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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1915.

MORE PSYCHOLOGY.

Two can play at the game of psychology. A year or more ago the accepted Democratic definition-con-tributed by President Wilson-of the general industrial depression was that it was "merely psychological" we hear from other eminent Democratic authority-viz., the New York Evening Post-that the Democracy will not be able to overcome the psychology of the situation in 1916. Savs

the Post:

Expel psychology with a fork, and back it comes. Senator Burron told the Republican County Committee in this city that the Republicans are sure to win in 1016 because "the current" is with them. This is only another way of saying that the psychology of the political situation is on their side. For will dispute this There is a "feeling." a semeithing imperceptible yet real, that the Democratic party is in for a beating. This belief is not argumentative, it is simply in the air. In other words, the Democratic matiook is now clouded by a "psychological depression" of splitts.

Nor in all American history has

Not in all American history has there been a more complete reversal of political form than in the past two years. Then there was a universal would do well. Now there is scarcely more than a pretense, even by his parans, that he has fulfilled expecta-

Well, the Democratic platform for 1912 calls for a single term for any President. It is a pledge that the people are likely to require the Demeratic party, against its protest, to redeem.

WHAT WILL COME AFTER THE WAR?

Although the war has not yet reached its decisive stage, attention of thinking men and women is already turned to the question of what is to come after. What will be the terms of peace, should this or the other group of belligerents win? Will not the victors quarrel over the spoils and fight another war? Will the settlement be such as to end wars? Will a new menace from Asia drive Europe to unite for common defense? Will Japan place herself at the head of th hordes of China and perhaps of India to make new incursions into Europe similar to that of Jenghiz Khan?

Urbain Gohier, the French peace advocate, believes that when diplomats meet to arrange forms of peace they will find the task impossible and that a fight over the spoils will follow. The editor of The Navy believes not only that Mr. Gohier is right, but that, even if the allies win, France and Britain will be so wenkened as to be unable to resist the Russians and other Slave who will overrun Europe. He does not believe, however, that Russia will ever become "the predominant factor in the world's history." He does believe "that a conflict between the white races of Europe and the yellow and brown of Asia is inevitable" and that "the Slavic race may once more compelled to fight an Asiatic Khan," leading millions of China and India, well trained in the use of modern weap

Professor Nicholas Murray Butlet believes that, under the guidance the United States, Europe will organize the United States of Eurase much the Brownsville High School after the pattern of our feet. Iton of months ago is working well. An states. He points out that other the influence of state autonomy and of political and religious equality race Howe, a member of the senior high country. Such antagonisms have been kept alive in Europe by the attempt em as allens. He holds that "we may with propriety press upon the attention of the people of Europe the fact that we are not only the great exponents but the great example of the success of the principle of federa tion in its application to unity of political life regardless of local, economic and racial differences."

If Dr. Butler's hopes can be realized, his proposed United States of Europe may become the means of preventing the quarrel over the spoils which Mr. the quarrel over the spoils which Mr. government a gradual evolution but here, means "government," for the other dangers forefold by The Nay, was instituted full grown by the in-quotation continues: "This, of course, other dangers foretold by The Navy. was instituted full grown by the in-quotation continues: "This, of course, A federation of nations in which each telligence of a body of young men and does not affect the rights of comenjoyed autonomy might include Russia and thus bind her over to keep the the problem in hand. Such a federation would be a powerful defense against such an irruption of Asiatics as The Navy fore-

The world has been struggling in the direction Dr. Butler indicates. The a Geneva convention, the Hague con-ventions, the postal conventions, the evidently modeled upon the august that Ambassador White requested Ger-International Chamber of Agriculture, present convulsion itself, though it has sociates, time, may be said to have for its purpose the removal of the greatest obstacle to European federation, namely the artificial boundary lines by which heard from any party.

Mr. Howe, no complaints have been taken, with the result that the vestage of one nation is subjected to the a part of one nation is subjected to the rule of another nation and is treated This obstacle removed, and the nations divided on racial lines, so the nations divided on racial lines, so that each conforms to Professor Burpassed but any student whose daily rease definition of a nation as "an ethmarks reach a certain average can gess' definition of a nation as "an ethographic unit inhabiting a geographic the way would be cleared for federation. The main causes of antagonism would have been removed and the nations would be drawn tomether by consciousness that they needed each other's help. Consciousiess of that fact brought the American states into union and the German states into the empire. Closer union is a natural consequence of closer inurse, and it must come if Euro-

One might almost fancy that he dis covers a note of envy in the discussion by the Scattle Times of the proposed merger in Portland of various bodies with the New Chamber of Commerce, in part as follows:

in part as follows:
This is one of the things in which Scattle
may well follow the example of Pertland,
An effort to that end has been made; and
it has failed solely because in certain instances the individual has not subordinated
his ambifiers to the public good and the

toubt, when Seattle will achieve such a consolidation. Necessity will force the lessus; and then Seattle will realize the hopes ong cherished by its foremost citizens—of me commercial body devoted unselfishly to ne commercial body devoted unselfishly to be welfare of Sentitle, the State of Washing-on and the entire Pacific Northwest—s ork to which the New Seattle Chamber of commerce, under present conditions, more early conforms.

Where is the old Seattle spirit? Did prohibition kill it?

Organized labor through its repre-sentatives demands that the County Commissioners agree to a minimum wage of \$3 per day of eight hours on the county roads as the price of their support of the \$1,250,000 bond issue.

They do not mince words about it. It may be a good scheme, or it may not be, to invest \$1,250,000 of the taxpayers' money to hard-surface the public highways. With the broad merits of the plan the labor men express no concern whatever, What demand is to know in advance what they are going to get out of it not what benefit there is to be to the public.

It may or may not be justifiable for the roadmaster to pay \$3 per eighthour day for common labor, even when the labor market is over-supplied and men are glad to go to work at any price. But it is not justifiable for the County Commissioneres to en- and girls when they are "worked for ter into any sort of bargain with any body of men in order to carry the bond issue.

It is possible that organized labor will be able to defeat the bond issue if their requirements are not met though we doubt it. Eighty per cen of the cost of roads goes to labor, and the result would be, then, that labor itself had stood in the way of the distribution of nearly a million dollars among working men. If labor can tand it, the taxpayers can

But labor cannot afford to oppose and defeat a needed public improvement merely because the public authorities refuse to agree beforehand that it shall cost as much as possible and not as little as possible.

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY. The Chicago Tribune represent Representative Frear, leader of the House of Representatives in the fight the river and harbor porkbarrel in the recent Congress, as sum narizing the results as follows:

marizing the results as follows:

First—A postponement of all new projects, reaching \$199,000,000 in amount.

Second—A probable permanent rejection of some of the worst projects through exposure of their character.

Third—A re-examination of some of the worthless old projects by the same engineers who approved them.

Fourth—Two roll calls in the House against the bill; the first ones secured in years.

years.

Pifth—Striking out the \$15,700,000 Musse
Sheals private water-power item begun is Fifth—Striking out the \$15,700,000 Mussel Shoals private water-power item begun in the 1915 bill at \$150,000. The first item struck out from any bill in many years.

Sixth—A saving of \$33,000,000 in cash out of the 1914 \$53,000,000 bill, and \$5,000,000 in cash out of the 1915 \$25,000,000 bill, or \$41,000,000 saved in all. Senator Burton estimates an actual saving of nearly \$50,000,000 in the two bills because of the new projects that have been exposed and side-tracked.

The result is primarily a triumph of honesty against the old log-rolling system of grab, graft and greed, which as forced the Government to spend millions of dollars annually in ques tionable or worse than questionable schemes. It is more. It is a definite step toward the disentanglement of meritorious and necessary projects from a collusive partnership with the other kind. There had to be an end to old methods. The people would ot much longer stand the annual raid on the Treasury of pie-hunting Congressmen, backed by pie-demanding

onstituents. Now it is obvious that great improvements like the Columbia River will be cared for by the engineers, who have \$20,000,000 from the last Congress. So will Tillamook and Coos Bay and other worthy Oregon projects. But Mussel Shoals, and Trinity River, and Ocklawsha River, and the like can no longer be made the dumping places of the Government's easy

A PROMISING EXPERIMENT.

It is pleasant to learn that the sys em of student government adopted at months ago is working well. An ex-cellent description of the innovation has been given in an essay by Cecil political and religious equality race antagonisms tend to die away in this school class and president of the stu-country. Such autagonisms have been dents' organization, which was published in the Brownsville Times. The "permanently and peacefully to sub-merge large bodies of aliens" by treat-Mr: Howe for interesting facts about Mr. Howe for interesting facts about would still have been lawful. the system. It was adopted by the students themselves upon the suggestion of the high school principal, and ternational law published in 1910, that seems to be firmly based on the great the third statement "would not be American principle that "all governconsent of the governed."

Before the new plan was put in adopted. In this instance, at least, the women who applied their brains to merce in arms on the part of the

The students' organization has the sual outfit of officers such as a president, secretary and so forth, bu its governing authority over the students appears to be exercised through singularly ingenious mechanism Supreme Court of the United States, having a Chief Justice and eight as-sociates. Its function is to hear cases brogated international law for the against students and dispose of them. The faculty of the school does not interfere in this business and so well has it been conducted that, according to

It seems that at the close of each hamburg, was overhauled an chool term in Brownsville there is searched at the mouth of the Eibe. ormally a written examination to be scape the formal ordeal. The marks nust average 90 in deportment and 85 in the studies. The marks in de portment are assigned by eight monitors who take turns presiding over the study room during the eight periods of the daily session. This method brings the student govern-ment in immediate and constant relaions with the students themselves so that their pride and loyalty are ever

n the alert to make it succeed. Five months' trial is not long enough make it certain that the Browns ville plan of student government will inffice in all circumstances. We dare say its strength has not yet been tried by any serious emergency. But on the other hand, the longer it holds out in time of calm the better pros pect it has of being adequate in the crisis with which it must sooner or later deal. It speaks well for the young men and women of Brownsville

The time is coming, no this interesting scheme of self-govern- son said the cases were not parallel. lution of the perplexing problem of that is not our affair; it is the fortune high school discipline which has made of war. much trouble for the educational

authorities. Our forefathers used to say that the remedy for all human difficulties was liberty. The Brownsville experiment supports the truth of their creed, Very likely self-reliance and self-re-specting obedience to just laws thrive est in the air of freedom. Brownsville students have been able to carry on their system of government thus far with only eight laws. This is admirable. Perhaps next year they can, by taking thought, reduce America is the number to seven. cursed with a superabundance of laws, If these bright young people should demonstrate that most of them are superfluous they would do the country

a signal service. It should be re-marked that they have enjoyed the instruction and inspiration of an exceptionally original principal which may account in part for their wisely progressive ideas. What is there that the schools can not do for our boys all there is in them"?

OUR UNREADY NAVY. o go to sea, it had to take the Ala- many widely different things. When it wanted a full crew for the to her station for several days, and of social service is public stroyers stand guard.

not compose a crew; they are simply the makings of a crew. They do not know the ship nor each other was and halls for public to making the makings of a crew. individually. If suddenly ordered into action, they would be at a disadvan-tage for lack of that team-work which is possible only with men who have service, just as some citizens been trained into a working unit,

By taking men from the six other ships to man the Alabama, the Demen. This action is corroborative of ance, dirt and misery. Representative Gardner's statement that the Navy is 18,000 men short of its requirements, although recruited to the full strength authorized by Congress. The Navy is no stronger than the number of ships it can put on the sea with fully trained crews. A ship out of commission without crew, fuel, ammunition or stores is not an effective unit of the Navy. Since many of our warships are laid up with skele ton crews, we are deluding ourselve when we believe ours to be the third strongest navy in the world.

OUR RIGHT TO SELL ARMS.

United States to belligerent nations as contrary to neutrality and who advocate an embargo on such that we are departing from precedents we have ourselves established. German publication says that during the Napoleonic Wars and the Franco-Prussian War the United States prohibited the export of arms; that neutral nations have done so during the present war; and that at the request of Ambassador White Germany for incredible. bade sale of arms to Spain during the Spanish War.

ment of arms but on all merchandise instructed the Secretary of War to sell such arms and other ordnance stores. as were unsuitable for our own service some sales were made to Frenchmen during the Franco-German War, and leged purchasing agents were not in fact agents of France, (2) that if they were such agents the fact was not suspected by the Government, and (3) that if they had been known to be agents for a belligerent the sale

Commenting on this report, Wilson and Tucker say, in their work on in-ternational law published in 1919, that maintained at the present time," but ments derive their just powers from that "the first and second claims might justify the sale, though it would be in better accord with a strict force, every high school student volun-tarily signed a promise to obey the con-all sale of supplies of war during the stitution and by-laws which were to be period of war between two states, toward which it professes to maintain government now prevailing did not a neutral attitude." "State," as used citizens of neutral states."

Neutral nations have prohibited exbecause they may need their entire supply of war material for their own

many to prohibit sale of arms to Spain and that Germany granted the request seems to be the fact that, on learning that a ship was sailing from Ham burg loaded with arms for Spain, Mr. White "hastened to the Foreign Office and urged that vigorous steps be

Mr. White says in his memoirs, however: The German government usight easily have pleaded, in answer to my request, that the American Gevernment had generally shown itself opposed to say such interference with the shipments of small arms to beiligerents, and had contended that it was not obliged to search vessels to find such contraband of war, but that this dury was incumbent upon the beiligerent nation concerned.

In fact, Spain might fairly have ac-used Germany of an unneutral act favoring the United States to her This was a departure from Infury. the rule formerly observed and since adhered to, and cannot be regarded as precedent.

President Wilson has shown a more scrupulous impartiality than President Grant, for he recently forbade the sale of discarded Krag-Jorgenson rifles, but he drew a broad distinction between sales by a Government and sales by private parties when he gave an unfavorable reply to the request of a delegation that an embargo be placed on exports of arms. The incithat they have devised and executed dent of 1870 was cited, but Mr. Wil-

ment, but we do not suppose they are any more intelligent and self-reliant self munitions to belligerents and to than the students of our other high take the risk of capture and confiscaschools. What they have done others tion is well established as fully concan do, and we hope their plan will be introduced in other places. It may prove to be the long desired sopurchase arms and another cannot, the tight is not our differ. It is the fortune

SOCIAL SERVICE.

One of the New York papers not supposed to be deficient in knowledge or wit has been thrown in to perplexity over the meaning of the phrase "social service." The difficulty was started by one of Mayor Mitchell's speeches in which he said that New York had reached the point where it must either consent to pay more taxes or else "curtail its social service." The worriedly whether there is any diference between "social service" and Friedlander and William Davy. social reform."

On the face of it, service and re form are not identical. The opulent gentleman who is served each morn-ing with coffee, rashers and cigars is not necessarily reformed in the proc-He may be in such a state of spiritual and physical perfection that e needs no reform, though he would be terribly disturbed if the daily service were intermitted.

The public, or society, has not been served in the past nearly so well as the ordinary gentleman of taste and means, and social reform includes the When the Navy Department needed efforts which many good and more or a battleship to prevent violation of less wise people are making to bring American neutrality by the German about a better condition. "Social cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich or by the service" is what the public gets when British cruisers which are waiting to social reform has been successfully pounce upon her, should she attempt carried through. It includes a great sama out of reserve at Philadelphia. free inspection of school children's eyes and teeth is one of them. Parks Alabama it had to take men from six and playgrounds properly kept up and The Alabama cannot get overlooked are another. A third form seanwhile small craft such as de- and a fourth is public baths and

know the ship nor each other well the Portland Library. All these con-enough to do efficient work, no matter veniences mean advancing civilization. veniences mean advancing civilization, ow skilled and faithful they may be happiness and health. But naturally they cost money. What blessing does The public might save dollars not? by doing without any form of social conomical to dispense with bathtubs And yet, upon the whole, we believe that civilization with all its expensive partment has left those ships short of ness is preferable to barbarism, ignor

Whatever we may think of Italy's gallantry, we must all admire her thrift. She seems likely to be the nly European country that will make anything by the war. Her pickings among the Aegean Islands are already Her pickings very comfortable and she may get a good slice of Italia Irredenta without fighting for it

Colonel Roosevelt hits the nail of the head when he proclaims himself straight United States." We have no ousiness trailing after any monarch.

The Grand Porte denies the atroci ties at Urumiah with grace and skill. No Christians were murdered and so The formula is well worn. The Turk has had so many atrocities to deny that his expertness in pleading not guilty has become almost incredimany, indeed, it is quite

When the United States has acquired During the Napoleonic War the em-bargo was placed not only on ship-has acquired all the debts, some man them is a discomfort, while horsemay look down on New York and to both belligerents, simply in retalia-tion for violation of our neutral rights by both belligerents. In 1868 Congress city to sack!" Our toy army would be

War is making havoc among the British aristocracy, but it is raising up a new aristocracy to replace it. The five Germany complained that they were old nobility was founded by military a violation of neutrality. A Senate leaders; then why not found a new action committee reported: (1) that the almust have lords to worship?

Though deadly in the offensive against other ships, the submarine is yeak in the defensive against nature. That is proved by the disaster to the F4 as well as by similar disasters to British and French submarines.

submarines have invaded the Baitic and have begun to torpedo German cruisers. Naturally the rule will work both ways. nopoly of submarine warfare. General Scott does things that look

There are intimations that British

miracles to common men. Wild Mexicans and Plutes trust him because he has that wonderful thing we call "character." He is "all man" and other men know it on sight.

The wealthy young woman in New York who eloped with her father's doorman says she "will never leave port of arms during the present war, hot because neutrality requires it but is of similar mind. Statistics, however, are against them.

> Predecessors of Mr. Galvani have predicted that each war would be the last, but wars have continued to break out with greater frequency and feroc-Humanity is much the same at heart as it ever was,

What is the use of sending batteries of United States artillery to Brownsville? They will not be allowed to shoot, even if the Mexicans should kill some Americans.

The Austrian censor who represent-

ed Count Berchtold's brain by a piece

of blank paper doubtless lost his job by his unconscious humor, That White Orpington hen down a Grays River that is laying two eggs a day is playing a shell game that will get her into trouble.

The bolt of lightning that hits any-Its familiarity is altogether too much

The Grand Vizier of Turkey will give aid to Christians in Persia about the time all of them have been killed. The Kalser is becoming quite

grandfather, present and prospective. That is something to fight for. Will the colored contingent get its

today? Don't crowd around the score

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of March 30, 1800. Two blushing maidens, accompanie two anxious lovers, stepped into Justice Biles' court yesterday after-noon, during a lull in legal proceedings, to be judicially joined for better or for worse. The Justice first tied the knot for Stephen J. Tully and Eugenia W. Clark, and then performed the same ceremony for Eugene Van Bolson and Mary Kester.

A meeting was held at Wasco last Tuesday to consider the building of a motor line from Biggs to that place. A committee was appointed to confer with Portland engineers relative to the cost of the same.

An informal dinner was tendered Bill Nye on Friday night at Freiman's, by Messrs. Robert W. Mitchell, James E. Bangs, Melvin G. Winstock, S. H. Bangs.

At a recent meeting of musicians held at Turn Hall it was decided to organize a professional military band and orchestra to be composed of the best musicians in Portland. The organization is to be known as "The Oregonian Military Band and Orchestra." with a membership of 26 and the fol lowing officers: President, G. Bertram; business manager, C. L. Brown; secre-tary and treasurer, C. Streeper; musical director, G. Ceschle; board of directors, G. Betram, J. Brown, Gustav Miller, L. F. Brackett and Charles Ross.

A delightful evening's entertainment was enjoyed by the members and lady friends of the Young Mea's Hebrew Association, who crowded the large pariors on Wednesday evening, March 19. Among those on the programme were Messrs, Friedlander, Guthman and Goldsmith, Miss Emilie Bauer, Miss Ellia Hirsch, I. Leeser Cohen, Professor Carl Hester, M. Hillers and Miss May Shanahan.

The board of trustees of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church has accepted the recommendations of the building committee. The new church will be built on the site of the present church.

E. W. Allen, secretary and superin endent of the North Pacific Industria. Fair Association, has just received a proof of the handsome new cut he has having prepared for the fair building for advertising purposes,

Christine Nilsson is to emerge from her retirement to sing at the farewell oncert of Sim Reeves in London next

Captain John Howson Thomas died at his residence in this city yesterday. He came to this Coast in 1850.

to their new residence on Eighteenth and G streets. Herman Back and Katie Bauer wer married last Sunday evening at the residence of the bride's mother. Judge

ONCE GOOD ROADS NOW DISGRACE

Macadam Highways Are Rough and

Wood performed the ceremony

Muddy After Two Years' Use. PORTLAND, March 29 .- (To the Editor.)-The reading of Walter H. Kor rell's letter in The Oregonian in oppo sition to the highway paving bonds We have no part in European hatreds provokes a feeling of smazement as and wars. Our loyalty is to American well as disappointment. It seems intestitutions and our only country is credible that an intelligent person, in the day of the automobile and motorthe day of the automobile and motor-truck, can seriously argue that the macadam road, as we know it in Ore-gon, is good enough for country traf-fic. That is the spirit which in the past has kept Oregon far behind her sister states in population and devel-opment; and if that spirit shall succeed in defeating this first great improve-ment to emancipate Multnomah County from the effects of mossbackism it will

set us back another ten years.
I can take Mr. Korrell over miles of road in this county which are a dis-grace to any civilized community; a slather of mud in the Winter time, so them is a discomfort, while horse-drawn vehicles toll under half-loads. Yet less than two years ago those same roads were put in excellent condition (for macadam) by the Commis-

n 1915. Nothing short of hard-surface endure traffic, and the continual rebuilding and repairing of temporary roads is a wanton waste of public funds, I cannot believe that the farmers generally will be so blind to their ers generally will be so blind to their own interest as to vote against these paving bonds. To the owner of five acres or of 500 acres the amount of the tax is negligible, while the benefits to the farmer and country dweller are immediate and practical, to say nothing of increased land values and greater demand therefor.

The only adventage argues Mr. Kor-

The only advantage, argues Mr. Korgon to pays all the enterprise cost us.
Then indeed would the Willamette Valley come into its true but long-delayed
inheritance as the garden of the world.
There is another side to this road
question. We cannot gain citizens of

the better class, nor even keep all we have, unless the country is made habitable by good highways. People who, like myself, have pioneered for 60 years, would like to have some of the which evenlences and advantages rightfully belong to the highest devel-opment of modern life, even if it re-quires some sacrifice to get them. nong which good highways stand preinently first.

whence comes this spirit of opposition to enterprise that costs so little and yields so much? These petty efforis States Government has any devices on to keep this state of a thousand natural wonders and advantages in a condition of isolation and ignorance will transmit signals.

A SUBSCRIBER. dition of isolation and ignorance tempts one to say what would not look well in print. C. H. SHOLES.

Customs at Theater. PORTLAND, March 29.—(To the Edi-or.)—(1) While being ushered to scats a a theater should the young man or he young lady go down the siste first? (2) Who should lead the way out of

Thanking you in advance, I am. B.W.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 28 .- (To the Editor.)—Please state the time a bill expires in the State of Kansas, and what per cent interest is allowed on accounts.

on open accounts is three years. The legal rate of interest is 6 per cent.

PROPOSED PLANS ARE EVASION. Voter Protests Small Seating Capacity

in Auditorium. PORTLAND. March 2e.—(To the Editor.)—For the sole purpose of making Portland a convention city, four years ago we veted \$500,000 in bonds to build an auditorium. There was little opposition to the bonds, because the Elka' convention was to be held here in 1612, and it was apparent to all that the Armory our one available place, was absolutely inadequate in size and accounties for such a gathering of people. That convention was a phenomenal success only because of the extraordinary generosity and painstaking work of the Portland Elka, fully backed by the spirit of our people.

After the bonds were voted data of After the bonds were voted data of auditoriums, their size, the numbers they should accommodate, and their suitable locations, were obtained from many cities. These data were discussed in the papers, and it was clearly shown that to meet convention needs an audi-torium should seat not less than 10,000

people, and ought to seat from 12,000 to 15,000.

Such a seating capacity was what the people voted for and what they wanted. Their idea was an auditorium to bring in strangers in large numbers from outside was a people would speed much money. side, who would spend much money with us, get acquainted with our peo-ple, appreciate our climate as well as our great future possibilities, and either stay with us permanently, or advertise us widely on return to their

The bonds were not voted for local The bonds were not voted for local purposes at all, and would have been overwhelminsly defeated on any such basis, nor were they voted for a fancy building or for anything but a good, plain, substantial structure, which would hold a great many people, and have accustics so good that anyone could hear well from any part of the building.

Since that vote four years have been wasted vacillating over sires, discussing prices, figuring on plans, and a good deal of money has been spent. Property owners wanting to unload

good deal of money has been spent.
Property owners wanting to unload have been active, some have wanted one site, some another, and all, with anything at stake or not, have seemed to have a say. The power to select a site and building the building was in the hands of citizens selected for the purpose. They listened to everyone, how the trinkets were found on the purpose. purpose. They listened to everyone, which was right, but the building is not built. And what is the situation now? an auditorium for large conventions has dwindled down to a little local affair for Portland people only. local affair for Portland people only, for the Commissioners, according to report, will cut it up into one hall to seat 5000 people, another small assembly hall and a room each for the Historical Society and the city museum. If there ever was a chance for a restraining injunction, or the referendum, it certainly is here, for money is about to be small for something it was about to be spent for something it was not voted for. The Historical Society and museum need proper housing, and should have it, but the city has no right to use this money for them, besides, the yeters have already once refused to yote bonds for Historical Society pur-Mr. and Mrs. E. J. DeHart have moved

> I have watched this auditorium mator nave watered this addressed that a er, and have been astonished that a whole city of people should sit quietly by and make no objection to the use of his money for other than the conven-ion auditorium originally intended. A general convention scheme, particularly of human nature, with the acoustics, the most important item in a large hall, but no build sing should be crecked incapable of holding less than 10,000 to 15,000 people, for the conventions we most need properly to add to our prosperity and advertise our city will not come here our institutions of learning, and I may with a space for handling, not institutions of learning, and I may be the same time.

PORTLAND, March 29.—(To the Edi-for.)—The following inquiry was pub-lished in The Oregonian: Rickreal, Or., March 23.—(To the Editor.) I have two tanks filled with water; one is

The two tanks filled with water; one is four feet high and 10 feet wide, the other is four feet high and 10 feet wide, the other his good work and succeed in piscing tank has the more pressure, especially side pressure?

The laws of physics demonstrate that the laws of physics demonstrate that there is no relation between either there is no relation between either is an instance where merit alone, not

cubical contents of a vessel filled with a san instance where merit alone, not water or the surface area of such contents with the lateral pressure. This question is interesting because it was the basis for the historic controversy. the basis for the historic controversy waged before Congressional committees for months over the practicability of the Gatun Dam, the great engineering project of the Panama Canal, which im-

regardless of the area of the tank.

I will give the questioner further in-formation on request, C. S. BROWN, 514 Lumber Exchange Bld.

Submarine Signal Devices. ALBANY, Or, March 28.—(To the Ed.

submerged and gets out of commission will transmit signals. A SUESCRIBER.

The older equipment includes a ounding-bell, which transmits vibrations through the water. A newer detelegraphic signals may be sent and re-

Remarriage in Six Months. Thanking you in advance, I am.

(I) It is customary for the man to follow the lady, who is preceded by the usher.

(2) The man usually makes a way for the lady upon going out of the theater.

The marriage would not be recog-nized as legal in the United States if the couple returned.

Ambition and a Kiss.

Exchange. Misr Oldun-I'd just like to see any In Kansas the statute of limitations man kiss me.

Miss Young—What a hopeless subj-

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of March 50, 1865. From The Oragonian of March 30, 1800.
The steamer Senaior, from Oragon City, last evening brought the fairest cargo that has ever landed on any ordinary occasion—ever. It was composed of the youth and beauty and fashion of this, our sister city and intermediate towns. There was a large number of passengers, in which the "feebler sex" predominated.

On Sunday evening there will be a union meeting of churches of various denominations at the Prosbyterian Church, at which time the status of the Christian Commission will be presented by Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

The good-natured phis of H. Parker Esq. glanced on us again last evening. He is down as a delegate from Walla Walla to the union convention of Washington Territory, which meets at Claquate on Tuesday next.

There will be a social gathering of friends at the residence of Rev. G. H. Atkinson this evening. The next departure is chosen as the stramer upon which Mr. A. and family will sail for The Victoria Chronicle says it is ru-mored that a popular member of the British Columbia Legislative Council

British con the last steamer to Ean Francisco, charged with the mission of subsidising a steamer to run direct to New Westminster. Trade with Hodge & Calef, importers

and dealers in drugs, paints, oils, win dow glass and perfumery.

Just received per bark Jane A. Falkinburg, a large assortment of doors, windows and blinds of Eastern manufacture, and for sale by Millard & Van Schuyver. Savier & Co. has this day sold its

killed near Ashland.

The advance of Sherman will be disputed by a fermidable force under able and experienced officers, says the Ruleigh Press.

HIS GOOD REPUTE IS NATIONAL

Mr. Alderman Capable of Makin Schools Model for Educational World. ASTORIA, Or., March 28 - (To the Editor.)-The article in The Oregonian Tuesday exposing the vile attacks made on City Superintendent L. R. Alderman must have aroused indigna-tion within the heart of every fairminded reader. The fact that state-ments were made anonymously betrays their cowardly author.

Superintendent Alderman has raised the standard of the Portland school system to such a degree that many cities in the United States are taking by and make no objection to the use of this money for other than the convention auditorium originally intended. A 5000 capacity auditorium will never make Portland a convention city, or bring a convention of size to it, and it will be a waste of time to send delegations East to urge our city as a meeting place, when we cannot take the people when we get them here. There can be no objection to one, two or even three halls adapted to local purposes, if they can be arranged without interfering with the general convention scheme, particularly

without proper space for handling, not only their own people, but the extra swarm of Portlanders who may crowd in further to fill the building.

VOTER. AREA DOESN'T AFFECT PRESSURE

Problem of Two Water Tanks Recalls

Panama Caual Controversy.

PORTLAND, March 29.—(To the Editor) tration thus far has proved to be a blessing for the city. Hence it is the blessing for the city. Hence t ardent wish of all fair-minded no is who have the welfare of the schools ther heart, that Mr. Alderman may confl

THE PICNIC DAYS ARE NEAR.

O, the picnic days are near, when the boys and girlies dear will seek The only advantage, argues Mr. Korrell, of hard-surface over dirt roads is the difference between an \$8 and a \$5 pair of shoes, forgetting that the cilimatic and physical condition of the Williamette Valley demands the \$8 pair of shoes, unless it is to remain in a state of bondage forever. If I had the power to do it. I would convince the State of Oregon that the wisest thing it could do would be to hard-surface the Pacific Highway from the Columbia to the California line at once; because before it could be done Washington and California would join us. And with such a highway from British Columbia to Mexico, tourists from beyond our borders would come in such numbers and stay so long they would annually spend enough money in Oregon to payy all the enterprise cost us. the woodlands ballacited or.)—In reply to the question on tank pressure asked by a Rickreal sub-criber, I can say that the pressure deends entirely on the depth of water, egurdless of the area of the tank.

For instance, the pressure is the same t the bottom of an inch pipe as at the first twen lunchtime rolls around be the first twen the ground and the first to For instance, the pressure is the same at the bottom of an inch pipe as at the bottom of a large tank if the depth of water is the same in each case. Therefore the tank four feet high will have a greater pressure than the tank one foot high.

The side pressure follows the same rule.

I will give the questioner further infinity to the questioner for the sum of the case of the case will simultaneously bloom, when the medium-weight wraps and the other Winter traps will be buried for the Summer in a dark, mothbally tomb. Hustic breezes in their freaks will be kissing peachy cheeks a gastronomic swal. freaks will be kissing peachy cheeks and will toy with home-grown treases and with artificial hair, and the ramblers, girls and boys, will induige in rustle joys in the shadows of the woodlands far away from earthly care. When in through the open window comes a sweet, melodious lay, and the beaten god of slumeer hits the trail and fades away, as the yellow-breasted fellow from his perchup on a pole every sense starts into action with the music from his soul.

off the hivers then we high,
and our every move is quies,
and our person with our rainent we're
adorators,
And we whintle morrhly
In the same smol-striving key,
With the meadow lark that's sleging in the
morning.

JAMES BARTON ADAMS.

JAMES BARTON ADAMS. Daily History

What you read in the newspape oday is the history of temorrow. This is not only true of the great world drama of Europe, it is equally true of the events nearer home. It is as true of the advertising as of the so-called news.

The newspaper advertising day b day is recording business hist-ry the progress of commerce.

A hundred years from how the historian can write a splendid sum-macy of our commercial life by the information gleunod from files of old newspapers