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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1912.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.

With the patriotic enterprise for which it is celebrated, the New York ktional platforms or not in selecting Times undertook, the other day, to find out whether or not "women un-derstand politics." In pursuit of information on the topic the reporter of the Times visited various women of renown and propounded five questions to them. From the answers they gave every reader can decide for himself whether those women understand politics or not. The questions touched upon five subjects of vital and current interest-the tariff, the trusts, the open and closed shop, the initiative and referendum, with the recall in the background, and finally the direct election of Senators. All the women who were interviewed believe in a sewnward reduction of the tariff. though some of them would go about it more deliberately than others. The Rev. Anna Shaw wishes to cut off the plunder of the tariff barons at one fell swoop, while Mrs. Ida Husted Harper would permit them to set their houses in order before dealing the fatal blow Every one of these women is of the opinion that the protective tariff raises the cost of living, and they all argue that a reduction of the duties would be followed by a corresponding fall of prices for the necessaries of life.

Without an exception the women interviewed believe in the direct election of United States Senators. Concerning the trusts they exhibit minor difrences of opinion. Miss Harriet May Mills, president of the New York State Suffrage Association, thinks that the trusts ought to be regulated by the Government, but she cautions us that it would be very unwise to break them even if it could be done, because the trusts have taught us a great lesson. They have shown us the true value of combination and they have given us an object-lesson in how cheaply things can be made by the application of that principle." Miss Mills' views on this difficult subject stand comparison with Mr. Bryan's fairly well, do they not? Mrs. Ida Husted Harper believes in Federal inoffrporation of the trusts, for which she quotes the example of President The Rev. Anna Shaw thinks that the trusts "as they now exist are a menace to the freedom of the people and that they corrupt the Government." Precisely what she would do with them she does not say, but there every reason to believe that it would be something thorough-going, perhaps something radical.

The one subject which these discreet unions for various reasons. It is the humane side, for one thing. Again, they expect to get the union vote when suffrage comes to be decided upon at the polls. Naturally, therefore, they exhibit a certain deftness in avoiding this issue. Upon the whole, the answers obtained by the Times show that women are at least as intelligent in regard to politics as men are.

But the subject presents another aspect. Suppose a person should inquire whether men understand politics or not? The answer would be that some men understand the subject and some do not. The great majority of the male voters have no definite opinions of their own and no ability to They accept their opinions ready made from one source and another, as they buy their coats at the department stores. And of course it is fortunate for the country that they do so, since the ordinary male can do many things better than he can decide upon great public questions. As for the women, is not the same thing true of them? Some of them understand politics and some do not. Those who are of commanding ability will be lead-The rest must be followers.

No doubt the capacity to grasp political subjects and unravel their pernomen as among men. Very likely it is more common, for woman has by nature an analytical mind and a sense of detail which is often wanting to men. The world owes to her the first feeble beginnings of civilization. She has by her insistence compelled reluctant man to become decent within the walls of the dwelling. She is trying to make him act with the same decency in municipal affairs. By and by she will extend her purifying efforts to National politics, "The new broom which never grows old" would be an excellent symbol for her in her polittest activities.

In the large politics of the world history shows that women have been fully as capable as men. Queen Elizabeth dealt successfully with difficulties which would have baffled most of her successors of the other sex. Catherine of Russia was one of the greatest politicians who ever lived. Queens have been, upon the whole, quite as able rulers as Kings, and fewer of them have lost their heads through obstinate stupidity. The model monarch of the century was a though if she had been of a humbler have been permitted by the law to vote. Such is the incongruity which we sometimes see in human arrangements. But we can obtain from hiscause as a rule men have not allowed usually kept the door shut in their This is on a par with the Oriental assumption that women have no souls and that it is shameful for them to go out of doors unveiled. The world

has suffered measureless loss by its foolish contempt for woman's intelligence. Progress will be a great deal more rapid and more stable when she is accorded her full rights as a human being.

TREASON IN JACKSON CLUB. Comments by Portland Demo crats at the Friday meeting of the Jackson Club recall the days when party leaders, bosses, machine men and ward heelers were abroad counselling the rank and file to "vote 'er straight." We thought that, in Oregon at least, the people had got away from the idea that party platforms counted for more than the character, sincerity or faithfulness of the candidate. But one leader tells his fellow Democrats of the Jackson Club that "It does not matter who the man is who is run for the Presidency-it's the principles he represents." Another declares that the Democrats ought to fight for the Democracy and not for the personalities of candidates who might be selected to represent those principle Is this Statement No. I doctrine?

What manner of argument is it that urges the party voters to vote for party platforms not men in choice of President but to vote for the best man no matter whether he supports Na-

It was not uncommon in days before the regeneration of Oregon to find Democrats who would vote for a yeldog for office if he had been named a candidate in party conven-The same party fealty, too, extended to Republicans. But what of our boasts of conversion from these evils to direct primaries, Presidential preference and peoples' rule? Shall we again "leave it to the ability of any man the party nominates" as one Jackson Club speaker urges.

This is rank reaction. treason. We are surprised—nay shocked—that Democratic leaders should turn against, the principles they have so strongly advocated when undeniably their party was in the minority, now that they are having visions of success. We did not look for an assault upon our most cherished political reforms from this direction.

MR. BRYAN'S BLINDNESS.

Facts, even of such recent history as to be fresh in the mind of every well-informed man, are as nothing to Mr. Bryan when they run counter to his prejudices. He has assumed it as an axiom that the great majority of Republicans are standpatters on legis. lation in general and that the Democratic is the progressive party. It matters not to him that the great progressive laws of the last quarter of a century-measures which he himself upholds-have been passed by Republican majorities in Congress and enforced by Republican Presidents. He still maintains, in an interview published in the Outlook, that the Republican party is and has been a barrier to progress on the great issues of the day.

He is a strong advocate of Government control of railroads, but he ignores in one part of the interview the fact that the first law making such control effective was passed by a Republican Congress at the recommendation of a Republican President, only to admit a moment later that that same President had used part (Bryan's) platform and that his successor also has used a portion of it. The first interstate commerce law was passed by a Democratic House and signed by a Democratic President, but it soon became a dead letter and so remained until vitalized by President Roosevelt and a Republican Congress women shy away from is that of the open and closed shop. Most of them are in ardent sympathy with the labor 1910. That is one of the most epochmaking pieces of progressive legisla tion in the history of this country, Yet Mr. Bryan blinds himself to the fact is controlled by its standpat element.

Mr. Bryan professes to despair of any effective anti-trust legislation from the Republican party. He forgets that the Sherman law, which he so earnestly desires to see rigidly enforced, was introduced by a Republican Senator. passed by a Republican Senate and House and signed by a Republican President (Harrison). He forgets that the first suit under the law was begun that President in the year of its passage, and that Harrison brought seven suits under it in the remaining two and one-half years of his term. Only eight suits were brought during the entire term of the succeeding Democratic President (Cleveland) comparative inaction of McKinley, who brought only three suits against small combinations, was atoned for by the beginning of forty-four suits during the seven and one-half years of President Roosevelt. He began proceedings against the greatest of the trusts-oil, tobacco, beef, railroads, salt, paper, elevators, drugs, ice, school furniture, anthracite coal, powder, naval stores-he carried a number of plexities is fully as common among them to a successful conclusion, and one of them has resulted in the first

jail sentences under the law; President Taft has been in office less than three years, but he has brought thirty-seven suits to break up combi- to carry out the great work. Though nations dealing in sugar, tobaccogrowing, window glass, railroads, gro-ceries, towage, butter and eggs, cotton, bathtubs, meat, electric lamps, bricks, lumber, milk, wire rope, magazines, wall paper, railroads, kindling wood, shoe machinery and steel. He has forced the voluntary dissolution of a number of these combinations and has won the two most notable antitrust suits in history-those against the oll and tobacco trusts. Successive Republican Congresses have not stinted the money to carry on this campaign of a Republican President against the alleged friends of the Republican party. If all this be evidence

of friendliness to the trusts, well may they cry: "Save us from our friends!" Mr. Taft has not stopped here, but has secured the passage of a law taxing corporations and requiring reports on their business, which is more than any Democratic President ever did. He has also recommended strict measures station in her own land she would not | for the regulation of corporations, that they may not degenerate into trusts. Mr. Bryan not only denies him credit for this good work, but trots out his old bogey of state rights in opposition tory only an inadequate view of to the proposed measure. He revives women's political understanding be- his old fantastic scheme of percentage as the test of whether a corporation is them to make much use of it. The monopolistic, though this was torn to stronger sex has assumed that females fatters by the ruthless logic of Justice were denied by nature the capacity to | Hughes in the campaign of 1908, and deal with political subjects and has though Mr. Taft has truly said that the most oppressive trusts are small local combinations, which would escape entirely under Mr. Bryan's method of

Simply because ex-Senator Aldrich

can see no result from it except control by the interests of our National finances. In his estimation, only evil can come from anything in which Mr. Aldrich has a hand. He closes his eyes to the fact that the scheme is the joint product of sixteen men, taken from both parties, of whom Mr. Aldrich is only one. He does not examine into the inherent merits or demerits of the scheme, but condemns it the Aldrich plan. He ignores the almost unanimous approval given the reserve plan by the business interests. big and little. "Cap any good thing come from Aldrich?" he asks, and, his Democratic soul revolting at the mere mention of the hated name, he answers

All of which goes to show that, when Mr. Bryan is in the humor to denounce, he closes his eyes to the facts, sets all his prejudices to work and proceeds to denounce.

SECOND ANNUAL LIVESTOCK SHOW. Direct experience is responsible for the knowledge that the greatest incentive to increased livestock produc tion and a deeper interest in animal husbandry generally lies in the giving of annual fat stock shows. The of such shows was held in Fort Worth about sixteen years ago and the success which followed the enterprise at that point gave Chicago the idea for great international. The Fort Worth show attracted the attention of the packers to that city as a market center, and the International at Chicago gave back to that city its waning position as the first livestock market in the world. Other market centers, such as Kansas City, St. Joe. Denver, Sloux City and South St. Paul have found the fat stock show the most important educational feature connected with the work of maintain ing the livestock supply, and the Portland show is doing a work of like character.

The show held here last year acimplished much in attracting the attention of the people of the Pacific Northwest to the suitability of this section for animal husbandry, and since the chief income of the farmers of the United States is derived from the sale of animals off the farm, it is evident that the people of the Northwest need encouragement along this especially in view of the fact line. that they are sending such vast sums of money to the Middle States every year for livestock and meat products At Denver the County Commissioners gave \$5000 to their fat stock show. which at that point charges admission. The Portland show is free, and does not cloud its influence by having merry-go-rounds or other amusemen features; it is strictly what its name signifies a livestock show,

For the second annual show to be held at the stockyards on March 18, 19 and 20, 1912, the railroads have granted a one and one-third fare, on the certificate plan, from all territory that exhibits may come from-Wyoming, Uiah, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Oregon and California, Breed animals exhibited at this show can be returned free of charge. The business interests of Portland can well afford to give this show a liberal financial support. The growth of our livestock market is a leading prospect, and there is no reason apparent that will prevent this market from reaching the magnitude of that at Omaha. The population of Omaha is 124,000, but cause of its livestock industry it stands fifteenth in bank clearances. being ahead of such cities as Louis Milwaukee, St. Paul, Buffalo, Washington, Indianapolls and other cities, all much larger than Omaha.

CHINA NEEDS FOREIGN HELF.

One of the most significant facts of care taken by the revolutionists that neither the persons nor the property of foreigners should be harmed. Herein is seen the sharp contrast between revolutionists of 1911-12, who regard foreigners as their friends, actual or potential, and the Boxers of 1900, whose one desire was to kill or expel every foreigner. The revolutionists have repeatedly warned foreigners to keep out of the danger zone when a battle was in progress or impending and have escorted them to safety

when curiosity led them into danger There are both sentiment and deep motive behind this conduct of the revolutionists. Their purpose being to bring China into step with the progress of the world, they have instinctive respect for the Western nations which are in the van of that progress and they instinctively feel that those nations will sympathize with them. Their motive is to enlist the aid of the Western nations in the work of modernizing and developing China, which will be the principal task of the new government, whether it take the form of a constitutional monarchy or of a republic. However readily Chinese capitalists may devote their wealth to this task, it is too herculear for them alone, and new China must depend mainly on foreign capital. Large numbers of skilled men in every field of activity will be needed some hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young Chinese have acquired the nec essary education and skill through education abroad, they are a fraction of the number required. Foreigners must be employed to direct this work and to train up the natives to carry it on. In order that this foreign aid may be secured, it is necessary to impress upon the foreigners' minds that under the new dispensation their persons and property will be safe in China.

China is a country one-half of whose resources is utterly undevelthe modern means to develop them. Of the other half, a large part has been wantonly wasted through sheer improvidence and fallure to think of the canal will largely offset it. almost untouched and cannot be de- the great development due to veloped without modern skill and canal, but by the lower cost of rails machinery and railroads to bring it to and bridge steel. The mountains have been market. washed off the soil until now torrents rush unchecked down the slopes. earth thus washed away has choked the lower channels of the rivers, aggravating the floods caused by the sudden rise of water at every storm. Many thousands of square miles of land are consequently converted to a famine and disease sweep away tens of thousands of the population and reduce the survivors to abject misery. to the permanent weakening of the

nation's physique. It will be necessary to reclaim the

had a hand in devising the National valleys by replanting the forests on Reserve Association scheme, Mr. Bryan | the mountains, dredging and embanking the rivers and draining the flooded land. The soil, impoverished by centuries of intensive cultivation such as only the Chinese can practice and riched by modern, scientific methods of agriculture. Parallel with these works must go the creation of a new army and navy, the construction docks, shipyards, arsenals, steel works simply because it has been miscalled and big gun foundries and the improvement of harbors.

For all these vast undertakings the new China will need enormous amounts of capital, far beyond her own resources. For them she must turn to the bankers of America and Europe. In order to inspire the confidence which is the first requbite securing these loans, she must satisfy the foreign investor of the stability and good faith of the new government. The New World must be drawn upon for the means of rejuvenating oldest empire of the Old World. Young China feels her need of this help and the New World will gladly enter this new field of investment and enterprise.

BRITAIN UNREADY FOR WAR. When reminded by Hobson and others how utterly unprepared we are for war and how easily a foreign army could invade the country and march conquering through it, there is some comfort in the thought that other nations are plagued by like fears. No the hero of the Afghan and Boer wars, in a letter to the National Review, paints a melancholy picture of the uselessness of the British army and is powerlessness to resist an invader. the inexhaustible optimism of the War the nation to its danger.

The regular army, says Lord Rob-erts, has been reduced by over 30,000 men, the territorial force is "not of theslightest use for war purposes," and cannot be until disciplined and taught o shoot. The regular army, he says, has rifles with a range of only 600 yards against 800 yards of the French and Germans, the artillery is not up to date, and there are only four aeroplanes fit to take the field, while France has 200 and Germany proposes to spend this year \$1,500,000 on aviation alone. The territorial forces have no discipline or training in marksmanship except what they acquire "from a few afternoons in the drill hall and a fortnight at the outside camp once a year." Service also is optional, though the great bulk of members of Parliament "are in their own minds persuaded that compulsory service is essential," and are anly restrained by party considerations from expressing these views. The navy, "which ought to be unfettered to strike at a hostile force continue the uninterrupted arrival of food and raw material from abroad, is 'hampered by constant anxiety about the safety of our shores." If it were decoyed away, as was Nelson's fleet, the British Isles would be "exposed to a descent of 700,000 of the best troops in the world," and could offer no resistance, "for Lord Haldane can only offer the nation same 260,000 patriotic men, without skilled officers, training or cohesion." He says as a soldier might be expected to say: "No faith can be placed in arbitrations of Hague conferences," and he calls on the British nation to face the reality.

This cry of alarm comes from no mere beginner in the art of war, no here of one campaign. It comes from England's greatest living General, with possible exception of Kitchener, the veteran of over 50 years of warfare in Asia and Africa, who has risen to the highest honors by a career full to the facts, what chance would she the Chinese revolution has been the have against the carefully trained legions of Germany, were the navy once drawn away on some real or illusory distant mission?

CANAL TOLLS A BAGATELLE.

The attention of those persons who are agitating for free tolls for American ships through the Panama Canal on the ground that they will be burdensome to traffic and a material benefit to the transcontinental railroads is directed to the opinion of Emory R. Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and an acknowledged authority on the subject. In an article in the Journal of Commerce he says:

merce he says:

As a matter of fact, Panama Canal tells will be hardly burdensome to shipping. They will add possibly 5 per cent to the average freight rates between the two seaboards of the United States. Likewise the hope of transcontinental railroads that the canal tells will assist them in competing against the coastwise steamship lines can hardly be realized. An addition of 5 per cent to the rates charged by coastwise carriers can be of but slight help to the railroads. The division of the traffic between rail and water lines will not be largely affected by such tells, as the United States Government will probably charge for the use of the Panama Canal.

While the sum realized from canal

While the sum realized from canal tolls will be large in the aggregate, it will make but a trifling addition to the cost of commodities carried. If the canal were made free, the money to pay interest and cost of maintenance would have to be paid by the whole nation in the shape of taxes. If tolls are charged, this money will be paid by those who use the canal in proportion to the extent to which they use it, in the shape of a small addition to the price of the goods they

A great impetus to direct trade between Europe and the Pacific Coast is predicted by Professor Johnson. As the bulk of traffic will continue to move from America to Europe, there will be a demand for cargo at low rates to come this way. This will oped through lack of the will and of stimulate imports of steel from Europe, as the tariff is not even now high enough to exclude them, and the reduction in freight effected by anything but immediate needs. The railroad construction in the Pacific of the mountains is States will be encouraged not only by

It is estimated that the time denuded of timber and the rain has sumed by freight steamers on the voyage between New York and San Fran-The cisco will be from 19 to 23 days, or about the same time as freight trains require to cross the continent. In order to compete, railroads may be expected to expedite their service, and, for this purpose, to push more vigorously the doubling of their tracks. they should be able to reduce the time of transit materially the railroads may be able to hold a large proportion of reducing rates below a profitable basis, particularly as a large proportion of this freight would require a short was punishable by death in Georgia; to the reader's imagination

rail haul at each end of the journey. even if carried by sea, and would thus have two transfers. This would be an objection to the canal route in the minds of some shippers, particularly in relation to perishable goods. Savby the repeated leaching of its fer- ing in time would also influence shiptillty by floods, will need to be en- | pers of such goods in favor of the allrail route.

> TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. No finer example can be found of President Taft's indifference to all political considerations and to his personal feelings, when they come in conflict with his official duty, than his treatment of the two convicts, Walsh and Morse. His action in these cases is worthy of imitation by other executives, whose memory of their official oath is blotted out by, and whose sense of duty to the public is dissolved in, the intercessory tears of a child.

The President has been subjected to pressure almost unprecedented in be-half of the two convict bankers. The age of Walsh, the restitution of misappropriated funds by Morse and the heroic fidelity of his wife, the illhealth of both men have been powerful arguments in the mouths of those who regard as semi-sacrilege the application of the law's penalties to any of their class who diverge from the path of rectitude. Men of that class dare not openly deny that rich and poor, wise and foolish, are equal before the law, but they deny that doctrine in their hearts and by their acts. There lurks in their minds the unexpressed belief that a Walsh or a Morse should enjoy immunity and, that, while in theory the law should treat all alike, in practice it should always make exceptions of their class; that its penalties should be imposed only on the poor and Minister and the supine indifference of friendless, not on the rich and influ-

Against this pernicious doctrine Mr Taft has stood firm as a rock. Besieged by the clamor of the hosts of friends of the offenders, many of whom may be his own friends; deluged with letters of protest, many of them insolent in their terms; warned that the bankers' incarceration would cause their death, he has refused to yield. He has clearly seen that the greatest se-curity for the lives and property of those same rich men who thus sought to be exempt from the law's penalties was the enforcement of those penalties against men of their class who offended. He has seen that to make an exception in favor of one rich man would be an encouragement to score of poor men to claim exemption and to act upon the claim. He has seen that the time when professed champions of the poor have acted upon the assumption that they can only secure justice by carrying secret, private war, in defiance of law, is no time to justify such assumption, in any portion of the world" and to by granting immunity to the rich. He has refused credit to the interested pleas of physicians that incarcera-tion meant early death to the prisoners, who were both suffering from incurable disease. He has listened only to the reports of those physicians who had risen to the highest offices in the Government service by long and faithful service and who are not swerved from duty by the tears of sorowing wives nor deceived by the wiles of the malingerer. Warm-hearted, sympathetic and loyal to his friends, the President has set at naught his own feelings, the threats and promises of the influential, and has followed the line of strict justice.

But his final disposition of the Walsh and Morse cases has shown that he has tempered justice with mercy: that he regards the penalties imposed by law as punishment, not When convinced by the vengeance. reports of men of his own choice that of triumph. If his picture of the mili-tary impotence of England be true only to aggravate their final sufferings, which must soon end in death in any case, he granted them their liberty, but did not pardon them. In his eyes, the greater a man's opportunity and ability to make use of It. the greater the crime when that man misuses his opportunity and misapplies his ability. Convinced that they had knowingly defied the law, he could grant no pardon, only clemency.

Mr. Taft, amiable and genial in his personal relations, staunchly standing by a wronged friend, even at the sacrifice of political prestige, stands forth as the stern champion of justice, tempering that justice with mercy only when it would degenerate into cruelty. Such a man is worthy the trust of a great Nation, riven by class for nothing equals handed justice as a healer of such divisions.

DEATH FOR LESSER CRIMES.

It is true that there is not much profit to be obtained by submitting the present-day question of expediency of capital punishment to the test of Scriptural admonitions. Yet we will not go so far as Mr. C. A. Lewis, whose letter is printed today. Mr. Lewis seems to believe that, inasmuch as odern enlightenment and Christian ideals have repealed the death penalty for the inferior crimes for which it was prescribed in the Old Testament they have also repealed the Biblical authorization of capital punishment for murder, simply because the latter was contained in the Mosaic code of

The penalties prescribed in the Old Testament were fixed to protect socicty and meet conditions of that day, We can no more say that they were cruel and inhuman under the neces sities of the times than we can assert that the law enforcement on the frontier in pioneer days was unnecessarily cruel or the deeds of the vigilance committee in San Francisco were inhuman. Following recent disasters, the swift death meted out to ghouls under martial law has been universally commended. We approve of these things when society's welfare needs them, but we do not advocate their adoption promiscuously.

It may surprise Mr. Lewis and others who look upon capital punishment as antiquated and barbarous to be told that we need not look to pioneer times or the necessities following occasional catastrophes to find measures paralleling the severity of the Mosaic law. Probably one of the latest comprehensive reviews of penalties for crime as they exist in the several states was prepared by Frederick Howard Wines for the 1890 census report. This paper was considered sufficiently timely o be given a place in a volume published by the Sage Foundation in 1910

on prison reform and criminal law. At the time Mr. Wines wrote, perjury, if the witness thereby designed their transcontinental traffic without to effect the execution of an innocent person, was punishable by death in Missouri: malming in a certain form

arson of an occupied dwelling by night was punishable by death in Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana; the maximum penalty for arson in the daytime of a building not a dwelling and without the curtilage of any dwelling was death in Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia; for burglary by night the death penalty pre-valled in North Carolina; in Louisiana it was imposed if the burglar was

armed or made an assault; also in Delaware, if the intent was to commit murder, rape or arson

In the foregoing list we find arson, burglary, perjury and mayhem capita) crimes in certain states, but twenty years ago, and the Sage Foundation volume does not show that these laws are even now repealed. We can infer that in some of the cases cited the penalties there prescribed grew out of a certain condition in society that demanded a severe remedy. tendencies demand strong deterrents. To be really deterrent, penalties at times must be severer than at others. Even if they were old statutes left over undisturbed from a sterner period, their existence seems to question Mr. Lewis' apparent belief that no advocate of capital punishment has the 'brazen hardihood" to defend it for

ught but murder. The Oregonian, in citing the laws of other states, is not advocating capital punishment for lesser crimes than premeditated murder. It believes, however, that the homicide record of this country when compared with that of other nations calls for adequate punishment for abhorrent cases-and there is no punishment that is adequate but death. We should retain in our laws the deterring influence of capital punishment, and, what equally important, supplement it with certain and expeditious infliction.

ECONOMY NEEDED IN THE ARMY. President Taft's policy of economy and efficiency might well be extended to the Army on the lines suggested by Secretary of War Stimson. Its distribution in small garrisons at isolated points is a survival of the days of Indiah warfare. As those days are ended, the only uses to which our Army is likely to be put are the repulse of foreign invaders and the suppression of internal disorder. Its division into small units, often at small towns, nullifies its usefulness for both these purposes and injuriously affects its efficiency. It should be concentrated in large units at or near the centers of population, which are also the great railroad termini and function points. It could then be well trained in large bodies, could be quickly mobilized for foreign service and would be readily available to suppress disturbances. which are most likely to break out in large cities.

This policy would leave garrisons at or near San Francisco, Portland and Seattle on the Pacific Coast, but would abolish many of those in the plains and mountains, where facilities for rapid transportation are limited and where any local disturbance could as easily be suppressed by detaching troops from one of the large garrisons as by maintaining a local garri-

Not only is the efficiency of the Army seriously affected by its present antiquated distribution, but its cost per capita is from two to five times as much as that of any European army, leaving out of consideration the higher pay and subsistence our soldiers receive

That Mr. Stimson is working toward the general end of economy is shown by his plan for recruiting to their full strength the regiments stationed in the tropics, whereby he expects to increase efficiency and make a net saving of nearly \$4,000,000 a year.

While President Taft speaks of practical measures to put business on a sound foundation and practices what he preaches, that "old-fashioned, simple-minded citizen and Democrat' prates about "the faith of our fathers" and puts Bryan in the same class as Hearst. For the ex-attorney of the Standard Oil Company, who has got rich by serving the trusts while he pretended to serve the people, to denounce Bryan for getting rich out of ndittes is the acme of impudent hy-But that is the kind of a poerisy. simple-minded citizen Bailey is.

If Solicitor McCabe had not stirred up that fuss about Rusby's little \$1600 salary, he might have continued to nullify all "Pure Food" Wiley's good Now he is ordered to keep hands off both by the President and the unanimous report of the House committee, and Wiley has a free hand. The only man who gains by the Rusby scandal is the man whom it was designed to throw out of office, Wiley himself.

The New York Four Hundred is all -flutter at the prospect of entertaining a royal Duke, for he is far superior to the common, garden variety of Duke, such as was annexed and later discarded by Consuelo Vanderoilt. The young men may also indulge hopes of melting the frigid heart "Princess Pat," who has blighted the hopes of more Kings and Princes than has any other Princess in Europe.

Americans fought for six vears for the principles it enunciated, founded a Na-

Folk may put the Missouri candidate more strongly in the running for the Democratic nomination, especially since Wilson's star is waning. Missouri can put forward a strong claim through having entered the list of

Compromise between Clark and

Having robbed the fail at San Diego. he thief may next hold up the Chie of Police with the Chief's own gun and lock him in one of his cells. But when one cornes to think of it, a jail is a safe place to rob, for the victims cannot escape and are all disposed to suspect each other.

Stotesbury should not be conten with one copyrighted photograph of his wife's face immediately after marriage, but should have a series, one on each wedding anniversary, to illustrate the gradual ripening and decay of the lady's charms.

There may be another reason why Miss Sylvia Pankhurst does not value her leap year privilege, but we leave it

Scraps and Jingles

Leone Cass Buc.

No, gentle readers and inquirers, Miss Calamity Step-and-fetch-it, the cultured, etc., lady poet from Kansas, is not dead or wed, but she has been "enjoying a severe 'attack of "writer's cramp." She writes to say, and uses the same postage stamp to cover mailing me a cute little thing she dashed off about a "Visit to the Rose City" she made last year. Also she takes occasion to ask if "the Silver Thaw The Oregonian talked so much about recently is any relation to the crazy gentleman who is trying to scape from Mattewan?"

Here are Calamity's verses:

The treasures of Portland's crowded What the Ad Club calls her fairest I had viewed only in newspaper pic-tures
Until one day I visited in the town.

I climbed clear up The Oregonian tower,
And inspected the City Museum's
treasures;
Because I didn't take much money
along,
I went in for simple, inexpensive
pleasures.

explored all over the Hawthorns bridge.
And from the top of the Yeon building, gigantic, observed my fellow ladies and gents Disporting below in curious antics. The custom-house and the park zoe.

A long stroll past rich people's houses,
Looked grand to me for I have lived.

Where ignorance of all but cows is.

I rode in several streetcars - being chesp—
And a real estate agent conveyed me
In an auto out to see a five-acre tract.
Neither his talk or the rain dismayed

Kind passers by pointed out objects of interest;
I just asked people "What is that Invariable they looked surprise, but

told me.
After one square look at my intelli-gent face. Probably when Mrs. Tingley said she expected to ride in the Charlot of the Sun, she referred to a light carriage.

Still speaking of rigs was Pegasus the first one-horse fly?

Life's a journey—a traveling—
Whether on foot or in motor we take it.
And it's our own fault if we don't do our A fine pleasure excursion to make it. A new wine has just been named

Naked Port. Guess there must be some body to it. . . Most of us prefer to cut our diamond-in-the-rough friends.

Definition of the present day-Your or My Birthday.

Folk are affected by presperity As objects take the sun's full flood. Some are melted into softest wax And others bardened into mud.

Would you call the new China the ising generation?

A theosophist lady is spreading proadcast a religion that includes bathing a dozen times daily. Dispassionately speaking I think any philosophy that holds bathing even an essential will ever prove a riot with the masses,

Answer to Perplexed Farmer-Wine or imported beers mixed with the food given to stubborn mules has been known to work wonders.

Two men, an American and an Englishman, were scrapping over the relative size of the Mississippi and Thames rivers, and the America clinched the argument by saying that there wasn't enough water in the Thames to make a wash for the mouth of the Mississippi.

Could you say a dentist was an arist because he can paint a gum and draw the tooth?

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of Jan. 21, 1862 De de Romanoff, Lieutenant-Colonel due Genie et chef des Telegraphes en Siberie Orientale, has come to the country to inspect the telegraph system in use with a view to its adoption in constructing a line from Omsk, in Liberia, to Irkoutsk, and thence to the Pacific, While Russia is pushing the line east-While Russia is pushing the line east-wardly, the line from St. Louis to San Francisco is nearly completed. There is now to construct but 200 miles of the line between the Rocky Mountains and the Salt Lake and it will be open within 40 days. The Russian lines across the Urais and that of the United States across the Rocky Mountains being completed, there remains only the intervening space on the American side from Portland, Or., to Behring Straits, about 1700 miles, and on the Asiatic side from the straits to the mouth of the Amoor, or about 2200, in all say about 4000 miles to complete the circuit of the earth.—N. Y. Times.

A covey of quails were never thrown Into greater confusion at the discharge of the sportsman's gun than the secessionists all about Oregon on the publication of the notice, signed by Union Well. Professor Stephens is right—
the Declaration of Independence was a
campaign document. So powerful a
campaign document was it that the
Americans fought for the first paper is a first the signers to the paper; another, that the call will not be seconded by the people, and yet another throws out on the occasion the usual quantity of flith the occasion the usual quantity of the occasion the usual quantity of the and blackguardism. The signers of that another republic and set every throne in Europe rocking.

the occasion the usual quantity of the and blackguardism. The signers of that call are known to be among the truest and best citizens of Oregon—old settlers, well-known to the people—and the occasion the usual quantity of the signers of that call are known to be among the truest and best citizens of oregon—old settlers, well-known to the people—and the occasion the usual quantity of the signers of that call are known to be among the truest and backguardism. The signers of that call are known to be among the truest and blackguardism. The signers of that call are known to be among the truest and blackguardism. The signers of that call are known to be among the truest and blackguardism. The signers of that call are known to be among the truest and best citizens of oregon—old settlers, well-known to the people—and the call are known to the people—and the call are known to the people—and the call are known to be among the truest and best citizens of oregon—old settlers, well-known to the people—and the call are known to the people are the call are known to the people are the call are the cal who do not take a step without duly weighing its importance.

The sidewalks on Morrison street in The sidewalks of all the school house are in a wretched condition; one's neck is endangered in passing by that way. If our city charter is not adequate for the purpose of enforcing an ordinance to this effect, we might as well repeal the whole thing at once, and not en-force the law against one portion of our citizens and not against the other.

From persons who have arrived from the interior we are sorry to learn that the farmers are sustaining great losses from the dying of their cattle by starvation. This is particularly the case all along the streams, which carried away the feed during the late flood.

A sleigh express was running yester-day to and from Vancouver. Quite a number of passengers went and came.

Owing to the accumulation of large quantities of ice near Rock Island, on the upper Willamette, no steamboats are now running.

Mr. Panber has still a few of the celebrated Clatsop potatoes, which are not frozen. They are for sale at Rich-ards & McCraken's cellar.