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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1912.

### THE COLONEL'S DILEMMA.

If Colonel Roosevelt fails of nomination at Chicago and bolts the Republican National Convention, it is by no means to be expected that he will carry with him all those who now support is, of course, no positive assurance that Roosevelt will bolt. Up to this he will abide by the convention decision "if the convention expresses"the real will of the people."

This quoted language is attributed

to Thomas W. Lawson and may therefore not be given full credence, al-though Mr. Lawson is known to be in touch with Colonel Rocsevelt. But if this Lawson statement is correct it may be inferred that Colonel sevelt does not believe President Taft can be nominated and the real will of the people be expressed. From the character of his speeches, his own claims and the claims of his managers, it is also to be inferred that the Colonel believes the people are demanding his own nomination. Therefore, if Colonel Roosevelt has said that he will abide by the decision of the Chicago convention only in the event the convention "expresses the real will of the people," it is not presumptuous to suppose that he will lead a bolt if President Taft is nominated, or at least restrain himself only because of the obvious hopelessness.

Such men as Gifford Pinchot, James R. Garfield, Medill McCormick, Frank A. Munsey and George W. Perkins could be expected to bolt with Roose-velt. On the other hand, men like Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Cummins of Idaho would likely remain with the Republican party. three Senators named, Senator Borah is the only one who today is known as a Roosevelt man. It may be suspected that he is not greatly enthused over the manner of the campaign the Colo. nel has been making. The Columbus speech must have been a bitter dose him to swallow, for he is o to the recall of judges and the recall

Senator La Follette and Senator Cummins are not today rated osevelt men, as both have their names before the people. But La Follette and Cummins represent factions in the progressive wing of the party where Roosevelt is deriving most of his strength. La Follette's bitter attacks on Roosevelt, when contrasted with his mild criticisms of Taft, presage his attitude very clearly. Senator Cummins is far less radical in his 'progressive" views than either Rooseelt or La Follette. His immediate following in the convention will not be but he is nevertheless a factor in Republican politics and the reasonle assumption is that he will join the Taft forces if a choice is necessary between those and Roosevelt's fol-

With such progressives as Borah, La Follette and Cummins refusing to fellow a bolt it is evident that a Roosevelt secession would not amount to They are representative men. strong leaders, to whose guidance many look. In truth the Colonel could be expected to draw about equally from Republicans and Democrais unless a pronounced radical were named by the Democrats. As this is an unlikely contingency, a Roosevelt it would not materially affect the result in the general election. Very probably, whatever may be his present nclination, Roosevelt will foresee this in the manner in which Taft's nomination is accepted by the convention, if the President be successful. But it is doubtful which would hurt him most —to support Taft, to keep still or to face a losing fight.

# THE REPUBLICAN CONTEST.

This week probably, next week certainly, will end the fight for control Taft holds a strong lead, having 430 delegates instructed, piedged or known velt, 36 for La Follette, 10 for Cummins and 19 contested or uncertain.

comes today in Maryland, where direct Presidential primaries will be held. The confidence of the Taft men, which had been great, was somewhat shaken by the desertion to Roosevelt of several leaders, but Taft's new-born pugnacity is counted upon to have as favorable effect on his prospects as it had in Massachusetts. Should Taft carry his column and, as he has already carried the Nevada primaries, the convention in that state Tuesday will give | tempts to deprive corporations of achim six more. Arkansas also holds a convention on Tuesday, which is prac- reads the inhibition does not apply only tically sure to elect a Taft delegation, but the Roosevelt men are equally sure to send a contesting delegation. The Kansas convention on Wednesday will

Wyoming and Tennessee will be first to act next week, and are expected : give Taft their delegates. On May 14 will come the California primaries, where Roosevelt has to compete not a only with Taft but for the "progresrive" vote with La Follette. The fight is one of the most spectacular of the pre-convention campaign. On May 15 vill come conventions in Idaho, where the result is in doubt, with chances favoring Roosevelt; North Carolina, where the odds are on Taft; Washington, where the outlook is clouded by everal contests, including one from King County; and Utah, which Taft is expected to carry. On May 16 Minnewill hold a convention and is in-

certainly elect Roosevelt delegates

likelihood of a divided delegation. Montana's action on that day cannot be foretold and West Virginia is almost certain to give Roosevelt her sixteen

The trend of sentiment in Ohio will be shown at district primaries on May 21, at which district delegates will be elected, and the state convention on June 3 will decide how the delegates at large shall vote. A divided delega-tion is predicted. New Jersey will hold direct primaries on May 28 and is ounted a safe Taft state by the President's friends. Texas will hold a state nvention on the same day and the Taft men will make a stand-up fight with the state machine for the forty delegates. South Dakota will close the pre-convention campaign with primartes on June 4.

As Taft is now within ninety votes f a majority, nothing short of a stam. pede can prevent him from securing them. It will then rest with him and his friends to decide whether to con-tinue the fight to a finish, with the ertain knowledge that a bitter contest in the convention will be continued until election day and with the possibility that part of the insurgents will bolt.

### BUTTER PRODUCTION OF THE NATION.

Oregon has become famed as one of the greatest dairy states in the Union, but comparison shows that we have barely begun to develop the state's possibilities in this particular. him as against President Taft. There A census report for the year 1909 reveals that of a total production of 1,629,766,000 pounds of butter valued time he has been a very staunch parti- at \$405,054,000, Oregon produced only san, but there is more or less of a 14,141,000 pounds, valued at \$4,282,000 threatening tone in the statement that and the three Pacific States combined produced only \$4.780,000 pounds, valued at \$25,708,000.

Frist place in volume of production s held by the West North Central group of states, composed of Minnesota, owa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dokota, Nebraska and Kansas, with a total of 446,352,000 pounds valued at \$112,201,000. The East North Central division, composed of Ohio, In-diana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, is second with 424,102,000 pounds valued at \$108,020,000. leads the states with 131,049,000 pounds, or more than the entire pro-duction of the Pacific States.

The younger states of the West have a far larger proportion of production in the factories than on the farm, except in the Rocky Mountain section. The banner West North Central district produced 243,552,000 pounds at the factory to 202,801,000 pounds on The banner state of Wisconsin produced 103,885,000 pounds at the factory and only 27,165,000 pounds on the farm. Creameries are fewest in the South and in New England, Ver-mont being an exception to the rule, and are most numerous in the Middle West and the Pacific States. The latter section produced \$7,059,000 pounds at the factory to 27,721,000 pounds on

8.473,000 pounds. There is no reason to doubt that, with grass green the year around in the Willamette Valley and Coast counles, Oregon can with the same degree of development overtake Wisconsin. The success of that state is doubtless due in a large degree to the aid given by the State University to the dairy industry. That fact serves as a hint of what may be done in the same direc-

# tion by our Agricultural College.

A WOBBLY MEASURE.

It might be wise for the executive ommittee of the State Federation of initiate the minimum wage bill. We into flour and other cereal products are aware that the proposed bill was drawn by Lawgiver U'Ren and that As Oregon, though ninth in area, is bills which have stood the test of the ourts. But we doubt that his handlwork is wholly sacred in the eyes of the court. Overconfidence may have led him astray in drafting this measure. It has been said that the most successful lawyer is not he who advise a client what the law is but he who can guess oftenest what the courts will hold the law to be. Even the most successful guesser guesses wrong at

One danger in the measure is that may run foul of the Fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution. The United States Supreme Court has held that the general liberty contract in regard to one's busines and the sale of one's labor is protected this amendment. This general liberty, however, is subject to proper restrictions under the police power. The right of a state to regulate within reason the working hours of women, for example, is recognized. "Woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a disadvantage which justifies a difference in legislation in regard to some of the burdens which rest upon

her," says the court. But are not the provisions of the proposed labor bill extravagant? Are the minimum wages and maximum hours specified in the bill necessary to of the Republican National convention. | the health and physical well-being of labor? Is class legislation avoided in the bill? Are there not many clerito favor him, as against 241 for Roose- cal, mechanical and mercantile occupations wherein woman's services are as valuable as man's? Yet the act The first pitched battle of the week | permits the employer to pay the woman as little as \$1.65 per day and requires him to pay the man who does the same work \$2.50 per day. Were it constitutional this feature of the act | type regards as highly desirable the would result in the displacement of who ought to be at home helping their

mothers. What of two separate and distinct ninimum wage bill suddenly branches off in the eleventh section and atcess to the Federal courts. As the bill to cases arising out of violation of the minimum wage law-a corporation that brings any suit or action against any citizen in the Federal courts is to have its license revoked by the Governor. What has selection of courts by corporations got to do with minimum wages? Furthermore, if we mistake not, the Supreme Court in an Oklahoma case has decided that a ing

similar law was unconstitutional. There are numerous other doubtful features in the bill-doubtful not only as to expediency and constitutionality but as to capability of enforcement. The attempt to regulate the price contractors charge employes for board, for instance, would be about as effective as a law requiring everybody to eat for breakfast. The contractor would not furnish \$5 "grub" for \$4. If the law reduced the price at which the contractor has been supplying clined to favor Roosevelt with some food and lodging the contractor would

undoubtedly reduce the quality to meet

CUTTING OUR GARMENT WISELY. The Oregonian desires that the State of Oregon do its full duty towards both the State University and the Agricultural College. Because The Oregonian pointed out to the poliicians who were engineering the university appropriation through the Legislature, in 1911, that they were inviting the referendum, and because precisely that result followed, there is an effort by such persons as Mr. Hill, wno writes from Davenport, Wash., to show that The Oregonian would with-hold from the university adequate funds. It is not true. But The Ore-gonian would have the university garment cut according to the taxpayers' cloth. And the Agricultural College garment, too.

Does anybody object to that? But Mr. Hill wants a great university like Washington or Stanford. Never mind the cost. California has great university at Berkeley and Washington at Seattle, therefore Oregon should have the same at Eugene The Oregonian would like also to have great university at Eugene. But it annot be unmindful of the fact, which that Washington is almost twice the size of Oregon, in population and wealth, and California nearly four times as large. Oregon's appropria-tions for the Agricultural College and for the State University last year were larger per capita than Washington's. The totals were indeed substantially the same, if Mr. Hill's figures are correct. We gave the Oregon State University over \$800,000 and the Agri-

cultural College over \$500,000. What is needed is a fixed basis for funds for the university and college, so as to take these institutions out of politics and avoid the constant menace of the referendum. The opinion is growing, too, that consolidation of the two institutions will be a mistake. Let us have here a State University suited to Oregon's needs and conditions, and an Agricultural College suited to Oregon's needs and conditions; and shall have done well.

OREGON'S GROWING MANUFACTURES. Oregon's strength consists no more n the development of her natural re-

ources than in the manufacture of the esultant raw material into finished products. The census report on the any other place in the world. manufactures of Oregon, therefore, has a direct interest for every person who takes pride in the state's prosperity and progress. It also contains hints as to the lines along which progress should be pressed with increased

A state which can show 34,722 of its citizens employed in manufacture and roducing goods to the value of \$93,-005,000, as did Oregon in 1909, is cer. ainly doing much towards making itself a self-supporting community. the farm. Oregon's proportions are: That it is making increasing prog-Farm. 5.668,000 pounds: factory. ress in that direction is apparent from ress in that direction is apparent from the fact that it showed an increase of 67.5 per cent in the value of its manufactured products in five years, while its population increased only 62.68 per cent in 10 years. That it is not a state of one, or even a few, industries can be seen by glancing at the long list showing the number and variety of the state's manufactures. Lumber still holds first place, but it is followed up by the furniture, car and shipbuilding industries, which use the products of the forest. We are not content with growing livestock, but slaughter and pack meat, make leather and leather goods, butter, cheese and condensed milk, and have made a good beginning Labor to consult an able constitutional at woolen manufacture. We grow lawyer before inviting the working great crops of wheat and other grain, men and women to contribute \$1000 to but we also manufacture much of it

> ough minth population, though it compares with any in ability to austain a dense population, its development obviously has but begun. Its manufactures are accordingly at the same stage of healthy infancy. What has been done is but an earnest of what can be done. We need but to continue as we have begun, spurring on those industries which backward until they catch up with the foremost. A much larger proportion of our lumber, wheat, wool and hides, for example, can be used as raw material for home manufactures than is now the case. Every encouragement should be given to manufacture them. Whenever an article made in Oregon is as good as a corresponding article made elsewhere and is offered at as the preference. Every man and woman who follows that rule is not only helping his neighbor but is helping himself, for he is broadening and strengthening the foundations of his own prosperity.

> Oregon can manufacture everything which she produces, and every Oregonian can and should help along the good cause.

THE BETTER WAY OF DOING IT.

Men who make the loudest pretensions to progressiveness habitually represent all opponents of recall of judicial decisions as ultra-conservatives, reactionaries, opponents of "the rule of the people." fact, two types of opponents of this measure. One type is ultra-conservative and regards judicial decisions as clothed with a peculiar sanctity which renders them immune from criticism or reversal by popular vote. The other reversal of decisions which set aside laws to carry out the popular will. Such laws are invariably annulled on the ground of unconstitutionality. This second type of man opposes pop-Maryland, he will add sixteen votes to subjects embraced in one act? This ular vote to reverse these decisions as a miserably incomplete and ineffective means of accomplishing the end desired as earnestly by him as by men who so loudly boast of their progressiveness.

Every state constitution contains provisions for its own amendment by certain specified means. In some states it is practically impossible to put this machinery in operation, States having machinery of such rigid character have made straitjackets of their constitutions. Only by a continued and almost unanimous popular uprising can such a constitution be amended. But in no state can recall of decisions be established without a constitutional amendment. Then since we cannot gain our point without such an amendment, why not repeal the provision which is out of harmony with the popular will and substitute one which is in harmony with that will? We shall then reverse not only the particular decision which has made apparent the need of a change, shall reverse all like decisions before

they are rendered. The objection of the true progressive as distinguished from the man who is continually shouting his pro gressiveness is that the object sough by the recall of decisions cannot be attained without a constitutional amendment, that recall of decisions is as effective a weapon against unpro gressive courts as a beansh against a battleship, and that while we are about amending the constitution, we may as well make a complete job of it by making our amendment

broad enough to cover one entire sub-In Oregon particularly, where we have the initiative applicable to constitutional amendments and to laws like, it is as easy to change the provision on which an unpopular decision is based as to adopt a provision for recall of decisions. Then why do in detail with regard to a number of particular instances what can be done by wholesale with regard to all like cases by means of a single vote of the

The end sought is good, but recall of decisions is a clumsy, blundering, inefficient means of gaining that end.

HEYBURN OF IDAHO. If time hangs heavily on your hands and you want some amusement, take Mr. Hill and his kind blissfully ignore, up a copy of the Congressional Record, any copy will do, and see what Senator Heyburn is doing. You will find that he takes up more time in debate than any other four Senators, perhaps more than a dozen, more than twenty such as Oregon has. But the most of his time is spent in lecturing the other Senators, hair-splitting as to some comma or semicolon in the pending measure, or telling how the Senate is misquoted and misrepresented by the press reporters.

No doubt Senator Heyburn is a man of great erudition. He is learned to the limit of pedantry. He takes himself so seriously that he imagines, at least his conduct so shows, that he is the schoolmaster of the Senate, his fellow-Senators his pupils, the reporters a lot of hirelings whom he cannot discharge.

So far has the Senator gone that he is never taken seriously any more, his pedagogic lectures have no effect save to weary his colleagues, and in place of making the country believe that he is the wisest man of his generation he has convinced them that his wisdom is of the sort that will not bear the test of common sense. And common sense goes fust as far in the Senate as in

By all means arrangements must be nade to care for school children after the Rose Festival parades, as well as for their mothers, many accompanied by one or two little ones. In past years the facilities for taking them home have been meager and great discom-fort has ensued, many not getting aboard cars for an hour or two. The mothers of the paraders are a neces-sary auxiliary of the parade and entitled to the best provision for com-

The office of Provisional President of Mexico, vacated by Madero when he became actual President, has been filled by Gomez. Should Gomez succeed in becoming actual President, another man will surely be ready to step into the provisional presidency. Mexico can't get along without two Presidents since the deposition of Diaz.

Colonel McGunnegle is the type of officer fitted by temperament, training and capacity for command of a bri-The movement of Portlanders to call his merits to the attention of the President is a good one, though the judgment of civilians on military fitness is not always safely

The Colonel knows the trick of winning votes. We must admit that, no er what we may think of the uses only thirty-fifth among the states in he would make of the power enough votes would give him. Such phrases as "the plain people," "work-a-day Amer-icans" would tickle the ears of the miners and railroad men of Cumberland, Md.

The Greeks will not relish the seizire by Italy of Rhodes and other isin the Aegean archipelage, inhabited almost entirely by their countrymen. They count on these islands as the heritage of the Greek kingdom when the long-hoped-for but long-deferred break-up of the Turkish empire

Bishop Paddock's suggestion that me of Portland's blooming girls join hands with the bachelors in cultivating low or a lower price, it should be given | Hood River's blooming orchards is worthy of serious consideration by both the girls and the bachelors.

> Being a good newspaper man, consequently well equipped, Bruce Dennis, of Union County, is just the man to be active head of the Republican State Committee.

> Women who are opposing the struggle of their sisters for the right of the ballot must be content with the brand of inferiority that inability to vote implies.

> The Chinese in Mexico are between the devil and the deep sea. Threat-ened with massacre by the rebels, they are denied refuge in/the United States

An automobile race without a fatal. ity will be regarded as a failure by those whose interest is measured by the number of fractured bones. Colonel Cecil Lyon's machine in

Texas does not work with the expected accuracy in grinding out Roosevelt delegates. There is a long-felt want for a Democratic organ in Oregon, and with

"Jimmy" Godfrey at the crank it will

Between tornado drills and excite-ment over the real article, Oklahoma, In your time you had your fling: children are likely to become nervous

be filled.

Colonel Hofer, with a long line of ancestry fighting for freedom, will make a proper Memorial day address The spirit of Jerry Simpson pre-dicting election of Champ Clark will

make all the houn' dawgs howl. Dr. Cook continues to exploit his fame as a prevaricator for the purpose

of gathering in dollars. Occasional decrees of divorce show

that career for the wife is fatal to the Guggenhelm's will gives less than

ne-tenth of one per cent to charity. The Beavers will do better when they get out of the wet

BUILDING UP A STATE UNIVERSITY GUARDSMEN ENTITLED TO BOUNTY Oregon's Appropriation as Compared With Washington's.

DAVENPORT, Wash., May 5 .- (To he Editor.)-In The Oregonian, April 30, James Glover advises the students of the University of Oregon as to duties in the matter of the referendum on the \$500,000 appropriation for the university. A few days previous an editorial took practically the same view, viz: that the appropriation was too large. As an alumnus of the university, I am interested in this ques-tion, though a resident of the State of Washington for the last 18 years. In the same issue as Mr. Glover's letter, a news item says that 60 Oregon stu-dents at the University of Washington have organized an Overon Association. have organized an Oregon Association. In this article the reason given for these young men and women being at Washington is because of the superior advantages. Frequent mention is made of Oregon young men going to Stan-ford and other universities. The rea-son is that Oregon is behind these other institutions. I was a teacher for many years in Oregon and it is but natural that I should compare Oregon and Washington. I must admit Wash-ington is far in the lead both as to grade and high schools and the univer strate and high schools and the diver-sity. Washington has been continually forging ahead. The Agricultural Col-lege at Pullman has fine grounds, magnificent buildings and splendid equipment. The University at Seattle was most fortunate in falling heir to the A V P. Exposition buildings after the A. Y. P. Exposition buildings after the world's fair, as well as the mag-nificent grounds, beautifully parked. It will take Oregon 100 years at present speed to attain to what Washing-

on received in two.
In a recent editorial you speak of the \$500,000 as a large appropriation. In this connection I ask space to show what Washington has been doing in the last six years for higher education. For the fiscal period ending 1905, the Legislature appropriated:

For the University \$ 218,500.00 For the Agricultural College \$ 129,000.00 For three Normals \$ 191,000.00 | Total | \$ 538,500,00 | Term ending 1907 | \$ 298,690,00 | Agricultural College | 165,000,00 | Three Normal Schools | 200,000,06 Total \$ 663,690.00 Term ending 1909— \$ 404,000.00 ending 1911- \$1,412,774.00 University \$ \$16,000,00 to \$25,000 to \$35,000 to \$35,00

wonder that Oregon young people find better advantages in Washington when you squeal at \$125,000 per annum maintenance and a special appropriation of \$500,000 for new equipment? Oregon cannot hope to have a large university when so far behind the times.

Only last year an agent of the Car-negle fund for aid to colleges investi-gated conditions in Oregon and declined to aid because of no university of distinction and too many small col-leges. The only way to change this is to make the State University and the State Agricultural College so meritori-ous that there will be no need of the small college. With the rapid advance Oregon is now making the university and the Agricultural College could well be allowed \$500,000 a year for the next 10 years, to keep up with the commer-cial and agricultural advance now go-

For the love of a state so long my home and for "dear old Oregon," I hope the voters will give this crumb, and be gin the forward march. J. F. HILL.

### PRODUCT OF NEW NATIONALISM

Writer Thinks We Don't Want it if Present Squabble Is Fair Sample. support of Roosevelt for a third term working for him because of his present attitude on the issues of the day, or because of what he seemed to represent during the time he was President?

T. R. is a shrewd politician. He used the Lorimer incident to carry Illinois. the Lorimer incident to carry Illinois, same amount as our 54-year-old mem-aithough he had known for a year that ber is asked to pay in the 16 years. My

bility of its members.

Again, in Pennsylvania, T. R. used the unpopularity of Penrosa to defeat Mr. Taft, while his own candidacy was supported by Flinn. Both are cases of the pot and kettle in which the kettle is not the blackest, by any means. I think I can safely say that never before in the history of the Nation has a President been forced to take the field in order to defend himself from the vicious assaults of a member the same party during a pre-conventicampaign. If this is the outgrowth of the "new nationalism" and uplift in politics advocated by Theodore Roose-

velt, do we want it FRANK W. STONE.

# Harnessing Sweden's Water Power.

London Standard. It is estimated that the water pown Sweden utilized in accordance with the close of the year 640,000 horse-power. The value of this power to the nation and its influence in the rapid ndustrial development going on in Sweden are incalculable.

# Working Teeth in a New Saw

Scientific American. Every other tooth in a new circular saw for cutting tool steel is a trifie longer than its neighbor, the long teeth making the center of the cut, and the short ones, which are thicker, gouging out the sides.

FOR SHAME. Winter, just a word or two Anent this scandal. Shame on you! This lingering in the lap of Spring, E'en though she be a giddy thing.

At your age should be taboo;

Allowing her no time to spoon.

It is not good form-for you And Spring, the minx, has tasks to do Instead of dawdling thus with you Her dainty rose gowns must be re And 'twill keep her working steady Gainst her debut, which comes in June.

Now you may not court Miss Spring. Propriety, with pointing finger, Bids you now no longer linger. So, get you forth from the lap of Spring, You blase, old back-number thing. —L. P. Bail.

At the hushed brink of twillight—when, as though Some solemn journeying phantom paused to lay An ominous finger on the awestruck d Earth holds her breath till that great pr

A moment comes of visionary glow, Pendulous 'twixt the gold hour and the Loviler than these, more eloquent than they Of memory, foresight and life's ebb and flow. So have I known, in some fair woman's face, While viewiess yet was Time's more gross imprint,
The first, faint, hesitant, clusive hint
Of that invasion of the vandai years
Seem deeper heauty than youth's cloudless

grace, subtler dreams, and touch me nigh to You may call it either, with authori-

Added Pay for Citizen Soldiers Urged if

They Are Called to Mexico, PORTLAND, May 4 .- (To the Editor, There is no probability of an early termination of the war in Mexico and while it lasts armed intervention by the United States is an impending possibility. Certainly, a case for preparation exists. Transports are being repaired, conferences are frequent and rumors of intervention are current; but no determined effort has been made to recruit the Regular Army to its maximum strength. Seemingly, the opinion is prevalent in Washington and among the Army officers everywhere that the organized militia can be relied upon to supplement the Regular Army supplement the Regular Army. The Regular Army ghould be recruited and placed upon a war footing. This duty confronts the Government, which should not be excused in an attempt to shirk that duty by hiding behind the bugaboo of democratic parsimony. if a crisis now exists and our unpre-paredness justifies the use of the mili-tia in a foreign war—that is what "armed intervention" means—then the Government should do justice to the organized militia by tendering to each an a bounty. War, even on a small scale, is an ex-

pensive undertaking and the restora-tion of peace in Mexico by the arms of the United States is a more formidable the United States is a more formidable undertaking than the construction of the Panama Canal. It will involve great loss of life and every evil incident to a war of extermination. The pension list of crippled soldiers and dependent relatives will be the aftermath; but intervention seems inevitable. The young men who constitute the able. The young men who constitute the National Guard are not professional soldiers, like the members of the Regular Army. They are nearly all en-gaged in lucrative employments and many of them are still pursuing studies. They will go to Mexico to participate in actual and immediate war and with the intention of resuming peaceable pursuit as soon as the war is over They will leave home at a time when their parents will miss them in more ways than one. The consent of their parents was a condition precedent to their joining the militia and they joined it because they were taught to place their country next to their God. After two, three or four years of service on the battlefield, who will want them

when they return?
The sacrifice which they are expected to make merits recognition in a sub-stantial way—pay each man a bounty. The niggardly daily pittance of the Regular Army man is wholly inade-

The boys are willing to go and it is proper that they should go. Our states-men are intelligent and just; it is not men are intelligent and just; it is not for these statesmen to take advantage of patriotic fervor and accept, gratuitously, the sacrifice these young men are willing to make. The Nation can afford to pay them and those who exercise official power are not expected to be miserly and parsimonious in the performance of their official duties. The law which renders the National Guard available in a foreign war should provide a bounty.

Washington County, held at Hillsboro Washington County, held at Hillsboro Bowley: Representative for Washington County on and Columbia Counties, E. W. Con and Columbia Coun rovide a bounty.

JAMES B. CARR. 508 Everett St.

### YOUNG AND OLD MODERN WOODMEN Member of Order Figures Out Results of Proposed New Rates.

CORVALLIS, Or., May 2 .- (To the Editor.)—Having been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America for many years, I have been much interested in the discussion in regard to the rates recently adopted by the society, to take effect January 1, 1913. As I understand these rates the member than at the acceptance. these rates, the member then at the age of 54 years will be asked to pay an assessment of \$3.00 per month on \$1000, with 12 assessments a year, regardless of the age at which he joined the society. According to the fraternal tables VANCOUVER, Wash. May 4.—(To the Editor.)—In the present grave political crisis the question uppermost in the minds of thinking men is: Are the voters who are enthusiastic in the young man at 21 years of age is asked to pay 75 cents per \$1000, or \$9.00 per

Mr. Taft was strongly opposed to Lorimer retaining his seat in the Senate and was only restrained from interfering because of his knowledge of the jealousy with which the Senate guards its right to pass on the eligi-polity of its members. That's going some for new rates, isn't

Let us carry these figures a little farther. If our 54-year-old member should live to the age of 85 years, that is the age the society would carry the young man for \$576, he would pay into the so-ciety \$1116. This amount would carry our young man to the age of 124 years. What do these figures show? Do they show that the young man is to carry the burden of the "old man"? Do they show that the new rates are based upon nonor and reason? Scientific rates are strange things, hard of comprehension by the ordinary man. It will be a hard forward the "linmsculate Harry Lane, job to convince the majority of the whose friends come to me and say it job to convince the majority of the whose friends come to me and say members that the "old man" has been plain English: "You cannot afford accorded a square deal. Many of them have paid their assessments from the have paid their assessments to been product of their toil, and have been the support of the order for many years. Republican nomination, and then up and helped to make it what it is today, and helped to make it what it is today. Goes the cry from those same Demo-crafts their heat earning days crats: "Surely you cannot afford to crats: "Surely you cannot afford to modern methods increased in 1911 by and now, when their best earning days crats: "Surely you cannot afford to some \$6,000 horsepower, aggregating at are over, an extra burden is placed upon support Lafferty when Munley is so

rates, our society has been able to meet its obligations for many years on less than 10 assessments, and still keep a snug amount for emergency. At the new rate and 12 assessments, it is estimated there will be collected at least \$15,000,000 each year, more than is required to meet all obligations. What is to be done with this great amount of money Are we to ignore all past actions of the society and create an enormal action to place the arresting power in the hands of a labor union man, but we will put up our Democratic idol. Tom Ward, and expect you to play our game by electing him. It is a well-known fact that the State of Oregon, the County of Multinomab and the City of Portland are strongly Republican—of a sort—but the sort resolves itself into sorts of a very mixed variety. It is through these mixed tions of the society and create an enermous reserve fund? If so, who for? W. J. PIERSON.

HIS DEATH THE NATION'S LOSS Citisens of Oregon Not Alone in Grief for Homer Davenport.

PORTLAND, May 1.—(To the Editor.) brought to realize the sudden loss of one dear to its memory. At this time all Oregon is grieved to hear of the loss At this time of one of its native sons—Homer Dav-enport. The citizens of this dear state of ours are not alone grieving for the fact of his being taken from us, as the whole Nation had become ac-quainted with his works and admired is endeavors to right wrongs. we but emulate his examples and place the love for our state and home at the head, and show our pride in being sons and daughters of state and city we

were born in. Homer Davenport has gone from us. it is true, but with one, as with many, many others throughout the world who have loved his principles, his memory

will always remain a bright ray of sunshine and a source of pride.

May we hope that there might be more of such men as Oregon clizens in whom we can place our and love.

### What Is Rhubarb. ASTORIA, Or., May 4 .- (To the Edi-

or.)—To settle a dispute, is rhubarb a regetable or a fruit? WILLIAM HARTILL

-William Watson in The Bodiesan I tative ground for dispute

### The Missing Feature By Dean Collins

Wild waxes the ante-convention confusion, And fierce betwixt Teddy and Taft is

the fight; And Theodore roasts, in his riotous rag-His erstwhile companion, with all of

his might; and Taft is not backward; he leaps in the turmoil. And hands it right back, with a good

measure more:
And the people say, "Gee! On what meat feeds our William?
We never dreamed he could fight that way before!"
But sh, I must sigh, as I view the confusion fusion. Observing one missing, revered Insti-tution,

La Follette is loping about the arens And Wilson's pale boom wails about in the dark: And sons of Missouri the warning are raising Against those who kick at the "houn"

dawg" of Clark; The dark horses paw, as they shuff the far battle: fav'rite sons rally their forces forlorn: The The sinister click of the possible dead-

lock Afar o'er the field of the combat is borne; And still do I seek to complete the illusion, A sight of that ancient, revered Insti-

It looks like the same pre-election excitement That lightens our gloomy quadrennial

spaces; The sounds are the same; and we view in the forefront The same battle line of familiar old

faces-Vith one sad exception, From out of the battle Where highest the flags of the com-bat are flyin', Oh, what has become of the gallant old

runner? Why hangs on the outskirts perennial Bryan? Oh still let us hope, to the bitter con-clusion, That yet we may greet our revered

Portland, May 5.

### Half a Century Ago

The following nominations were made in convention of delegates to Washington County, held at Hillsboro on Saturday, May 3: Senator, Wilson

Washington, April 29.-A dispatch from General Halleck says it is the from General Halleck says it is the unanimous opinion that General Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 6th and contributed largely to the victory of the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight. He had three horses shot under him and was wounded twice. He respectfully recommends that he he made a Major-General of

Cairo, April 29,-The steamer Estills from Pittsburg Landing, arrived last night. Our siege guns are being moved to the front, as rapidly as possible There are 5000 bales of cotton, 1000 hogsheads of sugar and 20,000 barrels of molasses now lying on the leves at Memphis, which will be destroyed on the approach of the Federal forces.

Seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars in gold dust was shipped per steamer Oregon yesterday.

An attempt was made on Sunday night to burn the steam sawmill of W. P. Abrams & Co.

Mr. John M. Murphy offers the material of which the Vancouver Telegraph new. The Vancouver Telegraph is dead,

### PLEA MADE FOR PARTY LOYALTY Defeated Candidate Urges Support of

Ticket From Top to Bottom PORTLAND, May 4 — (To the Editor.)
—I wish you would permit a defeated candidate for State Senator to express

the ticket nominated. It is currently reported that some 12,000 or 13,000 Democrats and Social-ists registered as Republicans in order to put up candidates whom they con-sidered weak enough to be defeated by men whom they could nominate from

their own party ranks. I am quite sure that Mr. Selling re-ceived considerable support from this source in order that they might put vote for Selling." Again the Demo-cratle mule is hitched to the Lafferty wagon and is hauled through to the

much better." What a crime it is to grow old; and yet if Father Time is lenient with us, we will all be "guilty." At our present rates, our society has been able to meet

variety. It is through these mixed varieties of Republicans that Oregon is represented at the present time in the United States Senate by Jonathan Bourne, an ex-free-silver man, and our George, the Democratic war horse of

Let me say that personally I have no grievance against any of these gentle-men, but since Oregon is a Republican state, I cannot understand why the Democrats should hold all of the best offices.

I believe the time has come for the Republicans of this state to show their true colors by having a grand get-together party, and since the Domocrats have so graciously assisted us in making up our ticket, let us vote for this ticket from top to bottom. W. A. STOREY.

# Tribute to Davenport

PORTLAND, May 4.- 110 the Edi-or.)-The death of Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, leaves a place that can-not easily be filled. His work had the characteristics which made his person-ality so attractive—the same large kindliness and sympathy. For nearly 20 years Mr. Davenport's name has en, and rightly, first among American cartoonists.

# HARRY MURPHY.

Dr. Montessori's Book PORTLAND, May 4 - (To the Editor)
-in The Oregonian, April 21, you have
an article on "Dr. Montessori." Kindly
let me know how I can learn more of this person's work along the lines of teaching subnormal children, a chilge. AN INTERESTED MOTHER

Dr. Montessori's book is for sale at leading booksellers in Portland,