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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1913

## A DEFINITE ROAD PLAN.

The House committee on roads and highways deserves commendation for the early and earnest effort it has made in behalf of constructive road legislation. In one short week at Salem the committee has devised a general plan, the details have been set forth succinctly in the form of a circular, and this document has been sent out with pressing invitation to those who have the Governor's veto; but it ought to be defeated in the House and a men been active in attempting to secure road laws to offer any criticisms which may suggest themselves. The circular has been prepared by W. Irving Spencer, troublesome lawsuits. of the committee

The good roads issue is one that is uppermost in the minds of the people of Oregon. The desire for a workable nian to provide permanent roads for the benefit of the greatest number of people with the least possible burder the taxpayers is held by everybody. Th Of that there can be no question. only differences that exist relate to the method of accomplishing the desired result. These differences, not lack of sentiment in favor of good roads, resulted in defeat of the several road building plans presented to the voters in the last election.

The plan devised by the House com mittee is in some respects a compro-mise. But it is not all involved in one measure. The bill designed to enabl to incur bonded indebtedness counties for road buullding stands alone. It is to possess none of the controversial ing, features which caused the defeat of three enabling acts at the polls. will simply give executing force to the constitutional amendments adopted in 1910 and 1912. These amendments declared a principle but left to the Legislature the duty of providing a method by which counties may take advantage of the removal of constitutional restrictions on road indebted-

This enabling act is the main stem of the road issue, but experience it the 1911 Legislature and in the 1912 general election has demonstrated that the incorporation of detail methods of road construction in the primal enabling act will almost certainly result in the failure of the whole bill. To present a bill that stands distinctive and alone as a measure to permit countles to contract bonded indebtedness, the funds derived therefrom to be expended in accordance with present laws or in a manner to be outlined by new legislation, is the most practical first step in the solution of the road

problem in Oregon. This much of the House committee's plan ought to bring forth little objection from road enthustasts. The related measures that are outlined may uncover some criticism that deserves consideration. Insofar as they do The Oregonian joins with Mr. Spencer and the committee in urging

pleased.

can farmer is displeased with his lot he can emigrate to Canada. DANGEROUS. If the mercantile, jobbing, wholesale can exist only with a monopoly under and other concerns of Oregon, which chance to be incorporated, understood fully the exact purport of Senate bill

efficient, absolute Government control. AFTER SIXTY YEARS.

Harry Lane has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature in response to the mandate of the people. It is a circumstance of no importance perhaps, but it certainly is of special significance that Oregon now through the Oregon system-or will have after March 4, 1913-two Demo

ing clear language: cratic United States Senators and a Democratic Governor. It has been full The bill undertakes to provide a differ-mt rule for bringing actions against cor-orations from that which applies to priv-te individuals. Under existing laws both sixty years since (with the exception of interval, when Oregon was are treated allke. The kernel of the bill is found in really a Democratic state) there was a like situation. It is to be assumed that it is the deliberate desire and purpose

The bill has passed the Senate over

world outside the United States by in-

ternational parcel post." If the Ameri-

The following armaing provision: When the defendant is a corporation, an action may be commenced and tried in any county in which the defendant has an of-fice or agency established for the purpose of transacting or soliciting any portion of its business, if the plaintiff resides in said county of the people of Oregon that, though It is nominally a Republican state, it should reserve its greatest honors for its Democratic politicians, Senator-elect Lane has been promi-

It is a safe rule that a suit against a nent in Oregon affairs for many years corporation or an individual should be brought at the home of the defendant medical practitioner and several times or in the county where the cause of a successful candidate for public ofaction arises. But it is a wide depart. ure from just or sound practice that age and resourcefulness; and he will corporation transacting business in Portland and having an agent or canington. We are sure that he is anxious asser soliciting husiness in Klamath to serve them well and faithfully; and County, for example, should be haled we solicit for him the co-operation and support of all interests, political, combefore the courts there to defend an action, even though the breach or tort, or whatever the source of the dispute, may itself have arisen in Portland or mercial, journalistic and popular, in whatever he may undertake for the in any of the other counties in Oregon, benefit of state and Nation.

TOUGH ON THE ARMY. The Oregonian has been asked to ure substituted that will not be capable of gross abuses through inspired and tate precisely what a canteen in the Army is-or was, since that wise and beneficial temperance institution has been abolished by Congress through

THE TRINGS ONE OUGHT TO KNOW the importunities of men and women who desired to take the Governmen The Oregonian prints today a letter from an unwitting enemy of the common schools. His name is George "out of the saloon business." They ucceeded, and the canteen has been uperseded by vile resorts conducted by C. Mitty. He does not intend to be an who have no wish to promot In fact, he imagines himself nemy. be a friend of the schools. But he moderation, cleanliness, economy and s not a friend. He is a foe because he lecent living among the soldiers.

The canteen is really a place of ree opposes the adaptation of the public reation, amusement and instruction. Credit is allowed to soldiers up to one. chools to the needs of life. He wants the schools to teach nothing but readfifth of their monthly pay, and all profits are to be employed for other ing, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling and kindred subjects.

These branches, he says, are "essenninor luxuries. With regard to intox. cants, the regulations are (or were) tial studies." Such subjects as agri leants, the regulations are (or were): The sale or use of ardent spirits or wine in canteens is strictly prohibited; but the commanding officer is authorized to permit light beer to be sold therein by the drink, on week days, and in a room used for no other purpose, and, when practicable, in a building apart from that in which the can-teen is located, whenever he is satisfied that the giving to the men the opportunity of obtaining such beverage within the post limits has the effect of preventing them from resorting for strong intoxicants to places without such limits and tends to promote temperance and discipling among them. The practice of what is known as 'treating' must not be permitted. culture, domestic science and manual training he calls "fads." He recites with horror the fact that the minds of ome school children "are being 14. verted" from grammar and kindred subjects to "chicken-raising, gardenrepairing public roads." The County School Supervisors encourage the study of roads, gardens and chick-ens, and therefore our friend thinks

they ought to be cut off. It is probably useless to remind Mr clear and sensible enough; but Mitty that the public schools have been dosing the children with arithmetic ow we have the post saloon, outside grammar and spelling for a good many the reservation, with results that are years, to the utter neglect of such hus described by Lieutenant-Colonel "fads" as manual industry, farming and domestic science, with the result Jefferson R. Kean, Assistant to the Surgeon-General of the Army: that the American home is deteriorating, the American farm is losing

Surgeon-General of the Army: Mentally, the Regular Army of the United-States has no peer. The American Army is in a deplorable condition physically. That is, alcoholism and disease have weakened the Army to such an extent that the standard physically is below that of the armites of European countries. This condi-tion is appailing to students of the service. The effect alcohol and disease have on the iroops mainly source men. is articat cultivators and the American birth rate has fallen to the danger line. A boy might learn all the grammar that was ever written without knowing how to make a living or perform his duties as a citizen. He may spell

all the words in the dictionary and still be unable to vote intelligently. If vastly to be preferred to the canteen! It is fun for the prohibition frogs, but the schools had begun to teach roadbuilding fifty years ago we should not hard on the Army boys, be paddling through the bottomles Oregon mud as we are now. If they MR. BURGARD'S ADVICE TO YOUNG taught less grammar and more dairy-ing and gardening we should not have

MEN. John H. Burgard preaches to the oung of this generation the sound to import butter and eggs from the East while our Oregon farmers can see no way to raise money to pay their doctrine of thrift, economy and fidelity to work. His interview, published taxes. The Oregonian hopes to see ity to work. His interview, published the day when the public schools will in The Oregonian last Sunday, is an teach pig raising as well as chicken impressive discourse upon these funda-raising, and the more domestic science mental virtues. Mr. Burgard has no mental virtues. Mr. Burgard has no they install the better we shall be patience with the young chap whose gaze is fixed upon the clock during

office hours and who flits from his Senators. home to some place of amusement a giving credit at school "for home work, which Mr. Mitty thinks is every night. When he was asked to so improper, it may allay his distress to learn that this plan has been comwhat he ascribed his own success, nended by the United States Bureau of Education, which has invited Sunerintendent Alderman to prepare a Of course by these words he clock." bulletin on the subject.

as ardently as President Ello their good meral effect on each other each under Federal and state super-vision, which can minimize the inconin early marriages. "I believe in earl narriage," he says. "In fact, that is veniences. In short, we must pay the penalty of the inefficiency of our gov-ernmental machinery, which renders impossible those ideal conditions that

A good wife gives a young man some thing definite to work for and inspire him with unfailing ambition to rise

his calling. More than that, one who me is free from the vicious peril which wrecks so many promising

One more point from this sermon, which we hope every young man in Oregon has read. It is fatal, says Mr. Burgard, "to feel that your employer does not appreciate you. If he has the ability to remain an employer he certainly does appreciate you. He is watching your work, weighing your merits and in due time he will not fail to promote you." What could be more reasonable? Is it not the interest of every employer to utilize to the utmost

he abilities of his men? FARMERS AND CITY MARKETS.

The Oregonian has received a copy of a new magazine, to which we wish It is called "The Housewives' League Magazine" and its purpose is to promote "a National movement in the interests of the home." We are treated now-a-days to a great deal of eloquence touching upon the safety of the have an unexampled opportunity to serve the people of Oregon at Wash-say, all our politicians are occupied day and night thinking up plans to promote its welfare. But something always seems to interfere to prevent their plans from getting into practice. The Housewives' League hits the out-set. The welfare of the home, it as-sumes, is a question of money. The more food, clothing and comfort the image guarding from the interval.

family can obtain from the income at its disposal the safer the home is. For

this reason the new magazine attacks the subject of waste in distributing farm products. This, we are told, is one of the principal causes of the increasing cost of living. Shrewd and practical as we Americans are in many particulars, we have not been shrewd and practical enough to get goods from and practical enough to get goods from the producer to the consumer without putting them through a foelish process of repeated handlings, which, in some f repeated handlings, which, in some

ases, add several hundred per cent to their cost One of the best articles in the maga

zine is by the Hon, Cyrus C. Miller, of New York. He is president of the orough of the Bronx and chairman f Mayor Gaynor's market commission Mr. Miller says truly that a farmer who wishes to sell produce in town ias to choose between two alternatives. He may sell to an agent for cash, or he may sell through a comtives. mission man. The agent will pay the farmer a ridiculously small price and exact of the city consumer a high one. eaping a profit at both ends of the ransaction.

At any rate, Mr. Miller thinks that a better system of distribution is sadly needed. He believes that if the farm

ers had a good and reliable market for their produce there would be no

need to preach to them about raising larger crops. They will increase their crops as soon as they are able to sell profit what they already grow

and, as Mr. Miller sees it, not before.

If "\$10 a week is the lowest wage upon which a girl can live in Port-land in health and comfort," how are those living who get no more than \$4 or \$6? No doubt some of them live with parents, but what about the othoops, mainly young men, is serious. Yet alcoholism and disease are with parents, but what about the oth-ers? What about those who live in rented rooms? Of what use is it to preach about the beauty of virtue to a girl who is starving? She ought to tread What a road against the termiter's stand like a rock against the tempter's

wiles, but can we expect that she will?

The election of Joseph W. Weeks as United States Senator from Mas-achusetts has caused Joseph Walker, ne of the state leaders, to declare for the initiative and referendum and join the Progressive party. Yet the Massa-chusetts Legislature, under Republican control, was the first state to ratify the amendment for direct election of

CITY AND RURAL SCHOOL COURSES OBJECTIONS ANSWERED BY BILL Employes Condemn Things Not Pro Writer Believes Distinctive System en Too Grent Encourag posed by Compensation Law.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 20.-(To the Editor.)-A great deal of attention is being drawn toward our public educa-tional system of late, and our leading educators are trying so to arrange it that our public school system will give PORTLAND, Jan. 21 .- (To the Edi tor.)-I notice in The Oregonian a list of names of men purporting to be labor men, who object to the proposed "compensation law.

In reading the article one is forced to the conclusion that either they have been deceived as to what the law is, or-well, that is the only conclusion that our public school system will give every boy and girl a practical educa-tion. That is, when a girl or boy has completed her or his education, they will be ready to enter upon life's work, be it as scamstress, cook, artist, black-smith, carpenter, or farmer. Now this, is any content of the other light water one could arrive at. I think that I they would read the law, especially section 18, 25, 33, they would find every objection they offer fully answered if they do not like the law, one letter to oo it as scamstress, cook, artist, black-smith, carpenter, or farmer. Now this, in our opinion, is the only right system to encourage. But if I understand the plan that these leaders are gradually developing by legislation and otherwise, it certainly will fail to produce the desired result. The plan is, it seems to me, to have two distinctive systems. One for the their employer makes them as though the law had never been passed, while another who does like it would be en-

another who does like it would be en-abled to receive the benefits of it. The proposed law does not repeal the present "liability law," and any indi-vidual has his own choice of which law he shall operate under, and under some circumstances may does which be shall The plan is, it seems to me, to have two distinctive systems. One for the city, the other for the country. The system for the city aims fundamentally to transform the city boy into a car-penter, miliman, blacksmith, lawyer, etc. While the country system aims to a carbon to be a carbon to b

circumstances may elect which he shall proceed under after he is hurt, even. The objections offered, being so un-true, lock as though the objectors were etc. While the country system aims to make every country boy a farmer, bortl-culturist, poultryman, etc. An imag-linary line to be drawn around the city and another around the country, makhoping for an accident and a chance at their employer under the present

and another around the country, mak-ing two distinct circles of citizens with two separate notions of their own about each other eventually. The only ones who could be injured by the proposed law are the liability companies and the ambulance chasing Let these earnest men and wome the these earnest men and wonen who are striving to make this division, investigate and they will discover more natural born statesmen, lawyers, doctors, business men, carpenters, blacksmiths, electricians, philosophers, lawyers and they are both outside and not to be considered. The or really interested are the employe outsiders the employed and the state, and as to the employers and the employed they may elect whether or not they will

mechanics, among the country boys, than among an equal number of city boys. They will find more patural-born intellects among the country girls ome under the law. I fail utterly to see where a valid objection can be made to the law ex-ept it be in the details of the same. All protection for employes now reto fill the positions required by wo man in the city, than among an equa All protection for employes now re-ulred to be provided by employers fill remain the same. I think that as these men seem to think that as these men seem to

I think that as these men seem to read your paper it would be fair to them for you to give them the true wording of the law, as some one seems to have deceived them seriously. They say it is protection

uniform to get the best results, city, and country education alike. Teach agriculture and horticulture to the city student as well as the country student. Teach the country boy and girl law, medicine, business, mechanics the same as the city lad and you will be following in the footsteps of nature by giving every human being oppor-tunity to develop his natural talents regardless of whether he lives within the confines of what we call a city or whether he lives in the unbounded limits of the country. ompensation they want, but this new law removes none of the protection they now have, nor, if they so elect, their chance for a long, tedious, uncerthey now have, nor, if they so exect their chance for a long, tedious, uncer-tain lawsuit, if they are injured. This law is in line with a universal

demand and there is sound reason be-hind the demand and it is to be hoped that Oregon, true to its reputation for taking advanced ground on all sub-jects, will give the people of the state a haw of this nature. To object to the haw at all is show-ing a dog in the manger spirit because it does not even concern a man who taking advanced ground

schoolhouses as large and as well ar-ranged for elementary learning as are found in the city. Not a little old-fashioned house as we find it today near every farmer's door, as it were. Consolidation of country schools, as it is known, is the only plan that will be successful, and money spent in any other way, such as supervisor laws for rural schools is hard earned money thrown away: for it is only the conof the outrageous judgments asked while in reality they would like to see thrown away; for it is only the con-tinual presence of a master mind that makes for discipline and progress in any institution of learning. It might also be noted in passing, that the great majority of well-trained ESSENTIALS IN SCHOOL COU AN EMPLOYER.

ESSENTIALS IN SCHOOL COURSE principals and teachers of city schools Writer Classes Agricultural Studies and who succeed in a city school, are failures in a one-room country school, and on the other hand the majority of Domestic Science Among Fads. EOLA, Or. Jan. 19 .- (To the Editor.) country school teachers suc

city school. ROBERT GINTHER. DO THE SUPERVISORS SUPERVISE?

Taxpayer Questions Whether Value In Given for Money.

MULINO, Or., Jan. 20.-(To the Edi-tor.)-I read with a great deal of in-terest an editorial in The Oregonian county schools; such opposition generally comes from the residents of rural any comes from the residents of rural school districts, who are judging from local home results, and its supporters, i believe, come generally from the peo-ple of the cities, who have faise and misleading conceptions of country life terest an editorial in The Oregonian in regard to the school supervisor law, which you say is in danger of being repealed by our present Legislature. I do not wish to be classed as one who is opposed to it, for I realize

there is a great need in our country schools of the help which a competent supervisor can give, but the tion is: Are they getting it? our supervisor

misleading conceptions of country life and country schools. The supervisorship law is the out-growth of the growing school fads of inte years. Different school-faddists would have the minds of school-chil-dren diverted to raising chickens, rais-ing gardens, repairing public roads, learning domestic and manual training, and various other subjects. The school-children of Polk County are setting merit credits at school for doing work at home and when they secure a cer-tain percentage they are allowed a holiday, even though school is in ses-sion. the unscrupulous agent, whose only the unscruptious agent, whose only interest is to folst something on the district that pays him a good profit, without regard to its use in the school-room. If there is a sentiment in fa-vor of the repeal of the law, perhaps

The result is that those studies that

vor of the repeal of the law, perhaps there is a reason for it. Let me give our experience in this district and you may be the judge: During the nearly two years the law has been in our school but twice. Last year we employed a very capable young lady, but without previous ex-perience as a teacher. During the whole term he visited the school but whole term he visited the school

Astronomical Observations By Dean Collins

Director Campbell sends us forth From out the Lick Observatory, ew observations on the stars That listen like a fairy story.

nebulae each night he spots; ithin the Milky Way they ripple; found the Pole Star is not one, He's found the Pole Star is not upple. But shimmers in the heavens, triple. especially

In fact, throughout the universe Those stars that you and I see single, He finds are suns that, two by two, Or three by three, their radiance mingle.

And the young sun that warms our

And keeps our set of planets whirl-

Ing. At 20 miles a second, through The universe its phere is hurling.

Lo. I am but a simple wight: I real not, all my wisdom under; , Yet I aver that he is not, As an observer, such a wonder.

I would not dim his glory's flame, Nor wound him, proudly crowing o'er him-But all this stuff he tells, and more,

I have observed long years before him.

Twas on that first and fatal day When, under spur of comrade's jok-

Ing. First did I bite the meerschaum stem And undertake the art of smoking

Full long and deep 1 drew the cloud, Puffed up with manly exaitation— And then I laid me on the turf And made my stellar observation.

Not 20 miles a second, nay, But like an angry comet shooting, Ten times as fast, the setting sun Along the horizon went scooting.

The writhing twilight gathered in; The sky was like a whirling bubble And, lifting up my fevered eye, I saw each giddy star was double. ind not And nebulae in corkscrew shapes Sailed through those airy

upper. And mournfully I saw it all, Regretting that I'd caten supper.

o say I, he who seeks to find The inner truths on stars-no joking-

Jets no results from telescopes Quite like this first attempt at smok-

Portland, January 21.

## Half a Century Ago

com The Oregonian of January 22, 1863. OLYMPIA, Jan. 13.—The new appor-formest bill and the sill for the re-uoval of the capital to Vancouver are asked, low engaging the serious attention of the Legislature.

Olympia, Jan. 19.-Ex-Secretary Tur-ney announces himself as a candidate for Congress.

The County Treasurer paid to the State Treasurer the state taxes for Multnomah County for 1862, amount-ing to \$5942,18 in gold, on the 19th.

EOLA, Or. Jan. 1... —An editorial appeared in The Oregon-Ian January 16 in regard to the law providing for county school supervis-providing for county school supervis-in which I consider you criticise to the law Archbishop Hughes for Pope. He pro-poses to visit Rome and electioncer the cardinals himself after taking Jeff

Those opposed to the school super Common Council-The ordinance to visorship law are not enemies of the fix the grade of Washington street was called up and passed.

Oregon City.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of the teachers of the various educational institutions of this state in this city, commencing on the first Wednesday in February, 1883. Lectures will be de-livered by Governor Gibbs, Right Ray, Picker Sectt and Day We attended Bishop Scott and Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of

Junkman Calls for Justice.

PORTLAND, Jan. 21.-(To the Edi-tor.)-I have noticed that in some of the evening papers kicks have been made against the city selling scrap iron

made against the city selling scrap iron direct to the foundry. There is a class of people who are citizens of this city who are always looked upon as be-ing worse than any vagabond that ever arrived in this town. Why? Because they did not have the opportunity of being born in this country 40 or 50 years ago. A question will come up, who are these people? I will tell you. They are the junk men. That isn's

that the objections be plainly and fully stated and forwarded to Mr. Spencer at Salem without delay. But for our part we look upon the other proposed bills as a conservative economical and instifiable effort to feel the way toward a permanent and comprehensive system of state ald and state supervision of main highway construction.

It is proposed that the highway or commissioner shall

work with the county authorities every instance. The commissioner is to be a road expert recognized as such by the Department at Washington, His phone system violates the anti-trust work will be to instruct and advise the law by discriminating against the in-County Court, when called upon to do dependents and against the Postal Telso, and only when state aid is accepted by the county. The county authorities Telegraph Company raises the whole will designate the road to be improved question of whether we can safely alwith state aid; they will appoint a low the creation of a monopoly in a county road expert: the state commis-sioner will see that the state's money is conditions, a monopoly would best serve not wasted, having the power to re- the public interest. Under ideal conmove the county expert if he prove ditions-there is the rub. inefficient, but not exclusive power to appoint his successor. In other words, main factors in road construction are to be left to county control.

State aid with money is to be least delay at reasonable cost. experimental. The maximum sum that can be devoted to this purpose in two years will be \$680,000, of which \$200. cy can be secured. Competing companies militate against economy 000 will be raised by taxing automobiles and the remainder by direct tax through duplication of plant, but in ation. The appropriation is not to be continuous, nor is it proposed to levy favor of efficiency through the spur competition. Improved apparatus is continually being invented, but a monspecific state road tax, either of which would require action by the succeeding Legislature if the plan did not opoly, having a large investment in a plant, which a new invention would work satisfactorily. On the other hand, the state-aid plan will pass out of exput out of date, has a direct interest in buying the patent, suppressing the new device and blocking progress. istence in two years unless it be continued or enlarged by the Legislature Meanwhile it will be optional Federal and state regulation instantof 1915. with each county as to acceptance of state aid. against the evils arising from such a

The plan is sufficiently guarded to monopoly, but here again we are con prevent the useless expenditure or waste of any great portion of the fund available. It may be within the bounds of possibility, if every county avails itself of this state aid and the total Interstate Commerce Commission or the State Public Utilities Commission always to exact these essentials? Not expenditure on roads aggregates \$1,unless we secured in the members of those commissions the highest stand-ards of competency and integrity. We cannot secure those qualifications un-360,000 in two years, that the best for the money will not have been obtained But even so the loss will not have less there exists among the people who total or even great, and defects in the system will be so disclosed as to permit of wise revision and possibly unanimity of ophilon at the end of Having elected the commissioners, we two years. The plan cannot be criti-cised on the score that it is too ambi-of their work, that they do not relapse tions. It is extremely moderate. The into indelence or too great complui-House committee is on the right track. sance to the interests of the corpora-

Farmers will observe with mingled great power and then to see that they exercise it to the public interest withemotions that "seeds, plants, bulbs, exercise it roots and books are excluded from the out abuse. It is not easy to secure the election Upon these articles the parcel post." old postage rates must still be paid, of men of this type or to induce the

or one may resort to the benevolent people to intrust them with the au-thority necessary to accomplish the The seed comexpress companies. panies, whose glorified catalogues just results desired. Then the alternative now illuminate the mails, announce appears to be competing telephone interests and innocently occupy his that they can send seeds and plants "to companies with all their accompanying leisure hours, has saved many a life almost every postoffice in the civilized inconveniences to the public but with from shipwreck. Mr. Burgard be-

## THE TELEPHONE PROBLEM.

chair with one's eyes resolutely turned away from the face of the timeplece Reference to the Interstate Com would not insure success. What Mr. Burgard means is that a young man nerce Commission of complaints to the Attorney-General that the Bell telewho wishes to travel the pleasant road to wealth and power must become so absorbed in his work that he forgets by a college president. We shall soon about the lapse of time. Mr. Burgard see whether the work of the one is egraph as against the Western Union had enthusiasm and devotion to his duties, but with those faculties he als possessed a good brain or he never could have done what he has in the world.

Do the best we may to equalize hu man conditions, we shall forever have to face the fact that some men have The best telephone service is that which gives any patron in any place nore intelligence than others,

with

st brains have always won the prize connection with any other patron in the same or any other place with th of life and there is much reason to be lieve that they always will. By "best brains" we do not necessarily mean That such service could be best rendered by one system under one management is those capable of acquiring the most unquestionable, provided that efficien. book knowledge. Mr. Burgard rather

Competing depreciates the value of what com-st economy monly goes by the name of "education" as a help in active life, and we True brain are of the same mind. power means the ability to direct one' Improved apparatus is energies steadily to a chosen end. means mastery of emergencies, con centration, grasp of conditions, per suasiveness with other people and

ozen other qualities which are not ant to be learned out of books. Mr. Burgard's opinion seems to be that

ty occurs to the mind as a safeguard with some obvious exceptions, the best preparation for business is obtained not at any school, either high or low,

fronted by the problem of efficiency but in a business office. This is probably and economy. Could we rely upon the true. Mastery over work comes by actual contact with work. If a personal has the inborn power to win victorie he will win them. If he has not he will fall and no amount of theoretical ulture of the miscellaneous sort usually obtained at school will help him Granted a sound body and a good brain to begin with, we think thes essentials, as Mr. Burgard views them may all be summed up in the phrase "good habits." William James told

the young long ago that if they wished to succeed in life they must start ou "forming habits which would be their friends and not their enemics in ater years." Mr. Burgard preache the same excellent doctrine in lan-

guage not less forcible than the phi-losopher's. He lays particular stress upon the "home-keeping habit." Have home and learn to love it.

good before one is married. It better afterward. A little place in th It is

suburbs, where a man can center his his lived there a good many years, sir.

Appointment of Charles R. Crane to portfolio in the Wilson Cabinet or what he ascribed his own success, which has been considerable, Mr. Bur-gard replied with some emphasis, "To the fact that I never watched the clock." Of course by these words he meant a little more than appears on La Follette campaigns. With him it

was anything to punish Taft for rethe surface. Merely sitting in an arm calling him from the mission to China before he had started.

> The Wilson tariff bill of 1894 wa the work of a college professor. The new Administration is to be headed

better than the other.

It is a pleasure to have the opportunity more in a while of at least partially in-torsing the views of The Orregonism. for the set seldom possible.--Cottage Grove

A frank confession of chronic opacity.

Th

How many male aviators would have the nerve to control an aeroplane and guide it safely to land after they had been blinded as was Miss Miller?

By engaging in rough-and-tumble fights on the New York streets the striking garment makers are making business for their employers.

Ex-Senator Lorimer is one of the incorporators of a Republican club in Illinois. Just such people make lubs necessary.

The Ohio, which rises at times seventy feet, will have nothing on the Yamhill when the snow melts,

Much Taft cares for criticism of his taste for ragtime. His critics passed the limit in November.

City prisoners now enjoy the sensa ions of Box and Cox, the two hereel a once-famous play.

Objecting to the inaugural ball, peraps Wilson would favor an ice cream ocial next Summer.

hese scientists who can enlarge the States. universe at will.

Salmon means good apples this year.

"Standing room only" at that popuar Winter resort, the City Jail.

Lane is a familiar name in Orego history, down to date.

An Observing Walter

London Tit-Bits. Close Sime-While in Paris I paid \$2.75 in tips alone. Walter (assisting him on with his cost)-You must have

whole term he visited the school but onco, and then not to exceed 30 minutes. Only one hour has been spent by the supervisor in our school-room so far this season. Do you blame us if we feel we are paying too dearly for the supervisor I truat other schools are more for-tunate; else we are not setting value  $M_{\rm rest}$  and  $M_{\rm rest}$  are more for-tunate; less we are not setting value

tunate; else we are not getting value for the \$4000 or more that Clackamas County is paying a supervisor wh does not supervise. E. J. MAPLE. who

LARGE AND SMALL MALEFACTORS

West's Prison Policy Approved Because It Equalizes Their Punishment.

DALLAS, Or., Jan. 20.-(To the Edi-tor.)-The prison policy of the Gov-ernor is the object of considerable criticism and, no doubt, he makes some EUGENE, Or., Jan. 20.--(To the Edi-tor.)--Kindly advise me where I might get litorature in reference to the single tax measures proposed at the last elecnistakes, but, on the whole, is it accord with the humanity of the I would like to make

ALBERT SCHREDER. age? It has not been long since many crimes now punishable by fine or im-prisonment were punishable by death. Flogging for slight infractions of dis-cipline was common in the Army and direct legislation pamphlet issued by and obtainable from the Secretary of State, Salèm. Arguments for and against it are also contained therein. cipline was common in the Army and Navy not many years area. Is not so-ciety as orderly and property as well protected now as formerly? Are not our soldiers and salors as efficient of the Graduated Single Tax League, now as when the cat-'o-nine-tails was which published literature in support of

now as when the cat-o-nine-this was used for punishment? Mean to per-be petual outlawry the poor mortal who transcreases the laws made to protect a little property while the "malefac-tors of great wealth" are immune? The men who combine to raise the price of the necessaries of life or to control the discolution medium of commerce do

the necessaries of life or to control the circulating medium of commerce do more to destroy this Government than has been done by 1005 of the average convicts now in penitentiaries. I am not claiming that the saws should not be enforced and violators punished, but I do say that more at-tention should be paid to making and enforcing laws against those who ex-ploit humanity. ploit humanity. GLEN O. HOLMAN. tification.

Effect of Parcel Post. ONTARIO, Or., Jan. 20 .- (To the Ed-itor.)-Will you please state what ef-

Re-Maturalization is Accessify. RAINIER, Or., Jan. 20.—(To the Ed-itor.)—A cittizen of the United States goes to Canada and becomes natural-land there. Can he return to this coun-try and resume his American citizen-ship and, if so, will he have to secure

naturalization papers the same as any other foreigner? J. CLIFFORD.

other foreigner? J. CLIFFORD. He must be naturalized in the United States again, like any other foreigner. J. CLIFFORD. He must be naturalized in the United trouble? Second M. D.—Yes; a wife choose laws,

enemies of our final states against same for one wish to protest against same misleading accusations. The public generally should realize that mere change is not progress, that active school-faddists are weakening the teaching of essential studies by di-verting time and attention to non-ei-sential subjects that are farcial in our public school course. The Data. The Government pays the salaries of the teaching of the President sential subjects that are farcial in our public school course. The Data.

persons employed to aid the President in performing his official functions, expenses of executive offices and provides carriages, automobiles and horses. The President himself paya The measure is published in full in the cost of all social functions except that the Government maintains a conservatory from which flowers are supplied.

"Sweating" a Prisoner.

PORTLAND, Jan. 21 .- (To the Editor.)-Kindly inform us in the columns of your paper the meaning of the term 'sweating a prisoner." A SUBSCRIBER.

The torm "sweating" is applied to various means of extorting a confession or evidence, ranging from the mental torture of prolonged questioning and bullying to physical violence. A small country buy was carrying a dead cotton-tail by the cars. "Hello, son, did you shoot that rab-bit?" inquired a city man who had hunted all day with no success. "No," surcastically replied the ur-chin. "I scolded it and it died of mor-tissation."

## A Question in Grammar.

RUFUS, Or., Jan. 20.- (To the Edi-tor.) - To settle a dispute, will you tell me if the following sentence, tak-en from The Oregonian of January 13, is grammatically correct? "A tear-stained and frightened little girl of three years was found wandering in the business section looking for her mother, yesterday by Patrolman Reid." A SUBSCRIBER.

The sentence is grammatically correct, but clumsily constructed,

## Meaning of Free Government.

PORTLAND, Jan. 20 .- (To the Editor.)--Please explain the meaning of the phrase "free government"; that is, its accepted meaning. A READER.

A free government is a government in which the actually ruling power is vested in persons chosen by the people the mass of whom have the right to vote. Through their elected representatives the people make the laws and, either directly, as in the United States, or indirectly, as in Great Britain, they choose the officials who execute the

"Let's send the Czar a bomb. Exchange. "Let's send the Czar a bomb con-cealed in a plum pudding." "Why not merely send him a plum pudding?" suggested the other plotter. "If he cats it, our work is done and we run no risks." fect you think the parcel post system will have in the United States and your opinion of the plan? A READER. We have stated in numerous edi-Loved for Her Sweet Self. torials that the parcel post will have One simply is obliged to admire a most beneficial effect on the United Kansas City Journal. "Harold, do you love me for myself alone?" "For yourself alone. And that's The law is a good one to initiate the system, especially as it why I object to loaning your father money and standing for your little brother's pestiferousness." gives the Postmaster-General power to Deep snow at Hood River and White revise rates, zones, weight limits, in fact, every detail, as his experience shows to be advisable. Another Woman's Logic. Kansas City Journal. Re-Naturalization Is Necessary. She-I think he cares for me, but he

She-I think he cares for me, but he maintains that it is a platonic affec-tion? What can i do? Her girl friend-Get some other chap to drop around occasionally.

A Waiting Moment for Him