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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1912.

CONDENNATION WITHOUT GOOD REASON.

PORTLAND, On, March 27,-476 the Edih sell? He was in alliance with and hemator Abrich and he who in deliver the country over country trusts. Why due's you JAMES SWEINSTRUM.

Gently, gently. Let us get a straight and clear understanding of motives und circumstances before we condemn inveserveilly. Let us put our exasperated friend, Mr. Swenstrum, in the meddent's place for a moment.

President Taft was a protectionist elected on a protection platform by a specion party in a protection cour try. There had been demand for many wars, advoltly but resolutely evaded by President Roosevelt, for revision the tariff. When Tuft became President be manifested his implicit be tief in the good faith of his platform pledge to revise the tariff by calling a in of Congress to under take the great task. Congress was in control of the Republican party and ha leaders were Aldrich, Payne and Cannon. They deliberated for months and evolved a tariff. The President was not satisfied, and said so; but he compelled them to accept a provision cornoration tax and a non-parti ban tariff beard, which were incor peried in the tariff bill. He expressly said that schedule K (wool)) was "in defensible," but thought it was a betfor bill than the existing measure, and refusing to make any grandstand appeal to the country, he approved it.

Will Mr. Swenstrum inform The Oregonian what is the matter with the Payne-Aldrich act that was not the matter with every other protective tariff bill ever enacted in the United States? Does he object to the cor peration tax? Does he disapprove the tariff board? Does he oppose the reveme-producing qualities of the bill? Would be have vetoed the bill, if he had been President, defeating cor-poration tax, tariff board, adequate

revenue and all? Let no man who is a good citizen and sound patriot condemn a Presiwho is also a good citizen and sound patriot for any executive act without full and fair investigation youd understanding of all the condilions, reasons and purposes

OUTSIDE HOME BULE.

in holding that the St. Johns an nexation was illegal the Supreme Court has construed in still anothe particular section 2 of article XI of the state constitution. Since its reenactment in 1910 with certain provisions concerning the licensing, regulatquor this section has become popu tarly known as the "bome rule" without the liquor-regulating feature to fit a local and specific situation, i memory is not at fault. Very so thereafter it was discovered that I deprived the Legislature of authority to create new countles. In 1910 it re suited in an overflow of local county by the state at large. In 1510 the some rule liquor provision was tacked on and this phase has required two Supremie Court decisions to give the voters clear conception of what they

According to the decision in the St. Johns care it is far from being a "home-rule" amendment in one im sortant particular. It is held that in orporated cities or towns may no consolidate except by vote of all the people of the state. As the law now tands a district having 150 inhabitents, may incorporate as a town, by duerving certain formalities and voting affirmatively thereon. But once a town it must always remain a town may annex unincorporated liguous territory but cannot join itself to another city. The constitution gives a city authority to enact or amend its charter but not to destroy it. The state, only, may do that. A new enburb, like Parkrose, for example may readily incorporate by vote of its own electors, but if it does it is forever barred from annexation to Portand unless the voters of the entire state comsont thereto. According to this intest opinion the consolidation Senside and West Sounde is upparently ineffective and probably one or two other recent annexations of suburbs by larger towns are invalid. It is not a reasonable conclusion that the voters in adopting this constitutional amendment had the least thought of placing upon the voters they conducted their land operations at large the task of deciding purely was embezzled from the bank of local questions. Yet literally construed the amendment does just that in fown and city consolidation and county division issues. There is a well-developed antipathy held by the people at large to the submission to them of total matters. It was shown the defeat in 1910 of every county division and county annexacion bill. The feeling, moreover, is a proper It is impossible for the voter of one section of Oregon to form an ionest opinion upon an issue that affects only the voters of another and remote section. The situation is therefore wholly undesirable and it seems can be remedied only by further amendment of the constitution. The result in this case also provides another admonstory lesson as to the wisdom +of enacting constitutional amendments that have not been pre pared by or submitted to competent

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the St. Johns opinion is one that would be within the scope of Colonel Roosevelt's proposed "Recall of De-But with that novel plan in force we would be in no better con-

whole state would decide Johns in spite of the constitutional sue to be decided by the whole people. answer would in results mean the words: same as the decision under the Roosevelt scheme. Or by no greater effort we can amend the constitution to permit annexation or consolidation of cities by vote of the people affected. Recall of decisions would be of no more value in the St. Johns or any other case in Oregon than would a fifth wheel be to a wagon.

IF WE HAVE SINGLE TAX.

When is the single tax not single tax? When it proposes a single (land) ax plus some other kind of a tax (franchise tax) and plus one more tax (inheritance tax). "he single-taxers ould not put the entire burden on the landbwner. Oh, no. They would get the corporations and the rich essay they would. But they would exmpt many, many present sources of legitimate taxation.

The single-taxer would exempt ney, notes and accounts. The single-taxer would exempt avery bank and every other great financial nstitution

The single-taxer would exempt the great mercantile establishments and bblng houses. The single-taxer would exempt man

factures of all kinds. The single-taxer would have no tate income or corporation tax. The single-taxer would exempt the would tax the home site of the poor

aloons from any tax-even license

The single-taxer would exempt the cumulations of wealth and property f every kind.

The single-taxer gots the landowner only. Can the farmer, the home-owner and the lot-owner bear the whole burden of state, county and city taxation?

THE NEW ROAD BILLS.

The impulse of the state is genuine v toward good roads. All want good oads, and all realize their enormous value to the development of the country. But no two persons agree exactly on methods. It is easy enough to talk and preach good roads, but it is not to devise any comprehensive 6035 working plan of financing and building

The West good road bills have been virtually abandoned. The objections o them came from every quarter and based on various good reasons A \$40,000,000 scheme, embracing ten or more years, was too daring. Counties were not willing to surrender local control. A political machine might and probably would be created through expenditure of so vast a sum of money

Now the Governor's compromis committee proposes new measures and has caused their publication for the purpose of inviting suggestions and riticisms. So far no proposal for change or modification has come from my source. The public is either well satisfied with them or it is not interested in the subject. It should be,

The bills distinctly recognize the principle of local or county control: hey apportion only a small part of the fund to be raised by state taxation to the exclusive direction of the State Board; they provide for a highway commissioner with supervisory pow-ers; they remove any suspicion of an organized political machine; they native distribution of state funds to the counties.

The proposal new is to raise \$1,006. 000 per annum for a period of years through the sale of state bonds for road purposes. The former measure provided for \$2,000,000 per year for ten years, with an equal expenditure by the counties. The only now as to these measures, The Orego nian thinks, is as to the amount of state bonds. That question the voters of the state will soon be called upon

BARGAIN WITH INFORMER CON-DEMNED.

The practice of procuring evidence land fraud by promise of immunity to informers met with stern condem nation from United States Judge Dietrich, of Idaho, when he dismissed the civil suits of the Government against Kettenbach, Kester, Robnett and others to recover title to land the were accused of having obtained by fraud. The Judge brushed aside as unworthy of credence the protestahad been given no reason to expect immunity, holding that all the circumstances pointed to the opposite conclusion.

The Lewiston land-fraud cases and the bank embezzlement cases growing out of them have been dragging through the courts for seven years. Accused of procuring men to locate timber land by advancing money for expenses and by making contract beforehand to buy the land, Kettenbach Kester, Dwyer, Robnett and others were indicted. They were convicted, and appeals to the Circuit Court are how pending. It was subsequently discovered that the money with which nett were officers. They were indicted for this offense and Robnett turned informer. He testified that, when he saw that Kettenbach and Kester were using the bank's funds for their land operations, he began to do the same and to speculate in orchard land; that he told Kettenbach he was doing so and that Kettenbach consented, but warned him not to take more than \$10,000 at any one time. He stole \$93,000, and the total amount stolen by all three men was \$127,000. All three men were convicted on November 14, 1911, and Kettenbach and Rester were each sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and Robnett to ten years. On the very duy sentence was passed, Robnett was par-doned by President Taft on recommendation of the presecuting officers Judge Dietrich expressed his oninion of this transaction in dismissing the civil suits. He showed that it was proved by other witnesses that Rob-

nett had induced men to commit per-

jury; that Robnett's testimony on one occasion directly contradicted that

which he had given on another. He

dition than now. The people of the found that there was no fraud in lendby vote ing money to entrymen to cover the whether Portland should annex St. expenses of proving up; that the incentive for Kettenbach and Kester to inhibition and the Supreme Court rul- | commit crime in connection with the ing. We still would have a local is- land purchases "seems to have been almost wholly wanting," and thus dis-We can now refer the issue to the credited Robnett's testimony against voters at large by initiative, not us them. He discussed the probability a matter of overriding court and contain, having been led to expect parstitution, but as an orderly question don, Robnett perjured bimself in givin which an affirmative or negative ing evidence in the bank case in these

It is not to be assumed that any of the officers of the Government would knowing officers of the Government want and control of the facts by him, but being consecut the fact that by reason of the pende of the bank indictments his liberty largely within the power of the prosecut officers, there must have been present indicements. an unusual degree the strong induces under which an accomplice frequently it lies, to give such evidence, as in his 3 ment, would tend to ingrainate him in good will of those upon whom he was pendent.

pendent.

It is quite incredible that he did not learn from some source that the prosecution, as a rule, is not ungrateful for information furnished by persons charged with crims and his bope that he might profit by such consideration proves not to have been entirely unfounded for, subsequently to his giving testimony in several cases, it is a matter of record in this court that upon his pleading guilty he was promptly granted an absorbte pardon.

The practice of procuring evidence tutes of deceased persons. Or they in land fraud cases by instigating one of the guilty persons to testify against his associates, which is commonly followed by land officers, has been repentedly condemned by The Oregonian as offering a premium on perjury. It is now condemned for the same reasons by a Federal Judge who, having tried this whole series of Lewiston cases, is in the best position to form an unbiased opinion as to the viciousness of this practice. The re-sponsibility for the evil done rests with the special agents, who collected, and informer's evidence after having in ome way conveyed to his mind the automobile of the rich man; but he helief that immunity was the price to Charles Sumper for example, can be be paid him. The event proved that this belief was well founded and the The single-taxer would exempt the | men who carried out the bargain can not evade culpability.

IMMIGRANTS PLACED ON FARMS.

How great demand there is from armers for laborers and how much rood may be accomplished in finding employment for immigrants on farms instead of leaving them to crowd the already congested cities is shown by the work of the Immigration Bureau

A division of information has been created with a branch office in New York, and has also developed into an mmigrants' employment office. Men have been sent to Iowa, Missouri, Ne braska, Illinois and other Western states in response to inquiry from farmers and the immigration officials have received letters from both employers and workmen expressing satiscase the immigrant took a homestead in Nebraska within a year after he was sent to work for a farmer in that state

This office is a good, practical means of placing immigrants they are wanted and taking them away from the coast, where they only glut the labor market. The same ma chinery for finding work for immigrants should be placed on the Pacific Coast, when the completion of Panama Canal opens the way for direct steamship lines from Europe to Immigrants are wanted in the interior of the Northwest to develop the land. They are not wanted in the seaports, where they would be more likely to develop slums It is not even now too early to prepare for their reception

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHERS.

Not very many years ago an Eng-lishman named Sir Lepel Griffin made a flying trip to the United States, and on reaching his native shores again naturally gave his countrymen the ripe onclusions were finally summed up in the verdict that "Americans lack dis What he meant was that we all look think talk and act alike This opinion of us is fairly common among Englishmen, even those who make some claims to superior intellicence. Mr. Bryce, for example, finds in Americans "a tendency to uniformity," and most foreign visitors to this country agree with him. Allen John-son, writing in the current number of the Yale Review, believes that "so far as this impression has been received from blographical literature it is not Too many biographies, remarks, "have been written by literary hacks who have no eye for local or individual characteristics. Their highest ambition seems to be to rescue their hero from humble surroundings and to thrust him into Senatorial frock cost." But now and then "latter-day statesmen are mustered into service" to compose biogra-phies and then "the results are not happier." The conviction that behappier." cause a man has held office he must necessarily know a great deal about his predecessors is only too often er-

Mr. Johnson does not admit that "to the true artist" American life is wanting in local color. He is impressed with the circumstance that our economic and geographical conditions are widely diverse and from this diversity there can hardly help resulting a great difference of local traits. The common people of the South differ markedly from those of New England, Ore. gonians have many traits which Callfornians do not possess, and between two states so near together as Wisconsin and Illings close observers find astonishing varieties of speech and conduct. The older fashion of biography was to treat the career of a man as if he had been the sole author of his own fortunes and misfortunes. His environment was mentioned only casually, if at all. His constituents were not deemed worth much reference if he was a statesman. The economic revolutions which caused the divagations of his pelitical career were lightly skipped over. The biographer stuck so closely to the figure of the man that he lost the opportunity to explain him. This method received high sanction from Ralph Walde Emerson, who said in one of his essays that "every institution is the prolonged shadow of some individual," thus reversing the actual fact of the case. Men, as we now concede, are the products of the institutions under which they live, in large part. To be sure, they react on the environment which fashions them but before they begin to react they

are already formed and fixed. Thomas Carlyle strengthened the hold of the ancient "hero fallacy" upon the mind of the world. In his view all there is of any value in civiligation has been the work of great heroes whom we ought to adore and humbly serve. Following out to its natural consequences a philosophy of this sort, one school of American biographers has produced a shelf of freaks utterly unlike human beings. resemble nothing so much as the marble figures of statesmen which one sees scattered about the City of Washington. Contrasted with these unfortunate writers of biography there is anothers school which is fully as bad, but its badness is at the other extreme. These authors do not permit the individual to count for anything. The environment is all in all. In pursuance of their theory they heap up memo print vast collections of rands. 'sources." shovel barrels of letters into book form, and in the end give us an immense chaos of materials from which blography might be made, but no biography. Every reader current literature is sadly familiar with these monstrosities which pass for "lives." The "Life of Lincoln" by Nicolay and Hay was not by any means one of the worst of them though it is probably the hugest, but it was saved only by Hay's literary genius. His inborn genius would not let him be wholly "scientific," and so he produced a biography which it is possible to read. What a pity it is that some others

were net blessed in the same way. The "Life of Garrison," by his sons, is horrible example of what a blography may become when the writers of it follow out a resolute determination not to leave a soiltary fact about their | land. subject untold. We have passed through the purgatorial experien reading this portentous work and can truly say that we have learned in sorrow what we now teach in song, John Bigelow's autobiography is another specimen of prodigious immensity which is unreadable and half useless Mr. Johnson believes that there is a middle course between the fatuousness of the writers who neglect a man's enwith the prosecutors who used, the vironment entirely and those who make so much of the environment that they forget all about the man placed in his proper setting of Massa chusetts morality and commerce with out obscuring altogether his rigid, Puritanical, impossibly conceited personality. We may study the economic changes which made Cathoun flop from a strong nationalist to a burning state's rights man without neglect. ing the traits which made him a feroclous fighter and a gallant knight. Daniel Webster's fall from grace in his famous 7th of March speech is to be accounted for partly by the inner nature of the man, partly by exterior circumstances. The biographer who lects either factor does but half his duty

Great men are not made by their times altogether, nor do they fashion the tendencies of their age by the exercise of will. Most individuals drift with the tides in which they live, and that is all there is to be said about them. But in these same tides there is a flood on which some have the intelligence and resolution to ride to fortune, while others never see it.

The delay of Governor Osborn, of Michigan, in calling an extra session of the Legislature to pass a Presidential primary law is another evidence that lamor for the law was an afterthought. Until he saw a possibility of being nominated for Vice-President, Osborn's enthusiasm for direct nomination slept. When it awakened the time had gone by to make the bill apply to the election of delegates to the National convention of this year, and Osborn must have known this. There is a strong alloy of personal ambition and gallery play in the patriotism of the average insurgent.

Touching upon the question whether or not the church militant is intended the Lord to be a "saints' rest," we are disturbed by a possible dearth of saints who are fitted to enjoy the proposed nirvana. Paul looked upon the have fought the fight. I have finished He had not rested much, my course.' though we fancy his sainthood was up to the mark.

The "unconstitutionality" of laws to protect the health and morals of omen wage-earners is substantially a thing of the past. The recent decision of the Washington court to sustain the eight-hour law is in full accord with modern tendencies. The welfare of the human race is a consideration which, in the long run, will necessarily outweigh all others.

Reward for Tornow, the Olympic bandit, dead or alive, has reached \$5500, but he is not worth it. Already he has caused sacrifice of many valuable lives and will increase the number before capture.

Registration of automobiles in the United States has reached close to the three-quarter million mark, yet a good horse costs more than he did before the machines essayed to put him out of business.

When the indolent British lords as semble at 2:50 A. M. to pass the minimum wage bill they must be deeply impressed with the emergency created by the miners' strike.

day, was well known by name to the coffee-drinker on homestead and in mining camps and all the kitchens in-The rural delivery carrier who cov-

Old John Arbuckle, who died yearer,

ers a specified distance in the shortest time should receive increased pay rather than the man who drags out The Senators from the two new

states will increase the membership of

the Senate to an even eight dozen, but

will not change the strength of parties. The pastor who leads his flock in working on the church lawn is in some degree a worthy imitator of the car-

penter's son who founded the church.

Exposure to night air is alleged to have weakened a Portland policeman. This is libel on the finest atmosphere on earth.

A Chicago brewer who cammitted suicide recently left over \$3,600,000. It is needless to say he had to. Republican Senators in New Mexico

and Democratic Senators in Arizona will preserve the equilibrium. This is the week for the Turks to win and there is reported great loss

of Italians. Colonel Hofer's modesty is phenom enal. He is preaching "Oregon First.

The Colonel is already a bad loser.

Stars and Star-Makers

By Leone Cass Bner.

Cathrine Countiss played last week in Kansas City, at the Grand Opera House in her big success, "The White Sister," in which she tis touring this

Jessie Shirley will close her season in Stock at the Auditorium theater in Spokane next week, and will open for a brief season at the Seattle theater, in Souttle This week Jeanne Towler is presenting "The White Sis ter" at the Seattle, the play in which she was seen at the Baker theater last Fall.

Also in the Sound City, at the Moore is Olive Vall, starring in "Miss Nobody From Starland," the first musical comedy to visit Portland at the beginning of the present Heilig season.

Mildred Disbrow, an old Baker favorite in stock, is appearing at Pantages theater in Seattle in a comedydrama sketch called "Nerve." erford Davis is her partner in the act. Next week will bring them to Port-

Portlanders are taking more than the customary interest in the coming of Elsie Janis next month to the Hei lig, inasmuch as this very young and interesting star has never played here. "The Slim Princess" is her vehicle, the book of which was written by that master funster George Ade, and the music by Henry Blossom. The story is taken from the Ade novel, its scenes being laid in a mythical Oriental prov ince, Miss Janis playing the role a girl who can't get fat enough to suit the beaux of her home town. In her support is Joe Cawthorn who has visited Portland as a star; Julia Frary, Oscar Ragiand and Queenie Vassar all of whom have appeared on local stures.

Maude Fealy, who was one of the leading women under consideration by George L. Baker for his new stock company, to play leads after the Maude Leone-Willard Mack engagement ends, has gone to Winnipeg to play in stock. She will play a ten weeks' engagement in the Canadian city with her husband, James Durbin, as leading man.

Charles Dazey, the playwright, and wife are visiting Los Angeles, where Mr. Dazey's newest play, "Captain La Fitte," is to be given a production by Oliver Morosco.

In San Francisco Kolb and Dill, having amicably settled their differences and buried the hatchet with all due ceremony and press dispatch, are playing the second week of their engagement at the Savoy theater in "The Girl in the Train," the Viennese musical comedy

At the Cort in San Francisco "Madame X" began a week's engagement last Sunday night; later the Madame heads for Portland on her second visit.

John Cort, after the longest absence from his home in Seattle since he has been so largely interested in the theatrical business, returned Tuesday March 19, bringing first announcement of what may be expected in the way of attractions on the Pacific Coast next season. To the Heilig will come "Every Woman," Fritzi Scheff in "The "The Blue Bird," Duchess," Piper," John Mason in "As a Man Thinks," "The Kiss Waltz," the Win-Christian career as a struggle, not a ter-Garden road show, Maxine Elliott, swoon. At the close of it he said: "I May Irwin, De Wolfe Hopper in "Pina-"Bunty Pulls the Strings. "Bought and Paid For," "The Million, "The Rose of Panama," "The Wedding Trip," Grace George in "Just to Get Married," "Little Boy Blue," "Sumurum," "The Bird of Paradise," "The Truth Wagon," "The Butterfly on the Wheel," "Baby Mine" (star cast), and Chicago - Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, including Mary Garden,

Tetrazzini, Constantino, etc. Mr. Cort points out that the greatest event scheduled in the bookings is the engagement of the Chicago - Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. stars as Mme. Tetrazzini, Constantino and Mary Garden will be among the principals of an organization numbering 350 persons. The production, he says, will cost on an average approximately \$8000 a day.

The theatrical magnate is the opposite of gloomy in his view of present National theatrical conditions, declaring that theaters now are enjoying a sudden boom which came after the beginning of the new year. His own ventures, notably "The Rose of Panama," "The Bird of Paradise," "The such as import duties and internal rev-Truth Wagon," "The Gamblers" and "Two Women," he says, have shared bountifully in the rush of prosperity, . . .

Grace Cameron, who starred in 'Nancy" and was later adopted by the Portland Press Club after her clever vaudeville contribution at their first links, has sailed for Europe. She left Monday from New York, and will visit London, Paris and Berlin to gather new material for her second tour of that result would be accomplished withthe Orpheum circuit, on which she starts in July.

A lemon-colored bandbill, sent by a correspondent with an acute sense of comedy, tells of the wildly exciting theatrical amusements in an Eastern Oregon town. Announces the bill: "Tonight. Sunday, March 24-American Theater-A good clean show of 3000 feet of new film, consisting of thrilling adventures, comics and dramas. Parties wishing to attend after church will be shown all the pictures. Don't miss this. One night only."

Unruly Children and Fond Parents.

PORTLAND, March 27 .- (To the Editor.)-We notice that by persistent efforts the parent of the girl who was chastised by her teacher for an infraction of the rules at the Gresham School has been able to get the matter before the grand jury for investigation. This seems to be persecution to the extreme after the matter had been threshed out in Justice Court. Now. if this young woman's certificate is revoked and she is deprived of earning an honest living, will justice be restored? If parents of undisciplined urchins would work more in harmony with teachers instead of antagonizing them, better results would be manifested at examinations.

F. I. GANNON.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS BY TAFT. Worthy Ends Gained and His Policies Recited Briefly.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France Federal court procedure simpli-

Enforcement of Sherman antitrust law without fear or favor. 4. Veto of Democratic wool, cotton and free list bills as unfair, unscientific and destructive of the Republican prin ciple of protection. 5. Abrogation of discriminating

passport treaty with Russia. Postal savings banks established. Railroads prevented from putting rate increases into effect without ap proval of interstate commerce commis

Panama Canal pushed to early completion without hint of scandal. White slave traffic practically de-

stroyed 10. Admission of Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood 11. Bureau of Mines established to safeguard the lives of miners.

12. American capital and labor benefited by extension of foreign markets. 13. Abolition of paonage.

14. Income tax amendment to the Constitution submitted to State Legislatures for ratification. 15. Boiler inspection law passed by

16. Bond issue to complete irrigation projects in the West, 17. Maintenance and extension of pen door policy in China.

18. Peace maintained in Cuba, South and Central America by friendly warn-

ings and intervention. 19. Government business methods modernized and reformed by economy and efficiency commission, saving mil lions of dollars annually.

20. Nonpolitical methods used in taking the thirteenth census. 21. Bucket shops and get-rich-quick oncerns destroyed. Parcels post recommended.

New treaty with Japan, ending controversies on the Pacific 24. Further extension of safety ap pliance art. 25. Postoffice department made self-

22.

Canadian reciprocity. by Canada through fear that the United States would derive the bone

Publication of campaign funds and expenditures. 28. Indorsement of committee's re-port and proposed bill concerning employers' Hability Reorganization of customs serv

corruption eliminated, frauds exposed and punished and millions of dollars recovered, 30. Court of Commerce to review findings of interstate commerce mission. 31. Nonpartisan tariff board to re-

port on the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. 32. Corporation tax, yielding \$30. 000,000 annually; government examina-tion of corporation methods provided. 33. A deficit of \$58,000,000 trans-formed into a \$30,000,000 surplus.

34. Nonpartisan judicial Further control of railroads through extension of powers of the in terstate commerce commission. Workingman's compensation ac

brought to successful issue in the Su Stock and bonds commission valuable and exhaustive report sub-mitted as basis for legislation. Extension of civil service by ox-

equilya order 30. Practical conservation acts.
40. Court of customs appeals; undervaluations stopped.

Peace with all the world through just dealing and preparedness for war. Neither race nor creed a bar to appointment to office The upholding of a righteous ju-

Policies of President Taft.

diciary. Economy and efficiency, including care of superannuated employes.
5. Penny postage through postal economies.

States' rights when not in con-Extension of practical conserva-

Federal incorporation act. Revision of currency laws and prevention of panics.
 Protection of American citizens at home and abroad.

12. High standard set in Federal ap-13. Scientific study of industrial con-

International investigation of causes of high cost of living.

15. Scientific revision of the tariff on a protective basis through non-

Single Tax Measures.

partisan tariff board.

WAMIC, Or., March 24.—(To the Edl-tor.)—Kindly inform me just what the proposed single tax amendment is, as Is it Henry George single tax?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Single-taxers have not yet prepared their state-wide measure and, it is said, are undecided whether to present one. It is impossible to apply the Henry George plan fully in state or local taxation. Certain indirect taxes enues imposed by the Federal Govern ment cannot be abolished except by Federal enactment. In the Clackama. County measure franchise taxes are substituted for government ownership of public utilities, which is an essential of the real single tax, Henry George advocated taxing land to Its full rental value. The Ciackamas neasure does not specifically so pro vide, but some opponents assert that out further legislation through the depreclation of land values caused by an excessive tax burden.

Makers of Plaster Board. GRAYS RIVER, Wash., March 26,— To the Editor.)—Could you tell me f there are factories on the Pacific

loast that manufacture any plaster

board? A READER. Sullivan Fireproof Partition Block Company, 84 East Water street, Portland, manufactures plaster board, and Gillen Chambers Company, of Portland,

also manufactures an asbestos plaster board. The Western Lime & Plaster Company and the Central Door & Lum-Company both handle plaster

Gold on Deeded Land.

board.

LAKE CREEK, Or., March 24 .- (To the Editor.)-A discovers gold on B's land that has been deeded as agricul-tural land for over 30 years. Who has the first right to the gold mine? M. D. BOWLES.

When one takes up land he gets the gold and everything else in it. The only exceptions are the cases of railroad or other lands where exceptions are made in the grant, so that the mineral does not pass with the land. Even in case A found the gold on railroad land he could not probably hold claim to it without a lawsuit.

De-e-lighted By Dean Collins

He sat beside his deak and from The Outlook's wails the viewed; And watched the fleet occurrences

With which the moments were im-And often some event he sighted

That made him softly roar The months flew by. Nine Governors

He smiled receptively and said: "In sooth, the sovereign people call." His hat into the ring he shied, And once again, "De-e-lighted!" cried

Dakota spoke, and when her call Came o'er the wires a-humming

He wiped his brow, but gamely still The same expression shouted he. Though the "De-e-Highted!" which we

Perhaps, has some Sardonic note. Now comes New York, and it says

"Taft." Say, will he fling his scorn at gloom In word and type, or will be phone Up into the composing-room: "Take all those galleys of De-e-light And chuck them some place out of sight?

Half a Century Ago

-Portland, March 27.

From The Oregonian of March 28, 1882. Florence-This is the embryo town of Salmon River. It consists of five log houses, three of which are occupied as stores and two as whisky mills.

General Wright writes to The Dalles that a military force will be sent up to the Nez Perces mine to protect the miners.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington, says: "General Stone was arrested while in bed at 2 o'clock this morning. The substance of the charges is as fol-

"First-For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff. Second-For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff and receiving visits from robel officers in his camp. "Third — For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or stronghold

since the battle of Ball's Bluff under his guns without molestation.
"Fourth—For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and detruction by the enemy, under pretense of orders for a movement from the commanding general which had not been given court-martial will be speedily

ordered." The following delegates were elected to attend the Union County convention from Bethel precinct: George Ellers, George Bell, Amos Harvey, Dr Warriner, C. C. Walker, W. B. Walker, J. Puroine and William McCarty.

The Union voters of Dayton elected the following delegates to the county convention: James McDonald, General Joel Palmer, Stewart Hanna and D. M. Jossee.

Circuit Court - Considerable merriment was excited during the examina-tion of witnesses in the divorce of A. J. Sulbertson vs. Martha Culbertson, and no little scandal was brought out. In reply to a question, one of the wit-nesses said: "Ef you talk to me. I want you to talk in plain Missury languige. I don't understand anything about your grammar lings. That word percure. I don't know what it is." He

svidently came from Pike, "Richard III" will be put stage tonight. Queen Elizabeth will be represented by Mrs. Forbes. Mr. Beatty will appear as the Duke of Gloster, Mr. Porbes as Henry VI. and Miss Lawrence as Lady Anne. "Pizarro" was played to a fair audience last night.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

Don't let your smile become a joke many believe that is what started the present revolt against Mr. Taft,

You can usually tell when you are ome; and get out when you are Occasionally the guards appointed to watch the devil, raise the devil. Every big Republican politician talks

as naturally about "me and Lincoin" as every Democratic politician talks about "me and Jefferson," How proud the old Revolutionar

pairiots were of their country in 1775; but if they could see their country now, they would burst with pride, Possibly the most pitiful sight in the world is a feel who is mistaken, and

in dead earnest. There wouldn't be much excitement were it not possible to fool people 20 or 20 times in the same way.

I'm becoming very tired of Leaders can't lead, and of Freemen who are not free. it has always seemed to me that the

last item in the list of wrongs of women is that they are not permitted This isn't the best that I can do; I'm

Stage Ridicule of Nationalities.

PORTLAND, March 26. - (To the Editor.) - The news from Denver in your issue of today regarding assur-ances received by Rabbi Friedman that "derogatory characterization of the Jew" will disappear from the theater this country is interesting and suggentive.

The writer could wish that "vindictive and venomous buffoonery" engen-dered by race and ereed prejudice and contributing largely to its perpetua-tion might be removed from stage. press, pulpit, platform and film in all countries. It would be gratifying to believe that the action of the theater managers was inspired by something loftier than the box office or by the fact that no great difficulty can be anticipated in this reform by a profession so stronly represented commercially and artistically by the race in

question. It would be well if the British-born Americans and those proud of their Anglo-Saxon stock were sufficiently numerous and enthusiastic to make it unprofitable to ridicule the race which originated all the finest characteristics constituting whatever of nationality can be ascribed ethnologically to the citizens of this great country.
"CITIZEN-BY-INTENT."

Citizenship and Foreign Service.

PORTLAND, Or., March 27 .- (To the Editor.)—A citizen of the United States enlists in a foreign army and after serving the term of enlistment he returns to the United States. Is he now a citizen of the United States or does it become necessary for him to be naturalized?

If he swore allegiance to the foreign country at the time of enlistment he became expatriated, and it is necessary for him to be naturalized, as any other alien, to become again a citizen of the United States