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THAT SALARY GRAB.

It is stated by a newspaper friend of the Governor that the executive in vetoing the county salary bills did not do so on the ground that the increases were not justified, but because he faported to take such questions out of legislative politics. But it is a matter of grave question whether, for example, a county of the importance of Clackamas should be compelled to seek the services of a capable school superintenden with offer of insufficient salary, simply because the Governor does not like the method taken to give him proper remuneration. It is an equally grave question whether to attain the delight ful status of a Legislature free from local political squabbles practically every county officer in the state should be granted a raise in pay.

Originally the vetoes of the Governor were halled as a move against a legislative salary grab and as a challenge to the members to return to Salem and override the Governor in such a mat-But the Legislature returned and it passed the bills. The salary increases were thereafter published beside those proposed in the Governor's pet measure, disclosing that in some instances the Legislature was more moderate than the Governor and that in others the Governor's bill lower rates than the legislative schedule.

comparison of figures, however, did not disclose the whole truth. One correspondent of The Oregonian has made totals of the salaries fixed by the Legislature and of the salaries proposed in the Gill bill and asks to have pointed out where the Legislature has demonstrated a spirit of economy or the Governor displayed a trend

It is true that comparison of th particular items listed shows a saving in behalf of the Gill bill of \$2700. it must be remembered that the Gill bill applied to every one of the thirtyfour counties in the state, while the Legislature changed the pay of officers in only eighteen counties. In some counties the Legislature added to the salary of only one officer, while in the same counties the Gill bill would have increased the pay of several.

In Clackamas County the Legislature increased the salary of the Superintendent of Schools and that of no other officer. The Gill bill would have raised the salary of the County Judge \$200; of the Treasurer \$100; of the \$200; of the Sheriff \$200, and of the Assessor \$450. Had the Gill bill been passed instead of the Legisla-ture's measure the pay of county officers in Clackamas County would have been increased \$1050 over what they will now receive.

Yambill County would have been inat all by the bills that were passed over

the veto.

The Gill bill would not have reduced salary of a single county officer until the terms of those now in office expired. It would have increased them beyond the pull of the communeliminated county salaries questions from legislative politics. Coun-ties were simply to be classified and buildings. They are the visible monu-In one class there would have been but one county, in another only two, in a third only five.

It is neither certain nor hardly probable that the Legislature in reforming county salaries in future would always make a change apply to every county in a given class. The last Legislature utterly powerless to deprive the next Legislature of authority to ex-clude the Sheriff, or the Clerk, or the Assessor, or any other officer of any county from the schedule of salaries that applied to the class in which that county had been placed.

In short, the Governor proposed a general increase in county salaries throughout the state. The Legislature listened to the advice of members fadiscretion and named increases only specific instances where increases were deemed justified. The difference cost to the taxpayers of the state in chool superintendents, assessors, county judges and treasurers was thou-sands of dollars in favor of the plan put through by the Legislature.

While the Legislature considered each proposed county salary increase on its merits, the Governor That is the testimony of his friends. and certainly the veto message confirms their statement. It is on a par with the excuses given by the Governor for disapproving other bills of merit. In a majority of them he indicates no conception of the proper function of the veto power. His reckless inconsistency in applying it and the craptrap offers in his own defense confirm what has heretofore been said of him that he uses the veto mainly to reward friends and punish enemies without regard to loss by the state or profit

y the community. His abuse of this power is a grave comparable only with abuse of executive authority over the more than in proportion, this has beliberty of convicts.

One of the first things which Presi dent Wilson must do to save his Administration from discredit is to close the mouth of Secretary of State Bryan. Repetition from an old speech of a flow President as of words depicting what the late Sena- utor of jobs. tor Ingalis would have called an iridescent dream does not give us a high mot calculated to inspire respect for nuisance, but that he will not allow sure of vice and lewd politics and be-Mr. Bryan among those foreign diplo-mats with whom he will have to deal. with the reappointment of good men. sion. Instead of serving the public

Our foreign relations should be dis- Mr. Taft reappointed Mr. Clark Intercussed in calmer and more dignified terms than an outburst of flamboyant oratory, which in plain English means simply that we should observe the ter commandments.

The grand march of the Progressive party toward its announced goal as a powerful factor in the politics of state and Nation is not exactly the impressive spectacle all had been led to expect it would be from the resonant character of the advance notices. The Progressives cast nearly 4,000,000 votes in the Nation last November and 37,600 in the State of Oregon. The total vote in Oregon was nearly 140,-000, so that the Progressive total is some sentiment. There is very about 27 per cent of the aggregate. It poetic passion in Longfellow. is, or ought to be, creditable foundation upon which to build a party. It would be unkind to raise the question now as to whether all the voters for which plays such havoc in Byron's Colonel Roosevelt thus definitely aligned themselves with the third infinitely stronger than his party; but let us assume that he was not and is not. Thirty-seven thousand odd votes are not to be ignored.

Yet one wonders what is the matter with the Progressives in the new registration. Instead of 27 per cent, or more than one-fourth the total, they are less than one-tenth. It is difficult to see how Colonel Roosevelt is ever vored a blanket salary bill which pur- to be President if his party is to grow

smaller instead of larger.

The third party men and women have an opportunity now under the If law to register as Progressives. they have heretofore registered as members of another party, they may be permitted to change their desig-nation to the party of their new faith.

There should be honesty in our politics. There is a plain duty every citizen owes to his own conscience and to the people, and it is to identify himself with the political organization in whose principles he believes and whose success he desires. One reason our politics in Oregon has been in so confused and unsatisfactory a condition is the wretched self-seeking of men who sought to use the party for their own profit and to destroy it when encountered disappointment or

defeat. The Oregonian hopes that all citizens who are in sympathy with the purposes of the Progressive party, and who are no longer in accord with the Republican party, or the Democratic party, will register as Progressives, can be no fair dealing among parties, or mutual respect their members, or maintenance of party organization in any other way.

PODUNK'S FEDERAL BUILDING

"If the gnawing desire for a new postoffice serves to qualify a place for the Podunk class, Portland heads the list of Northwest Podunks," is the latest emanation from the Pendleton East Oregonian. Yet it suffers the blight of an afterthought when it re-marks further that "Pendleton is in the same category." It may not be uninteresting to get the point of view of the Pendleton paper further on the vital issue of the public building pork

But why is it so unworthy in a town But why is it so unworthy in a town to aspire to a decent postoffice or Federal building? Take the case of Pendieton, for instance. Despite the importance of the local postal business, Pendieton has endured for years postoffice quarters that are glaringly lacking. We also have numerous Federal officers here who are obliged to rent rooms for office purposes. These include the Bureau of Animal Industry, the United States Commissioner and the clerk of the Federal Court. When the Federal Court comes here for a session, the court must kick around for a room in which to convens and generally sponges off the county by using our Circuit Court room.

Walving aside any discussion as to why it is necessary or expedient for

why it is necessary or expedient for the Federal Court to go to Pendleton, it is well enough to say that it is not unworthy for any town to aspire to a decent postoffice or Federal build-County, \$700; in Umatilia, \$500; in Douglas, \$800; in Baker, \$1000; in like Pendleton, with a large volume of business through its posterior Lane, \$800, and so on down the list business through its postoffice, and and it seems no less serious and per-of countles affected but slightly or not with various other Federal offices, is plexing than in other places. justified in asking that they be suitably housed. The scandal of the pork barrel basis of many public building expenditures is that they are made where there is no adequate call for

ity with its Congressman.

The people take a proper pride in attractive and commodious public the Legislature left to change the sal- ment of the power and glory of the the Legislature left to change the sal-aries in each class every session if it republic. The United States cannot, so desired. In one class there would for the sake of its own dignity, descend to littleness or cheapness; but it must build for all time, and its buildings must satisfy from the outside as Oregonian sought to make in its previous public building article, which the East Oregonian seeks to apply to Pendleton, was that Podunk is titled to no Federal building unless it is able to demonstrate that there is a need and place for it.

COLD SHOULDER FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS.

President Wilson's decision to leave the heads of departments to hear the pleas of office-seekers and that he will hear the applicants themselves only at miliar with local conditions, used its his Cabinet officers' request may well discretion and named increases only cause a tremor of fear to run through the job-hunters. That decision means that each Cabinet officer will be given practically full swing in the selection of his own subordinates. This inference carries with it the corollary that each head of a department will be responsible for the work of those whom he selects. Having picked his own human tools, he cannot shirk blame if they fall to do good service.

The President's action implies that he takes the same view of appointments as his predecessor took. Mr. Taft enlarged the classified service as far as the law allowed and asked Congress for authority to enlarge it still further. He regards appointments as minor details with which the head of the Government should not be bothered. He considers it the function of the President to devote his time to the

great problems of state. It may have been all very well when the Nation was young for the President personally to select each local official, but, now that the population has multiplied more than thirty times and the number of civil servants has increased come a physical impossibility. Modern invention has not increased the times that of a man living a century the first. This would happen for the and a quarter ago. Even if it had, we clear and sufficient reason that the and a quarter ago. Even if it had, we clear and sufficient reason that the have outgrown the conception of a New York Executive Board, like the President as a grand National distrib-

Mr. Wilson has given a hint that he not only intends to follow Mr. Taft's only faintly and remotely answerable, conception of our foreign policy and is lead in suppressing the office-seeker they have too often yielded to the pres

the Democratic holdup in the Se prevented his confirmation. One of Mr. Wilson's first acts was to reappoint Mr. Clark and the new Senate promptly did for him what the old Senate refused to do for Mr. Taft. This is merely a straw, but it does not show a blowing very favorably to the spoilsmen.

LONGFELLOW.

Longfellow's birthday, February 27, has become almost a National holiday. The schools love the author of "Hlawatha" and "Evangeline" as they love no other poet. His verse is mem orized not only for its genuine beauty but more still for its pure and whole ome sentiment. There is very little He poetry and wails so despairingly through Poe's, speaks for Longfellow poetry All know that Roosevelt was in a still, serene voice scarcely distinguishable from piety and friendship The tone of his poetry is low and gen

> One might say the same thing of Cowper, and yet Longfellow is not a all like the author of "The Task." Cowper strays unerringly into the fields of dogmatic religion. To be sure, his dogmatism is of the mildest kind and the reflections he makes upon the deeds of his extraordinary most human, but, after all, it is not the sweet religion of universal broth-erhood that he sings. Longfellow knows nothing of dogmas and his Providence rules with a sway so beneficent that we cannot imagine him con signing any of his children to perdition. Without intruding false buoyancy upon his readers in the face of hateful facts, Longfellow is always optimistic. He sees a great deal that needs changing in the world, but he believes that forces are at work which can make everything right.

> Longfellow sings by preference the quiet domestic joys. The evening fireside, the old clock on the stairs, the village blacksmith, are his best themes, His poetry is always reflective, but never very deeply so. The man who stood on the bridge at midnight while clock was striking the thought of many things, some grave, some melancholy, but his meditation ended, as everything in Longfellow nds, with a note of joy. He knew that as long as the river flows, as long as the heart hath passions, as long as life hath woes, the moon and her broken reflection and her shadows shall appear as the symbol of love in heaven and its wavering image here. What more can the heart ask of the poet?

> THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN CITIES What Federick C. Howe has to say about the liquor problem in New York applies, with some restrictions, to every considerable city in the United States. Conditions are made unnecessarily difficult in New York by the iack of home rule. The city is mainly governed by the State Legislature, which is apt to be composed of men from the farms and villages who know little of city life and yet are filled with the invincible conceit that they know everything. Moved by this perilously stupid belief, they proceed to legislate for the metropolis as if it were Judson Corners with 300 population. In their foolish zeal to make everybody righteous by law according to their rural standards of righteousness, they confound crime, vice and innocent amuse-ment in one seething mass. They hurl the same penalties at dancing as at white slavery and gambling. norance of the rural legislator has much to answer for in the plight where poor old New York finds herself. He has much to answer for in every city which is governed by a state Legisla-ture. The first step we must take in this country, if we really want to solve the liquor and vice problems, is to give the cities home rule. This has been done in Oregon as completely as possible, but still we have a vice issue Home rule is essential, but it is not everything. Frederic C. Howe, a fa-

nous student of municipal questions. whose opinions were set out pretty extensively in a late interview for the Times, would make the control of the iquor business and prostitution a mataction. His plan, as far as New York is concerned, is to turn the entire matter over to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with full power to act, He wants no license law, especially no high license. A high license, as he justly says, simply compels the saloonkeeper to increase his sales by hook or crook and to sell adulterated liquor instead of the pure stuff. Hence the license fee is more than canceled by the expensive misery and vice it fos-Mr. Howe wants many drinking ters. places which pay no license fee at all. These should be restaurants and bee gardens where men would go with their wives and children if they had an opportunity and drink moderately decent conditions instead of flocking to the saloons and swilling liquor by the tubful. Families go to the gardens and beer halls together Europe. They would do the same New York and other American They would do the same towns if the laws permitted such Certainly foreigners places to exist. would do it. The trouble is that family resorts of this nature have been taxed out of existence by undiscriminating license laws and in consequence the family breaks up into isolated units in search of recreation. The girls go to the dancehalls, where their virtue is constantly assailed. The boys drift into street gangs which haunt low dives. The father meets his companions in saloons where there is every inducement to drink to excess. Thus the law, in spite of hypocritical pretenses to virtue, really assails the famly in its most vital spot.

Thus Mr. Howe reasons, and wh shall say that he does not reason well? Inflexible legislation which takes no account of exceptions and varying circumstances has shown in a thousand ases its utter unfitness to deal with the vice and liquor problems. We fear that the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment and similar execu-tive boards in other cities would fail just as disastrously if the matter were eft to them. posal be adopted in New York appalling results would ensue. Vice would swiftly gain possession of the machinery chosen to regulate it and the latter state of the city would be worse than executive boards and officials in mos of our other cities, is an irresponsible body. Being answerable to nobody, or

they serve the plunderers of the pub id in return for the blackmail it pays them they foster the class that lives by breaking the law.

It is clear enough then that the sec-ond step in municipal reform ought to be the establishment of a responsible city government. The clearer and more direct responsibility can be made the easier will be the handling of the vice problem. Responsibility become efficient in proportion as the er of elective officials is smaller Mr. Howe's plan for turning over th saloons to the Board of Estimate and Control would be excellent if this at any instant as the British Cabine may be and turned out of office if it were found that they had betrayed their trust. As long as this cannot be direct blackmail into new channels without arresting its current.

Underlying all our failures to ob ain decent control of city wickedness is the inveterate National habit we have of confusing innocent amusemen with vice and crime. In every city here is a group of terrible fanatics who wish to suppress every human dehe saloon with the same ferocity. They see no moral difference between dance in a schoolroom and a dance in a hall with a saloon at one end and bawdy chambers at the other. These people are the worst enemies of virtue and the best friends of wickedness The politicians yield to their fury by passing laws which they know r be enforced and the "higher utilize these laws to collect blacknail. That is all they ever amount to and they amount to that everywhere. After all, perhaps, the step "preceding the first step" in municipal reform must be the acquirement of a little

The Greeks have won the rac imong the Balkan allies for primacy in capturing a great Turkish fortress While they have besieged Janina, Bul garia has encircled Adrianople and Montenegro, aided by Servia, has madrepeated assaults on Scutari and there vas friendly rivalry as to which should first score a victory. Janina was the last Turkish stronghold in Southern Albania, which is the oldest Greek province of the Epirus. The Greeks are now free to march through Al bania to aid Montenegro at Scutari but their march will surely be harassed by the Mohammedan Albanians,

The increase of the German and French armies may not look so badly for peace as some suppose. Germany adds 168,000 men to her forces, France 210,000. The proceeding has an omin ous appearance, but it also tends to counteract its own threats. The bigger the army the more it costs, the more furious international borrowing becomes and the nearer the nations approach to bankruptcy. The chances are that militarism is about to end its brilliant career in a grand explosion of international credit.

Assured of Federal co-operation by the Supreme Court decision, the states should not hesitate to accept the invitation of Illinois to join in measure against white slavery. This curse can not be rooted out unless each sta does its part within its own borders. If the Wichita precedent should be

generally followed and candidates for office subjected to "the third degree" by a mass meeting of women, there may be a dearth of candidates in some A baby show along the line of eu-

genics will be on the programme of the next State Fair. That is a good dea. All the thoroughbreds of Oregon are not four-legged.

New York doctors criticise Dr. riedmann's "technique." We supposed surgical operating had become an exact science, but didn't know it was also a fine art.

of inaugurating Wil disappointed

A San Franciscan, to regain a quar-

that rate. Harvard boasts a doctor of philoso phy who is but 18. But then it isn't what is crammed into the head so

much as what is assimilated that

counts. High-power explosives are needed to clear the path of progress, therefore such accidents as occurred at Baltinore must be reckoned in the bill of

It is devoutly to be hoped that the preachers at The Dalles who turned carpenters used no unclerical language when they hammered their thumbs.

costs.

command, "Don't give up the ship!" and yields Perry's flagship after a rest of a century at the bottom.

Lake Erie disregards the historic

fill Adee's place, so Mr. Bryan grace-fully retains him as assistant secretary. When it comes to saying nothing

intentionally in a half-column interriew, Secretary Bryan is an artist. The thief who kept the overcoat but returned the New Testament found in a pocket is beyond redemption.

Los Angeles regards Lent as a time for self-examination on the part of cities as well as individuals.

Anyone who could control the apple vote could be elected to anything hereabouts.

hat a suffrage parade is no laughing matter. They cannot keep a Secretary Wil-on out of the Cabinet.

Washington policemen will yet learn

Is Doc Cook going to lose his proud title to Doc Friedmann? Malignment of March weather is im-

The proposal to form the State of

But where's the queen of the local

More like Summer than Spring. About time for the iceman.

PORTLAND, March 6 .- (To the Ed tor.)-On the first page of The Ore-conian, March 6, under the headline General Salary Grab, West's Bill," ap-lears an article on the respective nerits of the salary bills as passed by he Legislature (but vetoed by the Governor), and the Gill bill, which Gov-ernor West favored. In its continuance on page 12 this article gives the sal ries as listed under each bill.

The totals, however, were not given in either case, so I took the trouble to foot them up in order to satisfy myself as to just how much additional burden the Governor had endeavored to foist upon the taxpayers.

To my astonishment, I found that the bill favored by Governor West would have saved the taxpayers \$2000 if it had become law.

The Oregonian calls attention, as a particularly meritorious act, to the fact that, under the bill as passed, the Judge of Lake County is granted a salary of \$700 as against \$1400 favored by the Gill or Governor's bill. Why should a man of the callber required to make an intelligent judge receive \$700, while Sheriffs and Assessors receive three and sometimes almost four times this amount?

In the bill favored by the Governor no salary exceeds \$2000, and only one reaches that mark.

In the bill passed many reach that mark and far exceed the trouble to other words, live high. They have gotten into this habit unconsciously—a result of the prosperous times we have had previous to the last year. Work has been plentiful at good wages; money could be made from speculations, and seemed both to come and go easy.

On all sides of us we have been contronted with inducements to spend our money. The \$100 per month man has tried to live as well as the \$200 man, and he in turn has tried to keep up the appearances of the \$400 per month man. Good times and our vanity have gotten us into an uncomfortable position.

Conditions have changed. Legitimate to upon us. It takes courage in a man or woman to meet the new conditions or woman to meet the new conditions.

eaches that mark.

In the bill passed many reach that mark and far exceed it.

I have recently become a voter and ind it necessary to avail myself of every possible means to understand the political situation. The Oregonian is my only daily means of information, and I feel sure you will give this letter space and elucidate for my benefit and that of others the seeming inconsistency of the headling.

The Legislature passed salary bills otals can therefore be secured he article cited, which was published merely to give comparisons between individual items passed by the Legislature and the same items in the blanket greater length in another column.

MORALITY OR RELIGION FIRST Writer Believes Them Co-Existent and Were Modifiers of Each Other.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., March 6,-(To the Editor.)-A writer in The Oregonian on the subject of religion and norality, or the question as to which one preceded the other took the position that morality preceded in all cases. This position has been held by some scientists or investigators, but we are not aware that it is sustained by any great array of facts, though there are a few superficial appearances which eem to point toward it. As far as the different races or tribes of the human species have so far been looked into in their native haunts, we do not know of any that has not shown sor evidence of a system or "code" of mor-als, however limited. In other words, the sense of obligation or what is due

to the outsider or even animal king-dom is not entirely lacking. It is claimed that the religious sense is not so universal and the deduction has been made from it that morals were basis for the religious system or rites that followed as their quence. We think the latest investi-gations, however, not to speak of Stan-ley Cruikshank, Seton and others, give ample evidence that even among the lowest there is a recognition of an out-side greater or "supreme" power to which in all cases the savages and even most degraded seek to pay a rever-ence, even if only for the purpose of appeasing the said powers and receiv-ing their favor, and where favor or help is sought there becomes a hom-age for the direction of conduct, how-

related in a evidence, but there is as much evidence in the other direction, i. e., that religion preceded morals as the former and, in fact, more so, since there are a samples to drawn from. Cases ported it contrary to the broad general to \$73,000. Some of it might as well are known in history where a religion have been held out to help homeward has been imposed upon one people by the many officeseekers who will be disappointed. were altered in consequence, this sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse; also cases of the lowest races, even savages, being subject to like iner-million property, must prove insanity at the time he let go. That should fluence. These are too numerous for be easy for any man who gives up at dispute, but as the general or ethical

What conjecture and facts so far attained would indicate is that they are co-existent and are parts or arcs of a circle. One may modify the other in a way, but never long exist without it. Somewhat in the way as the human soul and body, so morals and religion mutually interact and support each oth-er, or the more concrete illustration of head and body.

"Not always joined in breath,
But which to divide were death."
MORTON L. CUMMINGS.

Goose That Lays Golden Eggs. Ella O. Jones in Lippincott's.

(Revised.) A certain man had a goose (Revised.) A certain man had a goose which laid him a golden egg every day. A foolish friend advised him to kill the goose and realize at once on the future.

"No." said the man, "that is not the proper way. I know a better." Thereupon he organized a company and issued stocks and bonds which he sold at a good round figure. Then he gave out the report that the goose had quit laying. This enabled him to buy the stock hack at a low figure. Then he gave out the report that the goose had quit laying. Then he gave out the report that the goose had quit laying. Then he gave out the report that the goose had quit laying. Then he gave out the report that the goose had quit laying. Then he gave out the report that the goose had quit laying. Then he gave out the report that the goose had quit laying. The new the first continuous the report that the goose had quit laying. The first continuous the first continuo ing. This enabled him to buy the stock back at a low figure. Then he gave out the report that the goose was laying two eggs a day, which enabled him again to sell the stock at a big advance. After he had repeated this process a number of times, he was so rich that he didn't care what the goose laid or when. Accordingly, he invested his wealth in gilt-edged securities journeyed abroad and went in for ties, journeyed abroad, and went in for

Tribute to a Philosopher. Detroit Free Press.
"He's a deep thinker."
"I guess so. None of his ideas ever get to the surface."

> The Possiopate Mechanician Lippingott's.

Oh, come with me and be my love, And we will all the pleasures prove That speed dynamics, late revealed In air and earth and water, yield: The vulgar herd we'll put to rout In air and earth and water, place. The vulgar herd we'll put to rout in our tempestuous runabout, Or dare a death-defying hike Upon a tandem motor-bike. In touring-car we'll spoil the peace Of drowsy rural road police. Then will I buy thee cops of leather, Made to resist all kinds of weather; A pair of goggles, and a coat Of fur from sable, seal, or goat. The taxical shall take its way For thy delight each shopping day, and when for frils thy soul doth pine, A stately limousine is thine. If lake and stream we'd navigate, I've metor-boats, all up to date. If thou wouldst skim the smblent air, Unto my hangar we'll repair, and fly o'er land and hounding main in mono. bi-, or hydroplane; Or we will sit and sweetly spoon, Dependent from our swift belloen, While envious gazers watch our flight, in wender at our dinxy height. In wender at our dinxy height. If all these pleasures may thee move, Or. come with me and be my love!

WOMAN INTERESTED IN FIGURES HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH POOR Will It So and Practice Christian Science, Says Writer,

ence, Says Writer. PORTLAND, March 7.—(To the Edi or.)-The cost of proper living is as inexpensive now as it has been for a great many years. The high cost of living we hear so much of is largely a myth. The necessaries of life, such as rent, groceries, clothes, etc., have not been lower in cost for a long

time than right now.

This agitation we hear so much of is occasioned largely by people attempting to live up to a standard that is beyond their legitimate income; or, in

or woman to meet the new conditions in a cheerful manner, accustomed as they are to fine clothes, theater parties, automobiles, etc., but they can do it, and the sooner they attempt it the bet-

Courage and will power will win the battle. They must firmly resolve that a certain amount of their income each month will be put aside as a reserve fund. If necessary to accomplish ency of the headline.

A PUZZLED WOMAN VOTER.

The Gill bill was a blanket measure overing all the 34 counties in the state. The Legislature passed salary bills money and less brains, but it will come which affected only 18 counties, and in some of these the increases applied to only one officer, while the Gill bill persons, who see all their income go would have benefited several officers each month, with nothing aside for therein. No intelligent comparison of the sickness or rainy day that is sure

that gets us all in time.

Happy and contented people are good citizens—an asset to any community. Happiness, like the air, is free to us all if we will but live right and cultivate it, and 'tis not necessary, as cultivate it, and 'tis not necessary, as many persons seem to think to parmany persons seem to think, to par-take of luxuries and have an automo-bile to be happy. Far from it, as many an automobile owner can testify, my self among them. Any man having an income from \$65 per month up can support a family and put a little to one side if he will but live right. He and his family can be happy also if they will but will it so and put in practice the teachings of Christian practice the teachings of Christian Science. R. R. MORRILL. 832 East Eleventh Street.

LAW MEANS FOOD FOR THE POOF Opening of Rogue River Will Restore Fish Prices to Old Level.

TALENT, Or., March 6 .- (To the Editor.)-Rogue River, the greatest salmon stream wholly within the State mercial fishing by the Legislature overruling an erratic and ignorant Governor. Employment will now be re-stored to hundreds of men thrown out of work by the initiative act of 1910. All of Southern Oregon can again afford to eat fish, for the closing of the river caused the price of fish on our market more than to double in price, so that very few people could afford

None caught by the sporting element could be sold. The river became pol-luted with dead fish while Southern Oregon lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue from this great natural resource to the benefit of no one, not even those who initiated and fooled the people into voting for this degrad-

ing and retrograding act.

That law was one singled cut by investigators of the "people's rule" as one of the horrible examples of the injusage for the direction of contact ever rudimentary.

As to which one of these elements came first—for they would seem to be related in a way—there is no direct evidence, but there is as much evidence and yet local newspapers and local representatives were so far out of the content of the con tice of the Oregon people in direct legislation; it discouraged capital from undertaking new enterprises; it came with the "blight" and the passing of

Now that we can soon again buy fish caught at home at a reasonable price it is hoped that many people will eat enough to restore their mental balance and never again try to turn back the wheels of progress to restore the conditions that existed when the Indian roamed in this reported Garden JOHN O DICE

The Biennial Knockfest

By Dean Collins.

Come, friend, and bask upon this bench. Amid the charms of budding Nature, fe'll watch the park crowds pass-ing by And knock the recent Legislature, With swinging blows,

We'll rap the legislators, And pass around The sledge, and pound Our statute book creators; And while the sun shines brightly o'er us, Sing our biennial anvil chorus.

And join anew
To rap them, too,
And knock another joint out;
And show that makers of our laws
Have intellects plumb full of flaws.

We'll pan their spendthrift ways, and Will give them savage flagellations; Declaring them too quick by far In voting big appropriations; And from our bench, "Retrench, retrench!" Will be for us the keynote;

We'll rage at rash Misuse of cash, Which in their actions we note; And dub them bitterly: "Betrayers Of us unfortunate taxpayers!"

Come, friend, sit close beside me here;

There's no one present to defend 'em; So to our heart's content we'll roar, And hint about the referendum. This recreation

With joy we should renew it; Just once within Two years we win
The joyful chance to do it;
So let us grasp the opportunity
To roast them roundly, with impunity.

Tis meet, good friend, that you and I.

Should, sitting here today debating.
Give the taxpayers' view of scorn
Against all recent legislation.
With bitter jeering. Sarcastic sneering. Give forth your full opinions.

'Tis apropos To roast them so, Our legislative minions; And wall taxpayers' serrows many—Your share of all the tax immense, It must be fully 30 cents, Mine is not any.

Portland, March 7.

Order today of your news

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of March 8, 1888.

Washington, March 7.— The Democratic effort to carry Oregon is assuming very definite shape. The election in Oregon will be held on June 5, the day the Democratic convention will assemble in St. Louis. The President has requested John P. Irish, of San Francisco, to go to Oregon and use all his influence to carry the state.

Washington, March 7 .- A sub-committee of the Senate has decided to recommend the establishment of lifesaving stations at Umpqua, at Yaquina, at Shoalwater Bay, near Loomis, and at Grays Harbor.

Salem, March 7 .- George E. Good, the well-known druggist, has sold his store to H. T. Gibson, who has been in his sumploy for two years, and H. A. Sin-gleton, recently from San Jose, Cal.

Victoria, B. C. March 7 .- A man was arrested here tonight tallying precisely with the published description given of the murderer of Shell of Chicago. Steamboat Inspectors Ferguson and

McDermott inspected the steamer Dixle Thompson yesterday.

The brick work on C. H. Dodd's new building on Front and A streets will begin in about two weeks.

Joseph Holladay's appeal from the decision of Judge Stearns, reversing the order of Judge Cattlin granting letters testamentary to him in the will of his brother, Ben, will be argued in the Supreme Court today.

State Railroad Commissioners J. H. Slater and G. A. Waggoner are in the city, also Rev. J. R. N. Bell, clerk of the

Last evening the heard of officers of the First Regiment, O. N. G., elected Harry C. Johnson major.

The steamer Gen. Canby, on her Saturday trip to Ilwaco, went round by the new channel recently discovered across where Peacock Spit used to be, and round under the lighthouse.

The East Side-An ordinance was introduced at the City Council meeting Tuesday authorizing the Willamette Bridge Street Railway Company to ex-tend lines of track over certain streets.

Walla Walla, have gone to Helena to interview the magnates of the Mani-toba road, with the idea of bringing it

Arthur Marion has been appointed clerk of the District Court at Colfax, vice Beriah Brown, Jr., resigned.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of March 9, 1863. The rebel organ of Saturday evening earnestly demands an immediate effective organization for the purpose of filling every city office with a trueblue Democrat, dyed in the wool, so that the voice of Portland may thus express its thorough condemnation of the Administration and all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion

Louisville, Feb. 28.—At noon yester-day 29 freight cars loaded with persona going to Nashville were seized and burned by 69 armed guerillas 12 miles below Bowling Green.

New York, Feb. 28 .- Gold this morning is quoted at 72 cents premium.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 27.—On Wednesday night a raid was made on our lines by two rebel cavalry brigades of Lee and Hampton's cavalry brigades of Lee and Hampton's forces. They crossed the Rappahannock at Kelsey's Ford and succeeded by a strong attack in breaking our thin lines of cavalry outposts and captured a few of our men. Our cavalry outposts and reserves were brought into line immediately and re-established. A force was sent in pursuit. The rebels returned in great haste across the Rappahannock.

A. T. Stewart, of New York, has re-

Cincinnati Enquirer. Willie-Paw, what is domestic sci-

Paw-Paying 1912 prices for things out of a 1906 salary, my son.

SUNDAY **FEATURES**

War on Tuberculosis - A timely and valuable page on the great white plague and the unsuccessful efforts of mankind

to stamp it out. The Easter Outfit - An artistic page in colors dealing with the very latest things in Spring styles.

Burglars-They are discussed by Jack Rose, who tells you a few ways whereby burglars can be kept out of your home. The best yet in the "Underworld" series.

Wonders of Surgery illustrated page on the amazing feats which are performed by the skilled surgeons of today. Tumulty - A page on the

Braw Irish lad who serves as buffer between President Wilson and the ninety millions.

Cruelty to Children - An amazing revelation from a London correspondent on inhuman treatment of little English children. It is based on official reports and is illustrated with a number of striking photographs. Gibson Pictures-Mrs. Diggs

is alarmed at discovering what she imagines to be a snare that threatens the safety of her only child. Mr. Diggs does not share this anxiety. The Other Woman-A story

by Richard Harding Davis of a man with a past and a woman whose love did not survive her discovery of it. Bigger Crops - A vital ques-

tion is dealt with in a page article on the work that is being done to increase the efficient of our farmers and thereby the productiveness of the soil. Dozens of other splendid fea-

tures for every order of reader.

dealer.