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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1907.

PROHIBITION OF ARBITRARY IN-CREASE.

All other producers, as well as the lumbermen, have a right to protest against the making of new arbitrary and higher rates by the rallroads. Though , the lumbermen are perhaps the principal sufferers at this time, the producers of wool, hops, pereals, fruits and livestock are also deeply concerned. An arbitrary increase of any rate on shipnents East, over the rate that long has been in vogue, may be most un-

will get less, much less. The true in. and that of his fellows was distasteful small republics live, it seems strange terest of the rallroads is to promote and encourage industry, not to stifle it. The course they take is an exhibit of there was more employment than em- experiment is worth a trial, and the self. Something must be left to labor and enterprise and capital in the Northwest, or the railroads will "go what may be asy to understand short time. broke" for lack of business. employment becomes more serious. The seriousness of the Japanese ques-

tion on the Pacific Const is not thor-

-The lack of knowledge in the East-

ARE THE UNDERWRITERS ASLEEP?

Queen Christine, wrecked near Cres-

cent City a few weeks ago, has con-

cluded its findings. The verdict is no

departure from that which is always

handed down at the conclusion of

ever been reported than the loss of

tion being the loss of the Tellus, which

the Bay City he met the fate he

The court found that the master was

the wreck and two shipmasters.

The court of inquiry that has been

men-

A BIT OF LOGIC.

ounghly understood in the East, and It is interesting to try to imagine to this fact is due much of the Eastwhat a satirle dramatist like Ibsen ern protest against the Western methwould have made of the case of Nels ods of handling the problem. Steel. According to the report, Nels had \$2000 in the Ross bank when the ern States regarding the Japanese is doors closed. Brooding over his loss, he became insañe and his relatives de-York Journal of Commerce comparing livered him to the police. Now poor the Japanese immigrant to the new-Nels is in jail waiting for the theracomer from France or Germany and peutic effect of rats and darkness upon his brain, while the man who says he America with the same hopes and ashis brain, while the man who says he is solely responsible for the wreck of pirations as the average European the bank inhabits a sumptuous man-emigrant—to better his condition and sion in that peace of mind which enjoy a higher standard of living." comes only to those who walk in per- | This is an error, for the average European immigrant comes to the country fect righteousness.

to become Americanized, while the A casulat would have little difficulty in proving that Nels has been put in Japanese comes here to get what he jail because of his confidence in the can out of the country and still rebank that failed. Because of his con-fidence he deposited his money; be-while endeavoring to get a foothold cause he deposited the two thousand that will admit of his "Japanning" as dollars he lost it; because he lost it he much of it as is possible. There is trouwent crazy; because he went crazy he ble ahead unless the "fence" The connection be- tioned by Yoshy is made alien-tight, was put in jail. tween cause and consequence is a trifle and in the most emphatic manner posremote, perhaps, but it is certainly sible-the Japanese should be given to It might be demonstrated more understand that they are a disturbing here. clearly by asking the question factor in the industrial world and are whether Nels would be in jail or not not wanted here. clearly

if he had kept his money out of the Ross bank. Of course not. Now all the logicians are agreed that when a second event cannot happen without investigating the loss of the steamship

the prior happening of another, that other is the cause of the second. It follows, therefore, that Nels' confiience in the Ross bank is the cause of his being in jail. A man is always put in jall as a pun-

ishment for something. The some-thing that he is punished for is the grant cases of reckless navigation have cause of his being in jall. Now the cause of Nels being in jall we have al- this fine new steamship valued at more ready shown to be his confidence in the than \$250,000, the only recent excep-Ross bank; ergo, that confidence is what he is being punished for.

was run aground in broad daylight and Possibly the punishment is deserved. a smooth sea a little while earlier. The Queen Christine, in light ballast There are men whose integrity it is little short of a crime to believe in. But trim, was en route from San Francisco to Portland, and, instead of keepin Nels' case there were mitigating circumstances, as there were for all ing clear of the land, her master was hugging the shore in a fog. When less than twenty-four hours out from the victims of the failure in question.

THE NECESSARY PROCEEDING,

courted. Does the country need more money? isn't honest dealing with the money "in error in not attempting to verify we have the one needful thing? the position of his steamer: that he Money is scarce only because the should have been on deck, and that operators of frenzied finance, the he should have familiarized himself plungers in speculation, the promoters with the published sailing directions.' of enormous schemes of graft and As the master had taken none of these rake-off, had obtained access to great vitally necessary precautions, the banking, railroad and trust funds, court administered the usual coat of and by the enormous extent and apwhitewash, known as "censure." No parent dishonesty of their operations wonder that careless navigators, holdhad alarmed the general public. The ing American license, would prefer that their cases be tried before such people then made the run for what portions of their money they supposed 'courts" as administer punishment to might still be left. An incredible sum the reckless navigators sailing under was thus taken out of the usual places of deposit. It might amount to other flags. Any American navigator one-half of all the money of the

United States. Till all this occurred there was no omplaint of the scarcity of money. Proof that there was no actual scarcity was afforded by the universal prevalence of high prices, and by the high average level of wages-higher than ever before in the history of the country

Unfortunately, whenever vessels are What the country needs, then, is cast away through such criminal careroper control of the brigands of as was noticeable in the case finance. A while ago it had its fight with of the Queen Christine and Tellus this the inflationists, and brought them unseason, and the Peter Iredale and the der subjection. It now intends to bring Galena last season, the port toward the brigands and desperadoes of which the vessels are bound suffers. finance under control, by measures The foreign underwriters, who foot the which will make it impossible for bills, instead of insisting on shipownthem to use in the operations of desers placing their vessels in the hands perate and rapacious speculation the of competent navigators, equalize matmoney to which they obtain access ters by marking up insurance rates. through the present system of corpora-In the case of the Peter Iredale it is management. reported on excellent authority that All of these malefactors will not go the master was actually rewarded by off and commit suicide, as the presihis owners with the command of a dent of the Knickerbocker Trust Comnew steamer. So long as these reckpany has done-however worthy of less shipmasters are permitted to go imitation the example may be. So it unpunished for their sacrifices of propbecomes necessary to put the rest of erty and the imperiling of human life them under proper control-which is there is small hope of improvement: the nature of the proceeding against but if the wreckers keep up the rec-E. H. Harriman, agent of a big group ord they have started on this year of these rapacious plunderers. there is a possibility that even the sleepy underwriters who foot the bills may wake up and demand a change in THE JAPANESE PUZZLE. the findings of these "courts" which Immigration officials in this city are so distressingly lenient with the have just deported a small party of shipmasters. Japanese who were here without the Unless a halt is called it may be proper credentials. This is the first of what promises to be a work of great ecessary to make this much-needed magnitude. A Vancouver dispatch in reform an international affair. We Thursday's Oregonian said that Immidislike to have the reputation of our ports and shore line ruined by a lot of Commissioner King gration was startled when Yoshy, a Japanese incompetent, reckless, alleged navigators. If London Fairplay, which is alployment agent, informed him that ways on the lookout for a chance to "hammer" Portland and the Columthousands of Japanese came to the Cabla River, would turn its batteries on

astonishingly prosperous. They have sion to the Japanese and those who order to permit selection of a presi not lost money, but made it. Why the change? It is a greedy stupidity which supposed it could get more. It other reason than that his presence state of revolution in which these And the Argument That It Is Not Inconsistent With Private Property. PORTLAND, Nov. 15. — (To the Editor.) — In any controversy the sldt that fears question, argument or criti-cism is either weak, wrong or both to the whites in the vicinity. These to think of peace settling over them outrages occurred at a time when when they are tied together. Still the Knowing this, in a spirit of "fair play" permit a word in denial of Socialism being against private property—a charge often made by and through the press. Surely, it is a poor public press

Three steamships sailing from New

York yesterday carried 5000 steerage passengers to Europe. Another which leaves today with the "overflow" will carry 3000 more, and it is estimated known. that the regular Saturday liners will | carry fully 10,000 steerage passengers. The lowest estimates place the amount of money taken out by these allens rereflected in a statement in the New turning to their old homes at \$200 as to what should be private. So At this low figure the crowd each. departing from New York would take away nearly \$4,000,000. "This drain product of the use and having that of the individual in private-collective means private result-by equal own-ership and management of them. began nearly a month ago and promises to increase in volume as the de

mand for labor slackens in this country. No small amount of the scarcity in gold in this country can be traced to the money going abroad for lavish expenditures of rich tourists and in hoards of laborers returning to their old homes.

Of the twelve jurors who are to decide the fate of Mrs. Bradley, the slayer of ex-Senator Brown, of Utah, ten are men who are married and are Since the two little sons of fathers. Mrs. Bradley and the man whom she slew are to figure as the palliative features of the killing, this fact is regarded as distinctly favorable to the defendant. There are, of course, fathers and fathers, but the man who has pride in and affection for his children,

and who regards it as a sacred duty to protect and maintain them in honor before the world, may be depended upon to judge a delinquent father as he deserves, even though this judg-ment involves the acquittal of the rata to use and wear. woman who killed him for his alleged parental delinquency.

What is to be done to keep up the

numbers and efficiency of the United States Army? Not only do the rolls show a shortage of 33 per cent in the number of enlisted men, but young officers are resigning their commissions because they hope to do better. No fewer than nine members of this ear's graduating class at West Point have resigned from the service to enter mercantile pursuits. For the Navy t is even more difficult to get men. It is clear that more and better inducements will be necessary for men in either branch of the service.

property, beyond the barest means and "Congress has never understood the money question, and it is doubtful if 'ongress ever will," said Senator Bailey, of Texas, in an address at El Paso Thursday. There are some featares of the "money question" which are perfectly understood by Senator Balley, the investigation of his connec tion with Standard Oil disclosing a knowledge of money of the tainted brand that surprised even his closest friends and came very near defeating him for re-election.

Where, oh, where is Mary "Yellin"" found guilty of such reckless naviga-tion as caused the loss of the Tellus A meeting of the Kansas Lease? woman suffragists, now on in Topeka, and Queen Christine would in short was attended by scarcely half a order be deprived of the right to place people on the opening day. The suffragists are organizing for the purpose any more steamers on the beach, at least until a long term ashore had of electing members of the Legislature given him opportunity to improve his who are pledged to give women the it with. knowledge or judgment. These courts unrestricted right of suffrage. The are composed of the Consul nearest gailant six are probably re-echoing the

A Lesson in a Simple Law of Industrial Economics. Work World

NO ROOSEVELT REACTION. on Some of the Phases of Remarks

ONCE MORE, SOCIALISM.

like power of equal interests to

ing to industry. By it proficiency can have all within the power of ability and

genius. This supplies incentive and

strengthens individuality to the ut-most. In all this none will encroach

on the right of others, as there will

head as greater results can so

achieved, mutually benefiting. By equality of right and use the general

gain. This places labor in control of

true, in a literal sense, that Socialism

is not opposed to private property, it

under Socialism, to acquire private

is true, also, that there is no way,

con

other.

Recent Elections. New York World. However anxious we are to find some-thing in Tuesday's elections which can be construed as a wholesome and adequate rebuke to President Roosevelt we have

been unsuccessful. However anxious we are to find encouragement for the Democratic party that the editors alone voice the expresand evidence of brighter Democratic sion, and a timid one that allows no prospects, the returns refuse to assist us. But the fearless editorials from the vigorous pen of its editor makes The Oregonian's independence well Or the contrary, the figures justify well nown. Thus hope holds out the ex-ectant permission of a small space in and that as a whole "the showing ing' The impression that prevails that has been an improvement over what it was four years ago and eight years ago." Socialism is opposed to private prop-erty arises in the difference of opinion Comparatively, the Republican party polls its heaviest vote in Presidential lalists years; the Democratic party in off years. This was an off year. There should have been decisive Democratic want all productive means of living, social and natural, to be of collectiv use and having in common, and al

victories with corresponding Republican defents. Where are they? Not in New Jersey, although in the early hours of Wednesday morning the World deluded itself into such a belief. This gives and protects the right by The Republicans have carried the state, and, as the President points out, by a mand and share it. By it there is larger majority than they had in 1898 equal opportunity and use of the means. In this all fore alike in get-ting the result. The result being all labor reward, all can have accordwhen Voorhees was elected Governor by 5550, although two years earlier McKin-ley had a plurality of \$7,600. The bitter-

est anti-Roosevelt sentiment in the country now exists in New York south of Chambers street. Nowhere is this sentiment better reflected politically than in the great commuter vote of New Jer Taking this fact into consideration, saving of that state to the Republicans was a remarkable achievement. be means enough or like right of use. This will bring about co-operation and place the so-called "great man" at the Kentucky has gone Republican for the fourth time since 1894, and Wilson's plurality for Governor is greater than the combined Republican pluralities in the three other elections. Nebraska, Mr. means of collective having will be of personal interest, and their welfare the common care of each through self Bryan's own state, has given increased off-year majorities to the Republican candidates. The Republican candidate for Governor in Massachusetts polled done through the best possible chan-nel of success. Socialism is co-partnermore votes than all his opponents com-bined. Despite a fusion defeat in Man-hattan, the Republicans carried Brookship of equal interests in the living means by which they may be had with-out other cost than maintenance pro lyn and heid their own in the state. In-deed, they have done more, for if the Independence League is to be a perma-

nent factor, the Democratic party may be as sadly split in New York as it is Government by management, control and direction is not destroyed, never will be. But state, as state now is, in Massachusetts. The truth is that the results through-out the country evidence no diminution of Republican strength and no abatement

an inharmonious wrangle of conflict-ing opinions mostly upheld and changing with force, will be, under Social-ism, communal industry of social pro-duction will be carried by collective of Mr. Rocsevelt's popularity. Perhaps Mr. Bryan and his vociferous admirers can explain how it happens means of common ownership managed by a true democracy. Harmony, not force, will reign under Socialism. C. W. SAUNDERS. that in an election which should show great Democratic gains and hold out new

hope and promise to the Demouratic party not a shadow of a shred of com-fort can be found. No Socialist ever sees half-way through his own problem. While it is

THERE IS MORAL PROGRESS. The Gain That Comes Through Quick

Commutention Among the People. Corvallis Gazette. Time was, and the day is not far

needs of living; for Socialism consists past, when there was practically little or no public sentiment in Oregon on any question. This is easily explained. in absorption by the state of all the means of production and control of all the means of distribution; and one was little material out of which person under such a system can have to build up public sentiment, and that no right to more than another. Were was dispersed over a wide area. Communication was difficult, expensive and there any preferred workers the system infrequent. Not only were the several sections of the state isolated from each would not be democratic. Equality is the essence of every scheme of Socialother, but the whole state was isolated from the rest of the country. Under ism; and since all could not have sumptuous furniture none could have these conditions it was next to imposbetter than his neighbor, because he sible to create any decisive p couldn't earn it. The state would take sentiment on any question; not, inall profits and distribute equal rations. deed, because our people were im-moral or dead to moral purposes and Needless to say, the rations would be equally poor. It may be doubted whether the whole people of the obligations, but because of great obstacles which prevented the creation of general public sentiment and made United States would be content to sup United States would be content to sup on a common basis, though the por-ridge might be private property and no form of crystallization, was withthe wooden spoon the owner would eat

out force and became heedless, negli-gent and weak. Under these conditions the politica of the state was debauched, wholesome laws were violated with impunity and dishonesty, trickery, fraud and mulfeasance made it appear that the

NATIONAL GUARD

THE annual report of the Inspector-General showing the relative standing of the various organizations of the Oregon Guard was made public yesterday in a tabulated statement issued from the headquarters of Adjutant-General W. E. President Roosevelt's exultant boast Finzer. The report shows that at the that the returns are "extremely gratify- last annual inspection a Eugene infantry company, then commanded by Captain Creed C. Hammond, stood at the head of the list with Company K, of the Third Infantry, a close second. Third place goes to Battery A and fourth to Company C. also of the Third Infantry, The relative standing of the other organizations, of the Guard is shown by the order in which their designations occur, as follows:

Company M. Salem, Captain Charles A. Murphy; Company C, Eugene, Captain John M. Williams; Company E. Portland, Captain Charles T. Smith; Company D. Roseburg, Captain Frank B, Hamlin; Company H, Portland. Captain Roy M. Doble; Company A. Baker City, Captain Samuel .White; Company I, Woodburn, Captain Frank W. Settlemier; Company B, Ashland, Captain James E. Thornton Company B. Portland, First Lieutenant, Walter W. Wilson; Company D, The Dalles, Captain Gustav E. Bartell; Company F. Portland, Captain W. B. Odale: Company G, Albany, First Lieutenant Olin B. Stalnaker; Company L, Captain Abna B. Rogers. Company K, which took second place in the order of merit, ts in command of Captain Ryland O. Scott, and Battery A, in third place, is in command of Captain Hiram U. Welch. Company C. winner of fourth place, was commanded at inspection by Captain

Loren A, Bowman. The order of merit is based on attendance at inspection, ceremonies, conditions of arms, equipment, uniforms, books and papers; efficiency at drills in school of the soldier, manual of arms, firings. squad or section and platoon and company movements, and extended order; efficiency sof officers, military courtesy and general discipline.

Many officers are already looking for-ward to the next asnual inspection, these at the head of the list with a view to maintaining their lead and others with the breating of other bird with the intention of getting higher ratings. . .

A meeting of considerable importance in Guard circles will be that of Wednes-day night, when the officers will enter-tain General James A. Drain, president of the National Rifle Association White the General's headquarters are in New York and he seldom gets out on the Coast, he is well known locally, having been Adjutant-General of the Washing-ton National Guard for a number of

Years. General Drain comes in the interest of General Drain comes in the interest or rifle shooting, to which subject the Gov-ernment has been devoting a great deal of attention and money of late. During his stay he will assist in the organization of a state rifle association, the prelimin-ary work for which was undertaken some time area by General Einzer. A recent time ago by General Finzer. A recen circular issued from the War Department A recent refers to General Drain's work as fol lows: "In connection with the revived interest in rifle practice the War Dopartment is highly gratified at the pro-gress being made in the organization of rifle clubs throughout the country. The National Rifle Association, under the energetic direction of General James A. Drain. fis president, is especially active in or-ganizing such clubs. Affiliation with this association obtains for the clubs man advantages in the way of reduced price for Government ammunition and rifle TTATY medals and National marksmen's reserve buttons and the like

On Wednesday night at the Armory General Drain will be tendered a recep-tion following his address on rifle prac-tice. The reception will be given under

At the present time any railroad that desires to change an interstate freight tariff may do so by filing a new rate thirty days in advance with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It then becomes effective. When a rate is one of long stand-

ing, when under the invitation it has offered and afforded, an industry has been built up in any locality, or throughout a state or region, it is most for the railroads to destroy that industry or reduce its profits to nothing, by arbitrary increase of the rate. It is this arbitrary action that Pacific Northwest now protests. Yet the only remedy seems to lie with Congress.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has no power, as the law now stands, to suspend a change of rate, or to inquire into its reasonableness, prior to its becoming operative. The power of appeal may be exercised only after change has gone into effect. spin, result, as anticipated, and indeed as already demonstrated, of the power of the railroads to change rates at will, in the lumber trade of the Northwest, is irreparable damage. The like arbitrary ruling may be extended to other products.

Congress, without delay, immediately after its organization for business next month, ought to pass an amendment to the Interstate commerce act to confer power on the Commission to pass upon the reasonableness of any proposed change of rate, upon complaint of the shipper, before the new rate can become effective. Such is the nature of the amendment to be offered by Senator Fulton, at as early a moment as he may find it possible.

is necessary that the protesting ship- ary line is indicated by the modest deper shall first be heard. The right to oppress a whole people is never more be permitted to the railroads of the country on the plea of the managers that it is their "private busi-Whatever line of business is actually affected with a public interest must submit henceforth to public regulation. The old arbitrary claim, buttressed on pretense of "vested rights." has had its day. Congress cannot disregard this appeal for relief, through the Interstate Commission, that comes up from so many quarters. should be, and must be, that all freight tarin's on interstate commerce-and especially all increases of freight tarins-are to be approved by the Interstate Commission before becoming effective. Of course the railroads are to have their right of appeal.

The rates made on lumber towards the East are prohibitory. Already they have shut down most of the lum- there has been more or less turmoil ber mills of the Northwest, throwing thousands out of employment. Con sidered from the interests of the railroads alone, the policy is disastrous. With their eastbound business cut off. what is to become of their westbound With the lumber interest business? annihilated, how much machinery will they haul west? What quantities of general merchandise, when the means nights ago a sawmill where the Japanof paying for it are cut off? How

nadian port for the purpose of enter-ing the United States. "There is no fence at the boundary, you know, said Yoshy, the hint thus conveyed il- struction of shipping property, it lustrating how easy it is for aliens to come into this country. That the Japanese fully appreciate the value of Vancouver as a base for operations

and a kind of a clearing point for the To assure justice in these cases it thousands swarming over the boundmand made on Vancouver for damages suffered during the recent riots.

Despite the large amount of property destroyed and the severe jar given Japanese dignity, the total amount asked by the Japanese was but \$13,500 and this amount was cut down to \$10,-775 and accepted without protest, in order that there would be no disturbance of the satisfactory arrangements under which the importers of these alien herds were working. But the Japanese troubles on the Pacific Coast The rule are not ended. These diminutive workers from the Far East, together with those other strange people, the Hindus, came into the industrial life of the Pacific Coast at a time when there penditures, and ordinary receipts was more than enough employment to placed at \$1,159,000,000. Perhaps it go around. Economic conditions

> vorable to their gaining a foothold were perfect, but, in spite of these conditions, race hatred developed

since they landed on our shores, If race hatred and the objection to cheap Asiatic labor resulted in indignities being heaped on the aliens during a period of unexampled prosperity. quite natural to expect a great deal more trouble as soon as there shall be a slackening in the demand

for labor. Near Bellingham a few ese had supplanted the whites as la- dation of the five republics-Nicamany passengers, when no work is to borers was burned to the ground, for ragua, Guatemaia, Salvador, Hondaras be had for those who would come to the country seeking wages? Under Idie white employes who had been Nicaragua, has announced his willing-

the men who wink at this criminal dewould accomplish vastly more good than it has ever accomplished by misrepresenting conditions at Portland.

The third Russian Douma was opened at St. Petersburg Thursday with great pomp and show. The priests wore the customary cloth of gold and the aristocracy was on full dress parade. Premier Stolypin re-

ceived a kiss on the cheek from the metropolitan of the Russian Church. But all of this display failed to enthuse some of the members of the Doums, and unusual precautions were taken to prevent Stolypin and others of the royal circle from receiving comething worse than a kiss on the cheek. As this is a time when money shortages are bothering the world, it is interesting to note that the Minister of Finance has handed his budget over to the Chancellor of the Douma, with an estimate of \$1,257,500,000 for ex-

was the impending shortage that pre vented some of the peasant members from enthusing over the situation. The spectacle of the Central Ameri-

can republics holding a peace conference has excited attention of the paragraphers who formerly found material for jokes in the numerous but brief wars which engaged the attention of the peppery lands of the south. But only did the Central Americans hold their peace conference without killing one another, but they have actually launched a scheme for consoli-

the old system the railroads have been | discharged desired to show their aver- ness to resign whenever called on in from Caesar.

space in his back yard plant a Winter banana apple tree. In this way all may be able in due time to sample this beautiful fruit and from his own knowledge decide whether it is as delightful to the taste as fair to the eye. Otherwise most people, there being relatively few Vanderbilts among us, will be forced to take the growers' statement in regard to the toothsomeness of this spiendid apple.

Let everybody who has a vacant

Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Hoberg, of

McMinnville, though not, according to the roster kept by Secretary Himes, of the Ploneer Association, ploneers in the strict interpretation of that term, have lived in Oregon forty-two years and are really and truly Oregonians. Serene in their happy age, they recently celebrated the fifty-sixth anniversary of their marriage, glad to be alive and glad that they have lived thus long in Oregon.

There is now no California train running through the Willamette Valley by daylight. People who travel on he Southern Pacific will miss seeing one of the most beautiful garden spots in the world.

Mr. Bryan was under no necessity of saying that he would accept the nomination of his party for the Presidency, if it were offered him. Long ago everybody knew that Barkis was willin'.

That alumni banquet behind closed loors in Chicago addressed by Speaker Cannon was attended by the same se-

work, and if they haven't got it done they should not complain at a spell of rainy weather.

If ever the country runs short of seurity for clearing-house certificates, there are millions of eggs in cold storage that are a valuable asset in them-

Winter discussion was lost by failure o secure the full text of an impromptu "Cannon on the Canteen." essay:

Under strict classification, Mr. Bry an's announcement that he would accept the nomination if tendered will not be received as live news.

In the savings banks of Chicago the deposits aggregate-\$160,000,000. The withdrawals during the financial flurry have been very small

To Joseph G. C-nn-n, Danville, Ill.-Don't monkey with the liquor question. I got stung. -C. W. Fa-rb-nks.

In this Gould scandal it seems that Buffalo Bill ought to be permitted to plead the statute of limitations.

Bryan will not refuse the honor a third time, wherein he differentiates from Caesar, The strings are made of rain, and when The branches wish to dance again, They whisper to the Breeze, and he Brings another melody,

It is a painful thing to see the doors of It is a painful thing to see the doors of the telegraph companies closed against the striking operators at the people simply needed to be aroused, the striking operators as they seek to return to their places. The strike has long press and rostrum worked long, earn-since been broken. New men are at the estly and efficiently to this end and since been broken. New men are at the keys, and it is no longer a question of today the moral public sentiment higher pay but of employment on any terms.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

The strike of the telegraphers has differed from others in the enthusiasm with which it was entered on. No walking delegate worked it up for his personal benefit. It was a popular uprising, begun with a hurrah which forced the officers of the organization into the fight against their better judgment. The activity and encouragement of the women participat-ing gave it an unusual sentimental char-

Its failure has been due to a cause responsible for the breaking of many an-other strike-the ability of employers to draw on a National reserve of labor too great to be controlled by any organization or union. Telegraphy, though calling for intelligence, application and a high degree of accuracy, is not skilled labor in a limited sense. Thousands of boys are at this moment "picking it up" with key and sounder or learning it in commercial stroyed.

schools, as thousands have before them. Nor do telegraphers form a close guild capable of dictating terms. Their defeat capable of dictating terms. Their defeat has been a sorrowful lesson in a simple law of industrial economics.

PUNISH SLANDERERS OF BANKS. New Jersey Has a Law Making the

Offense a Misdemeanor. Daily Banker and Stockholder, November

The State of New Jersey has a la viding that any person who shall wilfully or maliciously instigate, make, circulate or transmit to another or others any statement untrue in fact, derogatory to Californ was attended by the same set crecy which attaches to executive ses-sions of the Senate. Well, the farmers have had plenty of fine weather to finish up their Fall work, and if they haven't got it done such statement or rumor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This act ought to be adopted throughout the country and it is one of the acts which the law committee of the American Bankers' Association recommends. We are in a crisis of extreme public sensitiveness about banks. The slightest derogatory word or careless publication may mean heartache for some of malice or sheer recklessness.

Like Giving Money to a Prodigal.

HAINES, Ore., Nov. 12 .- (To the Editor. -The Oregonian's editorial of November 12, "Just the Plain Way," is the clearest and most sensible explanation of the cause and solution of the present financial panic we have seen, not excepting any exposition by any of the national period-icals. We wish that every member of the House and Senate might have this article before he has cast a vote for an "elastic currency." It seems to us that furnishing more currency now would be like sending or giving money to a prodigal before he had had any idea of improving his ways. If our President is not receiving the Oregonian we would like the privilege of

him this special article. HAINES MERCANTILE CO.. sending 1 By J. F. O'BRYANT, Manager,

The Shower Harp.

conscience of our people was "seared as with a hot iron."

unified and stirred to action. Pulpit

our people is as pure and active as in any state in the Union. Oregonians have been fortunate that they have had all through the years one great, able, fearless journal which has wisely seen the moral fiber in every public question and always has been enough courageous to stand firm in its support though it sometimes had

to stand quite along. The signs are propitious. Never in their history have the American peo-ple been so fully aroused; never have they been so unanimously determined

that right, truth, justice and right-ousness shall prevail. The moral sense of the Nation is aroused and is rapidly crystalliging in all directions. No longer may it be defied. The rogue may not become an honest man. but he must cease his roguery or be de-

Theaters and the Public,

PORTLAND. Nov. 15.—(To the Editor.) — I was at the Marquam last night and witnessed the quite hilarious presentation of "The Heir the presentation of "The Heir to the Hoorah." There is a genuine Western hoorah about the piece that is very relaxing for this bank-busting sen-son. Then, the Marquam itself is inviting. Its old-time friends are happy it still retains something, at least the name, of its original ownership and management. But alas! the hand of the cheap theater artist is now in evi-dence. Have "Foster and Kleiser" become the great artists of the West, or have we become so venal and vulgar that we appreciate nothing but vul-garity, beer and biliboards? One would hope that the unsightly signs that everywhere disgrace the city would not he forced upop us at the theater. there not one management in the city whose sense of the fitness of things would give us a theater with a decent drop curtain? O temporal decent grop curtain? O temporal O mores! We are a patient and long-suffering public. How long, Oh, Cateline, wilt thou abuse our patie ce? W. A. DALY.

Sunday in the Philippines. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Until a few years ago, the Philippine islanders held their Sunday on the day which was Monday to the inhabitants of the neighboring island of Borneo. This curious anomaly arose from the historic fact that the Philippines Were discovered by Spanish voyagers com-ing from the east, around Cape Horn, while Borneo was discovered by Portuguese coming from the west, and sailors lost or gain a day, according to their direction in crossing the Pacific.

"Ould Doctor Ma'Ginn."

The ould doctor had only wan failin', It-stayed wid him, faith, till he died'; And that was the habit av wearin' His darby a trifle wan side!

And twenty times daily 'twas straightened, But try as he would for a year. Not thinkin', he'd give it a tother A thrife down over wan ear!

It sat him lop-sided and slop; It throubled his kith and his kin But ach, 'twas the only thing crook About our ould Doctar Ma'dinn!

And now that he's gone to his Glory-Excuse me, a bit av a tear-Here's twenty to wan that his halo Is slantin' down over his ear! -Arthur Stringer in Smart Set.

the auspices of the National Guard As sociation. The invitations just mailed from headquarters state that the recep-tion will be held Tuesday night but subsequent word from General Drain us to the date of his arrival has necessitated the change to Wednesday. . . .

Company G, of Albany, stands in danger of being mustered out of the state service for inefficiency. The attention of the commanding officer there has been called summarily to the fact that the company failed to measure up the required average strength for duty at camp of instruction and rendezvous drills, which must be at least two-thirds of each unit. Com-pany G has been advised by headquarters that unless a marked improvement is shown within a very short time, steps will be taken to muster the command out of the service. It is hinted that other company commanders are to receive similar communications, although the number is limited, as the majority of the companies never were in better condition, both as to membership and general efficiency.

. . . .

The indoor rifle range is being freely used at the Armory and many excellent scores are being made. A table showing the result of the range competitions of the past target season is shortly to be issued from headquarters.

Advices just received from the War Department justify the statement that the National Guard, is shortly to be equipped with the new Springfield rifles. There is some question as to whether the Ordin some question as to whether he beauty ance Department will be able to issue the new rifle in time for the out-door range practice of the coming season but the issue will surely be made and at no far distant date. The regular Army will soon be equipped completely with the new model of 1900, and the issue to the Guard

will speedly follow. It is stated that the new rifle would long since have been issued except for changes in the ammunition. These changes were such as to greatly inchanges were such as to greatly in-crease the range and efficiency of the weapon and at the same time neces-sitated re-chambering. A new powder. It is learned, has also been adopted, calcu-lated to reduce the erosion attendant on high velocity, and some time may be required to lay in a sufficient supply of this powder. General Crosser, chief of ordnance, has announced that he ex-pects to be able to state definitely by January 1 whether the War Department will be in a position to honor requisi-tions for the 1966 model for equipping the Guard in time for Spring practice. By tions for the 1868 model for equipping the Guard in time for Spring practice. By making the issue in the Spring the Gov-ernment would be able to save a large expense that otherwise will be incurred in providing new Krag barrels for many rifles that are now badly worn.

Camp Perry, on Lake Eric, will doubtless he again selected for the National rifle matches of next year. The range is being extensively improved and bears the indorsement of the National Rifle As-sociation. The matter will be definitely settled at the meeting in Washington, D. C., of the National Reard for the promoof the National Board for the promo-of rifle practice. This meeting oc-

curs in January.

The concert of the famous Kilties Band will be repeated at the Armory tonisht and it is expected that every seat will be occupied. The Kilties is not only one of the most noted bands in the world but the programme includes a number of novel features, such as Scotch dances, vocal music and tine solo work. The con-cert is for the benefit of the Guard, the proceeds, above expenses, going to the furnishing of the new company quarters at the Armory.

What an opportunity for an all-banker or possibly ruin. The sensational use of the incidents of a banking crisis is deplorable enough without the element selves.