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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1912.

ROOSEVELT, THE POLITICIAN.

The one figure which occupies the mind of the American people to the exclusion of all others is that of Theodore Roosevelt. All others receive attention only as their relation to him compels it. He is the one combative, battling figure, caring naught for precedent, consistency or tradition. If one weapon fails to do execution, he quickly flings it down and snatches up another, giving his adversary no respite while he makes the exchange. By his audacity, his readiness of resource, his instinctive perception of what the people want and his instantaneous action on that perception, he has captivated the popular imagination and dazed and bewildered his opponents.

His many points of strength and weakness are skilfully analyzed by Francis E. Leupp in an article in the Francis E. Leupp in an article in the Atlantic Monthly entitled "Roosevelt, over 90,000,000 of free men and womthe Politician." Mr. Leupp attributes te quarrel with Taft to "the machinations or the stupidities of third per- he is either a direct participant or has sons," then proceeds to discuss various a direct personal interest in the decitypes of politicians. He describes the Roosevelt type in the sentence;

"The man is the politician, the poli-tician is the man." He says Roosevelt 'entered politics in swaddling clothes." "was born into pontics." Thus he reaches the conclusion that "when Mr. osevelt takes a step which the mass of his fellow-citizens regard as carefully considered for its political effect, chances are at least even that he is merely obeying a natural impulse, or weakness."

Roosevelt's strong and weak qualities as a politican are classified thus Mr. Leupp:

by Mr. Leupp: His picturesque personality; his indifference to presedent or consistency for its own saite; his audacity of method. His chief rauits in the same domain. I should say, are three: Impatience of the interval be-tween desire and accomplishment; failure to appresiste the persistence of a moral ideal as distinguished from a wise or espe-dient purpose; and over-confidence in the disposition of the persist mind to con-sider fine distinctions in passing on a broad tore

His energy explains the facts that he is always "doing something out of the common" and has a craying for the stimulus of opposition. For these reasons he is a radical and in all else is the reverse of what nature and en-vironment made him. His gift of phrase-making is held to have added vastly to his power of touching the people's sympathies. His claim to be progressive is attributed to "his indifference to precedent or consistency for its own sake." Mr. Leupp over: As a sportsman, he has never concealed his opinion of the man who, having once entered a gams, is unwilling to play it through because luck seems to be turning against him. But precedent, for its own sake, counts for so liftle with Mr. Rocevelt, that the for so liftle with Mr. Rocevelt, that the strated.

from within." Mr. Leupp adds, how-

which was his guide as lately as 1900 have just its force for him by 1912 thing will depend on whather his pres-counselors can convince him that the and counselors can convince him that -Republican party has outlived its usefulne if so, he will no more hesitate to wreck for the purpose of setting up another its ruins, than the anti-sizeer conting hesitated to wreck the Whig party sh

THE GREATEST SHOW ON NARTH.

years ago.

An American National political convention is the greatest show on earth. The people have recognized this fact by the immense demand for seats at the Republican convention and by the great price offered for them. A conention far excels in interest a corona. tion procession in London or an imperial durbar in India. Those are mere lisplays of pomp, where the multitude are simply spectators of the doings of their rulers, where every action is gov-erned by a set ceremonial programme. 'he interest attaches to the gorgeous display of robes and uniforms worn by King, Emperor, nobility, officials and soldiers. No scope is offered to the

play of the intellect or the passions, for restraint is upon all, and action is confined to a few individuals. Human interest is at the minimum. At an American convention every man plays his part and the vast throng That provides its own entertainment. entertainment consists in the loftlest flights of eloquence, often spontaneplenty. us from men whose names are no on the set programme; in sentiments

and passions given free rein, ranging from the most selfish personal ambition or sordid personal interest to the loftlest devotion to a principle or theory; in the quick workings of political strigue and strategy; in the sudden outbursts of enthusiasm and passion which spectators join equally with delegates; in the momentous conse quences of the action taken-the choice of one of two men between en. Every person present is not a mere staring spectator of a pageant; ston. The sharp division in the ranks of both leading parties this year enhances the interest, for the two principal conventions will present the spectacle of a great Nation in peaceful revolution, wherein each man is intensely

As the greatest study of mankind is man, so the best conditions under which to pursue that study exist when a great body of representative freemen is assembled to decide issues involving which may make for either strength the fate of a Nation such as this. That is why hundreds of thousands are eager to pay great prices for the priviof seeing the convention at lege Thicago.

FEDERAL COMPENSATION ACT.

It was but a few months ago that a decision by the United States Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the Federal employers' liability act was hailed with satisfaction. This act abrogates contributory negligence and fenses in personal injury cases and modifies the doctrine of assumption of risk to the extent that no doctrine of assumption of available to a railroad company where injury or death results from violation company of the safety appliance by the act. The law is far in advance of the old common law, yet, new as it is, in point of certainty of operation, it is not progressive enough for these progressive times. The Senate a few days ago approved an employes' compensation

amendments will be adopted when their need has been practically demon-

GENERAL BOOTH IS BLIND.

General William Booth, the veteran mander of the Salvation Army, a man beloved of two continents for his unselfish devotion to humanity and his practical endeavor in the cause of the distressed, the debased and the oppressed of earth, recently underwent an operation for the removal of cataract from his eyes and will henceforth be totally blind. Thus, like the great Milton, "with wisdom at one entrance quite shut out." this great and tender friend and uplifter of his race will grope his way to the end, not like the blind hard, in sore rebellion at the af-

fliction that has come upon him, but in humble submission to his fate. It may well be doubted whether any other man of modern times has exert-ed the practical influence for good upon his fellow-men that has attended the work of General Booth. Unassuming, except where assumption of authority was necessary; as humble as a little child; as tender as a woman; as positive as a man; an industrial seer; a temperance oracle, he has gone in and out and up and down among the lowly of the earth seeking to uplift them; among the fallen of earth seeking to restore them; among the

rowing of the earth seeking to comfort them. While seeking to arouse the spiritual sense in the submerged onetenth, he has sought to improve their temporal condition from that of abject and groveling poverty to relative The results of his endeavor speak

for themselves in every city of our own country and in the great manuturing and industrial centers of the British Isles. Seemingly ophemeral at times, and in individual cases often discouraging, these results in the ag-gregate present a showing that links General Booth's name with that of the world's greatest philanthropists and all the more so since from the beginning he has, while preaching the supreme gospel of dependence upon divine power, taught the not less important power, taught the not less important gospel of self-help. The multitudes of the earth, to whom he has carried the message of spiritual peace, all undis-mayed because it has often fallen upon insensible cars, and the seed of terial comfort, all undeterred that it has often fallen upon stony places, will lift the voice of their simple supplications in his behalf, hoping even against hope that his sight may yet be restored, while he himself. in joyful screnity, will pass the late twilight of his long and busy day "with things invisible to mortal sight."

A MODERN RESURRECTION.

Dr. Samuel J. Meltzer's new method of "bringing the dead to life" is so sim. ple to operate and bids fair to become so valuable in emergencies that it ought to be studied by everybody. Before describing it one may properly premise that it was worked out in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which has been called "a hell on earth" by rabid anti-vivisectionists. The details were perfected by experiments on cats and dogs, with a monkey or two for variety. Thus once more we behold the heartrending

such a proceeding must be left the reader to weigh for himself. Only after a fashion can the new process be described as "bringing the dead to life." It applies to cases where persons have ceased to breathe on account of some injury which does otherwise harm the body. Should the blood be badly poisoned by noxious

should Pinchot he co about the leasing of grazing land? He holds no office under the Government and holds no brief from any considerable number of the people. He is the self-constituted guardian of the public domain. He is "butting in."

into the patient's throat. Some of it will escape through the nose, some will go down into the stomach, bits). some will flow out through the mouth.

but if everything is properly managed more or less will pass into the lungs and this is the useful fraction. All the rest is wasted. As the air enters the lungs the upper part of the chest will rise, just as in natural breathing. Cau-tion must be observed not to do this too rapidly. About twelve times a minute is fast enough. When the lungs are pretty well filled, stop the When the ws and let the air slowly escape. If this process is continued long enough the patient will by and by be gin to breathe naturally unless he is really dead. terday when he was in here getting his

terday when he was in here getting his dinner? said the blonde to her friend. "He said that when he gets back he wants me to go to the theater with him and then down to the imperial or Oregon or Portland or Multnomah, just as I choose, and have a swell dinner with him. Won't that be splendid?" As the blonde twittered gaily on, happy in her latest triumph in came the Four Ps, and with them Mr. Job-ling from the poultry ranch. The most notable thing about the quintet was Obsession, rather Brother Obsession, for It is estimated that this new process of artificial respiration will save thousands of lives which are now uselessly allowed to expire in consequence of accidents. Only the careless will speak of it as "restoring the dead to It is not that, since a perso life. cannot properly be called dead until life has left his body forever. The bare fact that life has been restored proves that death had not really oc-Obsession, rather Brother Obsession, for curred. Dr. Meltzer therefore has not bis name cannot be lightly spoken. It was very notable that Brother Obses-sion had on a suit of brand new clothes, a new hat and shiny patent leather shoes. He also sported a splendid rose in the buttonhole of his black Prince albert. brought back the day of miracles, but he has conferred an inestimable benefit upon mankind by making it possisave many a precious life which ble to would be lost without his invention. Albert.

Centralia is one of the most pro gressive and enterprising cities of the neighboring state, and is well deserving of the good will and encourage ment of its larger neighbors. It has recently spent \$200,000 on three miles of street pavement; is laying fourteen miles of sewers and forty-two miles of cement sidewalks; has just dedicated a \$150,000 high school and has spent \$1,200,000 on building improvements. A new railroad depot is just finished at a cost of \$75,990, and rallroad shops are being erected and fifty miles of main and sidetrack are being laid. town with such enterprise is typical of the section in which it stands. It is in a territory which has always been a good market for Portland, and our business men cannot find a better means of showing their reciprocal good feeling than by going in force to the convention at Centralia today.

What is there unusual, after all, bout the conduct of the New York lad who offered to give away \$100,000 in gems to be rid of the bother of carrying them? Happy, care-free boyhood is not a time for bothering with such material rubbish. But it may happen, anon, that this lad, grown away from the delicious days of tops marbles, would barter his very and soul for half the burden he has just scorned.

has any, and scratches his face, be-

One hundred years ago a cannot

ball was about the only device that

miles an hour now attained by automobiles in the international

in one bunch is-well, "some kale."

aweep

=

affairs.

Before they were fairly seated Mr. obling began the conversation by saying: "It is the most remarkable thing I ever saw in a poultry yard, the suc-

cess I am having with those little chicks; just the most remarkable Out of the 2400 that hatched I have not lost over a half dozen, and here it is the 10th day. I never saw chicks do so well, never. I siready have the incubators loaded again and-"Just a moment, just a moment," chipped in Brother Obsession, "we are

not here to talk about more business and worldly affairs, we are here to dis cuss questions of vital importance to the hull human family, particularly to the peepul of Oregon, of this blassed state where the divine laws enacted. having reference to the initiative, the referendum, the direct primaries and the recall measures-this is the state

the recall measures—this is the state where these divine laws are enforced, or at least they are on the statoot books to be enforced." "Look at here, parson." said Jobling, "I am not in the law-making business, not in the reform business. I have a few thousand hens and roosters and chicks to look after out at the ranch and I will be out there as soon as the car can take me. You can go on and reform the world if you want to at so much per reform, which is what in-terests you. You are one of these cultus trouble makers what thinks—""

"Steady, Jobling, steady," remarked Veg. "We invited you in here to talk Veg. "We invited you in here to take about the poultry, that is true; but we and Brother Obsession are engaged in a little business that will akin the poultry game to a finish, and we must be peaceable and harmonious and—" "Go shead and be as peaceable and harmonious as for as The man who has a wife who is di-

orced from him, but who calls at his harmonious as you like, go as far as you please; but the next time this here reformer gets on a bat and comes out to the ranch to sleep it off Fil drop him down the well. Here goes for home, and whenever you want me office out of sheer impersonal interest in his future matrimonial plans, if he longs with the martyrs. If she cared again you come out to the ranch and nothing about him she fails to prove it by intruding herself persistently in his

ould approximate the speed of 100

As he departed Brother Obsession re-marked that he had been overcome by the heat on the last warm day, and had gone out to the ranch for rest and quiet; as for liquor in any form, he scorned it and those who use it. Proceeding, the brother went on: "I find that our enterprise is taking like wild fire, and that we will have no trou-ble in getting the necessary signa-tures to our measures, the cost to be about 6 cents per siz. The next thing to perfect is the bills, and I have a lawyer at work drawing them, but I stakes. One hundred years hence it is possible that such a pace will have been relegated to the realm of snails. If Mr. Harris can mave the state \$2000 by eliminating the lists of warlawyer at work drawing them, but I am having trouble with him in getting words enough into them. Take the rants in Mr. Olcott's reports, he must do so. Nobody cares to know who gets the money, as the Secretary of State safeguards its disbursement, and \$2000 bill aboliabing the legislature; he wants to have that bill with only about 6000 or 7000 words-it ought to contain 20,000-30,000 would be better. It must

NEED FOR WOMEN'S VOTES SHOWN Much Wise Legislation Due to Their

Influence on Male Voters. PORTLAND, May 19. - (To the Ed-

tor.)-It has been repeatedly stated by our most intelligent citizens that "antis" are helping to make suffrage sentiment in our state, and we are pleased to note that an articl signed by their publicity committee proves nothing but the fact that even under the disabilities of the laws which prevent women from directly bringing their wiedom and experience to bear on questions pertaining to the weifare of the children and the pro-tection of the home, they have been able indirectly to influence Legisla-tures and bring about great reforms. If women under such conditions could

If women under such conditions coul so much for humanity, how muel more and better work will they Having been associated with the Having been associated with the Isading equal suffragists of the Na-tion for over 30 years. I speak from

forts. I am proud to state that they have been leaders in every movement for the betterment of society and the upbuilding of the home.

The laws which have been quoted as showing no need of woman's volce in public affairs are proof of the fact of her capability of "adding to the wisdom of government," for I venture to say that very few, if any, of the laws ro-ferred to were secured without the stremuous effort of either the W. C. T. U. or equal suffrage organizations "Antis" have never been known seriously to exert themselves in these natters

Frances E. Willard, one of the great est women that ever lived, through organized forces in every state and tor-ritory, changed in nearly all of them the putrageous "age of consent" laws on their statute books.

Miss Martin said no woman could "add to the wisdom of government." Did Mary A. Livermore "add to the Mind stary A. Lavermore and to the windom of government" when she or-ganized and carried forward, largely through her own efforts, the "Sanitary Commission" of our Civil Warf Did Clare Barton "add to the windom of government" when she organized the Red Cross movement? Are Florence Kelly and Low Addams and adding to Kelly and Jane Addams not adding "wisdom of government" by their efforts for the uplift of the poore

But after we have said all this we ust admit that the fact that we have good laws on our statute books in every state does not affect the question

the right of women to have the ballot. If the women in every suffrage state had made as great a failure in govern-mental affairs in the short time they have had the ballot as the men have, with their hundreds of years of experi-ence, that would be no argument against their having IL. M. L. T. HIDDEN.

One Man's Idea of Free Speech PORTLAND, May 29.- (To the Edi-or.)-The following was published in the Oregonian Monday, May 27:

the Oregonian Monday, May 27: "Industrial Workers of the World who are not natives of America should be deported and these who were hore in this country should be shipped to some island where they could put their anarchistic ideas into attend the shipped to some island where they could put their anarchistic ideas into attend they are and the read flag memorial day sermon at the Hawthorne Presbytein Church Sunday worning. The Stars and Stripes and the red flag fannot wave over the same people," on-ing different principles. The Stars and for different principles. The Stars and firthes stand for clvil and religious liberty, the rights of life and property. The red tag stands for clivil and religious liberty, the sights of life and property. The red arraves has oblicerated the feeling between visionas of the North and South. The best way we can honor the memory of departed heres is by serving our country is such array as is preserve the institutions for which they fought. We should be true putters as high a type of courage and pa-riotizm as was displayed by the soldiers' the Civil War. There is co place in shis-country for the red flag." Firstly, I am neither an I. W. W.

Memortal Day.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Ten

nessee and Texas, Confederate Memo-

rial day is observed as a legal holiday

in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mis-

Freshman, A. H. S.

on June 3.

Firstly, I am neither an I. W. W. nor Anarchist. I served four years and two months during the Civil War for the purpose of restoring and main-taining the rights of all men to their civil and religious liberty, which it seems the Rev. Mr. Allen would again and then moved near where Monroe, Benton County, now stands. I have never heard of it passing out of their teens for maintaining the right of free speech. He is opposing the principles for which the stars and stripes, the red flag and the Constitution of the United States stand for. I am opposed possession. I have played and picked strawberries with the Skinner chil-dren, where Eugene now stands. EMMA A. HAWLEY. to deportation of anyone; even Mr. Al-len has a right to utter his un-Chris-A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK. tian thoughts. When he advocates patriotism he abandons even the prin-ciple for which the man he thinks he When he advocates BY GEORGE W. NORMAN. A father had a little boy His faults were very few. But everything the father did is following taught. Jesus stood for the whole human race without imag-inary lines of division, and we vets of The boy was sure to do. ine Civil War were fighting to keep down another imaginary line, the Ma-son Dixon line. We would advise Mr. Allen to return to college and post up He followed him to vote one day, Which was against the For boys are not allowed to vote on memorial addresses. R. R. BRATTON. Before they're out of achool

GOOD READING

By Dean Collins.

Oh, yesterday morning I looked at the paper, And dropped, in amazement, my spoon

to the floor, Tipped over the coffee with jubliant caper,

When I turned to look at the late baseball score. For I had been one of these steadfast

believers That it was "all off" with the bright

pennant race, thought that the jinx was froze fast to the Beavers And so I instinctively looked for last

place, looked at it twice, and I thought "How misleading

One's eyes are at times." And a third time I bent to Make sure if I'd not made mistake in

my reading; But I had been right; it was: "Sixth. Sauramento.

And there on the fourth perch, two Jumps from the cellar, Were roosting the Beavers, "Our

wagon is tied At last unto something that's properly

stellar; Here's hoping the Beavers stick in it and ride

"No more will that page be so and to my vision," I cried, "where is written the hist'ry

of sports: The Beavers appear to awake to their

market reports." ---Portland, May 31.

Suffrage Germ Disease!

PORTLAND, May 17 .- (To the Editor.)-Dr. J. E. Clark, authority on poisons, snoke before the clinic of the Alumni Association of the Detroit College of Medicine a few days ago, and discussed the question of woman suf-frage. He classed the movement, old age and mental healing under one head as the result of auto-intoxication, or self-polsoning. Dr. Clark said:

and the rownit of alto-intoxication, of nelf-poleoning. Dr. Clark said: A toxin raising havoe with our feminine omilingent at the present time is a slow form of polson and is said to work haved in hverse ratio to the amount of brain power possessed by the victim. But of this I am not sure; in fact, rather repudists it, refer to woman softrage toxis, Just be-muse she has use brillingt an Intellect as man does not follow that she should apply that intellect to the same problems with which the masculine mind wrestles. Of course, it is embarmaning to us men adout ourselves physically different in any way, but when Darme Naturs fashloned our anatomise she evidently forgot to so arriange it that we might. If necessary, stay at home and raise the family. The develop-ment of this toxin in the feminine breast, it seems to me is simply an evolution of the same microbe which prompted Eve to ine the apple in the diards of Edon. The invariable feminine TWIN."

When the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage was organ ized last Fall, its officers announced that its object was to "Inoculate against the contagion of woman suffrage, to prevent its spread and to help stamp it out where it already ex-isted." Now comes an eminered ex-Isted." Now comes an eminant medi-cal authority with the voluntary state-ment that suffrage is a polson! The fact that it is the result of auto-in-toxication, as Dr. Clark puts it, is evidenced in its effect upon those who

otherwise are cultured, rather than hysterical women. I. T. MARTIN. Owner of Eugene Townsite.

SALEM, Or., May 27 .-- (To the Edi-tor.) -- On the fifth page of The Ore-gonian today I find it stated that a Mr. Absalom Manning once owned the townsite of Eugene, Or. I am an old Oregonian, having crossed the plains in 1547, with my parents, Mr. and and Mrs. Henry Noble, with ox teams. We settled four or five miles north of where the City of Eugene now stands, and it was then owned by Mr. Eugene Skinner, for whom the town was named. Mr. Skinner had quite a family-one boy named St. John (who was no saint, however) and three or four girls. We lived there about three years

AT THE CAFETERIA By Addison Bennett.

The little blonds cashler was in close confab with a young lady friend of hers, one of those who had accom-panied her to the ball game, and they were discussing some of the plays and some of the players, particularly the players—more particularly one of the players. It is not necessary to name him, but he is the handsomest single man on Nick's nine, a mighty fine fel-low and a good player—so good that Nick is liable to lose him even before the season is over. "Do you know what he told me yes-terday when he was in here gotting his The little blonds cashier was in close

His conception of leadership is to put himself well in advance of the main column, and trust to its catching up with him in due scason. Sometimes he forges too far shead, and has to halt, or even stop back a little, to get into touch again with his following before the next prohounced forward move-ment.

As instances of his audacity are cited his "throwing back into Judge Parker's face the charge that the great corporations had been put under con-tribution to fill the Republican campalan chest"; "his reading the riot act the striking teamsters of Chicago"; his forcing to terms those Congressmen who would have crippled the Civil Service Commission: his withdrawal of forest reserves immediately before signing the bill which tied his hands in that regard. His boldness in thus quarreling with Congress is attributed to his appreciation of the fact that "the great body of voters may always be trusted to side with the one man against the many."

As illustrating his impatience of delay, his letter to the Governors announcing his candidacy is cited. Of his mental attitude at that time Mr. Leupp writes:

When he was reminded that pressed and discomforted as he had been since the anti-third term agitation began, he would have to andergo a still worse ordeal after his announcement earne out his response was the characteristic spigrami. "Worse? My dear man, you can't compare a superlative."

His opposition to the arbitration treaties is one of several examples cited of Roosevelt's "inability to realhow a moral idea persists, even if it conflicts with practical expediency." It is predicted that "the pressure from moral public sentiment" will force their adoption and that "the leader who tries to kill them will take his political life in his hand."

Dealing with Bryan's charge that Roosevelt has stolen his policies, Mr. Leupp finds seven planks in the Demplatform of 1896 which figure among the Roosevelt policies. He distes criticiam of the courts and says that Roosevelt has "taken a long stride beyond Bryan." The latter expressed satisfaction; the former proposes a Bryan's arraignment was remedy. nfined to the Federal courts; Roose, velt's extands to the state courts, and he proposes not a preventive but an antidote. His proposed recall of judges and decisions is pronounced no "evidence of a recent conversion or perversion," but as merely an expanion of his methods with no change in point of view. bile.

As to whether Roosevelt is likely to holt if he falls to secure the nomina-tion. Mr. Leupp quotes these words from the Colonel's letter to the Governors:

I will accept the nomination for President it is is tendered to me and I will adhers to this decision until the convention.

Mr. Loupp says that to some minds this conveys a warning that the Colo-"is not going to bind himself to any particular course of action" after the nomination is made and that, "if defeated, he will head a new party." He then applies the historical test by rring to the situation in 1884, when ne, the least acceptable candidata Roosevelt, was nominated and sevelt decided "to stay in his party referring to the situation in 1884, when Blaine, the least acceptable candidate Ro Receivelt decided "to stay in his party main virtues of the plan ought to carry and we may begin the process of res-and conduct his reforming operations it through with the expectation that urrection by pumping some air gently

bill which, if it finally becomes law, gases, or any injury be done to the will displace the Hability act. The liability act simply broadened actions at law the right of recovery of injured employes or of their de-

injuries.

pensated.

pendents in the event of death from to predict. The compensation act fixes a more or less definite scale of compensation to be paid by railroads for the death or injury of employes. It happens when a person is asphyriat-seeks to remove the necessity for going ed in a well containing poisonous gas. to law to obtain compensation, while the right to recompense for injuries or slight attention administered properly death is to be extended to employee, or their dependents, even when the em-ployer is not at fault. Injuries or death resulting from the inherent risks of railroad employment are to be com-

The principle of the arbitrary compensation law is so free in this country from practical evidence of its worth that it is not remarkable that a large number of objections were found in the bill by railroad employes. Proests and indorsements by rallway employes' organizations were so numerous and contradictory that it is cause for wonder that the Senate mustered only fifteen members in oppositon to the measure. Summed up, the princi-pal objections are that the compensation schedule for death or injury is inadequate; that acceptance of its provisions is compulsory, there being no optional recourse to the courts; that the act is unconstitutional because it abrogates the right of trial by jury. One strange feature of the opposttion is the objection by some that compensation for death or total disability to be based on the wage earnings of the individual employe killed or injured, while others object because the

highest salary basis to be used is \$100 per month. In other words, some em. ployes believe the widow of a switchman should receive as great compen-sation as the widow of an engineer. Other employes believe that it is unfair to base compensation to the engl. neer's widow on a \$100-per-month salary when in fact the engineer receives \$200 or \$250 per month. But the con-trariety of these objections shows chiefly that the principle is a novel one to many employes. Most deep students of compensation

law agree that the schedule should be based on the earning capacities of the employee. The object of a compensation law is to secure prompt and average justice. Furthermore, it is based on the theory that injury to the em-ploye is generally the joint fault of himself and employer. The latter pays for his fault in money; the former in physical impairment. In only a fair proportion of cases is the employer wholly at fault. In the many cases where he is in no sense at fault the injured employe cannot recover under the common law or the present liability act. Instead of a few obtaining recompense after dreary delays, as is now the case, all would be moderately and immediately compensated under the workings of the proposed act. No doubt the measure will be found to be subject to improvement after it has

brain or heart,"it is not to be supposed that science has as yet discovered any way of restoring life, though what it may do hereafter we do not undertake

There are many cases where breathing is brought to a stop without any other serious injury occurring. This Very often individuals who are apparently dead from this cause need only

to recover. Again the lungs some-times cease to operate during surgical operations when the patient has taken an anesthetic. In instances of this sort if respiration could be continued artificially for a time all would be well once more. In such emergencies Dr. Meltzer's process of artificial respiration promises great things. What he does is to force air into the lungs with a bellows and keep on doing so until the patient begins to breathe of his own accord. This may happen in a few minutes or it may require two or three hours of persistent effort. But as long as rigor mortis has not set in

there is hope in every case of suspend. ed respiration that death is only apparent and not real. Of course the itation of death passes into the verity sefore a great while and all hope vanishes unless help is given promptly. This is one reason why Dr. Meltzer's invention is so valuable. It can be applied by any man of ordinary skill and requires no apparatus except such

as is usually to be obtained in fac-tories, on farms and on shipboard. The instruments required are a bellows and two tubes which may be "catheters" or anything of about the same size and length. If two of these tubes are not at hand one will It is to be inserted into the back part of the mouth, say five inches behind the teeth. The other must be poked down the gullet to let air escape from the stomach if any should happen to be forced into it by the bellows. When there is not a second tube to be found it is necessary to put a substantial weight on the stomach to squeeze the air out. Too much air in the stomach under pressure might do mischief. When the tubes have been disposed of the next step is to put a soft pad about an inch thick under the chin, well back toward the Adam's apple, and secure it by a bandage over the top of the head. The purpose of the pad is to force the middle of the tongue up against the roof of the mouth and so shut off the escape of air from the lungs. But the pressure should not be too great, since the air must find exit in order to set up respiration. The point is to provide a moderate resistance so that the lungs can be filled before the air flows out. To facilitate operations the tongue ought to be pulled out as far as it will go and se-

ured in some way. Doctors have forcured in some way. Doctors have for-ceps for this purpose, but a layman in an emergency would have to invent something if his fingers did not suf-fice. If a pair of ordinary pliers were pressed into service the ends ought to be padded with cloth.

ns are now complete The preparat

If there were any dishonest persons among the dozen or so on board the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to whom the messenger boy offered that \$100,-000 bag of jewels, they will add one to their list of lost opportunities.

That a Binghamton suffragette goes to jail for beating her husband is convincing argument for extension of suffrage. As in many cases in which the order is reversed, perhaps the man needed trimming.

Expectations of something doing in the Chicago convention are forecasted by provision of an emergency hospital, hut, really, twenty-five cots will not be enough when the Big Stick runs amuck.

John D.'s daughter has been snubbed by Chicago society women It seems incredible that any one with all that coin should be snubbed, no matter how great the provocation.

State inspectors, after careful investigation, has found Seattle is solvent Another source of deep concern done away with _

The wrong man was killed in the Seattle airship wreck. If the punishment were made to fit the crime it would be visited on the photographer.

The Saddle and Cycle Club of Chicago responds to Mrs. McCormick's ultimatum by making the cocktail glass its badge of liberty

The intercollegiate shotputting reord was broken yesterday at Philadel. The study records were all in tact, however, at a late hour.

"Death Valley Scotty" sets a fine example in giving half of his million to his wife. In diversity he will have reserve fund.

The puzzle about the exclusion of Herman Bernstein from Russia is why any American should wish to go to

Beer goes up another half dollar a barrel in Chicago today, just to keep a few laps shead of the mercury.

General Booth is blind now, but will suffer no affliction when he goes to his reward.

The new stuff in the markets looks cood to the man with an appetite and the price.

Mr. Rockefeller is worth almost a billion, yet cannot enjoy the luxury of

be so complex that the voters won't take time to read it and won't know what it means if they do." "Obseasion." broke in Fat, "about

how much will it cost for the printing of this bill and the circulating and the expenses of the argument in the "Fat, what are you talking about?"

said Bones. "Suppose we spend \$5000 or even 10,800 each on this scheme, or even more than that-the thing is to win, and as Obsession says the way to win is to get our measure so com-plex that the voters can't understand them-and the voter, as has been proved by experience in Oregon, usually votes yes or not at all on bills that he don't get through his nut. And it is the fallows who don't vote that pass the bills. So shut up about the cost. Never mind what it costs, so we win."

"That." said Brother Obsession, "Is ASTORIA, Or., May 30.-(To the Edi-tor.)-1. When and where was Memo-rial day first made a holiday? By whom suggested? 2. Is Memorial day a legal holiday in every state or just in certain states? 3. Do the Confederthe most patriolic talk I have heard in many years, and the most sensible and pointed. Suppose you spend \$16,000 and pointed. Suppose you spend \$10,000 and lose-suppose you spend \$10,000 and win-don't you see how foolish it is to try and run this thing on a cheap scale?" ates hold a separate Memorial day? If so, when? In how many states, if any, is it a legal holiday. Yours truly, BERTHA THOMPSON,

"How about the bill abolishing par-ties" inquired Veg. "Will it be pos-sible to so frame that as to make it unintelligible, or will the voters take to that anyhow?" "Yes, they will take to it like ducks

suppose if they pass we will be the real

dicta-" "There you go again," buited in Bones, "always shooting off your mouth too swift and too soon, and in a public place. Do you think we are into this thing for fun? You know as well as I do, as well as we all do, that if our bills pass we will be the real gov-ernor, legislature, executive board-the hull works of the state government. But let us never mention that again Let us take our cue from our dear grother Obsession and keep our mouths closed until after the bills are passed. closed until after the bills are passed, until we come into our own."

> A Chat With a Stenographer. Chicago Tribune

"How are you getting along with your stanography, Bellar" "Splendidly. I've been at it only six weeks and I can write 150 words a minute with perfect ease." "Then you are ready to look for a tob."

"Er-yes, or I will be, just as soon as I've learned to read my notes."

Fire Claims \$450,000,000 Yearly.

Fire losses and the cost of fire pre-vention in the United States amount annually to \$450,000,000, or more than the total production of gold, silver, copper and petroleum in a year.

The Woman of Tomorrow.

"What will the woman of tomorrow "Oh, a year or two younger than she is today," replied the one who had reasoned such things out.

A Big Class of Stenographers.

a haircut. Negro strikebreakers will give New Yorkers an agreeable change of dict. Saxony has 350 organizations of stenographers, with a total eoroliment exceeding 22,000 members.

Of course, the poll clerks turned him Nor did he linger near,

But proudly strode across the street And bought a glass of beer.

"How come you in saloons to go?" The startled mother cried. "Why, papa votes for them, you know!" The youngster quick replied

Moral: Since the father continues to vote year after year in the interest of the saloon, and the chances are that Decoration or Memorial day in the the rising male scion of the family will North was first appointed in 1868 by General John A Logan, commander-in-the set of the family to the mother? If we men who have been voting all our General John A. Logan, commander-inthief of the Grand Army, for observlives to license vice will stop and think ance by that organization. It is now a | it over, I believe most of us will agree legal holiday in all states except Flori-da, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ten-when we are gone, can protect themselves from the evils which we in our lifetime falled to remove. Give women the ballot, and you will Give the them a heritage more valuable than life sissippi on April 28 and in Louisiana

Insurance. Orenco, Or., May 26, 1912.

Features of The SUNDAY OREGONIAN

Mona Liza's Sisters-An unusual illustrated page from a Paris correspondent on the portraits of splendid new women of the renaissance. Gun men are their humble modern knights.

Polo in Portland-A page, with photos, of local enthusiasts and the development of the game in this city.

Nicholas II, Liquor Dealer-Inside history from a well-known St. Petersburg correspondent of the nefarious methods by which the Czar keeps his royal purse stuffed.

The Conventions-This is convention mouth and a correspondent in touch with the situation tells all about the preparations and settings for the two big nominating events.

The Psychology of Pitching-Russell Ford gives James S. Hammond a live interview relating to important phases of the great game.

The Cook and the Captain-Another of John T. McCutcheon's pirate tales, with ten characteristic McCutcheon drawings as illustrations.

Wreck of the Undine-A graphic fact narrative of a thrilling adventure in the Pacific.

Two Complete Short Stories, illustrated.

The Jumpups, Sambo, Slim Jim and all the other comic supplement favorites put on new specialties. Many other features,

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"Tes, they will take to it has duras to water, even more so." sail Brother Obsession, "but we will make it long, very long to make its adoption a cinch." "I have not just exactly figured out where our winnings will come in." said Veg, "but I suppose our interests are safeguarded in these 'ere bills, I