The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

During the month of April, 1912, the average circulation of The Oregonian was: Average Sunday Circulation ... 66.327 Average Dally Circulation . . The above circulation was distributed as follows:

Sunday. Daily. Oregon..... 44.057 Washington.... 6.755 All other states... 2.693 3.291 66.327 Totals..... 53.505

County of Multnomah. | sa. This is to certify that the actual cir-slation of The Oregonian for the enth of April was as above set forth. E. P. HOPWOOD, Subscribed and sworn to before this first day of May, 1912,
W. E. HARTMUS,
Notary Public lation Manager.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1912.

THE VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts voted for Taft as against Roosevelt for President, and Taft has thus scored a victory which will put heart into his supporters throughout the country. This result in the first state where the President has made an open and aggressive fight gives a hint of what he might have accomplished had he camped on Roosevelt's trail in Illinois and Pennsylvania and promptly answered every speech attacking him. The time has evidently gone by when even a President can remain in dignified seclusion and leave his lieutenants to conduct the campaign for him. That time passed when the Presidential preference primary came in vogue Roosevelt threw his hat into the political ring.

But the Presidential primary law of Massachusetts has brought about some absurd results. The people have expressed a preference for Taft, but on the face of the returns have elected eight delegates at large pledged to Roosevelt. The Colonel says the popular preference should prevail and absolves the delegates from their pleage to him, but some of them refuse to vote for Taft under any conditions. The Taft managers contest the result. naintaining that those votes for their delegates, which were thrown out because the elector voted for nine candidates for delegate when only eight were to be elected, should be counted. The contradictory result is therefore to cause another quarrel similar to those in Indiana, Michigan and Missouri, and will contribute to embitterment of factional feeling at the National conven-The Presidential preference primary in Massachusetts, as in Oregon, needs much "fixing" before it will work smoothly.

Massachusetts opinion is probably representative of that of the North Atlantic seaboard states, being in line with New Hampshire. Pennsylvania is an exception, an uprising against Boss Penrose in the eastern section and a fight of Boss Flinn against Penrose in the western section having mixed local issues in the Presidential fight and carried Taft down to defeat. There seems to be a probabilthen, that the Republican party will divide on general sectional lin the East against the West. Colorado and perhaps a few other states will prove exceptions to the rule in the by adhering to Taft, just as Pennsylvania and Maine are exceptions to the rule in the East, but the langer of sectionalism in new and agrrayated form exists.

THE PARADON IN TELEVOIS

Presidential primaries have a virtue of putting out in the first lanlage leaders who are headed in the wrong di-rection. This is the observation of the Saturday Evening Post on the Illinois primaries, where Taft defeated. But when it in spects results in the Illinois Democratic primaries, where Woodrow Wilson lost to Champ Clark, the magazine discovers an enigma, a riddle without an answer, for it holds that the voters in both parhas but one possible solution to sug-Perhaps the Illinois voters de hot like "academic" persons. A good way for a candidate to win in Illinois, It suggests, is to shy a brick through a college window.

The Saturday Evening Post's contra dictory views are in separate articles and perhaps one of them was intended to be more diverting than logical, Still, the results in Illinois are somewhat muddy. We are inclined to agree with our Eastern contemporary that Republicans and Democrats are now so much alike that many of them can hardly tell which they are. It is also true that progressiveness means much the same in both parties. But success of Roosevelt in one Illinois party and of Clark in the other may have several explanations. Perhaps Taft's contention that he is himself a progressive is true. To admit this solves the probem. It was a progressive defeat in both parties.

It may be, however, that the Illinoi voters did not think so much of the saues represented as they did of the presonalities of the candidates. studiousness of mien, mildness of manner and speech, and in several other characteristics, Taft and Wilson are much alike. Both lost. Roosevelt and Clark both have a whang-bang style of speech and a beisterous personality that please a great many peo-ple. Both won. We like this solution

better than either of the others. It has been demonstrated in the ordinary primary that the voters as a rule care more about the candidate on political leaves. and worthiness that always turn the scale, either. A mediocre mixer can

beat a dignified sage almost anywhere The result in Mussachusetts is a riddle of the same order. The people at large declared for Taft and elected Roosevelt delegates. Some day we may have a defeated candidate dictating the platform for his successful op-ponent to stand on. There are many depths in political psychology to fathem as we sail so rapidly forward with the Presidential primary.

The latest centennial to be celebrated is that of the use of gas. This is assumed to date from the chartering of the first gas company in London in 1812, though gas had been used in a small way at Newport, R. I., as early as 1808. Gas was first used in New York in 1823, and from that time rapidly displaced whale oil as an illumi-unit. It held its own in spite of the

in the manufacture of water gas beginning in 1873, and of electric light-Its popularity as an illuminant has been aided by the reduction in price, which has fallen in New York from \$10 per 1000 feet in 1826 to 80 cents in 1906. Its extensive use fuel and power has creased the consumption that the total manufactured in this country increased from 18 billions of cubic feet in 1898 to 156 billions in 1908. This increase is the more remarkable because it has been made in the face of severe competition from electricity.

NOT ALLOWED TO DODGE. Roosevelt's fallure in Massachusetts may have been due to his dodging the tariff issue, which is the burning one in the Buy State. Andrew J. Solis, a nember of the executive committee of the "progressive" Republicans wrote an open letter to Roosevelt calling upon him to say where he stood on this question, which Solis calls the chief issue before the country. Solis tells him:

We will certainly deserve the defeat that We will certainly deserve the detect one awaits us if we confine ourselves to platitudes or to policies such as the recall of judicial decisions, which we all know cannot be settled finally in less than two generations, while exading the question that affects all the people and that can be settled now, the question of the tariff on imports.

Orts.
Further evasion of this question will leave
a excape from the conviction that you
and those who give you their support are
some anxious for office than to give justice
the American people.

If the Colonel wishes not to receive a few more letters such as this and dedres to avoid more defeats such as that in Massachusetts, he will find it necessary to evolve a tariff satisfactory to those who are in earnest in their demand for revision and to be prepared to show wherein it is superior to the policy recommended by the President.

WOMEN AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Equal suffragists do not claim that otes for women will cure every evil over night. Time will be required. Political and social conditions have been improving in all civilized nations for many decades. In some places they have advanced rapidly, in others Woman suffrage would accelerate their advance, but it would not work miracles. The rates of teachers' wages in Denver and Portland have nothing to do with the suffrage question. Women have the same right as men to vote at school elections in Oregon. If suffrage causes low wages in Denver it causes high rages in Portland. Everybody knows that it does neither.

Miss Martin's choice of Colorado, in her letter printed elsewhere, as an example of the failure of woman suffrage is not happy. The public knows perfeetly well how extremely had social onditions were made there by the mining corporations and other influences. The work of regeneration will be tedious and difficult. Woman suffrage is helping and will continue to help. Upon reflection, Miss Martin will probably modify her rash statement that "In the protection of wage earning children the non-suffrage states are far ahead of the suffrage She means to say, perhaps states." that some non-suffrage states are ahead of some suffrage states. The worst states in this particular, Georgia, Florida, and so on, are bitterly non-suffrage. But no matter about Women have not voted in any that. State long enough yet to show what the final effect of suffrage will be. To draw conclusions from the premises thus far available is very hazardous.

As to what women will do with the suffrage in California we should ad- serious. He looks upon himself as vise Miss Martin to wait a while he- fatherly fere she goes on record again. Isolated items from the papers are hardly | we need only heed to become as great nents. It is usually difficult to get nen, as well as women, to register. Miss Martin believes that the regula-tions for the protection of children are what they ought to be in Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis, all we have to reply is that she is easily satisfied. Jane Addams says that all they have yet done is but forecast" of what ought to be done. Jane Addams, by the way, is a suffra-gist. Can Miss Martin cite us to the passage where Miss Addams calls St. it Louis, or any of the others, "a model

SOLID PROSPERITY.

The prosperity of Portland is a re-flection of prosperity throughout the whole Oregon country. Growth of bank clearings and deposits is an evidence of prosperity in the entire country, of which Portland is the financial center. So are swelling postal recelpts, livestock recelpts, growing exports of lumber, flour, wheat and other commodities. These facts are the outward manifestations of prosperity, not only in Portland, but in the great stretch of country which urs its commerce into Portland.

It cannot be too often repeated that the prosperity of Portland rests on no peculative basis, but on actual production. Increased settlement of the country brings about cultivation of larger areas of farm and orchard, which brings larger shipments to Portand of all products of the soil for trans-shipment to other states and ther countries. So with extension of logging into new tracts of timber, of mining into new fields of mineral wealth, and with increase in the catch and pack of fish, the money pouring into Portland is newly produced produced wealth, not wealth transferred in speculation from one man to another.

Confirmation of this statement is found in the fact that the greatest activity in the real estate market is n sales of farms and agricultural land to men who will bring larger areas under cultivation or who will divide large farms into small ones, which will be intensively cultivated, Not only are new farms being created, but old farms are multiplying their production by resort to modern methods. Thus prosperity is the fruit of de-velopment, of the exercise of more

useful muscles than those of the jaw. Nor does prosperity depend alone on increased output of the raw products of the soil. It is strengthened by the conversion of many of these raw products into finished commodities ready for consumption. Portland Portland yearly takes an increasing proportion of raw material from the Oregon country. In the manufacturing districts on the peninsula and in both north and south ends of the city it converts cattle into dressed beef, wheat into flour, lumber into furniture, hides into all manner of leather goods

and so on down the line. This substantial development brings about results in the expansion of all he strolls to the "first sack" and means for serving the producer. Rail- thence makes his iclsurely way around discovery of petroleum, which gas- roads are being extended, trolley lines | the ring to the "home plate," Ob- | wants,

makers turned to account by using it | built, water power developed, irrigation works constructed throughout the Northwest, while in Portland homes by the thousand are building for the thousands of workers and business buildings by the score are being erected for the industries which employ those workers and for the stores

which supply them. The figures which tell of Portland's prosperitly are subject to no discount for "hot air" or water. Every dollar represents a real dollar added to the existing stock of wealth. Such prosperity goes on growing from year to year and knows no setback

THE PARCELS POST AND THE COUNTRY

A resent article in the Outlook on the parcels post by H. W. Gardner ought to be of particular interest to country storekeepers. These men, as a rule, are opposed to the parcels post on the ground that it would build up the mail-order business at their expense. Mr. Gardner points out the fact that the mail-order business has grown to mammoth proportions without a parcels post, and will continue flourish whether we improve our

mail facilities or not. It is amazing that the country merchants should have overlooked this fact. They write and talk exactly as fact. if the mall-order stores were just beginning to do business. The truth is that their trade is colossal and that it is almost entirely independent of the mall service. Mr. Gardner says, rethat more than 99 per cent of liably. the shipments from the mall-order stores are made by freight. This percentage is estimated by weight. Shipments would continue to be made in the same way if we had a purcels post because it would be cheaper than mail. If the country merchants would pluck up courage to look the matter squarely in the face they would perceive that the parcels post cannot por ibly injure them and will probably benefit them in many ways.

For one thing, it will enable them to serve their customers expeditiously and cheaply in case of emergencies. When a farmer breaks a casting in his mower he cannot send for it h mail because he has no account with the city firm which sells the machine. He must obtain it through his local merchant. As things stand now it must come either by mail or express and a casting which costs 10 may be burdened with a charge of half a dollar for transportation twent miles. This is a wrong which the parcels post would correct. The merchant would obtain the casting through the Postoffice at a cost of few cents for carriage. He would oblige his customer more than he does under present conditions and lose nothing whatever.

This example is typical of a thou-sand others. The rural trader could not by any possibility suffer loss of business through the parcels post, while he would gain in dozens of ways. All civilized countries except the United States have parcels posts and their rural merchants are fully as presperous as ours are

AN ENGLISH TRAVELER IN AMERICA

English books about the United States are always funny. They are funny even in those exceptional in tances when they are not stupid. The stupid ones are the occasion of more laughter to their readers than any other books in the world. Of course the English traveler who pours his fancies about the United States into song does not intend to make people His intention is profor our youthful faults and an advisor whose precepts ought to expect to become. By dill gently following all the good advice we receive from British travelers, we may in course of time begin to shine like a star of the fifth or sixth magnitude, England of course being the

One of the latest Englishmen to write a book about the United States is the Honorable Chillingly Butler-Stont. He was here, so it is said, three weeks and in that interval made a complete inspection of the country and its people all the way from New York to San Francisco. Our politics, Constitution, rallways, language baseball leagues all received his attentive and exhaustive consideration, and in his book, which he calls "Our Kin Beyond the Ses," he imparts the ripe fruits of his studies

The Federal Constitution and buseball seem to be the two pontes asinorum of British travelers in this country. They can make nothing out of either of these mysteries. But the quets. Honorable Chillingly Butler-Stout is a brilliant exception to the rule. In his three weeks' tour he did what Mr. Balley, of Texas, has spent a lifetime in falling to do. He sounded the Constitution to its depths and resolved all of its complicated problems. This notion of studying a subject before attempting to write upon it is an exploded piece of folly. No orthodox British traveler pays any attention to ft.

Mr. Butler-Stout exhibits an amaz ing knowledge of Américan public men. Here are the names of some haif a dozen with whom he became in timate in the course of his extensive perambulations: President Howard Taft, Uncle J. Cannon, Allen White Jennings William Bryan, Principal Hadley, of Yale; Principal Rutler, of Columbia. How did he manage to ferret out all these obscure notabilities? Did the reader ever hear of a solitary one of them? We venture to say he never did, and yet Mr. Butler-Stout discovered them in three brief weeks and listened to what they had to say about our institutions, all of which he meticulously sets down in

his book for the instruction of the future and the hilarity of the present. It is simply incredible that a merhuman being should so quickly have mastered the intricate secrets of beseball as Mr. Butler-Stout did. We should suspect that he had been attending his grandmother's funeral for years and years in order to acquire his extraordinary knewledge were we not fundamentally certain of the unwavering veracity, as well as of the unparalleled wisdom, of all British travelers. His description of the game will go down to posterity as a master-piece. The "outs," he says, distribute themselves about the field without any particular plan. One of their number, just as it happens, stands in the center to pitch; another, the one nearest the apot, steps behind the bat to catch. To play the game the pitcher tosses the ball to the catcher and the batsman swats it. After a successful swat he strolls to the "first sack" and

serve the technical accuracy revealed in this description. I it not wonderful? A person reading it can hardly help feeling himself in a seat on the bleachers eating peanuts and yelling at the umpire.

But accuracy of this sort is a quality common to British travelers. How they manage to acquire it in the short term of a human life seems unaccountable. In our humble opinion, to onfess the honest truth, they do not acquire it. It is born with them, a gift from heaven to its favorite sons. Americans might learn much from the language of British travelers if they would only improve their numerous opportunities. The literary tongues of the two countries are not so very different, Emerson and Bernard Shaw employ pretty nearly the same words and syntax in their books, but Mr. Butler-Stout, like his brethren of the road, writes in a tongue of his own, we commend it to the careful study of our illiterate countrymen. At the "terminus," when he was

leaving Chicago, for example, bis 'luggage" was transported luggage van" by a goods lift. He earned that many decallments of the trains were due to the fault of the men who "work the points." When a fielder nails a fly in the National When game the spectators decorously shout: "Well caught, indeed!" How often we have heard that pathetle cry from the To an American ear it is bleachers. like the Kuhrelhen to a Swiss merenary. There is no reason why Amerleans should not correct their manner of speech by the standards so kindly set up by Mr. Butler-Stout and others in their books. We might just as well speak of a "terminus" as of a tion," and we should have consciences a great deal more at case if we did so Chink how much more beautiful life would be for us if we could only bring purselves to quit saying "freight cle vator" and speak of a "goods lift." What sweetness it would instil into our National existence if we should cease to call the Boy Orator of the Platte Wandering Willie and give him title which Mr. Butler-Stout finds befitting-"Jennings William Bryan. It has a genuine flavor of blood and silver.

Americans will use no substitute for the notate. On many family tables it appears two and even three times a The rule in well-ordered homes of all classes is "one Tegetable beside: polatoes for dinner." No two other vegetables supply the place of this favorite American vegetable. 0 course it is said that, as a people, we eat too many potatoes. But that is neither here nor there, since we will eat them even if we have to import them by the shipload. The high pric now prevailing works a great hard-ship upon people of limited means, and every encouragement should be given to idle hands about cities to work idle ground in the production of this valuable, and, according to the American estimate, necessary food

So blinded are the Irish Unionists by prejudice that they assume that all Ulster and all Protestants are opposed to home rule. More than half of Ulster and many Protestants throughout Ireland favor home rule. Should that measure bring bitter war, as Mr Long predicts, the war will be due to the fanatical Orange minority, which is satisfied with nothing but supremacy over the majority. If Orangemen resort to rebellion against the commands of four-fifths of Ireand and a great majority of England, Scotland and Wales, they will feel the power of that law which they have so often used to oppress their fellowcountrymen.

Uncle sam can contribute to the restoration of order in Mexico withat sending a single soldier into that country. Let him ald the Madero party in importing rapid-fire guns and munition and prevent any such imple rebels. We should then read of more such battles as that at Tepic, where the rebels were moved down and put to rout by artillery fire. What Mexco needs is the modern equivalent of Napoleon's celebrated "whift of grape.

The merrie month of May ignored the fact that May I is Straw Hat day. May long since ceased to live up to its reputation, for it has become the wet-test, cloudiest, coldest month of all the It is a blot on the Oregon

Chauncey Depew's secret of success as an after-dinner speaker is given to the public. He has been careful in his diet, something remarkable in a man who has attended so many ban-

Taft has again committed the un-pardonable sin in the eyes of George W. Perkins. He has sued another trust in which that apostle of modern economic methods is interested.

Through an error yesterday the statement was made that Mr. Laf-ferty's vote for Congress in the Repub-lican primary was 888. The correct figures are 9888. Just a hint to Mr. McCredie: Invite

all the cross-eyed people in the city to all hear third base some afternoon and 'hoodoo" the other nine "A great deal of what I got out of life, I got from other people," says Senator Depew. Yes, the "other peo-

ple" are painfully aware of the fact. The integrity of the small boy of Cottage Grove will be put to a severe

test when the circus band begins to

Sympathy is felt for the starving in thina, but the 160,000 destitute along he Lower Mississippi are home folk

play on Sunday afternoon.

Renewed activity in sales of farm ands of Yambill County indicates preference for the best in the world.

nine-hour day for women, when the male sex labors but eight. A parade of silent suffragettes in New York is an impossibility reaching to sublime absurdity.

Arizona is ungallant in favoring a

Reinstatement on the eligible list is fine for the reinstated, but distressing to the near-appointees.

Portland gets off easily with but one May-day strike. Why not rename Ismay, Mont., for

Major Butt? Massachusetts knows whom it Stars and Star-Makers

By Leone Cass Baer. Martin Beck has added Florence Roberts to the rapidly-growing list of distinguished players who will appear exclusively in the vaudeville theaters controlled by him. Miss Roberts, who toured this Coast in "Jim the Penman." and later played in stock in Philadel phia since her engagement at the Baker last season, has begun a tour of the Orpheum circuit. She is appearing in a one-act play by James H. Morrison, called "The Miracle." In her sup porting company are Charles Wingate, Walter Green, J. H. Morrison and Ethel Merritt. This is Miss Roberts' initial vaudeville experience. Charles Wingate will be remembered as a former nember of the Baker Stock Company here. They opened in Winnipeg last Monday and are coming direct to the Pacific Coast.

Mabel Wilber is going to do a single n vaudeville. In private life Mabel la Mrs. Madison P. Corey, having wed the manager of Henry P. Savage's productions in Seattle two years ago, when she was on her third visit out here as the "Merry Widow." . . . Frank Denithorne, who cast his for-

unes with the Baker players for a few

weeks last season, is now playing with the O. D. Woodward Stock Company at the Willis Wood Theater in Kansan City. Eva Long and Elliott Dexter are playing leads. Mr. Denithorne has the juvenile roles. Will H. Armstrong and his wife, who known professionally as Dorothy Dale, and who were both popular mem

bers of the Armstrong Musical Comedy company last year at the Lyric, are receiving felicitations on the arrival of a little daughter, Billie Fay Armstrong, She joined the company in Los Angeles, where the Armstrong Follies Company is playing at the Grand Theater. McKee Rankin, veteran actor of the

Pacific Coast, has gathered together a cotarie of performers and will play a special and limited engagement over the Bert Levey circuit. He opened at the Pintola Theater on Market street in San Francisco, last Sunday. True Boardman, who played leads

with "Dad" Russell's stock company at the old Hallig after he'd renamed it the Portland, is leading man with the World's Fair Stock Company in San of women does not mean Diego.

At the Burbank in Los Angeles this week the stock company is presenting "Madame X," with Donald Bowles in the role of the son.

Wallace Munro, who is married to Charlotte Tittell one of the trio of famous Tittell sisters who were members of the early day John F. Cordray Stock Company, will arrive in Port land this week ahead of Blanche Bates whose publicity work he manages. Mr. Munro is an old Multnomah Club man and invariably finds time to revisit all the haunts and friends made known to him in many visits to the Coast, Miss Bates' play is a farce comedy. "Nobody's Widow" is its title. More than assing interest attaches to her visit inasmuch as she was born in Portland and acted with Maude Adams in child roles at the old Newmarket Theater ence on First street. Later, Miss Bates appeared with the Frawley Stock Company at the Marquam Theater. was 18 years ago, and marked also Mr Calvin Heilig's first managerial experience with that theater. That same season Miss Bates went to San Franciaco and was chosen by David Belasco to create several roles. It was through her affiliation with Belasco that she was made a star in her famous creation

A pretty little maid at the Empres this week is Josie Barrows who was a dancer at the old Tivoli in San Francisco just prior to the earthquake. This is her first trip out in this direction since; she's been kept busy with musical comedies in New York until this engagement. With her young brother Miss Barrows has a clever terpsichorean specialty.

When Margaret Anglin was out on the Coast two years ago in "The Awakening of Helena Richle," in her supporting cast was Howard Hull, a former ewspaper man of San Francisco. This cear Miss Anglin brings him along again, but in the capacity of husband manager. In her new play "Green Stockings" she opens at the Hellig tomorrow night.

Mayo Methot, the talented little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Methot, of Portland, will play the little girl n "Alias Jimmy Valentine" which opens at the Baker next week,

PORTLAND'S HARBOR WILL GROW High School Boy Writes. Better Dock Facilities

PORTLAND, May 1,- (To the Editor. -Among the recent letters from the people published in The Oregonian, I have been much interested in the ones directed at the future of our harbor. Some people seem to think that we will never have a better harbor, while oth ers think instead of improving, it will decline. I think differently. Many things are needed to build up our port. Foremost of these are the installation of municipal docks. And they should be well built, for a city with a group of unsightly docks does not attract the attention of our many visitors. Take, for instance, the Ainsworth dock, northwest of the Sivel bridge. Although one of the most used of the docks it is about the most dilapidated. The steamers Beaver, Bear and Rose City con-stantly use this dock, and they are three of the finest passenger vessels on

Therefore, why should they not have a good, serviceable dock, of concrete, for instance? At the southern end of the run of these steamers, San Francisco, a fine concrete dock is at their service. Of course, we must take into consideration the fact that San Francisco is an older and larger maritim

city.

We need not worry about the depth of our channel, for if huge steamers like the Lucerlc and Kumeric, of the Waterhouse fleet, can come up to Portland in the hands of an experienced pilot, the channel is plenty deep enough for many other vessels that most people believe could not ascend this far inland. We also need not fear about the distance from the sea. Although the distance from the sea. Although little more than 100 miles away from the Pacific Ocean, we have the necessary resources to load ships, both steam and sail, from all parts of the world. We may be compared to the City of Manchester. England, for that city is structed much as we are. situated much as we are.

GEORGE PHELP.

Jefferson High School,

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN POLITICS Miss Martin Contends It Has Not Been

for Betterment in Suffrage States. PORTLAND, May 1,-(To the Ed!tor.)-Admitting, for the sake of argument, that all the brains, all the logic and all the forces of righteousness, as suggested by your editorial this mornng, are embodied in the workers for equal suffrage, and that only women of feeble intellect are opposing the granting of the franchise to their sex, may I ask the courtesy of space in which to briefly present a few facts?
According to the editorial in The
Oregonian this morning, "In California they (the women) are registering for the Presidential primaries about as numerously as the men." But, are they? According to the San Francisco Chronele of April 13, less than 25,000 have registered, the total registration being 127,021. The same paper, in its issue of April 12, calls upon the voters

to register, warning them that the polls close at midnight, and warns the wemen that, "apparently, not one

woman in three who might register has

registered.

istered." The same paper tells work of the women politicians

bring out the woman vote, the pres dent of the various Taft clubs having use, bringing the women workers from the department stores to the polls. Under date of April 16 the San Fran-cisco Chronicle comments editorially upon the small registration of the women, saying, under the head Woman and the Suffrage," that situation raises an interesting question. "The fact that only about 25,000 women in this city—approximately one-quarter of those entitled to vote—have registered for the primary election in May would seem to indicate that the proper tion of women who really desire the ballot is very small." The editoria goes on to state that while the women The editorial who refrained from voting may con-tend that the franchise was thrust upon them against their wish by the en voters of the state, who had been misled by the campaign of the suffra gists into believing that the majorit of women desired the ballot, now, that suffrage is a reality in the state, the women should vote, even though personally opposed to suffrage; "that they should not permit the less intelligent of their members to vote, to the excludon of those better qualified to pass

judgment on political affairs."

It would seem, from the evidence offered by the Chronicle, that women are registering for the Presidential primaries about as numerously as the The fact that a few women have

been named as delegates to county and state conventions, does not loom up as a very significant argument for suffrage, particularly when the suffrage leaders are everywhere busily explaining that the ballot in the hands active politics, as those of the opposi tion have always maintained. Not ever the suffragists have yet agreed that women delegates to political conven-tions will elevate woman, the home of the state. That woman suffrage has not accon

plished what its advocates claim for its evidenced by the statute books and by conditions in the suffrage states. The main cry of the suffragists is that women need the ballot the better to protect the swage-earning woman and the child. The wages of women have not been raised in the suffrage states. here, as elsewhere, they are regulate by the laws of supply and demand. If the suffragists conscientiously maintain that the ballot in the hands women will raise her wages, will they explain why the school teachers of Denver received less wages than those of Portland? Denver, with a population of 213,000, with women voting for more than 16 years, pays its school teachers a maximum salary of \$860 per year. Portland, with a population of 207,000, pays its school teachers a maximum salary of \$1050 per year. In Portland the last increase in salaries was in 1910, while the wages of the shool teachers of Denver have not een raised since 1907. In the protection of wage-earning

children the non-suffrage states are far ahead of the suffrage states. In Colorado girls over 10 years of age are mitted to engage in street trades, boys over 16 to do night messenger permitted to do night messenger work.

Jane Addams, in her "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil," on page 125, says that "New York and Wisconwin are the only states which have raised the legal age of messenger boys employed late at night to 21 years."

On page 126 of the same volume Miss Addams says: "The regulations in Boston, New York, Cincinnatt, Milwaukee and St. Louis for the safeguarding of these children may be but a forecast of the care which the city will at last learn to devise for youth under special temptations," permitted to do night messenger

last learn to devise for youth under special temptations."
All of the model cities named by Miss Addams are cities in non-suffrage states, yet the suffrage cry continues unabated—that only with the ballot in the hands of women will the childworkers of the Nation be protected!
The Review of Labor Legislation for 1911, published by the American Association for Labor Legislation, on page 144, under the caption "Woman's West," reports that "eight-hour bills

lost it is noted that "compromises were affected by which the application of previous laws is extended." No such compromise is reported from Colorado. In the face of these facts it would seem that to be consistent, the suffragists would need to change their campaign cry.

H. MARTIN. campaign cry.

"T. R. Democracy's Best Gift."

"Quartz assaying \$50,000 to the ton has been recently found in Grant Country RoseBurg, Or. April 28.—(To the Editor.)—Six months age I predicted T. R. would wreck the G. O. P. and the next President elected in the United States would be a Democrat. I am sorry to say, at this date. I fear more than ever it may come true.

There is no doubt but there are hundreds of thousands of old-time Republicans who will vote for almost any kind of a Democratic nominee next November rather than T. R., should he be nominated. The country will likely fare far better under a Democratic administration, for four years, than under a Mexican Diaz rule, for a life term, of any man that may seek for it. T. R. has not got the nomination yet, and may not get it this year, or ever, but, even if President Taft is nominated, there is little hope of his being elected next November. T. R. has done it.

"Quartz assaying \$50,000 to the ton has been recently found in Grant Country. This would is tamped the world if it were not so easily reached by fail-road."

Yes, it might, and furthermore may, if the news was a little more accurate as to geographical location, nature of find, etc.

After reading the meager article I went to the Commercial Club for further information and all that I learned was that Oreson has no state geologist and has compiled no statistics.

It would seem that here is a fruitful field for "Oregon boosters." There is no reason why Oregon should not become a large producer of precious metals, but in order to do so she must first be explored and before she is explored the attention of prespectors and other mining men must be attracted this way, and that can only be done by the exploitation of news of such strikes as are made.

He must be explored and before she is explored and before she

elected next November, T. R. hi done it. L. H. RHOADES.

RAYMOND, Wash., April 29,-(To the

Editor.)—From letters we are getting the strikes the all the country around wanting the world positions and to sell us supplies for the Whitney Camp on the Columbia, it the Whitney Camp on the Columbia, it seems as if a news item had been published that our company, Kaih & Larkin Logging Co., had purchased the above-named outfit located at the "Bilnd Slough." However, it is erroneous, but will add that same was purchased by the Lorkin Bros., of Aberdeen, Wash. This we would like for you to insert in The Oregonian as a correction.

correct KALB & LARKIN LOGGING CO.

Mints in United States. STAYTON, Or. April 30.—(To the Editor.)—Please state how many mints there are in the United States and where located. GLADYS HILL and

Mints are located at New Orleans, Carson City, Philadelphia, San Fran-

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of May 2, 1862.
From the Dalles Mountainer: A sendleman just down from Lewiston informs us that the merchants of that town have raised a fund of \$10,000, which they offer as a bonus to any responsible party who will place a boat on the Upper Columbia suited to the

requirements of the trade. The laying of the rails along Main street and for a mile and a half beyond the city limits is now completed. The road is graded for six and one-half miles, more than half the whole dis-

It is within the bounds of truth to say that 1000 persons have left The Dalles for the mines within the past week, most of them overland.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Fairfax C. H., Va., March 14, 1862,—Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose, You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed; the formidable artillery you now have had to be created; other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion give the death blow to the remaind that has distracted our once happy that has distracted our once happy country. The moment for action has now arrived and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. period of inaction has passed, now bring you face to face w rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.
GEORGE B. MCLELLAN.

Major-General Commanding.

The stage arrived at 6 o'clock last night in seven and one-half days from Sacramento. There is no news from the East. The Eastern wires were not working. Fears were expressed that the Indians are going to interfere with the telegraph lines on the plains. The

"A letter from E. D. Morrison, dated Susanville, Honey Lake Valley, April 14, has been received here by Governor Roop. On the 29th of March Captain Lathrop, with 57 men, left Susanville on foot, and at last accounts they had come upon Indians fortified at Painter Canon. Since the company left other Indians have run off stock, burned houses and murdered whites at Susancille. The letter says: Your old riend, Captain Baied, was shot the other morning in the corral. Town-send, Governor Roop's agent, was killed while taking a load of lumber from your mill to Haveland's, and his day while out looking for their stock, p to this time there have been five x team is also gone.

A new postoffice has been established at Sandy, Multnomah County, James M. Statt, postmaster.

Some 40 couples were present last

Several picnic excursions were made nto the country yesterday. Miss Mary Newell has been induced to give another concert tonight at the Methodist Church.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

A man with a good intention, but too reak to carry it out, is better than a nfraid to risk it,

As soon as a woman is actually in with a man, she begins to wait

he more powerful a daily paper is, more people enjoy it when a little The more powerful a daily paper weekly roasts it.

Haseball games are decided by um-pires as bonest as can be found, and not by the crowd and the players; when the umpire makes a decision, there is no recall. If the recall were allowed in the decisions of umpires, we would not be able to see a game in two hours; that big game between Chicago and New York would probably be go-

Abe Lincoln, a really great man, often laughed at himself; but Walt Whitman, the poet, was always in dead

Young people are always enthusi-istic; especially about eating.

Owning an automobile, and being asked to tell about its upkeep expense, will cause a man to be more unreliable

Daniel Boone is known as the great-est Indian fighter, because his admirers nvented big stories about him. The facts probably are that Boone ran as often as other men, and missed as nany shors.

You know what women say privately bout us men. It's a good thing that hey don't run the newspapers, and make their charges in print

OREGON MINES NEED BOOSTING Correspondent Belleves Too Little Attention is Paid Minerals.

PORTLAND, April 30.—(To the Editor)—A few days ago I happened to see, in spite of its inconspicuousness, a very short notice of a gold strike published in The Oregonian. The substance of the same was quite similar to the "Quartz assaying \$50,000 to the ten

has been recently found in Grant Coun-ty. This would stampede the world if it were not so easily reached by rail-

is are made.

Reing a mining man, I feel safe in saying that if there were as many prossectors in this state as there were in Nevada a few years ago there would be strikes made that would A. R. LLOYD.

Why Stone Should Be Used.

HOULTON, Or., April 30,-(To the Editor.)-I wish heartily to commend Editor.)—I wish heartily to commend the stand taken by Mayor Rushlight in holding up the report of the sewer committee, wherein it had recommended vitrified brick for the trunks in the Sullivan Guide sewer. His reasons for doing this seem to me just and adequate, i, e., that stone blocks could be had for the same price, or, at least, but a trifle more, and the blocks are made in the state. "Made in Oregon" should be the watchword of the state and contractors with this specification "blown" into their contracts should be given the preference. When our workmen the preference. When our workmen are busy the retail merchants are happy and when this condition exists wholesalers and factories have nothing to kick about, because they're busy, too, T. S. WHITE,