# The Oregonian

(BY CARRIER.)

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### MUNSEY'S MERGER SCHEME.

Frank A. Munsey, as a practical politician, proposes that since the Republicans and Progressives combined were shown by the election to outnumber licans and Progressives combined were shown by the election to outnumber the Democrats, they should unite their forces and take control of the Government under a new name. Theodore ment under a new name. Theodore Roosevelt, as another practical politician, says: "We have beaten the Republicans, after they had cheated us of the momination. Now if any out of the nomination. Now if any of them believe in our principles, let them join our party. As for us, we will have no dealings with the men who swindled us."

The Colonel's reply does not truly present the editor's scheme, which is present the editor's scheme, which is

present the editor's scheme, which is summed up in these words:

Porm a new party, a holding party, to take over the Republican and Progressive parties, as a holding company in the business world takes over and amalgamates competing concerns. The Republican and Progressive parties, politically speaking, are emphatically competing concerns and in competition with the big Democratic party, they are noveries.

party would held its own conference have up of its own men.

The National conference, on the other hand, would consist of an equal number of delegates from the two parties.

The work of the National conference would be to get together on principles and policies and to select a name for the new holding party. It would not only embrace the problem of harmonizing, but would have to work out policies and principles that would be representative of the best thought

ugh study by the conference of the problems of government, both state and will not be sudible with National, would be a husinessilke way of arriving at a sound basis for smalgamation and for fixing upon the policies and principles of the new party.

The market block cann

The New York Mail compares the Munsey scheme with a yell of "Come-back" from the troops to the colorback" from the troops to the color-bearer who has planted the standard on high ground right in front of the foe. It makes the color-bearer reply: "These colors never go back. Bring up the men in the rear!" It recalls the 4,090,000 votes which the Progressive party polled and says that party's work has only begun. The Mall takes the force out of Roosevelt's allusion to Barnes, Penrose and the "theft" of the nomination by saying:

His proposal for a union of voters carries me plea for recognition of the old Republican machine and its discretized bosses. On the contrary, he distinctly declares against such recognition, insisting that they must go out of business.

But the Mall predicts that, the Republican machine being in the scrap heap, its voters will spurn it and join Progressives.

Munsey is warned by the Indianapolis News that "it is never safe to out-line a policy for his party without first consulting its anointed chief." The News sees an edging together of members of the Republican and Progres-

with the leader opposing all scheme looking toward a rapprochement there is no likely to be a coming logether. The Progressive party is distinctly a one-man organization—and what the rone man says "coss."

The Brooklyn Eagle thinks recon ciliation impossible for these reasons The Republicans and Progressives do not merely disfike each other. They are ready for such bitter business as the day would quike to leck upon.

Nor is this all. The Republicans have some respect for the Countritution and the

some respect for the Constitution and the couris; the Progressives none, And about the matters they differ not less rabidly. As an amendment to Munsey's scheme the Engle offers this sugges-

As each side wants nothing more than to at the other to a frazzle. Mr. Munsey ight hire a hall for a few of the belliger-its. He would get his money's worth. The Eagle heaps ridicule on Roos

velt's revived rage over the Chicago "fraud" and suggests that, if the Republicans accepted his invitation to join the Progressive party, the "bare faced swindlers" might carry the Progressive primaries, "not honestly, and devices"; that "the thieves who stole one convention might steal a and that, therefore, "there is enfety only in isolation."

Roosevelt's new declaration of war on the Republican party is taken by the Chicago Inter-Ocean as an admission that it is very much alive. It suggests to him that "it has been the habit of American political leaders to regard the slate of controversy as and hardship. A corporation wiped clean by the loss of the priz over which it arose, and to look to the future rather than to the past.'

Munsey's advocacy of abolishing sectional lines in politics meets with mit

The question raised by by Munsey is pronounced by the New York World the least urgent, the World saying that "neither wing of Republicanism will be in a position to command anybody for two and probably four years to come." It continues:

What may happen in that time no one can tell. A great deal will depend upon how the Damocrats, now in power in most of the states and soon to be in control at Washington. Improve their opportunity. The men upo disrupted the Republican party made a good job of it. Are they already pendient? Referring to Roosevelt's reply, the

World says:

It was certain that no helding compa-cauld control the Rossevelt vs-abulary, 3 Munsey atll kindly consider himself evic from Armageddon for conduct unbecomi-

Munsey will be regarded by Roosevelt as a backsilder, in the opinion of the Springfield Republican, which suggests that he may be read out of the Progressive party. It says his merger scheme "has served to disclose the ex-istence of a body of sentiment in the ogressive party favorable to the

tdea." and continues: Several progressive gentlemen like Mr. Prendergast and Tim Woodruff, of Nen Fork, heartly indexes it. Others approve t more warily. It might be added that, in New Jersey, Progressives and Republicans granged for a get-together conference some

Evening Post, which comments:

75 gressives, or are the Progressives re turning to the Republican party?

CLEARING UP SOME ERBORS.

The Oregonian has a letter from taken to clear up several misapprehensions.

useless building?
Again, if voters really realized that the market block is surrounded by shacks, laundrless and livery stables, that it is so near the waterfront that visitors would be unfavorably impressed with surroundings, etc., would they not vote for the bonds which they turned down at the last election?
Can the market block be legally solid? Will additional land required if the Auditorium is located there be very expensive?
The Chemonium thinks the market.

competition with the one they are powerless.

Let the veters of each party in the saveral states call a conference, a state-wide conference to discuss the pian and appoint delegates to a National conference. Each graph would held its own conference made party would held its own conference made. Hotel, or the Postoffice, or the so much pleasant interest in New York Corbett block—that would be better, that even this somewhat unsatisfacbut they cannot be procured for obvious reasons. All things considered, the market block is satisfactory as to location, and the argument as to cost is unanswerable. The architect now says no more ground need be acquired.

The architect says that street noise will not be audible within the Auditorium and there need be no alarm

The market block cannot be sold. It is idle to talk of resubmitting the \$200,000 bond issue. The people have passed once decisively on the question of more bonds, and it is trifling with their deliberate judgment to ask for another vote on any pretext.

of any visitors, we reckon the loyal Portland man or woman ought imme-diately to distract his attention by pointing out the beauties of the Auditorium.

### ONE VETO THAT SHOULD BE SUS TAINED.

Two of the bills that have passed over the Governor's veto by the Senate deserve thoughtful and mature consideration by the House before the action by that body makes their disposition final.

In one of these, S. B. 216, the Legislature in 1911 apparently attempted to correct what has been an undesirable condition in commencing actions against and serving summons upon certain corporations. It has been posmaintain its accredited agency in some county remote from the places where most of its business is transacted in Oregon and practically avoid the ser vice necessary to get the corporation into court in a civil action.

The second of the bills, S. B. 217

was designed to relieve, for example, the traveler residing in county who might be injured while on another county. Under the present law he ould not bring action for damages in his own county, but only in the county where the accident occurred, or in the resident county of the railway cor-

poration. The supporters of these bills perhaps were unconsciously laboring un-der a common delusion that whenever the word "corporation" is used, a publie service company or trust ferred to. But there are hundreds of mercantile, manufacturing and other businesses that are incorporated and course, but by the customary tricks are not public service corporations or monopolies or other than properly con-ducted institutions deserving of the same rights and privileges accorded

partnerships and individuals. Senate Bill 216, which relates solely to service of summons, would perhaps not be unfair toward these institutions, but its companion bill, No. 217, is so sweeping that its enforcement ould inevitably result in injustice now be sued in the county where it has its principal office, or in the county where the cause of action arose. The proposed bill would peractions to be commenced and tried against a corporation ounty where the corporation had ar office or agency established for the purpose of transacting or soliciting any portion of its business, if the plaintiff resided in said county; more. over, if the plaintiff did not reside in that county, but the cause of actio grew out of or was connected with such agency, the action might

brought therein, Further severity is given the acthe unavoidable implication that the only ground for change of venue is a showing that the action has been commenced in the wrong county. In other words relationship between the judge and the plaintiff, personal interest by the judge in the event of the action, prejudice by the judge or the inhabitants of the county, or conven-ience of witnesses—none of these would be grounds for removing the place of trial if the defendant were a

The effect, say, on the incorporated mercantile firm that is sued for alleged delinquency in some particular in the delivery of purchased goods is clear. Even though books, records and material witnesses for the defendant might be had only in the resident county of the mercantile house, and witnesses outnumbered ten to one the

declared that the bill had merit and ple love the play because it shows "ordinarily would have met with no them a simple picture of an ideal The Oregonian has a letter from a valued correspondent, discussing the auditorium and its site. It prints the communication here, for it deems the mand that it do not become a law at communication here, for it deems the mand that it do not become a law at grown up in, with just enough struggle may become so widespread that the question of acute public interest, and this time. Even if the creation of to form the character, and just enough it thinks the opportunity ought to be such a board is necessary no harm can affection to lend life its share of gold-

Regarding the Auditorium: It is not the purpose of this letter to recommend any site, nor to enter into any controversy, but rather to sak The Oregonian to answer a few questions, questions concerning all citizens and isapayers.

Does the Oregonian, the Portland plans committee of the Auditorium committee advocate or recommend the market block for any other reason than that it is the only available location (if either does recommend said location)?

Be better able to bear the burden."

In the two years that have elapsed make the promise of heaven real. It is the light of life and not its shadow that schools the soul for the better dustry through the spread of communicable diseases from other states. Certain Eastern Oregon localities have suffered and some parts of Western oregon were lately combating hog and NEIGHBOR SCARED TOO EASILY. harm has come to the livestock in- that schools the soul for the better

> years ago, for the appropriations for the blennium have not yet been made up. The natural conclusion is that the Governor has discovered at least one mistake in his free use of the veto

"LITTLE WOMEN" ON THE STAGE.

Some long extracts from the dramadized version of "Little Women" are ald name several sites in the heart given in the January number of Curtory method of learning what it is actually like will be welcomed by persons who care for the stage. It was made by Miss Marian De Forest, who has transferred the tone of the book to the theater in a marvelous way The plot remains just as Miss Alcott left it, unartificial, homely, sometimes disconnected, but full of that human tenderness which makes the fortune of a book or play more surely than any other quality. The dialogue in the play is changed no more than the requirements of the stage made unavoidable. All the simplicity and fam ily frankness remain in it. The four girls, Jo, Meg. Beth and Amy, have the faults and foibles and, it rejoices one to say, all the generosity and self-sacrificing spirit that they had when young people first began to read and love "Little Women" long ago.

Very likely New Yorkers flock to see "Little Women" not nearly so much for the story or the beautiful acting with which it is presented as for the never falling charm of the life it depicts. When a play manages to show life as it is with the full stream of love that makes trials dear and difficulties but opportunities for service, an audience will be charmed by it whether there is a good plot or none at all. The scenes may shift with as little logic as they do in Strindberg's "Dream Play," or in dreams them-selves, and for all that its spell will hold. Perhaps the best part of the sentiment in "Little Women" is its hopefulness. The March family have temper, accidents befall the girls and poor little Beth pines away into the grave before the story ends, through it all there is an assurance that they are adequate to their tasks and burdens. As their days, so is their The girls grieve, but they do not despair and they finally work out happy destinies for themselves, each helping all the rest to do so. The most helpful of the girls may have been little Beth, who died so pitifully, for the brief years of her life and her memory when she is gone pass like a sweet perfume through all that hap To some readers "Little pens. men" is a divine essay on the text "The maiden is not dead, but sleep-Beth does not even sleep, so active is the spiritual life that flows from her to the end of the story.

"Little Women" is notable for the total absence of that class feeling which plays such a part in later American books by women authors, those of Edith Wharton for example. "The Custom of the Country." she has just begun in one of the magazines, the gulf between classes in New York yawns before us as wide as the Canyon of the Colorado at the very beginning at if we feel perfectly sure that it will be just as wide at the end. There is an aristocrat in "Little Wotwo aristocrats, Laurie and his father, Mr. Laurence, but they are not Compared with their opulence the Marches are miserably poor. The shifts they are put to in order to make both ends meet are despicable, or they would be despicable in the eyes of Edith Wharton's great people. neither Mr. Laurence nor his highly educated son ever feels the slightest seorn for the humble condition of their neighbors. Louisa Alcott's art in describing the relations between the two families seems to us to have been exquieite, though it may have been unconscious, for she belonged to that sturdy New England stock which predicated human distinctions on something very unlike money. Laurie is the girl's playmate from the beginning and he finally marries one them, Amy. He wanted to marry Jo. but her astounding common sense would not permit the match. She understood that as a man of wealth he would need a handsome wife who liked society, while Jo was homely and preferred writing stories to teas and gossip. Amy with her refinement, the trace of frivolity in her character, and her pretty face withal, was just

the wife for Laurie. He found this out for himself when they were all sobered by Beth's death. Would it not look strange in an upto-date novel to read that the million aire hero's tutor had married one of two sisters and the millionaire himself the other? That is what happens in Progressives and Republicans witnesses outnumbered ten to one the plaintiff's witnesses a change of venue to from part of the play's charm in plous and conventional Dr. Jekyll.

Roosevelt's rejection of Munsey's could not be granted, while suit might New York, where occurrences of this victory may alternate between them. I and his energy in pushing his pro-"Little Women." Perhaps the

scheme is approved by the Chicago be brought wherever the house had a nature usually lead to the police court selling agency.

The true scope of this bill has apparently not been discovered by the Legislature. If, after consideration loss to the police count. Laurie married Amy and Laurie tutor, Mr. Brooke, married Meg. The millionaire parent, Mr. Laurence, was not put out of temper by the awkward Evening Post, which comments:

There is plenty of rosm in the Progressive serior in the Resublicans who want to work for principles. There is no room in the Resublicans who want to work for principles. There is no room in the Resublicans who want to work for principles. There is no room in the Resublicans who want to work for principles. There is no room in the Resublicans who want to work for principles. There is no room in the Resublicans party for the Progressives and the party for the Progressives and the party for the Progressive serior in ideas of with care and deliberation, there are certain points found that have merit, they should be incorporated in a new measure. But the bill as it now stands who cares to enter into the faith.

Evidently it is the opinion of newsbally, without Sunday, six months. 155 Daily, Sunday included, one month. 150 Daily, without Sunday, six months. 155 Daily, without middle-class New Englanders of his hypocrites carry about with them an the specific means Roosevelt propose time. These are some of the factors internal war of this sort. Their muwhich contribute to make the play tually hostile complexes take turns at of the same general type will find al which the rex passion are more frequent than any others because it is this particuare the Republicans going to the Pro- Board. The bill was vetoed by Gov- it is charmingly unconventional. It lar passion which social conventions gressives, or are the Progressives re- ernor West, but has now passed the abounds with audacious defiance of have restricted most rigorously, or Senate. hard luck and difficult circumstances. In his veto message the Governor But after all we believe that most peo-

> come from postponing the matter two en glow and sunlit gardens, and just years, when, perhaps, the people may enough sacrifice to bind hearts to-be better able to bear the burden." gether and just enough happiness to gay in heaven unless we practice the

body has interposed or offered slightest successful resistance to their progress. Yet now this watchful guardian of the great Deschutes is so mightly scared about the proposed survey that it prints a long protest wherein it ignorantly makes the fol-

iowing statement:

What of this "narrow conservation" policy at which The Portland Oregonian and Oregonians in general have hurled so many just anathemas? How often have they scathingly attacked the efforts of "the landless East and the treeless Middle West" to tie up the resources of Oregon. And yet here we see the same men and the same organs that become hysterical at the very mention of the word "conservation" proposing that Central Oregon's greatest asset, the Deschutes, be sewed up in the tightest kind of governmental reserve. It is a colosist conservation scheme. It is putting into local practice the very methods which Oregonians deery when Easterners try to foist them upon Oregon. One section of the state, politically the strongest, proposes to gag the resources of another section. It is the story of National conservation revised and adapted for home use.

So far as the Bulletin implies that lowing statement:

So far as the Bulletin implies that The Oregonian is supporting the Deschutes survey scheme, involving a state appropriation of \$50,000, it is utterly mistaken. The Bulletin has seen nothing in The Oregonian in any way justifying its complaint. To com-fort the disturbed soul of our too-excitable contemporary, we would say that The Oregonian is not at all convinced that the expenditure by the state of so large a sum for the survey of a particular project is warranted. It can see no other serious objection to the plan, which contem-plates investigation, and not immediate, or necessarily ultimate, creation of a reserve.

A NEW VIEW OF INSANITY. A conviction is growing up among scientific men that a great many cases of insanity are caused by "conflicts" in the minds of the patients. To understand these conflicts, which are of a singular nature, we must begin by remembering that the mind of an ordinary person is divided up into a number of logic-tight compartments. One such compartment may be a hobby, such as fondness for fishing. their bad luck. The father is wounded, the rich old aunt has the worst of a time without any expectation of catching fish. He may not be able to give any reason whatever for his predilec tion and vet there it is fixed in his mind and all the argument in world cannot shake it. The mentality of a great many people is composed of just such logic-proof compartments as vented or postponed. this irrational fondness for fishing. They may have begun in some necesroutine habit, or in some course of instruction, or in a hundred other ways, but once solidified in the mind time. they stay there forever and it is perfectly useless to attack them with argument or evidence. Sometimes even the law is powerless against them. If life spent mainly indoors and at sewe think of our friends' minds as made up of sovereign independent states life and that nature will inevitably whose boundaries are unalterable we

shall not be far wrong. Now we come to the "conflicts." The the same. Sometimes they are incompatible. An example of this is very easy to find. Suppose our friend who loves to go fishing has a wife and family dependent upon his daily labor. His "herd instinct," which means his duty to society and the law, urges him to stick to his job. His love of fishing invites him to the woods and streams Thus a conflict arises in his mentality which may become fierce and pro-longed. The bitterest fights of this nature arise between the deep-seated, fundamental instincts. The herd in-stinct is one of these. This is the This is the mental compulsion we all feel to obey the law, go to church on Sunday, provide for wife and children and, in general, to yield to the social conventions. But this herd instinct acts in flat opposition to others which are even more fundamental. The sex passion is one The tendency to live a lawless such. life is another. Any of these profound mental "complexes," as the scientists call them, may come into flat opposition with the herd instinct and then

there, is psychological trouble. When a conflict of this nature breaks out in the mind one of two things must happen. The individual may sit down and deliberately make up his mind which of the contending complexes, or logic-proof ments, he wishes, all things considered, When his decision is made to retain. he completely suppresses the rejected complex and the battle is over. - We the ears of the see instances of this kind every cides to swear off and does so without paltering or evasion. His action talk of forgetting bygones, amounts to an execution in his mental. The permanence of the An offender has been condemned and put to death summarily.

One may gain the upper hand for months at a time, completely ob-literating the other, and then we have an instance of a man forgetting house and home and beginning a new life with a new character. Usually say his memory has returned.

imaginable way to obtain control of the individual. Among the consequences of the found the patient's behavior tegrates. He grows "slovenly, filthy, degraded and shameless." Of course these are all symptoms of insanity. In fact there is "a vast group of insanitriumph of a confederation of primitive instincts over the herd instinct. individual have won a victory over the

ocial control. Some writers ascribe the fury of the conflict to hereditary anarchism in most sincere and disinterested element the mind and tell us that the best way of Roosevelt's following. to prevent it is to cut off its victims from the hope of progeny. In their view social control is always right and ought to prevall over the primary in-Others teach differently stincts. They admit the possibility that herd instinct may be fallible and that it ought to yield occasionally to other mental complexes. Their doctrine is that the best way to prevent this specles of insanity is to modify society in the direction of individual liberty. Let the fundamental instincts have their way to a reasonable extent and internal discord will not become so destructive as to break up the mind. The reader will perceive that this difference of opinion goes to the founda. tion of eugenics. Shall we prevent insanity by sterilizing the insane or by giving people a rational world to live in

OUR LIVES GROW SHORTER. While medical science has won notable battles over disease in decreasing the death rate among the young, the growth of luxury and sedentary occupations has caused the death rate above the age of 40 to increase 20 per cent in the last 30 years. This is the Association for the Advancement of Science.

His conclusions, based on statistics for 30 years from Massachusetts, New Jersey and 16 citles in other states,

In Massachusetts the mortality rate fro In Massachusetts the mortality rate from apoplexy, paralysis, diseases of the heart, circulators system, kidneys and liver has increased 80.4 per cent in 30 years.

In 16 important cities the death rate from organic diseases of the heart and from apoplexy, Bright's and nephritis has alone increased 04 per cent in 30 years.

In ten registration states the death rate from these causes has increased 19 per cent in 10 years.

in 10 years.

In Massachusetts the death rate from cancer has increased 66 per cent in 30 years and 31 per cent during the last 10 years. In the entire registration area the death rate from external cancer alone has increased 55 per cent in 10 years—from 1900 to 1010.

In Massachusetts and New Jersey, 30 rears, 21.2 per cent. In 16 cities, 30 years, 25.3 per cent. In 10 states, 10 years (1800-1910), 3 per

Mr. Rittenhouse affirms that at least 50 per cent of the deaths from degenerative diseases could be pre-He suggests that Americans of middle age submit to periodical examination by their physicians, that these diseases may be detected and checked or cured in We would add the suggestion that every man and woman remem ber that luxury can only be purchased at the cost of length of years; that a dentary occupations is not the natural punish violation of her laws. The most vigorous men in Oregon those who bore the hardships and eninterests of these states are not always dured the labor of the pioneer and those who work on the farm and in the lumber camp. Their lives, far from being shortened by labor, exposure and hardship, are lengthened means. The frame is toughened, the blood is purified and the man is equipped to fight and conquer disease

if it invades his body. While statistics compiled from the limited registration area may not be conclusive that the death rate above 40 is increasing generally, it neverthe less is true that if the people will enjoy a life of luxury, they must do so with their eyes open to the fact that they will pay the price in shortening of their years on earth.

### RECONCILIATION.

The desire expressed by ex-Gover-nor Osborn, of Michigan, for a reunion of the two parties into which the Republican party has split is shared by many men, both Republicans and Progressives. But the time is not yet ripe. It may not be ripe until one of the two parties has so decisively benten the other as to destroy hope of the defeated that they can ever become supreme.

The election of 1912, so far as the Republican and Prograssive parties were concerned, was a drawn battle, Each considers that it won a victory in folling the hopes of the other. The battle cry still rings too distinctly in combatants, . the wounds each inflicted on the other are when a man with some bad habit de- too fresh and smarting for them to meet at a friendly council board and

The permanence of the Progressive party will be decided by the extent of the natural drift of the rank and file This is one way of ending the internal back to the Republican party, by the conflict. The other is to let each of degree of success Roosevelt has in efthe combatants go on living in its feeting a permanent organization and own compartment and keep peace be-perhaps most of all on his ability to tween them by alternately obeying one make an issue which has a popular apand the other. We are now upon the peal. We must not reckon without verge of "double personality." One the remarkable intuition by which

paganda and in executing his plans are the chief sources of his political strength.

In his appeal for what he terms social and industrial justice Roose velt undoubtedly struck a popular the suppressed complex resumes its chord. The policy of social reconstruc-control sooner or later, and then we say his memory has returned. the programmes of all parties. One may not approve all, or even any, of Probably a great many flagrant for attaining his ideal, but measures of the same general type will find almost universal support. There is a growing protest, amounting to revolt, ruling, their conduct and discord results which we, in our blindness, attribute to moral obliquity. No doubt against the reaping of rich harvests by those who never sow and against en conflicts between the herd instinct and richment by legislative favor of a few who recognize no social obligation as a consideration for the favors they have restricted most rigorously, or receive. Such revelations as made recently of the horrible conditions existing in canning camps add

impetus to this revolt. Before the Democratic Administration has completed its programme of tariff, trust, currency and conserva-tion laws, new issues of the type described may have pushed those quesits lighter manifestations it makes a The question will then be, not whether person solitary, unsocial, disinclined to take part in the ordinary affairs of the world. When it becomes whole mentality is affected by it. In tions to one side in public estimation who sell shoddy as wool, paper as leather, poison as food, shall be ished, but how the law shall do these things. There are many, of whom Jane Addams and Judge Lindsey are ties" which are directly caused by the types, who regard a party as a mere instrument and will readily support neys should have been under sporting any party which will do that which records and labeled, "she won the species of mental disease results they consider of first importance. That from an internal war, in other words, party may well be the Republican where the original tendencies of the party if progressive leadership is individual have won a victory over the now accepted. It would then draw now accepted. It would then draw average orchestra is "when in doubt to its support the whole band of play 'William Tell'." social reformers which constituted the

pense is the motorist's heaviest cur-rent outlay and it will grow neavier every season until some inventive chemist discovers how to make syn-thetic rubber. H. G. Wells' hero in "Marriage" actually perfected the great discovery, but it is one thing to do these feats in a novel and another to make them go in the laboratory. Synthetic rubber still waits for its for-tunate inventor. When it comes, as it Synthetic rubber still waits for its fortunate inventor. When it comes, as it
surely will before a great while, the
price of tires will collapse. The other
trust which threatens to devour the
motorist is Standard Oil with its control of gasoline. The price of this
delectable liquid has advanced from
To a speedier tatting hen. delectable liquid has advanced from 2 cents a gallon a few years ago to 40 and even 50 cents now, in some in-stances. There was a happy time, long, long ago, when the Standard Oil Company actually gave away gasoline as a useless by-product. Imagine anybody giving it away now. As the price goes up, inventors are seeking a sub-Alcohol promised great things stitute. meat of an address by E. E. Ritten-house, delivered before the American dropped and expectation turns fondly to kerosene, which is an explosive liquid and can be used in most motors after they are once well heated. development of the motor car ought to interest every intelligent citizen of the world, because its influence on civiliza-tion for the next dozen years will probably far outweigh that of any other factor. It is revolutionizing the

other factor. It is revolutionizing the conditions of human existence both in town and country.

The Oregonian stated yesterday that Thomas McCusker voted for Elliu Root for temporary chairman of the recent Republican National conven-Root for temporary chairman of the recent Republican National conven-The record discloses, however, tion. that McCusker did not vote at all on that question. McGovern, a La Fotto 1910.

The increase in mortality from diseases veit forces to oppose Root, but the forces to oppose Root, but the general death rate by an increase commencing in Massachusetts and New Jersey, 10 ten states group 40-44; in 16 cities group 45-54; in the states group 45-49.

The death rate of the total population, age 40 and over, has increased, 1910 over 1886.

In the states group 45-49.

The death rate by an increase commendation of the states group 45-54.

McCusker's action in voting for Williams for National committeeman face.

McCusker's action in voting for Williams for National committeeman greatly offended the Roosevelt delegation. White flakes, on twig and branch you pile. lette man, was proposed by the Roose-velt forces to oppose Root, but the candidacy of McGovern was repudiated particularly Dr. Coe, who was himself a candidate.

How thrilling it will be when thos electors get together and name the ext President of the United States. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, is said to be a prime favorite in the running.

\_ The Rotary Club of this city ran the sane New Year's eve open air festival, stood most of the expense, and now reports \$5.45 in the treasury. Good for the men of the Rotary Club.

immigrants are needed. We already are cursed with too many aliens with the poison of anarchy in their brains,

Wives for bachelors are guaranteed Knock wood and hope the Winter's by a Boston woman. But wouldn't it be more to the point if she would offer to provide husbands for old maids?

Taft will attend five banquets in the next two days. We shall not be surprised if the dispatches shortly record another attack of gont. Congress proposes to save twenty

minutes on every rollcall by dropping the "Mr." And then, too, the title may soon not invariably apply. Control over artificial limbs is the latest medical innovation. Science may eventually be able to supply even miss-

ing or deficient brains. Lieutenant-Colonel Du Paty de Clam.

In these days of many pardons it jail than to put him in.

The plan in Washington for a gridsubstantial progress. Blushing is a disease, according to

path, Also an art, French candidates shy at reporters American candidates pursue them, if

Anyway the snow was a boo indoor workers who cleared their own

Portland's bank clearings indulged their favorite habit the past week.

latest in political hybridization, Supposing all those bills should be

### Scraps and Jingles

Leone Cass Baer.

"Man and wife quarrel over religion," wails a headline. Another case of catechism and dog-matism, I reckon.

Paradox note: It's the woman with the past who gets the present.

Dispassionately ruminating, it seems to me the Legislature is a bundle of sticks bound together by red tape. . . .

Legislature's minstrel cry: "Take your seats, gentlemen." Too often the flight of genius is to

the attic. . . . average poet In an ass is an ass if we heed the bray of them. They're Heghly. And since flight is grass. We must make hay of them.

London correspondent says Cowes is suffering from a deficiency in the water supply. Over here we'd say cows "are" and milk is not.

Motto for profession of dentistry: A tooth will out.

That account of the woman who married the man who cleaned her chimneys should have been under sporting sweep."

. . . Apparently the understanding of the

(With apologies to "The Lost Chord.")

The automobile owner, too, has his troubles with the trusts. One of his worst foes is the rubber trust, which keeps adding a little here and a little there to the price of tires. The ex-And was tatting champion then.

It flooded my checks with crimson,
The praise of my co-tatters fair.
Though the band seemed blending "Old
With a rough of "The Grizzly Bear."
But my joy soon turned into morrow,
My caim into mental strife.
For my record was broke on the morrow
And it cut me, too, like a knife.
A woman had tatted ten million yards
In a tenth of a second less,
And henceforth my name, in allence,
Was dropped by the whole tatting mess.

III.

III.

Story says many horsemen have no moral feeling. S'pose their hearts are

## Apropos the Snow

By Dean Collins.

PROLOGUE.

Make haste, good Muse, 'tis apropos ondly That we should warble of the snow, And laud the spreading "martle white" And praise the flakes as they alight; In short, that we should strike the string

And in the proper fashion sing About "the heautiful." Now gush. Before the snow has turned to slush.

I. Oh beauteous scene, of vision fair

back.

To melt and tr-r-r-rickle down my

The artless children's voices call! They soak me with a hard snowball! Oh spotless blanket, full of grace!

And when I'm walking afterwhile, You dribble on me from the trees. III. Oh. noble altruistic chap

Who shovels clear the walk, n And when, with thanks, I glas Repay you, you demand from me A portion of that lonely V I kept to pay the doctor's bill.
Oh, beautiful, white, shining snow! I sing, I chant, I worship But much delighted I shall

When the Chinook doth bid thee go.

EPILOGUE. Thus, Muse, our duty is complete. We've sung the snow a ditty sweet; Now please excuse me while I get Some quinine, for my feet are wet; Then let us watch the snowbanks go And, while the warm winds softly blow, Keep our feet dry and some assire.

Will not disgorge a "silver thaw. -Portland, January 18.

PORTLAND, Jan. 17.—(To the Editor.)—In the late election we voted on some sort of an eight-hour law for all city, county and state employes, and The Oregonian has printed items concerning that law's effect on different employes, especially dredgmen in the Port of Portland employ. Again, you mention the trouble at the City Hall about an engineer who wants to work more than eight hours.

My inquiry is this: Does the law apply to employees of the School Board, mechanics, janitors and engineers?

GEORGE T. GOODELLA.

Secretary of the Marine Engineers Eight-Hour Law.

Secretary of the Marine Engineers'

Association. may be made a full Colonel. Who fished him out of the chowder of fif-because it was adopted without an teen years ago?

The law is considered without an enacting clause. The Legislature may enacting clause.

re-enact the bill. Section 4 provides that, "In all cases is far easier to get a crook out of where labor is employed by the state, county, school district, municipality, municipal corporation or subdivision, either directly or through another, as iron of highways points the way to contractor, no person shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours in any one day, or 48 hours in any one week." We think there can the announcement of a French neuro- be no question that the act was intended to include School Board em-

> ployes. School of Journalism. PORTLAND, Jan. 17.—(To the Edi-or.)—(1) Can you tell me someone

who gives lessons to beginners in car-tooning? Is there a place in Oregon where one can take up a course in journal-ism: RAYMOND M'MAHON,

(1) We know of no one making a specialty of cartoon instruction. (2) University of Oregon, Eugene.

Wireless Links Peru and Brazil. Indianapolis News, Although mountains 20,000 feet high intervene, Peru and Brazil, heretofore isolated from each other, have been Feed the birds while the snow is on. linked by wireless telegraphy,