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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1912.

TWO NEGLECTED ISSUES.

Why does not Colonel Roosevelt join issue with President Taft on the main issue which is now before the peoplethe tariff? That is the issue which Taft himself brought to the front four years ago and which he has kept to ject of difference between Taft and expensive trans-mountain haul. the self-styled "progressives," Since Roosevelt professes to be the leader of "progressives," he should have something to say on their side of the issue which they have chosen to make with Taft. Then why this silence on the part of one so voluble and so ready to denounce?

The explanation is that Roosevelt has indorsed Taft's tariff policy, both as to the Payne-Aldrich bill and as to the Tariff Board. He is not an insur-Taft progressive. On September 3, 1910, he said in a speech at Sloux Falls, S. D.:

I think that the present tariff (Payne aw) is better than the last (Dingley law) and considerably better than the one before that (McKinley law), but it has cordinly failed to give general satisfaction.

On the same day he followed this pay avoice at Slove City.

up by saying at Sioux City, Ia,: up by saying at Sioux City, In.:

I was particularly pleased with what the President (Taff) said in his letter on the subject of the sariff commission. A number of Senators and Congressmen have for some years advocated this as the proper method of dealing with the sariff, and I am giad that the country seems now to have definitely awakened to the blee that a tariff commission effects the only solution of the problem which is both railenal and insures the absence of jobber. The President (Taft) from the beginning advocated this commission.

It is but 19 months since these speeches were made, and they are fresh in the minds of many of the This fact probably explains the Colonel's silence on the tariff.

But there is another phase of the tariff question on which Taft has rights? made a determined fight and on which the insurgents have joined issue with him-Canadian reciprocity. Surely the Colonel might have gladdened the heart of his insurgent brothren by making one of his characteristic onslaughts on the President for forcing this measure through Congress. Why doesn't he? The explanation is to be found in these words, which he uttered in a speech before the Republican Club of New York on February 13, 1911, only 14 months ago:

I want to say how giad I am at the way in which the members of the club here to-night respected to the two appeals made to them to uphold the hands of President Taff. both in his effort to secure reciprocity with Canada and in his effort to secure the fortification of the Panama Canal.

And in addition to what has been said shour reciprocity with Canada. I would

And in addition to what has been said shout reciprocity with Causada, I would like to make this point in our foreign policy to establish the closest and most friendly relations of equal respect and advantage with our great neighbor on the north. And I half the reciprocity arrangement because it represents as effort to bring about a closer, a more intimate, a more friendly relationship of nutual advantage on equal cross between Canada and the United States.

Having indorsed Taft's position on two of the leading issues of the administration, the Colonel is out of harmony with his insurgent brethren. He cannot reiterate the opinions thus expressed without alienating those whose rotes he seeks and helping the man he desires to drag down. He cannot denounce Taft's tariff and reciprocity policies without eating his words, too palatable, even for the Colonel.

Bob Ingersoll, in one of his celebrat. ed lectures, perhaps it was "The Mistakes of Moses," said a half dozen of the brainlest and best men in the country might be taken to one of the tropical countries where all a man has to do to live is to lie in the shade and en his mouth to catch the fruit as It falls from the trees, and the second generation would be found barefoot, practically naked, with no ambition above existence in the easiest way

Why this degeneration? Simply because they would live in a place where there was no incentive, no inducement no cause to labor. Labor was ordained by the Almighty as the chief cornerstone of everything good and useful and worth having in the world. Civiliration is founded on it, nations prosper through it or decline when indo-lence and idleness reign. It is the zone. oundation of love, the basis of law, the bulwark of liberty-every good thing comes by it, nothing but things worthless or ephemeral come without "For thou shalt eat the labor of thine hands; happy shalt thou be and it shall be well with thee." "In all labor there is profit; but the talk of the lips tendeth only to penury." All through the writings of the ages, human or inspired, we read that labor is essential to advancement in either the persons! or communal life; and in the same way we are taught that idleness is the seed of decay and ruin,

We are at the present time more or ess perturbed in the Northwest by the fruits of idleness. How to handle the question of relief is causing much dis-Whether to strike at the root of the evil and make the most of the vagranlaws or drift along and await the carrying out of the threats that have been made on our street corners has been and is being officially considered by all of our organizations for public But still we drift and drift enforcement of the rate. and keep drifting closer to the rocks

The remedy? If there is one at hand It is not being made known; there is one in sight, which is quite remote. It is the election which occurs next No. feared? Do the Governors who are so vember, at which time the decent citimas as a unit ought to see to it that our two most Important county offices are filled by men who will have the whother there is discrimination, has to hardship who live on what they can

hopeless to look to the city authorities for relief.

ROCKING THE PORTLAND BOAT.

is Portland's greatness to be attained all hy keeping Asteria down? Is Portland's position so questionable and her harve of strangment hung on so siender throad that the only way to protect Portland is to make Inland Empire producers ay more on grain to Astoria than to acoms?

If the above questions were to be asked by any zealous Astoria partisan of Astoria they might occasion no great surprise, and could be credited to a commendable, if mistaken, local pride. But they do not come from Asioria. They are asked by the Portland down-hauler of Portland's commercial flag, in its astonishing purpose to abandon the fruits of Portland's commercial enterprise and transporta-tion advantage, gained through long years of effort, conflict, strategy and experience.

Besides, the wording is essentially false. It conveys, and it is intended to convey, the impression to the Inland Empire grain growers that it costs more to export wheat via the Columbia River than via Puget Sound ports, and the remedy is terminal rates for Astoria. The export charges on grain are not more from Portland than from Tacoma. They ought to be less. through the arbitrary and artificial system of rate-making by the ratiroads, the port of Portland, at the foot of a down-river haul, has no advantage in rates over Tacoma or Seat. the front. It has been the main sub- ile, at the termini of a precipitous and

The plea for terminal rates at Astoria is based on the hypocritical pretension that Portland is "hig and broad" and has "nothing to fear from Astoria." But what is it purposed to give Astoria? The plan is to give Astoria terminal rates-abolish the 41/2 cents per hundred differential-only to withdraw the gift just as soon as the Interstate Commerce Commission can be made to see that Portland is entitled to lower rates than Asforia-The only thing definite and certain about this remarkable project is that gent "progressive" on the tariff; he is Portland surrenders an established advantage on the more or less certain prospect of getting it back in some way at some time.

The real basis of the Quixotic tender to Astoria is that it is not really for Astoria's benefit, but for Portland's, and that Portland's actual object is to get lower terminal rates than Puget Sound cities. The only merit to the entire contention is that Portland deserves from the railroads the consideration its superior geographical position affords. But why not press the issue on the sound merits of Portland's position as against Puget Sound's, and not go around Robin Hood's barn to get it, meanwhile throwing away something worth having on the hazardous and roundabout journey? Why adopt a method of journey? genuine obliquity and fake generosity, when the straight and honest course is to demand Portland's rights from the railroads, because they are Portland's

The author of this grand buncombe. free gift enterprise to Astoria, has doubtless forgotten, or does not know, that Astoria's transportation status has already been fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Any suggestion by Portland to the Commisalon that it had not dealt fairly by Astoria would doubtless perturb that august body considerably; but even then there is no assurance that the commission would reconside Astoria's case, and decide differently, even with the powerful influence of Portland's who have disagreed with him. transportation lawyer or newspaper signing. Wiley made no charge of agitation behind the effort. All that moral turpliade against those associland does not know when it is fairly stain on him, though he had far more well off, and therefore starts in to provocation than Pinchot ever had. He rock the boat in the well-founded hope that it will thus be able to start

SUNSHINE IN TWILIGHT ZONE

Some points of resemblance are to be found in a recent ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the decision by the United States Circuit Court in the Minnesota rate case. The latter is the case that added the term "twilight zone" to the nomenciature of railroad rate discussions. was the Minnesota decision that aroused the alarm of the Governors' onference and caused submission of a brief by the Governors a few days ago in the United States Supreme Court where the case has been taken on appeal.

The Minnesota case involved intrastate rates fixed by act of the State Legislature. Railroad stockholders, contending that these rates were confiscatory and prohibitive, sought an injunction in the Federal Court. The injunction was granted, the court holding them to be confiscatory and an interference with interstate commerce. The court said:

where the attempted exercise of the power f a state to regulate intrastate commerce r the attempted exercise of any of its owers implicitly an exercise of any of its owers implicitly an exercise of any of its owers implicitly and to project the freedom of and to regulate interaction commerce and the rates and faven which is not supreme must yield to an which is not supreme must yield to be the project of the

It seemed to follow from this ruling hat in certain conditions a state could not enforce lower rates within its borders, while the Federal rate-making body would likewise, through lack of jurisdiction, be powerless to regulate them. Hence the term "twilight

In the Texas case intrastate rates were shown to create discrimination against interstate traffic. To illustrate, it is stated that a rate of 60 cents carried first-class traffic eastward toward the Louisiana line, a dis-Texas. Yet the same rate would carry freight from Shreveport, Louislana, vestward toward and into Texas only 55 miles. The order by the Interstate Commission is that the railroad shall establish the same rates on west-

bound as on eastbound traffic. A ray of sunshine has thereby be shed on the "twillight zone." Strictly construed, the ruling in the Texas case seems to give the railroads choice of two courses of procedure. They may reduce the interstate rate to the basis of the intrastate rate or raise the latter and fight out the issue with the so paramount in a nation's life that Texas commission. The railroad, apparently, has simply been ordered to vidual efforts then the factors that cease discriminating. If it can show constitute military strength, i.e., to courts will protect the railroad from

It is true that in the latter event the Texas and Minnes ta cases would be on all fours, but if the twilight zone involves only rates that are an injus-tice to the ratironds, why should it be alarmed insist on a state right to in-flict confiscatory rates? The Interstate poverty and with an inborn grievance Commerce Commission, in determining

courage to do their duty, as it seems | adopted a precedent of considering as | get and blow their noses with their factors in the case state rates that have been recognized and adopted by the railroads. It would seem that that policy ought to remove the threatened menace of a conflict, state and Federal, of authority that would deprive both of power to fix rates in certain zones. o state ought to have the power so to harass a railroad that it will grant rates tending to build up communities within that state at the expense of communities in neighboring states, Federal Constitution prohibits any state from laying duties or imposts on the exports of another state. State regulation of railroad rates, when it conflicts with interstate rates to a point where it prevents products originating outside the state from comwith products originating within the state, distances and cost of

movement being identical, is an eva-sion of the constitutional inhibition. Such would have been the situation had the Interstate Commerce Commission declined to heed the plea of the Louisiana commission. Taking up that if the rate observed within Texas is a reasonable one, it ought also to apply saying: to interstate traffic. If it is no a reaenable one, the railroad will undoubtedly resist its application rather than apply it more extensively, and it has a remedy at court. If desire for justice is all that disturbed the mind Governors' conference. the members now ought to be contented.

WILEY AND PINCHOT-A CONTRAST.

Gifford Pinchot and Dr. Wiley are ilike in one way. Each is the advocate of a good cause, but there the similarity ends. Pinchot carried his zeal for onservation to such a point that he attempted to become independent of his chief and to dictate the course of the head of another department. He violated the law and he finally attacked not only the man who refused to aubmit to his dictation, but the President under whom he held office. The President could not do otherwise than remove such a man, if he desired to retain his self-respect and the respect of the people and to maintain discipline among his subordinates. Pinchot has never since relaxed his efforts to injure the man whom he thus insulted, has been the chief means of stirring up eamity in the mind of Roosevelt against Taft, and has pro-voked the strife which now rends the

Dr. Wiley has shown as great zeal in the cause of pure food as Pinchot showed in the cause of conservation, but his zeal has been tempered by discretion and respect for law. Although his patience has been sorely tried by the obstacles placed in his way by fellow-officials, he has abstained from open attack on them until they attacked his own integrity. Then he struck back and was triumphantly vindicated by the President. The restrictions on his activity being continued by the head of his department, even to the point that he was forbidden to express personal opinions on the substances which other governmental bodies allowed to be sold as food, he resigned. He frankly gave his reasons, condemning the manner which the pure-food law was being administered, but in so doing he said: In this action I do not intend in any way to refloct upon the position which has been taken by my superior officers in regard to the same problems. I accord to them the same right to act in accordance with their convictions which I claim for myself.

These words breathe a very different spirit from that which has animated Pinchot, who has missed no opportunity to dispute the integrity of those would be evident would be that Port- ates who had attempted to fasten a simply and exercise his liberty as a citizen in serving the cause to which he had devoted

The first use he made of the freedom he resumed was to express his gratitude to the President, who had defended him, and to announce his intention to support the President for re-elec-Tolerant of those who disagree with him and loval to the chief who stood by him, he shines the more brightly by contrast with the embittered Pinchot, who sees an evil motive behind every action of which he does not approve.

"THE VALOR OF IGNORANCE."

A book that is having considerable ogue just now, especially among milltant and thoughtful people is one written by Homer Lea and published under the suggestive title, "The Valor of Ignorance." It contains an introduction by Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, who commends it to the attention of men who study the history of the United States and the science of war, and is dedicated to Hon, Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

The writer shows in carefully considered detail the danger to which personal ease, affluence and the abounding influences of a commercial age subject a nation, illustrating his esentment by citation of the facts of history which record the rise and fall of nations through the ability of the hordes of toil and privation and hardship to overrun and destroy a luxurious, ease-loving and opulent people. According to the estimate of General Chaffee no nation offers more numeropportunities for invasion by foreign nation than does the United States whenever cause therefore is sufficiently great to induce preparations by any other nation that will beat aside our resistance on the sea. In answer to the popular idea founded as this writer contends, on the "Valor of Ignorance," that volunteers by hundreds of thousands could be immediately enlisted for defense

against the invaders. He says: The worth of armies is not measured by their magnitude, but by the perfection of their construction and discipline, by the spirit that inspire them and by the skill displayed in their use. The first dity a man owes to his country is to reside that he cannot liquidate his indebtedness to it by vain compliacency; in the survival of nations the vanity of man has no place.

We are boastful of our wealth, our luxury, our architecture, our education, but when these things become hold place in national life against all comers, fall away. As sung by Gold-

multhe As most emphatically expressed by a very practical man: "We are likely to keep on courting ease, pfling up money and rejoicing supinely in our civiliza tion, until a horde of vandals, bred to against wealth and power; men laure

thumbs and fingers come along and stamp us and our civilization out."

Who in the luxurious kingdoms of "feared skinrohed Hun"? Who in Rome dreaded the "canine-toothed vandals whose wealth did not exceed the skins that clothed them or the spearheads and swords in their hands"

It is conceded that gold may harness men for war, but it has never enabled them to conquer when opposed to those whose discipline had been kneaded into the marrow of their bones. War between wealth and millitant energy has but one end, the old m of the purple Persian. A nation that is rich, vain and at the same unprotected provokes wars and hastens its own ruln. Volunteers become soldiers in the effective sense only after they cease to be volunteers, at the end of the second or third year, while militia are made into soldiers only after they have had their minds freed from the tangled skein of false notions.

Anent the value of the militia in particular case again, it is obvious that the sudden stress of war, General Chaffee quotes General Washington as

Regular troops alone are equal to the exigencies of modern war, as well for defense
as for offense; and when a substitute is
attempted it must prove illusory and ruinous; no militia will ever acquire the habits
necessary to resist a regular force. The
firmness necessary for the business of fighting is only to be attained by a constant
course of discipline and service.

From all of the

From all of this and much more as reflecting the judgment and experience f military leaders and from the convictions of a militant writer who has made close and exhaustive study of the theme it appears that not all the wealth of the nation, not all of its self-complacency and pride in its civilization will enable it to prevent a foreign enemy from landing upon our soil under cover of the guns of its battle fleets, after having overcome such resistance as we are able to oppose to it at sea. The "Valor of 1gnorance" in which by implication this country rests will stand bare-handed against the forces that a militant power, trained and disciplined in the art of war may hurl against it. result in such a case cannot be doubt-The "Valor of Ignorance" may grapple valiantly with such a situation but it is idle to suppose that it could conquer it, until it is itself replaced by field experience and discipline acquired at fearful cost.

The Journal is not a single tax paper, its publisher is a single taxer. But its sublisher has never made The Journal an organ of personal convictions. * The fournal has never advocated single tax. It as never undertaken to drive that policy apon the people of Oregon. It has, in fairness and fearlessess, opened its columns wide as a free discussion of both sides and left he decision to the people of Oregon—Portland Journal.

The Journal publisher has never nade that paper the organ or record of his convictions, or any one's convictions, if they were not likely to prove popular. That is what's the matter nd all that's the matter, and the publle sees it clearly. But the Journal's clumns are open-free-to a daily discussion by the paid Fels bureau of the single tax. Every line of the manufactured stuff prepared by Cridge, Eggieston et al. of the hired writers has the right of way. The open forum is not an open forum; it is the chosen avenue by which the single taxers reach the public ear. What a shouting, ranting, bold, brave champion of single tax would this Bob Acres journalism be if single tax had a chancel

The people have an opportunity this ear of securing an equitable revision of the tariff according to impartially scertained facts and taking it out of politics for all time. If they re-elect him with the backing of a Congress pledged and to be trusted to carry out his platform, this long-desired work can be done in the next four years. If they elect Roosevelt, they will elect a man who never had a tariff policy. If they elect La Follette, they will elect man who is committed as fully to a policy of barter with the Democrats as are the standpat Republicans to a polley of barter among the protected interests. If they elect a Democrat, they will elect a man whose party is com-mitted to a policy of hacking at the tariff with an ax, not knowing where to hit and how deep to cut. From Taft alone we know what to expect and we can be sure of an earnest effort

A typographical error in the article on "Ship Subsidy in New Guise" in The Oregonian, April 5, quotes Colonel Goethals as estimating that the Panama Canal will be able to pass 8,000,000 tons of shipping in the first year of its operation. This should have read 80,000,000 tons. As Profes-Johnson estimates the tonnage which will use the canal in its first year at 10,500,000, a canal with a capacity of only 8,000,000 would be too small from the first.

Politics can boil hotter in Boise than in any other small city in the Union. which explains the fact of a large percentage of voters desiring office. Boise has the saving grace of general harmony after election

Low water in the boiler is given as ause of the explosion of the Southern Pacific locomotive, and, as the men responsible for such alleged cause are

A pension claim the entire country will approve is that of the Ohio woman who gave sixteen sons to the Union in

Abe Ruef behind the bars is safe from results that might follow his expose of men and methods. Only a week's supply of onions is

left of the Oregon crop-distressing news to the lover of hash Every shipping station in Oregon reports a big business in eggs, yet good

prices are maintained. The smell of the upturned soil was an incense to the nostrils of the sub-

Oregon prosperity is shown by near-\$100,000.000 life insurance in the past year.

urbanite yesterday.

Hon, Milt Miller L the last Democrat in Oregon who would be chosen for a The Dalles is maintaining its right

to be called the Cherry City. Japan has bought a German dirigi-

Hillman finds it mighty hard to go

The Easter hat had its own weather, Ited.

At the Cafeteria

By Addison Bennett.

In the stillness following the dinne rush the cashier at the cafeteria was gazing longingly at a picture of an Easter bonnet which she had pinned under the counter. The picture, understand, not the bonnet. The picture was a reality. The bonnet! she hoped that would be also; but other Easter hopes had gone a-glimmering and perhaps he would not come through this year according to promise. "You never an tell," soliloquized the fair one as she rang up a ten-cent check, and not mother prospect in sight.

But as the clock chimed 2 the outer oor was pushed violently open, as if omebody in a great hurry was a search of nourishment. And somebody close upon the heels of the hurrying one came in two more, all seemingly in a great rush. The three were the fat a great rush. The three were the fal-man, the attenuated one and the vegeselected such delectable delectables as suited their fancy. The checks were, in their order, 10 cents, \$1.20 and 40 cents, the vegetarian going it rather strong, having discovered that the pies served at that particular caravansary were of the vegetarian order; so he had selected four slices of pie for his dinner, es-thewing, rather choosing not to chew chewing, rather choosing not to chew beans on that particular day.

Seated at the table and busy with their various implements of transpor-tation from plate to mouth, the fat man remarked to the attenuated one upon the bulging pocket of their mutual friend, the vegetarian. "Them," said the chap with the 40-cent check, "is seed catalogues, and I wish to inform you two fellers that from now on the strenuous life for me; I'm to be a farmer man from this

day forth. "What in thunder," asked the fat one, "do you know about farming?"
"Me?" said the vegetarian, "me?" And as he took in turn a bite from each dif-ferent kind of pie on his plate he looked with silent scorn, not to say disgust, at his two brothers-at-table. More silence, more disgust, more rat-tling of knife and fork and spoon, until finally the pie eater begged to in-form his friends, and all of their friends, and everybody in general and particular that he was born on a farm, "brung up" on a farm, knew all about farming, knew every rule from A to iz-zard going to make the great game of agriculture pleasant and profitable-

particularly profitable.
"Let me," said he, continuing, meantime holding the hunk of pie in each hand. which he flourished for emphasis as he became more and more vehement, "let me tell you two guys something; but first I will presume enough upon your intelligence to suppose that possibly you have been reading something about this 'ere 'back to the farm' movement. guess you have seen something about in the papers. Well, whyfore that y, wherefore them appeals? Because farmers of the present day don't know anything about the agricultural game, that's why; they don't know the first principles of the game.

first principles of the game.

"Farming," continued the vegetarian, as he wiped his nose on his paper napkin, "farming is, or ought to be, and must be to make a success of it, a scientific game, and not a game of chance, as many galoots like you suppose. And the great trouble with the farmers of the present day is that they are long on wind and muscle, but short on brains and fi-nance." and fi-nance."

"Well," remarked the others in uni-"Well," remarked the others in uni-sen, "go ahead, get it out of your sys-tem, devour your pie and then explain what you mean and why you mean it, and what you are going to do about it. Do you intend to raise pie fruit ex-clusively? Which do you prefer, pies from Spring planting or those heeled in late in the Fall after Summer fal-lowing? And in your agricultural ex-periences, varied and promiscuous, di you ever run across a breed of cowa you ever run across a breed of cows that could be fed on hops with success in a prohibition community?" Mad? Geehossophat, or something

equivalent to that, how mad that veg-

starian was! He spluttered ple, exhumed pie, bled pie from all four cor-ners of his mouth, said mouth being originally constructed with only two corners, but a steady vegetarian diet had caused this particular mouth, in fits of anger, to assume a queer and aggressive shape. It looked for a mo-ment as if he would use awear words. There is no use talking sense to such idiots as you are," continued the pie-eater, "not the least bit in the world. It would be like a farmer casting swine before pearls, just the same as the scriptures say it in the revised addition of the new testimony, just the same. You bet Moses knowed what he was writing about when he jotted down them few lines with his fountain pen. It is quite as useless to try to get an idea, particularly an agricultural idea, through your thick skulls as it would be to drive a needle through a camel's eye, for, of course, no respectable camel would stand for that, nor would you two fellers stand for me driving an idea into your heads with a sledge-hammer and a monkey wrench, and that is the only way you will ever get an idea into your noggins.
"Allow me to tell you this: I have hought a piece of land, about ten acres

of land, not very far from here, out Gresham way, mebbe, mebbe some other way. I don't intend to tell no scoffers like you fellers until I get things started to grow. This farm is first to be a fruit proposition, principally apples. And I am going to teach the apple-growers of the Northwest some new wrinkles about the apple business, first and foremost of which—"

"Hold on a minutes," said the attenuated one, who had just come to the end of the second column in his repast, "hold on a minute; why don't you go a little slower so we can keep up with you and throw in a valuable suggestion now and then? We may be fools, this devourer of sawdust and myself; but let us suggest that this fruit called chest-nuts is going to be a better paying proposition than apples."

Silence thereupon reigned for a ment, when the fat man remarked that he had for some time been engaged in getting ready to embark in the poultry usiness, and was even now the postain 400 eggs. And the attenuated one came back with the remark that he also was making a study of the hen industry, and had about got to the point where he was going to invest in some

where he was going to invest in some breeding stock.

"Holy smoke," quoth the vegetarian.

"How lucky that I spoke those few words to you two fellers! Gee, but I'm glad. Now, above everything else in the farming way, nothing pays like the poultry business. Here I have got the land, one of you has an incubator, all of us have been studying the business; all we need is each to put in his brains and a little money, go out on my place and start into the poultry business on a big scale, on an intelligent scale, in an up-to-date way, and all grow rich together.

"And, if I had hunted the country "And, if I had numed the country over, I couldn't have found two fellers who I would rather go in cahoots with than you. You are both square, both reliable, and with all of our combined intelligence we are sure to make a go

As they paid their checks and wan-dered out they might have been over-heard to give a name to the new corpo-ration which they feel sure is soon to supply the principal portion of the "hen products" to the Portland people The Cafeteria Paultry Company, Lim-

WHY CANADA GETS IMMIGRATION Land Laws Liberal But Interests

People Are Protected. WOODSTOCK, April 5 .- (To the Editor.)-In an editorial today under the heading of Canada's Settlers you seem invite a discussion, when you ask 'How does it happen that Canada gets the desirable immigrants while we get the dregs?" With your kind permission I should like to give a few such reasons as I see them after diagnosing the situation, being fully aware that the question is a very complex

Canada at the time of our separation from the Mother Country had only re-cently been wrested from France. She at once became the asylum of the con-servative or Tory element of the Ameri-can colonists. This was the first invasion of the American farmer. Here they joined and incorporated them-selves with that large element of that sturdy Highland Scotch race that were driven from their northern fastness after Cylloden and "45." In the early part of the last century the wheat that could be raised cheaply in the Ohio Valley had to seek outlet and Britain having the cash changed to free trade and bought cheap wheat. This movement ruined the Scotch farmer, and was the direct cause of the Crofter imigration into Canada. The French part of the Canadian population although not a negligible quantity soon found themselves in the minority and this assured an Anglo Saxon government with all that it means as to how that race has solved the question of self government. As long as we had cheap lands ob-tainable under our lax land laws by anyone we of course drew the largest

share of the immigrants-very many good and some not so good. Now our public domain is gone or nearly so. It is true we still have vast tracts that can be brought under cultivation by means of irrigation, but this means a vast expenditure of money and also means taxation to the limit. Now the statesmen as well as the rank and file of the people of Canada have ob-served how we have handled our public domain and natural resources and they have been shrewd enough to see that the spirit of the age would not permit them to follow our example. They made up their mind to build their na-tional fabric on justice and fairer lines. Look at their land laws. They are liberal but the occupier of the soil for agricultural purposes does not go below the plow line with his right. The min-erals, coal, iron, copper and others, be-long to all the people in common. This is as it should be. We have allowed the speculator to absorb all or nearly all the white coal in the country. Not so in Canada. There is the reason why Ottawa can sell an electric horsepower for \$10 per annum, while we right here in Oregon, are to pay the Lord only knows what. I believe it is \$260 or

some such figure.

Now is it to be wondered at that Canada gets the cream of the immigration? When we take into consideration that the Northern races have still a fairly good remembrance of the clan family compact we need not wonder that 90 per cent of this year's immi-gration into Canada is Scotch or British. And this is as it should be. Men who are born north of 55th par-allel of north latitude will be far bet-ter suited to Canada than are the people of middle or Southern Europe. They may possibly turn out to be a stubborn race but they will be virile, thrifty and

law abiding.

The greatest trait that I see in the Canadian character is this: After he has made a law unto himself he allows that law to have despotic sway. Hence he has sourity. When we in this country come to the same conclusion we shall have less scap-box oratory, less graft, less anarchy, but we shall gain immeasurably in self-respect stability and prosperity. respect, stability and prosperity.

GEORGE POPE.

SOCIALISTS AND DIVERSE VIEWS

Writer Challenges Criticisms Made by J. H. Wilson. PORTLAND, April 7 .- (To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian April 1 appears a letter from J. H. Wilson, of Corvallis, in which it is claimed that Job Harriman, Charles Edward Russell and other Socialist writers differ entirely in their views

constitute the fundamental principles According to Mr. Wilson Mr. Russell that the only thing that will y the Socialists is the destrucsatisfy the Socialists is the der-tion of private property. Mr. W has not been careful in reading Mr. Wilson sell's writings. Neither Russell nor any of the other authorities make such a statement, nor do they have such diversified notions regarding principles of Socialism as Mr. Wilson would have us believe.

Russell, Harriman and all other writers on Socialism having knowledge of the subject, do that the only thing that will satisfy the Socialists is the socializing of all the means of production and distribu-tion, that is: the Government ownership of these coupled with genuine demo-cracy in government. There is nothing in Harriman's Chi-

cago speech that would indicate other wise not even in the part quoted by Mr. Wilson. Indeed that quotation well illustrates the cause of the class struggle which is recognized by all Socialists.
Mr. Wilson says that "Mr. Harriman

wants shorter hours, lighter burdens, more pay." Then follows with, "They all have different points of view." Now if Mr. Wilson can show where Mr. Russell or any other Socialist is not working for these very things with all his might or where the whole Socialist body have not always struggled fiercely for them I should like to have him do so.

And who opposes them? Men like Mr. Wilson, who says further on, "They (the Socialists) think conditions intolerable in the United States. Let them go to China where seven out of every ten babes starve to death for want of nutrition." He then points the discontented workers to India's down-trodden masses, but falls to state that India is saddled with the rule of the greatest profit-taking nation of the earth or that China is just evolving from mediaeval conditions. These are the standards by which he would have us measure our own conditions. According to Professor Scott Nearing in "Wages in America," 50 per cent of the male industrial workers of this

country receive less than \$500 per annum. Mr. Wilson says we live too high. Will he kindly submit a detailed statement showing how I can support a wife and three children on \$500 a year and "lay up more than I spend," as he says is possible? R. B.

Water Towers Five Feet Long. London Standard.

Collapsible water towers adopted by the Berlin fire department are but five feet long when closed, yet can be ex-tended to throw a level stream of water into a window on the eighth floor

Emerson's Granddaughter, Nurse. Indianapolis News.

Few callings are more highly esteemed than that of the trained nurse. Miss Ellen Emerson, the granddaughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, is a nurse in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Air Nitrates for Crops.

Baltimore American. Air nitrates, produced by electricity in Norway according to Consul-General Bordewich, are sold for export at an average of \$39 per ton at the works,

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of April 8, 1862 General Burnaide's forces have taken Newbein and Beaufort, N. C., with pris-oners, cannon and military stores. General Shleids, with his division, met a superior rebel force under Gen-eral Johnson near Winchester and beat them in nitched them in pitched battle with great

rebels are drawing in their forces from different points on the Po-tomac with the design, probably, of making fight for Richmond. Our troops have taken possession of most of the forts in East Florids, and the rebel government recommends an abandonment of that part of the state.

It is said that the rebels design to make a stand at Corinth, Miss., where it is supposed, they have 70,000 men. A battle was progressing between the forces of Bishop and General Polk, who had escaped from Columbus to Island No. 10 (in the Mississippi River), on which he had raised defenses. General Pope holds the river below and Cor modore Foote commands the riv above. Our gunboats are throwing shells and shot among the rebels day and night. Escape to them is hardly

New York, March 18.-A special dispatch to the New York papers says Jeff Davis issued a proclamation on the 10th, calling all the male population between the ages of 16 and 60 to form themselves into companies to report mmediately at headquarters.

Union ticket,-The following are the andidates nominated at the ward meet-ings on Saturday night to be elected The committees for conference appointed by the several wards re-ported the following as candidates: For Mayor, H. W. Corbett; Recorder, Wil-Mayor, H. W. Corbett: Recorder, William L. McEvan: Treasurer, H. B. Morse; Assessor, R. J. Ladd; City Marshal, William Grooms; Councilmen. First Ward, Thomas A. Davis, T. J. Holmes, Dan W. Burnsides; Councilmen. Second Ward, J. M. Breck, O. Bisley, E. E. Randall; Councilmen, Third Ward S. Coffin, A. G. Walling, C. Silvers,

We noticed a large crowd collected in front of the Columbian Hotel on Saturday. On making our way to the scene we found an old white cayuse the object of so much attention. A candidate for fame got on his back when a regular sampede took place, the cayuse jumping wildly in all directions Bulwer's beautiful play of "The Lady

of Lyons" will be performed at the theater tonight, Mrs. Pope as Pauline Mr. H. A. Hogue requests us to say that he is not a candidate for City

Assessor. In front of the Metropolis Hotel we saw on Saturday evening a large crowd collected, who were called there to attend a ratification meeting. A barrel of tar was set on fire as a beacon. We are informed that several speeches

Notice is hereby given to all persons who wish to teach the common schools of this county for the ensuing year, that an examination of teachers will be held at the public schoolhouse, in Portland, on Saturday, the 12th day of April, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A punction of the public school of the sch usl and a general attendance is sired. SYLVESTER PENNOYER. school Superintendent Multnomah Co

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

no bluff will work. Water in a well can't bluff a man at the top by say-I'm coming up there to slap you n the face.'

We all hate to send out a quarrel

some disagreeable man to represent us, but if he is the pitcher on the home team, and we believe he can win the game, we'll do it.

When you abuse a man you are not only guilty of that; you are guilty of inventing a lot of your "facts." Many schemes go wrong that should

go wrong. Your little scheme wen't work unless it recognizes the rights of others in the big scheme of life. The davil is meaner than I think he

is if he paves hell with good intentions A good intention, however mistaken it may be, is entitled to some respect. You know men invent stories and tell them, but if you know women do it, too, you abuse others for saying so.

That's what you call gallantry. If you have a friend you greatly ad mire and with whom you never find fault, how it hurts you to hear that

he has been "picking" at you. There is a saying that it is impossible to please everybody. It should be changed to it is impossible to please

anybody.

When a woman says, "I just love to just loves to sell eggs at 40 cents a

People seem to expect less of mar-riage here lately and get more out

FRIENDS OF DECENCY MUST VOTE Election of Right Man as District Attorney Depends on Them.

portland, April 6.—(To the Editor.)—How notlosable it is that the man first to complain of unjust conditions in civic life is the man who generally takes the least part in the duties which every citizen owes to the community. Little reason has the decent and lawabiding citizen to complain when, on the day of election, he sits the whole slay at his desk or works all day in the store, entirely forgetful of the fact that on that day his vote is needed. However this may be on the part of the better class of voters, a marked contrast exists in the part of the city where the office-seeking politician where the office-seeking politician lines up his mob for the polis. There is no laxity and no indifference there.

The fact that in residence portions of this city the vote cast has been, in most cases, far less in proportion to the population than in the North End, is burning disgrace and a shame upon those communities. Let it be that this election will mark a change in gard, and let it be that you of the bet-ter element will rise to put an end to corrupt and dishonest seekers for pub-

corrupt and dishonest seekers for public office.

Your vote is needed at this election and as a citizen of this county let it not be said that you have failed to do your plain duty. If you fail to assert your influence and by your failure to do so, the office of District Attorney is occupied by a man wholly incompetent and corrupt, forget it not that his being there will be wholly the reaction your inactivity.

Walter H. Evans should not be de-

Waiter H. Evans should not be de-feated for District Attorney. Entering this fight with a clean record for up-rightness, honesty and ability, it is the duty of every voter of the better clasto lend him support, to the end that good government may prevail. This office is, of all offices, the one over which should preside a fair, honest and impartial man. From no point of view moral or otherwise, can we afford to fill this office with a man of low character and quantitonable requirement.

acter and questionable reputation.
For the good of Multnomah County, and as a duty you owe to your community, let it be hoped that all good men will meet this occasion and lend Mr. Evans their earnest support.