The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Pustoffles as duvariably in Advance.

(BY MAIL)

included, one year ... \$5.00
included, and manths ... \$2.50
included, three meetins ... \$2.50
included, one months ... \$2.50
included, one months ... \$2.50
Sunday, one jest ... \$2.50
Sunday, three minits ... \$2.50
Sunday, can months ... \$2.50
Sunday, can months ... \$2.50
Sunday, can months ... \$2.50

(BY CARRIER) Pastage Rates—10 to 11 pages, 1 centr 19 to 52 pages, 2 centrs 10 to 40 pages, 3 centrs 10 to 60 pages, 3 centrs 10 to 60 pages, 5 centrs 10 to 60 pages, 5 centrs 10 to 60 pages, 5 centrs 10 to 60 pages, 6 centrs 10 pages, 7 pages

Emstern Business Differs Verrs & Conk-line-New York Byutewick politing. Chi-Cagh, Riegge hunding. Emropean Office No. 2 Regent street. S. W. London.

PORTLAND, FEIDAY, MAY 24, 1912.

ROOSEVELT VS. BRYAN.

If Theodore Rossevelt shall be nominated by the Republicans at Chicugo, the answer of the Democrats at Baltimore is likely to be William J. Bryan. The country is burning with the fever of radicalism and insurgency. The spirit of headlong progressiveness permeates both parties. The halance of power rests with the great number tached army of voters who go at will from one party to another as the imwhen moves or as the name of some certain candidate attracts.

A few years ago the political strategists in the Democratic party would inevitably have insisted on the selec-tion of a conservative if the Republeans had chosen a radical. Of if the Republicans saw fit to follow the flag of a conservative, the Democratic party immediately became the guardian angel of the radicals. But not now; or at least probably not now.

Roosevelt shall win at Chicago. the Democratic party will besitate long before it burns the bridges between it and the great body of shouting insurgents and topsy-turvylles who want a new deal. Abandon them to Roose-Never. The way to get them is to nominate Bryan. The conservamaries will take care of themselves They can't go to Roosevelt; they may Bryan. Some of them doubtless fill. But the conservatives will be in tight box with Roosevelt fighting them and Bryan fighting them. Their only real refuge will be to climb a tall tree, or take to the cellar, and wait for

THE DOUBLE ALLOPATHIC DOSE. Features in the proposed Cabinet evernment amendment that to the practical mind would obviously lead to trouble are glossed over by the visionary Mr. U'Ren. Twice in the Ad Club discussion of the latest product of his genlus Mr. U'Ren met objections with a superior smile and a southing assirance. The printed record does not disclose that objections were met by him with counter argument or sound mises similar to those we received when other U'Ren measures were presented were repeated in form and substance. Without arousing the conseignce of the voter, Mr. Ulten assures us he can reform him. He will him elect better men to office by counting his ballot a new way. It is the machinery that is always wrong in Mr. U'Ren's view. He reckons not carelessness or indifference, or

The direct primary machinery, it was promised, in days agone, would Yet we still elect incompetents the Legislature. Direct legislation as then needed to correct the rarely pecasional faults of the poorly chosen Legislarure. But direct legislation ran wild and developed new abuses and

or other falling in the make-up of

Mr IPRen now presents a new remdirect primary having falled to reform the Legislature, the direct primary must go. The Legislature having inspired by inaction certain abuses of the initiative and referendum, the Legislature must be one-half eliminated. The half that remains must be elected a new scheme of computing election results and the demagogue incompetents and corporation agents who may be candidates are to be slaughtered by sheer power of arithmetic, while the good, the pure and the enlightened triumph through computations in ratio and proportion. It is a beautiful flight of fancy, but a

There is now a proportional scheme practice in the election of National Practical experience with this plan has been had. The result to a man of common sense ought to demestrate that human nature cannot be hallot counting. The Presidential primary law permits the elector to vote for but one candidate, although there are ten to be elected. The cabinet government scheme would permit the elector in Maltnomah County to vote for but one legislator, although thir-teen must be elected. If 100,000 votes cast in the election it would require \$0.001 votes to pass a bill in the cast as many votes as he had received

As an example of the working of och a plan, take the result of the proportional vote on Republican National deterrates. The man who received the to the voters. The fact that his name ; began with "A" gave him first place on the baffet, and he announced himself for Rossevett. Hundreds of Rossevelt men who knew none of the candidates personally voted for the first Requestelt man on the ballot. Suppose the Oredelegation determined to decide voting in accord with Mr. U'Ren's cab. Arrangement of the alphawould thereby largely decide the The point is that voters are indolent in selecting public officials. It is just as easy to pick out the thirteen best men from a list of fifty candidates as

supreme being of the aggregation.

The voter will not work harder under Mr. U'Ren's proportional plan.

There is nothing in it to care his indo.

lence. His fancy will be caught as now, by the location of the candidate's name on the ballot, by the mouth pa
lining in the initer year are:

Republicans—Bratisy, Kentucky; Brands—
long time, but for all that there is a precedent.

Friends, Burnon, Colleger, New Lower, Colleger, New Lower, Dallingham, Vermont; Callinger, New and then a writer who now, by the location of the candidate's name on the ballot, by the mouth pa
lining in the initer year are:

Republicans—Bratisy, Kentucky; Brands—
long time, but for all that there is a precedent.

For conserved, Scatth Dakota, Hornon, Lorimon, Lacing, Now and then a writer who now, by the location of the candidate's long time, but for all that there is a precedent.

triotism of the aspirant for office, by fornia; Roet, New York; Smoot, Utali; Ste the countenance that beams from the billboard. The very fact that candidates spend large sums for marching banners four blocks long, for parading bands of music, for grotesque sign carriers and for the other vote-getting devices we saw in the last campaign, in-dicates that men-practical men who are spending their savings to acquire pending their savings to acquire -rely on noise and flubdubbery to gain votes. So long as such things win elections, real proportional representation will be an impracticable

Vote quantities mean little in state elections. When candidates rang on party platforms and there was party regularity, vote quantities did indicate something of the people's desires. The trouble than was the candidates when elected die not carry out the will of Even then the trouble onld have been traced back, to the ndolence and indifference of the mass of voters as to control of party ma-Today there is no party regdarity and not much in the way of party issues or platform. Vote quantities mean less than they ever did. The personnel of the Legislature has not improved. There are incompetency and extravagance in office in spite of new powers granted the people and the new powers themselves are working overtime. Something must be done, and so Good Old Doctor Ulten offers us another double allo-pathic dose warranted to cure the symptoms. Throw out all the old medicine and take the new in copious doses are the directions on the bottle. There are weary days ahead for the nations, without a doubt. There is but one recognized political doctor, and he will not prescribe a recognized specific for known ailments unless it is mixed with new and untried nostrums.

CENSORING THE PRESS.

The Postoffice appropriation hill, as sported by Senator Bourne, chairman of the Postoffice committee, contains provisions which show the desire of the committee to muzzle and censor the press-a beginning of Russian methods of restricting the freedom of

The bill begins by granting second ass mail privileges to the bulletins of fraiernal societies, trades unions, and scientific societies; by granting them the right to carry adcertisements and by giving them nuch wider privileges of free distrioution than are allowed newspapers and other periodicals. It then requires newspapers and periodicals to publish heir editors, publishers and owners so requires that all reading matter for which money or other consideravertisement" or be signed by the name person in whose interest it is hed. The penalty for violation

Thus on the one hand bulletins are encouraged to compete with newspapera for advertising and are given the ons. On the other hand, newspapers nd magazines are subject to esplonage and consorship and are required to waste often half a column of space in publishing a list of names of stockhold. rs, on pain of being criminals. The designation as an advertisement of any matter for which money "or other consideration" is received is so vague that the way would be thrown open litical epponent and the freedom of

As might be expected, the commitee with which this bill originated includes among its members Senators in the last few years. Bourne heads others are Penrose, Crane, Güggenhelm, Bristow and above all Lorimer. wold the results of electors' shortcom- Such an aggregation may well desire

DIRECT ELECTION ASSURED.

Adoption of the constitutional mendment providing for direct elecion of Senators is regarded by the Enstern papers as a foregone conclu That their opinion is sound may be inferred from the fact that the Massachusetts Legislature ratifled the amendment the day after its receipt and that many states have memorial-ized Congress in favor of such a ed with their trade. hange in the Constitution.

ubile opinion in favor of direct eleceard at party platforms. Efforts in ction date as far back as 1826, and the House of Representatives has Indorsement.

Scandals and deadlocks attending election of Senators by state Legislatures, which have become increasingly numerous of late years, have been the strongest influence in favor of the change. The climax has come in the movement for direct nominations and elections all along the line. The South took the first step towards taking election of Senators out of the hand of the Legislature by providing for direct mination of candidates and for eletion of the candidate of the party having a majority in the Legislature, Orevided for direct election in evasion of the Constitution by providing for legislators to pledge themselves to elect in heavy returns eventually, since it the popular choice. These predges would educate a generation of readers proved so binding that they caused the election of a Democrat by a Republi-Legislature. Direct nomination and the pledging of legislators to elect the popular choice have been adopted in many other states. By electing Lori-mer after the people had chosen Hopkins the Illinots Legislature proved that the Oregon system is not proof against the wiles of bosses and bribers. and gave a great Impetus to the move-

ment for constitutional amendment necessary and the Legislatures of only especially bad. thirty-four states meet in 1912, the men from a list of fifty cannata. It is amendment cannot become it is to select the one best man. It is until 1914. The Senators elected next all a matter of comparison. If the until 1914. The Senators elected next all a matter of comparison is the comparison of them he can as year will therefore be the last to be to him seem best as he can the one elected in 1915 will be the first under

Democrats—Chamteriain, Oregon; Sie Arkansas; Fletcher, Florida; Gore, Oka-noma; Jahnston, Alabama; Mewianda, Ne-ndia; Overman, North Carolina; Shively, Indiana; Smith, South Carolina; Emith, Jorgis; Smith, Maryland; Stone, Missouri; Junuon, Lonistana

The first direct election in states where the bosses have been supreme may make many changes, and will give Illinois an opportunity to show what it thinks of Lorimer.

DR. YOUNG FOR BISHOP.

If Dr. Benjamin Young, paster of Taylor - Street Methodist Church, should be elected bishop by the genconference at Minneapolts, would be a most worthy selection on its merits and it would besides be a suitable recognition of the great part he Pacific Northwest has played in Here is the sent of Methodist history. the deeds and sacrifices of the early Methodist fathers, who strove and prayed for conversion of the Indians and for the spiritual and physical wel-Methodists had their missions here and they were the centers of political effort and influence, from which radiated the sentiment that saved, or at least kept, the remote Northwest, for the United States. The pioneer stories of Oregon relate largely to the Methodists. They were a brave and hardy group. The Methodist Church ought

to be and is proud of them.

Dr. Young is a talented preacher and an efficient minister. He is young enough to have all the vigor of a well-rounded manhood, and old enough to be imbued with the spirit and traditions of his church. He is greatly loved by his congregation and generally respected by all denominations. The Methodist Church needs such men in its high places. There would be growth with a board of bishops like Dr.

VIOLENCE AND CONCESSION.

Apart from actual war, most of the organized violence which occurs cur-rently in different parts of the world is for the sake of the right to vote. The women's conflict with the law in Eng. and is based upon a demand for the suffrage. The right being persistently denied upon utterly irrational grounds, the women naturally resort to irra-tional methods to enforce their claim. Unreason begets unreason in this case, us in most others.

The riots which have broken out in Budapest originate in the same way. The workingmen demand the right to vote. The aristocratic element in Hun. least once a week the names of gary deny it, not for any good reason, sir editors, publishers and owners but because they wish to keep power all holders of over \$550 in stock. It in their own hands. Driven to the wall, the workingmen break into riot because there is nothing else left for them to do, unless they give up their demand for the rights of human beings. The perennial disorders in Rusoblished. The penalty for violation sia do not come from the innate fiend-t this provision is a fine of \$100 to ishness of the people, but from their ineradicable tendency to assert their nobler attiributes.

In troublous times good statesmanship never resorts to senseless pression. This dangerous expedient may quiet matters for a time, but it never succeeds permanently. Disorder based on reasonable demands is sure to break out again after being quenched by violence and the out-breaks invariably continue one after the other until concessions have been made. Since in the long run conces sions must be made, it is the part of wisdom to save blood and treasure by making them at the beginning of the trouble instead of at the end, especially since, if they are made when they ought to be, the beginning will coincide with the end. The mistake of which weak statesmen are usually guilty is to refuse concessions when when they only increase revolutionary violence. This was the error which the foolish Louis XVI of France made repeatedly. He waited before granting any popular demand until delay had irritated his subjects, and then gave them what they asked. His tardy yielding convinced them of his weakness, but never won a spark of grati-

READING FOR THE YOUNG. The booksellers of the country have been holding a convention at the Astor Hotel, in New York, and listening to ses on various subjects connect-h their trade. Mr. Mumford, of addres the Penn Publishing Company, spoke How rapid has been the advance of on "Juvenile Readers as an Asset. They are to be looked upon as an asset ion can be judged by a glance buck- of the book trade, he explained, because when they grow to mature years they will become discriminating adult readers if they are managed properly. repeatedly voted in favor of it, but the lif they are not properly managed they senate has blocked its submission to will lose the reading habit in time and the states, usually killing the measure avoid books altogether, or they will in committee and thus dodging a bur only the cheap and regrettable vote. It figured in the Populist plat-forms of 1892 and 1896, but not until storekeeper. For this reason Mr. 1900 did Bryan insert it in the Demo- Mumford urged his hearers to pay creatic platform. The Republican plat-form of 1908 did not mention it and their youthful patrons were in the Roosevelt only recently gave it his habit of buying, and suggested that they might improve their taste helpful counsel now and then. In opinion a great deal of the literature and girls is bad. The hero of the common tale is a tricky boy who gains his ends by deceit and falsehood. He dis-Lorimer scandal in Illinois, especially obeys his parents, outwifs his elders as it synchronized with the general and insults his teachers. This, Mr. Mumford opines, is but a sorry ideal of conduct to hold up for the imitation of

the rising generation.
One of his suggestions was that booksellers ought to read every book they offer for sale to boys and girls. If it is not what it ought to be, parents should be warned against it Induced to substitute something better. This practice might cause the loss of a sale now and then, but it would bring would educate a generation of readers

with correct preferences in the matter of literature. It is agreeable to read remarks like Mr. Mumford's and reflect that they were made by a man of business to his fellow-tradesmen. They indicate that booksellers occasionally think of something else besides the profit of the ment, and are not entirely negligent of the welfare of the society in which they live. Still there is no really cobooks sold to young people now are always in the habit of making disparaging comparisons between present conditions and those of the good old times, but usually they have only faint grounds for their complaints. We have no Miss Alcott writing children's books just now. In fact, her place seems likely to remain vacant for a

in the main virtue is rewarded and misconduct punished in children's books quite as it ought to be, and far more uniformly than it is in real life

Mr. Mumford has a great deal to say against a class of books which he means cheap tales of improbable adnaking figure in about equal propor-These books are silly, but they are not victous. On the contrary, their morals are, as a rule, commendably strict. The villain is invariably painted so black that there is no mistak-Istaking him for a saint, as one often must in modern fiction for adult readers. Moreover, the hero's virtues are seldom of the feeble washed-out variety. The sheep and goats are divided int two perfectly distinct herds, and each receives his appropriate reward or punishment at the end of the book. Nothing could be more satisfactory from a moral standpoint. Mr. Mumford ought to praise these books instead of reprobating them. No boy worth his salt was ever spoiled by reading blood-and-thunder stories. No doubt booksellers can do some-

thing toward selecting proper reading for the young. They can display the good attractively and keep the undesirable out of sight, provided their own taste is sufficiently educated to draw the line. Some booksellers could do this admirably, but there are others who might better leave it alone. ents are the natural advisers of their children in regard to books as well as the other important affairs of life, but what parent has time to read every-thing that comes from the press and judge for himself of its merits? In hoosing reading matter for their children, fathers and mothers will be likeof reirogression in church ly to follow the fashions. Their boys with a heard of bishops like Dr. and girls will read what others do, just as they wear stylish clothes and play chatever games happen to be in vogue. It is all very well to descant upon the duty of the parent to guide his children, but in modern practice the child is more apt to guide the parent. The most efficient agency for directing young people's reading is the public Hbrary

The Portland library has a room set spart for juvenile literature. ok on the shelves has been selected with particular attention to its contents and tendency. There are histories, books of popular science and travels, as well as novels. A compe tent person is in attendance constantly to give advice and help select goo books. Now and then instructive tall Now and then instructive talks are given by persons who understand the literary needs of the young. Cotween the library and the public schools, so that the work of each may be fortified by the other. In this way children are really influenced to read books which inform their minds and elevate their taste. It is better for a child to go for advice to a librarian who knows than to a parent or book seller whose intentions are excellent out who does not know. "It is always but who does not know. said the wise Goethe, "to let experts decide."

The Southern Presbyterians show good sense as well as Christian charty by refusing to wage war against the Catholic Church. Too much of the en-ergy of good men has been wasted heretofore in fighting one another. It is in consequence, the coming men wh high time for them to cease from this by rights should be citizens of Orego un-Christian strife and unite against the powers of evil. Victory will be

revolutions impend.

A tunnel under Council Crest is one of those undertakings which demonstrate the power of man over Nature and his ability to modify the condi-

be drawn into this game.

When Morse was in prison he was When Morse was in prison he was at the point of death. Now he is free, he is looking well. Probably the worst disease from which he suffered at At-lanta was incarceration itself, but he succeeded in fooling the Surgeon-General.

If the Oregon naval militia should he disbanded, it will have to thank the continual wrangling among its officers, some of whom at least have cared more for the trifling distinction to be obtained than for training in naval warfare.

In a few years Ruef's description old political methods will be regarded as a piece of ancient history, dealing with an extinct system.

A Prohibition jubilee is due. Nearly

million gallons of whicky were destroyed by fire in the Alleghany Valley Pinchot is preparing an elaborate ystem of forest conservation for Brit-sh Columbia. The Canucks can have

Former residents of the Empire, spect the memory of a good woman.

during the heated term, will be an infliction on an easy-going public. The Baldwin estate, having caused all the scandal possible, will now re-

Two months of the Durrow trial,

tire from public notice. Only a mechanical computer can give the exact figures on the Chicago convention.

Bryan told the Methodists he was

Now an "honor" man has opened a lead by eloping with another

Present Investments on Student Per

Capita Basis Are Compared. ASHLAND, Or., May 21,- (To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian May 13 appeared a letter signed by R. E. Romine, "dime novels." Presumably he who endeavors to show that the Univermeans cheap tales of improbable adventure, bloud and thunder stories where revolvers and sentimental love-walking figure in about equal proporwhich he intended to make so sure by this comparison of the appropriations made for the two state universities on the basis of student enrollment, With-

in building equipment with the universities of other states in propertion to the students who are in attendance at the respective schools, then things are as they should be; if we have more money in buildings and equipment on the University of Oregon campus per student than in other state universities, but if we have less money invested in buildings for the University of Oregon than in other universities per student. hen something is wrong, and instead f being extravagant, we have shown mean and niggardly attitude to the

The latest available Government reort of the Bureau of Education, that or 1910, shows that the investment in uildings for each regular student was

From these figures it will be seen that Oregon is simply not in it. Wash-ington has aiready spent approximately twice as much money for buildings o

twice as much money for buildings on its State University, and California seven times as much as Oregon—on a per capita basis, mind you.

And then, just note also in passing, that both Washington and Oregon have put almost twice as much into build-ings for the Agricultural (or State) College as for their respective univer-sities, per capita basis, also, if you please.

Now, let's go a dittle further while Now, let's go a intile further wante we have this report here. Take the five universities, California, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin, typical of the combined University and Agricultural College; the cost of building equipment per student in these fine universities averages \$927, more than three times the cost to the state of the building equipment at the University of the cost to the state of the building equipment at the University

Here is the bold statement of facts as they really are: The total value of the buildings erected at the University of Oregon is only \$225,000. Thirty-eight years old and only \$235,000 worth of buildings, less than half the cost of the new Lincoln High School in Portland, which cost \$500,000, and that only one of several high school buildings in one city. In the last 16 years, when all the state has been growing by leaps and bounds and every community putting thousands of dollars into permanent improvements of a public nature, municipal and religious as well as educational, the State University has only heen able to spend the meager sum of \$55,000 for buildings; but sii the time her enrollment is increasing until how Here is the bold statement of facts her enrollment is increasing until now it is simply a case of "full house." The high school graduates of our state know it, and we lose a lot of them every year to the universities of other states; and are caught by the spirit of the sister states and stay there to make it grow-

the powers of evil. Victory will be difficult enough when they all stand shoulder to shoulder. As long as they aim their blows at their own comrades in arms it will be impossible.

England is so much vexed with all sorts of strikes in these days of social legislation that one cannot help asking whether the labor situation causes the progressive statutes or the statutes cause the strikes. When two phenomens happen together, a thoughtless person may feel at liberty to select whichever suits his prejudices as the cause of the other, but reasoning of that kind is perilous in times when revolutions impend.

Ten years and \$65,000! In the last 12 years the little Ashland school district has spent over \$110,000 for school buildings, to say nothing of equipment and grounds. Last year we completed our new high school building at a cost of \$70,000 just for the building at a cost of \$ town in Southern Oregon. We have had our battle with the people who wanted to save money by hiring "cheap" teachers and getting along with "skimpy" school buildings, but they have long since retired. It looks funny to the people of Southern Oregon that the State University should at this day and age be throttled by just that same blame him much. There came the Confederacy.

Chicago, May 16.—New York advices per steamer Catawha state that General Hunter has issued a proclamation free-ing the slaves in his department. He was organizing a negro brigade and directed officers to train the contrather than the same blame him much. There came that the same blame him much. to the people of Southern Gregon that the State University should at this day and age be throttled by just that same sort of spirit—at the least it would be funny if it were not so depforable. And if we didn't have to bear a share of the blame, inasmuch as we were living powerfulny this State of Oregon.

Cheer him, and I don't know that I biame him much. There cames a time when everyone must give up hope.

Girls of 16 and 17 look so superior to the rest of us, but they soon outgrible this State of Oregon.

blame, lhasmuch as we were living within this State of Oregon.

From my boyhood days I have had it and his ability to modify the conditions into which he is born. Such a tunnel would not only facilitate intercourse between Portland and a fertile territory, but it would open up new residence quarters.

John Bull was merciful to the suffragettes until they began to smash his windows. That affected his pocketbook and he has become severe. Mobbing of Ministers was regarded as a part of the game of politics, but the shopkeeper falls to see why he should be drawn into this game.

Within this State of Oregon.

From my boyhood days I have had it drilled into me time and again that I couldn't get something for nothing. When that is not true, then Oregon can safely vote down the appropriations for the buildings at the State University—a new freproof library building to cost, furnished, \$175,000, and an administrative building to cost, furnished, a similar amount, both of which are urgently needed at our university, and every fair-minded man will testify to this if he knows existing conditions and understands anything conditions.

Powder Magnzines Hinder Railway.

PORTLAND, May 21.—(To the Editor.)—Concerning an article in The Oregonian Sunday, in regard to an electric railway to Clackamas, would say that the Portland & Interurban Electric Railway Company is being carefully organized to build through the vicinity of Clackamas, and other points, for the most part not new supplied with any railway transportation. But there are three powder magazines in close proximity to Jinekamas and these to a very material extent will retard the growth of that district as long as they female there. With an electric railway there would be some development at Clackamas, but not one-tenth of what would be with these disturbing factors removed.

No doubt another hindrance to the growth of the place is the Government practice ground located there, as a large majority of people do not like the disturbing crack of rifles all day, especially on Sunday. If the people of Clackamas want an electric railway they would do well first to direct their energies toward removing these hindrances to development.

S. G. SIGERT. Powder Magazines Hinder Railway.

Churles Sumner's Parents.

ARLETA, Or., May 22.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly state who were the parents of Charles Sumner, and did he leave issue?

C. E. WILLIAMS.

Charles Sumner's father was Charles Pinckney Sumner, lawyer and Sheriff of Suffelk County, Massachusetts, from 1825 until a few days before his death in 1833. The mother's maiden name was Relief Jacob, and her home was in Hanover, N. H., prior to marriage. Charles Sumner's married life was very house. He left no layer. brief. He left no issue.

New Pension Law.

PORTLAND, May 22.—(To the Editor.)—I have read all the latest articles on the new pension law, but they all speak of Civil War veterans. Will the new law affect Indian War veterans that are already drawing pensions?

SUBSCRIBER.

The full text of the new act has not yet been received, but it is our understanding that it does not apply to indian War veterans.

to be thrashed instead of praised, but BUILDING NEEDS AT UNIVERSITY | HARMONY ROAD BILLS DISCUSSED Writer Criticises Them and Approves

OREGON CITY, Or., May 13.—(To the Editor.)—I would like to express my high appreciation of the good work of the State Grange, along different lines, and especially in regard to the road bills. The Grange has shown by its strong and determined opposition what are called the harmony ro-bills, which Governor West and C. Prall and a few others are trying hard to force onto the people of state, that it is working for the best interests of the people of the state, and their every act shows that they have

the basis of student enrollment. Without any desire to argue just for the sake of arguing, I would like to get in a word on the other side.

Let us take the per capita basis, if you wish, but let us compare comparable things, for, in the first place, the appropriation in question is one for buildings, and goes into the permanent equipment of the university. Now, if the University of Oregon as it now stands can show any fair comparison in building equipment with the universities of other states in proportion to the students who are in attendance at the respective schools, then things are as they should be; if we have more or improved, whereas the latter leave the control of locating or improving the roads in the hands of the county authorities, using the same plan as

exists at present.

Now, I think Mr. Prail is trying to blind the people on this point. He certainly knows that this is not the only material difference between the grange

material difference between the grange bills and the harmony bills.

The grange bill gives the people of each county the right to decide by vote, each year, whether they want to issue any road bonds or not, and how much bonds they want to issue, and what length of time they shall be issued for, and what interest they will pay. The harmony bill provides that the State Highway Board may issue \$1,000,000 worth of state road bonds each year until the aggregate amount issued does not exceed 2 per cent of the assessed not exceed 2 per cent of the assessed valuation of the state.

Then one-third of all this state road

then one-third of all the same hands of the State Road Board (composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer), without any bond for gafekeeping, to be used on certain trunk roads to suit themselves, and nobody is to have any control over and nonedy is to have any control vec-them, or any right to question their work or their expense account. And then, for every dollar that each county gets of that state road bond issue, it has to raise a certain amount to put up against it, and the whole amount has to be spent on the roads each year, or else turned back into the state road fund, and be divided up over again the next

Multnomah County would be entitled to a little over \$00,000 of the state road fund each year, if the taxpayers out-side of the city limits were willing to side of the city limits were willing to fill up that much more each year, to put in with it, and if they did not feel disposed to dis up that much, they could only get as much of the state road fund each year as they would spend on the roads of their own money, but they would have the interest and sinking fund to pay on the other, whether they used any of it or not.

Now, if the taxpayers of the state will study these harmony road bills carefully, I think they will soon conclude that they are not the kind of hills they want. Let us run our road work through the state on business principles. The Grange is all right.

GEORGE HICINBOTHAM.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

How a little gifl loves to say to hel catch it when mother gets hold of youl The dishonest man is apt to find the

People won't treat you very well un-

Men are always trying to "under-tand" women. What women want is not to be understood, but to be treated setter.

A young busband complains because his bride cannot cook as well as his mother. But he was careful not to marry an old lady with his mother's

When everything is running smooth When everything is running smooth and pleasant with some men, they long for excitement and are restless until they have a chance to tell how they prefer death to loss of liberty, and how they are patient and easy to get along with, but that they are terrible in their wrath when anyone attempts to rob them of their rights.

When marriage is a failure it is a

PORTLAND. May 22.—(To the Editor.)—In the sporting pages of the newspapers recently I have noticed acticles calling attention to the sports to be held on Decoration day. Do you think it is right that the one day of the whole year set aside by the people of the United States as a day of reverence for their soldier and sailor dead should be given over to baseball games and horse races? I believe in athietic sports of all kinds and in some am considered an enthusiastic fan, but I think that the least we can do to show our respect for our dead heroes is to refrain

Renaming Streets By Dean Collins.

Spirits of the departed days Assembled in a silent park,
After the midnight hour had struck.
In solemn clangor through the dark.
Spirits were they of those who came.
When Portland was a shaggy wood To rear a goodly city where The wardens of the forest stood,

Spirits of pioneers were they Who staked their fortunes without fear

Upon the city they had dreamed: Who cast their lives and labors here. Who cast their lives and labors had not be not been supported in sorry band. Silently came the spectral hosts Assembling at th' appointed place in the last council of the ghosts.

"Hall and farewell!" spake one, "This

right
Is to the end our story run,
And a new order riseth up
After the old its task hath done!
That which we built with toil and care,
Rises beyond our simple fame!
We are no more! We pass; give place; And with us passes e'en our name

We labored long, and when we sank While we yet atrove toward that we

sought, Still in our city lived our names Mute witness to the works we wrought, and the broad streets that we had drawn Where once was forest, crag and And the

stream.
Still spake to those who followed us
Our names, and told them of our Our nam.

Hall and farewell! Our work is done, And a new generation stands
Blessed with the blessing of our faith,
Blessed with the labor of our hands:
Comes a new people, and decrees

though beneath the selfsame on the foundations of the past Our works remain—our names must

'Hall and farewell! Our use is gone! Her mighty structures tower o'er.
The firm foundations that we laid—
Proud Portland doth not need us.

more. The city that we dreamed is reared; But shining street and stately dome Mock at our mem'ry and our names— 'Pass forth! I am no more your

Portland, May 23. Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of May 24, 1862, From The Oregonian of May 28, 1892.

From a friend in the mines we learn that Thomas M. Mallay, a printer, who worked two years ago on the Advertiser, has struck a fat spot in the Florence City mines. He takes out of his

claim every day from 10 to 40 ounces of The steamer Eliza Anderson, whilst on her downward trip from Westminster to Victoria on the 13th inst., struck a rock in Plumper Pass. Captain Tom Wright was at the wheel. A gentleman who left Victoria three days after the accident reports the steamer a total loss. total loss.

The Vulcan foundry has just com-pleted the first detached locomotive ever built in California. It is intended for service in Oregon and will be shipped for its destination on Tuceday next. The capacity of the engine is 30-horsepower and it is capable of draw-ing 78 tons. The driving wheels are 34 inches in diameter and the cylinder has a nine-inch bore and 18-inch stroke, it can with safety carry a pressure of has a nine-inch tore and is-inch stroke. It can with safety carry a pressure of 120 pounds of steam, although but about 110 pounds will be necessary for the purpose intended. It was designed by C. W. Stevens. Everything about it is of California manufacture, except the flues. San Francisco Bulletin.

The Memphis appeal of the 11th de-clares the only terms on which the South can accept peace are a recogni-tion of its independence, not only of the cotton states but all the border states whose people desire an alliance with the Confederacy.

Chicago, May 16.—In the Senate on the 13th General McDougal, from the special committee, reported back the Pacific railroad bill and moved it be made the special order for the 15th. The motion was rejected by 17 to 18.

Washington, May 16 .- The provisions of the homestead bill agreed upon by the committee of conference are ex-tended to all in the military or naval service of the United States, whether naturalized or not.

in their wrath when anyone attempts to rob them of their rights.

When marriage is a failure it is a little werse than any other kind of failure.

Sports on Decoration Day,

PORTLAND, May 22.—(To the Editor) in the case of fire.

We are authorized to say that Mr. C. W. Burrage declines having his name used on the Independent Union ticket for the office of County Surveyor. He is already a candidate on the straight Union ticket and will depend on a straight Union vote.

Marshal Grooms has been endeavor-Marshal Grooms has designed in the flag-ing to reeve the halvards in the flag-staff on the Public Square. Several at-tempts were made to climb the pole, the halve was found tempts were made to climb the but from its great height was that the least we can do to show our respect for our dead heroes is to refrain from taking part in these sports on Memorial day, and instead, attend some particitic services held especially as a remembrance of those who fought and died for us.

H. E. EDWIN.

Features of The SUNDAY OREGONIAN

Decorating Arlington's 22,000 Graves-An illustrated half page on the Nation's greatest Memorial service.

Roll Call-This year it sounds on thinning ranks. Seven veterans per hour is reaper's roll, so writer ascertains. Back From Moro Land-A timely and interesting full page on

Army service in the Philippines as experienced by the newly-returned 21st Infantry. Inside Baseball-A discussion by John J. McGraw of baseball

strategy. Happy College Days-George C. Henderson writes entertainingly

of enjoyable incidents and features of Northwest college life. McCutcheon's Pirate Tales-The famous illustrator presents "Morgan's Bluff," the best yet of his pirate tales. Four McCutcheon drawings illustrate the tale.

The Travel Pever-Jimmie Jerry Doran tells how the wanderlust keeps him on the go. He spent part of the past week in Portland. The Jumpups-They go motoring and Jim tries to drive. Four

Order Today From Your Newsdealer.

pages of color comies. Two Short Stories Complete.

MANY OTHER FEATURES.