The Orenoman

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Sunday included, one year....\$8.00
Sunday included, six months. 4.25
Sunday included, three months. 2.25
Sunday included, one month. 75
without Sunday, one year. 6.00
without Sunday, six months. 2.26
without Sunday, three months. 1.75
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Eastern Business Offices Verrs & Conk-n-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-ago, Steger building. European Office—No. 5 Regent street, &

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1912.

THE VOTER AND HIS TASK.

The stupendous magnitude of the issues to be decided by the voters of Oregon in November under the initiative and referendum is disclosed by a summary of the principal measures proposed for adoption by them. There are to be about forty acts some constitutional amendments, others initiative bills and others bills under popular or legislative referendum. All are important; some are vital; others undertake to establish policies or principles of great weight; still others are revolutionary. The wide scope of the leading proposals may be shown at a

New constitution, abolishing the present state and county government and substituting an entirely new form with Governor and cabinet, one legislative body, and state and county business managers.

Single tax (state).

Single tax (county).

Abolishing single tax (state).

Two other tax measures.

Public service commission.

abite service commission.

and bonds (\$10,000,000 in ten years at

of \$1,000,000 a year).

on other road bills (proposed by "haropposing road bills (proposed by state

creating commission to revise judicial Creating commission to revise tax laws.
Abolishing capital punishment,
Minimum wage for all industries.
Eight-hour day.
Washender

Workmen's compensation act (proposed by Workmen's compensation act (proposed by State Federation of Labor).

One candidate or another may be elected President of the United States; one great political party or another may have in its control the Federal and state Governments; one man or another may be elected to public office in state, county or city; and the enward sweep of events will not be altered, nor the fortunes of the average citizen in any material degree

affected. But here the people of Oregon are to determine for themselves great problems deeply concerning their welfare. A single mistake will be serious; several mistakes will be unfortunate; a series of mistakes-and there is opportunity for them-will be disastrous. It behooves the voter to begin now the most careful and thorough consideration of the initiative and referendum measures, that his action in November may be informed, deliberate, judicious and safe,

The literary tests proposed by the Dillingham and Burnett immigration bills, now before Congress, have caused a great outcry among opponents of restriction on immigration. They revive the old argument that this country should be the asylum for the poor and oppressed. They point to the number of liliterate immigrants who have become valuable citizens. They point to the man of physical health and strength, good character and industry as a desirable citizen. point to the need of men who will do the heavy manual work of building railroads, subways and such struc tures, above which the native citizen and the "old immigrant" consider to the literate schemer, agitator and criminal as evidence that the literacy test would admit many undesirables

But they miss the main feature of what should be our policy in regard to immigration-that is, so to pick our immigrant citizens that our National character shall not undergo a radical change. Such a change is rapidly being wrought by the change in the sources of immigration. The "old immigrants" came from Northern and Western Europe, from countries where the standard of living more closely approached the American standard than the countries whence comes the "new immigration." They came from the British Isles, Germany, France, Holland, Beigium and Scanin democratic institutions, in their restraints as well as their liberties. Their seople were of the same nationality with the original colonists and readily assimilated with the descendants of trouble if they try to gratify it. Yet these colonists. There was but a sprinkling from Southern and Eastern

Europe and Western Asta. The "new immigration" comes from the latter countries, where democratic deas are of a hothouse growth, where the struggle for liberty and reform is always identified in the people's minds with the bomb, the dagger and secret conspiracy. In those countries such secret societies as the Camorra and can control the instinct if she will the Mafia flourish. The standard of exercise her will power rigorously immeasurably below ours. The standard of intelligence is so low that only a small fraction of the immigrants who have reached manhood can be expected to learn our language. the spectacle of life which the girl ignerance of our language makes sees around her. The street and store these people clannish and ready prey to the educated agitators of their own race, of whom the I. W. W. leaders are

If we wish to preserve our homogenthe coming of immigrants of the old type and discourage that of the new The fact that the ratio of illiteracy is highest among immigrants of the new type makes the literacy test the readlest means of carrying out this Records of illiteracy for the years 1899 to 1910 show that the ratio among immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe and Asia ranged from 21 per cent for Armenians to 68 per cent for Portuguese, while for Northern and Western European immigrants

proportion of the less assimilable races, but only a negligible proportion of the more assimilable. By so doing we may exclude some desirable people and admit some undesirable, but the general result would be to promote the development of a homogeneous race and to prevent the admission of great masses of undigested and indigestible material.

THE BOSS AND THE PRIMARY.

The Indianapolis News estimates that the Roosevelt campaign will cost one million dollars. Some one, or a group of some ones, is paying the million dollars. The Taft campaign, of course, is costing some one, or several some ones, a lot of money. Mr. La Follette, too, must have found a political angel somewhere. The Presidential preference primary comes high, but we must

But the primary is not more costly than the old system, though it is the fashion of opponents of the new regime to say that it is. Besides, if the option of staying out. The candidate who really wants to get in the contest, seriously as a factor, never has the offer. slightest difficulty in finding a Perkins In the Tanana Valley, adjacent to or a brother Charles or an old man | Fairbanks, there are 5,000,000 acres of slightest difficulty in finding a Perkins Stephenson.

The day of practical politics has not disappeared with the adoption of the direct primary, Presidential, state or The boss is still doing business, though some of the old-time bosses are fast being hurried to the

The boss, in Mr. Roosevelt's lexicon, is the machine politician who supports When he is for Roosevelt, he is Taft. a leader.

The campaign is not only developing new ideas, but new definitions for old and familiar facts, and a new tolerance for old and familiar offenses.

TRIUMPH OF THE "SQUEALERS."

Abolition of the Commerce Court is natural result of the spirit of the age. That spirit prompts the baseball crowd to mob the umpire if the home team loses. It prompts a candidate for office to approve of established political methods if they win delegates for him but to cry "fraud" if they win delegates for "the other fellow. prompts demand for recall of judges who find the law is not in harmony with the popular will. For these are the days of "squealing" losers, and sympathy seems always to turn to the 'squealers." That is why the Commerce Court is to be abolished.

The provision of the bill restoring to the Interstate Commerce Commission all railroad regulatory power, subject to appeal only to United States District Courts, is a false pretense. The Commerce Court was not given any greater jurisdiction than was vest. ed in the courts before its establish ment. This jurisdiction can be taken from the courts and given to the Commisssion only by constitutional amendment. No power was taken from the Commission and given to the Comnerce Court; no power is therefore restored to the Commission. The effect of the bill is only to revive the conditions which existed before the Commerce Court was created. At that time railroad cases dragged along interminably, taking their turn with all other litigation, and could be appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals and thence to the Supreme Court. urisdiction over railroad cases was simply transferred to the Commerce Court, with right of appeal direct to the Supreme Court. Trial of railroad cases was expedited and was entrusted to a court of specialists. Abolition of the Commerce Court is a distinct step backwards and has no element

of progressiveness This step is an indirect method of recalling the Commerce Court judges because their decisions did not suit the "squealers." It is the first application of the recall to Federal judges. It will not help the "squealers" in the end, for if the Commerce Court's decisions were good law, the District Courts will render like decisions and the Supreme Court will sustain them. If the Commerce Court's decisions are not good law, the Supreme Court would have reversed them, just as it will reverse like decisions of the District Courts. Nothing is gained, unless there be a gain in smashing with childish impatience a court which finds the law to be out of harmony with the will of a temporary majority.

EXTRAVAGANT YOUNG WOMEN.

There is some real ground for Miss Frances Gage's apprehension that young women of limited means are disposed to spend too much money on their clothes. In her work as field secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association she has met many girls and learned all there is to know about their tastes and habits of life. She speaks of one young woman, doubtless a salesgirl, who had bought a \$35 hat and was persuaded to give it up only after serious argument.

It is lamentable that young women who can earn no more than from \$3 to \$10 a week should fix their affect tions upon expensive hats, rich furs and gay ribbons. The taste for such luxuries is sure to allure them into the taste is perfectly natural. For some reason, which we shall not at this moment seek to fathom, nature has implanted in the young woman's soul the love of pretty garments. When the salesgirl sets her wits at work to acquire a \$35 hat she is car rying out a deep instinct for which she is irresponsible, since it was born with her, though we grant that she

Such exercise of the will is the mos wholesome discipline in the world morally, but it is made difficult by sees around her. The street and store are full of women wearing exactly the kind of hats and dresses which she longs for. Why has the right to own them been granted to these favorites of fortune and denied to her? Is it wrong for her to spend the little money she earns in making herself as pretty as she can? Shall she deny

herself every ray of light and joy? Yes, she must deny herself every ray. If she does not, we all know what her fate will be. But the duty The shopgirl who is a severe one. lives a virtuous life upon current wages must be more than any saint of the desert and her task is a great deal harder than theirs. They were shielded from temptation by solitude. She must tread the narthe ratio ranges from .4 per cent for row path with the world tugging at to sharpen his mind to a fine pencil Scandinavians to 6.3 per cent for her sleeve every moment. There is point and hold it fixed steadily on a French. By adopting the literacy test ino excuse for her if she goes astray, given problem as long as he likes." just the affairs of state.

we shall therefore exclude a very large but in the rare instances when she so it is easy to understand why.

FARMING IN ALASKA. When Secretary Seward purchased Alaska from Russia in 1866, a large majority of the people of the country thought that Mr. Seward had gone stark mad, and that the \$7,200,000 paid for the territory had been wors than wasted. It was argued that the resources of the country would never amount to anything, and the expense of retaining it would be heavy. We have since learned that in many respects Alaska is a wonder land. The output of gold has been immense, and the deposits of coal, gypsum, marble and granite are the richest in the known world.

But we have never figured that there was a field in that part of our domain for the agriculturist. We have allowed thousands of our people to be attracted by the ailuring and misleading literature of the Dominion govment north of us, in Saskatchewan and adjoining provinces, to go over there and waste their substance in trycandidate does not like it, he has the ing to raise crops, when in our own territory of Alaska there was better land and better opportunities than and who has a right to regard himself any the Canadian provinces had to

farm land equal to much of the best lands in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and the climate is not greatly different. About the same crops can be raised there as are produced in the northern part of the United States proper.

Here is what a farmer of that valley writes about his farming operations:

I had three acres of potatoes, and they yielded me 18 tons; and the market price was \$120 per ton, for which I sold most of them. I had one acre of beets, on which I had a crop of sight tons; two acres of carrois, which yielded me seven and a half tons, with a market price of \$140 per ton; one acre of turnips, from which I gathered 200 sacks of 80 pounds to the sack, or eight tons, at \$50 per ton. I had two and a half tons of rutabagas upon one-fourth of an acre of ground, for which the market price was \$100 per ton. I had ton ton of red beets on one-quarter of an acre of ground, at \$140 per ton. I had 18 acres of barley which I cut and sold for hay. I had three and a half tons which I sold for \$75 per ton, and still have enough left to fill my barn chock-full for my own use for the Winter. I raised two tons of cabbages, which I put away for the Winter, besides which I sold between three and a half and four tons during the Summer at an average selling price of \$140 per ton.

I raised 20 sucking pigs; also 13 pigs which weighed about 100 pounds each, and \$25 big hogs. I sold five of my hogs to the butcher for \$50 each.

This Fall I put in six acres of Winter wheat, binestem, which I sowed the second of wheat anywhere. I have raised good Winter wheat, barley and lears and all kinds of vegetables, and, in my judgment as a farmer of more than 30 years experience, the Tanana Valley is a first-class agricultural country. writes about his farming operations

Such prices will, of course, not obtain when the agricultural resources of that section are further developed But the statement shows that we have been remiss in letting so many of our citizens flock to the Dominion while greater opportunities awaited them in our own territory of Alaska.

MR. JOHNSON'S EDUCATIONAL TEST. Owen Johnson, the author of "Stor ver at Yale," has propounded a list of questions to the general public by which any person who wishes may test the completeness of his education. The list is printed in The Oregonian this morning. The reader will find it interesting to peruse even if he has not the moral courage to apply it to his own case. It is a modified copy of a set of questions which one of the characters in "Stover" fired at his col-lege chums when they were not expecting anything of the sort and nobody could answer them. Even if they had been looking for the ordeal roes do not feel obliged to know much shout anything but their games. Mr. stead of in the prisoner's dock. Johnson's list of questions as they appear in The Oregonian will probably "stump" every person who undertakes to answer them. They comprise pos ers in music, architecture, religion, literature, politics and economics, painting and "general information."

It is well enough for a person to be informed upon these topics and as many others as he has time to look riety of one's miscellaneous knowledge is a fair test of the excellence of his education. Lack of interest in the history of art and literature certainly stamps one as narrow-minded, but still it is possible to know a fair amount about those matters without possessing the exact knowledge of specialist. A great many men under-stand vaguely that Wagner revolutionized the theory and practice musical composition without being able to answer Mr. Johnson's first question as to the difference between the Wagnerian and the old Italian theory of the opera. mable critics would go so far as to say that the old Italians had no theory of the opera. Their principal aim was to unite pretty melodies to sentimental words without much regard to any congruence between sound and meaning. Of course they had rules of composition, but they pertained merely to technique and did not touch upon the wide relations between

thought and musical form which interested Wagner so deeply. It is not quite certain that educa-tion consists in the memorizing of isolated items of knowledge. The mind ought to be stored with a reasonable number of such bits of fact, but their value is not fundamental. If a person graduates from college with the to think vigorously and accurately, he can readily acquire whatever informs titon he may need as he goes along. Better even than the power to think accurately is the cultivation of the human sympathies. If the colleges could confer these two boons up young people we might well forgive their shortcomings, which are numerenough in all conscience. mind which is full of unrelated fragments of information is not the mos admirable in the world, and we doubt whether it is the most useful. Every individual ought to know some subject thoroughly well, so well that he can make his living by the knowledge he possesses. Related to the subject which he has mastered in this way, he will naturally find others which are helpful to him. Of these he should acquire a working body of information, but he is foolish if he seeks to specialize in them. One specialty is enough for one man. The attempt to acquire all that is knowable in half a dozen branches commonly results in that mental cloudiness which ends in mental sterility. After all, the best working power the mind can is that of concentration. In a late de. tective story one of the characters tells another that he "has the ability

life? It is this kind of ability which brings results.

But it must be admitted that most men want something besides results to make their lives satisfactory. They feel the need of a fringe of galety and their careers. To obtain this something else is requisite besides the keenis sympathy which mainly distinguishes the man of "culture" from the man of mere utility. There is a common practice of calling a man tured" when he can rattle off the names of the painters of the renaissance, name all the Gothle cathedrals in France and tell how many pictures Rembrandt painted. But over this kind of culture there hangs a mist of unreality. Mere names without a substantial structure of feeling and educated emotion behind them do not furnish the soul very desirably. It is beter to be able to enjoy a Bach fugue than to know exactly what influence Bach had on the development of music Too much helter skelter information

rather tends to denote intellectual weakness. A man who has genuine mental ability does not want too much umber lying around loose in his brain. He prefers to go to the sources of knowledge and look it up when he needs it. Books of ready reference are so numerous nowadays and so accessible that it is not necessary to cumber the memory with facts by the When books were scarce and expensive an encyclopedic memory was a treasure above price, but in our time it is more of a curiosity than a treasure. The man who knows where to look for his facts is as a rule much nore effectually master of the situation than one who tries to remember everything. The advance of evolution is putting the mere memory of facts more and more out of court. It never will disappear entirely because every person must remember some things to meet the exigencies of daily life, its field becomes more narrowly limited every year.

The opening of the Panama Canal will effect a saving in distance for vessels that choose the new route of 6200 miles between Europe and San Francisco; of 1600 miles between England and New Zealand, and of approximately 2400 miles between New York and Australasian ports. "Far Cathay," for long a dream of ancients, will, with its wealth and its troubles, be brought to the very doors of the one-time dreamers and the ends of the earth will, for all purposes of trade, pleasure and com merce, be brought together.

The British Tories may change their name, but they are Tories still, with all the word implies in the light They were first the party of history. of divine right of kings, then the party of divine right of birth and privilege, then the party of divine right of property and money, and now they acknowledge themselves the party of divine right of one nation to rule another without the consent of the other. They are the original standpatters and have given rise to the new British radicalism just as surely as our American standpatters are responsible for insurgency.

The harvester trust, in its annual report, pleads that it is a good trust and therefore should be immune from prosecution. It denies that its stock is watered, it asserts that it earns less than 7 per cent on its capital, it professes to have benefited the farmer by it would have made no difference. The avoiding fluctuations in price and by experience would have been just as not raising prices when cost of mahumiliating to them for the ordinary terial and labor advanced. If all the run of Yale football and baseball het trust says of itself be true, its officers are qualified for seats in heaven in-

How earnest is the Democratic ma jority of the House in the cause of economy was demonstrated by its refusal to abolish useless assay offices and mints. Once more the logrollers, who cling desperately to every scrap of patronage, have defeated economy Congress once more proves that it is a machine for distribution of the pubinto, but we doubt whether the va- He funds where they will do the most good to its members.

> of a city is the ability of the wageearners to save. Since Portland ranks third in volume of postal savings bank deposits, it must, in view of the disparity in population with New York to a franchise for the P. R., L. & P. Co. and Chicago, easily rank first in the general prosperity of its people.

Portland's history. Brought into asociation with a large number of citizens by his business and by his high office in the Masonic order, he wor friends by the legion by his amiable qualities and will be sadly missed.

day that brought city people to their porches intensified desire for suburban life, where the cool northwest breeze ripples the grass and grain and soothes the ruffled brow. Yet there must be city dwellers to do the country's busi-

The British investigation of the Titanic disaster is sparing nobody, no 25 years to come ready for less than matter how high. Great Britain has a 5 cents. (This is not knocking.) We way of doing these things that befits a are not London or New York, and all this continuous contraresponding to the contrare the contraresponding to the contraresponding t great nation.

Bryan's charges against Harmon and the denial of Harmon's manager, Devanney, give promise of the organization of a Democratic Ananias Club.

In the matter of postal savings Portcompany, ranking third. New York and Chicago are ahead of her.

not pay that grocery bill.

Forty-four new Oregon lawyers are to be turned loose this Spring to ad-

What faculty could be more useful in TRAITS THAT MADE CARL GRAY CHALLENGE AMERICAN CULTURE Writer Tells of Characteristics That

Built Up His Success. PORTLAND, May 10 .- (To the Editor.)-Many thousands of Oregonians have learned of the intended deparbeauty about the presaic utility of ture of President Carl R. Gray with keen regret, many of them with sor row. Mr. Gray has only been with us nees and agility of the intellectual ath- for the short space of a year, but in promptly forgotten. In his new novel, "Stover at Yale to us as to make his name one of the most respected and familiar of any citizen of the state.

How well we remember when a railway president, especially of a great line or system, was supposed to be a superior being, one set apart to be approached with fear and caution, and then only by the statement of classmates. But as the story is laid in 1306, the great is not hard enough for today, says Johnson, though most of his readers admit that they cannot answer the then only by the elect. He was hedged around by door-openers, card-bearers, secretaries and assistant secretaries and finally a personal secretary so that to reach the august presence of the chief was almost impossible—entirely impossible for the poor, the weak and

the insignificant.

Compare the rule of such officials with that of President Gray. He is the most approachable of men. His office is ever open to all who seek him, his hand ever extended with a cheery welcome to the high and the low alike; the millionaire and the laborer, the merchant and the mechanic meeting with equally cordial welcomes. No matter how pressing his duties he always has a word of cheer and joility for those whom he knows, and a quick, decisive, but civil dismissal for those who wish merely to monopolize his time. No man in Oregon can dispatch more business in a given tim than he. He thinks quick, acts quick and his yes or no is final, hence he can dispose of 20 callers while the ordinary official would be hedging and

de-stepping one. Large of frame, large of brain and with good will and good nature coming out at every pore, knowing the railroad game from every standpoint and every angle, sympathizing with every man on his payroll because he has occupied so many minor positions in the service himself, he has made himself also be-

loved by every man under him.

During his short year in Portland he has made the public feel that he stands with them in attempting to get from his road the best service that it can possibly render. He has made that public feel that he represents them as citizen as much as he represents the rallway as its chief. He has from the first missed no opportunity to meet and get acquainted with the people of the state, and so successful has he been as a "mixer" and entertainer that but few men within our borders have larger acquaintance than he. And so skillfully has he conducted his cam-paign of good fellowship that every friend he has made he will leave behind him as a friend of the roads over

which he ruled.

Mr. Gray has enriched the story literature of Oregon with so many clean, bright, witty and ludicrous anec-dotes of his native state. Arkansas, stories dealing often with the old mammiss of that region, told in a way that no other can imitate, that for years to come almost every public speaker in these regions who wishes an apt illustration will have to go back to one of the stories of Mr. Gray—if he wants the best.

One of his numerous other stories will be a fitting conclusion to this let-ter: A certain strong man; calling himself Xerxes, was doing his herculear "stunt" with a fly-by-night circus. Business was poor and the circus went broke. There was not money enough o go around for railway fares home, to go around for railway litres mone, so, as the chief officials all had names beginning with letters well at the top of the alphabet, they decided to pay off alphabetically. Of course the funds were all gone before the name of Xerxes was reached—and he walked lack to New York. ack to New York.

back to New York.

A few days later he saw an advertisement for a strong man and he applied for the position finding that it was with another circus: He was told he could have the job if he could do the "stunt," and was ordered to report for the trial rehearsal. The first man he man the could be a supported to the could be a supported to the strike the could be a supported to the could be a met there was the old manager of the from themselves. A very sorry plight

usted" circus.
"Hello, Xerxes," hailed this manager. "Xerxes!" responded the strong man. Xerxes! Xerxes nothing; my name is

Ajax. It is the hope of Mr. Gray's friends it is title hope of Mr. Gray's friends in the Northwest that he may never become connected with a failure. We hope that he will not only become the Xerxes and the Ajax of railway managers but that in due time he may return to Oregon as the supreme ruler over the roads he now leaves and the thousands of miles of extensions which will be added to them as one of the results of his year's association with us.

A. B.

SMALL DEMAND FOR LOWER FARES Workingman Thinks Carline Extension

Should Not Be Blocked. PORTLAND, May 3 .- (To the Editor.) I observe with extreme regret that

our City Council is unable to arrive at some definite conclusion in regard the fare regulation being the bone of contention. Those of us who are waiting patiently the outcome of this The death of B. G. Whitehouse re-moves another human landmark in call to the Council that the people call to the Council that the people were falling over themselves to have this fare regulation. I am a working man who possibly could enjoy the benefit of a smaller fare as well as the average worker.

Having conversed with many daily toilers the writer is unable in one single instance to learn that they desire lower fare than the one coll at present. None ask the P. R., L. & P. Co. to carry us to and fro for anything less than the nickel. By what other route can you obtain your trans-portation so cheap? It has been pointed out, for instance, you can be carried from St. Johns to Lents, a distance of 17 miles, for 5 cents. Does it not look ridiculous and absurd to ask for anything less?

Portland is not and will not be for are not London or New York, and all this talk of putting our transportation facilities ahead of cities several times our size at the expense of modern service is talk. Give us our extensions at once with the means at hand for first-class service. Give the railway company its dues, if it is a corporation. This is no time for trying to "get even." Such is not business.

I see one of our city fathers remarked that, with the fare regulation voted out at the next election, all voting to that effect would be swept away in the deluge. Let it be said right here that he is in greater danger of the second deluge.

With a maximum temperature of

With a maximum temperature of \$4 at Kansas City yesterday, settlement of the brewery strike was timely.

Anything Attorney-General Crawford may say does not override the vote for Presidential preference.

Not many days will elapse ere the Oregon strawberry will crowd the imported article from the market.

A grower at Springfield is shipping a ton of asparagus daily. That is the proper kind of specializing.

The witer is in no way connected with the P. R., L. & P. Co., nor expects to be, but this talk of the city having the right to regulating clause, lose the right to regulate tomorrow, is something new. It is no disgrace for a Councilman to change his vote, and cast in favor of this franchise minus the regulating clause. The next election for city officials will so denote. The committee appointed to solicit funds and otherwise to make arrangement to comply with the requirements in order to get the East Mount Tabor extension had to use almost superhuman efforts in overcoming obstacles to meet these requirements are all to a man, in the ments are all to a man, in the ments and we are all to a man, in the proper with the requirements are all to a man, in the proper with the results of this extension behind them. bad mark in the red book if he does ments, and we are all to a man, in the not may that grocery bill vicinity of this extension, behind them. Does any one think we will go down in defeat to forget it very soon? If we go down we will drag others with us,

A. E. DANLEY. 1914 East Clay.

Author Submits Twenty Questions as

Test of College Education. Owen Johnson declares that the college men of today have no general owledge, let alone real culture. Most of the colleges, he asserts, have be-come mere social clearing-houses. come mere social clearing-houses, whose students know only a few facts crammed for examinations and

which takes up the whole subject of American colleges, Johnson makes a character propose a list of 40 general questions to a bunch of classmates Johnson, though most of his readers admit that they cannot answer the questions in "Stover." Johnson has just prepared a new list, which says, every college student or gradu-ate ought to be able to answer. Any man in a French or German university could pass a creditable examina-tion on them. How many American collegians can, he asks.

On music: 1. What is the difference between the ragnerian theory of opera and the old (railan?

2. Who wrote "Carmen," and what was the history of its reception?

3. What was Bach's influence on the development of music?

Architecture: 4. Who was the architect of the Parhenon?
5. What is the fundamental difference be ween Gothic and Renaissance architecture & Who was the architect of the Vatican Religion: 7. What was historically new in the Chris-

ian religion?

5. What is the history of the cross as a eligious emblem?

8. Describe any two religions besides your wn.
Literature:
10. What American author has most proundly influenced modern literature?
11. Name ton French dramatists.
12. Name six German poets or dramatists.
Dalities and scoromics.

Politics and economics:
13. What do you know about the new potical experiments in New Zealand?
14. What about the labor pension system
16. What is the difference between socialper month on all Chinese over 18 years of age, except those who are engaged in mining and pay the regular mining

m and anarchism?
Printing:
16. What was Rembrandt's contribution to
16 theory of painting?
17. What was the medium used in ancient sinting? 18. Who composed the Barbizon school, and the Pre-Raphaelites?

General:

19. What do you know about the history of the theory of medicine, and particularly of the germ theory of disease?

29. Who were Franz Hals, Spinoza, Holman Hunt, Ambrose Thomas, Zorn, Bossuet, Tschalkowsky, Jehovah, Goya, Bjornson, Strindberg, Savonarola, Duren, Cavour, Winstral, Cellini, Garrick, Abbe Frevost, Engels?

MORE 'ONE-IDEAED' MEN NEEDED Suffragist Believes Type Criticised by

"Antis" Improve World.

"Antis" Improve World.

PORTLAND, May 9.—(To the Editor.)—Having attended the "anti" meeting Tuesday and meditated much on some of the utterances I heard there. I am still in a mental labyrinth, caused by the pot-pourri of ideas promulgated by the exponents of anti-suffrage.

We were amazed to hear copious alleged quotations from the book of Proverbs (to support arguments), which if not wholly mythical, are at least not found in the accepted version of Holy Writ. of Holy Writ.

Let it be conceded, however, that it might have been a part of the wisdo of Solomon with his hundreds of wives and numerous concubines to find it expedient to advocate the doctrines set forth in the anti "Protest." No doubt, too, Brigham Young would have held similar views. But did it occur to the speaker of the evening that the women of Oregon do not live on the same level as did the inmates of an Oriental

Then, too, another puzzling thing. In one sentence we hear that the things pertaining to government belong in the hands of men. In the next moment we are berated for allowing the men. to put a notorious character in office. At one time Miss Martin was calling on the men to save us women ourselves, which hystorical appeal was soon followed by Mr. Wheelwright up-holding us for not saving the men

it seemed to be. Then we were given to understand that respected men, bearing illustrious and world-famous names, were really small men in fact, dea. Wendell Phillips, William We all, all one-ideaed men. How ruthless become the ly they were dragged down-th glorious names! But we are told they were merely one-ideaed men; not wellrounded and complete. that this twentieth century has not an honor roll of just such men of one idea who would fight for something more

than selfish greed.
Then after trying to show that mother-love was also not a very praise-worthy attribute, he went on to say that women were not fair to each other. It would not be strange if under the false conditions imposed by men such were the case; but it is our hope and intention that under the new and happier rule there will be cemented a sis-terhood of women in fact, as well as in name, each to uplift and sustain the other.

As for the ungracious task assigne to Miss Martin, which by reason unnaturalness and seeming faithless-ness to her sister women, places her in a position which in kindness we cannot believe she occupies willingly only say in the words of the greatest defender of women:

"Let it not be believed of Womanhood!
Think, we had mothers, do not give advantage
To stubborn critics—api without a theme.
For depravation—to square the general sex
By error's rule; rather think this not
Woman."

MRS. A. E. CLARK. 819 Johnston Street.

A Secret Between Friends. Philadelphia Record. Wigg-What did she say when you

Wagg-She said: "This is just be-

Two Short Stories, complete.

The Jumpups-They invest in art treasures.

Astral Campaigning By Dean Collins.

Not oft, I ween, although one search The histories with might and main, Will he disclose a case where ghosts Joined a political campaign. Tis seldom, sure, you hear of one That does as Simpson's ghost has done.

For I have heard that it has con From the sad spirit's widow's lips, How from the Stygian borderland He peddles out election tips; And whispers in the mystic dark;

"Bet all your beans both ways on Clark." Ah, what a vision comes to me. I seem to see on ev'ry hand, A swarm of spook spellbinders spiel Along the Styx and through that land Where table-tipping folk belong.

Why do the spooks turn out for Clark? I should think they'd be in-

I hear a spectral houn' dawg song

Sooth, I should think they'd be clined To stand for Woodrow Wilson, who Hath got the high-brow, mystic mind. Instead of rapping in the dark: "Hades is solid—all for Clark."

Yet I am glad that, in the end, When ballot-marking day draws

near,
No astral pen shall have a chance
To scratch my little ballot here.
I'll whistle gally as I mark—
I'll whistle gally as I mark— And let the spirits vote for Clark. Portland, May 10.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of May 12, 1862, The Governor of California has signed the Chinese tax bill and it is now a law. It imposes a tax of \$2,50

"Governor" George W. Johnson and the rest of the "Provisional Govern-ment" of Kentucky are at Decatur, Ala., having established the capital of Kentucky in a Sibley tent, near that

General's headquarters, The Nez Perces, Bannock and Crow Indians have recently had a fight with the Blackfeet and Sloux tribes in the buffalo country. Four Nez Perces were

Lafayette, May 8, 1862-Our county Union convention met on Monday last. The following gentlemen were nomi-nated: Representatives to the Legislature, Joel Palmer and John Cummins; County Judge, J. W. Cowls; County Clerk, S. C. Adams; County Commissioners, T. M. Cochran and Sebastian Brutcher; Sheriff, H. Warren; Treas-urer, J. T. Hembree; School Superin-tendent, Rev. John Spencer; Surveyor,

On last Saturday morning snow fell to the depth of three inches on Portland Mountain, about two miles southwest of the city.

A few of those who pretend to guide the Democratic ship assembled at the Council room on Saturday night. The following gentlemen were elected dele-gates to the county convention: T. J. Holmes, J. T. Castle, Thomas Fitzgerald, William Cree, Thomas Byrnes, M. Moore, J. D. Cremen, William L. McEwan, E. Gallagher, O. Risley, H. H. Black, J. H. Block. At the South Portland precinct the following gen-tlemen were elected: Messrs. Notiage, Jacobs, McQuade, Shelby, Farrar, Mc-Carver, McNamee, Price and Middle-

Miss Virginia Lawrence takes a benefit at the theater tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes will appear. Several pat-riotic songs will be sung by Miss L. We learn that some of the firemen will turn out in uniform.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

Every time I see the husband of ; oted woman, I remark something that makes me think he doesn't like the job,

If a widower gets along well after his bereavement, he should be ashamed to show It. It is no disgrace to be poor; but we are all sensitive about it.

ful to see a horse hitched up with a

After a woman has been maried three

now, half the time he doesn't know When a married woman starts in to ecome stouter, her husband usually

or four years she begins saying of her husband: "He used to wait on me, but

starts in to shrivel up.

Those of us who are not called upon to drown to prove our galantry are very proud of the way the men acted when the Titanic was wrecked at sea A man who lives by politics can't understand why you don't take more interest in the primaries; and a bishon

rives you rather more difficult tasks than you think necessary. Probably no row is quite so red hot as that which gets two people into the

divorce court. Women have wrongs, as all the world knews; but if you want to know just how ruthless and terrible wrongs real-ly are, ask a man to reel off his list.

Alarm Clock and Wedding Belis. Philadelphia Record, Love is a dream, but marriage is an

FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

John T. McCutcheon's Pirate Tales-In his second story the noted cartoonist and writer tells of the cruise of the Sun Dog. Illustrated by the best drawings McCutcheon has done in years.

How to Treat Your Husband-Laura Jean Libbey gives advice to wives on just how to conduct a campaign for permanent retention of a

The 37-Cent Suffrage Hat-Half a page is devoted to the remarkable creation that costs but 37 cents and yet is approved by fashion. Justice in Persia-An unusual contribution from a Teheran correspondent about the unbelievable methods of dealing out retribution

in that domain. Illustrated by photographs. Our Ineffective Army-A study on America's military organization-or lack of organization, to be explicit. It is shown that we really haven't any army.

Young American Artists—They are forging ahead, says a Paris correspondent, who tells of the work and life of our painters abroad. Our Best Sellers-Foreigners write them, so an investigator finds.

Sambo stalks another giant, Hairbreadth Harry, Mrs. Timekiller, Slim Jim and Mr. Boss have fresh exploits. New puzzle in colors and cut-out clothes for the children.

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