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case and witness of communication, which are due to steam and electricity. Through in a less degree than old-world countries, we too must be prepared, for our unreadiness will be a standing invitation to some nation to attack us when it is ready.

WHY REPINE?

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 7.—(To the Editor)—Please accept my congratulations on your election as the effective manager in whom the Republican paper has assisted in electing a Democratic President.

The Oregonian declines to predict National disaster as a result of a Democratic victory. It declines to be unhappy over the outcome in Nation or in state. It declines to gloom over the abundant prosperity of whole country, the splendid optimism of its people, the fine outlook for internal and export trade, and the secure position of the United States in all its international relations.

MR. BOURNE'S DEFEAT.

If it shall transpire that Harry Lane has been elected Senator by the people of Oregon, no great surprise need be felt or expressed. He had behind him the nearly solid Democratic party. He ran in a year auspicious for Democratic success. He was the regular primary nominee of a numerous and confident political organization. He made a vigorous and effective campaign, continued through many months. Above all, he was confronted by a divided and scattered opposition, though indeed he suffered somewhat from defections and jealousies in his own following.

EX-SENATOR WILSON.

The sudden passing of John Lockwood Wilson and the hurried burial of National and state elections, brings acutely to the mind a sense of the important part played in public affairs in Washington state. Mr. Wilson had been a factor and in a certain way an issue in Washington for a great many years.

Mr. Wilson came to Washington Territory from Indiana about 1882, as a Federal office-holder. He brought with him a personal knowledge of the men, interests and dramatic history of a great state, saturated with the memories and sentiments of the Civil War. He became at once an influential figure in Washington, and was the state's first Representative in Congress. It is interesting to recall that he defeated for the Republican nomination the late Supreme Justice, R. O. Dunbar. In 1895 he was elected United States Senator and he served his state capably and honestly.

MORE OF THE WEST POLICY.

Probably it would be better for all concerned to accept quietly the verdict of the people for capital punishment, and permit the law to take its course against the five uniformed men facing the gallows at Salem. But Governor West finds it expedient to indulge in needless sarcasm toward the people of the state, by remarking that "Friday the thirteenth of December should be a red-letter day for many of those who favor capital punishment."

ABOUT 15,000 GENERALS.

The Progressives of Oregon formed a new party, but they do not believe in it very much themselves. Not very much. They rolled up a grand total of 10,000 to 15,000 votes in the state for the Progressive candidates, and elected nobody anywhere in Oregon, except Lafferty. They are entitled to Lafferty, who had a Republican nomination. It is true, but who proudly proclaims himself a Progressive.

BRITONS SUMMONED TO ARMS.

Lord Roberts has made the Balkan war the occasion of another solemn warning to England to prepare for war on pain of a defeat at the hands of Germany as crushing as that which France suffered in 1871. He tells his countrymen that "war will take place the instant the German forces are, by superiority from every point of view, as certain of victory as anything in human calculation can be."

ILITERACY ON THE DECREASE.

Census figures on illiteracy show marked improvement in 1910, as compared with 1900. Not only are educational facilities increasing, but the number of illiterates at each year passes, and each generation shows a smaller proportion of illiteracy than the preceding generation. This proportion is always least for children of school age, that is, between 10 and 14 years.

THE HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE WHITE ILLITERATES.

The higher percentage of native white illiterates of native parentage, as compared with those of foreign parentage, is due in part to the concentration of foreign population in the cities, and chiefly to the high ratio of illiteracy in the South. Although there is great improvement in that section. Thus the percentage for both white and black is 4 in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, 3 in the East North Central States, 3 in the West North Central, 3.4 in the Mountain, and 5 in the Pacific States, but in the South Atlantic division it is 5, in the East South Central 5.8, and in the West South Central 4.1 per cent for native whites of native parentage alone.

ration for our National frankness, which is an original discovery of his. M. Casimir-Perier has much to say in praise of the American race, which he berths in the sleeping cars displease him, as they do everybody who has ever made his painful way into and out of them, but everything else takes his fancy. He even has a word of laudation for the immense land grants which have made industrial deserts of some of our railroad magnates. "Europe," he tells us, "does not properly appreciate the power of American railroad companies."

The Pacific States measure up well with those of the East and Central West, with only .1 per cent of illiterate among native white children of native parentage, 2 among native whites of foreign parentage, 2.5 among negroes, and .6 among negroes, a percentage for the total of .5, there being decreases all along the line in the last ten years.

An encouraging sign is that the ratio in the two eastern divisions in the South is not as high as it was in the '90s, and among the native whites of native parentage in the third division, but the amount of illiteracy among the foreign-born in that division is abnormally large and shows little diminution.

PANAMA CANAL EQUIPMENT.

Many visions of future usefulness are dispelled by the cold facts and figures contained in Colonel Goethals' report and in comments thereon by Isham Randolph, chief engineer of the Chicago drainage board. A large part of the equipment will be needed on the Isthmus for maintenance of the canal, and the remainder is ill adapted for use in deepening the Mississippi river, as suggested by Colonel Roosevelt, but much of it would be valuable in constructing a Government railroad, harbors and docks in Alaska and in river and harbor work on our several coasts.

Colonel Goethals, in his report for 1911, schedules 2381 dump cars, 243 five-foot gauge locomotives, 92 steam shovels, 25 spreaders, 27 unloaders, 10 track shifters and 17 pile drivers, besides a job lot of smaller machinery. After providing for the needs of the Panama Canal and railroad, there will be left about 1500 dump cars, 105 to 117 tons each, in excellent condition, available for sale, and more than 1500 steel dump cars, from 16 to 22 tons each. The wooden cars will not bear transportation intact to the United States, but the metal parts can be sent to the States. All this material would be of great value in building and equipping a railroad in Alaska.

As to floating equipment, there are 20 dredges, besides tugs, launches and barges. Of the dredges two are sea-going and could be used in general harbor and river work. The remainder are used in maintaining the harbors of Panama and Colon. Three are dipper and seven are pipe-line dredges, some of which could be used in Columbia River work, though several with their attendant tugs and barges must be taken to the Isthmus. It is assumed that the French and Belgian ladder dredges are pronounced by Colonel Goethals not worth transportation to the United States.

The expectation of those who hoped that completion of the canal would release a vast amount of equipment for river and harbor work will thus fall far short of realization, but when the worn-out machinery has been "scrapped" and provision has been made for the needs of the canal, a considerable quantity will remain available. It behooves our delegation in Congress to secure the best equipment for the harbors and rivers given proper consideration.

A KINDLY VISITOR.

Claude Casimir-Perier, the French President's son, is a shrewd young man. Most Europeans who visit the United States find much to blame and little to praise. Young Casimir-Perier finds much to praise and nothing to blame, at any rate nothing of importance. He does not like our government, but since we are all of the same opinion, this will not injure his reputation as a diplomat. Everything else he has seen or heard here either in this journey or in the one he made a year or two ago wins his admiration and often his affection. He is particularly delighted with our system of poverty, which he compares with the people of the United States flatteringly with those of England and Germany. "Hypocrisy," exclaims the rising young diplomat, "is the chief of social sins." The same doctrine was enunciated many years ago by a young man, who sang about the "Gilded Age" and the "Gilded Youth." Rosina Vokes used to sing before she passed to a better world. "No matter what you do if you are only frank and open about it," says M. Casimir-Perier. "No matter what you do if your heart be true," sang Rosina Vokes. In obedience to this comfortable and prophetic motto, he has seen or heard here either in this journey or in the one he made a year or two ago wins his admiration and often his affection.

GOVERNMENT SCIENTISTS ARE UNABLE TO LOCATE A VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE RECORDED ON THE SEISMOGRAPH AT WASHINGTON.

Government scientists are unable to locate a violent earthquake recorded on the seismograph at Washington. We know what it was.

MILE. GENIE BOASTS 250 PAIRS OF SHOES.

Mile. Genie boasts 250 pairs of shoes and says no actress should have less. None too many for a Western barnstorming tour.

A LOS ANGELES CANDIDATE DIED WHILE RETURNING SHOWING HIS DEFECTS WERE CORRECTING IN THEM.

A Los Angeles candidate died while returning showing his defects were correcting in them. There are many to envy him.

NOTHING CAN JAR THE EQUALITY OF A FAT MAN. PRESIDENT TAFT ISSUED A THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION YESTERDAY.

Nothing can jar the equality of a fat man. President Taft issued a Thanksgiving proclamation yesterday.

DELAY IN THE COUNT MAKES ONE HOPE FOR THE VOTING MACHINE, WHICH, LIKE THE CASH REGISTER, TALLIES AS IT RUNS.

Delay in the count makes one hope for the voting machine, which, like the cash register, tallies as it runs.

AS FAR AS CAN BE LEARNED, THE PROPOSAL TO PUT THE STATE PRINTER ON A FLAT SALARY FAILED IN EVERY PRECINCT.

As far as can be learned, the proposal to put the State Printer on a flat salary failed in every precinct.

AN ABERDEEN MAN WENT HOME IN A BARREL TO OBTAIN A BET ON TEDDY. A THIMBLE OFFER TO HAVE SUFFICED.

An Aberdeen man went home in a barrel to obtain a bet on Teddy. A thimble offer to have sufficed.

THE PEOPLE, ON TRIAL LAST SPRING, WON AGAIN ON THE RETRIAL FORCED ON THEM BY THE SENIOR SENATOR.

The people, on trial last Spring, won again on the retrial forced on them by the senior Senator.

GENERAL MILES EVIDENTLY NOW REGARDS THE COLONEL AS ENTIRELY DOWN AND OUT.

General Miles evidently now regards the Colonel as entirely down and out.

GOVERNOR-ELECT HAINES, OF IDAHO, OWES MUCH TO PAUL CLAGSTONE.

Governor-elect Haines, of Idaho, owes much to Paul Clagstone.

OF COURSE, UNCLE JOE CANNON HAD RIGHT OF WAY ON THE TOBACCO.

Of course, Uncle Joe Cannon had right of way on the tobacco.

MARRIAGE UPHHELD BY HUSBAND

He Thinks Wedded Life Is the Only One.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 7.—(To the Editor)—I have been amused at some indignation at others and I heartily concur in a few of the opinions expressed in The Oregonian in regard to the "bachelor girl" question. This is a problem that, with a few exceptions, adjusts itself.

As to the woman who, at the age of 20 to 25, finds herself unmarried, not because of lack of suitable suitors nor the desire for a husband and a home, but because she has no other path, she should be provided, of course, it is acceptable.

But as to the woman of the same age, who is vain, giddy, butterfly flirt, who bestows her affections on any Tom, Dick or Harry that crosses her path, or the woman who is a money grubber, or a waste of time to pity her. Treat her with silent contempt.

She is where she properly belongs—unmarried—for to make a success of it she must exercise good judgment in the selection of their mate and at the same time realize fully that in taking the marriage vows they are under the most sacred obligation taken by man or woman in this life.

These correspondents signing themselves "Married Women" who have had their matrimony stormy and troublesome after three or four ventures, are the exception to the rule. Let us take, for example, the instance of a woman who has been married to a man who has given every true womanly woman. There is nothing in this wide, wide world that can compare with mother-love. It is the mother who takes the kittens from the mother cat, placed them a few feet away from her and watched her take each one tenderly by the nose of the neck and carry her back to the place she has provided for her young.

Have you watched the birds carry straws, bits of mud, make their nests, and have you ever taken the nestlings away for a few minutes, and return with worms for her hungry, open-mouthed babies? Or, have you seen an old hen with her brood of chicks, and when they have been scratched for food for them, and even show fight if anyone intrudes upon her domestic quietude, and upon her domestic thrilling pictures of the mother hen? A mother and a cub were spied on a cake of ice and the cub was lassoed. The mother, which had been in full flight, instantly turned, making a dash for the ship, and made up one of the most ferocious attacks imaginable, until her offspring was released.

This only goes to show that the greatest thing in the world is the love for children. One more question to the man or woman who is a bachelor by choice. How, in your own sense, are we to exercise this maternal instinct if not married? It is not necessary for me to say that I am a happy married man, have a loving wife, and two as fine, joyful, shouting, noisy kiddies as ever were spawned.

TEACH THE GIRLS HOW TO COOK

Advantage Is One of Utmost Importance, Says Writer.

ALBANY, Ore., Nov. 7.—(To the Editor)—Some advantage has been given in recent issues of The Oregonian of the domestic accomplishments of the daughters of the rich, for which they receive a great deal of praise. It occurs to me that these children of fortune are not alone in their liking for housework and ability to perform it. I remember two young girls of my acquaintance, aged 11 and 12 years, whose mother will never need to work at night on poor wages. They are both good at their needlework, so long as these same girls are at home. That is, if she should be compelled to earn the family bread, she would be able to bring in a family of six, and firm in the determination that when her daughters go to homes of their own they shall be able to prepare a good breakfast. I see it in a tempting manner, something she had to learn from oftentimes bitter experience, during her early life. I remember two young girls in schoolroom first as pupil, later as teacher.

The two older girls mentioned above are already good cooks, being able to prepare a good breakfast, and a variety of different kinds, but also are good bread, biscuit and pie makers. During a recent illness of their mother they were left to themselves for two weeks, rising early to give their father a hot breakfast of cereal, meat or eggs, coffee, hot biscuit, butter and jam, and to wash and clean up, and having a good supper ready when he returned in the evening, besides caring for their mother and the four younger children. They are now bringing in a good day, even canning tomatoes as they ripened, so they should not be wasted. A Sunday dinner which they could prepare of staved chicken and gravy, mashed potatoes, cabbage salad, bread and butter, canned cherries and blackberry pie would have been beyond their ability to prepare, yet they had prepared everything. Even the butter was of their own churning.

They are as proud of their cooking as of their standing at school, for they are in the eighth or the seventh grade and stand high in their classes. The younger has expressed her intention of entering the domestic science course at G. A. C. when she finishes High School. Knowing what this mother has accomplished in training her daughters, I can find no excuse for any girl who is overworked, unable to prepare a simple meal and who is unable to care for her own household. "Mrs. Smith" should get busy and prove to their daughters that the mother's hands are not overworked, they are slightly flushed by a close acquaintance with the family cookstove.

Cosmic Ether.

PORTLAND, Nov. 8.—(To the Editor)—Is the existence of ether (cosmic ether), as a real substance, filling all space, a positive fact? Can it be proven?

Is it a fluid, gaseous, or solid? Has it weight? What are its chemical qualities? Is it a transmitter of light and heat?

Has it anything to do with our modern wireless telegraphy? I know what Hertz, Hecker and some others have to say about ether, but I guess I'm stupid. C. E. CLINE.

Question in High Finance.

Harper's Barar. "Well, dear, said the young husband to his bride, "I'll make out the deposit slip in your name, and all you have to do is to take it to the bank." "Yes," she responded, "I suppose I will have to draw out some money some day, how will they know which is my money?"

Question of a Courtship.

"Yes, I was once engaged to a Duke." "And what obstacle came between two loving hearts?" "Oh, nothing in particular. He just let the option expire."

Thirst in the Stock.

Baltimore American. "It is queer that what is extremely reprehensible in the country is highly commendable in the city." "What's that?" "Watering the stock."

Dining in Installments.

By the Editor. "Water—By the way, how did you find the beef in that stew? Diner—Oh! I happened to shift a potato and—well, there it was."

TAKING CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Establishment of Model Farm for Patients Is Suggested.

HOOD RIVER, Ore., Nov. 7.—(To the Editor)—Now that the tuberculosis question has been brought more forcibly before the people in the form of a tuberculosis day, let us stop to consider the best methods of fighting this white plague. I would like to offer a few suggestions as they have come to me.

Each state should buy a large tract of land of 200 or 300 acres in its most isolated section, where it would be high and dry a good part of the year. Special care should be used in the selection of a locality which offers those climatic conditions most inimical to the disease.

Those suffering from the disease should be divided in such a manner as to offer the best conditions for the recovery of each class of patients. Thirty or more patients should be placed in a colony or camp, in tents, with a central dining tent conducted on the cafeteria plan, thus lessening the general excitement and worry which attend a hospital upon himself. This would give each patient the privilege of catering to himself.

A camp should be for those in a less advanced stage who may have gone into a slight decline from continued colds, unchecked, until the system has no power of resistance. They should be placed in a camp with outdoor life, wholesome food, and strict segregation from those who have the disease in a more advanced stage. The diet should be of the most nourishing and every form of farm product be raised on the place, so that the patient may be supplied abundantly with the most nutritious food. A pure water supply is necessary, also.

Then comes the next class which has reached the incurable stage, and which should be segregated from the first class. They should be segregated from the other classes, so that they might have no depressing influence upon the others. They should be placed in a camp, where they could be happy and kind and thought could be for them. The rule of segregation should be so strict that it could not be violated except by special permission, granted only in case of the patient desiring to leave for his own home, where he should be compelled to stay with his family. The patient should be under the control of a board of health or similar authority, which, at proper intervals, would fumigate and disinfect the premises to prevent the spread of the disease. When death comes, these officers should see that everything previously used by the patient is destroyed, and that the patient's body is buried in a grave.

Now comes one of the greatest problems and hardest to solve, i. e., the control of the traveler suffering from tuberculosis. We should have laws passed and enforced to prevent patients from traveling in public conveyances except when it is necessary to move them to the state farm. It is essential for a physician to accompany a patient to leave home when he is incurable, if home conditions are such that he can be made comfortable. It is a common thing for a patient to travel in a hotel, and when he reaches his destination, in many such cases his bedding is used the following night by some unfortunates, and the disease is spread. Vigilance should be exercised in regard to exasperation. Some railroads fumigate fairly well, but even so, they cannot do it every day. Patients are shut out of the train, and are left to suffer with their fellow passengers for several days at a time.

It is not fair to one state to send tuberculosis patients to another state. Let each state maintain its own farm. Let every one in need of help be welcomed. Let each one buy the land, no matter how small, and let the tuberculosis society would assume the obligation for improvements. The good to be done is the greatest good to the greatest number.

WIVES SHOULD NOT WORK OUT

Charge Made That They Take Support From Single Women.

PORTLAND, Oct. 13.—(To the Editor)—The Oregonian recently printed an article by Mrs. Mary Austin, in which she upheld the right of a married woman to work. Does she for a moment stop to think that every married woman who works is helping to support her husband and taking the bread and butter out of the mouth of a single woman? That's just what they are doing. It is essential for a woman to depend on while the girl who is single only her work. Little chance for her when the married woman can be upheld in taking a position. That is, a low salary help to send girls on the downward path. It is not just for a business man to employ married women and their children, but for a general rule. Women are doing as much, if not more, to break up or prevent a home nowadays as men do. Women make the bachelors, and they are not trying to develop themselves and excel in their sphere as strongly as men does in his.

Deadly Parallel Is Drawn.

Lippincott's. "There's no doubt about my getting in," said the newly-arrived shade to St. Peter. "Here's a newspaper clipping of the eulogy the minister delivered at my funeral." "Take it with you, St. Peter, handing the clipping to the recording angel." And compare it with his past performances.

Temper and Teething Time.

Detroit (Mich.) Free Press. "Say, mamma, isn't papa cross to-night?" "Yes, my dear. Very." "He couldn't be crosser if he was teething, could he, mamma?"

Material in a Husband.

Birmingham (Ala.) Geo-Herald. "Gertrude says she is going to make a man out of Tibbity, who's a material man." "I'm afraid she will run short of material."

Operations of the Parcel Post