The Oregonian

-Invariably in Advance: (BY MAIL)

(BY CARRIER)

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1913.

AN HISTORIC PARALLEIS, Those who scoff at the suggestion that our present Mexican entanglement may culminate in war should refresh their memories as to events leading up to the Mexican war of 1846, for ere is a close similarity between conditions and events then and now. We drifted into war then and we may so again.

When the Polk Administration took office in 1845 it inherited a Mexican problem, fust as the Wilson Administration did this year. Attention was then given first to the tariff and the independent treasury bill, and the country was in an uproar over the Ore-gon boundary, just as the present Ad-ministration dealt first with the tariff and the currency and paid little heed to Mexico until that subject forced its claims on the President's notice. The Mexican controversy in 1845

grose from a boundary dispute following the annexation of Texas to the United States. The contested strip was between the Rio Grande and the Nucces River. Polk sent John Sidell in November, 1845, to Mexico to negotiate a settlement with President Her rera and to arrange for the purchase of California, just as John Lind was sent by President Wilson, but here the parallel is broken. Diplomatic relations had not existed since the annexation, but Slidell was made a full minister plenipotentiary and the Mexicans protested that his credentials violated their agreement to receive a special envoy for special purposes only. Lind, on the other hand, went as the unofficial confidential agent to deal with a Mexican government which we have refused to recognize. Herrera was overthrown shortly after Slidell's arrival in Mexico City because he was about to end difficulties by friendly negotiation. Slidell was refused pass ports, but was given an escort to Vera Cruz. Meanwhile an army of tion, commanded by General Zachary Taylor, was sent to the disputed strip of Mexico, just as Mr. Wilson has kept an army of observation on the Rio Grande and has sent warships to both coasts of Mexico.

At the inception of the difficulty the Whigs, who had opposed the annexation of Texas, opposed, but not loudly, Polk's suspected plans of conquest Polk was averse to war, which was not considered imminent. The first sign of a belief that war was at hand appeared in January, 1846. The New York Evening Post, which has pub-lished an exhaustive article on the beginning of its essential operations as files the following paragraph from an ing effect of this act." The Legislature article by its Washington correspond- undoubtedly expected the law to take ent, published on January 24, 1846:

Walter Savage Landor, in a letter to the London Daily News, saw in the disaffection of Northern Mexico and the presence of our army of occupaindications of impending annexation and suggested that England acthese provinces by purchase or otherwise. In March Southern news. papers published rumors of the occuof the disputed territory and of an intention by the Northern Mexican states to declare independence. But the Northern press did not regard seriously our army of occupation. They treated facetiously the demands of the Mexican Generals and Taylor's firm On April 14 Mexico threatened war unless Taylor withdrew within twenty-four hours, but he responded that his orders were to stay east of the Nueces River and that, anyway, "the roads were muddy and it was unpleas-

ant retreating at this season. Gradually the North awakened to the fact that war was almost inevita-The correspondent of the Albany Atlas predicted as much on April 21, "Every party and every faction in Mexico is determined to fight out with us." Yet opposition con tinued to find expression in the North New York newspaper on May 5 published a letter urging that the United States ought to overlook many of Mexico's imprudences and declaring that the sending of General Taylor's army was indiscreet and unjustified. The writer of that letter urged negotiations, indemnity and mutual withdrawal of troops. The New York Tribune violently and the Evening Post

temperately opposed war.
On May 11 Polk resolved on a call volunteers and the raising of \$10,000,000, and told Congress a state of war had for some time existed, but this last statement was declared false by Calhoun, though indorsed by Sam Houston, the Texas Senator. The Tribune pronounced our treatment of Mexico ruffianly and piratical, but, once begun, the war was popular and a New York paper which had ridi- sentative Clayton to sacrifice his ambithe possibility said: should be neither hesitation nor de-War was declared on May 13 amid protests from the Northern Whigs, but men of that party graduswung around until enthusiasm was almost as great in New York as in

As in 1846, so in 1913, few helieve that war will come, and few desire it, but, as in 1846, so in 1913 we seem to be getting into a position where it will be unavoidable. We are better able to endure the struggle, but so are the Mexicans, so far as numbers are conperned. Yet the present controversy no mere dispute as to territors which can be quickly settled by the fortune of war. We are attempting to force upon Mexico our own ideas of government, which would involve pro longed occupation. Mexico might prove another Philippine problem.

Finding amendment in detail of its straitjacket constitution impossible, Illinois is now agitated over the question. Corporations and create an Interstate varying degrees of badness and un-of calling a constitutional convention. Trade Commission. He is known to fortunately it comprises a prefty large

boasts most loudly of its progressiveness should be unable to make progress through being restrained by the dead hand of its constitution-makers.

An acquaintance of two of the I W. W. organizers who were deported from Florence, Or., a short while ago suffers misgiving as to their fate. In a letter to The Oregonian this alarmed

HORRIBLE THOUGHT.

vriter, who signs the name "Daniel Martin" and gives his address as the vacant store at 205 Washington street, SEYS: The account of Captain Metcalf's inves-

The account of Captain Metcairs investigation is not at all convincing. He seems to have got all his evidence from the very men who were in that lawless mob, and he seems to have taken their word without question when they assert that they did not injure anyone. Meanwhile, the rumor is gaining ground that the men were not simply driven out, but that they were brutally mistreated and then sot adrift in an open boat. This rumor is the more convincing, as none of the viotims have been heard from, although they have had ample time to write or to come to Portland, as I have every reason to believe they would have done if they were alive. The rumor our worried correspond-

ent has heard has been specifically denied by a newspaper correspondent on But there is small comfort to the

that a worse fate than death has overtaken the proselytists. Perhaps their Florence experience has caused their reform and they have gone to work!

CLEAN IT UP.

be said concerning the disclosures in too heavy to be used without a special the police investigation is that they holder and its bulk exceeds anything ality and lack of discipline in the department, and the presence there as weight the form of the Standard is members of men whose conception of more convenient than any of the many duty and rectitude is sadly at fault.

fessional prostitute and give has endeavored to suborn perjured estimony against a captain under fire has used his authority to punish subhough aware of the practice.

patrolmen and higher officers. One shall themselves obey the law as to question the impropriety of policemen gambling when the game is "square." Fallen women, it is alleged, have had the power to make or break members of the department. And so the miser able story runs on.

is all a deplorable mess, likely would not be meet that men in the recting scandal against their superiors; nope of escaping in a cloud of smoke. death.

WHOSE INTENT CONTROLS? The decision of the Supreme Court n the workmen's compensation case is logical, however much we may wish it might have been of different tenor. events of that period, quotes from its after "June \$0, next following the takeffect on June 3, 1913. Yet it must have I am under the impression that we will been mindful of the referendum power, yet have to do something unpleasant to-wards these Hispanican gentlemen. The nonsensical quilible upon which they seem to have refused to receive Mr. Slideli is not to be tolerated by a free and enlightened country like this. erendum was invoked, the law took effect on November 4, and the payments into the fund and disbursements therefrom must begin after the June 30 following, which is June 30, 1914, not June 30, 1913, as the Legislature ex-

Much was said in the argument before the Supreme Court as to the intent of the Legislature. It was contended that the specifying of a date vas merely intended to give twentyeight days' opportunity for performing certain required formalities and that payments and disbursements should begin twenty-eight days after the referendum vote.

We suspect that a new line of de-

cisions on legislative intent will grow out of the exercise of the referendum power. It is fairly logical to assume that the Legislature's intent must be disregarded when one of its acts goes to vote of the people and that the understanding or intent of the people must supersede it. Doubtless this particular measure would have been approved by the voters had the date of nsurance been fixed at a time in May or December. But a similar provision n some other law might vitally affect the judgment of the people. The voter ought to know what he is voting on, and the only way he can ascertain is by reading the law. If it became a practice to go back of the returns, after a measure had been approved by the people, and there discover an intent held by an inferior law-making body and clear only to one who possesses knowledge of court construction and legal precedent, much of the vir-tue of the referendum would be destroyed.

WILSON'S ANTI-TRUST PLANS.

President Wilson appears now to consider currency reform well on the way to enactment into law and is already preparing the next great meas ure on his programme of emancipating business. He has induced Repre-"There tion for a Senatorship and to remain at the head of the committee which is to draft an anti-trust bill and to steer it through the House. He is conferring with the leaders of his party in Congress on the details of the bill, which, like the tariff and currency bills, will

be essentially a Wilson bill. Mr. Wilson indicated the trend of the legislation he was likely to recommend when, as Governor, he caused the passage by the New Jersey Legis-lature of the seven bills which became known as the "seven sisters." He described one of these bills as designed some to promote free competition and com-This declaration implies that he would not be content with prohibiting interlocking directorates, overcapi. talization and divorce of transportation lines from production, but would of short native words. go further and would continue to break up existing trusts and would prevent further combinations.

to frame a new organic law. It is the fayor the bill prepared by Senator La number of the commonest words in irony of fate that the state which Follette and Louis D. Brandels prohibthe language." The Standard points iting a number of methods by which trade is restrained and competition de-

sion of a business, provided the new

The chief point of contention promises to be the alternative between regulating trusts, as proposed by the Progressive party, and destroying or preventing them, as has been the policy of the law and of recent administrations. Shall we legalize and regulate monopoly or restore and regulate competition? That is the question. The President is pursuing the latter policy as existing law requires, and poses to strengthen that law in the manner described. But he does not consider himself debarred from inquiring into the merits of the opposite policy. His Commissioner of Corporations, Mr. Davies, proposes to inquire the ground and the denial has been into monopoly and competition as working theories of industrialism, and an additional appropriation of \$500,-I. W. W. in that. It makes possible 000 is to be asked for his use in this work.

PROGRESS IT DICTIONARIES. The evolution of dictionaries has now reached a point where we shall soon need steam machinery to handle About the mildest thing that can its product. The New Standard is far heretofore compressed in a single voland rectitude is sadly at fault. volume dictionaries. It is a bother the evidence submitted is to be to use a dictionary which is divided believed, a former Acting Chief of Po- into two volumes even. Convenience lice has in effect levied political con-has been thought of everywhere in tributions on the force; has required this mammoth book. The tables on subordinate to consort with a pro- geographical and biographical names, in the older dictionaries were money for a purpose not yet revealed; huddled together at the back, where people usually forgot to look for them, have been distributed through the body of the work. Portland, Or., for ordinates for personal reasons; has instance, is inserted where it belongs slept on duty as Captain, and as Acting aphabetically with six other cities of Chief has failed to suppress gambling the same name and we learn without ury is empty and neither France nor by patrolmen in the police station, alseat of Multnomah County, Oregon,' It is indicated that the gambling but, unfortunately, the rapidly-grow-mania has been widespread among the ing population is overlooked. In fact population is something that changes captain is so ignorant of or indifferent almost from day to day and since a to the necessity that law-enforcers dictionary is intended to be a fairly permanent source of information it could scarcely be included with pro-

The blographical names are a great convenience, though of course the in-formation given under each is as curt as possible and not always judicially elected. For instance, we are told to have an unsavory influence on Port-land's reputation. It demands the losopher, invented the "rule of signs" closest scrutiny and investigation. It for algebraic equations, but there is no mention of his vastly more imporranks escape just retribution by di- tant invention of analytical geometry With the names of literary men and nor would it be wise to assume that women their principal works are given, their testimony is concocted in the together with the dates of birth and This, scant as it may be, is A clean-up is due and it ought to be enough to put the inquirer on the sweeping, that it may be salutary. The inclusion of all these biographical and geographical, together with a great number of scientific, names naturally expands the vocabulary of the Standard beyond anything seen in former dictionaries. It defines some 450,000 words and we are assured that his by no means exhausts the verbal resources of the English language. The various sciences are rapidly growing, each advance requiring new technical terms. The industrial arts continually enrich our common speech with novel motorcycle, automobile, are of the most recent origin. Chemistry continually forms new words to designate its new compounds. Nor are these the only sources from which the language draws its fresh supplies. The fancy. English-speaking race is distributed over many lands in various widely separated parts of the world. The diversified habits of life which pre vail in these regions lead to linguistic changes. Old words are dropped out of use and new ones formed. Pro-nunciation alters under the influence of climate and industry. Since these changes tend to increase rather than diminish with time, there is always danger that the common English speech may break up into colonial dia_ into different guages, as Latin did during the Middle

Ages. This tendency, which everybody would gladly see checked, finds its most efficient antagonists in the dictionary-makers, enterprising toilers who collect the various locutions very oon after they are formed in tralia South Africa the United States or Canada and print them where they are accessible to all who understand English. Thus the language is kept fairly homogeneous. A great many lo-cal usages must naturally prevail, but long as the dictionaries continue faithful to their duty they will not be unintelligible to outsiders. Standard still further promotes linguistic homogeneity by giving the simolified spelling of a great many words. Thus we learn that "through" may be spelled "thru" on the authority of the simplified spelling board. Other more less phonetic spellings are given on the authority of the American Philological Association. The new spellare always marked distinctly that no person can be begulied into prophet looks dark indeed. using them contrary to his wishes, but in spite of this precaution their very presence in the dictionary will probably excite the wrath of bigoted orthographical standpatters. Like Ephraim, these individuals are joined to

their idols and we must let them alone. Other dictionaries will no doubt find It expedient to follow the Standard's example in printing the simplified spellings and we may reasonably exill and to steer it pect to see these scientifically correct He is conferring and scholarly forms finding their way more or less rapidly into common use Very few people, unfortunately for ever read the matter themselves, printed in the front part of the dictionary. That contained in the New Standard is particularly interesting but we fear it will share the neglect to which all such literary treasure seem doomed. Speaking of the "spelling reform," the Standard gives us remarkably some remarkably sound common sense. It points out that a great many English words are already spelled so entifically. In this class are included most of our polysyllables derived from the Latin and Greek, as well as a host of short native words. "It is a great mistake," the writer adds, "to speak of English spelling as if it were altogether bad and needed to be thrown enforcement of those laws he would into the melting pot and recast. But enlarge the powers of the Bureau of there is a portion which is bad in

these remarks by giving us "a scientific test of good spelling." It says stroyed. Other leaders in Congress that "a language is well spelled if would also define what corporations one can write correctly any new word may do.

The New Jersey laws define restraint of trade, but specifically permit expan-this cannot be done even by the wisest of us as the language is commonly acquisition is cognate in character and used. The dictionary frankly tells us not overcapitalized. They impose that "the obstacle to reform is the prison sentences as well as fines on inertia and prejudice of habit." Those interesting from the standpoint of violators, and like provisions may be who oppose improved spelling make a their ingenuity, and show the small expected in the forthcoming National grand parade of their love of scholarship and loyalty to traditional beauopposed to the new simply because they are habituated to the old. The Standard assures us, "gradually in the elementary schools." If children are taught to spell sensibly when they are young they will not backslide to the grotesque and irrational when they

are old. Russia is taking measures to proculture and about 675,000 more acres are to be watered. On the Mugan steppe in Trans-Caucasia, east of the Caspian Sea, great irrigation works Turkestan and as many on the Murgan steppe. They are given the aid of skilled cotton-growers and seed plantations. The value of land increases from \$30 to \$500 a desciatin of these atoms, which were continually in motion so long as they continually in

There are greater possibilities in increasing the production of land now might lead to the beginning of our done much in the same direction in Illinois and is now about to prosecute the same work in the South

treaty with Turkey too soon. It has cost her \$25,000,000 a month to main. tain an army in Macedonia, her treasher money. Turkey has borrowed \$50,000,000 in Belgium and was in slightly better position to fight. The veto on loans may prove an effective means of maintaining peace.

Progressive Republican Assemblyen in New York have been asked to act together, and a conference of proto unite them against the bosses, new ones, the chemists who o Bosses Barnes and Murphy may find themselves with them began bi-partisan alliance of the powers that prey into the daylight.

through our adherence to the 5-cent year.

not obey our orders to resign. Very well, then. We will fix him. Yes, sir, we will patiently wait until he gets try. good and ready to resign. Such is our very latest attitude.

What does his partner, Alderman

Beer, say about it? North Yakima young men say they will be guided by sugenic principles selecting a bride. Unless sickly miss happens to catch their

Pullman sleuths are to travel up and lown the Coast but George will mark their soles just for ard of the heels all right. You cannot beat the porter.

By the way, when does Captain Sigver intend to retire from the depart- in constant proportions. It is a wellment and enter the pulpit, as announced by him some weeks ago?

Calmly forcing a sister nation into pankruptcy in order to have our own ideals observed is not so humane as it might appear at first blush. With reference to Governor Col-

done with chickens. Big gains are shown by the banks throughout the state. Which is a small part of the story of our prosper.

quitt's turkey-trotting with turkeys,

the office boy insists that it's usually

The Pullman manager says he knows He should ride nothing of tipping. incognito on a Pullman sleeper.

The latest thing in tango dancing is approved by the New York smart set. Must be tremendously indecent.

and blossoms are appearing in the East. They will not get far With three currency bills

Responding to warm sunshine, buds

in the arena, Woodrow's future as a Aviation is destined to limit wars,

the daring spirits? The football season is shorter than the baseball period and is all the more

says Secretary Daniels. By killing off

agonizing. Ah, relief! The warclouds lift, Gov-West's agent reports all well at

Florence.

It is reported that snow fell in Portland yesterday. Does anyone believe Any man who pursues a crooked or

unethical course will live to regret it. mamma can't even get a local brief.

Congress will soon have a bankbook full of currency bills. Wilson may believe Huerta in doomed, but seeing is believing.

The whole country is planning to have pigskin with its turkey.

The weather gives the Navajos cold

Will someone please pinch Pinchot? is largely removed.

Stories of Natural Science

A Review of a Lecture by William Conger Morgan, of Reed College.

THE SEARCH FOR THE ATOM.

The teachings of various old philthe composition of matter are very their ingenuity, and show the small ing grows larger. The world more necessity of bothering long with fact in the production of elaborate hypotheses. Since we have grown less inderful comprehension and splendid ties, but the truth is that they are eses. Since we have grown less independent of experiments and observations for our knowledge, we cannot change must come about, as the New fail to be interested in the older and easier methods by which philosophers employed imagination and ingenuity to employed imagination and ingenuity to propound great truths. As accidental discoveries or the questionings of inquisitive sceptics interfered with their indebted to him for many of its best indebt theories they were remodeled to suit the occasion Numerous old thinkers duce her own supply of cotton. In explained matter and its peculiarities turkestan about 50,000 acres have in various ways. Democritus in the fifth century B. C., held to a modification of the belief in four funda-mental elements. The conception of the world in this case imagines it to have been undertaken, which will be built up of the smallest possible have been undertaken, which will be built up of the smallest possible public mind and thought as to become open to cotton culture 3,375,000 acres. About 20,000 settlers have been placed differ in form and size, but which not further emphasizing? I fear the should be identical in the nature of Murgan steppe. They are given the their substance. All the changes in

under cultivation than in bringing modern chemical ideas, but unfortumore land into use. Scientific study nately, this was not the case. The of the soil has increased wheat crops minds of men still continued to be from fourteen bushels an acre to pacified by discourses on earth, air, twenty-nine bushels in Germany and fire and water as the four fundamentthirty-three bushels in England in the als, and further possible subdivisions last half century. Dr. Cyril G. Hop- of matter did not become a subject of kins, of the University of Illinois, has immediate inquiry. Although developments in chemical thought took place during several centuries following. the fundamental facts concerning matter had to wait during this time. The age of alchemy had a powerful stimulus to research due to its promise that given the correct process baser metals might be transmuted to gold, out many discoveries which are the inheritance of the present age, but the master knot could not be unravelled. A vast amount of preparation in chemistry was necessary before a sound and lasting doctrine could be found to expound its laws and simplify its phenomena,

Even before a number of the old gressives of all parties has been called views on chemistry had given way to to unite them against the bosses, new ones, the chemists who occupied fusion of their forces necessary to their salvation, and may thus bring the spirit; they became more exact in their One plan proposed to reduce the value were made to the fund of chemigh cost of living is the issuance of ical data that was later re-arranged coins in denominations of 21/2, 3 and into the modern conception of chemis-121/2 cents. The odd cents lost try, Several of the favorite old misconceptions, chiefly the venerable multiple would total a tidy sum in a phlogiston theory of combustion, continued to confuse men's minds. Its supporters made some far-reaching S'blood! The villain Huerta will discoveries however, which somewhat needs. But the city does need to save differently interpreted are embodied in the present understanding of chemis-

The modern organization of chemical knowledge depends primarily upon the labors of John Dalton during Alderman Pretzel, of Chicago, is going to try to eliminate the objectionable features of the tango. Alderman Pretzel is the man to tackle knotty problems,—Chicago Record-vestigation. Dalton spent a number of 1808 that the full details of his researches became known and appreciated by the scientific world.

> by the combination of various elements justified belief that all matter is made up of atoms. All the atoms of any one element are exactly alike. For convenience they have been assumed to be spherical in shape, but they are very different from the atoms of any other element. Speculations upon the questions are inspiring to the imagination and otherwise extremely valuable, but take second place in importance Dalton's idea upon the formation of a chemical compound. The belief that the union of the elements into chemical compounds consists in a combination of these microscopic particles in certain definite quantities is a logical deduction from the facts that are at hand. A hundred years of close scrutiny has failed to find a single inconsistency in the belief, and it thus approaches the realm of fact as nearly as any hypothesis can. The world is ready to accept evidence that will reready to accept evidence that will remain unshaken for a century, and imposes no further question. With similar credulity it is ready to call any man good if he has been acting as a good man for a hundred years or even less; and it is safe to pin one's faith to any belief when it is so well substantiated as this. Consequently there is a perfect con-

fidence among chemists that the great | before a reporter in Eugene? hypothesis of Dalton will continue to serve the purposes of science. Analysts have proceeded for a hundred years with the idea that there are certain funda-mental units in all matter which are the units of chemical reactivity. Hundreds of thousands of different com-pounds have passed through the lab-oratories and their compositions have been ascertained as to the relative number of atoms of each element con-tained in each one of them. No serious discrepancy between fact and theory has interfered with the com-plete application of the atomic theory through all this momentous work, and modern chemistry, with thousands of practical applications in all our great manufactories, has ad-vanced steadily during this hundred years, so that now practically every of our industries is based upon its discoveries.

The conception of the atomic theory by Dalton and its subsequent developby Dalton and its subsequent development and application is one of the triumphs of science. Its development illustrates the working of the purely inductive method when based upon complete data and carried out with careful attention to all the facts. There has not been any way discovered by which science can see the action of the detached atom and in this manner substantiate the beliefs concerning it, for the atom is far too small to be seen by the most powerful microto be seen by the most powerful microscope. But so perfectly are our modern experimental methods developed that the necessity of direct observation

MECHANICAL REFORM LACKING Republican Party Must Unite on Pro-

gramme of Progress PORTLAND, Nov. 19 .- (To the Editor.)-The semi-centennial anniversary of the dedication of the Gettysburg field for a military cemetery and of the delivery of Lincoln's immortal address, brings vividly to the minds of vate secretary. sophers who wrote and lectured on of those days the great and stirring

As the years go by the receding achievements. The influence of his life and teachings are, at the present time, a potent factor for good in our public life and should be a greater

foundation principles and wise direct-ing influence, has recently suffered National defeat because of an ugly rupture which threatens its very existof them would be profitless here.

Query: Have all the practical and important principles of Lincoln's political philosophy been embodied into laws or have they so permeated the public mind and thought as to become guiding mind and thought as to become have not. While in the letter we laud them, practically there is a disposition to drift away from many of them. How can this unfortunate tendency be reversed? By recognizing in a most

justice which actuated our patriots of 50 years ago; by earnest and candid efforts to embody them in our political operations of today; by the practice of sturdy political honesty and civic morals and an unfelgated and unselfish desire to benefit the entire people, locally and Nationally. The invisible government should be repressed and as far as possible obliterated.

These laudable efforts cannot be monopolized by any party or organiza-It would seem that such a doctrine

monopolized by any party or organize tion. The Republican party by making the people know that such is its en degvor, by platform utterances and se lection of leaders imbued with the spirit of progress and reform will irredraw together the best ments which have formerly affiliated with it and from other parties as well.

No attempt to galvanize life into it y mechanical appliances will succee The people will reject any Barnardo del Carpeo skeleton, though clad in

the homely virtues and great princi-ples of the fathers. The details of the modus operandi are too lengthy for modus operandi are too lengthy for present discussion. J. D. LEE.

methods and more logical in their deductions until during the eighteenth century contributions of considerable value were made to the fund of chemical data that was later re-arranged specific and owners.

government ever since their installation began some six years ago. Now our salary-drawing officials are seeking to rid themselves of these troubles by shunting them off on salary-paying land owners.

The city might have saved the cost the highest tide. of the new pipe-line from Bull Run by curtailing water consumption with do-mestic meters. That is what a private corporation would have done. But now the city does not have to save water. It has a much larger supply than it

Expenditure of \$300,000 more for ousehold meters (25,000 at \$12 each) will be waste of money, not only in initial outlay, but also in subsequent line of meter-readers, bookkeepers and Not only that, but it leads to the injustice of charging water bills to

The flat rate would save all this vestigation, Dalton spent a number of years on various problems of science and thus acquired the experimental in ordinary homes there is average tor.)—In these days when every econdexterity that later brought out some consumption of water that varies lit- omist is seeking for some way to of the most deep-rooted facts of the most deep-rooted facts of chemistry. His early publications on gases were significant, but it was not until his volume on "The New System of Chemical Philosophy" appeared in not escape with a 50-cent minimum plat rate. Nor should those householders perched up on Portland Heights "get off" that easy; every gallon of popul Dalton is an explanation of the fact that chemical compounds are formed

al work in the Water Office make intricate bookkeeping, necessitate more hands, defer collection until late in the month, increase the quota of "bad bills." The reading of meters makes jobs for a big squad of inspec-The rendering onthly has grown to so big a job that ommissioner Daly thinks to reduce it by rendering statements quarterly. This, in turn, requires, the city to look atoms themselves and also upon other for its pay to persons more responsible hypotheses which answer various than consumers—to land owners; bequestions are inspiring to the imagin-

This \$300,000 for 25,000 new meters will be grand for the plumbers' trust. whose twin elements are material job-bers and the union journeymen. Morethat the union of the elements into over, the meters will have to be renewed every 10 or 12 years. They will wear out. Therefore, more materials, more jobs, more expense, more politics. As a business proposition the num flat rate is simple, fair, sensible Monthly statements and their office bookkeeping would be unnecessary. Every consumer would know his bill had to be paid at the first of each Administration and jobs would be reduced to minimum.

> PORTLAND, Nov. 21.—(To the Editor.)—Do you know that we have stirred up a commotion of indignation among my esteemed co-workers, the old maids of Oregon, because of a remark I recently happened to make We were speaking of the fact that comparatively little progress is made for v women in the East and South. and I know it to be the truth, that married men, as voters, object to pro-fessional old maids (my accent was on the word "professional") holding the leadership of a movement that especially concerns the fathers and especially concerns the mothers of the Nation.

No one has a higher regard than I for the bachelor maidens of today, who are filling honorable positions in a communities. But they are not in communities. But they are not in the average husband and father to almost exclusive domination of "old maid" leadership in the older states of the Union which is conduct-ing the suffrage movement. hope this explanation and apology

will modify my beloved unmarried co-workers in Oregon, who are filling their allotted stations with credit to themselves and the public ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

Two Movements Less Per Minute. Washington (D. C.) Herald, "Our boss is a c"ank on efficiency, What's he up to now?" "Trying t what's he up to now?" "Trying to teach the stenographer to chew her gum in two movements less per minute to the lower jaw."

Jack's Desperate Move. Baltimore American Cora—Jack proposed to me last night. Mayme—There! I was afraid the poor would go and do something des-

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of Nov. 22, 1888. Indianapolis, Nov. 21.—The President-elect this evening tendered Elijah W. Halford, managing editor of the Indianapolis Journal, the position of pri

Olympia, Nov. 21.—Governor Semple left today for Seattle for the purpose of administering the oath of office to Chief Justice Boyle.

Salem, Nov. 21.—Articles were filed today by the Salem Ice & Refrigerating Company. Incorporators: George H. Williams, H. W. Cottle, C. B. Moores, Amos Strong and Theodore Wolf.

Salem, Or., Nov. 21.—A. S. Hammond was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state today. Mrs. R. M. Robb makes an appeal on behalf of the Baby Home on the cor-

ner of Tenth and J streets, East Port-Morrison street bridge will be light-

ed when Mr. Hogue gets his electric light plant in operation.

The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer Bo-nanza, which ran on a rock near Os-wego, is a total wreck and will be abandoned.

Seattle, Nov. 21. — James Hamilton Lewis, whom not to know is to pro-claim oneself unknown, rather got the better of some of the great men in Se-attle recently. Arrangements were attle recently. Arrangements were made for a special city election to dernest and candid m in our political by the practice onesty and civic special election for that purpose would be illegal and the election was post-

> John R. Duff, clerk of the State Cirsuit Court, is at home nursing an attack of rheumatism.

> The City Council has received proposition from the Willamette F. Electric Company to light the city.

Half a Century Ago

During the last upward trip of the teamer Onward, plying between Oregon City and Salem, when near the lat-

During the last few years the want of some convenient Summer resort upon the sea coast has been seriously felt. For several Summers past parties METER SYSTEM MAKES TROUBLE have repaired to the only available spot which our rugged coast presents near the Columbia's mouth, taking with died at Minimum Cost.

PORTLAND, Nov. 19.—(To the Editor.)—Water meters for households have multiplied troubles of the city government ever since their installation began some six years ago. Now purchased of Thomas Reddiel and in the cough and crude utensits indispensable to camp life. Messrs, Elwood and Reed have purchased the spot above alluded to and will proceed immediately to erect a suitable hotel. The land claim was purchased of Thomas Reddiels and in the cough and crude utensits indispensable to camp life.

> Mr. Turley, who spoke so acceptably last week upon the subject of the Pa zens again this evening at the Court house.

> We are requested by O. Risley, Esq. City Treasurer, to announce that there is coin in his possession to redeem a warrants presented for payment and

registered prior to October 1, 1863. Joseph Buchtel announces himself candidate for the office of chief engineer of the Postland fire department.

remedy the high cost of living, permit me to say that the express companies that operate in Portland are not doing their share. They are also missing large source of revenue. Nobedy ex-pects them to do anything pro bono publico, but their selfish interests, one would think, would induce them to ex-tend their delivery regions. Half the population of Portland, and perhaps The atomic theory which began with Calton is an explanation of the fact desirable articles of food, from whom I could well afford to order goods to come by express, but I live beyond the delivery limits. There are thousands of people like myself, who do not care to go to the express office and burden the streetcar with farm produce and, as a result, we go without such things, or pay larger prices for them, because they have gone through the

commission man's and the retailer's Some years ago one of the express companies had an office on the East Side, to which it would deliver pack-ages, thus making a convenient place

for at least those who lived in the neighborhood to go for their packages. But that has been discontinued. Perhaps it is true that the express companies have no franchise from the city, and are thus not amenable to any regulations as to delivery that the city might impose. But the express busi-ness is a monopoly, and the companies are all in a combination to deliver goods only within certain districts. They are acting in restraint of trade. It is remarkable that they shoul; thus fall to grasp a profitable line of business that is waiting for them.

Mr. Retailer

Is Your Money Idle? That is the question that means verything to your business, Mr

Retailer. Is your money lying asleep on your shelves waiting for an earthquake to shake it down, or is it up and hustling for you?

Think this over a little bit before itels too late, and if you have any Sleepers" around your place, turn hem out now.

Stock your shop with merchandise you can sell—and you will not only increase your own profits immediately, but you will strengthen your position in the community so that your increase will grow each year. The most progressive manufactur

ers are advertising their products in daily newspapers. The most pro-gressive people are demanding ad-vertised articles. Have you enough money so that you can afford to have a great part of it idle by tying it up in merchandise that nobody ever heard of and nobody wants?

First, get the right goods in your Then "hook up" with the general newspaper advertising of the manu-facturers by telling the people of your city through an advertisement

in The Oregonian or attack live news-You can also "cash in" by prom-inently showing these goods on your

counters and in your windows. Then you will make your money "hustle"!-Adv.