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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1913.

BYRAN'S LATEST DREAM.

Secretary Bryan has always had the courage of his convictions. That he still has that courage he shows by his willingness to submit his views on arbitration and disarmament to the acid test of practical application. That the scheme which he now proposed will survive even the cold scrutiny of a committee of highly sophisticated Senators, much less diplomatic negotiations with European powers, is very doubtful.

Arbitration among nations within certain limitations is a realistic dream. So long as it is made to apply only to justiciable disputes, such as would be adjudicated in court if they arose between individuals, it is practicable. But Mr. Bryan proposes to go farther than President Taft and arbitrate disputes involving National honor or vital interests. Every man familiar with recent history knows that nations will not submit such questions to arbitration.

If Japan had actually bought Magdalena Bay and established a great naval station there, we would not have arbitrated. We should probably have ignored the dispute, as Mexico and sent an army and a fleet there to drive out the Japanese. Having done that, we should probably have insisted on annexing Lower California and have put a veto, backed by a threat of force, on any further cessions of territory by Mexico to any power. We should have scouted any suggestion of arbitration, saying that our National interests were involved, that we had the power to protect them and intended to do so.

There are also cases where nations are in irreconcilable conflict, such as the case of Armenia and Azerbaijan, which with armed force. Do any man imagine that either the Balkan states or Turkey would ever have consented to arbitrate the question whether the Turks should retire from Europe? The Turks were determined to keep what they had taken by conquest, and the allies were equally determined to take it away from them. Briton and Boer were determined to fight out the question of supremacy in South Africa. A like conflict is impending between Teuton and Slav in Europe and has been brought nearer by the triumph of the Slavs over the Teutons. The Balkans have become imbued with the idea that manifest destiny decrees their supremacy, or necessity compels them to enlarge their borders by swarming over the territory of neighboring nations. Racial ambition is as inherent in man as individual ambition, and the Balkan states are working out of the law of survival of the fittest. Self-preservation impels a nation like Japan or Germany, which feels cramped within its own borders, to burst the bonds. As a starving man fights for bread, such a nation fights for territory, turning a deaf ear to the pleadings of peace, humanity and justice.

Even greater difficulties would attend attempts at disarmament by international agreement. Were two of the nations which were parties to such an agreement engaged in a dispute, would one of them be prepared to go to war, could it not make the excuse that its preparations were aimed at one of the powers which had not joined the peace pact? The peace powers, for self-defense against the military powers, would be compelled to maintain a considerable armament. The arbitration would have to be conducted in such a way that each party could safely reduce their armaments to the point where their combined strength alone could withstand attack from a military nation, for the defection of one in a crisis might place all at the mercy of the single aggressor.

This is the question in the procession of fantastic turns of Mr. Bryan's over-enthusiasm. First came free silver, then anti-imperialism, then Government ownership of interstate railroads, while intra-state railroads remained under state control, then guaranty of bank deposits. Now comes arbitration of anything and everything, combined with limitation of armaments. Mr. Bryan's capacity as a constructive statesman is in inverse ratio to his ability as an agitator.

SENATOR LANE AND THE SENATE.

Senator Lane told the Senate finance committee some unpleasant truths in his statement of a position of the wool tariff. The Senate has long been regarded as the citadel of the privileged interests, and even when it amends a House bill in the public cause, its reputation gives rise to suspicion that tenderness for private interests prompted its action. The Underwood tariff makes unwelcome reductions of duties and is full of inconsistencies, not only between two or more of its own provisions, but with the Democratic platform and with the professed purpose of its framers. Yet the public distrust of the Senate places that body at a disadvantage in removing the defects.

The policy of secrecy pursued by the Democratic Senators in regard to their tariff conferences tends to confirm this distrust and the Oregon Senator's refusal to remain silent as to what he said brings it before the public attention in an unfavorable light. The first Senators elected in accordance with the seventeenth amendment take their seats.

The bid standing of the Senate before public opinion is unfortunate for those who, like the woolgrowers, look

to it for mitigation of the severities of tariff reduction proposed by the House majority. Since the tariff-makers, after fixing the new duties on woolen manufactures, hesitated between free wool and a 15 per cent duty, there is force in Dr. Lane's argument that free wool justifies a lower duty on woolen manufactures than Mr. Underwood proposes. Woolgrowers and many others contend with better reason that a duty should be retained on raw wool and that the rates on woolen manufactures should be increased sufficiently to compensate for it. But popular disapprobation of the Senate may restrain that body from raising any duties at all.

SEAGAR MEN OUT IN FORCE.

There is as great an assemblage of the sugar interests in Washington this year as there was in 1894, when the Wilson tariff was Germanized. Four distinct bureaus have been established, representing as many different branches of the sugar industry.

One of them is appropriately named the "Seagars" and is headed by the late Senator Gatch. Its efforts to save the sugar industry do not seem to be seconded with that enthusiasm which one would expect, for one bureau sent out a circular stating that its account at the bank was overdrawn and that funds were immediately necessary. It would appear that the sugar men have been strangely negligent or overconfident in not providing a war fund for the evil days which now seem to be at hand. One would think that common prudence would have dictated that a percentage of the delegations from the South and West for a breakfast table would have been set apart for the purpose of perpetuating the graft.

NO REFORM UNLESS COMPLETE.

As Oregon's new minimum wage law was the second to be enacted in America, it has naturally been the subject of considerable discussion. It is learned from the Springfield Republican that Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the Consumers' League in Massachusetts, apparently regrets that laws like the Oregon statute are enacted. Not that she is opposed to the minimum wage in principle, but she feels that minimum wage statutes for the benefit of women and children only "fail to afford" the underpaid employees "those democratic safeguards which characterize the English and Australian legislation."

She makes this comment: "We apply to women, oblivious of the fact that wives and daughters work because their man breadwinner does not earn enough to support the family. We legislate for the shifting nature of the working force in the underpaid industries which is so largely made up of women. We neglect the moral support of their men fellow-workers in negotiating about wages."

Even if it were to be admitted that a legal minimum wage for women and children in industry is not so good as one applying as well to men, it is hardly conceivable that one who favors a law of the broader scope can view the one of lesser scope as harmful or even lacking in good.

In short, children and the minimum wage for women is in this respect founded on the strange argument that it is best to make no advancement unless it is best to make for the whole road. It is like advising the clerk who aspires to be manager some day to accept no promotion unless it be one jump to the top.

Moreover, as the Republican sagely observes, there is a constitutional reason which prevents inclusion of men in minimum wage legislation in this country. We shall probably have to wait a long time for the removal of this obstacle.

It is not so secure what improvement we can in the lot of women and children workers.

LIVING TO EAT.

A pretty little difference of opinion has arisen between Thomas A. Edison and Henry T. Finck. It is over what we should eat and why. Mr. Edison needs no introduction. Mr. Finck is a writer on esthetic subjects who has published several books. His latest work bears the title "Food and Flavor." It purports to be a guide to health and good living.

Mr. Edison holds that the flavor of food is unimportant. Food is to the stomach like coal to the engine. As long as we eat enough of the proper nutritive value we need not bother about its taste. Mr. Finck's doctrine is that flavor is all-important. Better nutrition is food that tastes good than the richest in calories if it is insipid. Thus the gastronomic war rages.

Mr. Finck believes that good cooking is the most beneficent of all the arts. He praises the French for their devotion to the palate and declares that by their cookery they have advanced civilization more than by their skill in war and science. We are ourselves of the opinion that Mr. Edison depreciates the pleasures of the palate too much. Savory food not only gives enjoyment, but it acts as a tonic.

Herbert Spencer, who was a lifelong dyspeptic, says in his autobiography that in good company at table he could eat with perfect safety food that would have tormented him all night if he had devoured it in solitude. Sapid flavors do for us all what good company did for the valetudinarian philosopher.

But it is not necessary to resort to complicated cookery in order to have well-flavored food. Everything edible tastes good to a hungry man. Given a sharp appetite and the flavors will appear of themselves. How many people know the exquisite taste of wheat bread? Very few, because hardly anybody bites into a slice when he is truly hungry. Then there is the incomparable flavor of baked beans. It is not perceptible, of course, to the jaded palate of the man who eats merely because he is hungry. But fast until you have an appetite, the real thing that craves and hungers, and then taste of baked beans or corn cake and see if anything in the world was ever so good.

"Aristocracy, snobbery, exclusiveness, separatism," are some of the undesirable qualities which, according to a contemporary, are fostered by college Greek letter societies. There is a strong movement, both within the colleges and outside them, to eliminate these secret organizations, or at least to modify them so that they shall exhibit a new and different spirit. The

trend toward democracy is as strong in the educational world as elsewhere.

DR. T. A. GATCH.

It is difficult to overestimate Dr. Gatch's services to education on the Pacific Coast. He was born with the teacher's peculiar genius and his masterful gifts were cultivated to the highest efficiency by his education, for he had the best scholastic training obtainable in his youth. Thoroughly prepared for his remarkable work, he came to the coast at a time when our educational institutions were in their formative state so that the impress of his thought and ideals is deep upon them.

This fact becomes doubly noteworthy when we remember how many different positions Dr. Gatch filled in the course of his career. Beginning with the chair of mathematics at the University of the Pacific in Santa Clara, Cal., he became successively principal of the Santa Cruz public schools, principal of the Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute, professor of mathematics and president of Willamette University, president of the territorial University of Washington, and finally president of the Oregon Agricultural College.

This is an almost unrivaled record of service to education and it extends over a pioneer field so wide that Dr. Gatch may be said to have given nearly to all our institutions, of learning their original impulse. Few men enjoy opportunities for usefulness so ample or improve them so faithfully.

Dr. Gatch's personal character was extremely lovable. His colleagues became his friends and his students were his loyal admirers. His original impulse, from President Garfield had in mind when he said that a university consisted of a boy at one end of a log and a teacher at the other. To make this definition true the teacher must be of that uncommon type which Dr. Gatch exemplified.

Ample equipped with a soul of heart and mind which win devotion and stimulate ambition. He taught the practice of the moral law by a fine and gracious example rather than by inflexible precepts. Sufficiently rigorous in the administration of his law for all untoward purposes, he made no fetish of discipline for its own sake, but sought rather to develop "the spirit of self-control in his pupils. Dr. Gatch was a good man who was permitted by Providence to do a great work.

THE CENTENNIAL OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Stephen A. Douglas, who was born April 23, 1813, was a little more than a year younger than Lincoln, his great antagonist. When they first met Lincoln was still an obscure man fighting, and to all appearances fighting without hope of victory, against "Job" and "Iron" fortune. Douglas was already famous and known by the joy of winning applause in Congress. He made his first appearance in Illinois at Winchester, coming from Canandaigua, New York, with all his fortune in his satchel. An auction happened to be in progress when he reached the town and Douglas was made the clerk of accounts for \$2 a day, and in a few days it was in this way that he earned his first money. He was already a lawyer, but he never had practiced. Douglas was born in Vermont on a farm, after the good old American fashion, and he would have gone to college if he had been able to raise the money, but he could not stay at home and helped his mother, who was a widow, and when she moved to Canandaigua he went with her. In that town he found opportunity to attend an academy where he learned enough to build his fame on and afterward he went to law.

In those days it was not the custom for young men to master the profession of law in schools. They usually read in an office under the more or less faithful direction of some seasoned practitioner. In this way they acquired no more of legal practice than they chose, but they could not evade the details of practice and pleading. Hence it has been said by some critics that the lawyers of Douglas' time were better advocates than those of our day, but inferior theorists. How much truth there may be in the observation it is not for us to decide. Douglas was a successful lawyer, but he was far greater as a politician, or perhaps we ought to call him a statesman. On most of the public questions that arose during his ambitious career he took the right side. The only serious mistake he made was on the slavery question, but that was so very serious that it ruined him. His first term in Congress began with Jackson's second administration. The stern old Democrat had declared martial law in the New Orleans campaign and a judge who preferred technicalities to the public safety had fined him a thousand dollars for doing what the slavery Congress had been trying for years to persuade Congress to pay back the fine, but without success. Douglas took up his cause, made his first speech to the House in Jackson's favor and obtained the money. This was the beginning of a forensic career which had many a triumph and hardly any failures. Even in the debates with Lincoln Douglas carried off the palm of eloquence, though not of reason and justice.

Douglas was a member of the Senate when the Oregon question was at issue. He was a member of the National advantage led him to stand for "fifty-fourty," the campaign cry that elected Polk. He was ready to go to war rather than yield any territory to Great Britain. By a brilliant speech he showed that he was far ahead of his contemporaries in appreciation of the Oregon country. He pointed out among other facts that the territory in dispute would make seven states of the ordinary Eastern size and held that we ought to enforce our claim to the whole of it. Perhaps Douglas and his friends would have carried the day had he plunged the country into war with England over the Oregon boundary had it not been for the Southern Senators. They realized that the Oregon country must be cut up into free states and were not minded to increase the extent of the anti-slavery party to that extent. So they made some concessions and the trouble was tied over. In this matter we find Douglas opposed to the slave oligarchy and that was his true position.

He was 7 years old when Clay's livered to see that famous measure grow into public favor as securely as the Constitution itself. But like many other compromises, this, being an agreement with iniquity, involved its own destruction. The contest over slavery was so far from being a victory for Clay's measure that it grew ever hotter during Douglas' youth and ent-

STATE PRESS AND REFERENDUM.

Newspapers Generally Oppose Attack on University Appropriations.

Hood River News.
 So far as we can determine it is the overwhelming opinion throughout the state that the move should be dropped before it goes any further.

Way to Stop It.

The decent people of Oregon have a way to stop the circulation of referendum petitions taken up in spite. Stop it by not signing them.

Leave Schools Alone.

Heppner Gazette-Times.
 It would be a mistake to hold up the university appropriation and to attempt the consolidation of that school with the agricultural college. The move should be dropped before it goes any further.

Buildings Are Inadequate.

Oregon City Enterprise.
 There is scarcely a town of 5000 people in the state that has not more than one building and equipment in their line than any of the buildings and most of the equipment at the state university.

Attitude of Grange.

Beaver State Herald.
 Reports have been pretty generally circulated over the state that the State Grange is prominent or at least supporting the proposed referendum on the state university building fund. The State Grange has never declared its intention of doing anything of the sort.

As to President Parkison.

Newport Signal.
 Parkison, of referendum fame, who avowed his intention of having the latest appropriation for the University of Oregon referred, is called by the Independence Monitor a "pestilence." The Signal would not go quite to that length. Parkison is a chronic disease.

Is Expense Justified?

Newberg Graphic.
 If the referendum is invoked on any measure passed by the legislature it will mean a special election, and a special election will mean an expenditure of a sum close to \$100,000. Will it be for the interest of the state to incur this expense? This is a question you should consider well before you decide to aid some fellow who has a grudge.

Not Local Issue.

Florence News.
 The people of Cottage Grove are taking the right view of matters in regard to the appropriations for the state university and are not in favor of calling a referendum vote on the question. The matter of education is too broad a question to be dragged into local differences. It belongs to the whole state.

Support Is Deserved.

Medford Sun.
 It scarcely seems necessary to dilate on the virtues of education. The happiness of life may be summed up in the word, "education." The man of the world will be the man of the world and accurate information, the lasting joys are those that mental cultivation brings. Instead of taking money away from either of Oregon's institutions of learning, both deserve all the financial support that the state can afford.

Objection Is Widened.

Dallas Observer.
 From all portions of the state come objections to the movement. All sorts of organizations have already gone on record as opposing it, and individuals are being sought out to favor maintaining the wisdom of expanding \$75,000 or \$100,000 in a special referendum election to prevent the expenditure of \$175,000 for educational purposes. It is questionable, and is so regarded by all thinking people.

Country Folk Opposed.

Lebanon Critic.
 Referendum petitions against the University of Oregon appropriations for new buildings and new equipment are not receiving much consideration in communities outside of Portland, where the name chasers are active in the North End district. Country people, as a rule, do not care to be bothered with the bums of North Portland two years ago and they are fighting shy of this new proposition to do the same thing over again.

Majority Favor Both Schools.

Lebanon Tribune.
 The Tribune believes in the rule of the majority and a majority of the people of Oregon seem to favor maintaining both schools. If so, then the support should be such as will give the best results, commensurate with economical means. Necessary buildings and equipment are a necessity if the best results are obtained. For this reason the Tribune is opposed to the idea of a referendum. It is generally known, has a grudge against the university.

Unfavorable Notoriety Threatened.

Albany Herald.
 To invoke a referendum against the University appropriation and the dentists' bill will bring Oregon and the "Oregon system" no favorable notoriety. In the first place it will cost the taxpayers of the state approximately \$100,000. The university appropriation is slightly in excess of what the state would cost if the contention bears every indication of malice and bad faith on the part of its promoters. Moreover, it is a subversion of principle of the referendum.

New System Needs Friends' Protection.

Cottage Grove Sentinel.
 The Oregon system is presumed to have developed from greater knowledge and the part of selectors than that which existed in times gone by. The old system thrived upon ignorance. The new system is a product of an enlightened age, and it will cost the state a great deal of money to be used to greatly curtail the activities of one of the state's greatest educational institutions. It is time for friends of the old systems to unite. Friends of the old should wish to have its work stand. Friends of the new must needs protect it from coming into disrepute and aborting the purposes for which its parents gave it birth.

Montenegro (Tsernagora).

By Tenazon.
 They rose to where their sovereign sat on a high seat.
 They keep their faith, their freedom, on the height.
 Chaste, frugal, savage, arm'd by day and night.
 Against the Turk; whose iron-robed, whose scales
 Their handiwork passes, but his footstep on the hills.
 And red with blood the Crescent reels from flight.
 Before their dauntless hundreds, in a quiet way, in a quiet way.
 By thousands down the crags and thro' the vales.
 O smallest among peoples; rough rock of freedom; warriors beating back the swarm of Turkish Islam for five hundred years.
 Great Tsernagora! never since thine own Black ridges drew the cloud and brake of the sky, has thy name been so high. Has breathed a race of mightier mountaineers.

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Wilson to Tumulty. 3 P. M. "Ready? Let's go."
 Is Bryan a good enough bluffer to sit in the game?
 Watch Russia stay the hand of Austria.
 Pink lemonade day is here.

MONTENEGRO'S PROUD HISTORY.

Principles and Achievements of Stroz Mountaineers Are Lauded.

PORTLAND, Or., April 24.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—In reply to the criticism of Mr. Wittman from Pendleton, I would like to state that I feel very sorry for the course he has taken, thus plainly showing his lack of proper acquaintance as to the Balkan states in their past and present political situation. As far as Austria being a peace-loving nation or a government where justice is impartially administered, the gentleman has been erroneously informed and my experience has been wide, in the political situation of Austria. The first day I was born in the Servian islands there I would certainly be more proud of the country of my birth. True, it is not our fault where we are born; but no man ought to uphold despotism or peacefully submit to oppressive laws. Its prefix, "constitutional monarchy," is a misnomer. While there the whole thing is a farcical play, because government does its own will regardless of protest. We see that 27,000,000 of our people are much more right in Austria as the 8,000,000 Germans—evidently the voice of the people does not predominate. This is plain.

Turning now to Montenegro, we see this little state established within unmountainous mountains—in the deserts of rocks and ravines, rocky cliffs for cultivation and no roads for communication—established for one purpose only—that of preserving the last spark of the national spirit, customs and Christian religion against innumerable vicious attacks of the Asiatic hordes. When Turkey, in the fourteenth century, they not only conquered the adjacent little states of the Balkan peninsula, but they destroyed the then powerful Servian empire. The natural conqueror with devastation all the Christian territory, going to the very walls of Vienna.

The African flood threatened Europe from the West during the Moor invasion, so the Asiatic flood threatened Europe from the South by the invasion of the Turks. The Government put so the brave Slavonic race stopped the tidal wave of the Turkish invasion. The fearless Zoya Gerasimovich, who led 60,000 cavalry to the aid of hard-pressed Germans in Vienna and with a stroke drove the Turks south of the Danube. The Turks were but a few miles from the Balkan peninsula, unmercifully ruling over the newly occupied provinces, except little Montenegro. In vain they tried to put the sword of the sword into the mountains. But all these attempts met with failure.

So Montenegro stands today as the smallest but proudest state in the world, and whose history is full of bravery, its life and endurance are full of pathos. One can readily understand that these mountaineers had time only for the sword and the bow. They were cultivated mostly by their stalwart and cheerful women—the men had no time to devote to anything but the bravely and shared equally with the men all privations, rather than submit to the shameful treatment of the Turks in their own homes. They were milk, goat cheese and goat flesh sparingly entered into the luxuries of their homes. Women were the most important factor in the life of these mountaineers. They tilled the soil, they cooked and washed, they attended to their little ones, they bought and sold commodities and they followed the men into the fields and to the battlefields with supplies.

Such are the women of Montenegro; honest although poor, liberty-loving although poor, they are brave, bold in risks and intrepid in jeopardy. They love their very modest home, they respect their family ties, they are devoted to their husbands and to their children. A glad hand of welcome is always extended. The dauntless and chivalrous "Ladies of the Labels" could be compared with the courageous and gallant Ladies of the Mountains. A stranger is very much safer in Montenegro than in any other part of the world. Theft is the rarest crime there.

Now therefore Austria wants to put impediment to Montenegro's progress, she and the world will be the losers. The people will never submit to dictations from any power, especially not from Austria, the arch-enemy of the Slavonic race. The greatest wish of the people is liberty. Might is right; but might decays and right shines forever in the eyes of all good, true and honest men and before the eyes of the just world. There ought no one to meddle in the affairs of the allied states. They won their battles fair and square—won against odds. So let them alone. Let them and improve their internal conditions, so that they may share with us in the enjoyment of this great era of the world's progress. Let them be morally if not materially. Let us earnestly work with generous heart and kind inclinations to elevate nobler ideas in this so-called "civilized" world. Let us, on our side, make so advance as to accomplish perfect harmony among all men, where truth, benevolence, love and science become the guiding lights which will show us the real path of happiness and right course to that everlasting temple of joy. War is hell. Let us get rid of this human slaughterhouse, but let us not waste to the ground the existing temples; despotism, ignorance, selfishness, shame and bigotry.

Wittman (as I understand it) only witnesses a few acts of Turkish atrocities, such as slaughter of children and forcible removal of young Christian girls. He ignores the greatest wrong, the least charitable, if not just in his criticism. S. SARGENTICH.

WOMAN RECOMMENDED FOR JUDGE.

Qualifications for the Bench Are Urged as Being Numerous.

PORTLAND, April 23.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—I notice in a newspaper recently regarding the appointment of a judge to department No. 3 of the newly-created District Court, referring to the name of Miss O'Brien. Miss O'Brien was a candidate for the office, and seemed to look upon the matter in an unfavorable light; I was sorry to see this, for Miss O'Brien is a woman of high character and of high qualities that commend her for this position, and certainly the idea of a woman on the bench has passed beyond the experimental stage. Quite a number of Eastern cities have taken it and it has proved remarkably successful. In Denver, Col. Miss O'Brien has practiced law in England for some eight or nine years, and is especially well acquainted with the troubles that usually beset the class of people who appear before the courts, and her practice having been to a great extent before that department, and where common sense and a high character are necessary to give common sense the benefit of the doubt.

For seven years she has been repeatedly elected president of the Women's Club, the largest organization of its kind in Portland, in which position, only those who have been close to her know how much she has done in a quiet way for the city and state by helping those from the East who had become discouraged, to better their condition and remain here. She was one of the hardest most tireless workers for woman suffrage, was secretary-treasurer of the College Women's Equal Suffrage League, is actively engaged in the police alliance and her support comes from whole hearted, disinterested friendship. I especially appeal to the five judges of the District Court in Miss O'Brien's behalf, and I voice the sentiment of thousands of others.

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of April 23, 1888.
 Washington, April 24.—It is said today that the Republicans of Oregon have invited John F. Swift, of California, to stump Oregon during May.

Salem, April 24.—Articles of incorporation were filed by the State Normal School Association of Monmouth today by D. W. Dreikahl, at Griggs, J. B. V. Butler, P. S. Powell and N. S. Butler; value of property, \$8000.

Articles incorporating the Metalline Transportation Company were filed yesterday by J. W. Troup, H. B. Borthwick and Thomas N. Strong.

General T. R. Tannatt, who now resides at Farmington, has been in town and consulted with General Manager Holcomb, of the O. R. & N., in regard to the prospects of that company building the railroad from Farmington to the Coeur d'Alene mines.

Rollo Kirk Bryon, the great carter, carter, at the Tabernacle Saturday night, April 23.

The first five miles of the Vancouver & Klaskanin Railroad is completed and ready for the iron.

The fence along the west side of the disused reservoir on Fourty street has been taken down and some of the children who play around there will sooner or later fall into the reservoir.

Attorney F. B. Jolly received a telegram from Hillsboro yesterday stating that his father, who lives three miles from that place, was very low with a stroke and was expected to live. Mr. Jolly recrossed the plains to Oregon from Indiana in 1847.

Mr. L. L. Hawkins has lately returned from a visit to Murray.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of April 23, 1868.
 By Overland Telegraph (Special Dispatches to The Oregonian) by the Oregon telegraph line from Salem—San Francisco, April 18.—In the United States District Court yesterday a libel suit was entered against the schooner J. M. Chapman by the Government pursuant to a collector Rankin seized the craft and now has the same in custody as forfeited to the United States. The suit alleges that the schooner was purchased, fitted out and held for the purpose of being employed in the commission of piratical aggression against the Federal Government.

We have briefly alluded to the opening of the two railroads which have been constructed by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company in connection with their lines of communication on the Columbia River. The natural obstructions to continuous navigation at the Cascades and at the Dalles make a portage necessary at points where deep ravines, steep banks, rocky cliffs and frequent landslides cause ordinary roads to be almost impracticable during a large portion of the year. The directors of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company last year that they would undertake the stupendous work of putting railroads over these portages. The Cascades road, six miles in length, was commenced on May 21 last and that at The Dalles on March 17, 1862. The cost of these roads, exclusive of rolling stock, has averaged about \$100,000 per mile, amounting in all to \$950,000.

Washington, March 19.—The Virginians now in this city contemplate calling a convention of Union refugees. The real object is to take into consideration questions connected with the return of the old State of Virginia to the Union.

Francis M. Sargent has been appointed postmaster at Olympia.

The theatrical troupe under the management of Mr. J. P. Dennison have returned from Dallas and again opened the Willamette Theater.

Dawn of a Bright Scholar.
 Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.
 "Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography."
 "Oh, mum, I haven't, but I say the map of the world was changing every day, and I thought I'd wait a few years till things got settled."

Civil Service and Garden of Eden.

Washington (D. C.) Star.
 Adam and Eve were leaving the Garden of Eden. "It's all your," said Adam. "I don't want it," replied Eve. "You ought to have had us put under civil service so we couldn't be turned out."

NEW SUNDAY FEATURES

Friday and 13—Sound unlucky, don't they? As a matter of fact, they are America's luckiest day and number. An illustrated page of rare historical value is presented to prove the point.

At the Millennium—What will happen when the world comes to an end? Scientists present graphic pictures of the probable phenomena.

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