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Portland, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1915.

GOVERNOR WILCOX'S MESSAGE.

Governor Withycombe has presented to the Legislature a message which in one particular is practically a novelty. It is brief and filled with concrete recommendations. One does not have to read through a long array of figures or elaborate argument to obtain the purpose of the message. In the matter of the economy the Governor is in harmony with the spirit of the times. As to consolidation of some departments and elimination of others immediately he does not go so far as do some of the leaders of the Legislature, judging from expressions of their present intentions. But it is hardly to be doubted that if this Legislature can make a thorough investigation and reach practical conclusions in addition to the suggestions made by the Governor he will not oppose the more elaborate programme.

In recommending amendments to the compensation law, Governor Withycombe has not gone into particular details, but he suggests that the experience of Michigan, whose statute has received widespread endorsement from experts on the subject, offers a practical ground work for intelligent consideration.

The Michigan law, like the Oregon law, is elective in nature, but there is actual practice the law is essentially compulsory. The employer need not accept the compensation principle, but if he does not he is deprived of the common law defenses under which employers so successfully combat personal injury damage suits. The law, if it is to be effective, must be applied to all employers, and the employer retains the advantages of the common law defenses. In short employer or employee may be indirectly penalized for rejecting the compensation principle.

Adoption of the Michigan law would mean the elimination of contributions to the state insurance fund by both employees and the state. The employer would pay the entire premium, but he would have the option of insuring in an authorized liability company, or of furnishing satisfactory proof of financial responsibility, or insuring with some mutual organization organized under state law, or insuring in the state accident fund.

The act is more general in its application to employments than the Oregon law and payment of compensation, no matter what the method of insurance, is made compulsory. There is no opportunity for employer or insurance company to drag an injured employee through a long series of lawsuits and appeals before he is compensated for his injuries.

The Governor's recommendation that the burden imposed upon corporations of filing reports to the state with numerous state departments be diminished is timely. One comprehensive report submitted to one state authority where it would be available to any other department requiring the information contained in it is in all reason sufficient. Under the present state regulation of the rates charged and service rendered by public utility corporations the large cost of maintaining a clerical force to prepare unnecessary reports is in the end borne by the people. It is part of the cost of operation which in turn governs the fixing of reasonable rates. Reports are not required by the Railroad Commission, the Corporation Commission, the Tax Commission, the Insurance Commission, the Industrial Welfare Commission, the State Labor Commission and the State Industrial Accident Commission and by the Board of Inspectors of Child Labor when children of school age are employed.

In numerous other particulars Governor Withycombe has expressed the wisdom of an intelligent and careful student of public affairs. His address gives good cause for a feeling of confidence that his is to be a dignified, business-like, economical administration. He has shown that he breathes a tone of good feeling and speaks a desire for co-operation in all good work that may be undertaken by the Legislature. It is framed in clear-cut English, devoid of flattery, contains no gratuitous expressions of animosity and is what is so sorely needed in the public sphere—a platform from one whose office has the dignified title of Governor of Oregon.

WILSON'S CHANGED OPINIONS.
A correspondent calls attention to President Wilson's utterance in favor of selection in admitting immigrants as conflicting with his present opposition to the literacy test. But that utterance came in 1890, when Mr. Wilson was only a philosopher and a historian. His present opinions are those of a politician and a President.

It is impossible to serve Mr. Wilson from his present policy on any subject by quoting against that policy what he said before he became President. He has already repudiated one after another the positions in the platform on which he was elected two years ago last November and several of the opinions he expressed in the campaign preceding that election. Since he has so little respect for his comparatively recent opinions, how can we expect him to have any respect for opinions he expressed a quarter of a century ago? The fact that all events of that period have helped to prove the soundness of the convictions he now repudiates has no influence with him.

The only hope for adoption of a standard of selection for immigrants, which will prevent a steady lowering of the wages, standard of living and intelligence of American workmen, rests in Congress. A veto of the im-

migration bill seems to be a foregone conclusion. We must hope that Congress will have the courage and independence to pass the bill over a veto.

WHOSE MONEY?

A worried sportsman, with a mathematical turn of mind, figures it all out that there are \$6,000 or more fishermen and hunters in Oregon, paying an annual license tax, and that they ought to be permitted to use the accruing funds for their own benefit. They are doing it now, through the grace of a law which turns over the license revenues to the Fish and Game Commission. The aggregate is more than \$100,000 per year, and the sportsmen get it all. They get it all on the easy theory that the game is self-sustaining.

Let us see where this queer kind of logic leads us. The automobilists pay a license tax, for the privilege of using the public roads; but we have heard no clamor from the automobilists that the money be turned back to them. The common benefit of all automobilists. The corporations pay a license tax; and the insurance companies and a lot of other privileged creatures do the same; but the revenues are not thus taken out of one pocket merely to be put back in another by the same hand.

Game and game belong to the state, not to the individual, until shot or caught; and they are given to the hunter or fisherman as a matter of privilege, for which he pays. It is the state's duty, not especially the sportsman's, to control its fish and game and if it chooses to exercise that function through a Fish and Game Commission, it is the state and not the Commission which is exercising its sovereign prerogative.

The state through the Legislature should make an appropriation for the maintenance of the Fish and Game Commission, or a similar body, and the money now collected by the Commission should be turned into the general fund. It is extraordinary that so loose and wasteful a system as is now in vogue should ever have been devised and accepted.

FOOLING THE WOMEN.

The other day the country heard from President Wilson that the Republican party had not advanced a new idea in thirty years. But now a Democratic Congress, following a Democratic President, goes back to ante-bellum days, and revives the moribund doctrine of states rights to meet the woman suffrage issue.

"It is a question for the states," says the President. Ditto, Bryan, Ditto, Leonard, Underwood, Ditto, the Democratic majority.

But slavery was not settled by the states, nor nullification, nor squatter sovereignty. The Nation overrode the states, or some of them, and forever exploded the good old Democratic principle that the United States is merely a bunch of units, and not a great united entity.

The President is merely trying to fool the women. So is Congress. It can't be done.

PROSPECTS FOR 1915.

The year 1915 has opened with the first decided evidence of returning industrial activity. Hitherto the revival has been in special lines connected with the war—foodstuffs and war supplies of all kinds—but it is now expanding into the steel and automobile industries. The steel trust's unfilled orders increased 572,061 tons in December, railroads have placed orders for considerable quantities of rolling stock and rails, railroad shops have been put in operation, and contracts for large quantities of lumber and shingles in the Northwest are being made.

The Northwest are reorganizing operations, and a demand for their output has sprung up in the farming states. As idle men are put to work in these industries, their increased consuming power will extend prosperity in other industries.

We cannot expect any considerable expansion of existing industries beyond the necessities of business actually in sight, nor any large investment in new enterprises, until the war ends. The possibilities growing out of the war, such as unloading of American securities by Europe and the demand for capital to finance the war, dictate action in launching new ventures. Money is easy at present, because of this conservatism, because the Federal reserve system has released several hundred million dollars hitherto held in reserve, and because that system has opened to banks the opportunity to finance the war. But the war possibilities mentioned would stiffen up interest rates by creating new demands on available capital, and the longer the war lasts, the greater will be these demands.

The small amount of redemptions shown by the reports of the Federal reserve banks is slow to their credit themselves to the new system. Redemptions hitherto have been regarded as a sign of weakness in a bank, and only by degrees can it be regarded as a natural step in the ordinary course of business. Federal reserve banks are not general reserve banks, and they are not earning expenses. They have found it necessary to invite redemptions by reducing the rates, and San Francisco has announced a rate of four per cent on thirty-day notes, thus giving the Pacific Coast, where interest rates have been higher than elsewhere in the United States, the cheapest money in the United States. Rates will surely prove irresistible, and banks will gradually break away from old custom and yield to it, as the demand for capital grows with reviving business activity.

While prolongation of the war will defer indefinitely new enterprises, it will stiffen interest rates, these injurious effects will be offset by certain decided gains to the United States. The demand for war supplies will continue at a probably greater rate; the American industry will supply a large volume of commodities which we have hitherto bought abroad, and the United States will capture and strengthen its grip upon a larger proportion of foreign trade, particularly with Latin America. We shall have a longer time within which to rebuild our merchant marine while much foreign shipping is interrupted or diverted to transport service. The hundreds of millions usually spent by American tourists in Europe will remain at home. The balance of trade in our favor will grow in such proportions that it may suffice to pay for any amount of American securities which Europe may retool to us.

All conditions justify the expectation that the close of the war will find the United States practically independent financially of Europe and in possession of such a volume of capital that we shall be able to finance our own reconstruction and we may have money to lend Europe for its rehabilitation after the war.

This country has before it a period far better than a boom period. Prosperity has begun to return gradually and will grow gradually month by month until it will be in full tide during Europe's period of reconstruction. With such a prospect, we have every reason to hope for and little to fear, provided we keep our heads.

THE APPLE CROP OF 1914.

The United States apple crop for 1914 was 259,000,000 bushels, the largest ever produced. Next to it comes that of 1912, amounting to 235,000,000 bushels. That for 1913 was only 145,000,000. The record runs in some of our annual crop, alternating with a small one, but never has the largest yield approached that of 1914. Of this great crop, according to the census authorities, only some 40 per cent was fit for market under current conditions.

What became of the other 60 per cent? Some of it was fed to hogs. Another fraction was made into cider. A good deal went to waste. The sad truth is that throughout the United States the facilities for disposing of orchard by-products are woefully deficient. Farmers do not know what to make of low-grade fruit. When they do know in theory, they often lack the capital to carry out their knowledge in practice. To these difficulties we must not forget to add the lack of markets. The entire subject of marketing orchard by-products is chaotic. It needs a thorough regulation from top to bottom.

The market for high-grade apples in 1914 was not particularly remunerative. Low prices prevailed all over the country, due in part to the unprecedentedly large crop, in part to the European war which closed a number of markets. The trouble, however, is not so much that the crops must be faced from now on. Mammoth plantings are coming into bearing in all parts of the country, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. Prices will naturally suffer in proportion unless new markets are constantly found.

New York has thus far the largest apple-producing state. It lends out 44,000,000 bushels. Pennsylvania follows with 23,000,000. Oregon is still among the minor orchard regions, but it must force rapidly to the front as its new plantings become productive. With this prospect ahead it must be clear that fruit growing in whatever part of the country must come from the shrewd disposal of by-products.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WAR.

The United States is criticised in Europe for remaining silent in the presence of the violation of Belgian neutrality and for uttering no protest against the violation of the rules of war as laid down in the Hague treaties. In fact, for not lifting a voice in protest against the interference with American trade.

It is quite certain that, had President Wilson entered a protest against violation of Belgian neutrality at the moment when that offense against the law of nations was first threatened, the United States might have been a powerful influence in favor of the sanctity of treaties and might have restricted the area of hostilities without being drawn into war. He could have done so with propriety, for the United States is a signatory of the Hague treaty which declares neutral territory inviolable, and the German Chancellor admitted Germany's offense. Mr. Wilson would by so doing have won for the United States a moral pre-eminence and therefore a prestige which would have been incalculable.

We could not, however, have expected an opinion about violating the rules of war which have been the subject of recriminations among the belligerents without great danger of becoming involved in the war. These recriminations related to atrocities by Germans on Belgians and French, and by Belgians on Germans, to sowing of floating mines in the sea, to use of dum dum bullets, to the use of unfettered towns and to abuse of the Red Cross. Had we attempted to judge, while hostilities were in progress, whether any of these charges were well founded, we should have been confronted with a hopeless conflict of evidence, and we attempted to do this was guilty. We could not have incurred the enmity of the Nation we accused and should probably have been drawn into the war. Since five of the principal nations which had been parties to the Hague treaties set them at naught, our only course was to regard those treaties as a dead letter and was in a mood to pledge itself to sin no more. When only two nations are at war, it may be possible for other nations by moral pressure to induce them to mitigate war's horrors by observing certain rules. When half the world is at war, the one great neutral nation is powerless in this regard.

It comes with poor grace from Great Britain to reproach the United States for not intervening on behalf of Belgium. We never made a treaty specifically pledging ourselves to maintain the integrity of that country. Great Britain did, and she knew where danger lay and with what stupendous military power she would have to contend in making good her guaranty. Yet she remained unprepared in spite of the warnings of her greatest Generals.

When she could reasonably expect that Belgium would be invaded, at least half a million men would march in within two weeks, her military attaches talked with the Belgian Ministers of sending a paltry 100,000 men to Belgium's aid. The United States declared its adherence to the general principle that the territory of neutral states should be maintained. Great Britain pledged herself by force of arms to maintain the neutrality of a particular country and she failed to make good. Belgium laid waste and starving is a monument not only to German perfidy but to British unreadiness.

Far be it from us to reproach Great Britain for her failure to save Belgium, for she is striving nobly to make amends and has thrown open her arms to all Belgian refugees who have come to her for succor, but when the American people are taunted with not intervening in Belgium's behalf, we can fairly reply that it is not for any Briton to utter such taunts.

The United States Government has refused to express an opinion about the war or the manner in which it is conducted because it is not our quar-

rel. We have no direct interest in the issues at stake. Our interference would only aggravate the horrors and complicate the quarrel. We can serve not only ourselves but Europe better by standing aside and endeavoring to retain the good will of all parties to the conflict by our impartiality. In order that we may be in a position to act the part of peacemaker when the opportune time comes. Meanwhile our part is to feed the hungry, heal the sick and wounded, comfort the broken-hearted and by every means in our power to repair the ravages of war. That we are doing to the extent of our means and ability.

This being our position, we consider ourselves free to go about our business as though there were no war, except so far as warlike conditions require us to change our methods. When we do so and when we protest against undue interference with our operations, it is not for our quarreling neighbors to call us callous, sordid, inhuman or lacking in courage. If occasion should arise, we are ready to prove the contrary to be true.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., graciously condescends to explain to his loving subjects, the American people, the reasons for the Rockefeller Foundation. It is done in a neat little pamphlet, of which two or three paragraphs are devoted to the wars in Colorado. The explanations are such as Machiavelli says always suffice for Princes who are by their station exempt from telling the truth.

It is nobler for a man to sacrifice his life for his country than to spend it serving his country? The former was the Roman ideal. It is necessary sometimes. The latter is the democratic ideal. It is necessary sometimes. The good citizen stands ready to do either as occasion demands.

Salt Lake's chorus of 3000 voices for the Tabernacle festivities should arouse generous emulation in Portland. A similar and larger chorus would sound very prettily at the Rose Festival. We have the voices and the trainers. Make the divine I will and it is done.

Britain's first answer having failed to satisfy, we shall now forward another communication. And then another and another, no doubt, and another. While the State Department has stationery there is hope of avoiding either friction or results.

Married teachers in New York who replenish the earth have won their case. They cannot be dismissed when taking necessary vacation. This is comforting to the husbands.

Tremors are beginning early in California, and this, too, is the exposition year. Fear of a quake need not deter the visitor. One can get killed at home as readily as abroad.

From what we hear of the magnitude of the San Francisco Fair you had better be prepared for a visit of several weeks if you hope to see everything worth seeing.

General French slipped home inco for a visit. Now why not let the men on the firing line have that privilege a few at a time, during the Winter lull?

The Idaho man who suggests the unemployed wear a button labeled "work wanted" is advised to send a bucketful to Salem.

Another man has been jailed for trying to flirt with the wife of a policeman, and the pity is the state hospitals are crowded.

As Hon. John Barrett reviews the scenes of early trials, tribulation and triumphs, he truly can say: "All is well with me."

The hotel men are working hard on the amendment to the dry amendment. They want it to hold water, so to speak.

Pensions for superannuated city workers are pleasing to contemplate; but the best pension document is a bank book.

Somebody is putting fear into the heart of Indiana, as four score politicians pleaded guilty of corruption yesterday.

The Naval plucking board having been abolished, life on the ocean wave will lose most of its terrors.

London again criticizes our Mexican policy as aimless and devoid of results. How mild London is.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian, January 13, 1865.
New York, Jan. 12.—The Herald's dispatch says: A leading Peace Democrat has gone to Richmond in furtherance of the peace movement. It is known that he goes there with the full knowledge and consent of the President and is vested with authority requisite to open negotiations with Jefferson Davis with a view to restore peace.

A kleptomaniac epidemic, to put it gently, seems to have broken out in Portland. We have numerous instances of people stealing the clothes from their neighbors. Appropriating turkeys, chickens and a variety of little things. It seems also to be a habit of some persons to steal copies of The Morning Oregonian from the doorsteps of their neighbors.

New York, Jan. 12.—It is said that the rebel Congress has appointed a commission to be sent to Washington to confer with Northern authorities with a view to making peace. The Times has received a special saying that some members of the commission are already on the way to Washington. This special saying is that much hope appears of passing the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

A correspondent from the country tells us that he met a rebel from Los Angeles who told him that in Southern California there is an organization of armed men ready to break out whenever the sign is made.

The congregation of Trinity (Episcopal) church is preparing for a fine festival to be held in the Turnverein Hall Wednesday next.

Somebody returning from the States says there is more money and better times back there than prevail on the Pacific Coast.

Dr. J. B. Cole, examining physician of the military district of Washington territory, died at Vancouver Wednesday.

It is rumored that B. J. Fenger, Esq., has tendered his resignation as Surveyor-General of the State.

WILSON FAVORABLE TO SELECTION.

His Opinion on Immigration in 1890 Conflicts With Present Attitude.
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—(To the Editor.)—Rumor has it, vague rumor, it is true, that President Wilson intends to veto the immigration bill which has been passed by the Congress principally because of the "literacy test" clause.

President Wilson, as I understand, stands for "selection" rather than restriction. He believes some measure should be taken regarding immigration. For did he not say concerning the situation in 1890:

"Immigrants poured steadily in as before, but with a marked alteration of stock, which students of affairs noted with uneasiness. Throughout the country men of the sturdy stock of the north of Europe made up the main strain of foreign blood which was every year added to the vital working force of the country, or else men of the Latin-American stock from France and Italy; but now there came multitudes of men of the lowest class, . . . and men of the meaner sort. . . . men out of the ranks where there is no skill nor energy, nor any initiative nor quick intelligence; and they came in numbers which increased from year to year, as if the countries of the south were sending out their surplus population, and the hapless elements of their population, the men whose standards of life were low, and whose habits of workmen had never dreamed of before."

Could any statement better reflect the situation than this of our President's? That was in 1890. What was it six months ago, and what will it be six months after the close of the war? The country of the north is now in hand with ignorance of trade and low standard of living. Furthermore, it deprives not only the immigrant, but the American laborers, of a higher wage.

The last report of the Immigration Commission (vol. 1, page 53) says: "The effect of the new immigration law, which was passed by the Pennsylvania field, where the average wage of the bituminous coal worker is 43 cents a day below the average wage in the Middle West and Southwest. . . . and again the commission says that the low standard of the newer immigrants has tended both to stop raising wages and also to stop bettering the conditions of the older men, but what improvements and increases in wages have been made have been secured in spite of the recent immigrants."

The reading of this evolved principle to alleviate this condition and President Wilson has admitted that a "selection" should be made. It would seem that when it is the center of things in Washington, matters appear different from when he is on the outside.

The President is between the devil and the deep sea, and he is going to offend some one anyway, so if he does not like the literacy test why does he not suggest something better?

GAME LAWS REPEAL IS URGED.

Give Each County Individual Jurisdiction Says "Home-Builder."
PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—With reference to the game and game laws of this state, I look very much as though we were swinging around the circle and getting back to the time of Robin Hood and Fair Play for the Game Laws.

His countryman, and he is going to merely touch the edge of the feeling prevailing in the rural counties of this state against the present game laws. Unless there is either a change in the law or the sentiment, the position of game warden will become very unpopular.

There has been more blood shed already over game in Oregon than all the game in the state is worth. Oregon is in need of settlers, home-builders, tilters of the soil, no doubt and deer, but she can have them all so far as that is concerned and without bloodshed and so much unnecessary expense by simply repealing all the present game laws and giving each county exclusive jurisdiction over the game and granting the County Court of each county authority to make such regulations as the county may deem necessary.

A HOME BUILDER.

CHECK IN SHERK'S CASE IS ASKED.

United Railway's Sunday Schedule May Throw New Light.
PORTLAND, Jan. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I notice in The Oregonian today "Testing of Sherks' Confession" begun. In the first account of the Wehrman case, published in The Oregonian, September 7, 1911, last column, page 1, it was stated that Sherks was first seen by Mrs. Sherks Monday morning and that the crime was committed Sunday night.

If that report is correct as to time, Sherks must have made his trip Sunday night. If that is true, the United Railway's Sunday schedule should be checked up, instead of Monday, Labor day.

They gave a week-end service, in which later trains were run Saturday and Sunday nights, than through the rest of the week.
E. C. McDOWELL.

VIEWS ON THE OREGONIAN ANNUAL.

Press of Northwest Has Words of Praise for New Year's Edition.

The "Annual," a cyclone hit this city yesterday and left death and destruction in its wake. Several lives were lost and a number of buildings were raised. The cyclone and storm raged all through the Middle West and damage is being reported from many places.

Washington.—Congressman Wilson, of Washington, is working to get through postal accommodations along the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to Tacoma.

London.—England has delivered an ultimatum to Portugal telling the little nation she must withdraw her forces along the Shire and from Mashau. The ultimatum was obeyed. Later a mob attacked the British legation here.

A dispatch to The Oregonian from Tacoma says: "Police Officer Joe Day, of Portland, has arrived from Seattle this morning, and before their meeting, Chris Johnson, Frank Hart and William Galvin."

San Francisco.—George Loggins, representative of the Oregon Lignite Company, of Coos Bay, is in the city.

H. S. Loomis, late of the circulation department of the St. Paul Globe, has arrived in the city, and expects to take a position with The Oregonian. Mr. Loomis is a brother-in-law of Charles Brown, the merchant, of Albina.

The funeral of ex-Governor G. L. Woods was held yesterday. The body was laid to rest in Riverview Cemetery.

Burglars entered the kitchen of the Pine-Street Coffee-House early yesterday morning, and before they made much headway a policeman came along and scared them. The burglars made good their escape, however.

J. Arnold has complained that his dove cotes in the North End have been broken into and several dozen pigeons taken.

Thomas N. Strong, president of the City Board of Charities, in an interview yesterday said that there is no conflict between the Board and the police department. He makes a few practical suggestions for the efficiency of the charitable work.

B. F. Giltner, Assistant Secretary of State came down from Salem yesterday to attend ex-Governor Woods' funeral.

Attorney George W. Yocum died last night of a stroke of apoplexy.

STRANGE IDEAS OF GOVERNMENT.

Colonel Wood's Views Are So Regarded by Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I have carefully read Colonel Wood's letter on the conflict between President Wilson and the United States Senate in The Oregonian. It contains a strange conception of what our form of government means and stands for; such a contradictory statement of fact and fancy as to the rights and duties of the respective divisions of our constitutional government.

He speaks about the English constitution and British Parliament and its limitations, but the facts do not seem to suggest itself to his mind that over 90 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom dared to question the right of Parliament in the exercise of its constitutional rights, or to veto a measure affecting the public good passed by Parliament.

Over a century has passed since an English sovereign had the courage to intimate to Parliament his wish to suspend the disposition of a bill pending before that body.

I am not one who is wedded to the past, and only insofar as the wisdom of the past aids and assists us in reaching the right should we accept and be guided by its counsel; because a thing is old is no reason that it is right.

But today we find the representatives of the people in Congress quivering and shaking in the presence of the daily threats of a modern despotism. Two years ago we were asking some Titinius for a cup of water.

It is no party question. Does Colonel Wood believe that one man knows more than the rest of the people? That he knows more than they know themselves, especially when that man has spent his whole life within the cloistered walls of a college and has never seen a man who is not to be confined to syncretical phrases and methods?

Does the simple oath of office fetters him with inflexible rules that he has dominated in all his years by the narrow limits of a Calvinistic classroom?

Does it confer on one man the right to enforce on a nation and its representatives a policy bottomed on his imperial will, and which ignores the broader interests of the many?

And yet we are content with such a spectacle today. We see a high-handed attempt, which will surely fail, to fuse the executive and the legislative departments of government into one man, to make the occupant of the former with the functions of both.

A careful reading of Colonel Wood's letter will at once disclose that he has simply given expression to a mere sentiment of personal admiration for a man; that the reasoning and facts set forth are not and cannot be verified by history, experience and governmental precedent.

It cannot be pointed out in the long history of parliamentary struggles where there have been attempts to restrict by limiting the power of the executive. This fact is so universally true in the age struggles of mankind for liberty that it is surprising that Colonel Wood would advance such a solution.

We have the spectacle of a man clothed with executive power quietly and without the consent of our Senate and Representatives to ascertain how large must be the temptation that is to be offered to induce them to betray the trust reposed in them by their constituents.

SENATOR.

At a Donation Party.
Livingstone Lane.
"Were you gambling last night?"
"No, indeed. It was a donation party. I came away a hundred to the good."

Merits of Friendship.
Birmingham (Ala.) Jan. Herald.
"Are you familiar with the motives of Bill's new play?" "Yes; he needed the money."

Tailored Styles
Are Foreshadowed
"Styles for women for 1915 will be seen and not heard."
"Strictly tailored is the watchword and a noticeable scarcity of lace and fur-trimmed gowns."
Such is the word that comes from leading dress and suit manufacturers. Efforts will be made to sound a more strictly American note than usual.

All of which is good reason why every woman will want to keep in close touch with the advertising in The Oregonian.

The advertising these days is live news of the latest kind.

It always sounds the first word of fashion's change.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian January 13, 1890.
St. Louis.—A cyclone hit this city yesterday and left death and destruction in its wake. Several lives were lost and a number of buildings were raised. The cyclone and storm raged all through the Middle West and damage is being reported from many places.

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