The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1912.

THE ONLY WAY OUT.

The fact that we are being excluded from foreign commerce and that our flag has been made a stranger in foreign ports by our restrictive navigation laws has been so impressed upon 101 American tourists as to convince them that only by throwing open the American market , to foreign-built ships can we hope to secure our proper place among commercial na-These 101 comprised all except five of the men passengers on the Eluccher on a voyage steamship around South America, and before the voyage ended they signed the following statement of the conclusion to which their observations had led all

which their obsorvations had led all of them: We, citizene of the United States, pas-empere on the staamship Eluecher to the number of 101, have now salled tensther from New York around South America and return, covering some 20,000 miles. We have visited many foreign ports, including Bas-nes Aires, with a commerce second only to New Tork in the Western Hemisphere. He de Janetzo the heautiful, Manteridee, Val-parable Santos-all great and to be greater. Eut at all places and at all times we have looked in value for a min-chant steam vessel carrying the flag of the Inited States. What is the reason? It ap-pears to be the provisions of our laws, which is the the initial state of the up-thild vessels for American registery in for-eign trade. This law, emarted for the up-uliding of American subsyards that not re-sulted in the tuilding of American ships are build in proving the flag of the united States. What is the reason? It ap-pears to be the provisions of our laws, which prevent the acquisition of foreign build where in the subsyards that not re-sulted in the tuilding of American ships are foreign trade. The cost of American-build subse, in comparison with those of lowers build, the problinking. They have not been built and in consequence our laws, Nothing is more conductive to acquaintance barrent mation and intermute and friends in the their citizens that the con-stant sight of their respective flags. Most of the Latis American being emay income are 50,000,000 of them are friendly. They are easer to deal with us ber we pressit in miniming strangers. At present to reach New York controlution in New York control and Faria. England and France, his argumintanees and friends, supply all wants. This is the measage we would convey to our friends and especially in these who shape the policies of our country: Barrent in an empedially in the ameri-can registration of foreign-built ships for foreign trade. of them:

can registration of foreign-built super-foreign trade. Let us buy cheap ships alread, let them he officered by American citizens, and let them carry our ling to the people who want to move and trade with us. By this sim-ple process we shall take nothing from our phipyards that they now endor, slice they do not build ships for foreign trade, so shall add to our mechant marine and our foreign and domestic trade, we shall age the foundation of a haval organiz-ing the foundation of a haval organiz-tion of the growter value in class of war-

or the foundation of a fine case of on of the greatest value in case of the forestan nation; and we shall could read bond between the Americas of restern Hemisphere that will be of The early opening of the Panama Canal nakes this subject of transcendent impor-ance at this time. Oh board stramship Hinecher, April, 1912. The case for free ships is here stated in as brief, concise, telling form as Our present policy possible. adopted for the purpose of encourag- ficials charges of wrongdoing founded ing the building of ships in the United States. It has failed of that purpose but has prevented us from engaging in foreign trade except on a scale be low Norway in number of ships and only slightly above her in tonnage, judging by comparison of figures for the year 1910. More than \$1 per cent of the world's commerce in that year was carried in foreign ships. In the forty-one years the value American shipping has decreased 44 per cent, while that of foreign ships Despite has increased 1084 per cent. the free admission of shipbuilding American shipbuilders say materials, it costs 40 per cent more to build a ship in the United States than abroad. Then the choice for us is between free ships and practically no ships merchant marine we are With no shut off from commercial intercourse with our South American neighbors, who are eager to trade with us, and we are handlcapped in foreign trade ger erally. Our present policy does not in-duce men to build ships, but it does cramp our development in every other field of industry by preventing the expansion of our market abroad when we are ready to overflow the home The only alternative is to the West, market. adopt the pollcy recommended by the Bluecher's passengers grant Ameri-can register to foreign-built ships owned and officered by Americans and engaged in foreign trade. By so do ing we shall not deprive our shipbuilders of one lots of business they now have, for they will still retain a monopoly of constwise trade. We shall resume our place as a maritime na tion and shall establish a valuable auxiliary to our Navy.

convince a court of lunacy that he is in his right mind and entitled to his His case is an extreme one, freedom. howing the demoralizing influence of wealth without moral sense and personal responsibility. That of Vincent Astor, as showing an unpreparedness for his responsibility and station in life, presents a young man, as little knowing how to turn or how to support the great weight that has fallen ipon him as does the miner's widow the mether of six or ten-who kneels at the pit's mouth after a disaster that has entombed her husband, wringing her hands and wailing "What shall I do? What shall I do? The load that has fallen upon young

Astor is a heavy one, because he has not been trained to carry it."

UP TO THE OLD TRICKS.

Success with the poll tax fraud in the last election may have convinced the warriors paid from the Fels single tax war chest that the Oregon ters can be fooled all the time, but we doubt that the voters will like to be told by the warriors of this opinion even by implication. The "graduated and tax" presented by Mr. U'Ren and thers for algnature of the voters is a single tax measure under a less no torious and alarming name. In it the single tax feature is subordinated. Although the most important paragraph in the bill it is inserted in the body of the act and phrased as though inconsequential, while the inoductory remarks "feature," to use a newspaper term, the graduated tax on large land holdings.

Presumably the paid Fels bureau believes a bill featuring a specific tax on land barons will carry almost anything with it because of that feature's popularity, just as the poll tax inhibion carried through the county option single tax deception. So they repeat the old scheme. The subordinated section of the proposed amendment reverses the county option amendment that was added to the constitution by trickery in 1910. Now no county may have single tax unless it votes affirm atively to impose it. "The "joker" in the new bill would impose single tax throughout the state but permit any ounty that desired so to do, to go back to the general property tax by se voting at a special or regular election If the voters were to adopt the measure they would catch the land baron for a specific tax and also put single tax upon the small home-owner. This would be accomplished by the nearly oncealed provision exempting personal property and improvements from taxation designated as paragraph "T") of the amendment.

If single tax is a good thing it may anably inquired why it is necessary to ambush it about with catchy provisions. Why not come out holdly with the measure? Why not say this is the single tax amendment we have been promising to present? Why not put the vital feature of the measure to the fore and invite a fair and square vote on it? The answer is that the Fels employes know single tax of itself cannot carry. They have their salaries to earn and must make a Yet their second attempt at showing. such trickery after the exposure of the poll tax fraud is an insult to Oregon intelligence.

IF GRAHAM SHOULD BE CHAIRMAN

The prospect of Graham at the head of the public lands committee in case the Democrats have a majority in the next House is not pleasant for the contemplate. He does not West know the West; he is ignorant of pub lic land affairs; he is a mere tool of Pinchot, whose policy of conserving our natural resources in cold storage would embody in legislation. But, worst of all, in practice he is not a proponent of the "square deal." Hi conduct in handling the Controller Bay flasco proves that. A man wh will attempt to fasten upon public ofon forgery, and who will stop inquiry when the forgery is proved and the next step in an impartial inquiry is to lead. find the forger, cannot be expected to give the West a square deal in han-

bark on a wasteful enterprise. It cites | adult minds to gain information from the high rates charged on the Panama print. Railroad as ground for this fear. But show the Panama Railroad was bought and is being operated only as an adjunct to the construction of the canal, and it is, ing-pictures would be of the greattherefore, not policy for the Government to invite general traffic. Our success in building the canal has proved the ability of Army engineers hand and ample funds. There is no hand and ample funds. There is no reason why they should not have equal success in Alaska. A large part of the plant now on the Isthmus could be transferred to Alaska and used in railroad construction. We are already equipped with the men and the machinery. Alaska cries for development, which can be obtained by building a railroad. Then why keep its im-manse resources of coal and copper

longer in cold storage?

THE NATIONAL GAME. The great National game is baseball and why it has become our National sport is not difficult to understand. It s a sport that calls for quick action not only of the muscular powers, but of the brain. Unless one is not fleet of foot, quick of action, steady of nerve and of good mentality, he can never succeed as a ballplayer. But what has given the game its present high standing is its cleanness, its fairness, Ite exemption from gambling and also from all forms of cheating. We never hear of games being "thrown." although in the great contests of the major leagues it might often happen that a player could make a large sum of money by fumbling the ball once or twice during a game, or making wild throw, thereby letting in a run or Such things never happen, and two. that they do not is of the greatest redit to the people of the whole country, and of the greatest benefit to the game, for the average individual likes lean and fair sport.

How fair the game is was well deminstrated in our own league last year. The Beavers were in the lead by a margin, the Vernon team close crowding them closely. The throwing of one or two games to the Vernons would have given Vernon the pennant and many people in this city were fearful that one of the California clubs would "lay down" and let the Vernons win. Nothing of the kind happened: nothing of the kind ever does happen in baseball. Every club in every game whether at the head of the percentage olumn or at the foot, tries to win And it is this keen and consistent rivalry that gives the game the standing it has.

Taking a look at our own major team this year, many people wonder why it is Mr. McCredie has not a winning team. They forget that there are six teams in the league, that each pays the same salary, that each has the same chances and the same diffiulties in getting players, that five other astute managers are striving just as hard as Mr. McCredie is to the top of the column. Hence there is a large element of what may be termed luck in having a winning team. In the regular course of events we should only win a pennant every sixth venr. We have done much better than We won it last year. Would i that. not be rather too much to expect it again this year? We may hope for it indeed we may win it, for the sea sen is young and long. Fortuitous cir-cumstances may land it for us again.

as we hope they will. Nobody hopes stronger for this, nobody is losing as much sleep over the matter, not is trying harder to have the Beavers play winning ball than the owner and managers. Perhaps it may make a difference of from \$15,000 to \$25,009 whether we remain in the cellar or

the roof, a differen

For children, as school results show pretty conclusively, it is almost

imposs Mr. Edison thinks, too, that mov est advantage in laboratories. The time which boys and girls spend in making "experiments" is commonly wasted. They gain very little knowl-edge of scientific principles in this way and the experiments are almost always hadly performed. The net re suit is the intensification of ignorance rather than scientific attainment. Much better would it be to prepare a neat and elaborate film of the experiments and exhibit it to the chil-In this manner scientific law might be made an attractive reality to them instead of the hideous specter of weariness and confusion which it now too often is. Even the growth of plants and their germination from

the seed can be shown with films Views of the developing rootlet, for xample, are taken at intervals of twenty minutes and then passed over screen "14,000 times faster than Thus treated the rootlet apreality." soil while the seedleaves push upward with plainly perceptible motion. The processes of nature are so magnified that they cannot escape the observation of a bright child.

The only objection made to movingpictures in school, besides their expense, is that they render knowledge too attractive. The pupils learn so easily by their aid that "mental disis sacrificed. This objection cipline' omes, of course, from that class of educational men who value their own private fetishes more highly than the welfare of the pupils. The hideous old ogre named "mental discipline" has ne so much harm to school children that some way ought to be found to lay it to rest. The pedagogues of the past were so fearful lest children's minds should not be properly lisciplined that they forgot to teach the poor little things any usefu knowledge. In the pursuit of a fanciful hypothesis they missed the real values of education. Their supposition was that by teaching mathe matics, for instance, a pupil could be trained to think accurately on othe subjects. This has been proved to be a fatal blunder, but the fetish is still worshiped in our schools and olleges. As a matter of fact, the more easily a branch is learned the more and better it disciplines the mind. The old doctrine that difficult studies are especially improving is a cruel superstition for which modern psychology affords not an atom of ex-Through moving-pictures, 1184. the

they can be introduced into the schools, children will learn more than they possibly can out of books and it will do them infinitely more good Just as a man who travels through ountry learns more about it than one who reads descriptions of it, so the history, geography and science which are imparted by moving-pictures will make deep, vivid and lasting impressions on the memory. There is so much which the young human being must learn in order to live respectably in the world, that no time ought to be wasted in mastering needless diffi-The aim of the best teachers cultles. in coming years will be, not to cipline children's minds by making knowledge hard and unattractive, but to store the mind and cultivate the intelligence by making it easy and charming.

Should Dr. Roswell Parks' theory

prove capable of reduction to practice, the composite man may become more than a photograph. A man may be charged to the public be reduced to the walking about under the name of level of the rates current in other Smith who is a combination of Smith's cities where the physical conditions are orso with Jones' lungs, Robinson's kidneys, Edwards' liver, while Thomp. son has contributed a leg and Brown an arm, the original owners of all these organs and limbs being safely tucked underground because their hearts were diseased or their necks broken. What terrific competition there would be for Bryan's lungs, or Bourne's nerve or Mathewson's pitch ing arm, in case of the sudden demise of one of those celebrities!

PROPOSED GRANT IS ANALYZED.

Gay Lombard Criticises Features in W. Electric Co.'s Franchise.

PORTLAND, April 28 .- (To the Editor.)-The Northwestern Electric Com pany, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington, has before the City Council of this city for consideration and adoption a franchis-giving said corporation a valuable fran chise for the installation and operation of a light, heat and power system in this city, for a term of 25 years. This franchise is to be considered by the street committee of the Council at 2 P. M., Friday, May 3, 1912. After be-ing passed upon by the street commit-tee it will be referred back to the cil and by them to the Board for appraisement and valuation It will then be returned to the City Council, and by the vots of 10 members and the approval of the Mayor will be ome a law.

It is to the interest of every taxpayer in this city most carefully to consider the terms and conditions of this franchise before it is finally granted. We have seen franchises and rights of an estimable value sold for a song; we have been tricked and de-luded into giving valuable franchises pears to move swiftly down into the with the idea that competition would soil while the seedleaves push upward result; competition did not result, and emphatically we have to gauge the fu ture by the past and consider and hesi-tate most thoroughly before granting a franchise of this nature. Calling attention to a few vital features of this franchise as introduced, we see:

First-That the city on its part gives a complete franchise, good throughout the city, for a light, power and heat plant, for a term of 25 years. The monetary consideration for the franchise can hardly be expected to be ade or commensurate with the value of the same.

Second-That the corporation is only second - I hat the corporation is only obligated to spend \$250,000 on this plant, of which only \$50,000 must be speni in this city. The utter impossi-bility of constructing a plant which will give good service, as well as the much-desired competition, for any such sum as \$250,000 should be scorarent to sum as \$250,000, should be apparent to the most casual observer. One m follars would hardly be sufficient One millio the proposed expenditure of only \$250,-000 does not look like good faith.

Third-No provision is made which will insure competition. We do not want a repetition of the Mount Hood finsco, and the restrictions and regula-tions to that end should be so strong and well defined that there can be no possibility of any sale to the present onopoly.

Fourth-That the maximum rates permitted under the proposed franchise would naturally be the minimum rates,

and as the franchise now reads Council does not retain the right the regulate rates. A comparison of the rates proposed in this franchise with the rates in other Coast cities where the physical conditions are practically similar, shows that the rates in this city are exorbitant.

Fifth-A rate of 2 cents per kilowat hour is offered to the city for elec-tricity to be used in lighting the city Private consumers in the City of Portland today are receiving from the pres-ent monopoly a rate only slightly in excess of 1 cent per kilowatt hour, and this fact shows that the proposed 2 cent rate per kilowatt hour to the city is in no way a partial consideration for the proposed franchise.

The foregoing statements would seem warrant the following deductions:

First-That no franchise should be granted except under satisfactory guar-antees to the effect that the amount guaranteed to be expended in the con struction and installation of the plant is entirely adequate to provide a complete, modern, competitive plant. Any amount under \$1,000,000 would surely be inadequate.

Second-That the possibility of the sale of the plant or franchise to any competing company at any future time should be absolutely eliminated.

DEBS IS NOT A SYNDICALIST Socialist Writer Condemns Violent

Policy of New Movement, PORTLAND, April 27 .--- (To the Edi The judge looked sternly from his place tor.)-An editorial on syndicalism this morning quotes Debs in such a way "The jury finds you guilty, as You're charged in the indictment, sir. Now what have you to say before that the careless reader will think he favors it. Debs is a socialist, not a syndicalist. Enclosed clipping may be regarded as fairly representing

socialist position regarding I. W. W and syndicalism. We read your edi-torial, please read this one. READER.

The ellpping to which Reader refers is too long for complete reproduction but it confirms the statement of Th Oregonian that syndicalism and social

ism conflict. Its author, A. M. Simons, says the "new revolutionary organiza-tion has played the part of the small boy that runs around splitting in people's faces and then yelling for his bi his bla brother to come and do the fighting the big brother being the socialis the big brother being the socialist party. He expresses willingmess that the socialists help the syndicalists when they need help in a fight against capitalism and favors industrial union-ism, but thinks the I. W. W. has in-adequately filled that field. He says,

lowever: But there is a danger to the socialis

novement in that industrialism has becom a "bleased word" with which to raily hal baked socialists to the support of a cliqu of would-be officeholders. He expresses readiness to support

those who are fighting under the ban-ner of industrial unionism, but ex-presses contempt for those "who are

building up a machine within the so-cialist party to the destruction of that party He directly charges the syndicalists

with resort to personal violence, saying now told that sabotage and dire We are

We are now told that sabotage and direct action does not mean personal violence. This is pissin lying. I have been a regular reador of from three to five French syndicalist ur-gams ever since the movement originated, and those words are used to describe exactly the sort of tactics that made "Skinny" Mad-den, Sam Parks and the McNamara brothers famous.

"Sabotage" is derived from the word "sabotage" is derived from the word "sabot," meaning a wooden shoe, and very good English equivalent for it would mean "giving the boots to em." The syndicalists have swallowed the whole anarchist philosophy, bag and baggage, with some fancy additions of their own. This in-indea omostiton to majority rule, the propsome rancy manifold and first rule, the prop-aganda of the deed and group ownership and control of industry. To all of this the entire socialist movement is irrevocably op-

Debs seems to have given the same kind of encouragement to syndicalism

as the writer of the above words gives, but does not so frankly condemn "direct action.

O. A. C. IS GREAT INSTITUTION

L. Samuel Praises Work and Particu-

ly Domestic Science Department, PORTLAND, April 28 .- (To the tor.)-It is generally admitted Edi that every American woman and every American man, after a return from i pligrimage to Washington, D. C., is i better and bigger American. It is also safe to admit that every Oregon man and every Oregon man will be bigger and better Oregonian after visit to the Agricultural College. Corvallis. Only by personal inspection can anyone have even a conception the splendid work that is being do

to make better women and better men, as well as better farmers, better stock-raisers, better engineers, better busiu and better housewives

I have made a number of visits to the Oregon Agricultural College, but never before have 1 had an opportunity to examine its ways and methods 50 thoroughly as on this trip, and never ained so much general knowledge of lings as on this occasion. I am free admit that it has been the most offitable knowledge south the most benefited hefore have I been so

profitable knowledge-acquiring day my life

One of the most interesting depart-ments is that of domestic science, and the young women of that department the young women of that appartment have every reason to feel proud of their splendid accomplishments, because, no better meal could be prepared anywhere than the banquet prepared and served by them on Froday avening. The man-Third-That the maximum rates to be

The prison opes its yawning door And you are sent, ten years, to stay. For swiping hens the other day?" The prisoner turned white, and fell At once upon his knees. Although his joints were stiff and he Could schreely kneel with case. "Oh, Judge," he cried." It can't be true That I have got ten years to do. Marching the closelocked prison step!"

The Merciful Judge

By Dean Collins

on the shrinking prisoner,

The august judge responded. "Yer The prisoner burst into tears, And wrung his hands in woe, Then thrust a paper toward the judge; "Your honor, read! And know

The dose you're mixing up for me, For here in this dispatch you'll see That convicts are the favored gents For dentistry experiments. "Oh judge, read well! It tells you there

That when ambitious youth Shall seek a license from the state To fix the human tooth. On convicts' teeth he'll prove his art, And if they still exist—in part— When he is through, then he will be Licensed to practice dentistry.

"Consider, then, your sentence, judge-Ten years, each day bestead By budding dentists prying round

The molars in my head: Ten years, each day a toothful round Of drills that buzz with fretful sound, And gums reduced to tender pulp-" The stern judge gave a tearful gulp.

"Oh stop, young man!" he cried at last. "Your forecast wrings my heart

"Your forecast wrings my heart! For ten long years subject you to The dental students' art? No!" And he gave his desk a bang. "I sentence you instead to hang!" "Saved!" cried the prisoner in tears Of joy. The judge siged, "Gosh! Ten

years?" Portland, April 28.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of April 29, 1862. Washington, April 12.-The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Ala., was occupied yesterday by General Mitchell's division without much resistance. Two hundred prisorers were taken.

Baltimore, April 15 .- The Savan-Baltimore, April 15.—The Savan-nah, Ga., Republican of the 12th an-nounces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski on the previous day at 2 P. M. Colonel Omsted, the rebel com-mander, signalled the day previous to the surrender that our fire was so ier-rible that no one could stand on the parapet a single moment. Over 1000 of our shells exploded in the fort.

St. Louis, April 15 .- General Halleck St. Louis, April 15.—General Halleck arrived at Pittsburg Landing on Fri-day. General Grant, in his official re-port of the battle, estimates our loss at 1500 killed and 3600 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and left on the field is greater than ours.

Washington, April 5.-The brigs Ade-laide and Mary Wright arrived at Liver-pool on the 3d, having run the blockade at Charleston.

At Copenhagen on the 2d the Minis-ter of Marine stated in Council that he would ask large credits for the con-struction of iron plated ships and said no more wooden vessels would be built. declaration was received great satisfaction.

Baltimore, April 16 .- Secession sym-Baltimore, April 16.—Secession sym-nathizers say the rebels have another-steamer equal to the Merrimac, com-pleted at Richmond and ready to sail down the James River in a few days.

Kansas City, April 16 .- A mail from Fort Union confirms the news of a battle at Apache Pass. Our forces num-bered 1800 and the Texans 1300, Our loss is 150. The chemy acknowledges loss of 340 or 400. The Texan tacked our battery four times, at the last time coming within 40 feet of our

guns, but were repulsed with great

Washington, April 17 .-- The War De

THE MORNING OREGONIAN. MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1912.

A HEAVY LOAD

William Vincent Astor, scarcely 21 years old, staggers under the weight of an inheritance of \$100,000,000 and the headship of the Astor family in Were he a sturdy youth. America. one who had been brought up to selfdependence and who had been invested with responsibility as with a garment from his childhood up, the great weight that has so suddenly fallen upon him would be serious. As it is it must be little less than appalling since he was born to luxury and has heen cradled in the lap of fortune all his brief years, never having arned to stand, still less to walk, He is withal a delicate youth in a physical sense, a hothouse plant, recommended the development propagated and bred in a New York nome of wealth and arrogance, and. atas, of dissension.

The mistake that American parents of wealth make in bringing up their sons without moral or financial responsibility has been too often witbauchee, spandthrift, has spent a large fortune and what should have been the most forceful years of a vigorous young manhood, of the type which made his father a substantial and conored member of a great manufac-

dling hand legislation. With Graham at the head of the land committee, with the Democratic caucus backing up his every move and with Pinchot pulling the strings which move Graham, the West would have sorry outlook in a Democratic Congress. The homesteader on reclamation projects need hope for no relief, if delay in turning water on his land should prevent his raising a crop; he might be required to meet every quirement of the law, impossible though it would be. The man who settles on a tract of agricultural land in a forest reserve may expect to have it grabbed as a range station. The locator of a power-site may expect to be burdened with rental and restrictions which would block all attempts to finance its development. The tide of settlement now setting towards Oregon would turn aside to Canada, where the glad hand of welcome is extended to him. The supremacy of Graham and Pinchot would mean stagnation in

A BAILBOAD FOR ALASKA.

There is a good prospect that if Congress can turn its attention from politics for a few days, s bill may pass at this session authorizing construct tion of a Government railroad in Alaska. Such a bill has been reported by the House committee on territories, and, being in line with the recommendations of President Taft, is likely to receive his approval if it can get through the Senate.

Only in exceptional cases is the Gov-ernment justified in engaging in the rallroad business, but Alaska is one of these cases. It is an isolated territory, where construction and mainte nance are unusually expensive and where revenue will not equal expenses and interest for several years, that is, until the coal and copper mines are sufficiently developed to produce traf-fic. Were the owners of these mines left at the mercy of a private railroad corporation, that corporation would coon own the mines. The experience of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania teaches this. As Alaska has the largest and best available coal supply on the Pacific Coast, the President has mines in that territory for the supply of the Navy. It is by all means advisable that these mines should not be dependent on a private corporation for transportation. It may, however,

for the Government, after bufiding the road, to lease it to a private corporation under conditions providing that the Government resume control in case discrimination or misanagement renders that course neces

BETT The Government railroad project for Alaska has awakened the fear of turing community, in vain attempts to the New York Times that we may em- book study. It is difficult enough for

or out of the McCredie pockets-Yes, we all wish to see the Beavers win, but none of us will suffer in the purses if they do not save the owner of the club and the players. We may rest assured that the managers are doing everything in their power 10 strengthen the club and put it in the

MOVING PICTURES IN SCHOOL. Among the throng of new ideas in

Mr. Edison's brain is a project for using moving-pictures in the school Questions of expense may prevent the wide adoption of his plan for some time to come, but in the end its educational value is almost certain to bring it into use wherever the welfare of the young is placed above dollars and cents. Mr. Edison is especially hopeful of the results obtainable by illustrating goography with moving-pictures. What a child can ordinarily learn of the various parts of the earth from printed descriptions and cute is very little. He does not obtain accurate notions of cities. The aspect of mountains, how growing crops look, the appearance and habit of men and animals, all remain obscure to him. Mr. Edison believes that knowledge of this sort can be imparted by moving-pictures easily

and adequately. In pursuance of his theory he has dispatched an exper maker of films to Africa, as we learn from the Literary Digest, with instructions to "take everything from the Cape to Cairo." When the films are ready for use a pupil can see about as much of the Dark Continent as

any traveler. How to teach children the relative sizes of objects is one of the most difficult tasks an instructor has to meet. City boys and girls sometimes think of a cow and a cat as animals of about the same size. A little New York girl who was once asked how large a pig was, replied that it was an

tail as the Flatiron building. She had seen a pig on one page of her book drawn to such a scale that it was of the same height as the Flatiron building which appeared on the opposite Until objects can be shown in their proper relations mistakes o this kind are unavoidable. The child mind is strictly logical and will draw

the obvious conclusions from the ple tures which are placed before it. In moving-pictures prepared with good sense, every plant, animal and building would be shown in such a setting

that its true proportions would be un mistakable. But geography is not the only branch of study which would gain by the use of moving-pictures. History could be made alive and interesting by

the same process. Mf. Edison says that a film of the battle of Lexing. ton has been prepared which shows to the life the minute men firing their guns, the British seeking shelter and final retreat. Washington cross ing the Delaware has beer exhibited in the same way. There is no reason why all the great scenes of history made actually visible should not be

to pupils. More would be retained from one view of an event passing be -01 fore the eyes than from weeks

The Titanic may not have been trying for a record, for her speed at the time of the disaster was well below that of the Mauretania and Lusitania, but she was traveling at high enough speed to escape the stigma of being a slow yessel. It was not necessary that Captain Smith should have any direct instructions from Mr. Ismay to maintain such speed. The mere pres ence of the managing owner on board the ship was enough to spur him to make a good record, even if he had not received explicit instructions before sailing to that effect. It is reasonable to presume that he did.

The Tacoma , Commercial Club congratulated on completion of handsome building equal to the great work it is doing. A chain of such clubs in all the Pacific Coast citles, all pulling together for the general development of this whole section, is the motive power of progress.

Oregon mohair growers and dealers are a few cents apart, to the advantage of the former. Oregon mohair always is worth more than it will bring, which foreign article.

Kentucky has 70,000,000 gallons whisky in excess of the demand. This does not mean an excess of reform on the part of consumers. It is caused by greed of distillers in producing an article in quantity out of reason.

The good citizens of Cottage Grove are right in protesting against a circus showing on Sunday, though they overlook the humane side of the issue. The animals and performers need one day's rest in seven.

Here is food for thought. A brewery plant occupies the ground where water committee would lay a Compromise of antagonistic main. elements should be easy in this case.

There is something strange in an administration victory in Texas over a machine manned by Federal office-holders. Lyon must have stolen the saved. steam roller.

Tacoma really has a ten-story building that cost half a million. Tacoma is to be congratulated.

Only a candidate with sense of hu tor can itemize the stable bill of a "dead horse."

The single-taxer is sly and insidious.

regulate rates be left in the hands of the Council, as is the case in San Fran Otherwise, why grant a franchise?

Fourth-That the company furnish (certain amount of electricity free to the city, charging for any excess at a rate not over 1 cent per kllowatt hour. If the taxpayers of this city show no interest in this matter, are acquiescent and indifferent, and the franchise is granted essentially in the shape it is now in, then the clear and positive remilt will be that another burden of watered stock and capitalized fran-chises will be laid upon the already suffering taxpayers of this city. Grant the proposed franchise and in a shor time to come the Portland Railway short Light & Power Company will be issuing bonds and stock against the same, and the dividends thereon will be paid by you and me without any resulting good.

Procedure in Presidential Elections.

ESTACADA, Or., April 27 .--- (To the Editor.)-- A and B had an argument in which A declared that it was possible for an electoral delegate to the Elec-toral College to sell the vote of the WOODBURN, Or., April 27.--(To the Editor.)--An editorial in The Orego-nian on "syndicalism" quotes Debs on people to the opposing Presidential can-didate, thereby securing the election of the new unionism and also refers to the arrest of 54 union ironworkers some time ago. I fail to see what Debs' a President not chosen by the people. B contended that the electoral delegate remarks on unionism has to do with syndicalism, but that is not the most was merely a messenger carrying the vote of the people to the College, and

gate selling his vote in a Presidential election? Who is right in the above

CARL HILL.

A Presidential elector is bound,

the Federalist candidate. No elector might violate his trust, but if an over-throw of the people's will resulted the outcome of the crisis would be prob-lematical. Discussions of procedure in the Electoral College are to be found

MOODY, Or., April \$7.-(To the Edi tor.)-Would you kindly publish jus how the steerage passengers are han-died by the ship's crew in case of dis-aster, such as the Titanic? I have uster, such as the Titanic? I have seen no account in the papers of what became of them. WILLIAM STAMP.

steerage women and the women cabin passengers in the wreck of the Titanic. The newspapers have published a long list of steerage passengers who were Straw Hats and Woman Suffrage.

School Election in June.

PORTLAND, April 28.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Will an election be held in Port-land this June? If so, for what offices? TEACHER OF CITIZENSHIP.

A school director will be elected or the third Monday in June. County. state and Congressional officers will be elected in November.

ner of serving would be an son if a repetition of it could be an object tes-son if a repetition of it could be dem-onstrated to the waiters at our best hotels so that they could learn how these young women do it. Everything

appears promptly, neatly, just when wanted, and not a single thing has to be asked for. Everything is at your elbow just at the right moment as if Washington, April 17, 16 proposition for the construction of one or more gunboats, similar in plan to the Ericsson battery, for service on the Mississippi and the Guif. elbow just at the right moment as he by magic, without a clatter of plates or noise or confusion of any kind.' It would be a good investment to bring this group of women to Portland on a demonstration excursion so that others could learn from them. Taken all in all, the Oregon Agricul-tion of which Washington, April 17.—The rebels have for several days been building large fortification on the Gloucester side of the York River, about two miles from Yorktown and within sight of our gunboats. Yesterday morning the Go-bago, heavy 169-pounder rifled gun, at once opened on them with shell, which ware so well aimed that they

tural College is an institution of which every clitzen may justly feel proud, because it belongs to and is part of Oregon itself. Excursions should be made there from every part of Oregon, not too often, because that might 'n-terfere with the studies, but often enough to acquaint people in every sec-tion of the state with the magnificent work done there under the leadership GAY LOMBARD. of President W. J. Kerr. L. SAMUEL

The Indicted Ironworkers.

agarding the McNamaras' case bein only the beginning and again the unionists were only a start. Since

to safeguard the welfare of our

WOODLAND, Wash., April 26 .- (To

country!

the conspirators punished

Several fine pack trains, destined for Salmon and Powder Rivers, crossed at the ferry yesterday.

tirely suspended.

at once opened on them with shell, which were so well aimed that they could be seen failing in their midst, exploding with fatal effect. In the course of two hours the work was en-

Our friend George Hoyt, at present Our friend George Hoyt, at present the gentlemanly receiving clerk at the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's wharf, received and measured no less than 120 tons of freight during yes-terday. From this some idea may be formed of the quantity of merchandise going up the Columbia River.

syndicalism, but that is not the most interesting part of the editorial. I read your paper closely as well as others and today is the first time in weeks that a reference is made to the 54 ironworkers' arrest. A few weeks ago the headlines were sensational re-mending the MeNamara' case, being The Julia, from the Columbia River last evening, brought \$60,000 in gold dust from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express and about \$40,000 in the hands of pasand about \$40,000 in the mands of pas-sengers. Snake River and the upper Columbia are reported as rising rap-idly and the steamer Tenino was heard from at Walla Walla, having succeeded by getting within 12 miles of Lewis-ton

only the beginning and again one of unionists were only a start. Since then you have all been as silent as a phantom. Why is this case dropped so completely after such great promises of its being pushed to the limit and all the provide a start and all As "Ed" Howe Sees Life HENRY CHAPPELLE.

Why

In Mexico, a day's work is a half hour's practice with a pistol or rifie.

I have noticed that an old soldier who has seen a good deal of real fight-ing, and lost an arm, or a leg, or an ually be convinced that peace eye, can usually t

A slender, pretty girl of 15, with fat estors, cannot realize what is ahead of her.

As a rule, if you give a whipping, you must take one.

This "Modern Efficiency" you are hearing about is the same old "Work Hard" your grandfather heard about.

Don't be a joke on yourself.

A man of sense does not require a policaman at his elbow constantly; a sensible man is his own policeman, and knows it doesn't pay to violate the ordinances,

When I hear of a quarrel, I know what it means; two men are trying to get the best of it; and the quarrel will takes what be settled when each man takes what he knew he was entitled to in the first place.

the Editor.)—In The Oregonian today it is stated May 1 is to be "straw hat day," Let me state Washington is ahead A country doctor is celebrated who was called to see a man very ill with an unknown disease, whereupon the of Oregon there, as straw hats are in fashion since a week ago. I'm an old Oregonian, but now in Washington, and all honor to both states. Remember an unknown disease, whereupon the doctor tried to throw his patient into fits, a complaint he claimed to under-stand. The people today are trying to the women vote in this state and poor. dear old Oregon is behind. But "bet-ter late than never." OLD SUBSCRIBER TO OREGONIAN

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has ever sold his vote. An elector

argument?

that he was not invested with power or authority to change it. Has there ever been a case of a dele-

Where can I learn about the pro-cedure in Presidential elections?

in standard encyclopedias.

to which he owes his election. There has been no deviation from this custom since 1795, when three Democratic

should be 50 cents at the least. It is through custom, by a solemn tacit as good as, if not better, than the pledge to express the will of the party

Treatment of Steerage Passengers.

The Senator from Mississippi shows time of lacking in every element of manliness when he thus wantonly des-ecrates what so many of his fellow-citizens hold as the most sacred ar-ticle of their faith. M. L. W. K. No discrimination was made betwee

The indicted ironworkers are await-ing trial in accordance with the usual legal formalities. When there is any news about them it will be published

Parody on Apostles' Creed Shocks. PORTLAND, April 28 .- (To the Edi or.) -Is it possible that no protest wa tor.)—Is it possible that no protest was made in our highest legislative body when the Senator from Mississippi made that blasphemous parody on the apostles' creed, a creed that has been the bulwark of Christianity, for which numberless thousands have laid down their lives, and millions now hold as the expression of their highest faith and hope, made a laughing stock, if any-one there could have been debased enough to laugh, before the men elect-ed to safeguird the welfare of our

Republican electors voted for Adams,