

The Oregonian

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Portland, Saturday, March 13, 1915

SPUNKY WASHINGTON.

Pending possible approval of revenue by the House will be the death of a bill that two-thirds of the Washington Legislature, chosen in the beginning in a direct primary and elected thereafter by vote of the people, is not a pretty fair barometer of public opinion in that state.

One of the bills made law provides for party platform conventions which shall not have the right to recommend candidates to the voters. Another eliminates the circulation of petitions for initiative and referendum measures and provides that no petition be signed and no initiative or referendum measure authorized or created in city and rural communities by another measure.

Already is there talk of applying the referendum to the three measures. It will not surprise anyone who has followed the history of the Oregonian's originalities with the Democrats, organized labor and the leaders of the Grange. It is significant that in Oregon opposition to anything that promotes party harmony or restricts the free-for-all, wide-open initiative, referendum and recall comes from the same elements.

The platform convention, it is true, is inimical to the success of a minority party. Better promise of victory is offered by the privilege of bush-whacking among the majority. But it is not harmful to the interests of agriculture. It is a singular position that the latter two organizations assume. Last year in Washington both labor and the Grange declared themselves as organizations in favor of certain proposed direct legislation. Each had certain policies or measures it wished to see enacted. Each in a sense adopted a platform. Moreover, they pooled their interests. The Grange supported certain labor measures in return for labor's support of certain Grange measures. It was an advanced type, a "progressive" form of logrolling, an outgrowth of the old school of politics known as "logrolling" and "logrolling" and "logrolling."

The platform of a political convention is primarily an endorsement of proposed legislation and a condemnation of certain laws that have been passed. The platform is a promise that the party which is elected will present bills to repeal certain laws or carry out some specific policy of government. It seeks to accomplish the identical thing through the representative system that the Grange and the labor unions think perfectly proper to try to accomplish through direct methods. Yet it is clear that these organizations hold that it is right for them to counsel and agree on governmental policies, but that it is not right for political organizations to do it.

The theory can lead to but one end, Counsel and leadership are inseparable among the American people. Political parties are to be discriminated through lack of means to meet in conference, trades parties, agricultural parties and other parties limited in membership to occupations and sometimes meeting as secret orders will take their place.

In respect to direct legislation and the recall Washington started out on a basis different from that adopted in Oregon. The old name-solicitor was barred from activity in the beginning. Yet one experience with the system demonstrated that the party which moved is not the only party addicted to fraud. Forgeries and other abuses were prevalent in the initiation of measures by volunteer circulators. These dishonest practices aroused resentment in that state, at least among a large number of the voters of other laboring classes. Perhaps our method of correction will be consistently to vote "no" until trifling with direct legislation is discouraged and abandoned. Certainly past experience indicates that not soon will Oregon elect a Legislature with the spunk possessed by that which has just closed its doors in Washington.

It may be conceded that the depositary system of obtaining signatures for initiative or referendum bills will limit the use of the direct legislative power. Whether that limitation will be popular depends entirely upon what use the people of Washington desire to put upon the initiative and referendum. If the direct legislative principle is to be received as a "gun behind the door," there cannot be pronounced objection. If the desire is for a plaything, a means to experiment, a handy tool for tinkers, the system will prove both inadequate and unpopular.

Viewed in the light of cold reason it cannot be held that the people are grossly misled by the neglect or by the ill-advised acts of Legislatures if they have to be begged and solicited to take action. A "public demand" for laws the Legislature has failed to enact, or a "public demand" for reversal of anything the Legislature has done, is misnamed if it does not inspire a small percentage of the people to voluntarily to bestir themselves to the small effort of visiting a handy depositary to sign initiative or referendum petitions. Better call it an inconsequential clamor.

Neither. "I'll never go back," declared Colonel Roosevelt, in a speech during the campaign of 1914, which it was hoped would bring him back to the Republican party. It is not a candidate, it is a remark attributed to ex-President Taft.

There is less and less talk of Roosevelt as a possible candidate before the Republican convention of 1916. He is not a candidate at his word. But there is more or less of an effort by the misguided friends of Mr. Taft to "vindicate" him in 1916. He is wiser than they. Any Republican, except Taft or Roosevelt, can defeat Wilson in 1916, unless a miracle happens.

The miracle might be a foreign war or a complete return of general prosperity. The candidacy of Mr. Taft would revive in some degree the animosities of 1912. The candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt would do the same. Mr. Taft would lead all or most of the Progressives and the Republican nominee will need them, or most of them; and Mr. Roosevelt could not overcome the invincible prejudice against him among the conservative Republicans. It is folly to think of the election of either of the Legats as conceivable that the Republican party would thus throw away a victory otherwise easily to be won.

from an initial trip in the foreign field, any more than they could be expected in a second trip. Mr. Pratt cited figures to show that we are fast changing from a debtor into a creditor Nation. Hitherto our debts to Europe and our tourists' expenditures have exceeded our surplus of exports by about \$100,000,000 a year. But in the last six months of 1914 the balance was \$150,000,000 in our favor, counting in all the items against us, and we are now piling up a net favorable balance of \$75,000,000 a month. These sums are making us a creditor Nation, a fact which is evidenced by low rates of exchange and by the loans which our bankers have made to Argentina, Sweden, Russia and other nations. We are in a position to invest in the industries and development of foreign lands.

As to whether, after the war, we shall be the "big" markets we have gained, Mr. Pratt said many concerns of belligerent nations are losing on certain markets and feeling good will. These markets will naturally turn to the United States. He predicted that in both interest rates, wages and prices in the belligerent countries, quoting statistics to prove his point. The effective number of workers will be decreased and the efficiency of labor will be lowered. Hence the cost of production in Europe will be so high that the goods in the United States, and our opportunity will be good to hold foreign markets in competition with Europe.

In the March number of her magazine, the Forerunner, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman makes some interesting suggestions to women who may be left without male supporters at the close of the European war. The number of such women, as she justly remarks, will be very large. Some will be widows, some young women for whom there will be no husbands on account of the rich harvest death which has reaped on the battlefield. For all of them marriage and home shall be a question. They will be confronted with the necessity of making their own way in the world, not through their fault or choice, but by the course of events over which they have no control. Much as they may wish to keep strictly within womanhood, it will not be practicable for them to do so. They must either step out of the walls of the conventional home and engage in some gainful occupation, or else they must become dependents and eat that bread of charity which to Dante and many other recipients has tasted so bitter.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's advice to these European women beset by war is of world-wide application, since, irrespective of war and its ravages, the number of women without male supporters is large in all civilized countries and tends to increase. It is one of the old human societies the females outnumber the males. This is of itself seems to be a natural refutation of those theorists who teach that women should not pursue gainful occupations outside the family shelter, since for these exceptional individuals there can be no husband. It is a natural refutation of those theorists who must make their own way in the world or they must submit to be dependents upon the bounty of others.

Mrs. Gilman urges them to take timely thought for their independence and self-support. To this end she proposes the formation of "Women's Mutuals" in each country with a federation binding all of them in a close union. The League's purpose would naturally be so to improve women in mind and body that they might be able to take care of themselves without enduring insupportable hardships. Mrs. Gilman mentions educational, social and political improvement. Her evident aim is to make it possible for women who would otherwise drift into helpless parasitism to earn independent livings.

The idea of charity seems to be foreign to Mrs. Gilman's plan, as it does to most up-to-date thinking. Experience has taught us the lesson that it is far better to help people by providing means of self-support than by giving them alms, though there are cases where alms mean rescue from irretrievable evil. The mutuals of Mrs. Gilman's plan are a federation of women who have sufficient means to expect to pay dues which are to be used to execute the details of her campaign. The first step is the foundation of an employment agency to bring the needy woman and the work she can do together. But this agency would suffer from the limitations which attend all such enterprises. It could not make work if there was none to be had, and it could not produce competence in unfit applicants.

Mrs. Gilman is a woman of extraordinary resource and courage. She does not attempt to settle the first difficulty. When there is no work to be had the applicant, whether male or female, must take the consequences, apparently, but in her opinion the slaughter of the war will so deplete the ranks of the wage earner that the demand for labor will be so great that the supply at least during the first few years of peace. The second difficulty, that of unfitness in the applicants, Mrs. Gilman would meet by establishing training schools which might be supported, if all went well, out of the dues paid by the members of the league. But both the employment agency and the training school are mere preliminaries to a more important project.

This is the foundation of some industrial enterprise "to increase the funds and develop the work of the league." To put the matter plainly, she believes that women could make money, a great deal of money, out of co-operative business and the fact that men have so often failed to do so does not daunt her. A glance at the insect world convinces Mrs. Gilman that females are natural co-operators. In the bee-hive the females harmoniously and successfully carry on the work of the colony, while the males are superfluous except in one particular. When their special office has been fulfilled they are speedily stung to death. The same is true of ant colonies. If bees and ants can effect such triumphs of co-operation, what might not human beings accomplish? "We with our higher soul instincts, our far wider range of activity, growth and enjoyment, ought to be able to show an infinitely nobler and happier group with a far higher range of achievement." Biological would, we think, question her statement that our social instincts are more efficient in any way than those of the insects to whose shining example she points, but that is of no consequence. It cannot be doubted that immense social and economic gains are obtainable by the human race through co-operation. History

teaches, if it teaches anything, that the world has won a hundred advantages by mutual help where it has won any by strife. So even if we should look upon Mrs. Gilman's alluring league as a fanciful project we may still believe that her ideas will work for the advancement of a cause which needs all the help it is likely to get and deserves a great deal more than there is in sight for it.

Opposition to alien labor is inconsistent with our own interest, for native laborers have generally drifted away from the field of common labor to that of skilled labor. Rough construction work on railroads, on irrigation plants and on similar large projects has been done mainly by foreign-born laborers, a large proportion of whom do not become citizens. The practice of large corporations, which needs all the help it is likely to get and deserves a great deal more than there is in sight for it, is to pay the lowest wages and to employ the most unskilled labor. This practice, which is an important cause of this opposition, means should be found to prevent or discourage this practice without impairing the rights of aliens or causing friction with foreign nations.

The story of Miss Jahn's dream is wonderful if true. She lives in Pasadena, her brother lives in Salt Lake. Last Sunday she dreamed she saw her brother shoot himself, told her the cause was a woman, and she shot him. On Tuesday the brother actually shot himself. The dream may have been a "mere coincidence." It may have been telepathic. What do you say?

Portland is five degrees farther north than New York, but our climate is semi-tropical compared with that of the metropolis. Here flowers are in bloom, trees are budding, birds are nesting. There they wallow neck deep in drifting snows. Why do people live in such a place? Surely, if New Yorkers were rational creatures, they would all move to Oregon. There is room for them here and to spare.

Vanadium is a metal whose utility in the arts is rapidly increasing. It is particularly valuable as an alloy in steel but ammonium vanadate is used in ink and vanadium also enters into dyes in one form or another. The fact that the most productive vanadium mines are in Peru will probably lead to increased trade with that country.

If Germany has already lost twelve submarines, the legend that these vessels are invulnerable will pass away and battleship stock will rise again. The submarines seem to be formidable so long as the enemy does not strike back, but if he pokes his finger into them they are gone.

The greatest need of the ministrations of the Red Cross is in Serbia, where the people are too prostrated by typhoid, typhus and recurrent fever to fight, and where doctors and nurses are scarce.

Think of a Congressman leaving Washington for the battle front, equipped as a Brigadier. Yet 300 members of the Reichstag are on the fighting line.

The heart action of city stenographers will be tested. A normal environment free from handsome young men will be provided, no doubt, during the test.

With approach of warm weather, France is taking preliminary action toward burning the enemy dead and her own unidentified as a sanitary precaution.

That Northern California woman, the mother of quadruplets, is needed in Oregon. Any commercial club in the state stands ready to reward the endeavor.

American Consuls are to have an increase of pay. The consular agents in Mexico should also be provided with life insurance at Government expense.

The latest note sent to Carranza is described as pertinent. There's no doubt about our persistence. It is our urgency and insistence that are weak.

The alacrity with which Portland people sign the road bond petition suggests a determination to catch up with Seattle as a good-roads center.

As indication of the distant end of the war, the Du Ponts are about to spend \$5,000,000 in increasing their facilities for making powder.

Russia and Germany will soon exchange their dead. When a private soldier is killed, fighting capacity he is not worth feeding.

Washington officials express the belief that Germany will pay for the sinking of that American merchantman. May be.

Local police traced offenders by the odor of perfume. There are those who can be detected half a block away by that agency.

What must be one of the really sad events of life is to have the house burn while the family is enjoying an auto ride.

These are the days when the women of the household gain healthful exercise with shovel and hoe in "fixing" the yard.

"Author weds actress," says a headline. There will be more headlines if past experience teaches anything.

The British reply to our latest will indicate that the British distrust the Germans. Oh, surely they don't do that!

The local holdup industry is advancing by leaps and bounds when a man is cleaned up in an office building.

Three more Admirals added to our fleet. That fixes it. Now we are fully prepared for defense.

Perhaps Commander Thierchens sank the Frye just because he did not like "the cut of her jib."

Divorce may be a luxury for some, but it is a necessity for others.

Sugar advances today, and not a berry and little rhubarb in sight.

Too much spineless diplomacy. That is a recurrent nuisance.

Marriage and Theatricals. Famous Actor—Oh, yes, I'm married, but I always think it's kind of tough on a girl that marries one of us traveling men.

She—Still, it might be worse. I suppose you're away from home most of the time.

A Domestic Duet. Suffrage Number on Park. Willis (sentimentally)—This suffrage business is all wrong, my dear. Every man wants to keep his wife close to the fireplace.

His Wife (firmly)—You mean the "cook stove."

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, March 13, 1865. The following San Francisco men are directors of the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, of which Captain J. C. Alzavara and W. St. Louis, of Portland, are directors and the firm of Ladd & Tilton general agents for Oregon and Washington: Louis McLane, W. C. Ralston, G. Kittered, J. Tubbs, J. Mora Moss, S. C. Bigelow, H. Seligman, H. Carlton, Jr., T. B. Thomas, L. B. Borchers, William Sherman, L. Sachs, H. Pillsbury, L. A. L. Whitney, Jr., Edward Martin, Charles Mayne, John Wightman, G. W. Beaver, D. J. Oliver, Jabez Howes, William Alvord, W. H. Bissman, G. L. Lazard, A. B. Forbes, Jonathan Hunt, J. O. Earl, S. J. Hensley, Lloyd Hunt, James Le Freyre, J. G. Bray, J. B. Newton, H. A. Gold, J. C. Starr, Herman Michels, Frederick Billings, J. G. Kellogg, A. G. Stiles, H. F. Teschmacher, G. H. Howard, Erwin Davis, P. L. Weaver, E. L. Wilson, J. C. Alzavara, P. W. Brooks, William Sharon, Adam Grant, Aldes Bull, S. M. Wilson.

The list of the directors is published in connection with an announcement that the company had complied with the Oregon law requiring a deposit of \$50,000 to protect policyholders, etc.

There seems no possibility that the present year will witness the ratification of the requisite number of states for the amendment to the National Constitution abolishing slavery, lately passed by the necessary two-thirds vote of Congress. The failure of Western states to ratify the amendment will defeat it, and as Kentucky and Delaware among the loyal states have voted it down, and as eight states are still in rebellion, it is not in any sense a participating with the rest in supporting the Government, there is of course no possibility of effecting that measure by state action at present.

By private correspondence from Lewiston we have the information of the death of James A. Clegg, late T. S. Van Hook, of Idaho Territory, at the age of 44 years. He had thousands of friends in California, Oregon and Washington.

As the Confederate shipbuilders don't yield much return when paid out in family expenses, the double ration and forage as an ingenious substitute for salary.

W. H. Rector, who arrived by the Pacific Saturday, announces he is not going to Mexico with his new cotton gin, as had been reported.

The Hibernians and the Fenian Brotherhood will celebrate St. Patrick's day, March 17. W. P. Burks will be marshal of the day; Edward Cahall will be assistant; S. J. McCormick will be principal orator, and Francis Brown will preside. The Germania band will play.

Under date of February 2 the Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Alta says J. N. Dolph, Esq., has been confirmed as United States District Attorney for Oregon. Mr. Dolph is one of our prominent citizens and a member of the bar at present City Attorney of Portland.

RESULTS ARE CAUSE FOR PRIDE. Realty Board Member Finds Work Boosters Not Always Appreciated. PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—A day or two ago I noticed an article in The Oregonian, written by a Portland citizen, one paragraph reading as follows:

It is probably true that some of the extension carlines have been subsidized by the city. It is probably true that some of the extension carlines have been subsidized by the city. It is probably true that some of the extension carlines have been subsidized by the city.

We of the realty profession are perfectly willing to take the blame for any and all damage done in "boosting" the city. We are willing to believe that it has been through the "boosting," hard work and financial aid of the real estate men that many of the extensions built in this city. "Hold them responsible," he replied. "We do not believe it responsible, not even for the building of those extensions that probably will not pay for years. We went into the matter with our eyes open, believing that it was to the best interests of the city, and having enough confidence in the future of Portland and its people to believe that they would eventually pay. We are a public service corporation, and it has been our business to give service, even if immediate returns did not come.

It is strange, and yet true, that it in our difficult matter to make the public understand that the real estate business is really a profession and just as dignified as the profession of law or medicine. That the man who stands on the corner and grabs his victims and occasionally sells or trades a lot is not a real estate man any more than a man who signs himself "No. 1234, Esq." says that the word originated in the corner of prison walls, where he was at the time. The rules of the institution were very strict against the practice of the supply of chewing tobacco was far from meeting the demands. A trusty named Jedney, who drove a dray for the prison, followed the practice of the time taken by a negro boy, who maintained the practice. A half and half of tobacco which he smuggled in, which was usually in 10-cent lots. The negro boy pronounced his name "Honey" and this came to mean 5 cents worth of tobacco.

Another Version of "Honey." National Tribune. "The word 'Honey' meaning a 5-cent fare on an automobile, has become epidemic, and there are thousands apparently seeking the origin of the word. A man who signs himself 'No. 1234, Esq.' says that the word originated in the corner of prison walls, where he was at the time. The rules of the institution were very strict against the practice of the supply of chewing tobacco was far from meeting the demands. A trusty named Jedney, who drove a dray for the prison, followed the practice of the time taken by a negro boy, who maintained the practice. A half and half of tobacco which he smuggled in, which was usually in 10-cent lots. The negro boy pronounced his name 'Honey' and this came to mean 5 cents worth of tobacco.

Another Penrod Story. This time Booth Tarkenton tells in his own humorous way about "The Fall of Georgie Bassett" and introduces Penrod in a new and delightful role—that of bringing the saintly Georgie down to a level with normal boys.

Castles Show New Steps. If any one is trying to keep up with all the so-called modern dances they will find a week of work in trying to perform all the twists and turns described by Vernon Castle in tomorrow's Oregonian. Posted pictures will help a little.

Early Climb of Mount Hood. Charles E. Warner, who made a new record by scaling Portland's backyard peak in Winter, tells how he did it.

APPEAL MADE FOR CO-OPERATION.

Fruit Product Plants Must Organize to Prevent Failures, Says Board. PUYALLUP, Wash., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—The fresh fruit situation makes it inevitable that a very great number of canneries, evaporators and other kinds of fruit product plants will be established in the Northwest during the next 24 months.

There is a real need for many of these if the districts east of the mountains are to maintain their fruit business upon a sound basis. Unless controlled, most of these plants will be started wrong. Many will be badly managed and many will be organized where there is no need for them. The result will be failures and much needless loss of money. While this is going on, the market will be demoralized because the badly managed plant is usually just as badly off in its selling as the well managed one. It is to help communities start with the fruit product plants that the Board believes that its function is just as much to help the general situation as it is to help communities start with the fruit product plants that the Board believes that its function is just as much to help the general situation as it is to help communities start with the fruit product plants.

All this will take place unless the situation is corrected. The Board believes that its function is just as much to help the general situation as it is to help communities start with the fruit product plants that the Board believes that its function is just as much to help the general situation as it is to help communities start with the fruit product plants.

In that work we need the help and co-operation of every existing cannery, evaporator, dried fruit packer or other form of plant. The present industry should be as closely tied together as possible, so as to establish standards of pack, a reasonably uniform price and a co-operative reaching out for new markets.

Once that is done the industry will be stabilized and our committee can work with the fruit product plants toward helping take care of the surplus fruit in the districts where it is now state action at present.

Many of these districts are probably not ready for plants. They have not volume enough. With a united strength we can work with the railroads to get a low express rate for berries or freight rate for fruit that will permit the assembling of this stuff at existing plants until the district develops an output that justifies a cannery or evaporator.

In those districts where there is a manifest need for plants at once, we will promote them in such a way that they will be operated right and their product can be sold side by side with that of the existing plants and the market will not be demoralized. This will help the new plant and will protect the old ones.

Perhaps the whole situation cannot be worked out as smoothly as we would like. A great deal of difficulty will be experienced in getting the existing plants into any kind of an agreement. Also irresponsible promotions will be made that nobody can control.

But the committee believes that, with an organization of all the existing plants, it can do a great deal toward controlling the situation. This general problem was discussed at the recent conference in Portland. Other small district meetings are being held. Soon there will be need to hold another general conference.

In the meantime, we wish to ask those interested to think over the situation and frankly and fully write us what you believe ought to be done. The nearer we can come to all agreeing on something, the better off we will all be.

NORTHWEST BY-PRODUCTS BOARD. W. H. Paulhamus, Chairman. Old Colonial Family. BEND, Ore., March 7.—(To the Editor.)—Does the minimum wage law apply to stenographers? I have noticed advertisements offering a wage as low as \$5 a week. Is this lawful? A SUBSCRIBER.

A Move in Politics. Washington (A. C.) Staff. "Forgive your enemies, but never forget the names of those who have done you wrong." "That's good religion." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "and sometimes it's good politics, too."

How Torpedoes Do Their Deadly Work. Told in the Sunday Oregonian. These modern instruments of destruction have played an important part in the present war in Europe. How they are operated from their mother vessels and how they find their way, under their own power, to their targets is adequately and interestingly described in an illustrated story by William Atherton Du Puy.

OTHER SUNDAY ATTRACTIONS. Women in Business. This is an entertaining and instructive story about 12 American women who have made notable successes in various lines of business activity. Beginning with Hetty Green, who probably is the best known of the group, the article gives little personal sketches of the characteristics of the 12, including Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the late railroad magnate, and Mrs. Schuyler Britton, owner of a St. Louis baseball club.

Strange Legend of Vienna Vaults. This is the remarkable tale of Napoleon's son, whose body lies locked in a tomb at Vienna. The French people have tried frequently to have the body removed to Paris. There is a legend that the vault in which the casket is locked contains also the key to the lost treasure of the Hapsburg kings. Will removal of the bones lead to the discovery of the treasure?

Another Detective Tale. Joseph H. Faurot, who unearthed the mystery of the death of Anna Amuller in New York a few years ago and caused the arrest of a priest as her murderer, is the author of the second of the series of detective stories from real life now running in The Sunday Oregonian.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of March 13, 1890. Washington.—The Oklahoma admission bill will be voted on in the House today. Prohibition it is believed will not prevail. Blair's educational bill, which has to do with the granting of lands for school funds, is to be disposed of next Thursday, and Squire and Allen will oppose it. Senator Squire has presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Vancouver, Wash., urging passage of the bill authorizing construction of a bridge between Oregon and Washington over the Columbia.

Spokane Falls.—The Traders' National Bank has purchased a site on Riverside avenue and Howard street, for \$1500 a front foot.

Panama.—The French Commission sent over to investigate the status of the Panama Canal construction has returned. It is certain they will have their report that all the vast machinery installed at a great expense is in a state of ruin from sun, rain, neglect and the elements. Machinery valued at millions is being destroyed. The Commission also has found out that an artificial lake will be necessary to control the Chagres River. The completion of the canal will cost \$200,000,000, it is estimated.

Havana.—Newspapers here are openly advocating annexation of Cuba to the United States, pointing out that change of government is now to be desired and the time for it opportune.

According to a report to Congress the aggregate organized militia in the country is 165,292, comprising 807 officers and 92,840 non-commissioned men.

The Transcontinental Street Railway Company has decided to replace its horsepower machinery with electrical apparatus.

William Hume, the pioneer cattleman and bear hunter, is spending a few days in the city.

R. S. Perkins has received a letter from the well-known horseman W. H. Babb, now in Umatilla county, telling how livestock will thrive on prickly pears.

D. W. Jhans, who was severely hurt in a cable road accident several weeks ago, is now able to be out again.

The Ladies Aid of the First Congregational Church will give a social at the home of Mrs. L. Nicolai, Fourth and Hassalo streets, on the evening of March 14.

James J. Hill, one of the brightest railroad men and financiers of the age, a comparatively few years ago was a dock wallop in St. Paul.

Forbes & Brocken, furniture dealers, have received advice from the East that antique furniture is all the craze now.

Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector of St. David's Church, died yesterday.

Minimum Wage of Stenographers. PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—Does the minimum wage law apply to stenographers? I have noticed advertisements offering a wage as low as \$5 a week. Is this lawful? A SUBSCRIBER.

Under the minimum wage law the Industrial Welfare Commission is authorized to regulate conditions of employment for stenographers. In February, 1914, the Commission made an order placing the minimum wage for stenographers at \$40 a month and the maximum time of employment 51 hours a week.

A Move in Politics. Washington (A. C.) Staff. "Forgive your enemies, but never forget the names of those who have done you wrong." "That's good religion." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "and sometimes it's good politics, too."

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Ireland in War. What the Emerald Isle is doing to aid England in the present gigantic struggle in Europe is the subject of an interesting and timely article in view of the approach of St. Patrick's day.

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