PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1912.

OHIO'S PEEBLE EFFORT.

The constitutional convention now in session in Ohio probably believes it has performed a stupendous task. It no doubt thinks that the voter will have his time well occupied in studying the various phases of the lusues to be presented. The convention has actually consumed several months in shelling out 42 simple amendmentsmeasures that declare only principles or fix limitations on what the Legis-lature may do. Only 42 fundamental changes and no self-executing measures! Think of it! It will seem incredible to Oregonians to read of such slothfulness when they know of sevoff-hand a hundred amendments that the Oregon constitution ought to have, polished, repaired and ornamented as it already is.

The Ohio statesman seems to have a feetish notion that he ought to segregate important amendments so that the voter may be able to ascertain readily what he is asked to vote upon. This is very unprogressive. In Oregon a man will vote in 1912 for 40 or 50 radical changes in the constitution with one simple little cross. In 1910 one cross marked on the ballot indicated the voter's approval or rejection of 17 important changes in the state

If the job the constitutional convention has imposed upon him looks large this Fall to the Ohio voter he will do well to tackle it cheerfully. There will be more to follow. He is expected to and no doubt will indurae the inesting people's power gave the Oregon voter 26 proposed changes in the constitution to ponder over in the last election. There were not 10 separate onstitutional emendments. amendment alone embraced 17 probraced a half dozen. In addition there | besitates - cs to whether he should were 29 statutes to emact or reject. I'we years ago our constitution tinkrers had burely started work. They will present practically a new fundamental law this year—one that, if great man now as then; but he is not a adopted, will abeliah the State Senata Recoevelt man now as then. practically all elective state and give members of the Legislature votsolled for each on election day, Impose proportional representation, discard the direct primary, and in many ways overturn the present form of government. In addition to this will be preented a single tax amendment, various other tax amendments, a woman's sufshment amendment and numerous effruitional changes.

In connection with what Oregon posals to be submitted by the Ohio will not take up any more new pro- Senate regards itself as a club.

If sortion rules, irena and restrict the traffic in te-

authorize the Legistature to regulate

for the presentation of exper-

It will be noted that one simple prothat in Oregon we tacked a half donchanges to the jury proposition. In Ohio it goes to the voters as a separate and distinct proposal.

It adopts the full list, wil of R adopts the so-called pro-Oregon now has if it has as much. I think the Ohlo convention reactionary Ohio method of removing nublic officials must give the man under fire a hearing. Others will deem the convention reactionary on the taxation question. There is no breath of as we turned down in 1810 and arto vote on again in 1912 were rejected as proposals. These amendments permit classification of property and the imposing of a lower rate on some President Sherman to make a hurried to current life. If each were content

have an arduous and important task had been rendered instead of suffering them. Meanwhile Oregon cheer-fully faces a harder task fully faces a harder task every two years, looks forward to the day when ts voters will have time for nothing but law making and gazes with commisseralon upon a convention that cannot discover more than 42 needed changes in an ancient and rockribbed

THE POOR CONSERVATIVE.

If Receivelt shall be nominated and Bryan shall be nominated, consider the serrowful plight of the conservatives in both parties. Where will they go? What will they do? They will be with-out a home, lost in the wilderness, ord, disowned, bereft, neglected.

If Eryan shall not continue to win the nomination for which he is pain-fully and ponderously not strivir-, the Democrats are not likely to make the dreadful mistake of selecting a conservative; for to be a conservative nowadays is to lay oneself open to the ruinour stigms of being a reactionary, Harmon is impossible. Wall street is too friendly. Underwood is not to be con-Wall street is too sidered for the same reason. The progressives are in the saddle, in both pariles, and there is no room anywhere for the dwindling and unwelcome con-

Mr. Roosevelt, who proudly declares he is a progressive with the bark on, makes Mr. Tuft very angry when he says Taft is not a progressive, or only a near-progressive, Mr. Taft greatly adentres his own style of progressiveness, and clearly thinks the public taste is at fault in its fallure to commend more healtily; but, whatever Roosevelt is. Taft freely admits that he isn't.

Clearly there are all skinds of progressives, and each thinks he is the nly genuine, 199-per-cent-pure, thirty-six-inches-to-the-yard kind. But there is only one kind of conservative, and he belongs in no party, and has no party, and will have none this year, unless he flocks by himself.

THE PROBE FOR CONTROL.

Mr. Roosevelt's objection to Mr. Root is vital, for Mr. Root is not now a Roosevelt man. If it is desirable that the National Republican Convention begin its deliberations and complete its organization in the sole interest of one candidate or another, very likely an unytelding partisan, bound to his chief by hooks of steel, should be The steam roller is a beneficent institution or a maleficent vehicle, just us you choose to look at it; and one's view is certain to be influenced by the ownership or control of the steam roller,

Colonel Roosevelt is being harshly criticised by the Taft press for his refusal to accept Root. They say that Roosevelt once enthusiastically cribed Root as the wisest man in public life. It is known that the Colonel possed radical changes and another em. | healtated long-or as long as he eyer stew his imperial favor on Root or Taft for President. Root was first his Secretary of War and then his Secretary of State. He is undoubtedly

But we see no reason why Colonel county offices except that of Governor. Romsevelt should not have his own temporary chalcman. If he can get him, It will be his convention if he has a majority of the delegates; and if he has not a majority, he will thus find it out, and he will be free to go off and ation where he has all the delegates. That is what he seemingly

THE CASE OF LORIMER. In the Lorimer case the Senate is called upon to choose between its duty voters will consider under the volun-teer effects of its lawgivers the pro-regard as its obligation to a fellowclub member. For, though the people regard the Senate as a body created purpose of making laws, the member of a club will do anything to To abotteh the role of unanimity of juries wound the sensibilities of another as the Legislature to issue bonds out style shrink from tonowing to state the building the evidence of Lorimer's bribery to the evidence of Lorimer's bribery to Therefore, Senators of the

de for isglalation and the amend-But a new style of Senator which ferendess marked time and that except places that as legislator above courtesy to fellow clubmen has become inereasingly numerous of late Public opinion has also brought a pow-erful influence to bear on the oldstyle Senators and caused some of them to change, others to waver to their allegiance to the club theory. Lorimer after the Burrows report had

whitewashed him, Now that the Senate is called upon ting liquors. To abolish the State Sta old school-40 of them-are prepared to do the clublike thing and allow Lorimer to retain his seat on various pretexts. Some, no doubt, honestly believe that Lorimer, having been al lowed to retain his seat after the farcical Eurrows investigation, has been once in leapardy and should hereafter be immune from molestation. But the great majority of the 40 are probmoved by Senatorial courtesy, that there is no knowing when they light be in the same boat as Lorimer.

Over against these 40 are 29, some of whom reject the clubilke concep-tion of the Senate and regard it as surely a legislative body elected to do ouvinced of Lorimer's guilt, are prepared to purge the Senate by his ex-pulsion. Others of the 28, still infected with the club idea, are disposed to maintain a high ethical standard for its mambers. Still others, having the storm which the Lorino case raised, are prepared to vote as political wind blows, mindful of the fact that, when they seek re-cle

tion, they must seek it at the hands of the voters, not of the Legislature. There remain 16 doubtful Senators, men whoswaver between reluctance to ote in violation of their conception of Most of them would above all prefer not to vote at all, but the 39 nti-Lorimer men, having made up their minds, will tolerate no dodging. The majority of the waverers, when forced to choose, will no doubt vote against Larimer, for they have more regard for their own political future know that every man who votes for Lorimer will be marked for life. Lorimer will

classes than upon others. Ohlo clings trip to Chicago for the reported purto the general property tax.

Still we haven't the alightest doubt and thus prevent, a vote. By so doing the would choose the lesser of two will be commended in the East for its evils, for he would retire under the do not wish to vote against him, but

dare not vote for him.

The Lorimer case is significant of the change from the old to the new, from a Senate indifferent to, often scornful of public opinion, to a Sen-ate truly representative of the people; from a Senate elected by means closely akin to those adopted by Lorimer to a Senate receiving its mandate-direct The new method of from the people. election about to be adopted will no doubt develop faults, but it will produce no Lorimers.

THE VOCATIONAL ANALYST. Alexander Pope said long ago that the proper study of manking is man, and it is still longer since the oracle told Socrates to study himself if he wanted to get wise. But advice of this sort has always been taken in a Pickwickian sense. It is something very fine to listen to, but it is on no account to be followed. Men had been studying rats and Haards for hundreds of years before anybody thought of study-

ing bables. When "child study" first began to be talked about everybody smiled. The idea of studying a child. As if every mother was not endowed by nature with all possible information about her beloved offspring. But investigation this beautiful belief a terrible Perhaps the persons who really folt. know least about children are mothers. But, not to stray from our text, we are rising now to remark that the advice which the oracle gave to Socrates is now going to be followed for the first time in the history of the world. The practical study of human beings for the purpose of finding out what they amount to and what they are fit for is to be undertaken by a "vocational analyst" under the auspices of the New York Y. M. C. A.
It is drawing a little strong on the

facts to say that nothing of this sort has ever been done before. The Port-land Y. M. C. A. has been working at the same task for a good while, although it has not yet secured a vocaional analyst it has some experts in human nature who serve the same purpose passably well. It is understo also that one of the professors at Reed college will make vocational analysis part of his courses in psychology, so hat there will be at least one college in the land next year where human bengs are deemed worth investigating scientifically with practical ends in

What will the vocational analyst do? What does a chemical analyst do? He resolves a compound into its elements and discovers the uses it can be ap-plied to. The vocational analyst will dig into the mental and physical structure of his pupils and learn what they are fit to do. This work promises much in the case of "failures and good. for-nothings." A failure is usually a person who cannot find what the world wants of him. The vocational analyst will tell him.

THE TWO SCHOOLS.

If the Agricultural College and the State University are to exist as distinct institutions, the delimitation of their respective spheres of educational ef-It fort is a fundamental necessity. will not do for the State of Oregon to ontinue raising taxes to maintain two stitutions of learning which duplicate each other's work in so many particulars that the public believes the same results could be obtained by consolidation with less expenditure. Unless there is a definite field for the Agri-Unless cultural College to occupy and another for the university, there is no sound reason for keeping the two schools separate. If there are distinct fields which they might occupy without in-truding on each other's domain, then, permitting both of them to continue. As far as the Agricultural College is concerned, a large part of its work is defined by the Federal statute, under which it exists. It was created as a college of agriculture and the me-The latter portion of its domain is fully as legitimate as the former, and it cannot be excluded from either of them without impairing its standing under the Federal law.

The purpose of this law was to make the agricultural colleges of the country powerful and adequate technical It was intended that they should take for their scope the applications of modern science to the entire universe of industry. This injudes all the various branches of engineering, irrigation, the mining and chemical arts and trades, the structive arts such as building and landscape gardening, forestry, medi-cine, and, of course, agriculture. Thus there is no great difficulty in laying down a line of action for the Agricultural College under the law by which it was created. The literary studies as such ought not to be pursued by its cusable to deprive them of such training in literature and language as they need in their practical duties. It is impossible to understand how a model agricultural college could omit French and German from its curriculum, since these languages are indispensable in the faithful study of any "mechanic art" whatever. Nor can the higher art" whatever. Nor can the higher mathematics be left out unless the scintific courses are to be made starve ling and meager to the point of caricature. But on the other hand it is obright not to meddle with Latin and Greek nor with metaphysics, abstract

logic and Hebrew. any mind which has studied the subject intelligently the difference between the proper work of the Agricultural College and the University will naturally present fixelf as one between theory and practice. The University will probably concern itself with such lopments of mathematics as the Abelian functions, the theory of substitutions, celestial mechanics, leaving to the Agricultural College the applica-Sensional courtesy and conviction of tion of mathematical results to practi-Lerimer's guilt or fear of popular incal work. The latter teaches lanformer for their theoretical and scholarly values. Turning to economics, the Agricultural College is interested in the economics of farming, a wide field, the economics of the various industries, and, of course, the between the industries and the state than for any other consideration and The university makes of economics, as with direct election impending, they it does of every other branch, an abstract science. It cares for the science itself rather than its applications.

As a teacher of law, the University Mother Finds Instruction of Worth Is properly enters the field of lawmaking. The University of Wisconsin has asto the Legislature at Madison. It maintains a department for the purpose of furnishing knowledge on the subject of bills. A legislator who wishes to have a given measure enacted can learn accurately from the university where it has been tried, if it are the many and it was to have a given measure on acted can learn accurately from the university where it has been tried, if it are the maximum and sumed the function of expert adviser to the Legislature at Madison. It ever has; how it worked in practice. Wisconsin conditions compare with those where the law was passed and what modifications are needed to make it workable.

If the legislator has not the time or ability to draft his own bill, the university will do it for him and the task will be so well and honestly performed that the document need not be tending a different school in this city.

"combed for jokers." This fine institution places at the service of the state's lawmakers the best skill and state's lawmake most accurate knowledge there is in the world, and such a branch of work is highly appropriate for any uni-versity. The successful state universities have not neglected scholarship, but they have managed to unite scholarship to the civic needs of the com-munities which support them. Theory is the unique field of a university as such, but the theories to which it devotes its energies ought to be such as issue in practical betterment for the world in the form of new truth, higher culture or more desirable social conditions. To a university all truths are precious, but some have merely the value of costly trinkets while others lead to the uplift of mankind.

When the functions of the Agricul-tural College and the State University are once accurately defined we shall see the University advancing as a pioneer through the realm of thought and knowledge. Its mission is scientific research, philosophical speculation, civic leadership. It should stand first and foremost for such values. The noble word "scholarship" indicates the aim of the University fairly well, while the Agricultural College stands for practice.

One of the peculiarities of the pres-ent political situation is the sudden silence of the financial newspapers peculiarly voice the sentiment of Wall street. Since Taft and Roosevelt have been fighting a political duel, these organs have been struck dumb. From the standpoint of the trusts, they have nothing to hope from Taft if he should win, and they have everything to fear from Roosevelt If they should incur his displeasure and he should They find their only safe course. win. therefore, in silence. Even should they have leanings either way, their indorsement of either candidate would be a hindrance rather than a help. It is quite possible that whichever man they favor has informed them, as Wilson informed Harvey, that their open indorsement is not desired. Wall street is in bad odor with the voters, and its open support of any man is the signal for wholesale desertion of him. Phatever aid it gives a candidate is in the shape of cash, and great care is taken that such contributions shall not be noised abroad.

Poor old Wyoming with 40 years of woman suffrage and no child labor laws has supplied much ammunition for the opponents of extension of the voting privilege. But why not hold Wyoming up to further scorn and swat the suffragists another way? We venture to say Wyoming hasn't a vestige of law for protecting the salmon industry. It probably needs one just about as much as it needs a child labor law, too. Blame the women for it.

fight at a church door to gawk at a wedding to which they are not invited. Then the men grovel with succilc fawning before some foreign magnate. The last performance of this provincial crowd was to mob Pres. ident Taft as he was taking a Sunday stroll on Fifth avenucountry, but who made New York?

The fear of intervention has had a salutary effect on the Cuban government. To that fear may be attributed the vigorous steps taken to suppress the negro insurrection. President Gomez need not worry. States will be only too glad to keep our troops out of his island and will not send them unless necessity compels.

Wilbur Wright is too young and too meful to die. It is an added pity that he is ill of typhold fever, a disease which will never be heard of when the world is truly civilized. Flies, filth, indolence and ignorance are responsible for typhoid fever, which smites innocent and guilty allke.

If that California banker who owns hen that lays double-yolk eggs can develop the strain and fix it, he will revolutionize the "ham and" industry, for a skilled cook could make two fries from one shell.

Chauncey Depew says he launched Roosevelt on his career, and, come to think of it, he did have the elephant by the tail and feared to let go.

had much about the big Roosevelt dam. In a few weeks there may be dam. another spell of it. There is comfort in knowing the Presidential agony will be ended

fore Jack Johnson warms up to his

A few years ago the news columns

Many Oregonians at Chicago will be forced to carry water for the elephant if they want to get in the convention.

Umatilla is doing her best to sustain her record of producing 1 per cent of the country's wheat yield.

Dry farming looks good in Crook

County this year, because the Spring

rains have lingered. How will Mr. Whitman like sharing dogs?"

There will be few Valley peaches, but we cannot have everything in one

Abe Ruef would better dramatize his experiences.

Do not grumble at the showers. They will prolong the berry season.

Save the flowers for the veterans' graves Thursday.

Now, you Beavers, begin to climb.

Given Her Two Daughters. PORTLAND, May 26 .- (To the Editor.)-It was with interest that I read many do not appreciate the real value of the work done in the cooking classes of our public schools. I have been able to observe what school training in domestic science does for girls, and by attending the exhibitions given, but by attending the development in my own home of two daughters, each attending a different school in this city. Our family is a large one of very moderate means and my daughters had an unusual share of experience before entering the cooking schools, so I feased beforehand that the lessons taught them there might be inapplicable "to the everyday menu of the working man's home." But I have been surprised at the practical value of the

an unusual share of experience before entering the cooking schools, so I feared beforehand that the lessons taught them there might be inapplicable "to the everyflay menu of the working man's home." But I have been surprised at the practical value of the training that they received.

Setting aside for the moment the chief aims of such a course which is to give the pupils the underlying principles of food value and preparation, they are taught the market value of foods in season, the substitution of a cheaper article for one too expensive, variety in serving the most usual articles of diet, and in selecting and cooking inexpensive cuts of meat to make ing inexpensive cuts of meat to make them wholesome. We have put into use in our own home most of the recipes and directions given to one daughter in the first term work of our High Schools. Utilizing left-overs and rectifying mistakes without throwing away good material were constantly emphasized in this course and practical training given in preparing meals and keeping the cost within a prescribed

The value of a cooking course can-not be properly judged by a public ex-hibition. A loaf of bread, however, well shaped and browned, is naturally not as attractive to the general public as a plate of crasm puffs or a tempt-ing shortcake. The substantials have but little display value, but the girl who made the dainties for show has been taught to make good bread; smooth, rich cream soups, appetising salads of the simplest materials, a tasty meat loaf or stew from the most reasonable cuts of meat, and cakes with few or no eggs when the hens are on a strike. But the highest value of domestic

science training is not an immediate practical result. It is in raising up a generation of women who understand food values, the care and management of a well-equipped kitchen and pantry and who look at the whole subject of housekeeping and cooking from a scientiffic standpoint. If we are to raise housekeeping to the dignity of a science and profession, our daughters must be well trained in the fundamental principles underlying management and

copies underlying management and cookers.

A good workman in any trade or profession scorns poor tools and de-mands to be provided with the best if he is expected to do good work. He recognizes the truth that substantia well-made tools adapted to his need are economy in the saving of time an effort and in their lasting value. But with proper spirit if he finds a piece of work must be done with tools below the standard, he goes ahead and does his best, priding himself on doing a good job with indifferent equipment. It is this spirit that I have observed in girls trained in our schools to know what the proper tools are and how to

use them.

It is true that much education of men, women and children is needed in the art of earing. A great deal of the present abuse of this art is due to the lack of opportunity to learn the funda-mental principles of cooking on the part of women of the old regime. The time is coming when we will realize the wisdom of taking well-balanced The green vulgarity of the New helpful and palatable meals adapted to our several walks in life and physical conditions. The careful dist study fight at a church door to gawk at a and sickroom health building and ath letic training will be applied with even greater painstaking certainty to every-day right living. Then we will be blessed with our full span of existence charged with physical and men-

In order that the next generation of women may be equipped to plan and cook a wholesome, appetining meni-suited to the needs of a working man or to combine the viands for a rich ing or heaviness, let us continue give our daughters the best training and equipment within reach. Their they will make it possible for all tive longer, more efficient and enjoy able lives, and thank heaven if a home these daughters have the bloss ing of cheerful, contented disp scientific training can give

or take away.
MRS. E. P. ANDERSON, 5024 Thirty-forth Ave., S. E.

Marketing of Digitalis.

GARDINER, Or., May 26,—(To the Editor.)—I read in The Oregonian an article from Wahklakum County, Washngton, stating that an experimental farmer of an agricultural college mar-keted the equivalent of \$4150 from one acre of foxglove or digitalls.

As this herb is a pest in this locality you will do myself and many other farmers h favor if you will answer

hese questions.

I. What is its market value per

ound?"
2. Where can it be marketed?
3. How prepare it for market?
4. At what season is it gathered?
WILLIAM A. WROE.

The market value of digitalis varies from 5 to 8 cents per pound, There is no demand for it on the Pacific Information as to the marketing

obtained from Parke, Davis & The leaves should be thoroughly dried.

The plant may be gathered as soon as the leaves are matured. Leaves from the second growth are used.

Suffrage Questions.

PORTLAND, May 25 .- (To the Ed PORTLAND, May 25—(To the Editor)—Most of us have looked at sufficage as a privilege and an opportunity, but Lyman Abbott wisely calls our attention to the duty and serious responsibility involved in it. Voting is not merely going to the polls and casting a hallot, as some would have us believe. The man or woman who votes conscientiously and wisely must study up the entire political situation and weigh the merits and demerits of each party and candidate before he casts his ballot. Shall we men impose this burden of responsibility upon the women, the great majority of whom do not great majority of whom R. G. HALL

Books on Colux. MEDFORD, Or., May 26.—(To the Editor.)—Where and how can I obtain a list of rare coins and their value? H. HUMPHREY.

Leading booksellers of this city have on sale Alexander & Co.'s "New Hub Coin Book," price 25 cents. 15th edition, and published by C. N. Casper & Co., Miwaukse, Wis. Another authority us John S. Dye's "Coin Encyclopaedia," and published by Bradley & Co., 66 and published by Bradley & Co., North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

to hold to its own domain, there could DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND CHILDREN Opponents Tell of Luck of Legislation

in States Where Women Vote. PORTLAND, May 26 .- (To the Edior.)-The advocates of woman suffrage insist that women need the ballot to protect the interests of women and children, but a study of the record of the non-suffrage states shows that both women and children are better protected in those states than they are work before testing it. After making a test, however, I feel that some of the crilicisms are unjust and that many do not appreciate the real value of the work done in the cooking classes.

The laws of California were enacted before women voted in that state, and although women have been voting for 17 years in Colorado, the laws of Oregon are better for the protection of children than are those of Colorado.

No prohibition of night work for children was enacted in Colorado until the Winter of 1911, and Wyomins, where women have voted for 40 years, sets no time limit whatever for the work of children of any age. Not until 1911 was an eight-hour provision for child workers made a law in Colorado, while such a law had been in effect for years in 11 of the non-suffrage states. Girls of ten years may engage in street Girls of ten years may engage in streetrades in Colorado and children of an age may be employed in any concert of theatrical exhibition, though Grayo has banished children from the stage.

Much bus been said of the feport of the Inter-Parliamentary Union that Colorado has been said of the grayout and the colorado has been said of the feport of the Inter-Parliamentary Union that Colorado has the inter-Parliamentary Union that Colorado has the manest and most progressive children's laws in the world. This statement has reference to the Juvenile Court law of Colorado and referred specially to the provision

which makes a parent respon the delinquency of a child. T 19 states where women do not vote however, which makes the parent re-sponsible for the child, and the penalty is equal if not greater than in Col-Four states forbid the employment of

boys under 21 in the night measures oboys under 21 in the night measures service; Colorado is not one of them four more states established an 18 year limit for such work, Oregon on of them, and none a suffrage state.

of them, and none a suffrage state.

Oregon has a 15-year limit for general child labor, with some exceptions, Colorado has a 15-year limit.

Mr. Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National child labor committee, in his report of the proceedings at Birmingham, Ala, in March, 1911, says: "The states which do not require proof of the child's age or at least any proof worthy the name are Colorado. Utah, Wyoming, Idaho," and 14 non-suffrage states which he names—Oregon not in the list.

The Review of Labor Legislation, 1911, page 71, says: "Without adequate

1311. page 71, says: "Without adequate enforcement the most perfect child labor laws are almost useless. Oreson however, provides a paid socretary for the Board of Inspection of Child Labor which enforces the child labor laws."
Arizona is the first state to adopt
uniform child labor law in its entiret
the same Legislature having von
against a woman suffrage amendme

and forthwith denounced by the suffa gists. Oregon contains 14 of the pro-visions of this model law; Colorado contains seven, Utah, eight, Wyoming Facts speak louder than hysteria!

MRS. ROBERT W. LEWIS.

MRS. ALMA D. KATZ,

Press Committee Oregon State Asso-ciation Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women.

NEW HOP ACREAGE IS NOT LARGE California Growce Predicts Only 200,-

000-Bale Crop in United States. CHICO, Cal., May 25.—(To the Editor.)
In an article appearing in The Oregonian May 13, a Mr. Endicott states
that California has set out from 5000 to Theo acres of new hops and further adds a tremendous new acreage for Oregon and Washington. If you care to state facts, we will give them to you, and you may do as you like in using same. We can check up and send you list of

We do not believe that Oregon has roots are very backward in making an

from New York and they state that the roots are very backward in making an appearance. Our Mr. Fraser has just returned from a trip through the Sonoma and Mendocino valleys, and also the Sacramento valley, and all the growers concode that five bales to the acre will be the average crop raised in California. Growers are refusing 27-cent contracts in Santa Resa.

Reports from England state that the growers have not been able to start cultivating their yards on absount of the dry season that they have had and the roots in Germany, having been damaged so badly last year for the want of raims, are today in noer shape for anything like a humper crop. Putting all these facts together, how is it nossible for Mr. Endicott to look forward to a 250,000-bale crop in the United States? There certainly must be a mistake of some kind on his part.

The explanation given for the growers peoling their hops in California, taking it as a sign of weakening on their part, is another mistake. The only reason that the hops are going to

their part, is another mistake. T only reason that the hops are going only reason that the sops are going the pooled is because the growers fee that for the 4000 bales left in thei hands they should get a great deal mor than what the dealers are now offer ing. We know it to be so, that not nder 40 cents, so your Oregon grow-rs need not fear that the market will weakened by the Ca HARRY FRANCE

PLACARD AT CEMETERY OFFENDS. Apparent Advertising Jest at Lone Fir

Apparent Advertising Jest at Lone Fir is Criticised by Writer.

PORTLAND, May 27.—(To the Editor.)—Today the writer was a passenger on a Mount Tabor car. While passing Lone, Fir Cemetery many muchneeded improvements were seen in progress, and eventually it looks as if we shall not always be ashamed of the appearance of Lone Fir.

In this connection I would like to say a word about advertising. At the present time there is on the fence surrounding the cemetery a placard, placed perliously near the main entrance; an obtrusive ad, reading as follows:

lows:
"The Bonville system solves the problem of the high cost of living."
Can The Oregonian inform whether the subtle humor of this strangely sitis it placed there with malice afore-thought? If the latter, it looks like exceeding had taste. Death is too grave a subject for jest. The acre of our silent brethren should be held more sacred.

A Home Rule-of-Three

Chicago Tribune, "Pa," asked little Johnny, "what is the rule of three?"
"You, your sister Bella as mother," sighed Mr. Meekum. Bella and your

War in Mexico By Dean Collins.

In Mexico, that land forlorn,
Where Mars had sharpened up his
whittle,
And loased abroad the dogs of war,
To bark a lot—and bite a little;

The two opposing forces stood

Drawn up in opposite positions,

And either at the other aimed its full array of war's munitions.

High o'er the field, upon a hill, Safely within his humble cottage, A non-combatant herded bens, Puffed at his pipe and stirred his

pottage.

Nor dreamed that o'er the quiet land
Where peppers grew and sweet
banana.
Soon should there burst the horrid Of war-served a la Mexicana.

Sudden the air was rent until
The very heavens seemed a-dropping,
Loud rang the song of gatling gun,

Of rifle or of cannon popping.
As the two armies 'gan to send
Over the field in varied mixtures,
Enough to load a schooner full
Of lead and other hardware fixtures.

Indeed it seemed, if one should judge From all the metal that was flying, That in each army every man Must soon be either dead or dying. Fate's hand, however, mixed the g Deflecting nearly all the bullets Toward the poor non-combatant's To consternation of his pullets. batant's hut,

The non-combatant started in fear, Heard the loud bullets shrilly call-

ing.

Observed the pullets squawk and run.
Saw leaves and twigs about him
failing:

"Dios," he gasped, "when war's alarm Drives everybody helter-skelter, Where shall the non-combatant flee

To get a proper chance for shelter?" He looked about; he looked below On every side were bullets hooting. Save where the rebel phalanx stood, At which the Federals were shooting. Forth from his hut full speed he flew. And, through the storm of bullets

flying. Ducked down the hill and haven found Where the brave rebel troops were

Thus runs the ballad, showing how
War is as Sherman has portrayed it,
And did cosrce into the game
One who would rather not have
played it;
But when the bullets round him sang,

Did what he never did expect to-Fled for the safest spot in sight, And thus became an insurrecto. Portland, May 27.

Half a Century Ago

From The O regonias of May 28, 1862, Commodore Hollins, the great gun of the rebel navy, has been captured our forces.

The public speaking at the Courtnouse on Monday evening was largely attended and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Ladd first addressed the meeting in a neat and well-timed introduction and was followed by Mr. A. J. Dufur. At the close of his speech Mr. John H. Mitchell was called and addressed the assemblage in an able speech of nearly an hour in length. Mr. Mitchell retired from the stand amid much applause. Judge Marquam was then called upon.

The following named five states have a double-bended state government: Kentucky, Governors Berlah Magoffin and George W. Johnson: Missouri, Hamilton R. Gamble and Claiborne F. Jackson: North Carolina, Marble Nash Taylor, Menry T. Clark and Edward Stanley: Tennessee, Andrew Johnson and I. G. Harris: Virginia, Francis H. Pierpont and John Letcher. It is proper to state that of these "heada," some have gone a-rovin' while others are

stationary. The Stockton Independent is informed that a petition is circulating and obtaining signatures in Calaveras asking the Governor to appoint W. S. Brockway to the bench of the 16th judicial district, composed of the counties of Calaveras and Amador, made vacant by the impeachment of Judge

We learn from a gentleman who re that Colonel Cornellius, of the Oregon cavalry, will shortly relieve Captain Rowell, of the command at Walla Walla and that the latter gentleman will probably be still further relieved of his commission in consequence of certain efforts to traduce the character of Colonel Lee.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Com-pany have changed the place of land-ing for their steamers from Mr. Vaughn's wharf to Mr. Couch's wharf.

We notice that the street commis-We notice that the state of the signer is having the mud and fith on Front street cleared away as rapidly as possible, and if he continues to clear up until all our principal thoroughfares are renovated he will accomplish a good work which has long been needed.

The Independent Union ticket has The independent thron these has played itself before getting halfway to the polls, nearly all the nominees having politely declined the honor, or rather compliment, extended by the little conclave that met at the theater,

For sale.—See advertisement of valuable city property for sale in Couch's and Caruthers' additions. It will be sold in single blocks or entire, four dwelling houses included,

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

Many people will submit to a nullarize for years without doing any-thing, except to whine to those who are not to blame.

Most of us associate with people we "talk about." When a school teacher goes out of the room for a few minutes, she puts a big girl in charge to "tell on" the chil-dren who misbehave.

Those who are actually in society are not as ridiculous as those people trying

The women believe it is a sin for a man to be idle.

It is easy for society to shock people who are not in it. You will blush to have it thrown up to you, but all of you have kin you do

not like. A woman has a superior way of say-ing: "I never gossip with my servants." When a man begins by saying: "Of

course, it is none of my business, but-"
it is a sign be is going to make it his
business, and become impudent. About the only excitement on a farm is to say at the breakfast table: "Ti dog barked last night as though som one was prowling around the house."

Estimate of a Cutlery Family.

Louisville Courier-Journal.
"I call 'em the cutlery family." "Well, the daughter spoons, the father

forks out the money and the mother knifes the other gues*