# The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1912.

#### THE RESULT IN OHIO.

The Oregonian is not disposed minimize the grave effect of the result in Ohlo on the political fertunes of President Taft. He has failed in a fair Presidential primary—as fair as any Presidential primary—to carry his own state. Mr. Taft candidly appraised the situation last week when he openly said that the primary in that state would be decisive and "would settle the nomination." We do not feel sholly sure that the substantial Roose veit victory in Ohio has "settled" the nomination, for the elimination or defeat of the President hicago does not necessarily mean the comination of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft may yet indeed rally his tisheartened and diminishing forces and wrest triumph from an unwilling onvention; but it is now a forior hope. We cannot think that he or his nanagers confidently expect it; for it would appear now that the Taft standard is to be used principally as the rallying point of the anti-Roosevelt delegates. If the Taft people, as the price of his defeat or withdrawal, shall e able now to put Roosevelt out of the running, and to nominate a dark horse, they will have won a consolation prize, and will be measurably sat-That, we believe, will be the Taft tactics from this time forward. They will do anything, and risk much, to defeat Roosevelt, all of them before nomination, and some of them after.

It is extraordinary that Mr. Taft should not have been able to win the support of Ohio. His defeat cannot be laid to the presence at the Republican primary of many thousand Democrats, though they were undoubtedly there, nor to the misrepresentations and ingenious perversions of his chief politi-cal antagonist, though these were numerous and costly enough to him, nor to the disloyalty of his friends, though some who should have been friendly were not. It rests with the inexplicable weakness of Mr. Taft as a candidate on the one hand and the enthusiastic admiration of Mr. Roosevelt's fighting spirit on the other hand. The is based on their deep belief in his ultimate high alms and in his abounding sympathy for them and their wel-fare. What else could account for their ready forgiveness of all his known idiosynctusies, frequent lapses and proven political recreancles. fills the common imagination. He realizes in his words, if not always in his deeds, the common aspiration of

the everyday man for a square deal. He exaits the composite citizen by his exhortations and by his professed principies above the millionaire, the pluterut and the trust magnate. is is wrong, in the opinion of too many, and Roosevelt caters to the widespread sentiment of unrest, uneasiness and dissatisfaction. given the Roosevelt candidacy an impulse that has been irrealstille. No-body could have foreseen three months

ago the astounding progress his cam-paign has made. The Oregonian did not. It could not. The bluff and brag of the Roosevelt campaign, based entirely upon rosy anticipation and hasy expectation, have become a living reality. The row of bricks started to fall with the upsetting of Illinois, and then came Pennsylvania, Oregon, Maryland, California and other miner states. The only notable exception to the onward sweep of successive triumphs has been Massachusetts. Massachusetts was saved only by the narrowest margin and even then with a minority of the delegates.

The constant assaults of the aggres-sive Roosevelt leaders and their almost uniform triumphs have made a proand wholly changed the political situa-tion of the Republican party. Let us consider the feelings and temper of the Republican delegates who will as-semble at Chicago in June. The Taft faction will be face to face with the uncompromising radical wing of the party, who are now determined to firce Roosevelt's nomination at all hazards. The two wings will be prac-tically equal in numbers. It is entrue, without question, that the Southern delegates whom Taft has heretofore claimed are for him now, and would be for him n, if they thought he could nominated and would have a fair chance of election. But any candidate for President holds the average Southern delegate with a rope of sand. He is to be procured or held by the power of patronage and too often by the outright corrupt use of money. What the Southern delegate now foregate will see, will be a party split elles to Russian ships, France and squarely in two, if Mr. Taft should be nominated, and a campaign under-sult of the new alignment of European es, however, and what every deletaken with not the alightest chance of success, unless indeed the Democrats shall commit the fatuous error nominating an impossible candidate. The Democratic party has a rare fahensible that at this time it should fat to name its strongest man for President. The action of the Democratic convention will be influenced, no doubt, in large degree by what Chicago does. If it shall be Rocsevelt at Chiwill be Bryan at Baltimore. The contast between Roosevelt and Bryan would be a titanic struggle, with senit now impossible to forecast. Mr. Roosevelt has not given Taft a square deal, nor has the public, and there is no hope, or very little hope, that if Taft should be nominated the general attitude toward him would be much more favorable than it is now.

thing, but he does it too late, or when it does not count for much, so far as its effect upon the general mind is concerned. His most admirable public achievements are viewed with indifference or with passive approval. His errors are magnified out of all propor-tion to their real measure. The mis-takes Taft makes the public will neither ferget nor condone. The mis-neither ferget nor condone. The mis-nember nor criticise. What other than Roosevelt, for example, could have withstood during a political campaign the revelation made as to his action while President in protecting the notorious Harvester trust? The The posed prosecution of the Harvester trust under pressure was conclusive and the inference was justifiable that his motive was purely political. Any other candidate than Roosevelt this exposure would have crushed comost him a vote. No single incident in Caft's whole career approaches the Harvester trust episode as a demon-stration of action inconsistent with fession. Yet, if Taft had done what Roosevelt has done, the country would ave rung with denunciation by Roose velt of the infamous conduct of the nan he made President.

As goes Ohio, Taft has said and Roosevelt has said, so will go the con-Roosevelt has said, so will go have vention. It may be so. It prohably is so. If it is so, the Republican party has vanished into the history of the country and the substitute therefor is India Roosevelt party.

### THE REPORMED KEYSTONE DEMOCRACY.

In this year of political surprises, when the unexpected and unprececented most frequently happens, the demolition of the Democratic machine in Pennsylvania has received only passing notice. Yet this event may have weighty consequences in shaking the allegiance of the old Keystone State to the Republican party.

For years the party has been under the control of Guffey, the boss whom Bryan caused to be thrown out of the Denver convention. Instead of being an active, honest critic of the majority party, it has frequently been party to the corrupt bargains of the Republicans, making a deal for a share of the spoils when it saw no chance of vinning them by an open fight.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania has been torn by an internal conflict no less evere than that which has rent the Republican party. The reform ment, led by Representative A. Mitch-ell Palmer, Mayor McCermick, of Harrisburg and ex-Mayor Guthrie, Pittsburg, has wrested control from Guffey, has driven all his creatures from office in the organization and has adopted a radical platform. A progressive, reformed Democracy may be able to make considerable headway against the progressive Republicans who have just overturned Penrose and the Nation may be treated to a real political campaign in the state where ampaigns have been too often sham battles between two bosses, who were stensibly foes but were secretly allies practicing Quay's motto: "Addition division and allence."

ABOLISHING OLD PORTLAND, We hear a great deal about the in-lative these days. Why seek to de tintive these days. stroy Portland's initiative in the mat-ter of naming her streets? Why seek loftily to apply the name "avenues" to streets that are but 40 or 60 feet wide? Or to discard the names of honored pioneers by which certain streets have been known from the beginning for names symbolical of nothing substantial than a whim or that represent nothing more stable than change

If there are, as stated, two or three or four streets in different parts of the city having the same name it is evilent that this is a blunder that should be and could be corrected without any great difficulty or confusion. But there is but one Washington street. one Morrison, one Stark, one Yambill. one Alder, one Columbia, one Clay and senting in many cases names honore in local and National history. Why interfere with these? Not a resident of Portland today but is familiar with them by name and location; let these who come later learn of them; they can do this much more readily than our present citizens can unlearn their knowledge of names and location of streets and substitute therefor a knowledge of the new scheme and nomenclature that the Council is con-

The Oregonian, having been here from the beginning, feels more than a passing interest in this matter. It has watched the city grow and proud-ly recorded every stage of Portland's growth, from a ragged hamlet of log cabins and rude board houses, hewn, or whip-sawed from the forest, to its present metropolitan proportions. has before expressed itself in terms of decided disapproval of the re-naming of Portland's streets. It still believes the proposed change to be needless and confusing, an uncalled-for substitution of change for stability, of the new for the old; a scheme in engineering that can only be worked out at great cost; that will make the city allen to those who have known it the longest and whose energies laid strong and sure the foundations upon which it rests.

THE DARDANELLES MAY BE OPENED. Time works strange changes in the affairs of nations, as of men. In 1858 Great Britain, after whipping Russia in the Crimean war, forced her to agree to maintain no warships in the Black Sea and closed the Dardanelles to warships of all nations unless Turkey gave them right to pass. In 1912 Great Britain is reported to be party to a plan to throw open the Dardanpowers which has followed the rise of Germany to first rank in nava

In the middle of the last century and for many years later, Russia was regarded by Britain as her natural enemy. Russia was credited with designs of world-wide conquest, ning with Turkey and using Constantinople as a starting point for the overrunning of Asia. The very thought of a Russian fleet coming from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles to ravage the Mediterranean shores, or of a Russian army advancing to Merv and Cabul at the gates of India, sent shivers down the British spine. aim of British policy, until recently, has been to keep Russia bottled up, and of Russia to find an outlet to the

unfrozen sea. Russia took advantage of the prean it is now.

ly lacking in the arts
two of the signatories of the Paris
His method is juditreaty of 1886, with their war of 1870-Mr. Taft is wholly lacking in the arts two of the signatories of the Paris lay in heaps on the ground. With him of the politician. His method is judicial, not political. He does the right 71, to declare that she would no longer in the midst of the frightful sur-

be bound by the stipulation that she should keep no warships in the Black Sea. Bather than become involved in war, Britain yielded, as did the other powers, but the new treaty reaffirmed the closing of the Dardanelles, In 1878 Russia had Turkey at her mercy and made a treaty at San Stefano which would have placed her in a position to selze Constantinople and the Dardanelles with case. But a threat of war from Britain forced her to draw back and caused the closing of the Dardanelles to be confirmed. Again Russia sought to have the gateway to the Mediterranean opened when Austria annexed Bosnia and advanced ards Salonica, the goal of her am dition. Russia and Italy are reputed to have then combined on Balkan poicy, and Russia is believed to regard Italy's adventure in Tripoli with a friendly eye, being assured of Italy's diplomatic ald in opening the Darda

But the realization of Russia's long thwarted hope rests on her entente with France and Britain. So greatly have the relations of the powers changed that Britain's chief solicitude is no longer the protection of the Medterranean against Russia, but the prot-ction of her own coast against Ger many. Her navy is now concentrated near home and on the French Atlantic coast, while the French navy guards the Mediterranean. Her agreement with Russia gives that nation half of Persia and has calmed her fears for

Thus it is that British, French and Italian consent to the opening of the Dardanelles would be but the natural sequence of the new alignment of the owers. Opposition, if any, would ome from Germany and Austria, backing up Turkey. There is still a remnant of the old Russophobe element in England which conjures up the Russian peril, but it is made up of professional alarmists of the Hobson type and of bitter partisans who make political capital out of appeals to jingo patriotism. The Russia ogy has lost its terrors and the Czar's fleet is likely soon to sail the Mediterranean unimpeded.

## A COLLECTION OF LINCOLN DOCU-MENTS.

Everybody who cares for the pic-turesque details of Lincoln's life will be interested in the Lamon collection of manuscripts relating to his career which has just been purchased by a New York bookseller. Colonel Lamon the late owner of the collection, made no particular effort to acquaint the public with its contents. Among the other valuable manuscripts is a life of Lincoln by his law partner, W. Herndon, which has always been inaccessible to investigators. Herndon published a short abridgment of this biography, but for some reason kept the complete manuscript in his deak until his death. The collection contains another life of Lincoln by Colonel Lamon himself, which, like Herndon's, never saw the light, although a syllabus of it was published. Colonel Lamon seems to have been possessed of the collector's mania for exclusive possession in more than the usual degree. He was one of Lincoln's ntimate associates and no doubt knew that some of these manuscripts were all that he kept them to himself They were not even catalogued at the time of his death, and the bookseller, Mr who paid \$20,000 for them made his nurchass by the bushel. east it is said that there are about two oushels of the treasures, and nobod; knows exactly what the particular

items may turn out to be. Beeldes the lives by Lamon and Herndon, the collection contains documents relating to the history of the Lincoln family before Abraham was There are some of the briefs son. which he drew when he was practic ng law, a letter to his father and an other to his so-called brother, John Johnson, with scores of other papers and letters. Johnson, who is carelessly spoken of as Lincoln's brother, was not related to him. He was the son of the woman whom the elder L married after his wife Nancy died. He and Abraham grew up together and received the same early care in the famboys could be. Johnson was a fine specimen of "poor white trash" with its indolence, indifference to circumstances, lack of ambition and readines. to depend on others. In later years the two boys were companions on one of the flat-boat voyages which Lincoln made to New Orleans. Their wages were 50 cents a day, with a bonus of \$20 apiece for safe arrival at the destination. But so far as Johnson was concerned, it made little difference what their wages were. He never saved a penny and was constantly importun-ing his brother for money. The letter to him, of which a copy exists in the Lamon collection, is a refusal to lend him \$80 accompanied with some good advice which, Lincoln tells him, "will be worth 80 times \$80 if he will fol-Of course he did not follow it. He drifted into deeper and deeper

poverty and finally disappeared The letter to Lincoln's father refers to a request for \$20 which he had made of his son. The money is en-closed "cheerfully" and some explana-tion follows. "You say it is necessary to save your land from sale" under an old judgment. "It is singular that you should have forgotten a judgment against you. And it is more singular that the plaintiff should have let you forget it so long, particularly as I suppose you have always had property enough to satisfy a judgment of that amount." The letter closes with some of that shrewd, practical advice of which the family seems to have been in constant need. "Before you pay the judgment it would be well to see that you have not paid it already or at least that you have lost the receipt if you did. Give my love to mother and all the connections."

In a letter to Jesse W. Fell which was written at the time of his first nomination for President, Lincoln apeaks of the first elective office he ever held. "Then came the Black Hawk war," he wrote, "and I was elected captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since." From this and innumerable other sources we gather that Lincoln did not find much enjoyment in the Presidency. Its high re-sponsibilities were a serious matter to him and weighed heavily on his mind. When he laughed, it was rather to obtain relief from his haunting meian-choly than from real merriment.

In the collection is a letter written by Lincoln during the campaign for his second election to check the career of a slander. A story had been invented by the Democrats that Lincoln rode over the field of Antistam two days after the battle while the corpses still

roundings, so the story ran, requested Lamon to sing a ribald song Of course McClellan was represented as being virtuously shocked by such a hideous disregard of the proprieties Lincoln ignored the miserable calumny for some time, but finally he was imrtuned so much that he wrote a letter to confute it by narrating the sim-ple truth. It was sixteen days after the battle when he visited the field, there were no dead bodies in sight, the was wearlsome in the extreme and, being sad at heart, he asked Colonel Lamon to sing the old song Twenty Years Ago," to lighten the occasion. Everybody knows this song It runs:

I wandered to the village, Tom, I sat beneath the tree.
Upon the schoolhouse playing ground,
That sheltered you and me.

with more in the same vein. Nothing could be sadder. Such t the material from which campaign relates the facts. It contain no word of reproach and no lamenta-tions. It is the clear, brief statemen of a great man who disdains recrimination and esteems his own character too much to defend it basely.

It is possible that the preservation of the eik may be overdone. The de-sire to save this splendid animal from extinction is most laudable and it is well that the Government should aside small tracts as ranges for it. But there is no need to devote to elk large areas, such as Senator Borah mentions capable of grazing many thousands of That would be too close an imitation of the action of the Scotch aristocracy in depopulating whole counties for the creation of deer parks and grouse moors.

To bring a child safely into the world after its mother has expired in one of those triumphs of surgery which ause thoughtful men to bow heads in reverent wonder. Nobody can predict where the conquests of science will cease or set a limit to the penefits it is destined to confer mankind. It may never teach how to raise the dead, but it seems likely to life more secure and valuable every year.

Civilized conditions never will be ome permanent in Cuba and Hayti until both islands are annexed to the United States. The negroes who form lmost the entire population of Hayt and a large proportion of that of Cuba are but little above savages in mind and morals. They do not know how to use power properly and will not settle down peacefully without the guidance of a strong and sure hand.

It would be interesting to know what reflections are passing through the cosmic brain of Mr. Barnes, of New York, these days. And what is Vice-President whispering to troubled heart as the fearful buzzes along the startled wires? No doubt the vision which they behold the likeness of a kingly crown has on and Its infernal name begins with T.

same bad judgment which aused William McGrath to attempt prevented his success. suicide caused him to suspend himself from a limb of a tree too weak to bear his When McGrath came to his senses he probably appreclated the joy of mere existence so fully as to be cured of all suicidal mania

That was a prodictious bluff of C. E Wasster, the Texas Ranger—the threat to arrest a whole Mexican rebel army but it worked. The Mexicans did not know how large an army he had hidden in the high grass. Many a bluff has succeeded for the same rea-

The good roads programms recon ended to the State of Washington i ambitious, but has merit. Three trunk highways through the state would both improve communication between all sections and serve as examples of

further reduce the old guard in the Senate, which has been depleted by the retirement of Aldrich, Hale and Frye. It is probable that in a few years very few old faces will be seen

When it comes to whipping Japan single-handed in case of war, it is just as well to recall that three of the biggest officers in Portland were needed to subdue a diminutive brown man who objected to arrest. On the same day that Haldane starts

for Berlin to renew his efforts for the restriction of armaments, the German Reichstag votes to increase both army and navy. Haldane evidently has his work out out. Hillsboro is extending hands acros

to Cottage Grove on account of a cirers" should not be allowed to com pete with ball games. Multnomah Republicans will defer

making a platform until after the Chi-cago convention, which shows wisdom for obvious reasons, mostly visible to the naked eye. Advertising men declare for a

lute truth in advertisements. These are days of progress. Absolute truth a political campaign may yet prove attainable.

Electrocution of canines is reversal

of the experiment and something of a slap at man's faithful friend, consider ing the test has been successful on bad men.

If the city's automobiles can be used for pleasure rides, why not hook up the city's horses for a Sunday jaunt and save them an attack of azoturia! The man who holds a dispersion sale

many Harry Wests. ow. Russia proposes to spend \$251, 000,000 in fixing up her navy.

of blood cattle gives wonderful help to the dairy industry. Oregon needs

Young Lipskitz, latest prominent citizen of Gotham, escaped the moving picture camera, anyway.

Outcome of the Darrow trial will test the faith of many men in the thirteen" superstition. Which faction will succeed to the glory of the old guard of 306?

Cuban negroes need to be

Stars and Star-Makers

By Leone Cass Baer

From Los Angeles comes news of players all of whom have become more or less identified with Coast productions, and are well known locally.

Muriel Starr has gone to be leading woman at the Belanco Stock, and Alice John, its former leading light, has gone to New York. Laurette Taylor is playing leads at the Burbank.

Oliver Morosco has recently signed offer Morosco has recently against up another premising young aspirant—Jane Meredith—who was first brought to his notice in an unimportant part in his New York production of "The Bird of Paradise." Miss Meredith has come on to Los Angeles and is awaiting a Burbank debut.

Maybelle Baker, formerly here at the Lyric, will open soon at the Fischer Theater in Pasadena.

Thais Magrane, an erstwhile Belas leading woman, is now co-star with Robert Hilliard in "The Avalanche," just produced in Boston.

Mrs. Neilie Chester, who was associated with John Pollard in the ownership and management of the once-famous Pollard Juvenils Opera Company, sailed April 17, from Vancouver, B. C., for Sydney, Australia, where she will proceed to reorganize the Pollard company with many of the former members, including Eva Pollard, Olive Moore, who are now in Australia, and Jack Pollard. Willie Pollard, Teidy MacNamara and Emmile Stewart, who are in this country. The present plan is to open the next season with the Pollards at Vancouver, play across the Canadian Pacific's territory to Hali-Canadian Pacific's territory to Halifax and then return through the states, touching at Detroit and Chicago and thence westward, making a tour of seven months.

Helen Ware in the intensely drama-tic play "The Price" is to be an early attraction at the Hellig. It will be the first visit here of this new star. "Louisiana Lou," the big musical hit of Chicago's season, is coming in July to the Hellig.

Marjorie Smith, who has been re-ceiving a great deal of publicity in the last few days as being one of the alleged parties connected with the disalleged parties connected with the disappearance of the \$35,000 diamond necklace belonging to Mrs. De Sabin, taken while she was enjoying herself at the Mardi Gras ball at the Palace Hotel on the night of February 20, has been sequifted through the efforts of George F Crosby, the theatrical lawyer. Miss Smith first entered the limelight last Fall when she purchased a "guaranteed Orpheum sketch" from Walter Montague, which was to reward the young woman with both fame and money, but it happaned it did neither. Miss Smith has not decided as yet whether she will agair endeavor to seclusion.

Rice and Cady, who lately closed an engagement at the Lyric Theater here, have concluded arrangements to open the new Teal Airdome in Fresno on June 1. The opening bill will be "At the Fair," and a strong company will support the two clever German comedians. Among those in the cast will be Dave Nowlan, Gertrude Sin-clate Jake Snook, Matt Taylor, clair, Jake Snook, Matt Tayle Eugene Le Blanc, Sid Lloyd and chorus girls. "The Composer" w be the second bill.

Ernest Van Pelt and Mrs. Van Pelt, who have been with Ed Redmond's stock musical comedy company in San Jose, will close their engagement this week and take a vacation. Mr. and Mrs. V. P. were last sea-son and a part of this one with Keat-ing and Flood's company in Portland. Warren T. Adams, known on the

Warren T. Adams, known on the stage as "Leland" and who is appearing at the Orpheum with his wife in a landscape-painting act, is an Oregonian. He was born in Ashland and his father was an Oregon pioneer, coming to the state in 1849 from Rutland, Vt., when a boy. Elma C. Adams, father of the vaudevillist, drove a stage from Salem to Ashland for several years, long before the advent of a railroad in the valley. Later he became a stonemason and was among the first sculptors in Oregon. He did the figure work on the present Portland Postoffice building in 1874. Portland Postoffice building in 1874.
Mrs. Adams, now a suptuagenarian, is
a resident of San Francisco. Mr.
Adams died in San Jose, Cal., 15 years
ago. Adams, the vaudeville artist, left
Ashisnd for San Francisco when a
boy and was graduated from the Johns
Hopkins School of Art in that city.
While being a "straight" artist, as the
term goes, Adams, or Leland, in his
vaudeville act works backwards, he
and his wife facing the audience as
they paint, the colors showing through
transparent paper as they operate behind the easels.

hind the easels. Ruth Lechler, who was with Flor ence Robfris last season in her tour of "Jim the Penman," is with the Baker Stock Company. This week ahe has a difficult role—that of the mannish Janke, who writes on platonic love and dabbles in the affection market. Miss Lechier handles the role with amazing distinction and snap, with no sins of either omission or commis-sion, making an unlikable type most likable.

Some time in July a new play by J. Hartley Manners entitled "The Money Moon" will be tested by Oliver Morosco's Los Angeles stock company, with Richard Bennett and Laurette Taylor in the leading roles.

Mean Temperature in Portland. PORTIAND, May 21.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Kindly publish the average temperature of Portland in the Summer months; also the Winter months
ALLIE M. JONES.

Statistics from the United States Weather Bureau based upon observations extending over more than 67 years give the following mean temperatures for Summer and Winter months: June 62.5, July 67.3, August 66.6, December 46.2, January 38.7, February 41.4 Mean annual temperature in Portland, 52.8.

Girl Gulden.

BEND, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)
—Could you give me the address where
I could obtain information in regard
to forming an organization for girls
similar to the Boy Secuts? Think it
is called the Girl Guides.

The Oregonian published an illustrated article about the Girl Guides on March 17, 1912.

The Soft Answer Menns War.

Baltimore American.

"Don't you believe a soft answer turns away wrath. I tried it the other day with my wife."

"And she got mad?"

"Did she? She asked me what her biscults tasted like and I merely said

The First Newspaper in English.

The First Newspaper in English.

Kansas City Times.

The first daily newspaper in the English language was first issued Marci 11, 1702, in London. It consisted of single sheet, which contained two columns of news, all foreign, and no comments, the editor "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves."

WHY ARE WORDS AS THEY ARE! Here Is Another Genius Who Wants a

New Language.
ONTARIO, Or., May 26.—(To the Edior.)-In The Oregonian Saturday "Education" was somewhat troubled because the Reed College had omitted the letter 'a" from the word "read." Why should "Education" or any others be such sticklers for so many superfluous letters in our written language? Such

letters are useless, cumbersome and

letters are uscless, cumbersome and preposterous. Why use a digraph at all? Why have to write two letters when only one of them is sounded?

Again, why should we write le in believe, and ei in receive? Why not have them the same in both? Or, better, why have them at all? A long e would exactly fill the bill. Can "Education" tell us what use the o and I are cation" tell us what use the o and I ar in the word could? It would much bet

in the word could? It would much better represent the word cowled; while "Kud" is plenty for could (u as in full). Will "Education" tell us, also, why we should use ph for f? What do we gain for using k in know; p in pneumonia; g in gnat and m in mnemonics? I say nothing of the ough terminations, the I's and c's before k and many others that could be dispensed with to great advantage. To use these superfluous letters is as unreasonable and ridour letters is as unreasonable and rid culous as it would be for "Education" to hitch a wheelbarrow on behind his buggr when he goes out riding, or fo The Oregonian to set a cornpla side the printing press while they run

ff the paper. Like Governor West's little daughter, "Education" backs his argument with a quotation, "Be not the first to lay the old aside." We are continually laying the old aside, tearing down old buildings, laying aside old styles of clothing, building bungalows and buy ing automobiles, and going for almoevery new fad that comes along. In many things we are up to date, but some very necessary and desirable things we are very slow about. We were 20 years getting ready to enforce things we are very slow about. We were 20 years getting ready to enforce the Sherman Iaw; have been 50 or 60 years working for prohibition, and perhaps as many for woman suffrage. Arbitration has got a setback, and we must go on building \$15,000,000 warships that get out of date before they are launched. Now "Education" notwithstanding, I hope to see Reed College give us a method for writing our language that will dispense with every superfluous letter and represent every ianguage that will unspense with every superfluous letter and represent every elementary sound by its proper letter, as burd instead of bird, sid for sighed, chez for cheesse, etc. Let Reed College do this for humanity and we will place

her name with Edison, Marconi and others high on the scroll of fame. W. P. LXWRY. P. S.—If I had sum ov yung Astor munt I wud improv and enlar] ou alfabet, and then hav a paper prints in simplifid speling. Ov kors, it wustuk od, and the standpater wud de nouns it; but we wud soon get usd to tt, and I belev al, even Edukashun, wur sknois that it waz a saving in ink and I belev al, even Edukashun, wud aknollj that it waz a saving in ink, paper, work and itm; and lif is too short to wast enlow them.

N. B.—Educatiop will bear in mind that no offense is intended here; 'tis only a friendly punch in the ribs.

Josh Billings was the original phoetic speller, or one of the originals, and he made little headway. But his efforts are well remembered for their risible effect upon the public mind. Josh's literature was good fun, but it was not English. Nor were his words English words. Nor are the words of the phonetic spellers English. The English language is what it is, with all its crudities, flaws, imperfections and curiosities of spelling. phonetic spellers have their shall have a new language, for we shall have an entirely new orthography and an entirely new prosedy. trouble with the phoneticists is that they are barbarously literal. belong in the Esperanto camp. Or the Volapuk.

WHY PIXLER AGAIN WENT WEST Back to the Prison the Governor Tried

to Take From Him.

Time bung heavily on Pixler's hands. His heart yearned for his old home, with its majestic pine and baim trees and its mountain ranges, where the lowing kine and spotted cayuse roamed at will. To be penned up with others of his order was not right—it was a travesty on justice. Why should he be deprived of his liberty? The man from whom he had purioined had plenty. It was such a little thing anyway and he should be given another chance. Time hung heavily on Pixler's hands

chance.
Something of his thoughts may have been transferred to the august presence of His Excellency, Oswaid, Governor of Oregon. At any rate, Pixler was released on parole with two years of his sentence still unsettled.

of his sentence still unsettled.
But habit is strong in most of us,
and Pixler was no exception to the
rule. The inclination to reap where and Pixler was no exception trule. The inclination to reap where he had not sown was strong upon him. And soon he found himself once more in the familiar jail which had harbored him on a previous occasion. But this did not disturb his tranquillity, for was not his friend Oswald in a position to aid him in a few years after the feeling over his second conviction, and the expense of the trial, had died down? There was no cause for worry. Why worry? Let the Umatilia taxpayer attend to the worrying.

worry? Let the Umathia taxpayer attend to the worrying.

But a hard-headed jury found him guilty of theft, as charged, and a kind hearted judge lot him off with a sentence of from one to 10 years in the Governor's town. Yesterday Sheriff Taylor took him back to the old familiar home at Salem.

And so Pixler went West.

Baby Traveler Knows Many States.

Kansas City Star.

John D. Carr, third, five-year-old son of Attorney and Mrs. Wooda N. Carr, of Uniofftown, Pa, is a great traveler for one of his age. He has been in more than a dozen states, having made numerous trips with his father when the latter was on business and speechthe latter was on business and speed

A "Tip" in Society Calls. Baltimore American.

Maid-Mr. Jones has called, miss.

Miss Beauty-Show him into the irawing-room, Jane. Maid-Yes'm.

Miss Beauty—And after he has put his box of chocolate on the mantel-place tell him I'm out. Italian Garden Worth \$150,000.

William Hall Walker, a wealthy New Yorker, is having an Italian garden built in Great Barrington, Mass, that will cost \$159,000. It is to be one of the finest in the country.

Glad to Oblige Her. Minneapolis Journal.
Old Lady-My little boy, do you moke cigarettes?
Boy-No, mum; but I can give you a hew of tobacco.

Comment in Current Politics. Judge. Bobby-Pu, what is the ruling pas-

Pa-The third-term fever, my son,

Half a Century Ago

From The Gregonian of May 23, 1862.

We learn from The Dailes that the false and exploded charge against John R. McBride, that the estate of Colonel Baker held a note against him, was reliterated by would-be Judge Page in a speech there. Mr. Gibbs followed him and inflicted upon him a withering rebuke, which he will not forget very soon. The repeated hurrals and cheers showed that two-thirds of the audience were out-and-out Union men. From The Gregonian of May 23, 1862.

We have been informed that the Ore. gon Steam Navigation Company has stopped operations on The Dalies rail-road and taken their entire force down to the Cascades for the purpose of building a railroad on the Washington Territory side of the Cascades.

Mr. Preston leaves this morning for Salem, and will address the people of Marion and adjoining counties in chedi-ence to earnest solicitations extended to him from that portion of the state.

Professor C. G. St. Clair, late of San Francisco, has permanently located in our city. He brings good references as a professor of music.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

How you wonder at the popularity of the man you hate! You wonder that decent people even speak to him. Superstition is like idealism; we all know better, but we all have a touch

I am always trying to do something that I can't do and worrying over fall-No difference how clean a man keeps house when his wife is away, when the returns she says: "This house is a

If you succeed in attracting public

attention, at least half of those see you will laugh at you. The average man is ashamed all his

life; so many wise and noble sayings are thrown at him. Your rival is rarely as fair and square as he expects you to be

The politest storekeeper is very apt to neglect the man who has bought for the man who has not.

A man who is a social success is arely a business success.

MR. UREN AND THE GRANGE How That Body Forcefully Rejected Single Tax.

Roseburg News.

Yesterday the Grange, by a vote of 50 to 5, adopted a resolution scoring single tax and taking a slap at URen, the father of the idea in this state. When the resolution was presented it came up for open discussion and URen himself demanded the floor. He spoke for 20 minutes and then as seaklars. for 20 minutes and then, as speakers were limited to five minutes each, he begged for more time. It was granted him and he spoke for 20 minutes more, After his talk the resolution was finally adopted as introduced by the vote

recorded above, This should have been sufficient for this self-imposed lawmaker and lawgiver and savior of the State of Oregon. But in keeping with his usual tactics he waited till 3 o'clock this merning, when most of the delegates that had voted on the resolution had dispersed, and then he went out and got number of delegates to come in and a motion was made expunging from the resolution such things as were the expression of the Grange on their dis-approval of UHen. This motion was carried by a vote of 27 to 5.

There ought not to be much consola-tion to U'Ren in this vote, but to such a man as he it means exoneration. But to the Grangers whom he fooled and played with it spells hostility. And the Frangers will remember it this Fall when they are called upon to vote on U'Ren's pet theory, single tax. Let every Granger beware of the single tax. It is the most pernicious piece of Pendleton Live Wire.

Yesterday a prodigal son of Umatilia
County was returned to the bosom of Oregon. Pixler had been sentenced some time in the cob-webby past to serve a term in Oregon's abode of penitance. been initiated to ous to every man or woman in the State of Oregon, be he banker, farmer, labor-of Oregon, be to otherwise. Beware of

THE BALLAD OF A. GINK.

THE BALLAD OF A. GINK.

BY DEAN COLLINS.

Attendez! I will sing to you
The merry ballad of a chap
Who thought to give assistance to
Docilitle, Mitchell and Dunlap,
The doctors whom the Pure Food Board
Sent out to travel far and near,
Sampling in every brewery
To golve the problem, "What is beer?"

A. Gink, the hero of my song, Read of the three and of their plan. "I shall assist them!" he declared, (A. Gink was such a helpful man.) Tonight from bar to bar, my firm Investigating course I'll steer, And send my findings back to them Anent the question, 'What is beer?'"

Late in the night, in ev'ry place Where amber hop is sold to drink,
Spurred on by scientific zeal,
Roamed the inquisitive A. Gink;
And in the witching hour of night
He sang, "We're here because we're
here." And beckoned to the moon to ask

The world-old question, beer?" Helpfully testing hour by hour,

Helpfully testing hour by hour,
He gathered data steadily,
Wherever opportunity
Offered, he grasped it readily;
He clasped a lamppost at the curb
And whispered in a copper's ear, The question he had get to solve "Tell me, old fellah, whash ish beer?" And in the cold forbidding dawn

And in the cold toroidding nawn.
When he awoke within his bed,
He opened wide his wondering eyes,
And tenderly caressed his hoad,
Then rose and wrote unto the three:
"Dear Sirs-I wish to say right here,
My hearty sympathies go out
To you, who study, "What is beer?"

"P. S. And as I pen these lines, And hold the Ice on brow and ear. The self-same query burns my brain— Shades of old Bacchus, what is beer?"

PERHAPS. Listen to the houn' dawg bark! Long was the way, the night still

dark: But now we're drawing near to town, Just hear the howl o' that ol' houn'. For sixteen years we've wandered far, Bereft of hope or guiding star;

To us there is no sweeter soun'.

Than welcome how! from that of Through all the years of dire distress, We wandered in the wilderness; A small but ever hopeful band, Our thoughts fixed on the promised land.

With Bryan thrice we met defeat, And Parker proved not hard to beat; But we can surely win with Clark, Just listen to that houn' dawg bark!

Soon we'll forget the long, lean year blasted hopes, the doubts and