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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1912.

BOLTERS AND NON-BOLTERS. Mr. Roosevelt cannot support Mr. Taft for President. Mr. Taft cannot support Mr. Roosevelt for President. If either is nomi-nated the other must beit.—New York World.

Slowly, slowly. We are not so sure of it, though the imminence of two Republican parties or a Republican party split wide open grows with the tumultuous progress of the bitterest ante-convention campaign in the

party's history. Colonel Roosevelt may bolt, though he has never yet bolted; but he has plainly reserved in his speeches the right to determine whether the nominee has been "fairly selected," with the very clear implication that he will not support a machine or steam-roller He did, in 1988, and at other times; but, from the lofty peak of his own self-proclaimed virtue the Colonel sees things differently now. Faffure to support a candidate does not necessarily mean a boit. The

political animal; the sulker is another, Mr. Taft will not bolt if he shall be defeated. His kind do not ordinarily Sometimes, to destroy a maleficent boss like the grim and grimy Cox, they do; but the exception merely proves the rule. Mr. Taft belongs to the despised element of the Republican party known as regulars, and also derisively called standpatters. They accept results after a contest within the party. They believe in party discipline and party organization, for party cannot be maintained otherwise, They believe in party because party is, and has been, an indispensable factor in the march of freedom and the development of government. Without party, party principles, party allegiparty support, there would be no American republic

But your insurgent or radical does not stand pat, unless it pleases him for his own aims to stand pat. He insurges. He deserts. He bolts. He quits. He joins the enemy. He min if he cannot rule. It is the fashion.

One reason why so many regulars have been defeated in Oregon and in all the states is that the progressive will not as a class vote for them after they are nominated. One reason why so many progressives or insurgents have been elected in Oregon and elsewhere is that the regulars as a class for them when they are nominated. Thus one element has contributed to its own eclipse by steady adherence to party custom; the other element has contributed to its own success by its systematic repudia-

tion of party obligation. But we have come upon new times and new ways. Your regular has be- and marshals are naturally among the ome progressive and your progresrive is crying from the housetons for party regulars to support all progressive nominees. We suppose they will, and the stipulation that the candidate suit them is the highest evidence of their

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS

The question of direct election of United States Senators now rests with the states, no doubt remaining that the submitting the Constitutional amend-There being forty-eight states and the Constitution requiring ratifi-cation of an amendment by threefourths of the states, the negative vote or the fallure to act of thirteen states would reject the amendment,

There can be no doubt that the states west of the Mississippi River. probably west of the Pennsylvania-New York line, are practically all in favor of the amendment. Opposition is most likely to come from the conservative Eastern states, such New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, where old political methods still have sway, and from the black belt of the South, where fear of negro domination through Federal control of elections still prevails. Excluding such border states as Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, also the radical states of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, there are nine states where the race issue might | this in the power to do so have enough influence to cause rejecof the amendment by them. all these nine states were to reject the amendment and four conservative Northern states were to adopt the same course, it would be dead.

But the progressive spirit which denands direct elections is gaining in the East, as evidenced by recent events in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and the strongest hopes of the conservatives would lie n New York, where Senator Root is the most able opponent of direct elecstates as Rhode Island, Delaware and Vermont. Should popular opinion overcome reactionary opposition in New York, the three other states named in combination with the entire black belt would be powerless to block

the amendment. There is reason to believe that the "nigger" bogey is losing its power to scare people in the black belt. Also men who voted to the last against Federal supervision of elections know in their hearts that that power, while reserved, is not likely ever to be exer-They know that the urgent need of the new South for more efficient labor than that of the negroes will cause the immigration of people from Southern Europe who will help t. rob the "nigger" hogey of its terrors and to render it useless for political purposes. The great revival of copular power which is convulsing the North and West is also permeating the south. Direct election has won a great tattle by getting before the states. The same influences which have won the battle in Congress will be at work

But the opposition will resist to the last ditch and the earnest advocates of the reform must fight without cessation in order to win final victory without further disheartening delay.

MAKING A FALSE ISSUE.

Dr. Lane is out with his keynote for the coming Senatorial campaign. It is, he says, a "contest of the plain peo-ple against privilege." It sounds familiar. It has done yeoman service in many a hard-fought campaign. We are to hear it again along the highways and on the hustings, for the docor, being a plain man and a champion of the plain people, is about to make a preliminary automobile trip throughut the state, and another automobile trip later to wind up the campaign.

But the plain people have been served before by Dr. Lane in public ffice, and privilege is still doing busisess at the old stand. It is sad to relate it; but 'tis true, too true. Why should it be said that privilege will fare better under Senator Selling than Senator Lane? It will not. The pub-lic record of Mr. Selling as against privilege is good. The record of Dr. ane is not better.

The assumption is that Mr. Selling has something, and therefore he will stand for privilege, and Dr. Lane has little and will therefore stand against privilege. Yet the doctor seeks to put an anchor to the windward by frowning down the Socialists and the L W. W.s. and saying they should go. He would put them out of business by stealing their thunder.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Comparison of the proportion of Federal officeholders among Southern delegates elected to the Republican National Convention this year with the proportion in the last two Presidential years does not bear out Roosevelt's charge that Taft is simply marshaling the Federal brigade to secure the nomination. Analysis shows the proportion is vastly less this than in 1904 and 1908, when Roosevelt controlled Federal patronage and secured the delegates, first for himself

and then for Taft. In the coming Republican convention the states south of Mason and Dixon's line will have 378 delegates, of whom 278 have been elected. According to the New York World, only fifty among these 278 who are pledged to Taft hold Federal offices. In 1984, when the South had a smaller total number of delegates, 187 of them ere Federal officeholders drawing \$400,000 a year in salaries and fees. In 1998, still with a smaller total number of delegates than in 1912, South sent to the convention 220 Federal officeholders receiving \$450,000 in salaries and fees, Nine Georgia dele gates who held Federal offices and were delegates in 1968, when Roosevelt directed the campaign, are now delegates for Taft, still holding office.

Roosevelt said at Pittsburg No more scandanous abuse of ronage has ever been seen than we seen in the last two months. "natmasters engaged in the lowest kinds election frauds.

Of course, this case is morely illustrative what has been attempted in every branch the Government service. These words apply with threefold rce to what he himself did in 1904, with fourfold force to what he did in 1908, for the things he now condemns were done in those years to three and four times the extent to which they are being done by the Taft men in 1912. The much smaller proportion of officials among the delegates of this year goes far to disprove the charge that undue influence is being used to rally officials to the cause of Taft. When we recall that such men as postmasters, collectors, district attorneys leading men of their party in the own communities, it is not surprising that a considerable proportion of them should be elected delegates without any outside pressure. Under such circumstances 50 out of a total of 278 is not an unreasonable proportion.

A VERY PRESENT HELP.

"A Pisgah Mother" comes forward in a gentle, motherly, but withal logical letter which was published in these columns a few days ago, and President will approve the resolution sets forth reasons for the maintenance of the Pisgah Home at Lents which are well worthy of consideration and indorsement. with the "schooling" which human derelicts get by means of a sentence of ten days in the City Juli, the picture presented by this Pisgah Mother is startling. As she depicts the scene, an orderly crowd gathers in the early morning around the long white tables elevating songs are sung, one man playing the organ; a chapter from the Scriptures is read, followed by a devotional meeting; all are encouraged to lead a higher life; the surroundings are cheerful and clean; no tobacco, no profanity, nothing that will defile the body or spirit is permitted. After this showing we are prepared to believe the statement of this good mother in Israel that "ten days of this treatment and environment invariably develop a longing and determination in the derelict to do right even though all may not be established so soon as

> This home and the work that it represents have frequently been subjected to harsh criticism. Its promoters have been called fanatics and its methods assailed as creed bound and outdated by experience and intelligence. But is it not possible that reformation where reformation is possible in these desperate cases lies along the way where belief in the Bible as the word of God is inculcated; the efficacy of prayer acknowledged; the value of sacred songs to the accompaniment of instrumental music is recognized; where defiling stimulants and habits are forbidden and where love rules

No one can reach the inebriate the social outcast, the moral derelict through his intellect. That faculty is so beforged by base self-indulgence that it is practically dormant. It is worse than useless to talk over the heads of outcasts. As once said by a worker in the Crittenton Home, "the girls like to cry and whimper over mysticisms that they do not understand and beliefs the basis of which

they know nothing." This being true of social outcasts of either sex: of men and women whose ideals were never high and whose moral sense has been, at least temporarily, befogged by evil indulgences, how foolish it is and how useless to prate to them of the ethics of morality, of the salvation that they must work out for themselves and of self-

dependence as their only hope? Having found themselves broken sticks upon which to lean. they need a belief in a higher power that religious feeling which is supposed to help them back to the long deserted to abound so astonishingly in the they need a belief in a higher power shore of individual decency and self- works of Raphael and Leonardo. The resulting from "kid" marriage.

to win the second battle in the states. respect, and to cheer them along the the Lower Lights Be Burning." The words mean something to them. And much to them means the kindly interest that seeks to lead them into better ways through the corrective influence of an insistence upon clean living as the price of home and help. So, without taking issue with its creeds, or seeking to controvert its beliefs, we can well afford to let the Pisgah Home continue the even tenor of its way, under the ministering love of We the "Piegah Mother," glad to believe that the home and the mother form a very present help in time of need, even as individual homes and mothers are wont to do.

SUFFRAGE AND FREE LOVE.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage publishes a month ly periodical which it calls "The Woman's Protest." We have run through a copy of this edifying magazine, and without making any particular effort to cull inveracities, but we have stumbled upon two amazing ones. The first of these inveracities is that "the women of the West do not want to vote." If they do not want to vote, who is making all this noise and what Certainly somebody in about? the West wants to vote, and we had always supposed it was the women. But perhaps we are mistaken and it is a company of cherubim.

The other inveracity which we have noticed in this wonderful "Protest" is the statement that Miss Ashley, the treasurer of the National Woman Suffrage Association, indorses free This astonishing bit of gossip rests upon a foundation fully as stable as most of the other "anti" argu-The only warrant for it is the fact that Miss Ashley told somebody to read Bebel's work on "Woman." The "anti" mind at once draws the inference that Miss Ashley indorses Bebel's lax notions of marriage.

In the same way if a suffragist hould tell a person to read the Bible the "antis" would shripk that she adopted Solomon's views of matrimony and wanted every man to marry a thousand wives. Thuckeray was a great admirer of Fielding's "Tom Jones." He went so far as to declare that it was the best novel in the English language. According to the "anti" method of reasoning we ought to ac cuse Thackeray forthwith of approving all Tom Jones' loose adventures in If it is an indorsement of free love to recommend Bebel's philosophical treatise on "Woman," it is certain. ly an indorsement of immoral conduct to recommend "Tom Jones."

One may very well approve of the general trend and character of a book without wishing to follow all the minute details of its teaching. One may believe in the general moral doctrine of the Bible without wishing to have as many wives as Solomon.

FRANCIS DAVID MILLET AND MODERN

The world continues making up the the Titanic, and the total grows more disheartening every day. At first there was a great to-do over the millionaires who went down with the ship. Their conduct was scrutinized, their fortunes stimated and their fate deplored as if they had been the only persons of any consequence who perished in the Now, after the lapse of a few days, the public has forgotten the millionaires and is beginning to pay attention to the men of real significance who lost their lives on the Ti-The Ocegonian has made some comments on William T. Stead, the distinguished English journalist. wish now to say a little about Francis death of men like these which makes the wreck of the Titanic an irreparable calamity. Half the millionaires i the country might have gone without depriving the world of as much true genius and public spirit as Millet embodied in his single person

By profession he was a mural painter. His work may be seen on the walls of the Baltlmore Custom House and in Trinity Church, Boston, while, as the public will remember, he upervised the decorations of the World's Fair at Chicago. In the buildings for the fair the wall spaces were so vast that it seemed almost impossible to cover them with colors by brushwork. To overcome the difficulty Millet invented an apparatus for applying the pigments in the form of a spray. The pictures were projected on the walls in outline from a magic lantern, the colors were indicated for the guidance of the workmen, and then he apray machine was set at work Whether the modern method of whitewashing barns with a spray nozzle is derived from Millet's happy invention we are not prepared to say. Of course pictures painted by such a device could only be tolerable on wide surfaces seen from a great distance.

Although Millet was born an Amer can, his home, during the latter part of his life, was in England, near Lon-Here, in the congenial society of other artists and literary men, he devoted himself to what is called genre painting: that is, he painted scenes frem real life, after the manner of the good dog. Dutch. It does not follow, however that he confined his work to British cenes and events. On the contrary, he took many of his subjects from the common life of Rome and Greece and much commendation for fidelity to the ancient costumes and in-

teriors. Millet was too versatile to become a artist of the highest rank. There have been men, like Leonardo da Vinci, who ould make painting one among many pursuits and succeed as well as the greatest, but modern times afford no examples of this kind. Millet distributed his energies in so many directions that he fell somewhat short of su-preme excellence in all. But perhaps the interest of his varied occupations more than compensated for the dissipation of ability which they entailed Besides his painting, Millet was a war correspondent of renown. He was with the Russian armies during the last Turkish war and made himself so useful that the Czar decorated him with certain orders of distinction, principal literary work is an account of canoe voyage down the Danube, with illustrations made by the way I'e also published other books, a translation of Tolstoi's "Sabastopol" and a

volume of short stories which are esteemed by the critics. Millet's pictures are interesting be ause they are so entirely modern. Even his classic studies are clas merely in costume and setting. Their spirit is that of the twentieth century. With the art of the Renaissance he seems to have had no sympathy what ever. His pictures contain nothing of

nature of this religious feeling was no NEW DEAL IN HIGHER EDUCATION. MANY TRICKS IN THE COAL TRADE way. It is good for them to sing: "Let | doubt perfectly clear to the people of the sixteenth century, but to the mod- | Consolidation of Two Big Schools ern man it becomes more and more elusive with every decade. We do not mean that the modern man has less real religion than his predecessors of 400 years ago. The probability is that he has a great deal more, but the old way of regarding it has lost its meaning to him.

Theereligion of the present day is a matter not so much of feeling and creed as of conduct. Raphael saw no incongruity in rioting with his mis tresses all night after painting Madonnas all day. Piety and cruelty existed side by side in many a person without any apparent clash. The modern world cannot understand this mental situation, and for that reason it is often at a loss to perceive the beauty of Renaissance pictures. We all accept with profound fidelity the tradition of their greatness and charm, but eyes are apt to be blind to it all the same. The modern tendency, as we have said, is to express religion with paint brush and color, but by the conduct of life, while in art we prefer to see the sentiments depicted which lend charm and diversity to common affairs. The amenities of human intercourse are a great deal more important to us than they were in the time of the Renaissance, while religion is not less important, but it is mark-A cult which should edly different. begin and end with ritual and emotion could not satisfy the inhabitants of the modern world. As our religion becomes divorced from feeling, so it be comes divorced from art and the pictures of the old masters grow less and less attractive to us because they correspond to a state of mind which is foreign to our experience. Very likely if emotional religion should ever regain complete ascendency over the human mind, the art of the Renaissance would be admired as much in reality as it is now in pretense.

If the Democrats cannot elect Harm if the Democrats cannot electron or Underwood or Marshall, or some Democrat who is faithful to the teach and principles of the fathers of the stitutional Government in the United S I should like to see Mr. Taft re-elbelieving as I do that the interests of Nation would be safe in his hands.

This is the conclusion reached by Major J. C. Hemphill, of the Charlotte, N. C., Observer, in an article in Harper's Weekly, in which he terms Roosevelt's Administration "The Reign of Terror." He sums up in a manner most denunciatory the leading events of Roosevelt's two terms and gives an inkling that in case the Colonel should bolt Taft's nomination, men of his type would cast aside party allegiance and vote for anybody to beat Roosevelt

"The Portland papers," says the Capital Journal, "are worrying because the Republican ticket in Marion County is largely made up at Salem In Multnomah County nobody is ever nominated from any part of the county but the City of Portland. Generally the nominees are picked up within a account of its losses in the wreck of few blocks of the center of the city. often many from one skyscraper." Bowl 'em out, Colonel; bowl 'em out. If there is any skyscraper assembly picking 'em out in Portland, it should be located and the skyscraper razed.

The lawyers employed in the suit against the sugar trust are quarreling over the admission of Havemeyer's testimony. He has been dead five years, but what he had to say is on record. If the purpose of the lawyers were to discover the truth, there would be no thought of excluding Havemeyer's story, but truth is the last thing they want. In the American criminal courts technical etiquette, David Millet, the artist. It is the form and precedent outvalue truth and

> From the clouds cision the perenniafly sublime figure of Mr. Bryan emerges with imposing majesty. If he is not the Rock of Ages for his party he is certainly a palm tree in the desert and a city of refuge in distress. Nominated President, he would have the felicity of fighting as Republican doctrine most of the great principles he championed in his previous incarnations. Free silver is about the only exception.

The only criticism we have to offer pon Ruef's graft story is the one Milton made upon his birth. He said i came an age too late. Had Ruef told what he knew when the graft prosecutions were on, the country would have been grateful. Now it is merely curious and contemptuous

Since Daniel G. Reid's memory la almost a blank as to the organization of the tinplate trust, the Government might be able to obtain the missing evidence from the original documents unless they have been destroyed, like the evidence against the wire pool. The Austrians working with the

onvict camp near Salem must be misaken in charging the "honor men" with stealing their money. It is easy to give a bad dog a worse name, and these "honor men" are playing

The Seattle ordinance governing use of the flag is worthy of emulation by every city. Stars and stripes of proper size must lead every parade and flags and banners following must show what they represent.

probably always will be as powerless as a twig. Man's conquest of the air holds good in the air's milder moods. When a woman has her husband sent to the rockpile three days after marriage, one is led to wonder as to

a whirlwind an aeroplane is and

the inducement in the affair in the be-Like an echo from the dim past comes the news that Max Pracht will quit the fat and return from Washington to his famous peach orchard.

Old-line Socialists-the real articleare becoming weary of the I. W. W. element that brings disgrace upon the

Two meals a day are not enough for a healthy prisoner on the rockpile. These are long days.

Rain is needed to put out the fires and clear the atmosphere, and it is

will have two speeds forward. Now Klickitat has wholesale murder

Portland is Suggested. PORTLAND, May 13 .- (To the Editor) -If the people of Oregon decide to consolidate the University of Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural College, the proper place for such a consolidated institution is at or near the City of Portland. This city has advantages that cannot be offered at either Cor-vallis or Eugene and the loss in buildings and grounds at those places w he insignificant as compared with the value to the state of a large and well-equipped university located at the metropolis. A public institution whose support is derived from the public fund should be located and conducted with the view of doing the greatest good to

the greatest number, and, for this rea-son, a combined institution of higher learning should be centrally located. Portland is unquestionably the most centrally located point in the state. All transportation lines, both rail and water, lead to Portland, and it is accessible not only to the people of Mult-nomah and the surrounding counties, but also to Eastern Oregon and the but also to Eastern Oregon and the coast counties. Portland is more accessible to the counties of Baker, Malheur, Wallowa, Union, Umatilla, Grant, Wheeler, Harney, Gilliam, Morrow, Sherman, Crook, Wasco, Hood River, Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Tillamook, Washington, Combita, Clatsop and Tillamook, Or., In other words, to three-fourths of the population of the state, than Corvalls or Eugene. Eugene. uld the combined institution learning he located at Corvallis or Eu-gene, there would be a guerrilla war-

gene, there would be a guerrilla war-fare between these towns for all time to come; so if consolidation is decided upon, let us have a "new deal" and se-cure a location that will be best for the general welfare of the state. The build-ings and grounds at Eugene and Cor-vallis could be disposed of and the ulpment moved here at a small cost. Portland is the present location of the law and medical departments of the University of Oregon and it is not probable that these departments will ever be moved elsewhere. The better plan would be to move the other de-partments to Portland, where one great institution with all the professional de-partments of a great university, could be built up. There is room here for a ent institution-one like Berkeley, great institution—one had washington. Pennsylvania, Columbia or Harvard—but such an institution cannot be built up at Corvailis or Eugene. I suggest that those who contemplate initiating a consolidation measure consider Portland as the location of our big state school, and I predict that if such a measure is proposed, it will carry by a two to one vote throughout the state.

H. V. TICHERT.

A proposal to locate a consolidated the actual cost of it.

A competent, honest inspector, employed by the city, a plan as heretowould carry the implication that it was to be a university with an agricultural college appendix. For this reason we do not believe such a measure would carry two to one and doubt that it would carry at all.

MANY FORESWEAR TRUE POLITICS Writer Appalled by False Registration in Multnomah County.

PORTLAND, May 13 .- (To the Edi tor.)—At the primary election last month the registration of voters in Multnomah County was: Democrats, 6415; Republicans, 35,052, or nearly 51% Republicans to one Democrat. The normal strength of the parties in the county, as shown by the elections of 1908 and 1910, is less than two Republi cans to one Democrat. Had the regis-tration been honestly made, the ac-count should stand: Democrats, 13,835; Republicans, 27,569, or somewhere in that proportion, allowing for Socialists, Independents and Prohibitionists who

registered Republican. it stands, 7384 citizens have Au It signed and sworn to statements falsely alleging that they were Republicans, when they were not. Thus 7384 citizens of this commonwealth have deliberately perjured themselves for the sake of a chance to vote in a primary where they had no more right than an Oddfellow would have to vote in a Masonic lodge of which he was not a This condition of things is appall

It exceeds by far the worst fraud and corruption worked out by the crooked-est hoss of Oregon politics in his paimi est boss of Oregon politics in his paimiest days. It is a condition that should command the earnest, serious attention of every man who has at heart the weifare of this commonwealth. In 1910 practically the same frauds occurred. In 1908 the same frauds occurred in slightly less degree. What is true of this county is true of the whole state in a less degree, but still to an extent alarming to the lover of justice and fair dealing.
As a result of the Presidential primary it is announced that this state has

ared for Roosevelt. As a matter of declared for Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, in view of the registration frauds no man can say whether the Republican party of Oregon favors Roosevelt. Taft or LaFollette. The registration figures furnish sufficient basis for challenging the right of the Oregon delegates to sit in the Chicago con-vention next month Delegates to nomi-nating conventions have been unseat-ed for less palpable reasons.

The system that will permit and in-vite the perpetration of such frauds should not be permitted to stand—can-not stand if the state is to continue to exist. Will not the decent, self-re specting, patriotic citizens of all par exist. ies get together to put a stop to this abuse? J. W. CAMPBELL

1572 East Fifteenth Street.

PORTLAND, May 14.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly state for the informa tion of others as well as myself, what the amount of the endowment fund of the Reed Institute is. What annual income is the college to realize from this endowment?

Was there an amount set apart by the late Mrs. Reed for the original first cost? If so, how much? Will this amount cover the entire cost as planned at this time?

The Reed endowment is largely in The Reed endowment is integral in real estate variously estimated as being from \$2,000,000 to \$3,990,000 in value. It is steadily increasing in value but is not all yet income-bearing. The income, it is expected, will exceed \$100,000 yearly by the time the first class enters upon its senior year. Mrs. Reed's bequest limits the expenditure from the endowment fund to \$150,000 for site and buildings. Ex-cess income, however, will be available for buildings. The first building for general uses of the college will cost \$218,000. A catalogue giving fuller de tails is now available.

PORTLAND, May 14.—(To the Ed-itor.)—While in conversation with a friend of mine on points of law. The subject came up on statute of limita-tion. For instance, some person buys land from the State of Oregon, say 150 acres of school land and after 5, 10 or 15 years it is discovered it was obtained through fraud or perjury as to its character. I claim that no statute of limitation exists by which the state would lose the quarter section of school land. My friend claims the state would lose the land after five years, if no action has been started to recover the quarter section containing 160 acres. section containing 160 acres The four-legged duck at Canemah CHARLES D. HEIRRY.

The statute of limitations does not now apply to actions instituted by the state. It did, however, prior to 1903.

Dealer Advocates Appointment of In spector by City.

PORTLAND, May 13 .- (To the Editor.) - Thousands upon thousands of dollars are squandered every year in this city by coal consumers and the same is getting worse every season. The city should pass an ordinance com-pelling each delivery to be accompanied by a ticket and every ticket for coal to be signed by the seller, stating from what locality, when unloaded from car. car number, from where shipped, date of arrival, name of mine coal was mined at, and make a fine of not less

than \$500 for misrepresentations.

When golicitors are asking you to put
in your Winter's fuel, before giving
your order see that the parties whom represent are dealers, whether they had a car of coal at one time or ever had a car of coal at one time or whether they are only so-called brok-ers who buy the coal sold you in ton lots, and either resell the same under another name or sell you a coal under well-advertised name and then on substitute another and info-All coal is black and comes from the

earth beyond. This the average con-sumer knows, and but little more. Yet there is as much difference as between a plain steak and a porterhouse. There is no coal trust in the city. Competition is very keen; there are plenty of dealers, some six or more, who contract and buy their coal direct from the mine in 5000-ton lots or more. There are also some small dealers who sell at a small margin of profit and give what you buy, but in nearly all cases a reliable dealer has yards, owns his own teams, has a stock of coal on hand at all times. With a little in-vestigation and ordinary care you car protect yourself against the shark who rents an office in an uptown building, pays the printer for some cards, gives himself some high-sounding name, so-licits the business at your door and gives you a Washington lighite for high-grade coal, calling it, perhaps, a name sounding similar to one you have seen advertised and perhaps your neighbor has recommended to you. Another favorite trick is to say they are representing a well-known coal company and when they get your order, buy the coal and deliver it themselves by hiring

The writer was in the coal business for a good many years and has sold coal to some of these fellows and knows of what he is speaking. He has had the agency for coals and had coal sold under the same name by these fellows that was not worth as much within 50 per cent in actual heat value, and, on the other hand, has sold coal to sharks who at time of purchase frankly admitted that the same was to be sold under another name at twice

fore outlined regarding the sworn and delivery ticket, and a little care on your part will do the rest. But until the city takes action in this regard you will have to bank on the honesty and standing of your dealer. If you al-ready have one who you think has treated you right and given you what you bought, stay with him, but if you are suspicious, investigate, and if you find him dishonest beyond a doubt, tell your neighbor. W. R. STEARNS.

BAN IS NEEDED FOR LONG HATPIN Woman Advocates Regulation of Length by City Ordinance.

PORTLAND, May 11.—(To the Editor.)—Reading about the man in Seattle being hurt by a hatpin reminds m of a car ride of five miles not long ago, when I might have had a similar exce if I had not dodged the hat pin. As it was, I just missed it myself three times only by careful watching. I wear a hatpin myself, but there has been a time when we never wore them, and our hats stayed on our heads well as they do now. Why could there not be an ordinance passed to arrest women for wearing hatpins of unreasonable length, the same as they arrest a man for smoking on a streetcar? They stop him only too quick if he begins to smoke. But the smoking is

not near as bad as the hatpins. I am not alone in my opinion about having the law passed, as several women of influence and intelligence MRS. RUTH SWEET.

LA PINE, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)—Since the recent loss of the Titanic, a discussion has risen here as to whether there is more travel steamships on the seas or by railways. There has been a small wager placed on the result, which we are willing to leave entirely to your decision. G. W. ROPER.

Statistics, no doubt, vary in different countries and we know of no world data on the subject. In America, by reason of railway development, short distance journeys and extent of country the railways carry vastly more pas-sengers than do ocean-going vessels plying to and from American ports. For example, in 1910 the railways of the United States carried 971,683,199 passengers. The departures and arivals from foreign ports aggregated ,167,115 last year. Statistics on coast-vise travel are not available, but the igures doubtless would come far short figures doubtless wou f making up the difference.

Foreign-Born Voters.

RICKREALL, Or., May 14 .- (To the Editor.)—Please tell me the ratio of foreign voters (naturalized) to the American-born voter, Would it be possible to give the per cent of foreign ers among the socialists and I. W. W.s?

ARGYL M. HARRIS.

In 1916 the native white population of voting age was 14,103,619; foreign-born white, 4,932,524; persons of negro-descent, Chinese, Japanese and In-dians, 2,293,676. Figures are not available as to what proportion of the for-eign-born white males of voting age are naturalized, nor are statistics available as to aliens among the Social-ists and I. W. W.s.

Rivers and Harbors Bill.

THE DALLES, Or., May 14.—(To the Editor.)—We would thank you to inform us whether or not the rivers and harbors appropriation bill affecting the Celilo Canal project has passed the low-er House of Congress and is now in the Senate for consideration. BOSTWICK & FERRY.

The rivers and harbors bill has passed both Houses and is in conference. ator Bourne is on the conference com-

New Homestead Bill. ARROW, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)—Will you tell me whether the three-year homestead law. If passed, will affect the homesteaders who had

filed before it was passed?
R. L. MARVIN. As the bill is subject to amendment its provisions will not be accurately known until it passes, if it does pass.

BLOOMTIME IN HOOD RIVER.

time. The trees in their tardiness bloom. Our woods are a bower of fragrance. Our home a delightful perfume.

Oh ranches and branches and Spring time,
Oh hills and their wonderful peace.
Do you think, oh, my Lady Delightful

wish for a moment's could

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of May 15, 1862. Some 25 miners from Powder River came down on the Carrie Ladd and from the tone of their stories one would rationally conclude they had put on a "big disgust" with the prospect for realizing a "boot full" of the precious stuff from that locality.

Washington, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated last night. We now occupy the enemy's works. The following has just been received by the War Department:

"Headquarters of Army of the Potomac, May 4.—E. M. Stanton: We have taken transports, guns, ammunition

taken transports, guns, ammunition and camp equipage. We have taken the entire rebel works, which our engineers report as very strong, thrown all my cavalry and h tillery in pursuit, supported by in-fantry. Gloucester is also in our pos-I shall push the enemy M'CLELLAN. session. the wall

Savannah, May 1 .- General Lawton has formally communicated to the City Council his determination to surrender the city. The Council have resolved the city. to sustain him.

Washington, May 3.—The Navy De-partment has just received dispatches from Commodore Dupont, announcing he capture of the steamer Ella Wanley by the Santiago de Cuba. She was deeply loaded with Enfield rifles for the rebels and it is supposed has can-non in her fore hold.

Washington, May 5 .- In the Senate he homestead bill was considered and Carlisle's amendment rejected, 11 to 28. The bill was then passed, 22 to 7.

Washington, May 6 .- The House today adopted a resolution for the im-peachment of W. H. Humphrey, of the District Court of the United States for State of Tennessee, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Common Council-Resolution authorising the committee on health and po-lice to appoint a street scavenger and defining his duty to remove rubbish and nuisance collected in the streets, adopted.

Mr. Edward Giddings, chief clerk of Surveyor-General's office for Washing on Territory, is in town on his way to Walla Walla and the country east of the mountains, where he goes to make examinations and report upon the topography of the country, showing the regions most susceptible of culture, as also what sections are now set-tled and now need the Government

From and after Monday next, the steamer Yambill will take the place of the steamer Union on the route from Oregon City to Lafayette and Dayton. Commissions have been

from the Department at Washington for the following postmasters: James Worth, Brownsville, Linn County; Fimothy D. Hinckley, Seattle, King Worth, Brownsyllie, Linn County; Timothy D. Hinckley, Ssattle, King County, Washington Territory, and no-tice of appointment of Major C. Bark-well, State Creek, Josephine County,

J. R. Wilkinson writes to his wife in this city, from Lewiston, the 2d of April, that Buel Woodard's revolver had been discovered in the hands of indians and that two white men suspected of being with the Indians at the time the murders took place on John Day's River.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

Before I broke my leg. I was generally known as a hard worker; ask any of the men who know me. But I didn't enjoy it; I worked hard because

You are never ineffective when you are polite and fair, and causing others

to speak well of you. Don't promise so much that people will expect more of you than you can accomplish; say little, and do more than

people think you can do. Don't aid a scoundrel to get even with an enemy scoundrel's enemies are usually

better than he is. When a man talks about the wrongs of the people, he means his wrongs.

When I try to quit the tobacco habit, it is no encouragement to think how noble I am acting: I think only of how I would like to smoke again.

is; a toothpick dipped in something. Yet a single match, applied in Moscow, destroyed Napoleon and his Grand

What an insignificant thing a match

You are not taking proper care of yourself if you are not educating your-

self as you go along. Everyone has his bandit days, when it seems that honesty does not pay, and that the best way is to be a wolf. But there is nothing in that sort of philosophy, except the penitentiary.

When people have confidence in you, they probably haven't as much as you think they have.

Street Sprinkling Wanted,

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—This Sunday morning we have been enveloped in dust storms that been enveloped in dust storms that penetrate everywhere, spolling clothes, food and temper, all through the neglect of the authorities in falling to send along the sprinklers. I am living on Second and Couch streets. I don't know how it is in other places. This is a substantial and productive portion of the city close to the great river and ought not to be forgotten, as this is a modern city. I presume that one dismodern city. I presume that one dis-trict is as important as another; if one portion of the business district needs watering, so does any other.
I hope no monopoly of municipal conveniences will be tolerated. E. B. CLARKE, Globe Hotel,

Rights of Part Indians,

BANDON, Or., May 12.—(To the Ed-tor.)—Here is a question that is initor)—Here is a question that is interesting the people of this section,
and if you will kindly answer it you
will oblige a number of subscribers.
Do Indians who are one-half to threefourths white and who were given allotments by the Government, invalidate their allotments when they vote
and claim to exercise all the rights of
American citizenship?
Second—Are such Indians exempt Second—Are such Indians exempt from taxation? A SUBSCRIBER.

First question—No. Second question—Yes, as to their allotment until fee patent is issued.

Japanese Doctor of Philosophy

Miss Tsuru Aral, a young Japanese woman, has passed the final examination for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Columbia University. She is the first woman of her nationality who ever acquired the degree. Miss Aral came to this country to study about four years ago, after having graduated from the Woman's College in

Historic Manors to Change Owners. London Tit-Bit.

Earl Stanhope will place under the hammer at auction his Derbyshire estates of 2500 acres at Stanton-by-Dale, Dale Abbey and Ilkeston, includ-ing the historic manors of Stanton and Dale Abbe-