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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 1914.

WILSON'S ANTI-TRUST PLANS.

Submission of the New Haven Railroad to the demands of the Government breaks up the transportation monopoly which it had created in New England and is another decisive victory for the Government in its campaign against monopoly. In this, as in other recent examples of surrender by monopoly and financial power to the law, we see again the fruit of that long struggle for supremacy of the law which was begun by President Roosevelt and carried on with redoubled vigor by President Taft. It is a response to the appeal of President Wilson to the business men to come into common council with him on the prosperity of the country—an appeal which was accompanied by a warning as to the conquences of recalcitrancy.

This being the disposition of the heads of corporations, the President's programme of anti-trust legislation may go through Congress without serious opposition. Congress, without regard to party, is generally agreed as to the main purpose and as to the principal instruments by which that purpose is to be attained. Discussion and difference of opinion will likely center on details. Under these circumstances, the Democrats may be willing to accept suggestions from their opponents for strengthening the measures, and we may see them yielding a share of the credit to the Republicans, while they take to themselves the honor of initiating and steering the legislation to enactment.

By forbidding interlocking directorates of corporations engaged in cognate industries, the Administration would strike at the chief means by which monopoly carries out its aims. Without representation on the board it would be well nigh impossible for one corporation to control the action of another. By forbidding manufacturers and wholesalers to agree on prices the second of the three Clayton bills would destroy the motive for continuing common ownership of potentially competing corporations, for by making guilt personal on the part of offending officers of corporations it would increase the risk enormously. By forbidding dictation of prices at which goods shall be retailed, this bill would end that hounding of competition all along the line, which now enables the trust to extort its price at every step until its products reach the consumer. It would rescue the retailer from a situation where he is little more than a paid agent of the trusts and set him free to buy and sell, no longer merely in name, but in fact, at competitive market prices.

The third bill renders violation of the other laws a perilous undertaking financially for the trusts and their officers. By enabling injured individuals to become parties to Government suits, it really makes each anti-trust suit by the Attorney-General the nucleus for a collection of individual suits for damages and injunctions. It causes that official practically to fight the battle for the injured individuals. It insures that an adverse decision would not merely dissolve a trust and impose fines, which have hitherto been relatively insignificant, upon its officers. That decision would carry with it verdicts for three-fold damages in favor of the injured individuals and against the trust and its officers. Trusts would go out of business after one or two examples of this kind, for they would have become a luxury too rich for business men to enjoy.

Nothing is said so far about Mr. Bryan's famous percentage test for deciding whether a corporation is or is not monopolistic. Apparently Mr. Clayton has recognized that monopoly is a matter of conduct, not of percentage. Nor are we enlightened as to the machinery by which it is proposed to administer the new laws. All preceding bills amending the Sherman law have created some kind of commission. That may appear when the bills are cast into their final shape for introduction.

ELLEN FITZ PENDLETON.

Wellesley graduates are bestirring themselves today to receive with befitting attentions the president of their college, Ellen Fitz Pendleton. There will be a reception in her honor at the University Club this afternoon and other less public parties will pleasantly dispose of the rest of the day.

Miss Pendleton, who is a woman of great distinction in the educational world, was born in Rhode Island in 1864. She received her bachelor's degree at Wellesley in 1886 and since that time has earned numerous academic honors. She has been a student and teacher ever since, her specialty being mathematics. After teaching this subject for a year or two at Wellesley she studied at Newnham College, Cambridge, in England, and then returned to resume her work of instruction. In 1901 she was made professor of mathematics at Wellesley and in June, 1911, she was chosen president of the college. Her brilliant gifts have been amply recognized by learned institutions. In 1911, for instance, Brown University conferred upon her the degree of Litt. D., and in 1912 Mount Holyoke that of LL.D.

Wellesley College, over which Miss Pendleton presides, has become a great educational institution. In November, 1912, it had 1368 students registered for degrees, coming from all parts of the world. Only 372 of them were from Massachusetts, the state where Wellesley is situated. There were thirteen from California, sixteen from Colorado, three from Oregon, one each from Russia and Turkey and so on. It is emphatically a cosmopolitan college, as it deserves to be from its declared purpose, which is "to give young women an education equivalent to that commonly provided for young men" and "to provide for the supreme development and unfolding of every power and faculty" of the students. What aim could be higher or better?

The college was opened with one building in 1875 and immediately began to send into the world young women trained with singular excellence for practical life. It now has many buildings on a beautiful campus, among them a library containing 74,000 volumes. Under the new president the college will grow more rapidly than ever in beauty, culture and power.

DUTY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

The registration books are open at the Courthouse and a few hundred citizens are responding daily to the call of public duty. But the showing is far smaller than it should be. The responsibilities of citizenship in Oregon are heavy; the Oregon system is still an experiment; the penalties of indifference and inattention by intelligent voters are known to all.

The women of Oregon have a special duty to register and vote. They have been enfranchised, and, whether all of them like it or not, they are the political equals of the men. What are they going to do about it?

The women are said to be easy to arouse to a live interest in any issue having a moral phase. Very well. There will be plenty for them to do at the polls this year.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY SPOILSMEN.

The New York Evening Post supports President Wilson in the general and special policies of his Administration, but it has not been able to view with satisfaction the disrupting activities of Secretary Bryan in the diplomatic service and it has not hesitated to print the astonishing record and to voice its disapproval. The Post's summary of the Bryan devastation in foreign appointments has led to newspaper inquiry into his activities inside the State Department, with the following result:

William McNeir, chief clerk since 1909, in the Department since 1881, has been removed; his successor, Ben G. Davis, was Bryan's confidential clerk.

Charles M. Pepper, foreign trade adviser since 1902, has been removed; his successor, Robert F. Rose, was Bryan's private secretary in 1909 and 1908, and before that a Chicago court stenographer.

Evan E. Young, foreign trade adviser, has been sent to the Halifax Consulate; his place is taken by William B. Fleming, who has held other offices outside the State Department and was once a Louisville Alderman.

W. W. T. Doyle, chief of the division of Latin-American affairs since 1911, resigned and Boaz W. Long got the job; "no previous training in law or diplomacy."

Fred M. Dearing, the experienced assistant chief of that division, has been sent to Brussels as secretary of legation; his successor, Calvin M. Hitch, is an insurance solicitor from Georgia and has made himself useful to Senator Bacon as private secretary.

Ransford S. Miller, chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs since 1909 and before that secretary of the Embassy at Tokio, has been sent to the Seoul Consulate; his chair in the Department stands empty.

There's a new chief of the division of Near Eastern affairs, Albert S. Putney; no previous experience.

All but two officials of importance have been banished to foreign Consulates or have been beheaded without scruple. The State Department has not suffered from so riotous an orgy of spoils-hunting and job-making for a great many years. It may well be wondered how far President Wilson will permit Mr. Bryan to go, when he manifests every intention of going as far as he likes.

LOGICAL DECISION.

It is difficult to understand how there could have been any other expectation than that the courts would hold that the State Railroad Commission has exclusive jurisdiction in Portland in the regulation of Portland public utilities.

The state act unmistakably applies throughout the state. It was attacked by referendum on the ground that it deprived Portland of the power of local regulation. This referendum originated in Portland, but in the vote thereon the people of Portland declared for state regulation by a vote of nearly two to one and the bill carried in the state at large by 25,000 majority. Moreover, while the state law was held up by referendum a local public utilities law was submitted to the voters of Portland. That law was rejected by a vote of 8239 to 15,711. A similar law also had been defeated in June, 1911.

Thus the whole history of the effort to secure public regulation of public utilities indicates a clear understanding in the mind of the people that a state law would give the State Commission regulative control of Portland utilities. Not only that, it revealed a clear knowledge among the voters of the distinction between the two methods of dealing with the public service problem.

Judge Bean's decision, however, is not necessarily a final victory for the street railway company in its opposition to reduced fares. In that particular it is in effect a ruling that the city has adopted the wrong method. The city does not have plenary power to reduce fares. It may, however, present the matter to the Railroad Commission. That body has ample authority to act and doubtless it will act if it can be conclusively demonstrated that the sale of six tickets for a quarter is justified by the earnings of the company.

FOREIGN TRADE EXPANDING.

Confidence in the expansion of our foreign trade was expressed by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in a speech to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at Chicago and the figures he quoted as to exports and imports justify him. While exports of foodstuffs and raw material have been decreasing, those of manufactures have increased so rapidly that they are now 49 per cent of the total and have vastly increased the balance of trade in our favor. Taking merchandise alone, exports were $2,533,570,882 in the year ending October 31, 1913, as against $2,297,317,891 in the preceding year, and the excess of exports over imports grew from $519,598,954 to $766,192,509.

Our progress in export trade, said Mr. Farrell, "has been made in the face of many seemingly insurmountable difficulties," but our manufacturers have gone painstakingly to work and the great annual increase is the result of adapting products to foreign markets; of knowledge acquired by bankers and manufacturers; of assistance given by the Government and Consuls; of more efficient production. They have contended against many obstacles until, said Mr. Farrell, "their products have been introduced by thousands, the quality of American goods recognized and business secured on competitive lines without concessions in price."

Although the general impression is that Secretary Redfield's inquiry into the economic efficiency of big business is designed to discredit the claims of such combinations as that of which Mr. Farrell is the head, the latter shows no fear of it, saying:

> In this study, it will no doubt be found that the large companies are taking advantage of every opportunity to reduce costs of manufacture without reducing wages, and are improving their plants and processes to an extent enabling them to compete in the markets of the world, and maintain their position as exporters on a large scale, promoting the commercial interests of the United States in foreign countries through the influence of their large shipments, and through extension of the knowledge and experience with American - manufactured products throughout the world; and by creating an exchange of values which is reflected in a favorable balance of trade involving hundreds of millions of dollars.

He even says that every manufacturer will support these efforts of the Government and later, in speaking of the consular service, he says: "The commercial interests of the United States should support and fortify in every possible manner the splendid work of the Secretary of Commerce."

This speech is significant, both as indicating the optimistic spirit with which the greatest trust and the one hardest hit by the new tariff views the prospect of foreign trade and as evincing a disposition to co-operate with the Government in developing foreign trade. It is one more evidence that the estrangement between the Government and big business is passing away.

IS SHAKESPEARE POPULAR?

It is a curious and somewhat saddening reflection that Shakespeare is more popular in Germany than in the English-speaking countries. Ever since Goethe wrote his great interpretations of Shakespeare the plays have grown in favor at the German theaters until now it is said that they are played at least twice in that country to once either in the United States or England. There are good reasons for this. The Germans have a truer and more catholic taste in the drama than any other nation. Ibsen found his first welcome there. Their native dramatists, if not greater than those of any other nation, are more closely in touch with life and their progressive ideas give the key to playwrights in all other parts of the world. The German stage never since the days of Lessing has descended quite to the depths with which we are contentedly familiar. It has always aspired to treat the drama as an art rather than as an idle amusement. Plays are taken seriously and in acting them a sense of proportion is maintained which is foreign to our habits.

By the sense of proportion we mean the feeling that every part in the play and the actor who takes it are important. Not equally important, of course, but still essential to the perfection of the play as a work of art. The Germans go to see the play as Shakespeare wrote it. We, as a rule, go to see some star who dwarfs all the other actors in a way that the great master would have discountenanced. Shakespeare took as much pains to develop the characters of his fools, his servants and his common soldiers as those of the great protagonists in the plays and the scheme of the drama is spoiled when any character is permitted to overtop the others until they are lost sight of. Even in Hamlet the hero is merely the greatest among a lot of great characters. Horatio is not a nonentity, by any means. Polonius is drawn with careful elaboration and so is Laertes, to say nothing of poor Ophelia, who, however, usually gets her dues. As we see the play the so-called minor characters are often slighted. As long as there is a star to play Hamlet nobody cares what becomes of Laertes and Horatio. They would not be missed by some of our theater audiences if they were omitted altogether. This is probably one of the reasons why Shakespeare does not become truly popular in the United States. His plays lose interest when the harmonious relations of the characters are destroyed and attention is focused on a solitary figure. But this is what we have come to expect when his plays are presented and therefore if the star happens to be less than the greatest many seats are likely to be vacant.

If we could but bring ourselves to forego the demand for an over-towering central figure and learn to enjoy the consummate beauty of plot and character, the wit of the dialogue, the interplay of motive, the potent charm of the poetry which flashes like chain lightning through every one of the plays, it is likely enough that Shakespeare would become truly popular again. Perhaps the succession of supremely great actors from Garrick down who have taken the leading Shakespearian parts have actually weakened the hold of the master on the public. We have learned from these marvelous men and women to think of the actor to the exclusion of the play. If we truly loved the stage the play would attract us more than the player and even when poorly rendered we should find beauty enough in the character, plot and dialogue to make it worth while to sit it out. When Shakespeare's plays acquired their first vogue there were no Booths or Irvings. They were presented by a company of actors who were hardly more than mediocre. Shakespeare himself, who played a part now and then, was nothing wonderful on the stage. With no scenery to distract their attention and no tremendously great actor whom fashion compelled them to watch and applaud, the spectators were permitted to enjoy the play itself and the chances are that they derived far more pleasure from it than we do.

The tendency in the most modern theaters is to diminish the splendor of the star and enhance that of the minor actors. To effect this better the stage is made small. In some instances the actors are brought into the very bosom of the audience. At the plays lately rendered by the Reed College students, it is said there was no stage at all. The amateur actors almost mingled with the spectators. This was certainly the practice in Shakespeare's day. At least the wings of the stage were crowded with people and some actually sat on the scene itself. It has been found that our vast theaters make it almost impossible to present Ibsen's plays effectively. They require a small setting and an intimacy between actors and audience which too much space forbids.

No doubt Shakespeare suffers as much as Ibsen from vast and grandiose surroundings. Most of his greatest scenes are intimate and they would be far more affecting if the actors could speak in their natural low tones. How much more pathetic Ophelia would be in her talks with Hamlet if she were not obliged to shriek in order to be understood. But we must take things as they are, for the present and comfort ourselves with the hope that some time they will be better arranged. In the meantime lovers of Shakespeare neglect no opportunity to see his plays. Mr. Mantell favors them particularly on this visit by presenting King John, which is not often seen on the stage in this country. It is singularly adapted to a company of capable actors, since it has several interesting characters and none so great as to dwarf all the rest. The King is no Iago, but he is a seasoned villain, with cowardice enough to save him from utter fiendishness. Arthur is pathetic and charming. His mother, Constance, is one of Shakespeare's strong women. The Bastard Falconbridge is one of the most manly men he ever depicted, with a man's vice and baseness. King John ought to be among the most pleasing of the Shakespearian plays. We dare say Mr. Mantell and his company will bring out its best possibilities.

Ex-Ambassador Bryce has bloomed into Viscount Bryce and in his new character bewails the decadence of the English schoolboy, his carelessness of learning, his lack of faithfulness and energy and his neglect of Bible study. He urges a greater use of women as instructors in boys' schools at the precise time when many men in this country urge that men should teach boys. The Brooklyn Eagle thereupon remarks:

> If too little of teaching by women makes mollycoddles of English boys, and too much of it makes mollycoddles of American boys, science would seem to be astray.

Perhaps much depends on the kind of women who teach, the kind of boys they teach and the method of teaching. In other words, we may have an exaggerated idea of the influence of sex.

Billy Swaggert wants it distinctly understood that he has no Circuit Judges among the list of members of his Linnton Bowling Club, which is a roadside resort far from Linnton. Mr. Swaggert had been reported by Sheriff Word as making a claim to eminent respectability for his place by showing that he had members of the bench for patrons. Of course the statement was incredible. The judge who is willing to give the Swaggert roadhouse a certificate of high moral character would better hesitate. Yet if the place is not fit for a judge to frequent, it is not fit for anybody else. Sheriff Word ought to be encouraged and not discouraged in his effort to put the Swaggert club out of business.

Sawing wood with a bucksaw is no longer vulgar. Since the Kaiser has taken it up for his daily exercise it has become a refined amusement with which our idle rich will divert themselves happily and diligently. Already gilded youths are selling their polo ponies and buying sawbucks. Cordwood is at a premium on account of their demands. We understand also that as fast as they saw it up they will give it away to the poor, just like the Kaiser.

A writer in the Boston Globe urges New England to imitate Switzerland by catering to Winter tourists by building a coaster slide down Mount Washington and a skating rink with a fine pavilion and orchestra. If New England becomes so gay and commercializes her mountains and snow, Oregon will have to put on her thinking cap and find some Winter attractions. Could anything excel a ski ride down Mount Hood's snowfields? Ask the Mazamas.

Matrimony is a sacrament, yet now and then people conspire in attempt to make it seem ridiculous. For example, the New York couple married by an Alderman several weeks ago and remarried Sunday under the ritual of a new kind of religion after they had passed the "vibration test," whatever that may mean, said to have been brought down from prehistoric times. This differs from the usual run of cults, in that a marriage certificate precedes the testing.

The memorial business is being run into the ground when a boulder is placed on the spot where Lincoln first met Jeff Davis in 1832. Yet a hundred years hence some enthusiast may want to mark the spot where Jeff was captured in his historic masquerade in 1865.

The Kaiser must of necessity pull out on his job of cutting stovewood in the backyard of the palace. A laborer who cut a bigger pile would be guilty of lese majeste.

An American soldier, shot by Mexican rebels, was dragged across the border and arrested. How much longer are we going to stand for that sort of thing?

A new thought wedding has been tried in New York. Now if the young couple don't get mixed up in any altercations they will get along fine.

Dr. Dawson says some Eskimo have extra vertebrae in their spines. Some of the surplus should be transplanted to our foreign policy.

Bryan has just closed another protracted speaking tour. He will now return to the State Department for a much-needed rest.

Effort to Americanize the Canadian into turning to the right on the road has failed. It was just a Yankee scheme, ye know.

A newspaper was used to stop a fire in a local business house. Newspapers are also useful in building up a business house.

All the East is in the grip of zero weather. We must be getting such warmth as is left in the temperate zone.

The 500 American cavalrymen could also have taken care of Villa in his ugliest mood, had it been necessary.

A "swat the cigarette" campaign is to begin. The cigarette is far more deadly than the fly.

Kermit Roosevelt has chosen a wealthy bride. Which, of course, helps some.

Thaw says he will start in some kind of business. Monkey business, no doubt.

A New Hampshire commission finds that Thaw is not insane. He's merely crazy.

"Free eats at the Statehouse" ought to catch 'em in both directions.

The Gubernatorial handicap is now on in earnest.

The fan will soon be stirring in his sleep.

Woodrow is back at the woodpile.

Have you registered?

OREGON CAN'T ESCAPE PROBLEM

Reed College Professor Will Assemble Local Feeble-Minded Statistics.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—One of the most important problems we have before us today is that of the feeble-minded. There are, according to the World Almanac of 1913 and other good sources of information, 20,755 feeble-minded people in institutions in the United States. Dr. Goddard, of Vineland, N. J., has estimated that there are not less than 150,000, and possibly as many as 300,000 feeble-minded people in this country who are receiving no care whatever.

Feeble-mindedness, although incurable, may in its lesser forms be susceptible of amelioration and of modification, just in proportion as they have been superinduced by causes congenital or accidental. Feeble-mindedness is a term that has been used to designate all degrees of mental defectiveness, from the one who is merely dull and unable to learn fast to the one who is a gelatinous mass that simply lives and eats.

As I have said, there are from 150,000 to 300,000 mentally defective people in this country receiving no care. A committee on the mentally defective in New Jersey reported to the Governor recently that there were 1832 feeble-minded and epileptic patients being cared for in institutions, and that 4422 cases were receiving no care whatever. Now, if Oregon has the same proportion of defectives in its population, there would be 1820 in this state. Since the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded cares for 255, the state asylums 41, and the Portland Defective School 18, the total being cared for is 314. This would leave 1506 who are not provided for at all.

Whatever the number may be, the problem is a sad one. And, what is more, feeble-mindedness is inherited, absolutely. Out of 480 descendants of Martin Kallikak, Jr., only 46 are known to be normal. All the rest are or were feeble-minded, or died in infancy.

The Royal Commission of England is authority for the statement that feeble-mindedness is increasing at twice the rate of the general population. If this is true, it behooves us to lose no time in meeting the problem. It is not only necessary that we care for the present defectives, but we must prevent defectives from being brought into society.

Oregon is yet young. It has few old settled communities. Consequently, there are probably fewer feeble-minded people here in proportion to the population than there are in the Atlantic States. But, when Oregon grows older we will have to face the same condition that the older states are now facing. Possibly the proportion here is just as large as elsewhere. What we need are the facts.

Our prisons, almshouses, asylums, reform schools and detention homes are full of people who have come from unwholesome environments. But feeble-mindedness is one of the chief causes making men hunt bad environments. Do away with feeble-mindedness and we then do away with much of the evils of society. For instance, Dr. Goddard and others, after much experimentation, have shown that 50 per cent of all prostitutes are feeble-minded. The Portland vice commission says there are 2500 prostitutes in Portland. Judge Stevenson, of the Municipal Court of Portland, is authority for the statement that the majority of these women have had children. Here we see some of the evils of society due to the feeble-mindedness of certain people.

We can combat the effects of feeble-mindedness by having proper marriage laws, segregation of defectives, sterilization, negative eugenics, etc. But what we need are the facts. Therefore, I am asking any one who reads this article and knows of any feeble-minded person or defective in the State of Oregon who is not in some institution purposively used for the feeble-minded, to communicate the facts to me at the address given below. I would like very much to have, if possible, a complete list of all mental defectives in the State of Oregon. Of course, all such information would be kept in strictest confidence. It might be well to give the name of each case so that no two cases will be duplicated. All details for each case would be of value also.

The writer would be pleased to have all newspaper editors in the State of Oregon copy this article.

GLENN R. JOHNSON.
Reed College, Portland, Or.

Property Held Jointly.

CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I am left a widow; the property is deeded jointly, there being no children living; there are no debts, except for paving, which is on a ten-year bond. Do I have to administer and if so how do I proceed? Or would it be legal and all right, if I just did nothing at all?

Please tell me plainly just as you would a child, as I am very ignorant on all legal affairs and have such a fear of all lawyers professionally.

MRS BEANA ANDERSON.

If the deed ran to husband and wife jointly, administration is not a legal requirement. The formality of administration is advisable, however, in order that a public record may be established of the non-existence of indebtedness. This record would be needed in event the widow decided to sell the property. An intending purchaser would be reluctant to buy on the mere word of the widow that there was no indebtedness—there might be bills out which she had forgotten or knew nothing about and they would become claims against the property. In administration, advertisements are published which have the effect of removing this uncertainty. A reputable lawyer may safely be intrusted with the matter and in this case the expense ought to be slight.

Problem in Bridge.

PORTLAND, Jan. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Please give the correct answer to this problem in auction bridge. A bids one royal; B bids one no trump; D bids two hearts; A raises her bid two royal; B raises her bid two no trump; C says nothing; D says nothing; A raises to three royals; B changes her bid to four diamonds; C says nothing; D goes back to three no trump; A and C are satisfied. Who plays the hand? The original bidder in no trump or does the partner D play it?

SUBSCRIBER.

B keeps the bid on four diamonds.

Spending Money. With Judgment.

Boston Transcript.

"My son, it is a great deal harder to spend money with good judgment than it is to make it." "Well, father, let me take half the burden off your hands. You make it and I'll spend it."

TO PORTLAND.

O Portland, lovely city
Where a thousand fountains flow,
And in the aftereven
The Western sunlight glows.

O Portland, home of beauty,
Where from thy rolling hills,
A sight of nature's wonders
The glowing heart o'erfills.

O Portland, seat of commerce
Placed on that mighty link,
From grand Canadian Rockies
Down to Pacific's deep.

O Portland, home of strong men,
Of those who conquer all,
The forest, rushing river,
Each answer to thy call.

O Portland, famed for women
Of which our Nation's proud.
'Fit mothers of a future race!'
The Gods e'en cry aloud.

—CHARLES BANKS.

COMPOUNDING OF TAX PENALTIES

Mr. Hodson Insists New Law Is Oppressive in That Particular.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Please do not permit any of your readers to be misled relative to the compounding of interest and penalty on unpaid taxes. In your comment, following my communication published yesterday, you say you find no authority in the law for my statement that penalty and interest are compounded. I contend that, according to the law, taxes are earned, due and payable April 1. Failure to pay imposes a penalty. Just as surely as the tax is earned, due and payable, just so surely also is the penalty earned, due and payable. Then, on September 1, an additional penalty of 10 per cent is levied on what remains unpaid (which certainly includes the legal penalty provided for the five months, as well as the unpaid taxes), and then the whole draws interest at the rate of 1 per cent a month until paid. Then, if a certificate or delinquency issues, all unpaid taxes, penalty, interest on taxes and penalty, the additional penalty of 10 per cent attaching on September 1, together with the 1 per cent a month interest charged after date of delinquency, carries an additional 15 per cent interest.

If that is not compounding interest, I am not able to read the English language understandingly. There is no escape from it. No court in the land will, in my judgment, ever render any other decision. I think you will have to admit you are in error, not I.

I hardly think anyone was misled by my use of the words "12 per cent" in referring to the first penalty added for non-payment. Had I said "at the rate of 12 per cent" there would have been no possible ground for a wrong construction to be placed on it. That was an inadvertence only.

C. W. HODSON.

If Mr. Hodson's theory is correct, then his own figures are as wrong as those of The Oregonian. The new law graduates the penalties for non-payment of taxes after April 1. The first month the penalty is 1 per cent, the next 2 per cent, the next 3 per cent, the next 4 per cent, the next 5 per cent, the next 10 per cent. Mr. Hodson assumes that the final 10 per cent penalty is imposed on taxes, plus penalty, but begins compounding only after the fifth month.

If the sixth month's penalty is compounded, then certainly the second month's penalty must be compounded; likewise the third month's, the fourth month's and the fifth month's. The total penalty at the end of five months, by such calculation, would be more than 15 per cent of the tax payment not 5 per cent as Mr. Hodson now admits.

The Oregonian believes the courts will put a more reasonable construction on the law than that given it by Mr. Hodson. The Oregonian from the beginning of the discussion has not attempted to uphold the law in all its particulars. It has merely pointed out that the act is not so oppressive as some people think; certainly not so oppressive as to call for a special session of the Legislature, as was originally suggested.

TWO SOULS WITH SINGLE THOUGHT

Reason Points to Support of Will E. Purdy for Governor by Journal.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I notice that the "evening exponent of obliquity" has, by the sheer power of logic, provided a Gubernatorial candidate for The Oregonian. It is only fair that somebody supply the aforesaid exponent of obliquity with a similar asset, or would you call it liability?

The Journal is for Will E. Purdy for Governor. How can it help be? Don't its thoughts and Purdy's thoughts on courts and lawyers run exactly parallel? Mr. Purdy is an independent. The Journal is independent—oh, very. How could two peas be more alike?

The Journal has had some interest in litigation which it lost. Mr. Purdy has had a similar experience. The Journal thinks the court is defrauding justice and that the lawyers in the case are despicable villains. So does Purdy. The Journal never tires of harping on the subject. Neither does Purdy.

The delightful harmony between the Journal and Purdy is like a Summer dream of love. It is as symphonous and ecstatic as a seaside flirtation. It is like a Mayday vision of bliss. They look at things alike, think of things alike and act alike.

Of all the candidates for Governor only Purdy views the courts and the lawyers as the Journal views them. The Journal must be for Purdy. Their tuneful hearts beat as one.

I plead guilty to paraphrasing part of a Journal article in this tender epistle. I would like to do more paraphrasing, but a dislike for mixed metaphor deters me from saying anything about "two babes in the woods excoriating" something or other.

FRED C. DENTON.

Transmuted.

I dreamed of light:
And then in the heart of the night,
Your face came to me, clear, like a star,
Out of my dreams afar.
My heart—and its breaking,
My love—and its aching,
Went up to you through the night,
And You were the Light.

I dreamed of rest;
And straightaway, magical, blest—
Your hand was laid like a kiss on my heart,
And hushed the smart.
My striving—and sobbing,
My burning—my throbbing,
All stilled by a touch unguessed!
And You were my Rest.

I dreamed of song;
And in the night hours long
Your heart from far away did speak to mine,
In cadences divine:
Music of smiles and of weeping
And great wings sweeping,
Harmonies wild and true . . .
And the Song was You.

—Ainslie's.

Marriage After Divorce.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—What is the penalty for parties marrying in Oregon inside of six months after getting a divorce?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Persons wedded under such circumstances are not legally married. No fine or prison penalty is imposed, but the parties have the same status in the eyes of the law as if they had begun living together without the performance of any set ceremony whatsoever.

At the Home Plate.

Boston Transcript.

Judge—Describe what passed between you in the quarrel with your wife.

Man on Stand—The plates were regular dinner size, your honor, and the teapot had a broken spout.

Returning the Compliment.

Texas Coyote.

"Your shavin' powder ain't no good," said Rustic Simplicissimus to the drug clerk; "I put some on my face last night and the hair is longer than ever."

It Is Not.

HILLSDALE, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Please inform a subscriber through your paper if the office of the Commissioner of Emigration is a Cabinet office or not. SUBSCRIBER.

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of Jan. 13, 1889.

Washington, Jan. 12.—This morning the Senate committee on finance heard a delegation from the National Woolgrowers' Association.

Salem, Jan. 12.—An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court in the case of Patrick McGinnis, the Grant County murderer, and Governor Pennoyer has granted a reprieve for 60 days.

Astoria, Jan. 12.—The journey of C. W. Fulton, presidential elector, to carry to Washington Oregon's electorial vote will be saddened by the news of the death of his father, Honorable Jacob Fulton, last night at Pawnee, Neb.

Salem, Jan. 12.—The Statesman will come out tomorrow enlarged to seven columns to the page.

Salem, Jan. 12.—The streetcars were started for trial and practice of the horses today. All worked well.

Albany, Or., Jan. 12.—W. C. Tweedale has sold his hardware business to Smith & Washburn, recently from Cropsy, Ill.

Edward Davidson, a law student in the office of Adams & Marquam, has a small latin textbook which is bound in human skin.

Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook yesterday sold lot 2, block 59, on Fourth street, between Taylor and Salmon, to Arthur Kohn for $11,000.

The board of directors of the Northwest Industrial Fair Association, yesterday elected Frank Dekum president; T. M. Richardson, vice-president; Richard Koehler, secretary, and E. J. Jeffery, treasurer.

The Oregon Alpine Club yesterday appointed Judge J. B. Waldo, D. P. Thompson and W. B. Gilbert a committee on a National park, to include the entire summit of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of Jan 13, 1864.

The steamer Vancouver, Captain Turnbull, left here at 10 A. M. yesterday with the mails and several passengers for Fort Vancouver and succeeded in touching the lower wharf at that place barely long enough to throw the mail and allow the passengers to pump on shore. The steamer immediately reversed her engines, headed downstream and returned to this city. Mr. Troup informs us that the ice above had broken up and come down the Columbia closely packed its full width, meeting the boat just as the landing was effected, and had they been detained a moment, the boat might have been crushed.

Yesterday morning early an affray occurred at the Bank Exchange saloon between James H. Lappeus, one of the proprietors of the Oro Fino saloon, and James Dodson, keeper of a rondo table at the Bank Exchange, in which the former was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh and the latter had the front part of his pantaloons cut with a carving knife.

During the rush of the flood across First street yesterday from the foothills, Messrs. Weeks & Gilmore constructed a neat temporary bridge near their corner, for which they were thanked by many a foot-passenger.

The steamer John H. Couch, Captain Holman, will leave this morning for Monticello, and should the ice permit, will go through to the end of her mail route.

Dentistry—Dr. J. R. Cardwell's advertisement offers the best evidence in the world as to the character of his work—his patrons.

Jewelry & Watches—John B. Miller has opened a new store on Washington street.

Tango Toe

By Dean Collins.

We cannot dance those dances
We danced some weeks ago;
We cannot dance those dances—
We have the "tango toe."
And though the light gyration
Once filled our hearts with glee,
We find, with deep vexation,
We have the "tango knee."

Though once we tangoed gaily
With many a glide and twist,
We now must hobble daily
To a chiropodist,
Though music gay is beating,
Alack, we may not go,
For we are busy treating
Our tender "tango toe."

The matron, plump and comely,
The dainty social bud,
Forsake the ballroom dumbly
To bathe their feet in mud,
Or poultice them or bind them,
And treat them tenderly,
For very sad they find them—
The "tango toe" and knee.

And aged men and others
Who stepped it once so free,
Lo, each his curses smothers
About a toe or knee;
They find that compensation
Is sure to come somehow—
They danced in exultation;
They pay the piper now.

They cannot dance those dances
They danced some weeks ago;
They cannot dance those dances,
For they are stricken low.
Or, Fate, how strange thy forces,
How bitter thy decree
For dancers "Charley horses"
Or "tango toe" or knee!

What Is a Lawyer?

Crescent.

Little Willie—What is a lawyer, pa?

Pa—A lawyer, my son, is a man who induces two other men to strip for a fight, and then runs off with their clothes.

"Stock Taking" in the Home

Now is the time, Mrs. Housekeeper, to turn your attention to your towels and table linens. Sort over your stock and see what you have, then consider what you haven't and what you must get in order to have a comfortable supply on your shelves.

Good linen is a good investment. It launders better, wears longer and has a glossier look than inferior or mixed qualities.

Before you start in replenishing your supply find out where you can get the best grades, at the most reasonable prices. The Oregonian advertisements will help you. Look at them.

There are certain standard kinds on which you can't go wrong. The Oregonian and other good newspapers will tell you who carries them.

If you don't know much about linen, you can't do better than rely upon the word of the advertisers in The Oregonian. They have a reputation to maintain and they could not maintain it if they did not give you honest value for your money.—Adv.