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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1912.

A SINGLE TERM AS PRESIDENT.

President Taft would be more than human if, in advocating a single term for the President, he had not two things in mind. One is that an amendment to the Constitution making such a change would exclude Roosevelt from all hope of ever again occupying the White House. The their platform pledge to introduce and gon. support such an amendment, though by so doing they would call upon Wilson to limit his ambition to a single

History affords abundant evidence of the wisdom of a single-term limitation and of a longer term. We know by experience that four years is too short a time for a President to put his policies in effect and to show their results. This fact is so generally recserving his first term will be a candidate for a second term. Lincoln and Mr. Parry to write his letter. Grant were both elected to second Hayes was an exception to the rule, because the circumstances of his election and his unpopularity deprived ter of Mr. James B. Carr, printed elsehim of hope of nomination. Cleveland where, with which to agree. The sought a second term, and after an interval of four years secured it. Harrison ran a second time and was defeated. McKinley was elected a second time, and Roosevelt, after serving out McKinley's unexpired term, was elected to what he himself called a second term. The result of Taft's pursuit of a second term is fresh in all memories.

that their fame would be made or spoiled during that period, they would live up to their platform, they will have devoted their undivided attengive incidental protection for no other no doubt he would call Henry James tion to giving the country a good administration. In many a contingency where public duty and political expeconflicted, the former instead of the latter would have carried the day with them. When they persuaded themselves that both duty and expediency dictated the same course, removal of the unconscious bias due to the opportunity for a second term might have enabled them to see their duty to decide otherwise. Even though they hewed strictly to the line of duty, the energies of both themselves and their subordinates would have been diverted less from their official duties

There are some objections to the single-term amendment. One is that the President would be apt to groom one of his lieutenants for the succession. It is now generally conceded that but for Roosevelt's influence Taft would not have been nominated or elected in 1908. The lesson of Taft's failure is that, in order to succeed, a candidate must have inherent fitness and a personal following, and must the fight on his own merits. The general adoption of the direct Presidential primary, which is probable before another election, will, however prevent another President from dictating the choice of a candidate to his party and of a President to the people as Roosevelt dictated the choice of Taft. In a direct primary, official influence is at a discount, indeed might the chances of the man in On the whose behalf it was exerted. other hand, the President might allow his eligible subordinates to get more fully "in the limelight" than is natural with a man ambitious to be his own uccessor, and might encourage among them a fair fight for the succession

Another objection to the single term is that an emergency might arise in our National aiffars which imperatively demanded continuity of policy. This assumes a poverty in Presidential timber which the people are not willing to admit. In a grave emergency where continuity of policy was essential, some one of the President's lieutenants could be chosen to secure it. man could not be found in this manner, especially as the President would no selfish reason for keeping

make a choice.

Marshall may be the first Vice-Pres Wilson is said to contemplate inviting him to join his Cabi. ing unless a separate bond covering other, romantic illusions are not alnet in an advisory capacity. There is each shipment be filed to protect him ways lies. It is also well to notice no legal difficulty in the way, for the against error in delivery under so-Cabinet has no legal existence. Its called "bum" bills of lading. While own age may become a wild romantic cause by their 400-mile tramp. meetings are simply conferences of the collectors at San Francisco and as time passes over him and his works. the heads of departments with the Port Townsend accept a general bond The stories of feudalism, or some of Vice-President might have opportuni-ties to help along the policy of the violation of its orders. Although pos-were true as far as human relations also keep in such close touch with af- ment is misinformed, those who pos- has passed away and they are true no fairs as to be better equipped to suc- sess it are unwilling to produce it, for longer. death or disability of the President. three ports in question and by taking vividly romantic. with the President to invite Cabinet meetings. There have been at the other two ports. hope to escape this wasting process times when the two officials were R. P. Schwerin seizes upon this completely. To the little Athenian

between them was impossible, and this might happen again.

WHAT FIGURES SHOW. WHAT FIGURES SHOW.

WHITE SALMON, Wash., Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—In your answer to John H. Acton you say, "The Oregonian dose not here maintain that in a legalized primary held throughout the Nation, President Taft could have gained the preferential vote; and it doubts that Roosevelt could have gained the preferential vote; and it doubts that Roosevelt could have got it." The election has vindicated what Roosevelt has claimed all the time, that if primaries had been held in Michigan, Jowa and Washington, Taft would not have had their delegates at Chicago: Michigan 20, Iowa 16, Washington 14, total 50, Root for chairman had 55S; where would Mr. Taft have been without these 50 votes? Can you answer?

JNO. M. PARRY.

JNO. M. PARRY. General election figures do show that Iowa would have gone for Roosevelt in a preferential primary, for the reason that Cummins was a candidate for nomination, but was not voted for in the general election. Besides, primaries were held in Iowa Cummins had ten votes in the convention which went to McGovern Moreover, Mr. Parry has not yet sufficient figures to justify the contention that all these three states in an honest preferential contest between Taft and Roosevelt alone would have gone for Roosevelt.

Desertions from the Republican ranks in order to defeat Roosevelt for a third term must be taken into consideration. Furthermore, Mr. Parry has considered only three states. He would have to analyze the vote of all states to form a definite conclusion. Oregon, for example, sent a delegathe contest and the Democratic vote eliminated from the Republican priother is that his speech at New York maries, Roosevelt would not have of her experience and wove them toserves to remind the Democrats of gained the preferential vote in Ore-

The Oregonian expressed the opinion in the article from which Mr. Parry quotes that in a legalized preferential primary held in all states neither Taft nor Roosevelt would have had a majority in the convention, but that the balance of power would have been held by La Follette, Cummins and perhaps one or two others. Mr. Parry may be able to figure Taft out, but he is unable to figure Roosevelt in. Election figures do not vindicate Roosevelt's policy or his refusal to ognized that it has come to be taken compromise at Chicago. This and as a matter of course that a President this alone is what The Oregonian con-This and tended in the comments that caused

PARTY TARIFF POLICIES.

We do not see very much in the let-Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore, which is the latest definition of Democratic doctrine, says nothing about incidental protection, but says plainly:

We declare it to be a fundamental prin-ciple of the Democratic party that the Federal Government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of rev-

That declaration expressly excludes Had these men been allowed to the purpose of protection and holds serve six years with the knowledge duties levied for any such purpose to be unconstitutional. If the Democrats reason than that, in levying a revenue tariff, they cannot help doing so. The Democratic platform does not modify this doctrine in any particular, merely saving:

We favor the untimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legislamate industry.

There is every reason to believe, from past experience, that the Democrats will not live up to their doctrine will have incidental protection

stated by our correspondent. He has spoken for a moderate protective tariff which will offset the difference in cost of production in this and competing countries and he has consistently adhered to that principle. He vetoed the Democratic woolen tariff, not because he was opposed to reducing the Payne but because the reductions made by the Democrats were greater than the tariff board found necessary to carry out his principle. He expressly stated in his veto message that he considered reductions of a certain amount justified, and intimated that he would approve a bill making such

reductions. No, we certainly do not consider the McKinley, Wilson, Dingley or Payne tariffs moderate revenue and protective tariffs, and we have repeatedly said Taft's tariff policy is sound Re-50. publican doctrine. In approving the Payne law he did not abandon that policy. He regarded the Payne law as necessary to raise revenue, and as an improvement on the Dingley law, in that it reduced duties. But after approving it he set right to work to se-cure further revision in conformity with his policy. He was at fault in going the wrong way about securing the co-operation of his party in carrying out that policy. He thereby showed himself a good statesman, but a poor politician.

A PRETEXT SEIZED BY SCHWERIN.

Although the collectors of customs There need be no fear that a capable may have informed the Treasury Department that they are complying strictly with the Treasury decision re-lating to the acceptance of bills of lading marked "for custom-house As the Democrats are bound in good purposes only" on imports destined to libly correct, eternally true, and if a faith to introduce a single-term interior points, it is possible that they amendment, and as Republicans, in have taken more latitude than was them he is wicked and ought to be view of the recent campaign, have taken by Collector Malcolm, of Portevery reason for supporting it, there is land. Mr. Malcolm has observed the not submit any of his canons to the good ground for the expectation that orders of the department exactly, but test of experience. If they do not work the votes of the states will be taken evidence has been seen in Portland in life it is life that is wrong, in time to make the amendment oper- that the Puget Sound collector has the rules by which he would reguative in the election of 1916. Thus all recently interpreted them more liber- late it. three of this year's candidates-Taft, ally. Fair play as between ports re-Roosevelt and Wilson-would be in-quires that the practice at all ports not at all because he describes im-eligible in that year, if three-fourths in this particular be identical in order possible events, but because he dwells of the states approve the change. We that shippers and steamship comshould have new men among whom to panies be on equal terms, whether laws. His world is ruled by

or San Francisco. Mr. Malcolm has refused to allow

such bitter enemies that co-operation slight variation in practice as a pretext for asserting that Mr. Malcolm's against Portland.

It appears to The Oregonian that says he offered should be as adequate would they be popular on a bare stage Jims, et al., will enter the race, and we protection to Mr. Malcolm as to the as they were when they were first have to get behind and elect the one other collectors. If the regulations written? forbid its acceptance, the other collectors should be compelled to cease their present practice or the regulations should be so changed as to allow

ROMANCE AND REALISM. A writer in the New York Times, Cecil Chesterton, undertakes to explain the distinction between romance and realism in fiction. To illustrate tion to the convention instructed for his point he takes Jane Austen and Roosevelt. Election figures seem to Charles Dickens. Miss Austen, he tells indicate that with La Follette out of us, did not make her novels a copy of life, any more than Dickens did, She selected, arranged and modified bits gether in such a way that she produced an almost exact illusion of life, but it is far from being a mere reproduction. She produced the sense of reality by making her characters and incidents conform to the general rules of experience, at least of her experience. She perceived the commonplace and used it to fashion interesting stories. Nobody but a genius could do anything of the sort. In mediocre hands the commonplace is insufferably dull. Dickens, on the other hand, pursued an entirely different method. His genius overlooked the common and rulable and fastened upon the exceptional. He selected and rearranged his material as diligently as Jane Austen, but since it was material of a totally different kind, he produces an illusion of reality while we are under his spell, but not the lasting sense of reality which Jane Austen inspires. Thus Mr. Chesterton makes the dis-

tinction between romance and realism depend upon the author's choice of material. If he selects and uses ordinary, he is a realist. If he fixes upon the exceptional, he is a romanti-This seems to us to be about as cist. far from the truth as a critic could well stray in the space of a newspaper article. Exceptional characters and incidents are just as real as ordinary ones, and handled as Dickens handles them, they excite, not the mere passing illusion of reality, but the lasting sense of it. Mr. Chesterton classes a realist, but it would be a queer sort of reader to whom James' characters and events would appear more real than Dickens.' It has been said by a writer on Dickens that his people are often far better known to us that our daily associates. Exceptional as species of exceptions which we call types. They signify immensely more than they are. They are so wisely chosen and so deftly portrayed that in their misshapen figures and dis-torted qualities they embody the en-We should certainly never think of calling him a romanticist. As for Jane Austen, she is not a realist merely because her stories conform to general rules. All readable books do that But because the rules she abides by happen to be true. The most arrant romantics obey rules just as docilely

as the realists. that they are false. A symbolist like Dickens may be either romantic or realistic, John Bunyan's symbolism, for example, is intensely romantic because it is utterly false to the laws by which we know that the universe is actually governed. Having chosen arbitrarily a set of principles for the conduct of life he constructed a story to show how they would work in practice. It is inexpressibly well done. No greater master of fiction than John Bunyan has ever handled a pen. The illusion of reality is almost complete as one reads the "Pilgrim's Progress" and the triumph is attained under tremendous difficulties but still he was not a realist. The laws by which his actors are governed are not the laws of life Their ideals are beautiful, but chimerical in many instances and his conception of righteous conduct is so far from correct that it might even do harmein the modern world if it were

taken for a guide. But it may be necessary to say ittle more to make perfectly clear what we mean by romanticism. The omanticist sets out by furnishing his at San Francisco and Puget Sound brain with an array of preconceived notions on such subjects as the duties of women, the obligations of marriage correct conduct of courtship, the virtues of patriotism and the like. assumes that these notions are infalperson's actions do not conform to

So the romantic's world is unreal possible events, but because he dwells in a universe governed by impossible they do business at Portland, Seattle Bernard Shaw scornfully calls "ideals." or San Francisco. Ibsen in the "Wild Duck" frankly calls them lies. Neither term is de dent to sit as a member of the Presi- shipments to go forward to interior sirable, because, on the one hand, ports without the original bill of lad- ideals may be true, while, on the President. Participation of the Vice- to cover all shipments made under them, afford excellent examples of the soil can find a pointer toward any President in these meetings would such circumstances, the Treasury this degenerative process. When they line of industry have several advantages. It would Department states that the practice at were written they conformed to the land this week. help to preserve party unity and the all ports is the same and asks for actual laws which governed life. The President in the Senate. He could itive evidence exists that the depart- were concerned. But now feudalism Hence those books, once eed to the Presidency in case of the the same importers do business at all vividly realistic, have now become as They no longer pro would remain entirely optional sides with Portland in such a contro-he President to invite him to versy they would injure their business author, however great he may be, can

memory it was a picture of life not Writer Would Abandon Primary, But to be diverted to other ports. Yet all in the deeper realm of thought and he need have done in order to comply feeling. They believed in its ethics with Mr. Malcolm's demand was to authorize a clerk in his Portland of-fice to give the separate bonds required. This would have been a mere the ethics nor the manners of the Iliad of big men, puts little ones into office. plece of clerical work, occupying but are true for us. Hence the poem has He bemoans the condition, but does no a few minutes, involving no delay and obviating the necessity of producing the original bills of lading. Mr. Schwerin is making a very films with a modern schoolboy is probably that a modern school of the dogs. It is "no good." cuse for an act which is in line with if he professes to be interested in it. It has not given us the best men and his general policy of discrimination Nor has Shakespeare been exempt it never will. 'Tis conceded that the from the same destiny. His plays are best men will not present themselves still popular with the aid of elaborate to the primary. Only the Toms, Dicks, the general bond which Mr. Schwerin scenery and expensive advertising, but Harrys, Joes, Bens, Sams, Bills, Ikes,

tions should be so changed as to allow our collector to adopt their methods. The department should be able to ascertain the facts through its agents and should take the initiative in making inquiry, without awaiting presentation of specific examples by men who can only take an active part in the controversy to their own injury.

The department should be able to ascertain the facts through its agents and should take the initiative in making inquiry, without awaiting presentation of specific examples by men who can only take an active part in the controversy to their own injury.

The department should be able to ascertain the facts through its agents mulate enough surplus to increase equipment, maintain and improve their roads during the previous period of prosperity they did not accumulate enough surplus to increase equipment. The convention did not give satisfactory results, the people had no one to blame but them selves. They chose the delegates to the conventions. Why did they not select good ones? It is no use to say the bosses did it. An intelligent, capable people are under no obligations to obey a bad boss. A boss alone can't did not give satisfactory results, the people had no one to blame but them selves. They chose the delegates to the conventions. Why did they not select good ones? It is no use to say the bosses did it. An intelligent, capable people had no one to blame but them selves. They chose the delegates to the conventions. Why did not give satisfactory results, the people had no one to blame but them selves. They chose the delegates to the conventions. ried forward a large enough surplus Dix, but the people elected him, and from the good times which ended in they could have just as well elected a 1907 to through the bad times. They would through the bad times. They would then have been able to buy cars and material cheaper and would have mitigated the depression to some extent. They would also have been in position to carry the great volume of traffic rest of humanity.

population will be more nearly fit for population will be more hearty in the self-government than when the United self-government than when the United run their legs off and spend a fortune run their legs off and spend a fortune to get these offices, but we should appreciate to get these offices, but we should appreciate their willingness to serve us a course to give them our votes cheerschools in the Philippines. They have enough to give them our votes cheerhousekeeping, household arts, trades

The consequence of the Roosevelt intelligence, honesty and capability of victory in Pennsylvania promises to be the people of Oregon. the substitution of one boss for another-Flinn for Penrose. Those who know Flinn's record know that he is not one whit better than Penrose. He aims to succeed Penrose in the Senate but Republicans and Democrats may combine to thwart him. The chair man of his party in Philadelphia announces that a fight is to be made for control of that city at the next municipal election. In short, the old, familiar political game of Pennsylvania is to be pursued by the angelic band of reformers headed by Flinn, with no change except a slight one in methods

The Progressive party may be kept alive for a few years by the vigorous efforts of Roosevelt and his lieutenants and by the enthusiasm of his admirers, but the satisfaction of its every legitimate demand by the other parties and the discovery that the charges of fraud with which it entered the arena are baseless will gradually sap Taft has never approved the Democratic tariff doctrine, even as missiated by our correspondent. It is strength the calm reflection which will follow the recent period of excitement will all the calm reflection which will follow the recent period of excitement will all the calm reflection which will follow the recent period of excitement will all the calm reflection which will follow the recent period of excitement will all the calm reflection which will follow the recent period of excitement will all the calm reflection which will be call be calm reflection which will be call be calm reflection which will be calm reflection whic lead the great majority of the wanderers back to their old political fold.

Why should Underwood be Clark's rival for the Speakership? As chairman of the ways and means committee under the new rules, he is the big-The misfortune is ger man of the two and has a better opportunity to build up a reputation and develop a boom for higher honors. The Democrats have reduced the Speaker to much the same position as the Speaker of the British Parliament, to whom the door of further political preferment is closed and who can look forward to nothing but a pension and a peerage.

A week ago a small group of aged. stoop-shouldered men organized at Kansas City as the survivors of Quantrell's guerrillas, the band that made themselves infamous by wholesal murders of inoffensive people at Law rence at the beginning of the Civil War. At this late date it would seem as if organization of the survivors would be of little effect other than to plan for the salvation of their souls

John I. Butterfield, the octogenarian, showed of what stuff Oregonians are made when, after drifting for five miles down the Siletz River, waist deep in water, he rescued his wouldbe rescuer from drowning. He will be acclaimed a hero, whether the Carne-

It is good for the consumer that

James J. Hill does not buy more than
a hundred boxes of apples at \$10 a
box, otherwise "there wouldn't be no
core," even for the ordinary mortal

the retention of our present system. core" even for the ordinary mortal.

Woman as a factor in politics here after in Oregon must be considered when handing out Federal plums This course will disconcert the hungry Democrat, but it will go.

that, however large may be their crops, they must race with Winter in the effort to harvest all they have

factory manner. A man has just been acquitted of killing a Kansas oil promoter on the ground of insanity. The suffragettes who walked from Edinburgh to London have probably benefited their health more than the

Sometimes justice works in a satis-

The man ambitious to get back to line of industry in the shows in Port-

The results of farmers' week at the Agricultural College should appear in larger crops and fatter bank accounts next Fall.

The \$10,000 animal at the livestock show this week is certainly a "gentle-

man cow. Governor Hawley's modesty outclassed his nerve in the first round.

Not Go Back to Convention.

ONTARIO, Or., Nov. 16 .- (To the Edi-

written?

Large crops offer prosperity to the railroads, but scarcity of cars prevents their reaping the profits to the full extent. During the previous did not give satisfactory results the bad times alike, they could have car- ernor Dix, of New York. He named

continue improvements bigger and better man.

Now, I will tell you how to get good

On the eve of an election I would now offering without congestion, or at have the different parties select a comleast with much less congestion. Rail-road managers are as fallible as the ber and name a list of candidates for all the state offices, from Governor Should the Democrats carry out down to dog-killer-good, wise, capable their declared purpose of granting independence to the Philippines, the whether they will save if placed. whether they will serve if elected. We should not require such men

already gone beyond elementary edu-cation and are specializing and con-ducting adult extension courses. Spe-cial courses are given in farming, You will get a set of good, efficient to the people: "Take your choice." You will get a set of good, efficient housekeeping, household arts, trades and business. Adult women are trained for six months in housekeeping and for six months in housekeeping and such lines of home industry as emwould be wire-pulling and log-rolling broidery and lacemaking, and on re-turning home start classes of their Then, as Ethan Allen is said to have own. Of the schools, 54 teach farm-turning home of the schools, 54 teach farmown. Of the schools, 54 teach farming, 54 housekeeping, 35 trades and 42 teaching. Whatever education can do to prepare the Filipinos for self-government is being done.

We must either take that fort or quit our pretensions to valor." I would say, if we cannot find men that would carry out these provisions honestly and rightfully, then we would better quit boasting of the W. P. LAWRY.

TARIFF POLICIES OF THE PARTIES Correspondent Attempts to Show Taft Approves Democratic Idea.

PORTLAND, Nov. 15 .- (To the Editor.)-It is true, as you say, a tariff tor.)—It is true, as you say, a tariff tax on an article not produced in this the million, and considers its significountry yields revenue and lacks the protective feature; but incidental protection is comprehended in the Demo-cratic doctrine of a constitutional tar-iff. The theory of the constitution is that the power of taxation should have for its objective every species of prop-erty modified only by the constitution-al exemption of exports. "Tariff for al exemption of exports. "Tariff for revenue only" and "tariff for revenue with incidental protection" are the ex-pressions by which the Democracy has avowed its belief in a competitive tariff

from the beginning.

Mr. Taft's proposal of "a moderate protective tariff imposed with a view to both protection and revenue" is the expression of his approval of the Dem-ocratic tariff doctrine. The view with which such a moderate tariff may be clation of the fundamental fact that imposed and the manner in which the moderate rate may be arrived at are not modifications of the doctrine. Mr. Taft but his acts have been uniformly against it.

Less than three years ago he declared that the duties on wool and woolens in the Payne-Aldrich tariff act were too high and in many cases prohibitive.
The tariff board which he appointed after due investigation confirmed him in this, yet he vetoed the woolen bill which Congress subsequently passed, though the proposed reductions were very moderate.

A moderate revenue and protection law would certainly encourage and fos-ter foreign trade. Now is the time to ask Congress to act, and to educate the people, that they, too, may make im-perative demands for it, even upon a Democratic Congress. You certainly do not believe that the McKinley act, the Wilson act, the Dingley act or the Payne-Aldrich act is such a moderate revenue and protective law JAMES B. CARR.

508 Everett.

Police Department Appreciative. PORTLAND, Nov. 16,—(To the Editor.)—The Portland police department and its members wish to thank The Oregonian for the share which it took

in the recent fight to retain civil serv ice in the police department. Articles and editorial comments of The Oregonian were of especial value to us in impressing the people with the justice of civil service continuance, and assisted materially in retaining the police under the present system.

We wish especially to thank the news-writers of The Oregonian for

their evident interest in the fight. Their gie Commission awards him a medal articles were looked for with pleasure, and always contained matter which im

the retention of our present system.
HARRY RILEY, President P. P. Athletic Association.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 14.—(To the Editor.)—After a great amount of the Editor.)—After a great amount of traveling from coast to coast a number of times during the last six or eight months, I had the pleasure of spending a few days in Portland about a week ago. One thing struck me very forcibly, and that was a lack of street signs on the corners and numbers on stores and buildings generally. If the "City Fathers" realized of what im-'City Fathers' realized of what Importance this is to a stranger, they yould not hesitate to have this proper

ly taken care of without delay.

I feel that a city as interesting and as well kept as Portland is should quickly extend this means to the stranwithin its gates for finding his about. ARTHUR KRIEGER. way about.

Suffrage League Grateful. PORTLAND, Nov. 16.—(To the Editor.) — The College Equal Suffrage League tenders you an unanimous vote of thanks in appreciation of the in-valuable service rendered our cause during the recent campaign, by the ous and spontaneous support of The Oregonian

FLORENCE S. MANION. Corresponding Secretary.

New York State Vote. MONTESANO, Wash., Nov. 16 .- (To and the most votes in New York State aft or Roosevelt? T. F. BROWN. Taft or Roosevelt?

Taft had a plurality in New York over Roosevelt of 65,700.

boys who committed the Illiad to COMMISSION TO NAME CANDIDATES LIBRARY'S VALUABLE REFERENCES Works on Marriage, Parenthood and

Kindred Topics Recommended. PORTLAND, Nov. 14 .- (To the Editor.)-The discussion in your columns regarding women as wage-carners and the 20th century aspects of love, marriage and parenthood, is a most encouraging sign. It proves that the people are thinking on these vital things. As an inquirer myself along these lines, I beg leave to submit a list of books in which the problems mentioned are given full, frank and intelligent discussion by thoroughly sincere authors. Some of these books I have read, some have been recommended to They may all be found at the me. Public Library, the directors of which are to be complimented for having provided such high-class, serious and interesting works from which the people may learn the ideas of some of the most earnest writers and thinkers on contemprary moral problems. The list is not complete, but it includes none

but works of recognized merit. Here "Evolution of Marriage and of the Family," by Charles Letourneau. Being part of the Contemporary Science series is sufficient to stamp it as a

"The Family," by Elsie Clews Par sons (especially the chapter headed Ethical Considerations). This book is by a woman who ranks high as a scientific sociologist. It lays the groundwork for a broad view of the problems involved.

"Woman and Labor," by Olive Schreiner. A convincing and brilliant summary of the case for the emancipation of woman (and therefore of the race), and for the opening up of portunities for her to develop all her latent mental and spiritual powers. The author upholds the proposition that no race can rise higher than the average level of the physical and mental efficiency of its mothers. dency toward female parasitism which all advanced societies manifest is given a keen presentation.

"Love and Marriage" and "Love and Ethics," by Ellen Key. The latter is a condensed statement of the argument of the former. These books formulate the morality of marriage in the new time. They uphold lofty and noble ideals.

"The Century of the Child," by Ellen Key. In this work is shown how the true aim of education should be the Key. rearing and training of strong, healthy, capable children in an atmosphere of love, developing in them efficiency, self-reliance and the power of original thinking and initiative in action. ideas of the book may be said to be the basic ones of the author's views on current problems. Education of the Child," by Key. This is a reprint of a chap-

Ellen Key. This is a reprint of a chap-ter from the foregoing work, with an introductory note by Edward Bok, edi-tor of the Ladies' Home Journal, "The Man-Made World," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, also by the same author "Women and Economics" and "The Home." Mrs. Gilman is a bold

and incisive thinker.
"The Problem of Race Regeneration."
by Havelock Ellis. Dr. Ellis is recognized as one of the world's authorities on eugenics. "The Women of Tomorrow," by Wil

llam Hard. Reviews the fact that wo cance and probable social effect in the years to come.

Needless to say, these books deal with problems arising out of modern conditions. Those who think it pos-sible to restore the family ideals of oxcart days—which undoubtedly served the needs of the simple civilization of that era, but are hardly adequate for these days of the steam engine, electric dynamo, machine industry and the com-plex form of social production and in terdependent social relations which have arisen-will find no meaning in the discussions in these books. For an intelligent understanding of them it is necessary to bring to the reading of them an open mind and an appre-

ADVICE GIVEN THOSE IN TROUBLE Associated Charities in Portland Nov Has Legal Aid Committee,

PORTLAND, Nov. 15 .- (To the Edigarding the need of a public adviser to and drove off all their animals give the right kind of advice to those an adviser J. I. Vincent who forged a check to secure the necessities of life

for his family might have been shown the way out of his trouble.

May I call your attention to the work along this line now being done by the Associated Charities, and especially its legal aid committee? Persons in the original old maid has expressed various kinds of trouble come to the some very truthful thoughts. I believe office asking for advice, work and the average woman is virtuous. In material sid. In no instance is any my profession, a physician, I come in

There was a wife and three shart dren to be supported. In the past three years over \$200 had been spent for doctor's fees for the wife. On top of it all came a note from a coltop of it all came a note from a co top of it all came a note from a collection agency stating that unless a grocery bill of \$100 was paid within a week suit would follow. That evening his wife noticed in the Telegram a story regarding the legal sid committee of the Associated Charities. He came to the office the next day and one of our lawyers arranged for him to pay the bill at the rate of \$5 a month.

The difference in the two instances may be that Vincent was out of work while the man mentioned was employed. The Associated Charities maintains an employment bureau which attempts to found immediately adequate help is extended, and speedy and adequate relief is one of the policies hereafter to be emphasized.

I could not marry Mr. G., for he was not educated, and we had nothing in common.

Mr. H. was younger than I It may be unfortunate that the so-

were known as a personal service bureau or social service society, but we
invite anyone in any sort of difficulty
—in need of advice, encouragement,
relief or work to call at our office.

Women in Salogna. They will be given a sympathetic private interview, whatever they tell will be treated as confidential and the right sort of help will be extended C. HENRI LABBE.

Obstructions in Streets.

PORTLAND, Nov. 16.—(To the Edior.)—I am not very familiar with the

Vice-President.

fine points and narrow distinction of the law regarding public streets and their fencing and occupation by pri-vate individuals, so inquire whether it is right for some individual to erect a shack and fence on the foot of East Division street, where it strikes the water front?

The streets are public property and no person is allowed to obstruct them in any way without getting permission from the City Council.

Date of General Lee's Death independence, Or., Nov. 16,—(To the Editor.)—Is Robert E. Lee, the Confederate General, of the Civil War, still living? If not when did he die? FRED HOOPER.

General Robert E. Les died October

The Baldhead Germ By Denn Collins.

I taunt thee, barber man. Avaunt, Nor touch my hallowed head, Saying: "This tonic is what you want Ere your last hair be fled."
My fears for aye are dead,
scorn thee, barber man forlorn,
And laugh full mockingly; New hope is in my bosom born And fears of baldness flee.

jeer thee, barber man, and sneer At thee, poor cringing worm. Thy tonics all are on the queer, Because of a new germ My hair shall stand full firm. I know forever it shall grow, Since a professor shrewd Has found a germ that can bring low The hair-destroying brood

Shake not thy tonic flask! I wot My servitude is through; I'll keep the hair that I have got And ask no ald from you. The new-found germ shall do The stunt. Relentless it shall hunt The germs that slay my hair And when it finds them it sha Them straightway out of there,

For years, unto the verge of tears I've been annoyed by thee, Who clipped too close about the ears.
Who cut my chin for me, Who evermore would be In haste to boost some sort of paste,

Or dope or rub, and say: Your hair is going fast to waste, So try this tonic, pray!' Oh, list! I laud that scientist

Who freed me from all care. Gladly I'd grasp his calloused fist And leave three dollars there. My life is smooth and fair. For bald I never shall be called; The new germ gives me hope and never more I'll be appalled By barbers and their dope. Portland November 17.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of Nov. 18, 1862 So well satisfied are they that the make River is navigable for boats at this season of the year that some six r eight men have left Lewiston for the Boise mines in a whaleboat. The only obstruction they expect to meet is Several other parties with packtrains have gone from Lewiston up the Snake to Grande Ronde and there take the old immigrant trail: others have gone up the east side of the Snake and taken the old Indian trail. The reports of the success of the miners in the Boise mines are wonderful. We hardly dare state the results, such as \$180 and \$225 per day.

Lewiston citizens have a regular detective police on duty night and day. Twelve men are on a watch and all suspected persons are closely watched. Several well-known characters have been notified that they were not want-ed in the community and have taken French leave.

Louisville, Nov. 10 .- Rebels at Murfreesboro have been in constant com-munication with Mobile and have no confirmation of the statement that that place had fallen into Federal hands.

Washington, Nov. 10 .- A letter has just been published, written by General Halleck, on October 28, to the Secretary of War, from which we make the folwing extract:

the first of October, finding Mc-On the first of October, finding sto-Glellan purposed operating from Har-per's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give the enemy bat-tie, pointing out to him the disadvan-tages of delaying until the Autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive them south. It will be ob served that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given."

The grand jury, having examined the prisons of the county, feel compelled to speak in terms of earnest condemnation of the city prison in the City of Portland. The building is insecure; there is no arrangement for fire; the air of the fall is very offensive; the bedding is insufficient, and things genrally uncleanly and some filthy

William Wilson, who came to Walla Walla from Boise this week, informs us PORTLAND, Nov. 15.—(To the Edithal that the Snake Indians recently made a tor.)—In The Oregonian November 13 descent upon the camp of a company I read with interest the editorial reof packers in the vicinity of Fort Boise

in trouble and that had there been such RESIGNED BACHELOR POOR JUDGE Woman Physician Sees No Dearth of Home-Loving Women

PORTLAND, Nov. 16 .- (To the Edi tor.)-Have been reading the letters in The Oregonian on marriage, and think some very truthful thoughts. I believe material sid. In no instance is any person turned away.

Since the forming of the legal aid department a month ago over 20 cases have been taken up. One especially is like that of J. I. Vincent.

Manuel Ma Recently a man came to the office who was working for \$55 a month. There was a wife and three small chil.

I do not be supported to the office the proper kind of a wife. He surely must be an extremely poor judge.

I go my way alone, and am tryin ciety is called by the name it is. Per-to get the very best out of life as it haps more people who are in trouble would avail themselves of its aid if it much better contented I could be—if

> Women in Saloons. PORTLAND, Nov. 16.—(To the Editor.)—An argument has arisen between an anti-suffragist and one who voted for suffrage as to whether the women are entitled to walk into a saloon and order a drink the same as men. contends that as a woman in Oregon is today a full citizen and a voter it would be unconstitutional and class leg-islation to prohibit her from doing so, and that the local ordinance against her doing so is automatically revoked. Suffragist contends that the local or-dinance is still in full effect and that women will not be allowed their "full rights" unless the City Council changes

> the present ordinance. The new amendment merely eliminates the words "white male" from the section of the constitution enumerating election qualifications. It has no effect on ordinances passed in the

interests of public welfare.

Popular Vote. PORTLAND, Nov. 16.—(To the Editor.)—C. asks your decision as to whether Roosevelt gets more popular votes than Taft?

H.

Incomplete figures so indicate.