# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1912.

### IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

The presumption exists that the differences between Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft arose long before Colonel's return from Africa in 1910. Garfield had been ignored and Pinchot had been dismissed by the President; and nearly all the innumerable more or less trifling incidents that are supposed to have contributed to the estrangement between the two friends were already a part of history But Colonel Roosevelt was able then to rise superior to all personal grievances, if he had any, for he refused to be drawn into any controversy with the President. On the contrary, Colonel Roosevelt as femporary chairman of the Saratoga convention, September 17, 1910, made a speech in which he hus specifically indersed the Taft Administration:

"We come here feeling that we have the right to appeal to the people from the standpoint of National . . . schievement. A long list of laws embodying legislation most heartily to be commended as combining wisdom with progress have been enacted by Congress and approved by President

"The amendments to the interstate sumerce law; beginning of a National legislative programme for the exerrise of the taxing power in connection with big corporations doing an interstate business; the appointment of a commission to frame measures that do away with the evils of overcapitalization and of improper and excessive issues of stocks and bonds; the law providing for publicity of campaign expenses; the establishment of the maximum and minimum tariff provisions and the exceedingly able negotiation of the Canadian and other treaties in accordance therewith; the leauguration of the policy of providing for a disinterested revision the American producer, and especialthe American wage worker, what will represent the difference of cost in production here as compared with cost of production in countries where labor is less liberally rewarded; ting them in their present shape upon the statute books; they represent an earnest of the achievement which is yet to come, and the beneficence and far-reaching importance of this work, done for the whole people, measure the credit which is rightly due to the (sixty-first) Congress and to our able. upright and distinguished President, William Howard Taft."

No other has said more for Presi dent Taft, or said it more clearly truly and convincingly, than Colonel Roosevelt, his present opponent for the Presidential nomination. The Roosevelt approval of Taft came at a when he had ceased to be an ally, adviser and close friend. Presumably it has the merit of impartial testimony.

# ME. BOTSFORD'S ERRORS.

Mr. Botsford, who writes a letter today, furnishes some tariff history of which The Oregonian had heretofore been entirely unaware. For example, Mr. Botsford informs us specifically that the National Republican platforn of 1908 pledged the party and the President to "revise the tariff downward." Some one has read the significant word "downward" into the Botsford copy of the Republican platform. It appears in the text of no platform in possession or within reach of this paper. The official Republican platform of 1908 declared "unequivocally for revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress," and proclaimed the "true principle of protection" to be a tariff for the "imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." On this platform President Taft was elect-The country was committed to protection from custom, from tradi-tional policy and from repeated af-The President could not firmation.

ignore the facts. Bu we have no purpose to deny that the country favored then, as it favors now, a revision of the tariff downward. It is unquestionable that Congress, Republicans and Democrats, falled to respond adequately and sincerely to the general demand, and pursued in its consideration of the tariff. the historic methods of barter, traffic and logroil that had attended the pass age of every other tariff bill. But the President made a determined effort to get concessions from the entrenched forces of protection graft that dominuted, both parties in Congress, and he succeeded in part.

Mr. Botsford's complaint seems to be mainly that President Taft did no usurp the function of Congress and himself enact a tariff bill. He had enough influence to procure the acceptance of the corporation tax and the nonpartisan tariff board in the measure; therefore he ought, according to the Botsford argument, to have Induced them to reduce schedule K and other objectionable schedules." The President vehemently objected to lumber, the cotton and other schedules; and concessions were made y Congress, although Mr. Botsford says that "there is no evidence that he objected to any part of the tariff except schedule K." There is abun-

dant evidence that he objected pointedly and persistently to many schedules. The evidence is obtainable by Mr. Boteford and any others who will take the trouble to look up current accounts of the history of the Payne-Aidrich bill.

This letter was read at a meeting at the counts of the mental product of the payne-Aidrich bill. Aldrich bill.

Let us be fair and reasonable about

the President and the Payne-Aldrich bill. Let us recall the history of the times and the preceding tariff agitation. Let us get all the facts and un-derstand them in their relation to the public demand for a new tariff bill and the general approval of the meritorious plan of taking the tariff out of politics through a permanent nonpartisan board. Let us value at its true worth the President's own project of sub-stituting a constitutional corporation tax for an unconstitutional income tax. Let us appreciate the Congressional situation, with both parties struggling for tactical advantage and the indi-vidual Congressman, almost without exception, opposing strenuously any and every proposal to reduce the tar-iff on any industry in which his constituents were interested. Let us agree that a hair loaf is better than nc bread. Let us remember also that the President has, for reasons entirely unaccountable, been subject to harsher and more critical public judgments than any other President in recent Let us give him the square history. deal to which he is plainly entitled.

# THE BIG DEMOCRATIC STICK.

ing men won't vote for Bourne, as men won't vote for Selling. Tait won't vote for Roosevelt, Roosevelt won't vote for Taft, La Folliette men vote for either Taft or Roosevelt. And will they vote for? See the answer or Democratic smile—the smile that ruh off this year.—Oregon City

The divisions and contentions of the Republican party are the opportunity of the Democratic party. Mr. Bourne has a little party of his own within the Republican party; and he uses party solely for his own gain. If the party minutes Bourne, Bourne is a Republican; if the party nominates some other, Bourne is not for such a Republican. It is a rule that works one way-Bourne's way. It's fine for the boys, but tough on the frogs.

But let us watch that Democratic smile and see it fade away as the great Baltimore battle approaches. Mr. Bryan reads Harmon and Underwood out of the Democratic party and he is suspected of having a rod in pickle for Champ Clark. He will indorse Woodrow Wilson-perhaps. But after all just one man attains the high Bryan ideal, and that man is not Wilson, nor Clark, nor Underwood nor Harmon. You may talk about your third term, but after all Bryan has not yet had more than two consecutive nomina-

tions. Tread lightly, smile softly and carry a big stick, is the advice of a great man. There are many Democrats who will accept the big stick feature of the Roosevelt adjuration this coming

### THE BRITISH CRISIS.

Summer.

A social revolution is being forced which will treat each schedule burely on its own merits with a view both to protection the from excessive prices and to securing out the coal mining districts of \$1.20 a day for men, 50 cents for boys. The government brought about a conference between miners and owners, at which 60 per cent of the latter con-ceded the principle, but the miners refused to end the strike unless all the extension of the laws regulating mine owners conceded not only the safety appliances for the protection of principle but the rates demanded. The labor; the creation of a bureau of strike had thrown into idleness not bury to appoint a committee to premines—these and similar laws, backed only a million miners but two million pare a more correct translation of the mines—these and similar laws, backed only a million miners but two million pare a more correct translation of the mines—these and similar laws, backed only a million miners but two million pare a more correct translation of the mines—these and similar laws, backed only a million miners but two million pare a more correct translation of the New Testament than we now possess. nany to the verge of starvation, causing tens of thousands to become dependent on public charity at a time when the taxpayers were already overburdened and multiplying the price of coal several times. The miners had successfully "held up" the United Kingdom and the British nation threw

up its hands.

The minority of the mine owners remaining obdurate, the government sought to end the strike by making compulsory the adoption of the principle of the minimum wage. It introducd a bill providing that the minimum wage in each coal mining district should be fixed by a district This bill, which has now become law, does not satisfy the minera for they insist that the rates of minimum wage be named in the bill. But Asquith refused to go fur-Premier ther and, although his law makes such a radical concession to the miners, they reject it and the labor party voted against it. Cursed by the mine owners for putting himself in the power of the miners by entering into a political alliance with the labor party. condemned by the idle millions and the consumers as the most convenient scapegoat for their woes and held up by the Torics as the spokesmen of the national disgust, he may find it neces-sary to compel obedience to his bill and

to incur the curses of the miners also. Though the legal adoption of the principle of the minimum wage in the coal mining industry is well described as revolutionary the real revolution began three years ago when a bill was passed establishing the same principle in four industries, tailoring and garment making, paperbox making, lace and lace curtain making and chain making. These are commonly known as "sweated" industries in which women and children are chiefly employed, This law has been effective in raising the level of wages by forcing the less scrupulous employers to pay the wages which the more humane were willing to pay but for their competition. But that law was designed to relieve unorganized, helpless women and children whom it treated as wards of the state. The bill now under discussion is for the benefit of men so strongly organized that they are able to take the nation by the throat and

extort their terms. The minimum wage struggle is rev olutionary because it accentuates the class division and the class struggle which becomes more bitter year by year and promises to put the "under dog" on top. On the one hand we find the workman whose wages already yielding no more than a bare subsistence have shrunk in purchasing power 10 per cent since 1900, 20 per cent since 1893. On the other hand, we have the investor whose sole idea is to get a larger dividend on his money and regard the workman as a piece of machinery employed to grind largest possible dividend at the lowest possible cost. The extreme of the investor's viewpoint is well illustrated by a letter which was written by a stockholder to the chairman of London & Northwestern Railway in response to the concessions made to employes after the strike of last year. It reads:

f think it simply disgusting for you to seed round this appeal to your wretched "plain to the boy that driveth the head of his perfectly disciplined army.

which the usual dividend of 7% per cent was declared, while the workmen 'grasping avarico" is denounced have been getting \$5.50 and \$6 a week. Its callous greed is not general, but its occasional outbreak into words explains to a large degree the embitterment of the working class. Add to it the chronic irritation caused by a haughty assumption of superiority among the rich and titled and we have the explanation of the threatening of social revolution in

Britain. The most striking political effect of the crisis is the virtual return of Mr. Balfour to the Tory leadership. The blunders of Mr. Law, his succesor, have given Mr. Asquith several opportunities to score heavily and have inclined the Tories, who a few months ago cried, "Balfour must go," to say, "Balfour must return." But in such a crisis even Balfour does not push criticism of the bill to the point of attempting to prevent its passage. To do so would involve readiness to undertake its solution by his own party. The Tories are ready enough to blame Mr. Asquith for having produced such a condition and to criticise his measures of relief, but they fear to undertake his task themselves.

### "MARVEL NOT THAT YE MUST BE

BORN AGAIN." In a rambling "Idyl for Old Folk" in a recent number of the New York Independent, E. P. Powell shows how beautiful, enjoyable and withal how practical the world of today can look through the lenses of age when cheer fulness rules and rebirth is a ter of every day. He argues that the opportunity for and the invitation to rebirth are matters of every day to those who love life and rise to meet its daily recurring opportunities. He asks men and women grown old in years: "Are you new every day and a little newer, or are you just growing old, in accordance with an event that occurred forty or fifty years

ago? Making answer to this question by Illustration that fits more people than it should in this age of new birth, Mr.

Powell says:

I have neighbors, whether in the North or in the South I will not tell, to whom a creed that takes in two or three of the the old Councils of two thousand years ago is more important than creating a new sort of grape, or making the soil bring forth twice as much grain. To me the grape is more important. I do not rare what paul believed when he wrote the Epissie to the Ephesians; I want to know what he thinks about women speaking in meetings since the California election.

This philosophy is of the progressive type that is worthy of wareful Powell says:

sive type that is worthy of careful consideration and indorsement. It represents the touch with the presentthe human touch that has shaken off the green mold of the ages. Rebirth is not necessarily an ages-old dream, a shadowy promise, a mystical adjuration. It can be made a thing of today-an event of every day. not that ye must be born again." mystic. "Even China faces round to

REVISING THE BIBLE. Moved by that wide popular interest in the Bible which was so manifest during the celebration of the tercentenary of the authorized version a number of English scholars have me-morialized the Archbishop of Canterversion of 1881 ought to satisfy their requirements, but it does not. They find much fault with that scholarly Among other things they say work. of it that it often spoils the rhythm which is so much of a charm in the authorized version. Now, and beauty of style is sacrificed to a pedantic literalness and it often happens that the revisers have changed the accepted phraseology without any good reason, thus wantonly inflicting pain on the mind of the plous reader. We need not give too much weight to considerations of this sort. The Archbishop of Canterbury pointedly re-marks that the same objections were made to the King James version when it was new. The mere fact that a translation of the sacred text contains unfamiliar expressions renders it disagreeable to a certain type of men.

A new translation of the New Testament bearing the approbation of the Archbishop of Canterbury would be a pleasant work to possess. No doubt it might be made more accurate in some particulars than any that is now accessible. Better still it would come with an ecclesiastical prestige which would go far to atone for any errors it might contain. But for practical purposes we cannot see that the world would be much the gainer by it. Any person who really wants to know what the Bible says can easily satisfy himself without waiting for the consent of high church authority to a new translation. Many translations have been made in recent years some of which are of more trustworthy scholarship than any sanctioned by the churches. Men of great learning have undertaken the task of rendering the sacred text into English without theological bias or sectarian preferences. The famous Polychrome version shows the reader how various manuscript sources were united and manipulated to produce the text we now have. This is done by printing the numerous contributions in different colors and it brings out the five different Isalahs. the two conflicting accounts of the creation in Genesis and so on with admirable clearness. For a person who has no denominational ax to grind one of these modern translations made solely in the interest of exact scholarship is preferable to either the King James or the revised version

Perhaps, upon the whole, the most satisfactory edition of the Bible for secular reading is Professor Moulton's. In this the various books are printed without the annoying division into verses which does so much to make the Rible meaningless. The Psalms and Solomon's Song are thrown into the form of poetry as was originally in-tended. The misleading and often abaurd chapter headings of the King James version are omitted and explanatory notes give the reader a real insight into the author's meaning. The information thus offered is genuine. It is very different in its nature from the cut and dried comments upon the Scriptures which often pass for information. It ought to be as desirable accurately as it was in Tyndale's

There were problems relating to text and meaning which he did not solve and obscurities which he could not illuminate, but, upon the whole, they essential religious power of the Bible came out in his translation, as we know from the effect it had upon the history of England. After all, fine scholarly questions about the Bible are in the nature of luxuries for men of leisure. mankind. All that the common people need is a plain guide to heaven

and this Tyndale gave them. But time has destroyed the value of up the fight and in the end he came his translation in great part, as it has off conqueror. When he had gained also that of the King James version. a decided superiority over his foes the Language which was perfectly clear British under Pitt came to his assistto the common man in those days is now obscure. Words have altered their significance. Some have dropped out of use. Grammatical forms and structures have been modified. The antique verb endings and pronouns which appear in the King James translation are a distinct hindrance to our understanding of the Bible. The reader's mind is perpetually distracted from the purport of the text to these unfamiliar accidents. Almost by ne-cessity he attaches to the grammatical forms a sacredness which ought to be-long to the meaning and the whole affair tends to become one of words merely. The people of our day are as much entitled to a Bible in their vernacular as were those of Tyndale's Why should we be compelled to receive our religious light through the obscure mists of obsolete language? The salvation of our souls is the most important duty which we have to perform in this earthly pfigrimage. Why not publish our only guide in language which is familiar to all?

PREDERICK THE GREAT. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, was born 200 years ago. The month of his birth was January and the year When he died in 1785 he had completed the task of raising Prussia from an insignificant speck on the map of Europe to one of the greatest powers in the world. In the interval the American revolution was fought and won. Voltaire lived out his strange and significant life and Goethe laid the foundation of his fame. But Frederick cared little for Goethe or in-deed for any of the modern movements which centered around that great man, In the course of his reign the profound social and literary tendencies transformed Europe from feudalism to democracy were at work but Frederick scarcely discerned them. He belonged to the older epoch. He loved the insidious wit and daring irony of Voltaire, but he comprehended almost nothing of the consequences which were infolded in the genius of that wonderful man. Frederick was a tyrant by disposition and education as well as by the ancient precedents of European monarchy. All the monarchs of the world were absolute in his time, except the British, and if they were not tyrants it was because some of them were too merciful and some too

Frederick was neither merciful nor old father, Frederick William, taught him the gospel of hard work and work was his joy till the end of his life When he was a youth he rebelled against the crude barbarism of his father's discipline, but it was of no ise. The harsh savage treated Frederick as if he were a common peasant lad when it came to the assertion of authority and punished both him and his friends with ruthless severity for every infraction of his rules. The youth was rated like a disobedient cur precedent to precedent which Tennyfore the army which he was afterwhinned in public by his father. The old King had discerned the signs of superiority in his son and showed his dread of it by relentless persecution. When Frederick was finally driven to | dom they look for resulted exactly as run away he was caught and Imprisoned. Katte, the friend who aided his flight, was put to death. If cruel treatment could have blighted his intelligence Frederick the Great would have been an idjot when he ascended the throne of Prussia. But he was one of those persons who can suffer immensely without letting the conse quences sink too deeply into the soul. He was born with a fine as well as a coarse side to his nature and neither of them was ever lost. In his younger days he learned to play the flute. wrote poetry all his life and greatly admired French literature. All things French had an enduring charm for him. He was ambitious to shine as an author. His acquaintance with Voltaire began with a request from the young prince to the great writer to criticise some of his verses, Voltaire responded gracefully and thus a correspondence was opened which led to friendship, enmity and quarrels that have been the delight and scandal of the world ever since. When Frederick became King he

treated his father's old favorites just as the Emperor William of our day treated Bismarck. Some of them he insulted, others were tolerated with cold politeness, none of them were favored. So it was again with the friends of his youth. Naturally, many had stood by him under his father's crueity expecting their reward later on. Frederick forgot them all or frowned upon them as Shakespeare made Henry V frown on Falstaff. Nothing is more treacherous than the favor of the sons of princes. One of Frederick's long cherished ambitions was to found an academy of sciences like the French academy. This he did early in his reign and invited the celebrated Maupertuis to be its president. Maupertuis was the Frenchman who measured a degree of the earth's medemonstrated the flattening at the poles. Hence his glory was great. But Frederick also wanted Voltaire who was greater, and by gilded promises and floods of flattery he at last persuaded the shrewd old infidel to visit Berlin and join the academy. Once there Voltaire quarrelled with everybody in sight. He wrote scurrilous pamphlets against Maupertuls, plunged into disreputable money transactions and misbehaved himself in every way he could think of. Frederick was a tyrant and a miser, Voltaire was an elf and a Shylock. Their disastrous love affair ended in Voltaire's flight but the King caught him at Strassburg and put him in jail. To pay for the insult Voltaire composed a "secret history" of Frederick which is probably the most libelious book

Frederick's first adventure in a military way was the invasion Silesia. This territory belonged to now for the Bible to be understood | Austria and Maria Theresa was its sovereign. But Frederick wanted it That ploneer translator said and according to his ethics that was his purpose was to make the Scriptures | reason enough for invading it at the

plow," and he succeeded in essentials. His father was an organizing genius and Frederick himself was a master of warlike strategy. Historians rank him among the greatest generals who have ever lived. He easily won Silesia were not of much importance. The from the Queen, who was taken by surprise, but keeping it was a very dif-ferent affair. It cost him, first and last, more than twenty years of fight-They do not much concern the mass and was without a solitary ally, but a decided superiority over his foes the ance with their usual carefully timed generosity. The result of Frederick's statesmanship and warfare was the establishment of the Prussian monarchy on a firm basis as one of the foremost states of Europe. During Napoleon's time its power was in eclipse, but since then its progress has been almost unbroken.

In spite of the incredible contradictions in his character Frederick deserves the title "Great" far better than most monarchs to whom it has been awarded.

### CRIMINALS OR MARTYRS!

The British courts have now begun to take the suffragettes seriously and the new batch who are on triaf will receive camparatively long sentences. Some of them are going to fail for four months, some for six. Hereafter any woman who joins a conspiracy to smash windows in London may probably expect to be dealt with substantially as if she were a male tough,

No doubt this will be a deep satisfaction to the suffragettes, inasmuch as they profess to wish to be treated exactly like men. But we are just now interested in another aspect of this curious business. What will be the psychological effect upon the British public of harsh treatment toward these women? Will the thick-headed English voter ultimately take them for nmon criminals or for martyrs? It is hard to say. Most of the notable reforms which have been effected in the course of British history have followed upon a more or less prolonged course of violence. The repeal of the corn laws, the extension of the suffrage to the humbler classes of male claimants, the mitigation of the woes of Ireland, are examples of what we By going a little farther back mean. in British history we should find

plenty more. The regrettable fact is that the English have seldom moved forward until they have been prodded pretty severe-As a rule they have not succeeded in accomplishing their reforms, no matter how badly needed, without revolutionary violence and sometimes actual revolution. This country has had one revolution and one civil war. England has had civil wars by the dozen, though most of them were trifling. It has also had four thorough-going revolutions, and probably There were the Norman conquest, the Wars of the Roses, the Puritan commonwealth and the expulsion of the Stuarts in 1688. From this list we purposely omit the rebellion of the barons against King John because some might not call it a revolution. From 1688 down well into the nineteenth century England was disturbed by revolts in favor of the banished

Stuarts. We see, therefore, that England's son so beautifully describes. The suf-fragette outbreaks are perfectly in mand the admiration of all good, redfragette outbreaks are perfectly in harmony with the examples of British procedure afforded by the past. These women know their own people, and we should not be surprised if the martyrthey expect.

# NEW YORK DIVORCES.

Nobody would think of going to New York for modern ideas on either polities or morals. That state, like Pennslyvania, dwells in the remote past, and of all available examples in the past it has selected the worst possible for imitation as a rule. Hence the miserable slough of despond in which its unhappy population disconsolately wallow around without any prospect of ever getting out. Judge Black-mar's decision in the Hobbs divorce case illustrates this forlorn condition as well as anything could. The Hobbs couple were woefully unhappy gether. The husband subjected wife to all sorts of insults, neglected his marital duties, and altogether they were a badly assorted pair. Still, Judge Blackmar denied them a divorce. He said there were too many divorces already, as if that had anything to do with the deserts of the cause before him. Theoretically every suit is tried on its own merits. Practically, as we now learn, decrees are to be issued or refused according to the number of similar cases which have come up. This amounts to saying that one's fate in court depends not so much on the merits of his cause as onthe way public opinion is likely to be affected by his winning it. If Judge Blackmar were subject to the recall, we might see some ground for his extraordinary position, but, inasmuch as he is perfectly independent of the mob

and its whimsies, we should have expected better things of him. But he goes on to say that mere in sults by the husband are no reason for granting the wife a divorce. Neither are incompatibility of temper and neglect of marital duties. When a wife takes a husband she rather expects to meet some little tribulations of this sort and should be fortified to suffer them by a sense of duty. Judge Dooley, another New York Daniel, commenting on the Blackmar decision, re marked that "the idea of the state is to preserve the home. The family is the unit of society and the state holds that it is desirable to keep the family together as long as possible." In order to accomplish this praiseworthy purpose, the state compels the helpless wife to submit to the insults of a drunken husband. What advantage to the state there is in a home of this sort it would be edifying to learn. I Judge Dooley and his judicial brethren would join in a specification of these advantages, it would be profoundly edifying to the entire world. Men like Judge Blackmar, who have passed their lives in law offices without any real contact with the life of the world they are helping to make and mar, have a great deal to say about "preserving the home," but when they are asked to say exactly what they would do to preserve it, they never get beyond one solitary expedient. They would compel women to

This is their only recipe for keeping the family intact. "We have too many divorces," they blankly reiterate. Hence the most painful wrongs must go on unchecked.

We are disposed to believe that

there are better ways of preserving the home than by forcing people to live together who hate each other. ing. In the last seven years of the war he had Austria, Sweden, France and Russia against him at the same time into the world children who must almost inevitably lead lives of misery such was his amazing resourcefulness How can children be properly reared that though he was often beaten on the field he was always able to keep ual wrangling? How can a son respect a father whom he sees constantly maltreating a helpless woman? How can children honor fathers and mothers whose daily conduct is a running stream of dishonor? If the law which obliges a woman to endure her hushand's cruelty and at the same time bear children to be debased by the sight of it provided some way for the wife to protect herself from him, con ditions would not be so bad. But it does nothing of the kind. All that "the man-made law" has to say to the wife is the stupid repetition, "submit, submit. The courts and the good of society combine to urge submission upon you. The husband has all the rights, you have all the burdens. Such is the will and there is no more to be said about it." This is the New York view of the question of divorce. that state but a single cause for it is allowed, the "biblical" one, so that a wife who is too conscientious to commit sin against her own virtue has no way to free herself from a bad husband. The solicitude of the state for the

welfare of the home might be directed into more profitable channels than that of cruelty to helpless wives. Unhappy homes are usually the outgrowth of improper economic conditions. When a married couple have too much money to spend, or too little, peace is distressingly likely to depart from their abode and discord come in to dwell with them. When a man sees child after child appearing in his famly and the means of providing bread lagging farther in the rear every day in spite of all he can do, we need not be surprised if he wearies of the struggle and takes to drink. He ought not to do so, but since he is a human being he often does. Cruelty follows and the effectual destruction of the home. In such a case it accomplishes no good to deny the wife a divorce. The family is destroyed, whatever the court may do, and a few solemn platitudes from the common law will not help matters. These same judges had an opportunity to "preserve the home" the other day when the New York workmen's compensation act came before them for approval or rejection. They rejected it, and in doing so bade hunger and disease stalk into hundreds of families under their jurisdiction. After this performance, their solemn professions of anxiety for the "welfare and perpetuity of the family" sound a little too Pecksniffian.

Dr. Wiley's expression of gratitude to President Taft for the protection given him against character assassins calls attention to one of the President's finest traits. This is the stanch support he gives to faithful subordinates when they are made the targets of the Administration's enemies. In the face of the storm of unjust criticism leveled at Secretary Ballinger, Taft never wavered an instant from the defense of his lieutenant. When a conspiracy was formed among Wiley's fellows in the Agricultural Dehistory has been fairly turbulent. It has not been by any means that calm orderly broadening down from and rebuked the conspirators. So faithful a friend to men whom he beblooded men.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition will be unique among American expositions in two respects. It will be the first exposition in celebration of a living event-an event of the present Former expositions have commemoorated great events of the past-the discovery of America, independence, the exploration of the West, the discovery of Alaska's wealth. They have turned our minds backward. This exposition will fasten our thoughts on an event then happening and turn them to the future, which will be molded by the greatest constructive enterprise ever accomplished by a nation. It will celebrate the placing of the Pacific on an equality with the Atlantic Coast in accessibility to the modern world.

The Helvetia girls can perfect their system of benevolent espionage upon the young men of the neighborhood by keeping a card catalogue, should be a card for each bachelor. If they are arranged alphabetically each man's shortcomings can be entered systematically and when he makes bold to pop the question he can be confronted with his record. moral uplift which would ensue can be imagined but not described.

The Spanish-American War Veterans refused to indorse Comrade Seneca Fouts for District Attorney. Even the ties of a year's campaigning in the Philippines could not hold in the light of Fouts' record and reputation in civil life. Is that wanton Riverdale tragedy

the first fruits of the ill-advised cheap. ening of human life in Oregon through abandonment of capital punishment -the great deterrent to just such crimes? Eventually the Colonel may get into the dictionary with some such nota-

tion as: roosevelt, v. t. to turn a com plete mental somersault at frequent intervals. Shoals of smelt that fairly smother

the Sandy River out of its bed are merely another manifestation of nature's prodigality in Oregon. In the light of severe defeats in the field the Madero government is still

waging a vigorous campaign with its vocal organs. Oil the rod, buy some bait and polish up your powers of prevarication.

The Oregon trout season opens to-Easter bonnet day is close at hand.

which means a renewed activity in pipes, stogies and five-cent cigars. If you fail to register don't complain later on if a few undesirables

and incompetents slip into office. Moral: When an armed desperado thrusts his gun in your face, humor him for the time being.

live with men who maltreat them, schedule yesterday.

# Scraps and Jingles

By Leone Cass Baer.

Minding one's business is its own

Tomorrow is a National holiday.

reward. I know a woman who sent to the

fish market for gutta percha. . . . When a husband and wife are walk-

ng along the street it is a sign of bad luck for the husband if the wife stops to look into a hat store.

Another sign: Spilling of sait is very unlucky-if you let it land on . . .

### In 1915 (Maybe).

By the Lady Policeman, have a best where every hour or so I take off for repose. My salary's in advance, and every week The latest things in clothes, A gorgeous hat, with plumes and ratine band

Of width extreme. And taxis when it rains—say, girls, for It is a Dream!

have an office furnished, oh so snug. And a grand view! eat whene'er, and just where'er I

please,
The city pays for it, too.
Pays also for my phone and manicure
And my cold cream.
And Cyril promenades my beat with

Say, it's a Dream!

Amended proverb: A fat man has no riends in a streetcar. To be remembered by wives-Many

an untrue word is spoken in earnest. Be right sure you are off with the new, new love before you are on with

the old-playing a return date. The Lament of the Umbrella Merchant I never wrote "Umbrellas for sale" Trusting to fickle Nature's law, But when I had to advertise

Came nicest days you ever saw.

It's always thus—fate pales

And seems to hate umbrella sales.

If a big stock I buy,
Thinking it likely still to pour,
Down the mercury drops
And in a day 'twill freeze some more.
Their presence in my window-pane
Is a sure sign it will not rain. Things to be remembered-Your hus-

band's birthdays. Read where a sign painter stabbed and killed his boss, William Pitts, Fol. lowing still his profession of Billsticker.

Neither cause nor take offense Is a proverb they'd have us believe, But if one or t'other you must do, It's better to give than receive.

An indiscretion with the hors d' euvre of love has spoilt many a fine appetite. Applause is usually given by people

who need the exercise. Miss Calamity Step-and-Fetch-It, the ultured and charming lady poet from Kansas, has written the following lit-

tle ditty, from the sale of which she hopes to raise enough money to renew her poet's license this Spring. She has labeled it O. Horrors!

Did eyes so grandly shine. So flame-like and magnetic As your'n into mine. That day I led you up to where Reposed my gift, on back of chair, Suspenders for you-lovely pair My own design.

In such wash sitks invested As advertisements have told, Your initials and mine rested On a ground of bright gold, With lovers' knots of palest blue, Forget-me-nots and roses, too, In prismatic colors-every bue-Stood out so bold!

Alas, for my devotion And hopes destined to fall, With undisguised emotion
The horrible end I now recall,
For when you did my present don,
And wear them so I could see 'em on Oh woe is me: oh' woe. They were four sizes small!

# Half a Century Ago

From The Orsgonian of March 31, 1862. H. Miller writes to the Walla Walla Statesman under data of Florence

January 14:

"Searcely a miner here would stay
by a claim if he were not sure their
it would pay him \$25 a day in good
weather. During the Fall, when rockers
could be used to advantage, instances of miners making from \$300 to of miners making from \$500 to \$400 to \$400 to \$400 was not spoken of. As high as 140 cunces a day have been taken out.

"The body of a man was found a short time since on Camas prairie partially devoured by wolves. No doubt Spring will disclose the bodies of many contributed there." who have perished there."

A party of roughs recently attempted to trample on the mining laws in Florence in a disputed claim affair, when suddenly about 200 resolute men. armed with rifles and shotguns, came lown upon them unawares mediately put a stop to their malicious designs.

Favorable news has been received from Powder River. Diggings were there yielding from \$16 to \$20 a day.

Letter from Cariboo-Mr. George Weaver left Beaver Lake on the 28th of January. The weather had been very cold from the 1st of Decem-ber to the date of his leaving, much colder than at any time last Winter The mercury congealed on the night of the 1st of December; on the 15th and 26th of January the mercury congealed before sundown with the sun shining full upon it. Two thermome-ters at Williams Lake burst from the effects of the cold. Quite a number of men have been frost-bitten. Flour was worth \$45 a hundred at the forks of Quesnelle and \$90 at Antier Creek. on at Antler was selling at \$1.25 a

pound. Quite a number of miners, citizens of Kings Valley, Benton County, arrived in town yesterday, bound for the Salmon River mines.

Mrs. Forbes' benefit-This takes place at the Willamette Theater tonight, On this occasion the tragedy of "Evadne, or the Sister's Honor," will be performed. The performance will conclude with the comedy of "The Love Chase," Mrs. Forbes taking the part of Constance.