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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1912.

### MORE TARIFF HISTORY.

REDMOND, Or., March 28.—(To the Editer.)—President Tair signed the Payme-Aldrich tariff bill on the grounds that it was not good enough for the people and they elected a Democratic House at the first apportunity. This House passed certain tariff bills, which the President estood, Why did he not sign them on the same grounds. apportunity. Into House passed certain tay iff bills, which the President exteed. Whi did he not sign them on the same ground on which he signed the Payne-Aldrich bill. In vetoing them, he set his own persuas apinion against the epinion of the representatives of the people who had been elected for the expesse purpose of revising the tariff downward and in direct protest to the Payne-Aldrich bill.

HAS. BAKER.

Here is a correspondent who blame the President because he accepted any tariff bill from Congress, and blames him again for not accepting tariff bills from the same Congress. If the result of the approval of the Payne-Aldrich bill by the President was a Democratic House, a sufficient reason for refusing to sign the special bills was that the President hoped to avert a second popular verdict that would resuit in a Democratic Congress.

The real reasons were, however, that the Payne-Aldrich act itself provided a non-partisan tariff board, and the special tariff bills, passed for purposes pure political buncombe-Taft in a hole"-were disapproved pending a correct and authoritative finding as to a reasonable tariff on wool, cotton and other particular sub-

Why is there so much persistent misunderstanding and misstatement about recent tariff history? The facts stand out, and the truth is easy to

### ROOSEVELT AT IT AGAIN.

Colonel Roosevelt persists in misrepresenting President Taft's opinions quoting one sentence of the latter's Toledo speech, torn apart from its context. In an effort to persuade his hearers that Taft advocates government by a class or the bosses, he quotes these words from that speech:

Ours is a government of all the people a representative part of the people. In order to arrive at the President's meaning we must read what led up to these words. It was:

Experience and especially the growth of popular government in our own history has allown that in the long run every class of the people, and by that I mean those similarly situated are better able to secure attention to their weifare than any other class, however altrustic the latter class may be

ecognition of this, the tendency from artiest times in our history has been clargement of the electorale to includ

and therefore the majority of the electorate inuer rais.

We find, therefore, that government by the people is, under our present system, givernment by a majority of sus-fourth of those winner rights and inappress are to be affected by the course and conduct of the florernment. This is the nearest to government by the whole people we have ever had.

In other words, the electorate is a representative governing hody for the whole people for which the Government was extablished, and the controlling majority of the electorate is a hody still less numerous. It is thus apparent that ours is a flovernment of all the people by a representative part of the people.

The President gave a description of

The President gave a description of the actual condition of affairs which is obviously true. The whole people of the United States in 1908 numbered about 90,000,000. The total number of votes cast for President in 1908 was a little less than 15,000,000. The President said that these 15,000,000 voters composing the electorate are the "representative governing body," "a repre sentative part" of the people, Roosevel distorts these words to make it ap-pear that Taft said a class or the bosses were a representative part of the peo-ple. Taft in effect said that the 15, 600,000 voters were the bosses. He spoke approvingly of the tendency "to inglude in the ultimate source of governmental power as many as possible of those governed," because "in the long run every class of the people are better able to secure attention to their welfare than any other class."

But in his Detroit speech Rooseve't repeated his officerse, for he said:

I wish to call your attention to the last
instance of the working, in actual practice,
of the President's theory of government of
the people by what he calls a "representative part" of the people. As I have already
said, this has always meant government
by a thoroughly intropresultative part of
the people against the interest of the whole
people; it means and can only mean government of the people for the special interests
by the bosses. repeated his offense, for he said:

On the contrary, it means and can only mean that all men and women qualified to vote are the representative part of the people. These 15,000,000 voters are what the Colonel calls "a thoroughly unrepresentative part of the people," government by which can only mean government of the people for the special interests by the

Let the voters take those words to heart. Colonel Roosevelt says literally that government by the voters can only mean government by the special interests for the bosses. Is that his opinion of the wisdom, uprightness and independence of the voters?

Railroad earnings decreased throughout the year 1911 in spite of strict economy which reduced operat ing expenses. Reports from 9.47 of the team roads in the United States show decrease in gross operating revenue of 2,5 per cent and in net operating revenue of 4 per cent, compared with the ear 1910. The showing on the Westroads was even more unfavorae, the decrease being 5.7 per cent to as and 8 per cent in net operating Only by paring down exof for maintenance of way and ent was the decrease held down is figure. Under such conditions,

Commerce Commission should rather take the form of removal of inequalities than of reductions.

CHECKS TO IRISH IMMIGRATION.

A determined effort is being made by the National Council of Ireland to check emigration from that country. A memorial has been sent to President Taft requesting him to cause more rigid enforcement of the immigration

IRWS. It would seem that the remedy for the gradual depopulation of Ireland is to be found in Ireland itself rather than in the United States. Much has been done in that direction already, through the laws by which the people are fast becoming owners of the land they occupy and through the revival of manufactures. These internal reforms must inevitably raise the scale of wages by increasing the demand for labor in proportion to the supply. As wages advance, the temptation to emigrate will diminish and conditions will right themselves.

The grant of home rule cannot be long delayed, and when national aspirations are thus gratified, there will be every sentimental reason why Irishmen should stay at home to work out the destiny of their own country. There will also be a strong inducement for those Irish emigrants who have succeeded in new countries to return and help in the upbuilding of the old country by developing its fisheries, its min-

eral wealth and its manufactures. The remedy for excessive emigration lies rather in the improvement of economic conditions in the island than in the artificial checks afforded by our immigration laws.

### A LITTLE BOOK FOR PARENTS.

No. 41 of The Industrialist, a pub-lication issued by the Kansas Agricultural College, is particularly interest-ing to parents and others who have charge of the welfare of boys. topic which it discusses is "Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation." The subject is condensed in the ques-"How can parents direct their boss?" direction, and this is something entirey different from the pigheaded variety which selects a profession for a boy the lay he is born and shoves him into it regardless of his native abilities.

According to this pamphlet, "work s the foundation stone of a successful career. In planning the son's vocation parents should begin early and lay a solid foundation in hard work and plenty of it." A boy is not injured by severe exertion as long as he has the charge was then dismissed. plenty of food and sleep and ample intervals for play. "There is always a steady demand throughout the counwe are told, "for young men of nuscle and moral courage. The socalled learned professions, sought as a matter of course by all young men aspiring to become gentle men and scholars, are waning in significance before the many splendid vocations open to young captains of industry. Scholarly farmers and stockraisers and carpenters and ironwork-ers and engineers' assistants and the like are what our industrial age is in greatest need of, and it is high time that parents ylew this situation arigh and prepare their sons to meet it."

The sound good sense of this little publication amazes one. Speaking of the traits of young boys, it says: "Every healthy boy inclines at times to be rough, nonsensical, boisterous, pugnacious and predatory. He also experiences the impulse to run away from home. A little safeguarding and directing brings him through this period safe and sound." The tendency to rough play is not the worst trait that boys display. "There are certain practices that quickly work themselves into the nervous system in the form of fixed habits and interfere seriously The worst with the boy's vocation." offices to the use bacco, intoxicants and sex perversion All are harmful in the extreme, and each, as soon as noticed, should be dealt with faithfully. False shame has prevented many American parents from doing their duty by their sons in regard to the danger last mentioned, but we are now getting the better of this cowardly feeling and the subject can even be discussed in the public prints without prudish rebuke.

WORK OF THE PORT COMMISSION. Had Portland allowed sandbars to choke the channel of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers to the sea it would never have become the great port it is. The growth of the city has been promoted as much by the im-provement of its outlet to the sea as the development of its lines of communication by land.

For this reason the work of the Port of Portland Commission deserves as much intelligent interest as that of the municipal government or the State Railroad Commission. But for that work we should not in the last twenty years have seen the channel deepened from seventeen to twenty-five feet at low water, giving sufficient depth to float the largest merchant ships plying on the Pacific as well as any battleship in the Navy, our timorous Naval captains to the contrary notwithstand-The Government might have done some work by fits and starts, but it would not have made nearly as large or as regular appropriations as the work done by the port itself has induced it to make. By building dredges and leasing them to the Government, which pays the cost of operation, the Port Commission has probably multiplied several times the amount of channel work done in the twenty years of its existence. It has also dee the harbor, a work which the Government would not have been willing to undertake.

The task which the Commission has taken in hand in co-operation with the Government is much greater than that already performed. expansion of our ocean commerce which is certain to follow the opening of the Panama Canal, and the greater size of ships which will then come to this port render imperative the deepening of the channel to thirty feet with the least possible delay. Reserving the small dredge Portland strictly for harbor work, the Commission is employing the Columbia and is building another dredge of equal capacity for work in the channel. Pending completion two years hence of the two dredges which the Government is about to build for the Columbia River, the Commission purposes to maintain the present depth and, if possible, to increase it one foot. When the two Government dredges are completed they will be employed with the Port Commission's two large dredges in increasing the depth to thirty feet, which will require eight times as much work as was involved in attaining the

present dopth. With a depth of thirty feet at low

adjustment of rates by the Interstate water, any ship now afloat, even the considerable detail might have been water, which is several feet above zero. Portland will then compare favorably with New York, Hamburg, Liverpool or Glasgow in ability to accommodate | ment.

great ocean liners. been made by the Commission in the appropriation desired by Oregon the appropriation might be proposed by either a Representative or Senator as a to character and cost. By building a dry dock the Commission has afford.

It has been held on numerous occa-Laudable improvements have also ships which have opened the way to is not a "general appropriation" bill. building of ships here. Every step taken by the Commission is calculated called the "rider rule" which prohibits ed facilities for repairing and cleaning to place Portland in the first rank of the world's great ports. It deserves and should have the hearty moral support and active encouragement of every patriotic citizen.

MORE ABOUT INFORMER ROBNETT. The implied bargain with the informer, Robnett, by which his pardon was recommended and obtained by his prosecutors in consideration of his testifying against Kettenbach and Kester, was even worse than described in The Oregonian a few days ago, according to a letter from W. I. Kettenbach to The Oregonian. It was impossible in describing litigation so long and involved as that against the Lewiston bankers, to avoid some error without necess to the full record, but some corrections which Mr. Kettenbach makes n our synopsis put Robnett in even

Kester and Kettenbach were acquitted of embezzling funds of the Lewiston National Bank and of making false entries in the bank's books, but were convicted of making false entries in reports to the controller. Robnett, on the other hand, pleaded guilty to em-bezzlement of the entire \$137,000 stolen from the bank. His statement that Kettenbach and Kester knew of and connived at his stealings, because he knew that they were stealing, is de-nied by them and supported by no other evidence. Kettenbach says that he and Kester made large overdrafts, all of which have been repaid with interest, so that the bank lost nothing; that the charges against them were of the most technical character and that the stockholders were satisfied with their management and did not complain. The conviction of fraudu-lently acquiring timber land, made against them, was reversed on appeal, and at a second trial they were acquitted. Robnett's conviction of suborna tion of perjury was also reversed and

Thus it appears that the worst offender, who confessed that he had embezzled the bank's funds, was granted immunity from punishment as a reward for aid in the conviction of two other men of a minor offense. Nor was it proved that Kettenbach and Kester themselves made the false re-port, which Kettenbach says was made by Robnett and Chapman, but they were convicted because they should have known of its falsity. The real criminal was set free, while those who were at the worst only accessories after the fact were punished through his testimony, which was blased by his inwas open to grave doubt through his prior conviction of subornation of per-The deeper one goes into the facts, the worse they appear for the prosecutors who use informers to secure conviction.

APPROPRIATING FEDERAL MONEY. Recently a student in the Astoria public schools submitted to The Ore-

gonian a question that was a part of the eighth-grade examination in civil government. The question was: of Oregon wishes an appropriation from the National Government to improve the Columbia bar, who must introduce the bill in Congress, one of our Senators or one of our Representatives?

The answer given was that appropri ation bills may be introduced in either house of Congress. An apology to the school officials who were criticised for framing such a question is now demanded by a learned contemporary, the Cottage Grove Sentinel. The Sentinel has sent to Washington for information and has received the reply so it says that "all appropriation bills originate in the House.

Not because the Cottage Grove pa per says harsh things about The Oreconian's accuracy, but because there s a widespread misunderstanding of the section of the Constitution covering revenue measures, is the matter worthy of further comment.
The Constitution does not inhibit the

introduction of appropriation bills in the Senate. It only requires that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." Efforts have been made in Congress to construe this provision concerning rev enue bills to include appropriation bills. In 1880 a Senate appropriation bill was referred to the House committee on judiciary after this question had been raised. The majority of the committee recommended the adoption of a resolution upholding the constitutional power of the Senate to originate bilis appropriating money. A minority submitted an adverse resolution Neither resolution was adopted. The same question was debated twice in the Senate in 1888, without definite action,

Debates on the Constitutional ques-tion involved go back much farther, election of a Speaker in 1856 the House was in a disorganized condition and anable to transact business. The Senate because of this condition adopted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the committee on finance be instructed to prepare and report such o the general appropriation bills as they ma-desm expedient. After citing the several controversies

noted herein, Hind's Precedents, which s published by authority of Congress and is therefore official and authentic makes this statement: But while there has been dispute as to the theory, there has been no deviation from the practice that the general appropriation bills as distinguished from special bills ap-propriating for single, specific purposes, originals in the House of Representatives.

The foregoing paragraph disclose the cause for the confusion that has arisen in the minds of school instructors on this subject. General appropriation bills, by custom only, originate in the House. Special appropriation bills frequently originate in the Senate. As a concrete example of the way Congress overrides the views of the Cottage Grove Sentinel and various school officials, a random selection from the many Senate appropriation bills of the present session, enumerated in the Congressional Record Index for February 12 to February 25, 1912, dis-closes that a bill for the construction. alteration and repair of a bridge across the Weymouth Black River in Massachusetts has passed both Houses. originated in the Senate, appropriated \$50,000, and has been signed by the

President. In answering the school question

great ship now building at Hamburg given had it been thought necessary, with a loaded draft of over thirty-one As a matter of fact, a custom has feet, will be able to come to the Port- arisen of including all important river land docks at any ordinary stage of and harbor improvement appropria-water, which is several feet above zero. tions in an annual bill which originates in the House. This bill is prepared by committee and is subject to amend-If the committee in framing the bill chose to ignore a Columbia bar appropriation desired by Oregon the

> sions that the Rivers and Harbors bill called the "rider rule" which prohibits the incorporation in a general appropriations bill of any appropriation not previously authorized by law, unless for continuation of works or objects in progress. That is to say, it would not matter whether the improvement desired had previously been authorized by act of Congress. It could be incor-porated in the original act or by mendment. If the desired improvement consisted of extensive dredging probably neither a Senator nor a Rep resentative would get very far with an appropriation bill for the specific purpose. If the "improvement" con-sisted of minor aids to navigation, either might succeed and either might introduce the bill. Press dispatches a few weeks ago, to cite an example, nentioned a bill introduced in the Senate by Poindexter of Washington appropriating \$45,000 for establishing additional aids to navigation in Puget What are improvements

The school question, we are forced again to conclude, is impracticable, indefinite and misleading.

SOUND POLICY FOR GOOD BOADS. An able article suggesting a policy of raising money for construction and maintenance of good roads is published in the Engineering News of March 14. It calls attention to errors in tactics pursued by good roads agitators and to the evil consequences of such errors.

Issue of bonds running for terms as long as fifty years is condemned, and the principle set forth that the bonds should run no longer than the roads will last, though the best and safest way of raising money is pronounced to be by direct taxation. It is suggested that bonds contain a sinking fund provision for final payment in ten to fift-teen years. It is contended that the cost of roads should be met by the localities whose residents are to use them and that the state should pay roads burdened with through traffic, which is a nulsance rather than a benefit to the abutting property owner. The cost of "maintaining a good road is much higher than that of a dirt road, and provision should be made for maintenance out of annual taxation or license fees. This annual cost is estimated at one-tenth of the original cost.

The wear of roads having been greatly increased by rapid, high-power automobiles, it is contended that a license tax be imposed on them, gradu-ated according to horsepower, as in England. This is held to be equitable cause the wear due to automobiles has rendered necessary the use of a bituminous binder on roads, which has increased the first cost of construction from 20 to 50 per cent and has raised the cost of maintenance in proportion. The automobile owner profits by better construction and maintenance, for the wear on his tires is materially reduced. The tax might be extended to other vehicles in proportion to the damage they do to the roads, for not only do good roads increase the possible load, but they decrease the cost of These license fees would all be placed in the fund devoted to road construction and maintenance.

At a time when Oregon is about to enter on a comprehensive scheme of forth in the article in question should receive the careful attention of voters,

C. B. Moores, in his letter to The Oregonian, sums up in trenchant and onvincing style the motives underlying the anti-Taft campaign. As in the campaign to prevent the renomination of Lincoln, he shows the camp of the insurgents has become a veritable cave of Aduliam, where all who have been disappointed by Taft in search for office, all whom he has kicked out of office and all whose ambition would be folled by his renomination have joined forces with those who are aggrieved by his anti-trust prosecutions And they call themselves progressives! The men who boast of their abiding confidence in the wisdom of the pec ple thus presume upon the gullibility of the people in an attempt to deceive Their actions belie their prothem. testations of confidence in the popular wisdom.

No man on the Pacific Coast has better knowledge of the shipping ques tion than E. W. Wright, and his address at the meeting of the Ad Club printed yesterday, is to the point.

The Tar Heel so anxious to marry an Oregon girl and live on a farm needs an older woman than he says he wants to bring the family bunch of wisdom up to the average.

The coming of the snow causes on kind of woe east of the Rockles, its melting causes another kind. The news of the floods only enhances our enjoyment of Oregon sunshine.

The question is settled at last, that the family with an income of \$2000 can afford an automobile. up to the ambitious better-half to do the rest.

Of what use would Portland police-

men be in Hoquiam? They cannot

arrest a treasonable agitator at home; how could they do so away from nome? Mrs. Turnbull is cheated by the law of the price of exposure of her amours, Having lost, she loses all, both money

and reputation. Preparation of rods and tackle, it must be admitted, fractured the sacredness of the day to some extent.

The Klickitat ewe with a quintet of ambs is the Columbia Valley's defi to tariff agitators,

Do not kick aside the purse on the walk today. It might be valuable. Raymond took the right course with

the I. W. W. Keep them moving. The classy dogs are anticipating great honors this week

The April Fool joke is on the thracite miners

SOCIALIST'S IDEAS CONTRASTEC.

Writer Asserts Lenders Cannot Be Pinned Down to Definite Policy. CORVALLIS, Or., March 30 .- (To the Editor.)-I have been reading the speech of Job Harriman of Los Angeles, delivered to about 2000 Socialists in Chicago last Friday night. Mr. Harriman is prominently mentioned as the Socialistic candidate for President. He was the candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles in the last election and polled 52,000 votes in that city. The fact that a Socialist could poll so many votes in any American city is sufficient reason why his utterances may be regarded with interest.

The entire speech was directed to one point, the conservation of human energy. He said:

ergy. He said:
Do you see? Let me burn it into your hearts. Do you see why the saloon, the real estate man, the banker, the captain of industry, all reaping profits out of the workers, should have the same point of view? Do you see that by conserving their energy they think it is right? Do you see that, however the little eye of the child worker loses its sparkle and files away to the jewels on the bosom of the daughter of the captain of industry, they think it is right because they like the jewels? Do you see they think it is right because they like the jewels? Do you see they think it is right because their homes are beautiful, and the more beautiful they are the more certain they are that it is right? Do you see why the man in the pulpit preaching to those gorgeously-dressed people, who pay so liberally for his pews, preaches to you and tells you to be patriotic and obey the law, for it is right? Don't you see their standard of right aprings from a different point? Their civilization. Oh, what a curse upon them? They can't become human; they cannot permit love to find a haven in their hearts, because the very moment they reach out and help to increase the wages, shorten the hours, build better houses, clothe the bables, and feed them better, they shut of the flow of power to themselves and they cannot persist in that direction?

Here is a different point of view. The Here is a different point of view. The

Here is a different point of view. The Socialists have many such.

Mr. Russell, their chief spokesman, for instance, says that the destruction of the institution of private property, nothing less, will satisfy the Socialists. Mr. Harriman wants shorter hours, lighter burdens, more pay. They all have a different point of view. You think you have them pinned down on one proposition, and another authority in the ranks hands you out a different proposition entirely.

Now this speech of Mr. Harriman's was a beautiful speech. It was full of emotion, stirring passages, full of the claptrap which makes Socialists. Why? Because the people who listen, then be-

Because the people who listen, then become charmed away from right ideals, do not think out these absurd propositions for themselves. They think conditions in the United States intolerable.

Let them go to China, where seven out of every ten babies starve to death for want of nutrition, where the sea

for want of nutrition, where the sea itself is swept clean in the vain endea-vor to find food for the overcrowded population. Let them go to India, where famine prevails in some quarter all the time for want of food to feed the overcrowded population. Then let them come back to the United States and thank God for living in a land where wages are sufficient to enable any wage-earner to lay up more than he has to spend.

The trouble in the United States is we live too high. We say we don't, but we do. We say, "How can I cut down my expenses?" Look at France; its population nearly all property-owners, population nearly all property-owners, because the people save a little more than they spend. There is our salvation as a people. Save more than we spend, not running after the false gods of Socialism, who would have you yield up more of the human energy you give for a dollar. Your energy is worth a up more of the human energy you give
for a dollar. Your energy is worth a
dollar for ten hours, or two dollars, or
three. But it is not the whole thing, by
any means, and it will take more than
Mr. Harriman's statement, no matter
how sweetly worded, or how captivatingly presented, to the contrary, to
draw the thinking people away from
time-honored standards which satisfied
our forefathers from time immemorial.

J. H. WILSON.

### WOMEN AND RULE OF THE PEOPLE Equal Suffrage Declared Essential to

Real Popular Government.

PORTLAND, March 30 .- (To the Editor.)-I have often heard it said that there is no logical argument against giving women the ballot. This certainly must be the case when those who are road construction, the arguments set opposed to woman's enfranchisement will not come out in the open and debate the question. The man who is sure of his ground will always welcome an opportunity to declare his position. This is certainly true of the advocates of "Votes for Women." believe in simple justice; they believe in liberty; they believe in freedom; they believe in the rule of the people. Those who do not agree with them do not bein the rule of the people; if they did they would be willing to debate the question. If a man is not with us he is gainst us, and should put his argu-nents in logical form.

There are a good many people who

to not believe in the rule of the people only this week in a conversation with an able attorney, he said to me I do not believe in this universal suffrage. What we need is a limited suffrage. The people as a whole are not qualified to govern. The only true form of govrament is a monarchy. While we dis agree with people who take this attitude we can respect them, but we do tude we can respect them, but we do not respect those who say that they believe in the government of the people and then will try by every possible means to deprive them of their rights.

Men who have so little faith in the people of the Nation are not true Americans; they do not inherit the faith of Lincoln. He never deceived the people; he put the just claims of the slave before the masses; he apthe slave before the masses; he ap-pealed to their sense of honor in the name of duty and self-sacrifice. He asked that the colored people might have the right of self-development. What Lincoln asked for the African we ask for our American women. same high ideal inspires our action. Why should one-half the people be governed and controlled by the other half against their will. Votes-for-women against their will. Votes-for-wo asks the government of a people the people and for the people. Oregon men will respond to this appeal and grant the women the ballot in No-vember. WESLEY BUDD.

Eels on Pacific Const. TACOMA, Wash., March 29.—(To the Editor.)—In the March 28, 1912, issue of the Youths' Companion there is an article on "How Eels Breed," copied from the Zoological Society Bulletin. and after discussing the subject, they make the comment: "Every effort to establish eels on the Pacific Coast of America for instance, has falled."

It occurs to me that some notice should be taken of this erroneous statement, and I am writing you in regard to it rather than taking it up with one of our local papers here, for the reason that you will, undoubtedly, be familiar with the existence of great quantities of eels at the falls in the river at Oregon City. When fishing there at different times I have seen thousands of them working their wi up over the falls. A. R. HATHAWAY.

### Foreclosure of Mortgages PORTLAND, March 31 .- (To the Edi-

tor.)-Please tell me where in the Washington code of laws I can find the laws regarding foreclosure of mort-gages. Under what section number? I have looked through the index careful-ly and have been unable to find any-thing pertaining to foreclosure proceed-ings. I mean foreclosure of real estate mortgages.

AMY WESTON.

See Remington & Ballinger's Code, clume 1, sections 1116 to and including

# Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of April 1, 1862. The following are the delegates elected at the Washington County Union convention to attend the state convention to be held at Eugene City on the 3th inst.; A. Hinman, L. Hall, Dr. Bewlbey and W. B. Adcock.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City, dated March 24, says that "the telegraph line is xtill down east of Fort Kearney. Every exertion is being made to get it up. The operator has been prevented from crossing the Platte River by high water for three days." water for three days."

Salt Lake, March 19. The Eastern line is down east of Overland City and it is reported that the immigration it is reported that the immigration has cut down our poles for firewood. A terrible snow storm has been raging for the last two days between Fort Laramie and Omaha, the snow being reported to be from four to six feet deep. The Overland mail stage was deserted today by the driver seven miles west of Overland City, fest in the snow. The stage from the East, due at that place, is also fast in the snow and the team had escaped. No couch had passed that point for two

Brigham Young was officially notlified on the 17th of his election as Governor of the State of Deseret. He took the oath of office and has called upon the Legislature to meet at this place on the 14th of April to elect Sen-ators to the Congress of the United States. Union sentiments are everywhere expressed, and the people hope for speedy admission into the Unior for their state government.

Governor Nye, now in San Francisco, has received the following dispatch:
"Carson City, N. T., March 30, 5:15
P. M.—Received today a letter from Aurora (Esmeralda mining region) with proceedings of a meeting. Forty men are besieged by 600 Indians at Owens River, Cal. They want troops from the fort and arms and ammunition.
ORION CLEMENS." ORION CLEMENS." tion.

Governor Whiteaker has written to Colonel Cady, at Vancouver, inquiring what his orders may be and whether he is empowered to dispatch troops to defend miners from the raids of the savages.

Spring is here with its glorious sun shine and balmy breath.

"Lucresia Borgia" is on the pro-gramme for touight. Mrs. Forbes will appear as Lucresia, and Mr. Beatty as Genarro. A patriotic piece, entitled "The Fate of War, or Love Tries All," will conclude the evening's performance. Our citizens will regret to learn that Miss Virginia Lawrence will appear no more before them as a so stress. She has been compelled leave the stage on account of illness.

The Union convention of Benton County nominated A. G. Hovey for Senator and A. M. Witham and C. P. Blair for Representatives.

### As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

Seven out of ten men seem to think that the way to get rich is to fool somebody. Whereas men of real sense know that the best way to get along is not to fool anybody.

The reliable, capable man makes progress, and his good will becomes valuable, whereas the unreliable man is forever being compelled to go back, and make another start. In the course of a day, a grouchy employe disturbs a whole lot of people, who do a whole lot of talking; and finally the grouch gets both barrels

from the proprietor's shotgun. In country town society, a married man has no social standing except by his wife's side.

If you encourage foolish talk, you are an accessory before the fact to the foolish action that follows.

a year, and I'll do your worrying for you," they should know that during his reign, they will work as much as hey ever did.

Fire burns; if you can understand able to understand any of the blg prob-

in the lottery of life, and the result of every drawing depends on yourself. You are not (I hope) a mere number, apelled to take whatever comes out of the box by chance.

There will be frequent attempts to stack the cards on you, but watch out, and don't stand it; you needn't,

Minneapolls Tribune The common criticism of President Taft is that he has not carried out the Roosevelt politics. He has car-ried much farther than Roosevelt did the policies which he helped to organand set in motion in the Roose-

velt administration.

Since that time Colonel Roosevelt has developed a new line of policies, entirely different and more easy of conception than of execution. President Taft has no responsibility for these. If the people really want the ecutive to over-ride Congress and an accidental majority to over-ride the Supreme Court; if they want the state governments reduced to chaos or im-potence and the judicial power of the country concentrated in Federal judges appointed for life, they will have to all Colonel Roosevelt back to do it. though high-minded agitator can cut out more reform work in a Summer than a constructive statesman with an unsympathetic and inefficient Congress

hanging about his neck can carry out in four years.

Another trouble is that a headlong and perfervid reformer of this sort, as he leaps on from height to height of theoretical agitation, finally arrives in a region of thin air where no performcan overtake him,

ance can overtake him.

The same and practical policies of Roosevelt are safer in the hands of Taft than in his own, and the other policies of his later evolutions are not safe in any hands, least of all in his

# Raffling Real Estate.

YACOLT, Wash., March 29.- (To the Editor.)-A man owns a lot in Washington and he sells chances on it from are put in a hat and thoroughly shaken and an outsider picks out one of the chunces, and the party owning the cor-responding number on this above. After all are sold the chance responding number on this chance re-ceives title to the lot. Is it lawful?

A person who shall wager, hazard any money or property, or representa-tive of either, upon any game, scheme or device, opened, conducted, carried on or operated as a game of chance, played with cards, dice, or any other device or scheme, is a gambler, and Hable to punishment by law. Illegal,

What of Capital Punishment! PORTLAND, March 3.—(To the Editor,)—What do the fathers and mothers, the sisters and brothers of the

roung men who were murdered Friday night think of Governor West and his nambypamby, sickly, sentimental, no-capital-punishment prison policy today? A BELIEVER IN LAW AND ORDER

## The Dream of the Day

By Dean Collins.

Avaunt ye dreams of politics, Avaunt, yet dreams of baseball dope; Let me but catch an early car And to the balmy woods clope. Wherein the babbling streamlet's flow Pours round the rocks in rapid rout, And where, within a limpid pool. Dwells the great grandsire of all trout.

foday, who cares what candidates May do, to make or mar their chances; Who cares upon the sporting page To pause and east his anxious glances?

Today, at last, the lid is off,
And we may boldly sally out,
And seek the rippling stream to lure
The daddy of the tribes of trout.

'll freely flip the flutt'ring fly And waft it o'er the waters wide
Where, basking mid the boulders big,
I know, for certain, to abide
shark, a whale, about this long
(Spread here your hands full three
feet out.) And I'm the man who goes today

To snare the sultan of all trout, Great behemoth of finny folk And now's my chance to fing the fly That proves, for you, the season's

Bask on among the boulders big And wallow 'mid the wavelets wet, A little longer; then your time -for I will gitcha yet. Has come-for 1 wi Portland, March 31.

### POETICK TIMES.

Jim Jones wuz a famous poet—
Tho' he wuzn't knowed by that name.
Huemerous, folks allers called 'im.
Fer he never writ nothin' tame.
His stuff wuz brimmin' and spicy. Jest bubblin' right out'n his heart; It seemed he wur allers happy An' loved t' give others a part. Now it chanced that I met Jim Jones A strollin' one sunshing day All by hisself. He wuz hummir A kind uv a low roundelay;

An, bless yer heart, sure's shootin',
A tear trickled over 'is face!
An' I jest started t' beat it At a regiar cavalry pace. hate t' see no man troubled, An' Jim an' I sort uv wur pals, We'd played cyards somew'at t'gether An' flirted a bit with th' gals. But says he, "Don' run, it's only A Poetick Time uv mine, Joe;

'm drinkin' the' dregs uv sorrow An' a eatin' the' lees uv woe." wuz clean dunfounded, ter Jim Wuz reckoned th' essence uv Joy. Wiz reckoned in essented to so.

He'd been courtin' th' funny muse Most ever since he wuz a boy.
He smiled an' he patted m' arm An' he says "Why how kin a guy 'Preclate sunshine an' flowers Unless 'e hez lived 'neath a sky Ez black an' ez drear ez Hades?"

Howsomever thet place appears-Howsomever thet place appears—
What d'ye keer fer th' joys uv life
If ye never hev shed no tears?"
Now wh'never I read one uv Jim's
Iffervescent, meiodick rymes,

feel downright sad, fer I know He's been havin' one uv 'is "Times JO HARTMAN. Ocean Park, Cal.

# A CRY FROM THE FAITHFUL.

William Bryan. Keep on tryin. The old maxim you should heed. or if you keep on trying. In time you may succeed Three times you've entered in the race For President; but then, When at first you don't succeed.

Try, try again. T. Roosevelt is in the race, And now 'twould not seem fit.

That you, because of three defeats,

At home should meekly sit:

There are many reaching for the plum, So tempting and so high, But you can pluck it I am sure,

If you will only try. When a man says to the people, "Make me King at a million dollars a year, and I'll do your worrying for you," they should know that during you," they should know that during a world will be a saint to drink.

And Clark and Folk and Underwood, and Clark and Folk and Underwood, when the saint went went. Oh, William dear, such men! You cannot leave us in the lurch,

You needs must run again. Democracy is looking up For where our ranks were thin There are many stalwarts now in line; We stand a show to win; So come out, William, fill your lungs, In wisdom's storehouse delve, And lead us in the glorious fight, Again in nineteen twelve. FRANK W. STONE.

### Vancouver, Wash., March 4, 1912. The King.

The King today comes riding to his own, The King-O Jews-the King! On ass'es colt he sits as on a throne, Hear how the children sing! Palm branches and wild flowers strew the ground,

The King-He made them all! Hosannas echo from the hills around, In homage Israel fall. The King today comes limping to his

The King-O soul-the King! His last eve triumph all is overthrown, "Crucify"—hear it ring! His cross is heavy, and into his brow The thorn-crown presses hard Tis "Crucify," and not "Hosanna" now, Nor ointment of spikenard!

The King tomorrow comes into his own, By seraph hosts attended; In pomp divine and majesty unknown, Rehold the vision splendid His chariot blazing with a million suns, O hear the angels sing! Prepare his way, for lo the King he Let earth its tribute bring.

O King-my King-come now into thy My King now condescend, To make this soul of mine thy royal throne,

O King, my Lord and friend; No throne have I on which to make thy seat. No sceptre and no crown But to thee now my soul makes homage

meet,
As I to thee bow down.

—W. B. Hinson,

# ERIN.

I am dreaming of you, Erin, My home beyond the sea; In memory I am on your shores; My heart is close to thee.

I feel your breath upon my brow I hear the sweet refrain, lilting of the fairles As they dance upon the green

The Irish girls, with Irish eyes. And souls as white as snow; hear their happy voices As in the long ago.

am dreaming of you. Erin,

tread the peaceful hills that once Were red with blood of men, Who fought and died to keep the faith Their fathers gave to them.

And your sons and daughters true Though they leave you, they still love

And they're dreaming of you, too, ALICE G. STOKES. Portland, Or.