

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Issued every Tuesday and Friday by the

STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

E. J. HENDRICKS, Manager.

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WHAT AMERICAN METHODS DID IN ENGLAND.

The difference between the "go slow" policy of the British trades-unions and the policy of push characteristic of American enterprise has just been illustrated in Manchester. The Westinghouse Electric Company has erected there in one year a building that it was estimated by British builders would take five years. Had the bricks been laid in accordance with the policy of the trades-unions, that is, from 200 to 400 a day for each man, the estimate would not probably have been too large. But the Westinghouse superintendent would have nothing of such a policy. He determined to have the men lay as many bricks as American bricklayers, and to prevent any trouble in carrying out this determination, he provided himself with twenty policemen. The next thing that he did was to initiate a system of daily reports of progress from each of the seventy-five foremen and sub-foremen. During the first two weeks the only discovery made was that the laying of the bricks was costing too much, although 900 bricks a day for each man were laid. By continuing the system of daily reports and by eliminating the "ca-cany" men as fast as they were discovered, the superintendent succeeded finally in getting a daily average of 1800 bricks for each man. "Yes, trouble was threatened," he says, describing his success, "from the trades-unions at times, but we met the delegates and defined our position plainly. We were willing to work with union men, and we gave eleven pence per hour instead of ten pence, which is the rate stipulated by the union. We made it as clear as spring-water, however, that we were going to have those bricks laid, that we were not going to let the slowest man on the job set the pace, that each man would have to do his utmost, and that we should have men to see that this idea was carried out."

PRODUCTIONS OF THE HOLY LAND.

While the scheme of colonizing the Holy Land is being considered by those who are interested in the Zionist movement, it would be well to look into the commercial and agricultural possibilities that will attend the effort to re-establish the Jewish nation on the soil where the ancient glory of the race was achieved.

Olive oil was exported in 1920 to the amount of \$50,000. Wine from a grape cultivated there is exported in large quantities, and oranges and other fruit exported bring about \$400,000 annually. By far the most valuable export is soap, which is made in large quantities. The exports, all told amount to over \$1,500,000 a year, and the importations consisting of coffee, sugar, rice, flour and cotton goods amount to more than the exports. This difference is made up by the great number of tourists who visit the country. The Jewish colonies recently established are experimenting with the cultivation of tobacco and other things which give hope of being produced profitably. The outlook, however, is not very encouraging for the re-establishment of the Jewish nation in Palestine. The enthusiasm of the people interested in the project is all that could be desired, but it is a question whether the colonies will be able to subsist and grow strong in the climate and on the barren soil of the country.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

While the United States is not directly interested in the alliance recently announced between England and Japan its consummation is very satisfactory to this country. Its purpose to secure peace and maintain the integrity of China is in accord with the policy of America expressed on more than one occasion. The Russian policy is apparent. Russia wants a slice of Chinese territory and will in all probability get it if some influence is not brought to bear to checkmate their advances upon Chinese soil. The danger is not so much in Russia holding a part of Chinese soil, but it lies in the fact that if one country begins the work of partition it will not stop until all have had a slice. The alliance

is intended to check Russia in her attempt to gain dominion in China, and it is quite certain that it will prove such a restraint as to postpone for many years the further advances of Russia. It is said that the treaty of alliance was first submitted to this country before action was taken to make it binding to see if we had objection to it. This was a courteous thing for England and Japan to do, and is another evidence that the purpose of the alliance is in harmony with our policy.

"Senator Turner, of Washington," says the Salt Lake Tribune, "in his hostile position toward the retention of the Philippines and his indecent assaults upon the Government there, shows himself to be an enemy of his own state. There is a trade to be built up on the Pacific that will exceed the Atlantic trade, and our west coast must control that trade. Yet here is a Senator from one of the three states that comprise that coast who raves against the commercial advantages that the extension of free institutions and the favored position we occupy will surely force upon us. The proper place for such a man is in a hermit's cabin high up in the hills, and not in the halls of Congress."

The Senate Committee on Pensions recently authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas increasing the pensions of Mexican War Veterans. The bill applies to the survivors of that war who are pensioned or may be pensioned hereafter, under the acts of 1887, 1891 and 1897. It gives each of them a pension of \$12 a month.

The latest advices from India indicate that another famine is imminent. No rain has fallen, and the plague of rats in Central India is assisting in the destruction of the crops. The work for relief should begin at once and be pushed with all possible vigor to prevent the awful effects that followed the drought there a few years ago.

The anties are placing themselves in a ridiculous position before the nation, and there is no wonder that the adherents to their cause are reduced in proportion to the amount of their talk on the question. The leaders of the anti-expansion sentiment in Congress are political maniacs, if they are judged by their ravings on this subject.

Letson Balliet, the Baker City mine promoter, who was credited with the assertion that he would establish a great daily paper in Portland, says it is all wrong and that he never entertained such an idea. It is said that Mr. Balliet has a pile of money. But if he has he evidently doesn't care to sink it in Portland in a daily paper.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who has been Acting President of Columbia University since the resignation of Seth Low last October, has been unanimously elected President of the University. Dr. Butler is a young man for the post he assumes, but he has had a good deal of experience in the promotion and organization of education, and he has made a good record at every stage of that experience. Probably there is no other man who understands more accurately and completely than he, the needs and conditions which a university must meet in this country, for he knows the whole educational situation of the country with singularly detailed and discriminating knowledge. Dr. Butler was graduated from Columbia College in 1882, and he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1884. He studied at Paris and Berlin, and in 1885 was appointed Assistant in Philosophy at Columbia. He has occupied the Chair of Philosophy and Education since 1890. Dr. Butler served as President of Teachers College from 1887-91, and as President of the New Jersey State Board of Education from 1888-90. He was President of the National Education Association in 1895 and is now a life Director and one of the most active members of that organization. He is a Trustee of the Washington Memorial Institution; the Director of the Summer session of Columbia University; the editor of The Educational Re-

view and of the Great Educator Series, and is the President of the Society for the Scientific Study of Education.

A FAIR OFFER.

The Democratic East Oregonian, which launched the boom for an Eastern Oregon man for Governor, is almost desolate because the Republican papers of that section refuse to champion the cause of the candidates aspiring to the nomination to the Governorship and under the headline of "Show Your Colors," it says: "The Salem Statesman asserts that no Eastern Oregon Republican journal is supporting a candidate from this part of the state for the office of Governor. The Statesman has overlooked many expressions that have come to the attention of the exchange reader of the East Oregonian, yet it is true that the Eastern Oregon Republican papers are slow to take advantage of the situation to come out openly for their men. 'Show your colors' is a good motto to offer these journals just now. Candidates will have little debt of gratitude towards these silent papers in the event they receive recognition in the Republican Convention."

The Statesman has exercised great care in its search for an expression from any Republican paper east of the Cascades favorable to the candidates mentioned from that part of the state. However, some may have escaped notice, and if the East Oregonian will furnish a single favorable comment from a Republican paper, the same will be reproduced in the Statesman in capitals, with a border around it.

GOOD ROADS MEETING.

It would be a good idea were Umatilla county to have a good roads convention. Throughout the Inland Empire, the subject of improvement of highways is receiving attention. This county needs to give to it the careful study that must precede permanent making of avenues of local transportation such as are needed. A meeting in which supervisors and superintendents and county officials and citizens conferred would contribute towards the end that every one desires. Those who observed the proceedings of the Walla Walla convention believed it justified the slight expense that otherwise would have remained dormant. Umatilla county can afford to pay the same heed to the general movement that is to give the Inland Empire better highways. The East Oregonian would willingly lend aid in giving the enterprise publicity and assisting in securing a large attendance.—East Oregonian.

The suggestion of the East Oregonian is a good one for Marion county people. Good Road conventions should be held in this county at this season of the year, for the delegates coming to and going from would have a concrete illustration of our needs in regard to highways. We have a skilled civil engineer employed as road master and a county court willing and anxious to do something to give us better roads. It would be a good idea to get the people interested in the subject together to exchange views and work in harmony for the improvement of our roads.

OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

Senator Platt of Connecticut recently defined his position with reference to the proposed reduction in the tariff rates on Cuban products in the following significant statement:

"I am a protectionist and have been so much so that I have been called a partisan. I am as strong a protectionist as ever, but I believe that proper and reasonable tariff concessions can be made on Cuban products in return for Cuban tariff concessions on American products, which would greatly benefit the trade of both countries and not appreciably injure any American industry. I think the cause of protection is being wounded now in the house of its professed friends, and that the free-trader cannot injure the cause of protection as much as protectionists who insist upon unreasonable and unnecessary customs dues."

This is the view expressed by true friends of protection all over the country. Extremists in the advocacy of protection must not be absorbed with this idea, to the exclusion of every other good of the country. This doctrine must not be set up against every other interest of the nation, or it will injure the cause. The honor of the country is above every other consideration. The obligations we owe must be discharged fully. No question must ever arise as to whether this great country has been fair to weaker neighbors. The nation owes Cuba assistance in her present commercial difficulties which are, in a large measure, the result of the action of this country in compelling Spain to sever her relations with the islands. The nation might have with honor refused to assist Cuba in 1898, as we were in no way responsible for the condition that existed then, but in the present trouble we are in a different position. We are responsible for the loss of Cuba's market in Spain, and our duty to render aid in the matter is plain.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT VERSUS THE BATTLESHIP.

There is not the slightest doubt that in future warfare on the seas, says Lewis Nixon in the February Success, submarine boats will play a very prominent part. In the system of naval

tactics which has been evolved by hundreds of years of sea fighting, these small, inconspicuous boats will bring about changes which will be almost revolutionary. The blockading of ports, as practiced under our present system, will be well-nigh impossible. The immensely wealthy seacoast cities, which have trembled at rumors of war because of the likelihood that an enemy would steal up to their doors and destroy them, may put aside their fears. A few submarine boats will be able to clear any harbor of attacking ships of war. Against the stealthy and underhand, but terrifically destructive assault of such a craft, a battleship can have no defense but flight. At Santiago, for example, our men-of-war would never have dared to close in around the mouth of the harbor, if the Spaniards had had three or four vessels like the "Holland" scurrying about and delivering quick and unforeseen blows from the depths of the ocean. A battleship cannot attack one of these naval sharks, for the very simple reason that it presents no target. Be the lookouts ever so vigilant, they cannot, of course, detect an enemy approaching beneath the surface to attack from a water ambushade. No armor plate that has ever been devised is as efficient as a score or more feet of water. Ordinary torpedo nets will give no protection against submarine attack; the assailants will be able to dive under these nets, or send through them a torpedo which will tear a hole large enough to enable the boat itself to pass. I think it is not putting it too strongly to say that, in a harbor protected by submarine boats, blockading, as practiced under the present system, will be a thing of the past. I believe that it will be necessary to devise some type of war vessel to withstand these boats. What type this will be no man can yet say.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, the mucus that it produces accumulates and clogs it, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. It is not a case of ten or twelve cured by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

Best Things

They Are the Cheapest.

Remember, my boy, the good things in this world are the cheapest. Spring water costs less than corn whiskey; a box of cigars will buy two or three Bibles; a gallon of old brandy costs more than a barrel of flour; a full hand of poker often costs a man more in twenty minutes than his church subscription amounts to in three years; a state election costs more than a revival of religion; you can sleep in church every Sunday morning for nothing. If you are mean enough to dead beat your lodging, but a nap in a Pullman costs you \$2 every time. Fifty cents for the circus and a penny for the little ones to put in the missionary box; \$1 for the theater and a pair of trousers frayed at the end, baggy at the knee, and utterly busted at the dome, for the poor; the dancing lady gets \$500 a week and the city mission ary \$600 a year; the horse race scoops in \$2,000 the first day and the church fair lasts a week, works twenty-five or thirty of the best women in America to death and comes out \$10 in debt.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen F. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Ride to South American Round-up

(Wm. Hulfin in The World's Work.) First look to your riding gear and take a leaf from the gaucho's book. In all his outfit there is scarcely an inch of leather. His girth or cinch is a strip of cowhide from nine inches to over a foot in width, and the top-piece to which it is fastened by rawhide thongs is of the same material. On the off side, where the top-piece meets the girth, the rawhide lasso is buttoned and coiled. You who have not been trained to the use of the lasso had better leave it behind you, for you are far more likely to catch yourself than a cow or calf. Fasten those sheepskin saddle covers well over the top-pieces. See that those enormous Spanish bits are properly adjusted if you do not wish to reduce your horse's mouth to a mere mass of bloody pulp. Be careful in mounting and be quick about it. Look out for the swing round as you put foot in stirrup and hand on rein. If you are wearing spurs be careful lest in crossing over the rowels should come in contact with the haunches which are quivering with excitement. Ride from your knees like horsemen; use knees and stirrup to lighten the jolt on the hips as every stride of the gallop is ended; lean forward and keep the balance well; in effect, give those pampa-bred horses fair play and they will gallop until your shoulders ache, until the sweat and bridle foam are clogged on your boot tops, until your stirrups are clogged with the seeds of grasses and thistles snipped off as you swing merrily through them and until, for your own sake at least, it is time to unsaddle and rest.

The New Attitude Toward Marriage

By Dr. FELIX ADLER, President of the Ethical Culture Society



SHALL now consider three theories of marriage. The first, which was dominant in the age preceding our own, emphasized the difference between the sexes as fundamental. It was supposed that the power of sustained thinking was denied woman. Man was the head of woman. It was he who in case of conflicting opinions was to have the casting vote.

Opposed to that theory is the one which is based on the contention for the essential equality of the sexes. Women try to do the same things in the same way as men. Women have entered into almost every profession. In some they have made good their claims to a place; in others they have not got that far. They have founded clubs; they do as men do.

Now, in all this there is much of good, and it was inevitable that it should come about. But is it well to have all the work of the world simply duplicated? Would it not be better that in art, in literature, in all the activities of life, woman should impart a new note and that difference, not similarity, should be emphasized?

THE IDEA OF FREEDOM AND EQUALITY IS FRAUGHT WITH DANGER. ALREADY IT HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED IN ONE QUARTER THAT A MARRIED WOMAN SHOULD NOT DEPEND UPON HER HUSBAND, BUT SHOULD HAVE HER OWN SEPARATE MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD SO AS TO PRESERVE HER INDEPENDENCE, AND IN A WAY THAT IS LOGICAL. BUT WHAT SORT OF HOME WOULD IT PRODUCE WHEN TAKEN LOGICALLY? MARRIAGE MEANS ACCEPTING RESTRICTIONS FROM WHICH WE CANNOT WITHDRAW.

The third general theory returns to the emphasis on the fundamental differences between the sexes, but without the assertion of the inferiority of woman. Indeed, what sense is there in making such an assertion since it can never be demonstrated? The tendency to the present fashion of women asserting their equality was perfectly natural as a reaction, but it cannot last. The great change that is coming about is to inspire and inform woman's life with more mentality, to take away the merely impulsive and empirical character of her acting.

I IMAGINE THAT WOMEN WILL LIVE IN THE FUTURE VERY MUCH AS IN THE PAST. THE MOST GIFTED WILL GO INTO THE PROFESSIONS, AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER WILL HAVE TO BE MONEY GETTERS; BUT, UNLESS THE RACE IS TO PERISH, THE GREAT MAJORITY WILL BE HOMEKEEPERS. BUT THEY WILL BE ON A HIGHER GRADE THAN HERETOFORE.

THE HOMEKEEPER, HOWEVER, MUST TAKE PART IN THE LIFE OF THE WORLD, not with any idea of merely getting away from home, from her tasks. That makes the gadabout woman, of whom we have enough examples today. But she will get out into society, into the life of the world, in order that she may improve her home. The wise woman is still the inspiration, the object of reverence and the counselor of her children when they are grown men and women. To this end all sources of knowledge are needed by her today.

THE FOLLY OF BEING MONEY MAD

By MARIE CORELLI, the Novelist

MODERN education itself tends to cramp and check the growth of imaginative originality. The general tendency is unhappily toward the basest forms of materialism, and A LARGE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE APPEAR TO BE SMITTEN WITH A PARALYZING APATHY CONCERNING EVERYTHING BUT THE MAKING OF MONEY. That art is pursued with a horrible avidity, to the exclusion of many higher and nobler pursuits.

Yet it needs very little imagination to prophesy what the end of a nation is bound to be when once the unbridled fever of avarice sets in. History has chronicled the ruin of empires from this one cause alone over and over again for our warning.

NO KING, NO STATESMAN, CAN DO FOR A COUNTRY WHAT ITS ROMANTICISTS AND ITS POETS CAN DO.

For the sovereignty inspiring the imaginative soul is supreme and is far above all other earthly dominions as the fame of Homer is above the conquests of Alexander.

And when the last touch of idealistic fancy and poetic sentiment has been crushed out of us and the last dry husks of realism are left to feed swine with, then may we look for the end of everything that is worth cherishing and fighting for in our much abused civilization.

The chivalrous feeling of man toward woman is one of the good graces which are rapidly disappearing. Hospitality is another good grace which is also waning. The art of conversation is almost a lost art. People talk as they bicycle—at a rush. Elegant manners are also at a discount.

THE SCORCHING, STEAMING, SPASMODIC MOTORMAN ANIMAL DOES NOT INSPIRE REVERENCE; THE SMOKY, SLANGY, HORSY, BETTING WOMAN ANIMAL IS NOT A GRACEFUL OBJECT.

In the days of classic Greece and Rome men and women imagined themselves to be descended from the gods, and, however extravagant that idea, it was likely to breed more dignity and beauty of conduct than if they imagined themselves descended from apes.

The nation rounds itself into an ideal, as the clay forms itself into shape on the potter's wheel. It is well therefore to see that the ideal be pure and lofty and not a mere golden image like that set up by King Nebuchadnezzar, who ended his days, you will remember, by eating grass—and perhaps thistles.

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