# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1915.

#### CONVENTIONS ARE REPRESENTATIVE.

The next Republican National convention will more nearly approach a true representation of the Republican voters than any convention of recent years. The over-representation of the Democratic South will be reduced to a degree which will materially crease the representation of the Republican North, not by an increase in Northern to Southern While in former conventions the South has had 33 per cent of the the number of delegates, on the new basis it will have only 16 per

A comparison of the new apportionment with the vote cast for Repre-sentatives in the South in 1914 will show that that section will still have higher ratio of delegates to Republican votes than the North. Regardvotes cast, each Southern state, like each Northern state, will have four delegates at large, two delegates for each Representative-at-large and one delegate for each Congressional dis-trict. This would give fourteen delegates to Alabama, which cast only 10,-528 Republican votes in 1914; eleven to Arkansas, which cast only 4087 Republican votes; nine to Florida, sixteen to Georgia, twelve to Louisland and twelve to Mississippl, although no Republican votes were cast in any of these states in 1914. Northern dis-tricts do not begin to acquire addi-tional delegates to offset this representation of no votes or this over representation of a few votes until they have 7500 or more votes to show, and then they get only one additional though the Republicans may be three four or five times 7500.

The remnant of Republicans in the black belt of the South has no cause to complain of the new basis of rep-resentation, for the National Commitand the state conventions which approved its action have erred on the side of generosity to them. For many years the South has been grossly overbuild up the party in the South. In-stead of building it up, the few hand-fuls of Southern Republicans have maintained a mere skeleton of an or gunkation as a pretext for securing the Federal offices whenever the Northern Republicans won a National victory. Southern delegates have been a fruitful source of corruption, scanns and were one of the main cause of the split in 1912. Until they begin to represent a real, live, aggressive parts, the fewer of them we have in National conventions the better for the Republican party. By recognizing state laws providing

direct primaries and for election of all of a state's delegates-at-large, the party has deprived California and other states of any excuse Except as to its generous treatment of the South, the party is now on a genuine representative basis. The platform which it adopts in 1916 will embody the principles to which the great majority of Republicans adhere and the ticket then nominated will be the undisputed choice of the party. The cause for division among Repub-Beans has been removed, and every day furnishes new evidence that the up to his merits. schism is healing so completely that soon little trace of it will remain,

### DEATH TOLL OF BAILBOAD TRACKS.

A commendable step in the "safety est" campaign is the movement of the Rallway Business Association to educe the enormous mortality due to trespassing on railroads. What a teris shown by the fact that from 1901 to 1910 the number of persons killed from this cause in the United States 50,025 and the number injured This contrasts with 4424 killed and 1315 Injured by the same cause in the United Kingdom.

The discrepancy is due to the fact that in Great Britain and other countries there are laws against trespass on railroads, and that they are enforced. Thirty-five of our states have no laws specifically forbidding persons to walk on railroads, and those chich have such laws are lenient in enforcing them, as local officials dislike to feed and ledge prisoners for slight offenses. How effective is strict law enforcement can be judged from the fact that in one year the number of trespassers killed on the Wabash road in the United States was 94 white the number killed on the part of the same road which runs through Canada was only three. Canada im poses fines up to \$50 and imprisonment up to two months.

The habit of walking on the track is a survival of the time when population was sparse, trains were few and public roads were bad, if not impas-Although trains now pass frequently and roads are being improved. ople refuse to change their habits Tramps and criminals travel on rail-road tracks in order to seize an opportunity of stealing a ride, robbing cars burning buildings and robbing ers, country stores and banks, Neglect to enforce the law against trespus adds to the activities of criminals The bulletin speaks truly when "It would probably cost tite and municipalities less to enforce a law against trespassing than it to pick up and bury the dead and

care for the cripples. Dean Calvin's resignation from the Agricultural College to accept a Government position emphasizes a diffiulty which has been felt both at Corvalue and Reed College. The faculties are constantly being depleted by the motion of members to other institutions. Presidents Kerr and Foster

make the mistake of selecting teachers who are too competent. A few mossback fossils would solve the sit-

#### CORRECT AN ABSURDITY.

The Oregonian notes with moderate gonian is all stirred up over the proganized political parties.

erats and Republicans. bitionists, the Socialists, and those patriotic souls who later met at Armaeddon and nominated Mr. Roosevelt paid their own way. They had not cast twenty-five per cent of the total Presidential vote in 1908, and they were not political parties within the definition of the law.

In 1913 the Progressives, imbued with the notion that as a political party they had a great and growing future, caused the Oregon law to be amended by a reduction from twenty-five to twenty per cent, so as to let them in as a political party. Therefore, if the Progressives are still alive he number of Northern delegates but In 1916 and hold a National convenby an increase in the proportion of tion, Dr. Henry Waldo Coe and nine delegates. other kindred spirits will be there, on the front seat, all expenses paid. But the Socialists and Prohibitionists may stay at home, so far as the state cares.

The really important provision of

cent, calculating according to the vote the Smith bill is that it provides a of 1908. delegates at the primary. Each citizen may vote for two from his Congressional district and for delegates at large, besides. The Legislature ought by all means to correct the restrictive anomaly in the present law and adopt the Smith plan.

JITNEY REGULATION. The Portland Commercial Club has made a specific reply to the Mayor's general inquiry as to how the motor (jitney) bus should be regulated. The club by resolution recommends that the City Commission grant a fran-chise, or franchises, to any auto-'bus association or corporation, or several of them, which will undertake citywide service as a common carrier or terms approximately equivalent to the conditions imposed upon the present streetcar corporation. and the apparent feasibility of the proposal cannot be disputed.

The jitney car as a competitor of the streetcar the public appears to regard as something of a Joke upon the established public-service corporation. But it is not a joke. It is factor in the traffic situation that must be recognized and controlled.

There is an element of gross unfairness in unregulated competition of this kind that ought not to be tolerated by the City Commission. cannot be tolerated without ruinous consequences in the end; and the public will be the chief sufferer.

### A NEGLECTED DISCOVERER

It is not so well known in this coun try as it should be that the discoverer of the Antarctic continent was an American, Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, of the United States Navy. There is so much interest taken in that remote and desolite region of late years that Wilker achievement deserves to be recalled and proper credit accorded t him for it. His discovery was made under a law passed by Congress in He sailed by way of Australia and at Sydney, very strangely, he left his scientific men, proceeding southward without them. A more modern explorer would leave anything else behind him rather than his trained observers. No doubt the oblivion that has overtaken Wilkes' may be in part accounted for by the want of scientific witnesses. The story that he had actually discovered a new continent was not believed by the Washington authorities and Wilkes himself was courtmartialed for some trivial offense against routine when he returned. His beward hardly measured Two famous British explorers who

nt, Sir Ernest Shuckleton and Sir Douglas Mawson, have recently cued Wilkes' name from its unde-served neglect and given the scienrifle world an account of his discov eries. He actually reached the Antretic continent and sailed for some noting distance along its shores, mong other unmistakable features the lee barrier which all his successors have commented upon. His ex pedition was very poorly equipped and ne made matters worse by leaving his men of science behind at Sydney, but from one point of view this only ineases his merit. With an adequate outfit he might have accomplished ere, but the wonder is that he did mything at all in the circumstances. Wilkes is remembered by Oregon lans for his ploneer visit to the Willamette Valley and his description of the country in his official report. This visit was made in the course of the same voyage as the discovery of the Antarctic continent. It lasted ears in all and extended to almost Interest In the Pacific

are interested in the Antarctic conti-

### OUR SOFTENING CLIMATE.

and its surroundings.

est of reasons for remembering the hard Winter of '81 and '82. A bath from the field as a monopolistic a the Willamette through the ice with surance company. To continue w he weather so cold that his clothes froze to his body as he skated homeward is an experience not to be for gotten. We recall hardly anything which nearly every member of the quite so tragic unless it be Mr. Pick- Legislature has subscribed. adventure at Old Wardell's Christmas party. But that was in England, where the mid-Winter weather is rather expected to be icy. Here in Oregon Mr. Gray does not believe we have had so much hard cold of late years as there was in pioneer times. He remembers, as he wrote to The Ogegonian a day or so ago, when it rozen over between Portland and Astoria. That phenomenon is certainly rare now. People who have lived in Oregon for the last 20 years scarcely coull seeing ice in the Willamette, In '61, by Mr. Gray's account, it was dividual employer who has installed frozen hard enough for laden wagons every known safeguard against accident to cross in two places at least. He dents The careful employer must help also speaks feelingly of the extreme cold at Pasco in the Winter of 1888, when half a mile of railroad track. It is quite natural for each em-was laid on the ice to relieve a coal ployer to desire the cheapest insurfamine.

It is hazardous, of course, to say tribution and the unjust burden

that events of this sort will never be seen again in the Oregon country They may recur, though it is not like-We read of far more severe weather in Medleval Europe than is ever seen nowadays, Famines resulted from frosty Summers in England and the January cold was Arctic. Nothinterest that the Pendleton East Ore- ing of the kind is witnessed by our contemporaries. It is commonly cosed amendment of the Presidential marked that the early settlers in Kanprimary law, embodied in the bill in-troduced by Senator Smith, of Coos and Curry. It is flercely described as a "reactionary measure" because it will eliminate the provisions that the deforestation of timbered regions state shall pay the actual expenses ameliorates the Winter temperature. (up to \$200 each) of the delegates to it almost seems as if man softened all National conventions of legally or- the rigors of nature by the improveto the fate of this particular clause. So far as it now recalls, the only delegations which were fortunate enough, in 1912, to come within the benign for one thing, but that it is reach of the state's bounty were Day for one thing, but that is not the whole story. The fires in dwellings The Prohl- and manufactories actually raise the average Winter temperature outdoors, Everybody who has cultivated flow-

ers and shrubs knows how much ben-efit the slightest protection affords. A little bush that turns the force of the wind will often cause a plant to thrive which would otherwise pine away Trees have their friendships and enmities. An apple tree usually does better near a wainut than standing alone. The cedar is hospitable to almost every flower and shrub. They all dwell pleasantly under its kindly boughs. The birch is also a good neighbor to other garden inhabitants, but some trees kill everything near them. This is true of the oak, whose habits trend toward improvement. are predatory in the extreme. teems with secret likes and dislikes. The world is full of mysteries whose causes we can only glimpse until sci-ence has investigated them. Perhaps greatest mystery of all is the weather.

CRANBERRIES IN OREGON COUNTRY. The State of Washington has 5000 cres of bog suitable for cranberry culture. It has also some 275,000 acres planted to apples. Good authorities tell us that were all the bog utilized for cranberry growing it would produce a greater net revenue than the apple orchards, though its area is only one-fifty-fifth as large; which illustrates the beauty of a monopoly. There are no more than 20,000 acres of cranberry soil in the United States, according to R. L. Dil-Washington's Horticultural Inspector. This scant area must be depended upon to supply 100,000,000 people with the delicious berry. Natorally the demand will always outrun the supply and prices must re-main comfortably expansive. Washington, it is said, can consume all the cranberries her marshes Oregon demanded 44,000 barrels this season and could only obtain 14,000. Think of the turkeys that went uncranberried because the fruit

New England has always been the prime source of our National cran-berry supply, and is still. Washington has only about 1000 acres of bog in a productive condition, but more is being prepared. Four years are required to bring the vines into bearing, and they then go on yielding their annual crop for thirty years or more. Washington is better adapted to crauberry culture than New England, on account of its mild Winters, which make protective flooding unnecessary Moreover, it is free from deleteriou insects and noxious weeds, but this is obviously nothing but a temporary advantage. It costs a round thousand dollars to plant and care for an acre of cranberries up to the productive stage, but once that is reached the profits are most agreeable. Even the culls can be made into a sort of cat- difficult subject. sup which is worth \$22 a barrel. Oregon has some of the sphagnum bog land which is suitable for cranberries,

### COSTLY PATERNALISM.

There is no argument in support of state aid to the employers in the payment of their industrial accident in surance premiums that appeals to The Oregonian as sound. But that policy was adopted by the state in the enactment of the original law. It is con tinued in the amendments adopted by the House yesterday. For the current year the estimate of the state's contribution is about \$110,000. amendments adopted are designed among other things, to make the acmore popular among employers and employes. If the amendments have that effect the state's contribution. which comes from the general taxpayers, must increase, for the state pays an amount equivalent to oneseventh of the premiums contributed

by employers and employes. It has been suggested that it is equitable for the state at large to pay the sum taxed against it because policy promotes industrial peace. the fact remains that other states are obtaining a better and more general quality of industrial peace without such a tax. If industrial peace could be obtained in no other way than by taxing the public it would be wise to

apply that levy. But it can be. The situation in regard to state contributions to compensate industrial accidents draws a distinct line of demarkation between economy and needless expenditures. There is no justification for the state to pay out \$100,000 or more a year to maintain a compensation law. Just as good a aw can be maintained at a cost of In our opinion W. P. Gray has the \$20,000 by adopting a form of state supervision which eliminates the state surance company. To continue what other states have demonstrated to be needless expense does not square

> Aside from their neglect to con sider the economy phase of the compensation law the members of House seem to have placed undue weight to the wishes of this or that employer and to the recommendation; of the existing Industrial Accident Commission. Furthermore, they have paid little or no attention to the need for provisions in the law which would The flat, fixed prevent accidents. schedule applying, even when classifled according to hazard, must, matter how carefully estimated, pose an unnecessary cost upon the indents. The careful employer must help pay for the accidents of the careless employer in his own classification. ance he can obtain. The state's con-

placed upon the factory which thoroughly equipped with safety de-vices gives the indifferent employer a lower rate than he is entitled to. Of From course he favors the present law. Of From D. course the employer who can see where his own initiative in preventing accidents will save him money under some other system opposes the present law and the proposed amendments. Of course the members of the streets. industrial Accident Commission de-

and the public pay in hard-earned dollars if it be continued.

It may be said in justification of the House action that if the existing policy of conducting a monopoly in compensation insurance is to be maintained the law now in force must be amended. It is vitally defective. The amendments adopted in some respects trend toward improvement. At least they lessen the prospect of a financial deficit. It is to the maintenance of a agent of the rebels. It may be said in justification of the deficit. It is to the maintenance of a state monopoly with its attendant cost and its failure to attain the ideal of accident prevention, when a satisfac-tory substitute at less expense is available, that The Oregonian objects.

The great migration to Oregon from the Mississippi Valley between 1840 and 1850 was stimulated by the lack of markets. Farmers in Missouri and Illinois produced heavy crops which they could not sell. It was supposed that Oregon produce might find an outlet to China. Facts have only partlally justifled this expectation. Oregon now cries for markets as pathetcally as Missouri did seventy years

The Commercial Club has under consideration a project which may develop into a system of rural credits It is inchoate as yet, but a convention will be held soon, we understand, bring it into shape and set it working. Farming even on a small scale re quires capital and the profits of the business do not allow high interest rates.

When 70 per cent of the graduates from the lower grades pass on into the high school there is cause for con-gratulation. Portland, where this has cappened, may indulge in some justito complete their gustatory harmonics simply did not exist. flable pride over it. There is much omplaint in other cities that pupils leave school forever when they finish the grades.

disgruntled attorney who makes charges in open court against the integrity of policemen must be prepared to prove them or stand cor wicted of being a common liar. The spirit of pride in the corps possessed by the police force will keep members in the path of personal and official ectitude

Much is expected from the meeting of the by-products board to be held in Portland next Saturday. No doubt depends largely upon the profitable will probably throw light upon this

At last Great Britain has declared but little seems to have been done ports with ultimate destination doubt, with it as yet. No doubt we shall ful. Mr. J. Bull fails to realize that

> rights, Canada knows when she is against a hard proposition and will pay liberally for the shooting of Americans at Fort Eric by rattled nilitlamen A poultry or pet stock show should

> un on its merits and not be given state aid. Those things are embraced in the laws to promote county fairs, and that is where they belong. The Japanese military programme

> s said to have every assurance of ndersement by the people. Where would a military programme get off pefore the American people? The attempt to blow up a bridge on

> a "blue nose" railway undoubtedly was the work of an overzealous German and not part of the Teutonic cheme of war. The billboard bill has passed both

> houses and will soon be law. How, then, will the man who never reads the papers know where to buy clothes

Graduates to the number of 970 are

eaving the grammar schools and the oys mostly will seek jobs, while the girls mostly will go to high school. England is getting subterranean as

well as submarine shocks. An earth-quake there is a novelty that cannot be charged to the Germans. A bounty of \$3 on coyotes will not timulate the industry of raising them. It merely gives the jackrabbit

opportunity to thrive. At 3:10, while taking his after dinner nap, the groundhog missed seeing his shadow. Begin garden preparations at once.

Another revolution escaped from andora's box in Mexico this week. Anything for a change in the news, Commissioner Daly would dispens

with efficiency trimmings and get a day's work for a day's pay. Italy seems to be preparing to get into the fight. Thoughts of lost prov-

nces rankle. Hornibrook's investment in mud duced a profit.

Next thing will be "Jim Crow" jiteys for particular people

Household Triple-Entente. Exchange.

A man who has a wife and two aughters understands the meaning of daughters understands t triple entente, all right.

### Half a Century Ago.

Dr. R. Glisan, late of San Francisco and formerly with the United States Army, has offices located on Front be-tween Washington and Alder streets. Dr. Glisan has taken up a residence on North Fourth street between B and C streets.

industrial Accident Commission desire to save their jobs.

The main thing for the Legislature to consider in revising the compensation law is exact justice. It is not exact justice that one employer be made to assume the hazard of another. It is not exact justice to tax the general public to pay for the inherent and ineradicable hazard of any employment—industry itself should pay for it. It is not exact justice to adopt any law which will not place a greater burden upon the man who by indifference invokes possible accident and misery upon his employes or their dependents.

In entering upon or continuing a monopoly of compensation insurance the state is undertaking work for which it is not equipped. It is a costly paternalism for which labor will ultimately pay in lives and limbs and the public pay in hard-earned dollars if it be continued.

It may be said in justification of the There is steadily working in censed to be.

agent of the rebels.

Louisville.-James Speed has summoned to Washington by Presi-dent Lincoln to assume the position of Attorney-General of the United States.

A fecent number of the New York Day Book reads the World out of the Democratic party because it abandons the Democratic creed—"the restoration of the Union with slavery."

A. Bushwiller, an old citizen A Bushwiter at the financial and commercial men of Portland and once a reporter for The Oregonian, will leave for the East on the steamship

W. W. Parker, of Astoria, reported w. W. Farker, of Astoria, reported, on arrival in Portland yesterday, that Captain Ketchum has succeeded in getting his schooner off the point where she had been driven. The hull was but slightly damaged.

General Lee is described by a North-srn Army correspondent rather glow-ingly. He says of the distinguished rebel: "Lee himself is worn and aux-lous, but as cheerful to the eye and as indomitable as ever. I assure you Lee is more than ever a sight for gods and men. The same tranquil modesty, utter absence of vanity, egotism or celf-secking, and determination to self-seeking, and determination to spend and be spent in the discharge of his duty. He is certainly one of the most beautiful characters I ever read of—certainly the most beautiful ever encountered."

#### ROAD RACE TO SETTLE QUESTION Denn Ramsey Offers Substitute fo

Denn Ramsey Offers Substitute

Debate on Bible Issue.

PORTLAND, Jun. 31.—(To the Editor.)—I have read the challenge of H. C. Uthoff to the clergymen of Portland with a troubled mind. It is a great plty that no one arises to answer this Geliath. But it is a rule in making Geliath. But it is a rule in making controlled. this Goliath. But it is a rule in making a confession that one acknowledge ing a contession that one weaknesses his own sins and not the weaknesses of others. Being, in some sense, a ciergyman of Portland, I must make an apology for my silence. The truth is, I have not debated since I finished my have I lust my second year in college, when I lost my confidence in the usefulness of the kind of controversy which the Rationalist Society proposes. Mr. Uthoff has succeeded in preserving the youthful miled.

The biography of John Henry New min hag a story which may indicate to the ciergymen of the city a way out of the deep ignominy into which Mr. Uthoff's unanswered challenge has pre-Uthoff's uninswered challenge has precipitated them. Some loquacious person asked the cardinal to settle a question by debate. Newman replied that
he was unwilling to jeopardize his
cause by accepting the method of combat proposed, for he considered himself
a poor speaker. He said, however, that
his friends thought him a good hand
with the fiddle and that he would sug-Although very "cocky" as to her with the fiddle and that he would suggest that the matter in controversy be determined by the use of the violin. It may be that, in the versatile ranks of Portland clergymen, there is some one who could fiddle this matter out with Mr. Uthoff.

If the worst comes to the worst, I feel in duty bound to say that, since in my youth I was a fairly good walker, I will, when the roads are good, settle this matter of Bible reading in the public schools once and for

good, settle this matter of Bible cauing in the public schools once and for
all by walking Mr. Uthoff to the top
of Mount Hood, best two in three. This
offer is made solely on the supposition
that this Mr. Uthoff is the same Mr.
Uthoff who, in the course of a learned
communication to your columns, spoke
so delightfully of the Hebrew version of the Old Testament.

#### T M RAMSEY. 343 Thirteenth street

Your Coming, Spring.

The sap runs free when sun is warm and bright, And things burst into leafy green answ. I love to dig the ground all moist with

dew That gently falls upon it night by And in the upturned mold the seedlings strew; Your coming, Spring, makes glad my heart and light.

There in your earthy bed, with darkrou'll sleep awhile, then thrust your green heads through;
And I will watch you with a Reen de-

of blue. One of the greatest' joys I ever knew.
Was watching that your branches grew aright.
And of Dame Nature's methods learn a few: The sap runs free when sun is warm and bright.

When birds are singing under skies

And when you budded, bloomed; O, heauteous sight-And round about your sweetest essence threw. The whole sweet world with color was slight, en things burst into leafy green

When this anew. I weave the laurel wreath, sweet Spring, for you,
And place it on your brow so fair
and white,
And my allegiance I will pledge you

and patiently await, through Win ter's blight, Your coming, Spring. LUCIA L DOLPHIN. January 27, 1915.

Boss of His Household.

The man who is boss of his house-hold is a bachelor who does his own work.

#### "CIVIL SERVICE UNION" TARGET Taxpayer Sees Possible Manipulation of Politics in Plan-

ed freedom in the joining of labor unions, if the City Council adopts a report completed vesterday by City Commissioners Daly and Brewstor. We are further informed that this is a result of "a campaign to organize employes in all branches of the city service into a civil service union to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; that this "campaign has been conducted secretly for some time," and that "an expression of time, and that an expression of the control Labor Council and the request referred by the City Council to Messra Browster and Daly as a committee."

By all means, let our grand army of

It is a wonderful thing to give freely e our army of office holders the right o stay forever in their places, regard-ess of what returns the community night receive from them in exchange might receive from them in exchange for the salaries these employes receive; to authorize their joining of labor mions for "mutual improvement" and incidentally regularly and systematically, to raise their salaries; to be free from any actual discipline or obligation to do and perform an actual day's work the same as common folks have to do, and to be in perpetual employment under elective officials who hold their office only temporarily (for two or four years) and who because of that are powerless to exercise real authorre powerless to exercise real author ty over the patriotic army who hold helr places until Gabriel blows his

Hence the well-organized efforts of Hence the well-organized efforts of our noble and patriotic army of civil service employes forever to fasten themselves on the carcless taxpayers, now therefore propose to get behind the "impregnable defenses" of organized labor. Accordingly, we now have the report of the aforestad City Commissioners, who so generously procisim therein: "The attitude of the city toward all these (religious and fraternal) organizations is one of toleration, and in their efforts to better maniming or improve conditions, social, ecotion, and in their efforts to better man-kind or improve conditions, social, eco-nomic or moral, it is one of sympathy and encouragement, and under no cir-cumstances the reverse. The rule of unrestricted freedom is the policy of

Let us therefore all unite in prais-

The eight-hour law for women was filed by the expenditure of but \$200, and was the most popular measure for signatures ever promoted. If the petition circulators were not paid, solicitors and campaigners would of necessity be paid, and the annoyance of the circulator would in no way be mitigated. Large corporations have organization, agents and employes who could be induced to work for their measures, and would be able to grant favors and compensate them in many. For their ediffication i would like to ways. The amendment proposed by Schatar Day is entirely opposed to people's power, and should be deprecated by every liberty-loving citizen. In the free use of the initiative petition lies the safety of this nation.

f this nation. CHRISTINA HERMANN.

VOICE FROM AFAR IS HEARD. Reader of The Oregonian In Maryland Interested in "Infidelity" Debate,

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 25.—(To be Editor.)—As stated in your column some time ago, the Portland Rational-ist Society invited Rev. L. P. Law to iscuss with one of its representative its recent assertion that "infidelity by his recent assertion that "infidelity has done nothing to advance and make the world better, and has founded no schools of learning, no hospitals or institutions for the betterment of the human race, while Christianity has done all these things."

We are informed that the society of-

Your Coming, Spring.

Your coming, Spring, makes glad my heart, and light, When birds are singing under skies of hlue;

The san runs free when sun is warm

ity" to reply to their proposition,

ity" to reply to their proposition.

This is indeed regrettable, as we, even thousands of miles away, felt interested in the discussion, and surely those near enough to attend it would have been proportionately more interested therein.

Is Rev. Mr. Law doing his duty to himself, his religion and his favorite charity by neglecting so great an opportunity to enlighten his opponents? Can it be possible that he fears discussion? Does he not owe as all an explanation? D. WEISTER GROH,

Hagerstown, Md. Jan. 25.

Private Wireless Telephone. PORTLAND, Feb. 1.—(To the Editor.)
—Will you kindly inform me if its allowable for individuals to own and use a wireless telephone. SUBSCRIBER.

There is no law that would prohibit the owning or operation of a private wireless telephone in its present stage of development. The Government now maintains supervision and regulation over private wireless telegraph sta-

## Pay of Canadian Private,

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 31.—(To t Editor.)—With reference to the psy a private soldier in the Canadian are The answer given the Vancouv Wash., inquirer was hardly completed. The psy given a Canadian are dier is \$110 a day, which is the lowest paid to any man in our confingent; which have already gone to England and, some of them, to France. X.

Rocks for Seeker After Truth.

Occasionally there is a secker for truth, but most people prefer to listen to their wishes or their prejudices.

Time to Pay One's Bills. Atchison Globe.

A man who has the money but who hasn't time to pay his bills is lazy, and that's all there is to it.

### Twenty-Five Years Ago.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 2.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian conveys to its many readers the glad tidings that many readers the glad tidings that city employes are to have unrestricted freedom in the joining of labor unions, if the City Council adopts a report completed yesterday by City Commissioners Daly and Brewster. We are further informed that this is a their seats and retard the progress of legislation.

San Francisco.—It is asnounced here hat Professor Jim Corbett will meet take Kirain in New Orleans during he Mardi Gras.

Washington. Senator and Mrs. Dolph, of Oregon, gave an elaborate dinner party last night to Vice-Presi-dent and Mrs. Morton, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker, Str Jucity employes be duly permitted to Join the labor unions, and theraby be better enabled to live on the taxpayers, and, incidentally, help to manipulate politics in the interest of the taxesters, provided it is all done on a non-partisan basis.

Live a mondarial thing to give freely

Rain continues to fall throughout the Willamette Valley and all streams are ising. The Columbia is rapidly swell-ing and toe is beginning to come down from The Dalles. The greatest local rom The Dalles. The greatest local oss so far has been suffered at Weid-Where 2,000,000 to er's fill, where 2,00,000 to \$20,000, eet of lors, valued at \$25,000 to \$20,000, inve been taken. Boathouses have been washed away, scows upturned and varchouses are being flooded. Every treek feeding the Willamette is a raging torrent.

Readers of the New York Journal roted recently on the most populate pan in New York. More than 1,000,000 otes were cast. The favorite was Hynn second. Chaunery M. Depew vas third and other leaders in order vere: Henry Clews, Grover Cleve-and, David B. Hill. Henry George, Chomas A. Edison, P. T. Barnum, Vard McAllister, Inspector Byrnes, Su-grintendent Murray, John W. Mackay, av Goold General Sherman, John L. lay Gould, General Sherman, John L. Sailivan, Judge Duffy, Robert G. Insersoll, Coroner F. Levy, Angust P. Wagener, W. K. Vanderbill, J. J. J. Jononous, Marshal Wilder, Harry Howard, Denman Thompson, Henry E. Dixie, Ned Harrigan, Abe Hummel and Sobert Montes. Robert Bonner

#### LEGISLATIVE CLERK HIRE ISSUE State Officials Lax in Duty in Allowing "Perjury" In Contention.

AMITY, Or., Jan. 21.—(To the Editor.) Again I would like to be heard, to

commanded the edgy.

Let us therefore all unite in praising the great source from whence all these wonderful blessings so bountfully flow; the great generally of the voters and the astrounding carelessness of the taxpayers, who in great humility worship at the shrine of civil service.

LUST A TAXPAYER.

DAY'S AMENDMENT IS OPPOSED.

Christina Hermana Uphelds Right of Petition "Chasers" to Werk.

PORTLAND, Feb. 2.—(To the Editor.)—The proposed legislation to deny the right of cliticens to circulate either for pay or fee, an initiative, referendum or recall potition is entirely wrong, both in the letter and spirit of democratic law.

Petition "chasers" or "showers" is a term erroneous in its interpretation of the mening of the work and the object of the workers. Most of the excellent have been life-long workers for people's legislation: for laws for the betterment of society, and the fact has they are being paid enables them to give more of their time to the measures they are trying to promote than they could otherwise afford to give. It is ploneer work, and, like all initial work, it receives the buffetings and the insulits inflicted on all who try to change the old order of society. So slow is the average citizen and voter to realize his or her regulating people without paying for the working application to their regular occupation, that scarcely could a single petition be filled by and for the working application to their regular occupation, that scarcely could a single petition be filled by and for the working application to their regular occupation, that scarcely could a single petition be filled by and for the working application to their regular occupation, and was the most popular measure for signatures ever promoted. If the petition circulators were not paid, solicitors and ampaigners would of nocessity be paid, and the annoyance of the erculator would in no way be miti
The gent hand where the promoted with the promote and the promote than the promote than the promote than the promote than the promote t

a matter of common knowledge.
For their edification I would like to cler them to sixtute No. 2004 L. O. L., and to save them the trouble of locking and to save them the trouble of looking it up I will quote it verbatim: "No offloor of clark shall be elected or paid by either House, other than those provided for in this chapter," which refers to statute Nos. 2595-95. Since the Legislature does not see fit to abide by the law, it looks to me like some one should make them, and that some one has an office in the statchouse. Now if any lawyer member of the Legislature any lawyer member of the Legislature or any one else for that matter, thinks he can justify the employment of these extra clerks, I would be glad to

hear from him. CONSTANT READER.

### Rooseveltian Phrases.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 1.—CTo the Edi-tor.)—Has ex-President Roosevelt coined any words in the English ian-guinge, and what are they? Has be coined any phrases? C. O. RUSSELL.

For his effective linking of words Mr. Roosevelt has been called a phrass maker. He has done nothing notable in coining words. Among some of his popular phrases or terms are: "Mate-lactors of great wealth" "Undestrable citizens"; "Heaten to a frazzle"; "Hult Moose"; "I stand at Armageddon," It s probable that "The Ananias Club" ific use of the term "Ananias" to those who deviated from the truth as Mr. Roosevelt recognized it. "The short and ugly word" and "the strengers life" also belong in the category of

Rooseveltian phrases.

J. H. Young and C. R. Gray. PORTLAND, Fob. 1.—(To the Editor.)
—Will you please give me the addresses
of J. H. Young and Carl R. Grag, formerly with the Hill relirond lines in
cortland?

SUBSCRIBER.

J. H. Young, president, Nortolk uthern Railway, Norfolk, Va. Carl R. Gray, president, Western Maryland

Railway, Baltimore, Md. Bridging a Japanese Strait.

London Tit-Blis.

Japan is considering a plan to bridge
the Shimononokh Strait, at a cost exceeding \$10,000,000.

### Failure Is Impossible

An advertising expert who is asked this question:

"In your judgment what are the chances of success for an ordinary pewspaper advertising campaign?" Note the emphasis of his

"If the article hast-Proper dis-tribution, 100 per cent quality and character, and the right copy is used in the right newspapers-it cannot fall.

"In my judgment there is no guess work about it—and I speak from a varied experience."