# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1913.

#### OREGON'S REPLY.

The people of Oregon, by an overwhelming vote, have sustained the Legislature in four of the five measures submitted to them through the referendum; while the fifth (sterilization) is in doubt. It is a triumph of sanity, discretion, and moderation, and a distinct rebuke to the skulkers and dodgers who seek to defeat desirable legislation by an improper use of the Oregon system. It is, moreover, another evidence of the people's understanding of the merits of all important issues presented to them and of their clear and unerring appreciation of the motives that guide men in seeking to upset and defeat meritorious measures, such, for example, as the university and compensation acts. The referendum is not to be used as an instrument of revenge, or reprisal, or obstruction.

The sterilization bill is lost-if it is lost-because of the underlying hostility of the people to the invasion by the law into the domain of private rights and because there is a certain feeling of repulsion against the things it was proposed to do; yet it, too, may have been swept through with the great tide of affirmative votes. For there has been a mighty chorus of "ayes" from the people of Oregon, and it is their response to the meddlers and triflers who would destroy the real function of the referendum.

JAPANESE TRAITS AND AMBITIONS. There has been so much misunderstanding of Japanese character and ambitions by those who have been most active in exploiting "the yellow peril" and in breeding prejudice against the Japanese that a real service is done by Dr. Charles W. Ellot, president emeritus of Harvard, in writing his pamphlet on "Japanese Characteristics." This pamphlet is published by the American Associafor International Conciliation, which cannot better serve the cause of peace than by thus spreading correct knowledge of other nations, their

characteristics and aims. Quarrels between nations, as between individuals, often arise from ignorance, and the spread of knowledge is therefore the best safeguard of peace. Dr. Eliot begins by emphasizing the

fact that the Japanese are, as a race, distinct from other Orientals in physthat "their social and political history has been different" and that "they have taken on Western civilization with a rapidity and a skillful adaptation to their own civilization which no other Oriental nation has ever approached." He tells how the Japan ese have selzed upon Occidental law, economics and science and applied them; have built up a great educational system; have "put into practice all the Occidental methods of warfare and have proved that they can face in battle not only the yellow races but

the white." Dr. Eliot reviews the adoption by Japan of modern means of transportation and communication, of Western methods of business, finance, government and taxation. He recalls how Japan accomplished in two years the difficult process of transition to a gold standard. which took the United States thirteen years. He tells of the measures being taken to ameliorate the condition of factory labor, of the successful adoption of the applied sciences, particularly medicine and sur-He says that disease has been fought by compulsory change in the diet of army, navy, police and other large bodies under government control, the motive being to increase ef-"The results of their practices in preventive medicine," he says "have more than equalled that of any other nation." He pronounces their schievements "nothing short of marvelous."

Dr. Eliot then asks: "Is their demonstrated strength dangerous to the peace of the world and to the white race?" He replies:

race?" He replies:

The Japanese are not a warlike people, in spite of the fact that they have waged within a few years two wars in which they took the part of invaders. The war with China and the war with Russia were both in reality defensive wars.

They are homing people. They are commercially adventurous, and will travel far and wide as peddlers, or in search of trade or work; but they are not colonists. The Japanese government has had great difficulties in inducing Japanese to settle in Formosa; and at the present moment it has a similar difficulty in Corea, although the Corean climate resembles that of Japan. A bot climate the Japanese dislike. They would have no more use for the Philippines than Americans have. If a Japanese trader makes money in a foreign country, he will take his family and his money back to Japan as soon as he can. Under favorable conditions, climatic, industrial and social, a few Japanese might really settle in a fereign land, become naturalized and let their children loss connection with Japan; but they would be exceptional persons.

The Japanese, says Dr. Eliot, have an intense fondness for children, and the declining or disappearing family is not common among them. present civilization is more likely to endure than the civilization of several Occidental nations," he observes. Oriental races do not suffer from alcoholism and venereal diseases as do the whites. The opium habit is not Japanese and the nation is not threatened with increase of defectives. denies that business integrity is less

in Japan than elsewhere. As to dominating of the Pacific Ocean, Dr. Eliot says no one nation

could do so and he continues: All Japanese leaders recognize that it would be impossible for either Japan or the United States to send an army of 100,000 men with their bagasse, munitions, animals, and stores across the Pacific Ocean in safety, sithough the freet should be convoyed by scores of battleships and armored cruisers. The means of attack at night on a wide-extended fleet in motion, by almost in-

visible vessels, are now too many and too formidable. If by miracle, such an army should effect a landing on either shore, it could achieve nothing significant, unless promptly reinforced by a second and a third expeditionary army of equal size. The scale of modern warfare among civilized nations is too large for such remote expeditions. fight successfully a defensive war at

or near home, Dr. Ellot says: Her financial condition is such that she will be prevented from engaging in offensive war for at least a generation to come.

The commercial and industrial interests of the commercial and industrial interests of the commercial and industrial interests of the control of the co The commercial and industrial interests of Japan require peace with all the other nations of the world. There is no interest of Japan which could possibly be promoted by war with the United States or any other nation; and, conversely, there is no interest of the United States which could possibly be promoted by war with Japan.

Dr. Eliot's conclusions are so full of common sense that the circulation the Japanese war scare beyond hope of resurrection.

A PROMISE WITH AN "IF." One of the blessings which the Unferwood tariff was to put into the free market basket was cheaper bread, due to free wheat and flour. But there was an "If" to this promise. Wheat and flour are to be free if they come from countries which admit like products from the United States free. Coming from countries which impose duties, they are subject to duty.

The Treasury Department has dis-covered that the only countries which impose no duty on wheat and flour are Great Britain, Finland and the Netherlands, hence they are the only ones from which we can import those commodities duty free. But they do not export wheat and flour; they are large importers. Great Britain imported last year 109,000,000 hundredveight of wheat and 10,000,000 hundredweight of flour. The countries from which we might import these products are Canada, Russia and Argentina, but all of them impose duties against us, hence importers from them must continue to pay duty.

We have heard nothing as yet of the repeal by these countries of their wheat and flour duties. They are not stampeding to throw their products into the free market basket. We must wait awhile before the basket becomes really free.

REAR-ADMIRAL CLARK AND THE

OREGON. Although Rear-Admiral Charles E.

Clark is retired from active service, he has been designated to command the Oregon on her pioneer trip to stay. through the Panama Canal. This will take place in January, 1915, at the formal opening, when there will be a great celebration.

Admiral Clark is the man who com nanded the Oregon on her famous trip round the Horn to take part in he Spanish War. The voyage would been only 5000 miles long had the canal been in service at that time. As it was, the vessel had to sail 15,000 miles and her arrival at the destination in fighting trim was deemed a and is said to look as fit for action as he did when he performed today his celebrated feat of navigation.

The opening of the canal, in which Admiral Clark is to play a conspicuous part, will fundamentally alter the naval arrangements of the world. England has heretofore reached her East Indian dominions by way of the Suez Canal and the security of her sea ower has been maintained by a series of stations along that route. Her measures have been taken so judiciously that it would be fairly impossible for a hostile fleet to reach India by way of the Suez Canal. If it were not destroyed on the way it would almost certainly be crippled for want ical, mental and moral characteristics; of coal. All this will now be changed. terranean cannot completely safeguard the route to India after the Panama Canal is opened, since the At. lantic route will then be practicable. This must cause a redistribution of the British fleets at least in part. former years it was hoped that the Panama Canal would double the ef-

ficiency of the United States Navy. The transit from ocean to ocean would become so facile, we were assured, that a Pacific fleet would not be necessary. This is now looked upon as a fallacy by naval authorities. Since the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic must be protected at the same time and since it is quite possible that we might be attacked simultaneously from Europe and Asia, we need fleets in both oceans in order to be safe. It seems to follow, therefore, that the building of the canal will require a larger instead of a smaller Navy than would have sufficed without it. The consolation is that its benefits to commorce will more than repay the expense it entails

GOOD ROADS IN KING COUNTY.

which has some 700 members, is taking an active part in the good roads account and much more in co-operation with the public authorities. lected and has been interested in putting up sign boards along the main other powers. The declarations of the raveled lines for the accommodation of motorists. The sign board where the road divides is resuming the importance which it had in olden times but which it lost when traffic began to move by rall almost exclusively. The use of the motor car has restored the country highways to their pristine

importance A large sum of money will be available for expenditure on the highways of King County this year. It amounts to \$4,430,000. Naturally the Seattle Automobile Club is deeply concerned in a wise use of this fund. The plan with modern materials and under scientific engineering. The lesson has been thoroughly learned that money spent on roads is wasted unless the construction is permanent. The besetting sin of our road builders has the same work must be done again

The idea of permanent road construction is as new in this country as import all the arms they can buy it is profitable. We might have They have already informed Mr. Willearned it long ago if we had taken son that, given this opportunity, they the trouble. Seattle and King County, it is agreeable to notice, have aban-doned the old wasteful system of road-to have been abortive because they building and taken their stand firmly on an engineering science. The Pa-cific Highway is to be constructed, as field and rapid-fire weapons. Victories tained. The same will be done with the other great scenic roads which traverse King County. If the projects indirectly, to espouse the Constitution are completed according to design, alists' cause, Mexican patriotism might that part of Washington will become

the money they will naturally spend turn in hope of riding back to power must go far toward meeting the actual cost of the roads in the long run.

There is no good reason why every foot of road that is built in Oregon and Washington should not be built to While he believes that Japan might last forever. The habit of perpetual ought to be overcome. It is as expensive as it is foolish. Temporary repairs to roads are in the end many times as costly as permanent engineering. The lesson that King County seems to have learned so well ought to be taught in every rural neighborhood. We shall never have good roads until we make up our nands to build for eternity whatever we build at all. Less ground might be covered annually than now, but there would be a great of his pumphlet should go far to lay difference in the quality of the covering.

#### NEW POLITICAL METHODS.

Old politicians find as great difficulty in adapting themselves to new political methods as old dogs find in learning new tricks. Hence it is not surprising that, when a man who called to congratulate him on his seventy-fifth birthday, made a remark about political changes, ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long should have said:

Politics and campaign methods have hanged a lot. Of course we had conventions then instead of this fixile of a primary, a those days when we had our state convention to select the candidates—a much heaper and far better method than the discourse of the candidates. onceper and far befter method than the di-rect primary—the people had a chance. To-day, although it is the object of the direct primary to give it to them, they do not get it, for, with the exception of the leading candidates, there is an inability on the part of the people at large to learn and they vote without discussion.

If the voters have not enough chance under the direct primary to learn about the candidates, that is less the fault of the system than of the ong ballot, which existed under the onvention system as it exists now, When we have reduced the number of elective officers to a few and have imposed undivided responsibility on those few, we shall be in a position to anvass more thoroughly the qualifications of all candidates. The direct primary system is by no means per ect and will be improved from time to time when the people have overome the suspicion that every man who tries to amend it is its enemy. But it was adopted precisely because the convention system did not give the voter a fair chance to have an acceptable ticket nominated and it has come

Commenting on Mr. Long's remarks, the Springfield Republican says: "The multiplication of machinery designed to make the will of the people controlling has resulted in a degree of weariness, confusion and lack of direct knowledge of men and issues." True, unless public-spirited men step to the front to end the confusion and to give the voters a clear conception of whom and what they vote for. That was how Portland overcame the trouble caused by a multigreat wonder by the military experts tude of candidates at the first Com-of that day. The retired Admiral is mission election. We learned each hale old warrior of 70 years. He man's qualifications and what he has not neglected his physical prowess stood for, and we filled the few ofnces with men whose election we have not yet had cause to regret.

> A CLIMAX APPROACHES IN MEXICO. At last President Wilson has done, ccording to reports, what he should have done at the outset in order to carry out his purpose of securing to Mexico constitutional rule. The President is said to have notified Huerta that he and all those who are assoclated with him in maintaining government by force must get out. evidently intends to use whatever means are necessary to force Huerta out in case the dictator refuses to yield to his demands. There is to be an end, as there must be, to chaos ts obedience.

This is the only logical sequence of Mr. Wilson's announced determination not to recognize Huerta or any other ruler in Mexico whose authority rested on force and to recognize only a ruler whose selection comes from the free choice of the Mexican people. He erred at the outset in attempting by moral sussion to induce a man to eface himself who gained power force and in proclaiming that he would not use force against the man. such men as Huerta yield to nothing but superior force, or to the clearly meant threat that superior force will e used. Huerta is a soldier, trained in the school of Diaz. He has a sol dier's contempt for the arts of diplomacy and moral suasion and for all the ways of peace. Like Diaz, he made public necessity the excuse for doing away with his enemies and for slaying Madero and seizing the reins him-He now makes the same excuse for retaining power and for the farcical election by which he seeks to install his chief lieutenant, Blanquet. Seattle's thriving automobile club, as his successor. Mr. Wilson now realizes what thousands of others perceived long since, that Huerta campaign in Washington. The club his friends will yield only to the same does a great deal of work on its own means by which they obtain contro his friends will yield only to the same of the government.

whatever means the President takes a hand in repairing rough roads intends to make good his demand, it which have been overlooked or negistally assume that he will be given a free hand, with moral support from British government show that it will not stand in the way of American action. Mr. Lind appears to have secured pledges of moral support, or at least of non-interference, from the representatives of Germany, Russia and Norway. Similar pledges possibly have been secured from other powers should any attempt be made to install Blanquet or any of the Huerta clique as President as a result of the sham election, that man would find himself

ignored by the great powers. Should Huerta or any of his lieutenants then continue the effort to to build about 200 miles of road maintain a government, any one of several means, short of actual sending of an American army into Mexico. might be adopted to render his position untenable. The powers might join the United States in blockading the coast. A military demonstration always been to make a stretch of read might be made on the Rio Grande and this year in the full expectation that California borders. Ports might be occupied with a view to starving out next year and the year after and so Huerta. Belligerency of the Constitutionalists might be recognized and they might be given opportunity to could make short work of Huerta, Aslacked heavy slege guns. Battles have far as Scattle can control it, after the have not been followed up, because best engineering plans that can be ob- supplies were not available for long, rapid pursuit,

But if the United States were, ever rally to the other side in hatred a veritable paradise for motorists and Gringo, and the aged Diaz might re-

on a wave of patriotism. Some who profess to know Mexico seem to think so, but others who appear to know the ountry equally well believe that the substantial citizens would welcome any means of ending anarchy and that reconstruction upon the highways Mexican threats of uniting all factions against the invader are mainly bluster. The main thing is, however, that President Wilson has practically admitted the impotence of moral suasion and is now prepared to follow up words with deeds. We believe, and are gratified to believe, that he will exhaust all lesser means of coercion before resorting to intervention. Very few of us desire a Mexican war. But, if the declared policy of the United States can be carried out and the dignity of the American Nation can maintained in no other way, then let intervention come. Should it come.

> Boston has six Washington streets. three Harvard streets and three Harvard avenues, four Chestnut streets and four Cedar streets. Besides that there are four Harvard Places, a Harvard Road and a Harvard Square. vames seem to be so scarce in the lassic hub that we wonder they never thought of using numbers. Naming streets is a difficult art in most cities. In Paris they commemorate patriots and literary men in that way. Boston might possibly simplify her street nomenclature by a resort to history.

let there be no drawing back until

we have completed the task to which

we have set our hands.

The adventures of the onion on its dorous way to market throw light upon the cost of living. An erudite railroad manager says that onions which brought the growers only \$821,-000 cost the consumers \$8,212,000 The price was multiplied by ten in the hands of dealers. Something of the same sort happens to almost every ar-ticle of food. The remedy, of course, is co-operation among producers and consumers, aided by a practical public

The Greek immigrants to the United States are faithful attendants at night schools. The Churchman says that they are good students, bright and cheerful with agreeable manners. The habit of classing Greeks among "undestrable lmmlgrants" ought to be corrected They are intelligent, eager to improve themselves and attached to free insti-The chances are that they will make some of the best citizen we have in the course of time.

A woman who conspired to kill her husband has been sentenced to the caffold in Connecticut and if she is hanged she will be the first woman to suffer such punishment in that state in 124 years. In all likelihood she will live to a good old age, for public sentiment is against hanging women, although the Eastern states arè pecullar in many respects regarding the sex.

Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, makes himself "solid" in ruling it is ot the duty of a policeman to assist strikebreakers in running streetcars In troublous times like those in the Indiana city the policeman's first duty is to avoid being killed or injured by accident or design.

The Fine Arts Commission has recommended that the memorial inscription on the Culebra cut have Roman V-shaped letters. So the country which dug the canal will be calle "the Vnited States of America." Why should fine art conflict with common sense?

We are all ready with an army of 500,000, should we need it, according in Mexico. It is inconceivable that to the Administration. Yes, all that the President would have sent his dicum unless he was prepared to enforce drill, equip and prepare them for the field.

> The man who drew the elephant in the lottery has an equal in the farmer at Chemawa who grew six acres of tobacco this season and cannot find a market for the product,

The opening of the opera season and a strike of taxi drivers occurred simultaneously at Philadelphia, Unless the strike is settled the opera season will fare poorly. Los Angeles has adopted an ordi-

and other electioneering wiles. best men may have a chance under Spreading butter made in New Zealand on griddle cakes made of flour from Minnesota is pretty near placing

nance preventing solicitation of votes

At last presecution confronts one of those hunters who shoot feilow-hunters for deer. That sort of careessness is close kin to murder.

girdle half way round the world.

People with sympathy to spare can expend it on the misguided Oregon which have not yet developed their Winter underwear

ington that the United States is prepared for war. With Uruguay or Zanzibar, perhaps. Worse, in our estimation, than the oter who voted "No" is the one

Announcement is made from Wash-

yesterday. English suffragists are trying to aise an army. Armed with hatpins such a force would be a formidable

didn't trouble himself to vote at all

one. The annual campaign of the "spugs" has been launched. They voted "No" on the university appropriation yester-

day. The rain yesterday relieved the intensity of the dryness caused by the law governing thirst on election day.

The Mediterranean cruise, now, don't you think, is to show Europe a sample of our fighting machinery. If McManigal is out of jail and

missing, it behooves him to keep with-in the limits of parts unknown. Bryan denies having issued an ultimatum. Of course he didn't. There's not an ultimatum in the man.

The man who buys a dead horse is ot in it with the man who must pay \$10,000 back alimony.

We are to have a National day of prayer. Huerta, - also, should have That New York election closely

rivalled the recent one in Mexico City. Woodrow, put on the gloves!

MARRIED WOMEN USURP PLACES. POLITICAL CONTROL IS FEARED. They Keep Many Needy Girls Out of Work, Is Charged.

PORTLAND, Nov. 4.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I would like to say a few words a regard to the letters of "A Sometime Wage Earner" and "Stenograph

Now the former says that they might have lost their savings of previous years had she not assisted her husband as a wago earner. Well, they might not have lost it, too. Also they were buying two pieces of property, paying off on each monthly. Why not buy them one at a time, and give some poor girl her chance. How many poor girl her chance? How many working girls are there who even have an opportunity to buy one piece of property? Most of them have others who are more or less dependent upon

Then her last and, in my estimation, nen her hist and, in my estimation, poorest excuse, was that she and her two children would not be able to keep abreast of the fashions, unless she turned wage-earner. Supposing they didn't wear the very latest style of clothes, but let some girl who has no one to help her whatever, have a chance to earn enough to buy some very much sended. very much-needed clothes, that may an individual or a bank, not be of the very latest fashion.

Any bank wishing to

not be of the very latest fashion.

would it not be far more just?

"Stenographer" says that her husband only earns \$50 per month and that she works as stenographer and atch by such a system, could be grant-together they earn enough to live re-

together they earn enough to live re-spectably and keep up appearances.

After reading such letters I am more thoroughly convinced than ever that the City Commissioners are right in asking that only unmarried women be sed as city employes, for if "Stenographer" and her husband cannot live respectably that amount.

girls trying to get positions, so they may have a place to sleep and something to eat, who find the positions filled by married women.

If these married women, such as "A cometime Wage Earner" and "Stenog-apher," only realized it, they are often the indirect cause of the downfall of many girls who try unsuccessfully to get work and rather than beg, steal or be sent to jall when they are without funds to pay for a room, food, etc., they choose the "easier way."

I can not understand why these wo nen get married, if they still intend to be wage earners, instead of caring for their homes as they should.

I know whereof I speak, for I am one of the unmarried girls, and have no one to help support me and am un-able to get work. Hoping that the married women will be persuaded to try to exist on their husbands' earnings, their chance; I am A WORKING GIRL.

LIVING COST VARIES GREATLY. Tastes Vary and All Can't Live Well on

Small Wage. HOQUIAM, Wash., Nov. 3 .- (To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian a few days ago, a laborer signing himself L. L. ex-presses himself as wondering why any man or woman need work for another one unless, as he states it, he lacks ambition or business ability. There are reasons in plenty, and if

ne was not obsessed with the idea of the emancipation from wage labor by the self-denial method they would be only too apparent,

The principal one is that of necessity. t is the natural order of things that ome must be laborers and that a man happens to be one of these useful mem-bers of society surely is no evidence of lack of ambition, although it might be of a lack of business ability. We cannot all be capitalists or business men, and the discontent of the laboring class as a whole is not with their po-sition in society, but the lack of the comforts, not to say the actual neces man he refers to as liv-per day can procure as contrasted with the more usual laborer with a family and \$2.25 to provide then with a living.

He advises us to watch the average laborer and solve the problem, and adds the question thereto, "How much does he earn per day?"

I am surprised that he can use the erm "average" with the above observation and then pick out an individual example, himself, as an object-lesson to us, of what we all might be if we were only ambitious or had business ability, by which be evidently means to be economical and saving out of our princely income of \$2.25 per day.
Rather would be observe that the "average" laborer's efforts earned a "average" laborer's efforts earned a surplus over his wages for the "average" employer. Also that the average wage usually, owing to the multitudinous wants of a civilized man, covers the expense of existence. It's ridiculous to expect people to believe a man lives as well provided with nothing but "his as well provided with nothing but "his room and board" as he can by spending \$7 per day. What's the use striving to get into the exalted realm of business ranks if this is so? Capitalists would only be too glad as a rule if the work-

ers would only "average" in the adop-tion of this idea he illustrates. Another thing that such observation would teach L. L. is that while the few laborers, such as he, can-save, have nine lots, improvements and money in the bank, the many won't or can't. Tastes differ. What is a good living for one individual would be considered a beastly existence by others. If average worker would demonstrathat he could live on one-half of present income the tendency would be for his wages to more readily meet his lower cost of living than otherwise,

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "When Billinger bought his new house it was with the express under-standing that he should have a room

all of his own-a den or study." "Yes, I know what you mean. Did he get it?"
"He got it and his wife furnished it." "How "With a sewing-machine, a cutting table, two dressers, two dummies, three

chairs, and a full-length sewing

Another Woman's Gown. Baltimore American.
"It is vulgar to dress so as to atattention on the street.'

"I saw Miss Knobby going down the street yesterday in a gown which daining all the flatteries and passicaused every man she passed to turn appeals of the infatuated King. and look at her. "Sure enough. I wonder who is her essmaker?"

A Retort Irish.

London Tit-Bits. A person entered an inn with a dog, and an Irishman asked what breed it

The owner looked the questioner in-solently up and down, and then replied with a drawl: WRS. "It is a cross between an ape and an "Faith, thin, we're both related to the beast," was the ready retort.

Plenty of Room at the Top.

Bocker-Yes, but your wife lets you clous spirit of remantic sentil have only the bottom bureau drawer.

New Banking System Might Facilitate

Discrimination, Thinks Writer. DESCHUTES, Or., Oct. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-The Oregonian printed some days ago an editorial on the currency bill now pending in Congress, the tenor of which was a defense of the bill and a challenge to show how political control of the finances of the country would be dangerous to the nation.

The pian is to force National banks to become members of the regional reserve banks and to induce the state and

private banks to join by reason of the attractive feature of being able to command large sums of cheap money, thus weaving a complete financial fab-ric of all our banking institutions Control of the reserve banks by the Government is secured by appointment of their executive officers. These in turn are controlled by a Federal Re serve Board, wholly under Govern nental control. The question of con trol is practically the only thing holding back the passage of the bill.
The danger of such control lies in having the power to name rates of dis-count. Pressure could be brought by the board on every borrower, whether

ed or refused dscount, or the rate to it could be made less or greater. Objec-tion could be made to any particular borrower carried by any bank, who in the judgment of the board was not financially sound and entitled to credit.

Of the three major professions, medi-cine, law and finance, depending large-ly on the exercise of judgment for espectably on \$90 per month, they by on the exercise of judgment for yould find difficulty in living on twice successful results, finance is the one requiring the most delicate judgment Give me that \$90 per month and I It would be impossible to draw a se know that I could keep two people in of rules or a code of laws that would respectable circumstances and save direct the actions of the Federal Board money each month also.

In the department stores there are many married women employed and only a small percentage through necessity, yet at the same time there are girls trying to get positions, so they may have a place to sleep and somemay have a place to sleep and some

Fo control finance through politics would give car to the unmerited claims of the latter class against the former. Guarding the savings of the many against the encroachments of the ambitions of politicians and statesmen has been the opening duty of the many against the concrete duty. been the onerous duty of many

would be safer for the general good that the control of the vast forces of finance be left in the hands of the bankers, checked by a minority of politicians; for instance: Should the Federal Reserve Board be composed of seven, four of them should be bank ors of great capacity and integrity elected by the bankers who subscrib

to the stock of the regional banks.
In arguing against the Aldrich cur rency plan before the House banking and that the girls will be given a and currency sub-committee, Hon. Los-chance, for I'm sure they will do the lie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the I'reas-work in as satisfactory a manner as the married women, if they only get gument holds true under the present currency bill, but with greater force against the politicians.

Suppose a certain section of the country differed in political faith from those in power, could not pressure be brought in that section, resulting in votes for the party in power through a judicious use of the rate of discount You are constantly inveighing against sepatorial patronage, and political appointments in the postal service. An analysis would probably show them to be of no worse char-

acter than political control by the means herein suggested. The price of any staple such as corn. wheat, cotton, or the credit of any in-dividual or bank could be affected within controlling limits by action of the Federal Reserve Board through the

rate of discount.
I do not believe that this power would be used for political purposes, but why not subject the board, by let-ting bankers elect a part of the mem-We and balances that has guarded our institutions safely for more than 130 years? ROSCOE HOWARD

THE NEW OLD "SONG OF SONGS," Professor Moulton's Presentation Is

Held a Rare Literary Gem. DALLAS, Or., Nov. 2 .- (To the Edior.)-Your editorial remarks tober 22, as to the charming finish which Professor Moulton's modern literary dress has given the familiar Rib erary dress has given the familiar Bib-lical poem, "Solomon's Song," led me to inquire at the Dallas Public Library for the little booklet. I have just finished a careful reading of the poem, and it certainly is a rare literary gem. Pro-fessor Moulton has placed within easy reach of the reading public an admir-able presentation of "The Song of Songs which is Solomon's" in the "Modern Reader's Bible" series. "The text is that of the revised version, with text is that of the revised version, with marginal alternatives often adopted. It is said to be the consensus of opinon, among modern Biblical scholars that the author of the poem was som unknown Hebrew genius, but th glamor of King Solomon's name cause Hebrew public opinion to accredit it authorship to that magnificent mon-

I wish to quote a fascinating little stansa, for the edification of the hyper critical, who question the literar; worth of this beautiful Oriental poem It is the shepherd lover's appeal to his

Tor, lo, the Winter is past, The rain is over and gone; The thours appear on the earth; The time of the singing of the birds is

come, And the voice of the turtle is heard in the The fig tree ripeneth her green figs.
And the vines are in blossom.
They give forth their fragrance.
Arise, my love, my fair one,
And come away."

I cannot understand how any one can nelp but admire this magnificent poem, especially in its modern literary form; restored, perhaps, to its original spien-dor by the magical art of Professor Moulton's masterful literary skill, un-marred and unscarred of antique theo-

gical annotations.

Professor Moulton argues with much ingenuity and ability for the hypothesis that the shepherd lover in the "Song of Songs" is King Solomon in disguise. The key to his interpretation is what he calls "the dream reminis-cences" of the heroine of the poem, and he claims that any other interpretation is strained, or far-fetched. In spite of an effort to be sympathetic, I am not prepared to accept his interpretation as final. His hypothesis is controverted by many eminent modern Biblical scholars. Kuenen, Oort and Hooykaas, "Bible for Learners," contend that the lovely Shuhallite had a shepherd lover whom she had been ruthlessly torn by the minions of King Solomon. She remained faithful to her lover, dis-daining all the flatteries and passionate

constant reply was: "I am my beloved's And he is mine." I asked her, but she wouldn't tell And finally the King was compelled to

Nothing is more certain than that romanticism was never a characteristic of the social life of Oriental potentates. They were, and are, the most sensuous of realists. Imagine the proudly arr gant, luxurious and sensuous King Sol-omon donning the costume of a lowly Hebrew shooherd and making love to a sunburnt peasant girl! Obviously no such romantic methods were ever adopted by this haughty scion of Israel's great King, when he wished to add a new infatuation to his over-crowded harem. Nor does it seam logi-cal to attribute the disguise theory to Plenty of Room at the Top.

New York Sun,

Knicker—There's plenty of room at far more disposed to recognize moral grandeur than to pander to the capri J. T. FORD.

## Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of Nov. 5, 1888. Olympia, Nov. 4.—Hon John L. Wilon received a hearty welcome last evening at Shelton. A large meeting was held at Tumwater and addresses were made by Messrs Gowey, Root, Cavanaugh and others,

Centralia, Nov. 4. — Colonel Ellens-burg has arrived, bringing workmen for the new railroad,

The bridge on South Front street, which begins at Abernathy street and uns across the O. & C. railroad at uns across the O. & C. railroad at just west of the Orphans' Home, is nearly completed.

The Oregonian has made arrangements with Mr. J. D. Meyer whereby its full election returns, per Associated Press, will be displayed in front of his store on First street, near Alder.

A large audience assembled last night to hear Hon. N. H. Bloomfield in defense of the Republican ticket at La

Colonel Mendell, of the United States Engineer Corps, arrived from San Francisco yesterday.

Ex-Justice of the Pence Aaron Bushweller is much improved in health by his trip to New York.

C. C. Scott, one of the proprietors of the Gilman House, now holds over \$18,-000 in election wagers.

The new Southern Pucific ticket office on First and Alder is being fit-ted up in first-class style and will be opened in a few days.

United States Senator Mitchell reurned to the city last evening and is

### Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of Nov. 5, 1863. The shipments of treasure to San Francisco by Wells, Fargo & Co. dur-ing the first few months are \$1,845,000 and the amounts assayed in Portland are \$2,486,496 during the past six months.

Bannock City, Oct. 29 .- An irrepres Ballock City, Oct 20 All Wells is Ballock on flict is going on between the miners and property holders in Bannock, and Main street is fast filling up with tailings, besides Montgomery street has several yawning abysses.

Auburn, Oct. 23 .- We have lately had an arrival from Jacksonville by direct routs over the mountains. A pack train of 60 animals came over fully loaded with bacon and bound for the Boise mines, and only some two months

A detachment of Company A, Ninth Infantry, consisting of 17 men, came down to Vancouver from Walla Walla on Tuesday under charge of Lieutenant Woodson. These men were all deserters who surrendered under the Presi-

The Bulletin says that recently many apples came to San Francisco in barrels, and it states that, owing to the high price of packages and the low price of fruits, fruitgrowers have been obliged to use some cheaper packages than the usual boxes. We were shown, yesterday, by Mr.

Arrigoni, of the Pioneer Hotel, a very pretty slab of John Day's River gold valued at \$761.17, which is said to be intended as a present to Victor Emnanuel, King of Italy, to be used as a paper weight. Articles of incorporation of the Sho-shone Gold and Silver Mining Company were filed yesterday; capital stock \$500,000. The incorporators are R. R. Thompson, D. F. Bradford, Lloyd Brooke and J. C. Alnsworth. Its object

## s general mining in Baker County. The Hope Deferred

By Denn Collins. 'Hip, hooray! Here we go, Cross the line to Mexico"; Thus we chortle o'er the news that

Telling how the President Has an ultimatum sent. Down to Huerta to inform him it is time he should retire We prepare to shed our coats, And with glee our heart emotes,

comes a humming on the wire.

forecast the merry bra And we plan about the fun Bryan yells from Washington; "Hold, hold! Be calm! We never said no such a thing at all!"

When we heard the message bold Wherein Wilson plainly told
Mr. Huerta It was time that he
should put the damper on; We exclaimed with vim immense:

That's the end of the suspense Check your suitcase for the Rio Grandel 'Tis time we should be gone." And our hats were upward cast,

For we thought we had at last
Found a modicum of sand in the
Executive, and gall;
And we bristled up in pride—
Bryan promptly rose and cried;
"No not Be caim! We never said
no such a thing at all." Oh, it may come, on some day, When my beard is long and gray, That we'll hear the merry c

"wolf" go ringing as of yore; But I'll never turn my head; I'll just ping along instead, On my last and senile pilgrimage unto the "Golden Shore.

War and rumors may fly thick,
But my ears I'll never prick,
For the thrilling of the trumpet and
the nfe's insistent call;
For I know that if I did,
I should hear Bill Bryan bid; "Nix, nix! Back up! We never planned no such a thing at all.

#### Visitor From the Country. New York Globe. Customer-How many inches to the yard here? Clerk-Thirty-six, of course. Customer-Oh, I thought it might be

Fur Month This month is the most important fur month to the forehanded wem-an because any day may be severely

old, and warm garments must be in readiness. The question of furs for the Winter is not a difficult one to the woman who can, without thought of price go out and buy what happens to strike her fancy. If she regrets her

To the thrifty woman, however, there are problems of quality, style price and durability to be considered more carefully in buying fur garments than in buying almost any ther articles of dress. Then, too there is the possibility of making over slightly worn pleces, or of combining some new fur with the

All of these points need careful thought. Many hints and suggestions may easily be obtained by reading the advertising columns of The Oregonian, and, more than like-ly, the most satisfactory solution of your problem will be found there .-