was divided among a thousand subjects and who had never read a law book through. The remaining opposed to him by the iritimusis leftament him to fart. He revited his Chancellor. He hicked its above intend to act unjustly. He criminate the following the mane of the poor against the fedding the cause of the poor against the wealthy. We could make shift to live under a debauchee or a tyrint, but to be raised by a husybedly is more than human fature can bear.

There is no novelty about the judi-

There is no novelty about the judicial recall. It has been used, under one form or another, by royal busybindles and tyrannous majorities through all the ages. Why all the present excitement about its exact dethod?

The busybody on the throne has al cays made trouble for his subjects and finally for himself; the group of busy-tedles in the streets would do no better and probably would do worse, if they had autogratic power over judges, people or government. It was always so; it will always be so. The remedy is to get rid of the husybodies, where is is possible; and to heed them not, where it is not possible.

BEATING THE TOM-TOM

The speech Colonel Roosevelt delivered at Carnegle Hall Wednesday night must have been prepared with the idea pleasing the ultra-radical voter without alarming the intensely conservative citizen. Either may find the sental food therein that he loves best For the one there is bombast a-plenty. Nor the other there are checks and bulances, qualifications and well-tied strings. Both phases are applied to is people's rule programme. Roosevelt's attitude is so contradictory that it ought to arouse serious question as to the sincerity of his inten-tions. He has prepared a programme which he can place his own construction in the future, as he has done n utterances in the past, regardless the interpretation the public at

large may have given it. Stripped of its qualifying phras the Roosevelt platform declares for the everthrow of the present form of govgrament. Direct legislation, the refgrendum, recall of judges and recall ons broadly applied lead to but one end, the conducting of all legislation and the interpretation of off laws by majority vote of the peo-It lacks but one element as a oposal to abandon a republican form government for a form more democratic than has ever been considered devised by an enlightened people, the omission is the power by the people to say whether the laws they make od interpret shall be enforced. And why not grant this power? Why not recall the authority of the Sheriff to enforce a law in a particular instance, if we are to have the power to recall an Inhibition of the Constitution without amending the fundamental law?

Colonel Roosevelt condemns Presient Taft's position that stability of vernment depends upon reasonable restrictions on the power of the peoand on checks against ill-considered volcing of public clamor in govnmental policies. He says: believe in the right of the people

in I believe that the majority of the in people of the United States will day and day out make fewer mistakes in gov-If Colonel Roosevelt would announce

s newly acquired doctrines and hult ith his sweeping profession of faith the ability of the people to decide things rightly at all times, he could welcomed whole-heartedly to the anks of those "progressives" who see mogress only in a policy that is revo-But he does not halt. He ould build safeguards around the indicial recall.

The people whom he lauds as so free from mistakes must not be trusted to cose their candidates by popular te unless protected from politicians and corporations by a stringent corrupt practices act. The honest and infallible ablic, we presume, might sell out unes peliticians, corporations and the eople themselves were restrained by ear of fine or imprisonment. Nor must all laws be adopted by vote of se people. "It would mean loss of deberation, of patient consideration,"

declares. The recall, too, would not be adoptin all states and all communities if e Colonel had his way. That power good." to be given the people in the event enecial interest has found corrupt nctuary" in the courts. The recall the Cojonel's mind, seemingly, is a sod thing when its application could ot possibly do aught but remove cor-Judges. Under other condition is ill-advised. But why walt until e courts are hopelessly corrupt before adopting the recall? Does the Colonel fear that a misguided, vengeful or politically ambitious majority might invoke it against a just judge What of the Colonel's abounding faith in the people? Can he not trust them to prepare for an emergency? Must the burglar be within the house be fore the owner provides a protecting gun? Does the Colonel fear that pos. ession of a temporary and possibl or-useless weapon will cause the ublic to run amuck? This is indeed

ous faith in the people Colonel Roosevelt has acquired a faculty of presenting the most commonplace views with loud and boister us unction. He menaces with a tremendous bludgeon and belabors with a slapstick. He shouts for everybody to go swimming and then fences off the river. He finds joy in building a big fire and immediately quenching it. This may be good politics, but we doubt it. Beating the tom-tom may excite the savage breast in Africa, but its impotency in this country has been demon William Jennings Bryan.

A "DOCTOR" AND HIS VICTIM.

One A. A. Anderson was for many nonths a willing and unsuspecting pa tient of a so-called medical "institute," conducted at Seattle and at other places, by a W. Tuttle Akey. When Anderson arrived at Scattle last Octoper he had \$900; the other day h found that his small fortune was down to a very small aum. It had been gradually absorbed by the greedy and eartiess wolves who ran the "institute." Taking his little remaining Anderson bought a pistol, called at the "institute" and shot to death its nominal head, Dr. Akey, and his assistant. His motive undoubtedly was to get even. Finding that he had paid his money to these mercenary bealers, without benefit, and that he had come to the end of his physical and financial resources, through their deliberate deception as to their ability and desire to cure, he planned and exe-

oted a terrible revenge.

Anderson is a type and Akey is an other type. The one is an ignorant tellow who finds himself afflicted with disease and for some reason prefers not to give his confidence to a reputable physician, who will offer no promise of benefit, unless he is justified The other is a more or less well-trained "doctor" who specializes, or pretends to specialize, in private discases, preys upon the shame and fears of his victim, treats him sometime with satisfactory results, but often not, keeps him on the anxious seat ontil his money is gone and turns him away The medi when he can pay no more. cal "institute" is usually the method of the quack; it is not often in hands of a skilled doctor. Commonly the directing spirit is some person who ould not get a doctor's license.

The only safe way for the man or man who needs a doctor's care is to keep away from such an "institute and go to a hospital or sanitarium, or to a regular physician. The young boy who has been indiscreet and suffered through his contact with vice or immorality, or sexual excess, is lost if he gets in the clutches of any Dr. Akey But there would be few Akeys if there were no frightened and shamed youths or ignorant men.

TURNING THE OTHER CHEEK. Acting Mayor Baker's turn-the other-cheek policy of suppressing the anarchists who insult the flag and defy the laws is not likely to give the public a better opinion of the municipal administration of which he is the temporary head. The gloved hand and the soft word and the gentle rebuke are not suitable weapons for the suppression of violence of speech or law saness of deed.

The trouble is that the Rushlight administration wants to get around the difficult business of doing plain duty by the law-abiding and law-loving public. It shifts, turns, twists, sidesteps, argues, explains and moralizes when its clear course is to

HOW TO WORK THE COMMISSION PLAN. The essence of the commission form of city government is direct and undivided responsibility placed upon a small number of elected officers, to whom should be entrusted the appointment of all their subordinates Given this power, they should be left free to exercise it and held strictly accountable for its proper use. If they should misuse it, we have in Oregon all the means necessary to call them to account and get rid of them.

To continue election of other officers besides the Commissioners would be simply to provide the Commissioners with a means of evading responsibility by placing blame on others. Talk ut their building up a machine is beside the mark. The purpose of allowing the Commissioners to select their subordinates is that they may build up an efficient machine for doing the city's work. If instead they should build up a political machine for their own continuance in office, the people can recall them.

In suggesting the recall we do not intend to be understood as recommending such frequent resort to it as Seattle and Tacoma have had. It should be impossible to invoke the recall without the aignatures of a large proportion of the voters. Instead of having recall petitions peddled around town by hired men, we should place them in public offices, where the voters should be required to go in order to sign them. A voter's signature would then be a deliberate, voluntary act, similar to that of registering, for which he must go to the Courthouse, or of voting, for which he must go to the polling place. The signing of a rect primary; he would hobble direct recall petition, or of an initiative or gislation; he would the a string to the referendum petition, for that matter. is as important an act as voting at a primary election. The voter should no more be allowed to sign such a petition in a haphazard manner when a hired circulator thrusts it into his hand on the street than he should be allowed to mark a primary ballot in

the same way. With the restriction suggested, we should have a recall election only when there was really serious discontent with an official. Haying such a power in reserve to get rid of an indishonest official, people need not hesitate to intrust full power to City Commissioners. It "up to them" to "make

HARD WORK AND ECONOMY. Some 200 farmers, fruitgrowers and business men met at Vancouver. Wash., a day or two ago to consider ways and means toward making the Clark County Fair this Fall a greater success than ever before. They will have to "go some" to do this, for these fairs have been of late years among the best in either our own or our sis-

ter state to the north. At the meeting mentioned, Mr. Ross, of Proebstel, told of his success on twenty acres of the splendid Clark County land. For twenty-seven years Mr. Ross was a rallway conductor, and as such he more than likely received the regulation salary of a conductor. which of late years has been from \$140 to \$150 per month. But with a large family to care for he could not get what Faraday happily named "the Philander's "nigger" is on a de much ahead, not enough to allow him lines of magnetic force." These lines mental payroll. They all do it,

of the condition he would leave his

family in if death called him. So he bought twenty acres of land near Proebstel, in Clark County, and went to farming, and now, five years later, he is worth fully \$4000 and is making a good living, besides bringing up his family in a way conducive to health and prosperity. Moreover, his land is rapidly increasing in value.

Every man who tries farming does not do so well as Mr. Ross has done; others do far better. But his success points the way for many who have struggled along working on a salary with large family responsibilities and can see no light in the future-not alone many who are drawing far less per month in salary than Mr. Ross was, but many who are getting much Hundreds and thousands of more. such might with profit emulate the Ross example-some of them might

But those who failed would more than likely do so through one of two causes extravagance or idleness. doubt Mr. Ross and his family for time after moving onto their land had to be very economical, had to live 'close to the shelf," had to put up with me discomforts and many inconveniences. But every year, every month, every week and perhaps every day they could see that they were getting shead and could picture a bright future. While he was working for a salary he could see no such light

The Ross lesson does not, however, mean that we should all throw up our positions and take to the country. Many of us are not fitted for such a life, many of us do not care to pros per or take the chances of failure through farming. It is well that this is true. The conductor is just as nec essary to society as the farmer. Business must be carried on in town and city and on the great highways. We must have bankers, merchants and mechanics, cierks, newspaper workers and day laborers, our great business machine must not be left unmanned

But the argument is that to the man the condition Mr. Ross was in there is no saner avenue of escape than the one he has traveled so successfully. is open to any man who is willing to

'get in and dig.' Perhaps if Mr. Ross would go into details he could tell us that he worked for the first few years, perhaps is work ing now, more than double the hours and a great deal harder than he ever worked for the railway company. he would give an itemized statement of his expenses, we would find mighty little of his money had gone for liqucigars, theaters, bonbons and like non-essentials. If he gave an account of his working days we would find that

he took very few holidays.

Do you want a home on the land for yourself and family? If so and you are willing to work mighty hard and exercise the strictest economy for few years, you can make such a home and become independent. But remember you never can hope for succes unless you work harder, work longer hours and spend less money than you ever did before in your life.

COMMERCIAL LEVITATION.

A Frenchman named Emile Bache let, resident in the United States for twenty-eight years and therefore almost an American, has invented an apparatus for applying the principle of levitation to practical use. He does not obtain his effects by the help of spirits, as so many of our famous mediums do, nor has he invented any such chemical substance as Mr. H. G Wells describes in his account of a urney to the moon. Mr. Wells' hero obtained a compound after long research which prevented gravity from acting on anything situated above it. Fashioned into a large thin disc, it de stroyed the weight of the vehicle in which the travelers to the moon had ensconced themselves and they were thus enabled to leave the earth without any trouble.

Frank Stockton, the lamented story. teller, also applied the principle of levitation to excellent advantage. One of his characters made the happy discovery of a magic drug which could be secured in a bottle and carried about in a knapsack on the back. It had the remarkable property of neutralizing gravity so that the person wearing the knapsack could leap a hundred feet without much effort and go skipping over hills and houses far more easily than if he had possessed wings. Unfortunately, the father of the girl with whom the inventor was in love took it into his head that he was crazy and forbade him to nursue his courtship. The only way for him to re-establish his reputation for sanity was to destroy the "negative grayity" compound, and consequently the invaluable secret of its composition

was lost to the world. «According to some zealous theorists the ancient Egyptians understood the principle of negative gravity. If we are to believe these enthusiastic admirers of antiquity, the servants of the Pharaohs could destroy the weight of a block of granite by means of some chemical which they applied to its under surface so that it could be han-After it had been subfected to this process a stone normally weighing many tons could be lifted into place by two or three workmen without straining themselves. It was with the aid of this beautiful invention that the pyramids were constructed and the Sphinx moved into its present situation. The secret of the process has most regrettably been lost in the course of the tumultuous ages. If we possessed it now the construction of steel frame skyscrapers could be reduced to a fraction of what it actually The ancient inhabitants of Baal bec probably enjoyed the knowledge of this marvelous secret and were enabled by its assistance to raise those enormous monoliths to the summit of the lofty columns where they still repose

in defiance of time and tempest It is more than suspected by the learned that the ancient Egyptians employed the agency of demons in accomplishing the levitation of blocks of granite. The demons are not sunposed to have lifted the stones with their superhuman hands, but they imparted the recipe for composing the chemical which was used. Mr. Emile Bachelet, as we have said, does not require the assistance of occult beings in order to levitate objects. He does it by means of magnetism. Persons who are familiar with the experiments carried out in physical laboratories will recall a very pretty one which is done with a bar of iron, a huge solenoid and a strong electrical current. The bar is placed inside the solenoid and when the current passes it rises up as if it were about to fly through the air. words, the iron levitates. The trick is accomplished by means of

current runs through it and attach themselves to the iron. By their nature they tend to shorten themselves as much as possible, and in doing this they lift the Iron, Mr. Bachelet makes a set of lines of force attach themselves to an aluminum plate which they lift out of a vessel of water and sustain in the air, as if it rested on an elastic cushion. The experiment looks like a miracle to the inexpert,

thoroughly and have the mathematics of it down as pat as a doughnut, invented a cigar-shaped car in which he believes passengers and goods can be transported through the air without wings or gasolihe engines. The wings or gasoline engines. The car is first levitated like the aluminum plate in the basin of water. It then hangs freely in the air as a hawk does when it is soaring, only it is sustained by the push of lines of force instead of the action of wings. The important point is that it has no weight and can therefore be moved along by a very gentle impulsion. Since it has no points of support, of course there can be no fric tion. The next step is to make it This is accomplished by string of solenoids suspended over the track along which the car is to glide When an electric current through the solenoids it sucks the car in, and as the current progresses from e solenoid to another the car is propelled to any desired distance. It is predicted that great velocities can be

attempted with goods or passengers. If the principle of magnetic levitation can really be applied to transportation in this way, it will render the aeroplane somewhat superfluous, perhaps. The best speed an aeroplane has yet attained hardly exceeds a hundred miles an hour, which looks snail-like when contrasted with a thousand.

attained, perhaps a thousand miles an

hour, but no experiment has yet been

Three boys, one 5 and each of the others 9 years old, have been killed within a week in this city by public vehicles, while playing on the streets in front of their homes. Such casualties are distressing to a degree. represent also a waste of human life that, simply from an economic standpoint, the state cannot afford. These deaths can scarcely be termed accidental, since their prevention was well within the range of the exercise of ordinary care by those who are responsible for the protection of childlife-first, of course, the parents, and then the public purveyors who use the treets in pursuit of their vocations. Neither should it be impossible to teach the child, at the earliest age at give which he is allowed to play upon the street, to be mindful of his own safe-Certainly those who drive high-

power vehicles on the public streets should exercise the greatest care for the safety not only of children, but of all pedestrians. To do these justice, they are generally alert and seek to avoid accident. While the record for the past week is exceedingly painful, it is idle to lament it except to prevent, if possible, the recurrence such casualties by every means that prudence can suggest.

of commanding military and political genius to prevent the republic from being dismembered or sinking into anarchy. Yuan Shi Kai may be the man. There are now six hostile armies in the field—the northern and south-ern armles of the republic, which are two or three times its present value of the republic, which are quarreling with their leaders; General Sheng Yuan's army, which is marching on Pekin to restore the empire; the Manchu troops, faithful to the empire but remaining apart from the Sheng-Yun; the Mongols, who are fighting the Chinese garrisons in the north; and an army of independents in the and an army of independents in the Province of Yun-Nan. Yuan Shi Kai's task is now to end dissension in the republican forces, wipe out the remnants of imperialist opposition, subdue the Mongols and independents and finally to crush the bands of brigands which pillage the country. The troubles of the republic have only begun.

between him and President Taft is whether the American people should under single tax: govern themselves. It is not; the issue is how the people should govern themselves. Mr. Taft has never disputed the right and the power and the ability of the people to govern themselves He denies the fitness of the means by which Colonel Roosevelt recommends that they should exercise that right and power. The Colonel is playing an old political trick. He is misrepre senting the President's opinions for the purpose of prejudicing the voters against his rival.

By an almost unanimous vote the Stanford students have assumed the privilege of governing What we want to know is whether they will regard it as a privilege or not a year from now. In National affairs self-government has exhibited itself as a task and a very difficult one, instead Will the same rule hold good at Stanford?

Battles in the air draw nearer every day. We shall certainly see them in the next great war. Our military experts expect to fire a \$3-pound projec. tile from a four-inch gun mounted in an aeroplane. When this can be done a fleet of armed aeroplanes is not far in the future. We may have a call any day for volunteers to fight in the

The three-year homestead bill would have passed the House and been in the hands of the President by this time if Representatives could have restrained their loquacity. Talk always has been the worst obstacle to business in Congress.

Attention of the Oregon City watchdog is directed to alleged violation of the corrupt practices act by candidates who take advantage of their present positions to circulate their literature. Portland shipped more than half of

the wheat exported from the United States in February. That is what a deep river to the ocean means to Port-The vernal equinoctial storm was due yesterday, and the weather was so

fine as to induce Spring fever-a typi-

When Tom Word declares Portland to be wide open, there is a lot of hum-bug somewhere, for Tom Word knows,

cal Oregon day.

Philander's "nigger" is on a depart-

to sleep well nights when he thought emanate from the solenoid when the PAVING AGREEMENT NOT LIKED, TALL BUILDINGS ARE ADVOCATED. Mr. Gordon Opposes Plan for Companies

to Lay Water Mains.

PORTLAND, March 21.—(To the Editor.)—From The Oregonian's report of the last meeting of the Water Board, it would appear that the paving com-panies and the Water Board officials had already agreed upon a plan whereby the paving companies would here after lay all the water mains needed by the city, and that the cost of laying same would be charged against the but it is not at all occult in its nature. same would be charged against the abutting property, and the Council is to The physical scientists understand it be asked to enter into this arrange-ment. This would seem like an ad-mission on the part of the Water Board his ar-like an adpropose giving the paving companies the business of the city water works have been our most successful business men, and would not tolerate, for one minute, such an acknowledged condi-tion of affairs in their own business. There needs a thorough housecleaning, the webs and barnacles removed from the premises, and men with brains and capacity put in the several responsible ositions who will be able to take care of this important branch of the people's business as fast or faster than it can possibly accumulate, and also pared for any emergencies as they may

> It is to be hoped the board will reconsider its action, as such a move-ment would be liable to put the taxpay-ers in the power of a monopoly that, by connivance on the part of the city officials, would give these paving com-panies (who could form a combine) the exclusive right to control all the pav-ing of the city, as they would then have free license to charge any price agreed upon among themselves. Other cities of any consequence will not allow their city engineers' specifications call for patented asphalt, cement or to call for patented asphalt, cement or Hassam payements or patented formulas of any kind to be specified. Both methods of making roadways have been in public use from 50 to 100 years, and a patent will not hold on any of the payements called for in our engineer's specifications, if any one cared to try them out. But this is not necessary if our engineer would leave out these names and the name of the patented machines used by these companies and use the word suitable mixers, leaving it to the contractor to use any machine that would do the work best. By the present methods used, the city officials are keeping alive a monopoly that has been fleecing the people unmercifully, and if the city officials should allow these paving companies the privilege of sying the water mains, it would be disgraceful act on their part and would show that they were in favor of per-

petuating the paving monopoly.

If they (the paving companies) can only effect this arrangement, the next move will be to shut out all competition on grading, etc. All street grading and sidewalks should be done before any hard surfacing is let; this would give bundreds of men a chance to bid any hard surfacing is let; this would give hundreds of men a chance to bid on this part of the work and it would save 50 per cent present cost to tax-payers when this part of the work is done by these paving companies. Wake up, taxpayers, and do something.

GEO, W. GORDON.

SINGLE TAX AND ITS OBSTACLES. Writer Propounds Pertinent Illustra-

tions of Scheme's Fallacy. JEFFERSON, Or., March 18 .- (To the Editor.)—I have been following the arguments used for and against the sinle tax. One of its supporters says t will reduce the taxes to be paid on mproved land, while another says that t will mean the taxing of the land to its full rental value in order to force the improvement of unimproved land. Now first, how will unimproved land have its rental value determined, for it might easily be possible that the land would require an expenditure of two or three times its present value of unimproved land, more, then how could a man obtain the money to improve it? It is scarce probable that he could be horrow money with the land a will thrive and propose the could be could borrow money with the land as security when the land is not a prosecurity when t

U'Ren or some of the ex-

instance if they were assessors

100 people. The entire country for miles in every direction was marsh, and it was as much as a man's life was worth to try to cross unless well was worth the paths. The land went begging at from 50 cents to \$2 an

One day a man with money and an idea came there. He bought those cheap lands, built levees and installed great pumping stations and drained the land. Next great docks were built and a half-dozen big factories. A city was laid out and cuttages built for mill employes; people were brought by hundreds and the population increased

Today the land which was bought for hundreds is worth millions; now to whom does this increase belong, the man who made a city from nothing, who with his brains and money furnished employment for thousands, or to the people who merely flocked to take advantage of the opportunities he of-fered? These people did absolutely nothing toward the building of the city, their interest was purely personal; that is, there was a better opportunity to gain a livelihood

gain a livelihood.

Now, if you take from this man the fruits of his ideas and money, is not this confiscation? If you deny a man the income of his money he will take it somewhere where he may obtain the income. Of course you may say that money creates nothing, and so should be allowed nothing. I disagree with that theory altogether, for until the world is a great deal better edu-cated than it is at the present time, it must have money as a basis of establishing credit, without which modern life and business could not exist.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLAS.

Voters' Residence Qualifications.

PORTLAND, March 21 .- (To the Ediportland, March 21.—(To the Edi-tor.)—An impression seems to prevail among many "near citizens" that to qualify for the primary election a resi-dence of one year is required. Does not the law require a residence of only six months? Your opinion on this matter, conspicuously printed, will be appreciated, no doubt, by many of your readers.

H. S. GRAY.

Section 2 of the State Constitution prescribes the qualifications of an elector as follows:

tor as follows:

In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be snilled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

That Skyscrapers Advertise a City Is Contended by Correspondent. PORTLAND, March 21 .- (To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian, March 16, I find under heading "Skyscraper Law Favored," that a committee is to be appointed by a branch of Portland civil

engineers, alded by the American So ciety of Architects, to bring before the State Legislature the validity of the building code in regard to heights of buildings in Portland and promote ent ordinance, not only in but take such steps that will lift it out of the hands of the City Council of Fortland and make it state-wide, applying to all cities in the state of Ore

Now while there is yet time, I would like to say a word in favor of the sky-scrapers, and I believe there are many who think the same as I do. Those who have observed the building of cities in America have noticed that city which is a cityon locality erects the which in a given locality erects the first skyscraper immediately takes precedence over her sister cities. Why this should be I am not prepared to takes state, but it is a fact we cannot get away from. From an advertising stand-point, there is nothing that better exploits a city than the possession of a skyscraper or skyscrapers. It has been my privilege to notice this fact in all the large cities west of Omaha, parall the large cities west of Omana, par-ticularly I might say in Seattle. When I visited Seattle in 1903, I venture to say there was not a building in the city exceeding eight stories in height. The time between then and 1909, when I again visited that city, had wrought such a physical change in the down-town district, I bardly knew the place, Ten 12 and 12 arters buildings accurried Ten, 12 and 13-story buildings occupied tradian every corner and one 15 stories, where tory; E not so very many years ago stood 8 oregon, shack. They have no limit there. The blatory of Seattle is coincident

and identical with that of Los Angeles, That is, it was up until four years ago. when the City Council of Los Angeles passed an ordinance limiting the height of buildings to 11 stories. Then some public-apirited business men of Los Angeles realizing the injurious ef-fects of such an ordinance, sought and after a time did get a special permit to erect a 13-story building. Where these men made an opening, where these men made an opening, others might have followed, but they seemed to lack the initiative, so you see Los Angeles a city of 11-story buildings, where oth-erwise it would have rivaled San Franisco in noble structures. And San Francisco, every one know

of the Call and Humboldt Bank Build-ings, both exceeding 20 stories in height. Every one knows, also, of the conderful growth and greatness of San Francisco

There is no limit there to the height of buildings. Now, jumping eastward, we come to Salt Lake City. This city has just seemed to awaken within the last four years to her wonderful op-portunities for building. They have a miniature Wall street there, one long block consisting of twin 11-story build-

Going still east, we come to Denver. Narrow streets with buildings 10, 12 stories and higher. No limit there. Coming west again we find Spokane just beginning to erect high structures. They have one now 15 stories. And now to those who arge our nar-

w streets and consequent congestion in event of high buildings, I give you Pittsburg. One of the greatest cities Pittsburg. One of the greatest cities in the world; narrow streets, buildings 20 and 25 stories high. No limit there. As to those who have urged the fire calamity, will some of those who do bring this up tell us of one, just one actual fire that has occurred in any building in the United States, that building exceeding 12 stories, wherein there has been a great loss of even the loss of one life. Can Can any these point out to us the loss by of any 20-story building in the United States, barring, of course, San Fran-cisco's and Baltimore's fires, catastrohis own cities then with European deficit.

Is there any possible way to find the rental value of the land, apart from its period of time, say from 1860 to 1912; how will the ratio stand for or against Will Mr. U'Ren or some of the ex-counders of the single tax idea state how they would proceed in the follow-low they would proceed the work they would proceed the work they would proceed the work they would proceed the would proceed the work they would be work they would be also would be a supplied to the work they would be a s

scrapers are peculiarly an American evolution and those cities which have gone ahead, have prospered, roads was a little hamlet of possibly skyscrapers with no limit to height.

922 East Seventh Street North.

Home Owners in Cities. PORTLAND, March 20 .- (To Editor.)—I understand that about 45 per cent of the people living in Los Angeles own their homes, which is the Angeles own their homes, which is the highest of any city in the United States of 100,000 population or over.

Will you please inform me what per cent of the people living in Portland own their homes, or whether it is greater or less than that of Los Angeles.

Y. M. C. A. STUDENT.

U. S. Census reports for 1900 place the percentage of owned homes in Los Angeles at 44.1; in Portland 31.4. Fig-ures for 1910 on this particular, so far Angeles at 44.1; in Portland 31.1. Fig.

ures for 1910 on this particular, so far
as we know, have not yet been issued
by the Census Bureau.

in Portland 31.1. Fig.
they say they never saw a woman who
they say they say they never saw a woman who
they say they say they never saw a woman who
they say they say they say they say they never saw a woman who
they say by the Census Bureau

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of March 22, 1862. Mr. D. Wright writes from Salmon Mr. D. Wright writes from salmon River, January 36: "The following are the prices current of articles in the mines: Flour, \$1 per pound; coffee \$125; dried apples, \$1.25; sugar, \$1.25; candles, \$2 bacon, \$1.50; gum boots, \$30; blankets, \$36; long-handled shovels, \$10 to \$15; spades, \$16 to \$20; picks and were \$14. and axes, \$10 each; camp kettles, large and small, \$16; whisky, 'played out,'

The City Council of Baltimore have passed a resolution ordering all disloyal teachers in the public schools to be dismissed and Union teachers put in their places.

Mrs. Douglas, as guardian, has refused to send the sons of Senator Douglas South to save their property there. She says: "If sent there, they would be compelled to take the oath of al-legiance to the South. The last words of their father were: Obey the Consti-tution! Better poverty and untarnished reputation than riches acquired at the expense of honor.

St. Louis, March 5 .- Federal troops have taken possession of Columbus. Many rebels threw away their arms Large quantities of military stores cal tured

Chicago, March 6 .- The constitutional convention in Springfield, Ill., yester-day, adopted an article prohibiting the mmigration of negroes and mulattees into the state am

Washington, March 5.—Conforma-tions: C. E. Hale, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory; Edward Shattuck, Attorney for

Fortress Monroe, March 2.—The Confederate steamer Merriman, plated with fron, came down yesterday. She engaged the Cumberland frigate, making terrible holes in her water lines. The Cumberland continued firing until she Cumberland continued firing until she careened over and sank. The Merrimac was fired upon by our batteries without apparent effect. The Minnesota got aground and could afford but little assistance. The Merrimac turned her attention to the Congress and in an hour after she surrendered. The ofan hour after she surrendered. The of-ficers and marines were taken prison-ers, the scamen escaped. The U. S. friers and marines were taken pro-ers, the scamen escaped. The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence proceeded up the river. A conflict took place between the Federal and rebel gunboats. At midnight the Congress was burned by the rebels. In the morning the itor engaged the Merrimac. She finally forced a large hole in the port side of the Merrimac and then returned to Nor-The Merrimac was disabled. Monitor provad herself impregnable to heavy shot in close quarters.

St. Louis, March 10 .- After three days' hard fighting at Sugar Creek, near Bentoville, Benton County, Arkan-sas, General Curtis gained a signal vic-tory over the rebel forces under Van block consisting of few 1 1800 and down the street the Mining Exchange. They were building there in 1909, the Utah Hotel 14 stories, if I remember correctly. No limit there. have been mortally wounded and Gen-eral McRae was taken prisoner. The

rabels were completely routed The sloop Black Hawk was lost between San Juan Island and Port Town-send a few days ago, and two white men and a squaw drowned.

Mr. Beatly takes a benefit tonight Bulwer's five-act play of "Richelieu" will be presented, Mr. Beatty as Cardinal Richetteu and Mrs. Forbes as Julie

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

The average man's idea of reform that he suggests it, and others do it.

An optimist is a man who can transform good bad news into good news. So there are actually no optimiats. When there is a controversy between

an and wife as to which only the divorce court can settle it. There are two things all women way

they never do: chase men, or mag them. A man has something to do, and, if

he doesn't do it, at least worries bean frivol without minding it, or apole-Who occupies the best rooms in a

hotel? Did you ever get one? I some-times think they are not occupied, like the drawing-room on a sleeping car. A good many women are

stricken about dress, and indulge in indicrous experiments. But with men it is a black suit, a blue suit, or a gray suit, and all men's clothes are cut alike Some towns prosper in spite of every-

some towns provided the bear a great city if every citizen had fought it, while other towns won't grow with the assistance of every citizen. Chi-cago has stolen many valuable institu-tions from other towns, but Chicago, and not Chicago men, did it. All the women in a neighborhood as

sist in managing the men; a husband not only gets hints as to his duty from his wife and daughters, but many from the neighbor women. I am a hero worshiper; but my heroes are the men who, having no better opportunities than others, ac-

complish greater results.

Women don't think much of dress makers. But the dressmakers get even;

New Special Features The Sunday Oregonian

Which Shall I Wed?-First of several contributions on courtship and marriage, by the noted writer, Laura Jean Libby. This is a frank discussion of the various eligibles from a woman's point of view. Elaborately illustrated.

Holding Down the Philippines-It is an arduous task and there is a fight almost every day, with some primitive outlaw class. Illustrated with striking photos.

New Farm Treasures-Government experts have scoured the world and have brought to the United States many new and profitable plants, which are described in a half page that will interest every one. Christy Mathewson-The Giant's star pitcher in the ninth of his series of baseball articles, continues to hold the keenest interest of

everyone that ever saw a baseball game. Fables in Slang-George Ade writes for Sunday's Oregonian what may well be labeled the livest and funniest of his new series. Pictures

by Albert Levering. Wedded in a Russian Prison-An illustrated article from a Moscow correspondent that reads stranger than fiction. It is a graphic account of a woman's devotion and shows that love continues to laugh

at locksmiths. Two Complete Short Stories-Illustrated.

The Jumpups-Another social venture brings further discomfort to Mr. Jumpup and mortification to his pretty wife. New adventures by the Comic Supplement characters.

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