Morning Oregonian

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WHO WROTE IT AND WHAT IT IS.

Now comes Mr. Hughes and with directness answers speculation as to who prepared the draft of the Pacific treaty. Mr. Hughes did. It was by him "based upon the various suggestions which had been exchanged between the delegates," submitted to Senator Lodge and Mr. Root, Mr. Underwood being absent, and not until then did he submit it to the representatives of the other powers.

The course of the discussion among the three delegates of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, who were later joined by that of France, can easily be reasoned out from the speech of Sir Arthur Balfour on the day when the treaty was presented to the full conference. Great Britain and Japan had been allies for twenty years and though the reasons for their alliance no longer held good, they did not want summarily to dissolve it and become as strangers; yet they did want to dissolve it if some substitute could be found, as they wished to allay the distrust of the United States. From friendly discussions of the affairs of all three powers, their interests, prejudices and desires, Mr. Hughes evolved the treaty and all accepted it.

"But," say the preachers of suspicion, "it was made to help Great Britain and Japan out of a hole." True, but it was also made to help the United States out of a hole—the hole being that we confronted Great Britain and Japan, each bound to fight in defense of the other, and that we had serious questions to settle with Japan. By helping them out of the one hole, the United States is pulled out of the other hole. In place of the alliance, we have a compact in which, to use the words of the reservation which the Pacific treaty's sponsors recommend, "there is no commitment to armed peace, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense." The only obligation is not to attack the other powers' rights in Pacific islands and to confer if any attack should threaten. At this price we annul the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which IS a "commitment to armed force," IS an alliance," and IS an "obligation to join in any defense." With so small a knife do we cut so strong a rope.

But the irreconcilables will not be reconciled. They will continue to trot out bogies for reasonable men to reduce to their original hot air. They will continue their efforts to wreck the work of the conference and to destroy the confidence of the world in America. Loving isolation, the fewer they are, the more content are they and the wiser in their own conceit.

EINSTEIN ON EDUCATION.

The wide gulf that yawns between theory and practice is observable in Professor Einstein's views on education. Almost everybody will agree with the distinguished scientist that the primary purpose of all education is to train the individual to think; even Thomas A. Edison, notwithstanding the emphasis put on memory in the famous "tests," would say that this is so. But Einstein does not regard mere memory highly and he would not waste much time in such exercises as develop this faculty, especially if the time might be better spent otherwise. Professor Einstein would put an end to all "cramming," and since examinations lead to cramming, he would abolish examinations. Most schoolmasters—even those who know that examinations are an administrative nuisance—are likely to wonder whether they can be dispensed with under all circumstances. For, after all, they do furnish a gauge, such as it is, of the achievements of pupils as groups, and it is not always easy to find a perfect substitute.

Interest, Professor Einstein believes—as do most modern educators—is a matter of the highest importance. He holds that what has aroused interest is more likely to be remembered than that which does not, a commonplace observation enough, and he assents to the value of the cultivation of the senses. He would use motion pictures to illustrate the truth of science. He would teach geography by means of pictorial tours. In physics he would teach only that which is "interesting" and easy to depict. He leans to the so-called project method in many respects. He would present trigonometry as a series of actual problems and teach few or no formulas. He has small use for names and dates in history, and would make provision for Latin and Greek only for those who showed especial aptitude for languages. It is interesting to note that he is apparently strong for self-determination on the part of the student when it comes to selecting a course of study, but that he puts a rather heavy burden on the teacher when it comes to the details of instruction. For is there not danger that when we expect the schoolmaster to do so much to arouse the "interest" of the pupil, we shall be doing a good deal of the pupil's thinking for him after all?

Having upset a formula or two in his own field, Professor Einstein would seem to have earned the right to attack others if he chooses to do so. But the science of pedagogy is a science of infinite detail, and little or nothing is subtracted from the perplexities of pedagogues by merely adding to their store of axiomatic generalities. It can hardly have escaped attention that most of our great thinkers developed the faculty by overcoming difficulties rather than by looking to others to point out for them the easiest ways.

HOW TO REDUCE THE SPREAD.

Much can be done to reduce the excessive cost of transporting and handling fruit, of which complaint was made at the Hood River apple growers' meeting, by extending the co-operative system farther from the homes of the growers. But a broader organization than is possible for a single district will be necessary. If all fruit districts of Oregon were federated in one marketing association, as are the orange growers of California, they should be able to ship direct to wholesalers in consuming markets, taking into their own hands the transportation and handling, except for the final distribution to local retailers.

Such an organization could employ the best rate experts to deal with railroads and shipping lines, and by shipping trainloads could get minimum rates. It could employ men of the highest ability in handling goods, seeking markets and regulating prices to sale of the entire crop. It could advertise extensively on the same scale and in the same style as has made a certain brand of orange known in every state and city. It would have volume of business to operate on a large scale at lowest cost. It should grow by federation of a number of district associations.

JANE VERSUS CHARLES.

Mr. Hearst is one of those persons who are tremendously excited over who wrote the Pacific treaty. We do not know what difference it should make to a reasonable person, but Mr. Hearst—and others—who are unreasonable—are ready to judge the effect of the pact not by its inescapable interpretation, but by whether the hand that guided the pen was attached to an American, a Japanese or an Englishman.

Readers of Mr. Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer who are painstaking and not prejudiced against small headlines and inside pages, learned Sunday that Mr. Hearst's worries are answered unequivocally by Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes wrote the draft himself.

But readers of Mr. Hearst's Seattle paper who do not look beyond eight-column headlines except to absorb the appended exposition of what Mr. Hearst thinks the news ought to be, got quite a different idea of treaty authorship.

On a question of veracity between the United States secretary of state, and Jane Anderson, Jane has the entire confidence of Mr. Hearst. Jane gets a fine spread. The upheaving controversy is settled by Jane's pointing her finger at Lloyd George as dictator of the lines, at Arthur Balfour as the depraved amanuensis, and at Japan as having done some dirty work by dotting an "i" and crossing a "t" here and there. Jane's devastating information that Carter's ink and an American stub pen had no part in drafting of the treaty plunges right across the front page. Mr. Hughes' humiliating confession—humiliating to Jane and Mr. Hearst—is tucked away modestly on the inside.

Jane Anderson, so the Post-Intelligencer informs us, is a "noted war correspondent"—so noted, in fact, that it is necessary for the Post-Intelligencer to tell quite a good deal about who she is. She was at the French front, we are informed, and for several years was a leading journalist in London, has an extensive knowledge of and wide acquaintance among British public men and is American born. Despite these outstanding accomplishments we confess that we had never heard of Jane Anderson. But this much may be said of her. She certainly can find the kind of news that Mr. Hearst wants, and does not have to tell where she got it.

MORE SHIP LINES FOR PORTLAND.

Inauguration of a new regular steamship line to Portland by a Japanese company is a recognition of the port's ability to provide cargoes, also a means of attracting more trans-Pacific business here. The owners of the two "K" lines would not have sent their ships here unless there had been business in sight, and the frequency of sailings will be decided by the same test. The oftener a ship leaves for the other side of the ocean the more shippers will consign their goods through this port. When the Japanese are so awake to their opportunity here, the shipping board can get a full share of the traffic by no other means than good service.

Prospects of further addition to the port's service are improved by the cancellation of contracts between American railroads and Japanese steamship lines for interchange of traffic at Seattle, which the shipping board has ordered to take effect July 1. Being deprived of their special advantages at the Puget sound port, the Japanese may be expected to look around for the ports which can supply the most cargo, and they cannot overlook the rapid growth of tonnage handled here at a time when the general tendency of traffic is to decrease.

From regular lines of cargo steamers the next step is to fast ships carrying both passengers and cargo, for time is an important factor in competition, especially for carriage of goods of high value, interest on which amounts to a material sum for every day of a voyage. If a Japanese or some other foreign passenger line should be established at Portland, the shipping board will have a poor case for the government aid that it asks from congress for American vessels at other Pacific ports unless it gives this port the same quality of service. The Jones law requires adequate American service before foreign ships may be deprived of preferential railroad rates, and Portland will certainly insist on its rights. Proof of discrimination between ports would be a serious obstacle to passage of the subsidy bill, on which the board relies to create a demand for its fleet among private operators.

Criticism of the modern college student, as President McKinley of the University of Illinois pointed out in an address the other day, is due in considerable measure to failure to take account of the enormously increased proportion of the young men of the country who attend college. A more heterogeneous student body might be expected naturally to present a greater variety of problems, and it would be counting on human perfection to expect them to be solved without some delay. But in all probability fault-finding is attributable even more to the chronic habit people have of disparaging the present when they compare it with the past. More cheerful observers think that the schools on the whole have improved, that teaching methods have grown better with practice and experience and that the college boy and girl are as good as, if not better than they ever were.

THE CRISIS IN INDIA.

Resignation of E. S. Montagu as secretary for India in the British cabinet makes India once more the cause of a political crisis in Great Britain. It turns public attention from turbulent Ireland, from Egypt stubbornly demanding independence, from the strike in South Africa which has become civil war, to the great empire the affairs of which in quiet times can barely hold a quorum in the house of commons. It adds a new strain to the coalition which Premier Lloyd George can hold together only with difficulty, for it gives emphasis to the fundamental difference between conservative and liberal.

For several years before the war there had been a constantly growing demand from the peoples of India for home rule on much the same lines as it was sought for Ireland and had been given to the dominions. Young Hindus and Mohammedans were educated at British schools and universities and their study of English history with its long record of developing democracy inspired a passion for the same rights for India as England enjoyed. Newspapers printed in the native languages abounded and voiced this demand without moderation. An Indian congress was formed to agitate for it, and meetings with the same object were frequent. The very rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage which Great Britain granted to the people, the opening of its universities to Indian students, became the instruments to undermine the empire.

All the passions and ambitions awakened by the war added force and volume to the cry for home rule, which soon was extended to mean independence. India sent more than 1,200,000 men to the war, and its troops constituted the greater part of the armies which conquered Mesopotamia and Syria, and defended Egypt, while large Indian contingents fought at Gallipoli, in East Africa and France. This valuable service gave India a claim to a voice in shaping war policy which its own government demanded and the home government frankly conceded. The demand for home rule became more vehement while war was on. To meet it the British government in August, 1917, announced that it would propose establishment of elected majorities in the provincial assemblies which should control many branches of government and to which provincial ministers should be responsible; also that it would create elected majorities in both houses of the all-India legislature. This promise was fulfilled by an act of parliament in 1919 and the first legislatures were elected under that law over a year ago. The act provides that after ten years popular power may be further enlarged in the light of the experience of that period. India also participated as a nation in the Paris peace conference and in the British imperial conference of June, 1921, and can treat with the dominions as an equal.

But the magic word "self-determination" spread to and through India, and the extremists would not accept it by installments or under the limitations of British control. They wanted independence, extinction of all signs of British influence, and opportunity to develop Indian culture as superior to that of the west. The victory of Japan over Russia, the establishment of representative institutions in Japan, the revolution in China, home rule in the Philippines—all contributed to a new consciousness of power among the Asiatics which revolted against western rule, domination and assumption of superiority. The phrase, "White man's burden," was regarded as a deadly insult, implying racial inferiority. To these influences was added bolshevist propaganda, designed to extend soviet power over Asia and to use the Asiatic peoples in destroying the capitalist governments of Europe and America, or at the least so to weaken the power of Great Britain by rebellion that it would recognize the soviet government and thus confirm it in control of Russia.

Two intensely hostile currents have joined to win satisfaction for the ambition of Indian idealists—Hinduism and Mohammedanism. There is a considerable moderate element of both creeds which believes independence impossible and the attempt at it a worse evil than the now extinct British oligarchy; which would be content with gradual development of home rule under British supremacy. But this element supports the government passively only, though voting with it in the Indian and provincial legislatures. Extremists—both Hindu and Mohammedan—are on the offensive, and aim to make British rule impossible and to make life in India intolerable for white people. Agreeing in this, they have otherwise differing motives and there is probably more real antagonism between them than there is between either and the British.

Under the lead of that strange mixture of the mystic and the agitator, Gandhi, the Hindus and Buddhists have adopted non-co-operation with their rulers in order to destroy British power. Gandhi abhors violence as contrary to his faith and exhorts his people to fight by refusing to pay taxes, to serve or work for the government, to obey its orders, to attend or support its schools, to buy British goods. Gandhi would root out the western industrial system which has invaded India with machines and factories and would restore primitive native home industry. In some places he induced the people to gather manufactured cotton goods and solemnly to destroy them in a huge bonfire. He would restore the spinning wheel in every hut. But the boycott on factory-made goods has had very limited success and non-violence is not comprehensible by the primitive Hindu mind of the lower castes. While the prince of Wales made a triumphant progress through one part of Bombay, an anti-white outbreak occurred in the factory section in which over fifty persons were killed. A date for beginning civil disobedience in particular localities was several times set by Gandhi, but on each occasion was marked by mob outbreaks, murders and savage barbarities. Gandhi expressed deep grief at this violence, put off the general passive rebellion, but still proclaimed it and proved unable to control the people. He taught rebellion which brought forth violence, but repudiated the consequence. His arrest is a recognition of the logical connection which he denied.

Mohammedan hostility to Britain is mainly due to the use made of British policy toward Turkey by Turkish and bolshevist propagandists. Great Britain has more Moslem subjects in India than has the sultan of Turkey or any other Moslem ruler, but they regard the sultan as caliph or head of their religion. When the kaiser in a speech at Damascus assumed a protectorate over the Mohammedan world and when he forced Turkey into war with Great Britain and France, he sowed seeds of trouble for the latter nations all the way from Morocco to the eastern borders of India. He forced the allies to make war on the sacred head of Mohammedanism. The British labored to destroy this effect of their war on Turkey by enlisting the support of Agha Khan, head of Islam in India, by denying the validity of the sultan's claim to the caliphate and by setting up the grand sherif of Mecca as the true head of Islam. But Turkish agitators turned from Enver Pasha's dream of a Pan-Turanian empire to preaching the preservation of the sultan's power as caliph with undiminished territory, the restoration of Moslem independence of western nations, the alliance of all Moslem nations for defense of the faith—the gospel of Pan-Islamism. For their own ends the bolshevists promoted this agitation and by a pernicious mixture of force supplanted British influence in Persia and formed an alliance with the Turkish nationalists. The proposed treaty of Sevres added fuel to the fire and caused Moslem India to demand its revision. When Great Britain backed Greece in war on the nationalist Turks more fuel was added.

There is no pretense of non-violence about Indian Moslem leaders. Chief among them are the Ali brothers, who advocated rebellion and were thrown into jail. That won adherents to their cause, and the caliphate agitation continues parallel and in alliance with that for independence. When Lord Northcliffe was recently in India, he gave warning that Moslem loyalty could only be regained by a change in policy toward Turkey. The Indian government has taken up that warning in the dispatch for publication of which Mr. Montagu was practically dismissed.

Undoubtedly the viceroy's purpose was to influence the home government's course in the approaching peace negotiations with Turkey. He may claim that right for India as an equal member of the British commonwealth having an equal voice with the mother country in determining foreign policy, but the other members have the same right and it can be exercised only in conference, for confusion would result if each member gave public expression to its opinion separately. The home government has to deal with a strong anti-Turkish sentiment aroused by massacres of Armenians and Greeks, and India's intervention for Turkey adds much to its embarrassment. The Montagu crisis will affect not only the grave situation with regard to India and Turkey; it will affect the very loosely organized and defined British commonwealth.

Most wives, unless caught young, are citizens, with the inalienable right of life, liberty and to pursue happiness to a decent extent, also to vote. Some hold jobs who have husbands in gainful occupations. The city council tackles the proposition today. Why not use the supreme test of measuring their clothing, its length, breadth and thickness thereof? Thus will be found where their money goes.

Chicago uses more electrical energy per capita than any other city on the globe. More than two million tons of coal per year are used to produce it. Having lifted the Chicago river into a drainage canal, by and by some genius may give her another h'ist to make a power canal of her.

In the matter of appointing a postmaster under civil service by selection from the top three, when No. 1 is of an opposite political party and Nos. 2 and 3 "all right," the matter is simplified according to the late Andrew Jackson, who made a historical ruling.

It is incomprehensible of belief, that story from St. Louis of high school frat and sorority in which the first requisite of membership is experience in vice. While many will believe such can happen, very many more will believe it does not.

A railway has a million more or less carwheels and employs thousands of tappers to tink them. Yet occasionally one breaks and ties up traffic despite rigid inspection.

Too many white men are usurping the alleged prerogative of the colored man and brother around here, perhaps because the colored man no longer steals chickens.

Judging by announcements of summer fares, the railway people are going to sell their roads to the traveling public ere long. Watch the public hop to it.

It would be a "fine" cop who did not carry a revolver. Every tough out of reach of the stick would take a "crack" at him.

There are six approximate vacancies in Oregon postoffices and there ought to be six editors of weekly papers to fill them.

Any fellow who allows himself to be "snuggle-pupped" can be cured by a few swift kicks by his male parent.

When Mrs. Asquith goes home, what a book she can write!

The Listening Post.

By DeWitt Harry.

HORRORS of the traffic law, with its rigid regulatory periods, as set forth in the city ordinance, have no terrors for many automobile owners. The suburban resident may be cajoled into compliance by sight of the many warning signs posted in the restricted district, but not your hard egg of a city driver. One man who has a business in the center of the city has a drawer of his desk filled with tags ordering his appearance for breaches of the regulations.

Traffic police check up parked cars and on their regular rounds place cards in the cars warning of violations of the ordinance and ordering owners to come to the traffic bureau and explain. Some of the owners may do so, but the daring ones take a chance. Two business men who leave their cars daily on Alder street, a half-hour limit for parking, posted a wager some time ago as to who would get the greatest number of warning tags without having to go to the police station. They are having a great deal of fun with the joke ordinance, and the leader has been tagged 26 times, has ignored every one, and has not been forced to appear in court.

* * *

Fred B. Norton of Corvallis recently had a talk with a man he knows as P. O. Stamp, who claims to be one of the earliest settlers in the Willamette valley. In the course of their conversation, Norton writes, Stamp mentioned Paul Bunyan and told of meeting this ex-Michigan lumberjack after he came to the Pacific coast. Norton says Stamp wanted, above all things, to have Bunyan placed in the proper light. Stamp was his constant companion for a number of years and at one time managed the ball team that won the famous 2½-to-2 game in 47 innings, so he knew the facts of many of Bunyan's adventures. Stamp then says:

"After Bunyan had finished Puget sound he went to central Oregon and fell in love with one of three sisters in a prominent family, but she refused him. This made Paul so mad that he swore vengeance upon the three of them and tied them to big trees to let them die. When he had done this he got timid and thought that he had better give up the idea. This made the blue ox purple with rage and he backed up to the trees and started pawing dirt upon the sisters. Before Paul realized what had happened the sisters had been completely covered up and there was only the three peaks of dirt to show where they had been.

"Paul was very angry at the ox for what he had done and for many days would not speak to him. The ox finally repented of his deed and Paul forgave him, but Oregon people and our visitors can still see the monuments and recall the terrible tragedy of the three sisters.

"I hope you will print this to show the people of this state that they really should think of the three mountains with the greatest interest, both out of respect to the deceased and for admiration of that pioneer of the plains—the man who did so much to make this country the beautiful land that it is."

* * *

Our candy-making friend, Dreisbach, has discovered a 11-year-old prodigy, a girl artist who paints on egg shells. So Dreisbach, the man who makes and sells candy by the ton and who is practically unknown to the many who munch his sweets, has put her to work on an Easter novelty. The manager of a candy department in a great department store has to be an originator to hold his job. Dreisbach is saving his egg shells and killing two birds with one stone.

Hundreds of dozens of fresh eggs are used in the department weekly and their contents are taken out by means of two holes, a tiny one and another about the size of a pea. Air pressure from the small hole sends the contents out the other and the empty shell is then sent to the child artist. They are returned painted in oils, playful little rabbits, clumsy ducks, dainty birds, beautiful flowers and hundreds of other designs brilliantly colored. The tiny artist is well paid and does her work without any designs to guide her, painting just as her fancy dictates. The complete Easter eggs are beautiful.

On their return from the artist the interiors are sterilized and then filled with mocha chocolate by means of a pressure tube that injects the chocolate while hot. As an oddity they have every appeal and it seems a splendid example of using everything up, like the packing house experts who allow nothing to waste except the squeal of the pigs. Dreisbach uses even his egg shells.

* * *

Glib mention of modern slang affected by very young people seems to call for some definition, and in response to an inquiry herewith is offered a small glossary:

Petting—the exchange of caresses by opposites in sex; the extent and character of the actual petting having a great variation.

Holaholy—a boy who is too prim and old-fashioned to meet the advances of the girls. Feminine—hollholy.

Necking—a late developing of petting of rather more intimate character. A petting adept is a good necker.

Cheeking—rubbing of cheeks together as while dacing. Necking is thought to have developed from this source.

Vamping—out of fashion. Formerly meant the employment of extreme dress and expression on the part of girls to attract the boys.

Snuggle-pupping—another term coined to describe the close contact or hugging of opposites in sex.

Pash-stuff—another old term, out of usage now. Formerly meant the process of getting boys in proper frame of mind for petting.

Flat tire—one who refuses to dress in the extreme of modern style.

It might be said in addition that among the young people who understand this sort of slang know the discoverer of any innovation is hailed as a real leader. The rougish glance, the tender pressure of the hand, the coquettish use of the fan and eyes, all well-known in the old days, have been cast overboard from the ship of romance.

Those Who Come and Go.

Tales of Folks at the Hotels.

Those cities near which army camps and cantonments were located during 1917-18 realize more thoroughly than any other the fact that the war is over, according to A. J. Berry of Manhattan, Kan., who is at the Multnomah. During the war Camp Funston, with its 75,000 men, was located within 12 miles of Manhattan, and Fort Riley, the regular army post, was located 15 miles away. Thousands of men spent their leave time and their extra money in the little city. The war ended and the business men felt its effects by the removal of the large number of men. Camp Funston has been abandoned by the war department and its acres and acres of wooden buildings have been torn down and moved away. Hardly a trace remains of what, during the war, was one of the biggest camps in the country and the training site of the famous 89th division of which Major-General Leonard Wood was the organizer and the man responsible for the early training of the men it contained. Fort Riley, a permanent army post, still remains and Manhattan is not entirely without its Saturday and Sunday complement of soldiers.

C. W. Nash of the Nash Motor company of Kenosha, Wis., is at the Benson hotel. While here he will make several talks before civic organizations. The particular section of Wisconsin from which Mr. Nash comes is entirely dependent upon manufacturing and has experienced much financial difficulty since the war. At Racine, just north of Kenosha, some of the large manufacturing plants of the country are located and many of these have been practically closed for a long time. All business men of the section are now hoping for a revival of industry that will start factory wheels turning in old-time form.

Cattle men of central Oregon are feeling much better since prices in livestock have advanced, according to Robert Carsner, stock raiser of Spray, who is at the Imperial. While in Portland Mr. Carsner is sizing up the political situation. He was a member of the legislature last session, but does not know whether he will return this year or not. He is more interested right now in how financial conditions are going to adjust themselves with regard to the stock raising industry. He hopes that there will be no repetition of the conditions that prevailed last year and the year previous.

No one is making great complaint in The Dalles regarding business conditions, according to Judge R. R. Butler who arrived in Portland Saturday and registered at the Imperial. "There is no more money up there than the natives can make use of themselves, but we are getting along and not kicking more than common," he declared yesterday. Friends have been urging Judge Butler to toss his hat back into the political ring and run for the legislature this year. "I don't know that I care about being a candidate" he said. "I am satisfied to remain at home and practice law."

Prune men around Dallas are hoping for large crops and higher prices this year, according to C. L. Crider, merchant of Dallas who is at the Imperial hotel. Last year the prune crop, upon which Polk county now is a great measure depends, was practically a failure. Many of the driers did not operate at all and it was a serious problem for many of the growers who had mortgages on their lands and were depending upon crops and prices to pull them out of the hole. Conditions this year look more promising, according to Mr. Crider.

The future of Madras and the surrounding country depends upon irrigation and the aid that is given the people of that district by the federal government, according to H. W. Gard, who is registered at the Oregon. Mr. Gard is one of the active workers for irrigation and hopes to secure aid for the Madras project. Conditions look favorable, now for governmental assistance, he stated yesterday. If the irrigation scheme is carried out thousands of acres of land will be put under cultivation for agricultural purposes, he said yesterday.

Lumbermen of the Puget sound country are inclined to feel hopeful regarding the future despite the fact that present conditions are not what they might be, according to R. W. Adair of the Burton-Beebe Lumber company of Seattle who is at the Imperial. Mr. Adair comes from a family of old Oregonians. His grandfather was the first collector of customs the port of Astoria had. At that time very few people lived down the lower Columbia and shipping through the Astoria port was in no wise as it is now.

After having spent the past three weeks in Portland attending to his affairs as the head of the Whitney Lumber company in the northwest, Russell Hawkins checked out of the Portland hotel Saturday and has gone to his property in Bay City. He is preparing to open the Whitney company's big mill near Bay City in a short time. This mill is the largest on the Pacific coast and never has been in operation. It is electrically operated.

W. J. Kerr, president of Oregon Agriculture college, was at the Multnomah yesterday. President Kerr, a past grandmaster of the Masonic lodges of the state, was in the city Saturday night to observe the initiation of a class of 418 boys into Sunnyside chapter of the Order of De Molai.

William Albade, who is connected with the Pacific Builder and Engineer, a magazine for the engineer and the contractor, is at the Oregon hotel. Mr. Albade makes his headquarters in Seattle.

A. N. Orcutt, attorney of Roseburg and counsel for Dr. Richard Brumfield in the trial for the murder of Dennis Russell, was in the city for the week-end and stopped at the Portland hotel.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, one of the leading Christian Science lecturers of the country, left Portland yesterday after a day in the city. While here he put up at the Portland hotel.

Oregon Agricultural college will have a better football team this season than it had last year, according to R. B. Rutherford, coach of the Aggies who was at the Multnomah yesterday.

L. L. Graham, agent for the Southern Pacific company at Corvallis, was in Portland yesterday and his name was among those of the guests at the Multnomah.

W. H. Savage, banker of Corvallis and member of the state fair board was in Portland yesterday and his name appeared upon the Imperial hotel register.

J. F. and G. F. Krouenberg, brothers, business men of Bandon, were in Portland yesterday and were registered at the Multnomah.

Mrs. G. E. Terwilliger, milliner of Salem, was at the Oregon hotel yesterday.

V. W. Arpke of the First National bank of Corvallis was at the Multnomah yesterday.

George H. Walker, business man of Lebanon, was at the Multnomah yesterday.

Burroughs Nature Club.

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Can You Answer These Questions?

1. How did the days of the week get their names?
2. How many eyes has a fly?
3. Kindly advise whether quails and partridges are the same bird?

Answers in tomorrow's nature notes.

* * *

Answers to Previous Questions.

1. Do toads have teeth?

No. The toad has a horny jaw, but it is not armed with teeth. The toad's method of feeding is to snap up prey with its quick-darting, sticky tongue, and then gulp it down whole. Frogs, on the contrary, have teeth which they use in biting off food.

* * *

2. Do firefliies or glow worms shed their light all night?

We have no positive data on this point beyond the observation of Gilbert White, the famous English naturalist of the 18th century, who believed these beetles stopped flashing their luminous spots by midnight. We suggest that some of our readers report, if they have any personal experience in timing glow worms' display of light. One writer says the cold night air, some hours after sundown, "dampens the ardor" of the flies and that they stop flashing then.

* * *

3. What is the average life of the cave swallow?

Impossible to tell the average life of any species of wild bird. Individual cases of eagles or some large bird with a local haunt, might give a guess on that individuals span of life, but not on the species. We have mentioned before that effort of the American Bird Banding association to put numbered aluminum tags on the feet of young wild birds, in the hope of getting some data at least in individual cases.

SURE-FIRE TAX REDUCTION PLAN

Mr. Teightwod Would Put Reverse English on 6 Per Cent Limitation.

SALEM, Or., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—I have noted with interest the usual pre-election stir over high taxes. The Grange is going to initiate an income tax which, it may be assumed, will not reduce taxes but require that part of them be taken out of the left pants pocket instead of the right pants pocket.

The tax reduction league is busy with something or other, with the report going around that it will indorse candidates for office who are pledged to economy.

The tax investigating commission is investigating and will doubtless wind up with a report which will positively confirm our opinion that taxes are high.

All the candidates, big and little, are proclaiming their friendship for the taxpayers and promising economy, but none has so far suggested how he is going to bring economy about.

I am the original promoter of the tax holiday. A while back I proposed a suspension of certain named enterprises for a period of two years so that we might save $2,000,000 a year and see how we liked doing without a few things that the state now does for us. No candidate has stolen my idea. No candidate dares to do it. Everybody wants taxes reduced but nobody wants to give up the particular thing the state does which he is interested in. The candidate who attacks specific appropriations is likely to lose votes.

Now I have another scheme for submission to those who actually want to reduce taxes. It is not copyrighted. It is so simple and so certain to reduce taxes that no candidate will father it. It is reverse English on the 6 per cent tax limitation.

The plan calls for initiation of a constitutional amendment providing that in the year 1923 neither state, county, municipality, district, nor any other body to which the power to levy a tax has been delegated shall so exercise that power as to raise a greater amount of revenue than 90 per cent of the total amount levied by it in the preceding year.

Change the percentage to 80 or 75 if you like, or extend its operations for two or more years if you prefer, but apply it to educational, highway and other millage taxes and every other tax except taxes for the purpose of paying bonded indebtedness and interest thereon.

Pass such an amendment and you don't need any pledges of economy from candidates for office. You set the amount they shall spend; they decide how they shall spend it.

I do not guarantee that this scheme would cause no trouble, but I do guarantee that if adopted by the people it would reduce taxes. No other scheme is sure-fire. This is. It ought to appeal to those who mean business—if there are any such.

ERNEST TEIGHTWOD.

Days When Former Dates Fell.

NAHCOTTA, Wash., March 10.—(To the Editor.)—1. Please tell me on what days of the week June 18, 1815, and June 17, 1775 fell on.

2. Is there a book published that gives days of the week back two centuries? If so, where could I purchase one? A READER.

1. June 18, 1815, was Sunday; June 17, 1775, was Saturday.

2. You will find a ready reference calendar for the period between 1753 and 1952 in the World Almanac. Obtainable in any book store. A 100-year calendar (1820-1929), is issued by Joseph H. Johnston, 559 Union avenue North, Portland, at 50 cents.

Verse From Kipling.

YACOLT, Wash., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly give me the correct rendering of the lines from Kipling, part of which are, as I recall them:

"And each on his separate star
We'll paint the things as they are."

I do not remember the following lines. EDWARD B. REESE.

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of working, and each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it, for the God of Things as They Are.

(L'Envoi to the "Seven Seas"; last stanza.)

Licensing of Nurserymen.

NEWBERG, Or., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Am I required by law to secure license and give bond for selling shrubbery and berry plants, etc.? (2) Am I liable, in case of accident, if I carry passengers in my car without charge? FARMER.

1. Yes. A license must be secured from the county fruit inspector's office and a bond given for $1000.

2. Yes, if you are negligent.

Extra Compensation and Bonus.

PRESCOTT, Or., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—I served in the spruce division for a short time, receiving a small sum of money for my service, and then transferred into the regular army. Will that amount be deducted from my cash bonus? EX-SOLDIER.

Extra compensation received by a soldier during the war is deducted in determining the bonus due him.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

THE INCOME TAX BLANK.

We've figured out our assets
And put them on the blank;
We've written out the facts about
Our money in the bank.
The cash in hand that we command
Is down in black and white,
But still we quail with fears of jail—
They probably aren't right.

Arithmetic appalled us,
We could not learn a rule;
It made us sad to have to add
Or multiply in school.
At problems which were set us
We labored all day long,
We tore our hair in dumb despair—
And always got them wrong.

We've studied the directions
The government supplies,
And only find they strain our mind
And tangle up our eyes.
We read and read them over
Then walk the floor and cuss,
But all in vain; they're just as plain
As so much Greek to us.

We've put down all the income
We think that we have got,
And yet, somehow, it strikes us now
That we've left out a lot.
However, it is finished,
We've laid aside our pen;
We'd rather go to jail we know
Than fill it out again!

* * *

Look Out!

The public is warned that a counterfeit $20-bill now in circulation is worth very little more than a bundle of German marks.

* * *

Cruel and Unusual.

The proposal to make all candidates for LL.B. degrees go to college would keep them indoors in those youthful years best suited to the chasing of ambulances.

* * *

As the Pouzis All Know.

Maine has set aside an island for the breeding of gulls. They breed elsewhere without state aid.

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In Other Days.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of March 13, 1897.

Bay City, Mich.—An immense ice flow containing all the solid ice in Saginaw bay went out this morning, carrying over 200 fishermen.

Carson, Nev.—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight is to be fought in accordance with the interpretation of the Queensbury rules made by Referee Siler, it was declared after a conference today.

The county court has made an order authorizing a contract with T. C. Powell and N. C. Oviatt for the collection of the 1896 tax for the sum of $13,000.

Fanny Rice will appear at the Marquam next week in her great comedy, "At the French Ball."

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of March 13, 1872.

New York.—The news of the overthrow of the Erie ring seems to be received everywhere with satisfaction.

During the year of 1871 6983 miles of railroad were built in the United States, making a total of 60,293 miles.

The several fire companies held meetings Monday evening to consider the invitations for the St. Patrick's day celebrations extended them.

A Matamoras dispatch reports the recapture of Zacatecas by Correlo acting in conjunction with troops from Guanojuato under command of Sanchez Ochaoa.

Exemption of Homestead.

ASHLAND, Or., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—When a married woman wishes to "homestead" her home, kindly advise method and to whom the application should be made.

REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.

The homestead exemption statute does not permit the homestead to be selected, set off or registered so as to make it ipso facto exempt from a levy and sale under execution. Claim of homestead exemption is made whenever there is a levy against the property, by notifying the officer making the levy at any time before the sale thereof.

Four Horsemen Allegory.

EUGENE, Or., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me the meaning of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" and what they stand for. Also who was Sydney Carton? M. S. S.

1. The title is taken from the interpretation of the allegory of the four riders in the sixth chapter of Revelation—conquest, war, famine and death.

2. Sydney Carton is a character in Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," who sacrificed both his love of a woman and his life in behalf of a friend.

Position as Forest Lookout.

MENLO, Wash., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—Could you kindly give me the addresses of the forest service of both Oregon and Washington, so that I may apply for the position as "lookout-man." EX-SOLDIER.

Applications for position as "lookout-man" are made direct to forest supervisors. There are 22 in Oregon and Washington. The United States forestry service, Postoffice building, Portland, can give you the names and addresses of supervisors. A personal interview is usually required of applicants for this position.

Student Newspapers at Universities.

CORVALLIS, Or., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—Please give me the names of the student newspapers published by the University of Oregon, University of Washington and University of California. C. L. HUSTON.

The Oregon Emerald is published by the students of the University of Oregon, Eugene; University of Washington Daily, Seattle; Californian, Berkeley.

Complaints of Poor Mail Service.

BUTTE FALLS, Or., March 10.—(To the Editor.)—To whom, or what department, should complaints, regarding poor mail service, be directed? SUBSCRIBER.

The Portland postoffice is a clearing house for Oregon postal complaints. Write to postmaster, Portland.

No Anti-Tipping Law.

DELENA