THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906.

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1996.

ELECTION DAY.

Next Tuesday comes the National washday, when we shall soap our political garments and scrub them clean for another year's wear. So much needs cleaning that it is difficult to make a thorough job of it in one day, but we usually do the best we can and let the rest go over for another twelvemonth. In this we are like those foreigners who scandalize good American housewives by throwing dirty sheets is, nearly two-thirds of the debt has and shirts down cellar to lie until the annual washday comes round. Then, with a terrible spattering of suds and whirling of steam, they haul up the eweltering mass and go through the show, if not the reality, of purifying it. It is dawning slowly upon the Amer-ican people that political purification, like bathing, does not quite accomplish all that is desired if it is done only once a year. Even as washday comes with more effect if it comes weekly, so political renovation must be accomplished little by little and day by day as the acorn grows. The great probof democratic government is to find some way to make the masses of the people take a continuous and in-

Government. The annual, spasmodic, election in

long experiment and by slow ap- In the greater and richer cities this Imagine the mental strain of a litigant proaches, but the movement in that direction is unmistakable; while the growing determination to break some of the shackles of what Mr. Wells calls our "antiquated constitution" is indicated by the resolute efforts of the peo ple everywhere to take the election of United States Senators under their own control. These matters are vastly more momentous than the campaign against Mr. Hearst in New York, though they Were are not nearly so exciting. Hearst to be elected he would turn out like other bugaboos. He would find himself entangled in the web of our complicated governmental system, powerless to do either much harm or much good. The slow and silent forces which are operating to make the peo-ple genuine rulers of the country are the things which will show up as eig-

nificant "when the hurly-burly's done. when the battle's lost and won."

HIS RIGHT TO SPEAK.

Root's speech at Utica was an earnest and severe one. He spoke for the Administration, as he had a right to do; for President Roosevelt and his Adninistration have been attacked in the nost virulent manner by Hearst and his supporters. Everything had been nisrepresented, and the Administration had a right to reply. Incidentally i was Root's right, as it was his duty, to show what manner of man Hearst is, what his political associations are, and what consequences might be expected,

should he be elected. But the Hearst following is wild with rage. It accuses President Roosevelt of an attempt to dictate to and browbeat the voters of New York, and asserts that his Secretary of State is far away from the line of privilege and propriety when he goes to the people to

make a political speech. Since when has it been established that members of a National Administration could not with propriety go be ore the people on the eve of an election, to explain measures and policies to the people, to meet false accusations or to refute misrepresentations? It has been done by Cabinet members from time immemorial. It always will be done. Exposure of the character of a candidate like Hearst, whose speeches nd yellow journals reek with the most virulent falsehoods, may properly be a part of such addresses to the people If the record one has made, including his incitements to assassination, be relewed, by what right does he, or any ollower, object?

Besides, it is a National election, inolving Representatives in Congress and Senators from many states. The Administration has a right to speak for itself, as every preceding one has done, and as every following one will do.

A WONDERFUL EXHIBIT.

At the close of the Civil War the lebt of the United States exceeded \$3,000,000,000. It is now a little more than one-third of that amount. That been paid, and the interest on the remainder reduced to a rate merely nominal compared with that paid at the close of the war. And while but onethird of the debt remains, the wealth and resources of the country have in-creased five-fold.

Again, during the period since the lose of the war pensions have been paid exceeding in amount the debt insurred in support of the National cause, existing at the close of the struggle. Other vast sums have been expended by the Government for improvement and support of its armanents and its rivers and harbors, public buildings and other utilities. Yet withal, National taxation is little felt, telligent interest in the affairs of the in Omparison with taxation for local and state purposes. It should be said. wever, that the indirect, and there or may be opened to a ray of light fore most productive and least bur-To this extent the State of Oregon i densome sources of taxation are in the hands of the General Government. Without being "mad for material things" we may take pride in the material progress of the country, during the last forty years. History has nothever peseimists and croakers may say ample grounds, attests the humanity to the contrary, the country has made and the great progress in these forty years, state inv providing for its defective and still is making marvelous progclasses, while the good work that has ress in recognition and observance of been and is being done in this Instituthe laws of morality, honor, and truth. tion is a matter of public record and community knowledge. This makes an alert public conscience

displays itself, and we are glad to see a protest from Boston against it,

A SUGGESTION TO WOMEN'S CLUBS. It may be gleaned from the resoluon moral education adopted

the Federation of Women's Clubs that some of their members believe the teaching of ethics in the public schools might be improved. The question is open to debate. The effectiveness of ethical instruction can be properly judged only by its results. The crucial inquiry is this: "Do the public schools produce a reasonably moral state of mind and conduct in their pupils" The most that we can fairly demand is comparative excellence. To ask for perfection is simply to display one's ignorance of the conditions that limit all human activity.

Some light on the question might perhaps be attained by comparing the morals of citizens educated in the public schools with those of the more fa-vored classes who attend private schoole and afterward enjoy the beneficent influences of the colleges. This would amount to a comparison between the morals of our so-called middle and

lower classes and those of the upper classes, or millionaire society. Most of those Americans who belong o the second generation of the wealthy have been educated in private schools with a course in college to finish. It is from among these men that the individuals arise who occupy themselves in grabbing franchises, bribing members of the Legislature and making perjured

tax returns to the Assessor. They are also the ones whose scandalous violations of the marriage bond bring the Nation into disgrace. It is they who formerly supported "Town Topics" and who continue to support publications even worse in character though not so Their lives, in too many notorious.

cases, are a shamelees rlot, a continuous orgy. Among the lower classes, on the other hand, who are educated in the

public schools, we hear of no systematic and persistent attempts to rob their fellow-citizens. Their though by no means above reproach, are not an open and crying scandal. Their reading, though often foolish, i seldom wicked. Upon the whole, their morals compare very favorably with those of the upper classes who have enjoyed more select educational advantage. Therefore one almost feels lik

advising the Women's Clubs to direct their investigations toward the private schools and colleges as a field where moral reform is vastly more called for than in the public schools.

FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED. Oregon is a rapidly growing state. This statement is verified in every department of community progress, in dustrial, financial, commercial, agricultural, educational and humane. Legislation to meet these several conditions of growth will be called for at the coming session of the Legislature. Wide and varied are the measures already contemplated, and there is every reason to believe that our legislators will go to Salem strong in the desir

to separate the wise from the unwise n the great bulk of measures presentd to their consideration. Among the measures that will be esented and urged in the name of hu manity will be a law providing for the stablishment of a home for the feeble-

minded. It is a discredit to the state that it has no institution in which this most unfortunate class can find a retreat suited to their most pitiable con-dition; no place where the more intelligent among them-since there are degrees of intelligence or of idiocy that

demand consideration-can be taught to use their hands in some useful, simook in their poor brains that is open

economic spirit of our sister

In our own state, as yet, no provision

has been made for the care of idiots

and the instruction according to their

poor capacity of the feeble-minded. The

asylum for the insane has been, and

oltting in an Oregon courtroom waiting for a jury to come in, and, upon asking

the clerk of the court what time it is, ecciving the response "I don't know the Supreme Court has never passed upon that question.

In an extended discussion of the popular dissatisfaction with the administration of justice in this country, Roscoe Pound presented before the Naional Bar Association some interesting facts, but suggested no practical rem-He says, among other things, edy. that one cause of dissatisfaction is the nevitable difference in rate of progress between law and public opinion. Law follows public opinion, sometimes at the distance of a generation, which leads to the assertion that the living are ruled by the dead, a truth which no

one will dispute. And that the formation of law is much slower than public opinion is no more true than that the nforcement of law lags behind public opinion's demand for it. We have a striking example of this in the recent inforcement of the laws against trusts and in this state the enforcement of the public land laws. These laws. though well known, have been openly violated by large numbers of people Dissatisfaction long expressed finally brought the officers of the law to an equiescence in the demands of public pinion. Yet, as the speaker said, law must inevitably be slower than public pinion, and because it must be the people will always be dissatisfied with out system of jurisprudence.

Opinion is divided about the justice and advisability of enforcing the order of Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, Market In pector, against smoking in grocery stores. Smokers generally are of opinion that it is an arbitrary assumption of authority; non-smokers are gegerally of the opinion that it is justified

by pure food and other just considerations. In view of the fact that the dor of tobacco smoke is nauseating to some and annoying to many, smoking hould not be indulged in public places. where one person has the same rights Hves, as to air, space and business as an-other. This is a simple, straight propsition of the rights of the individual. As to the contamination of uncovered

food in the open market by the fumes of tobacco, blown from the mouths of men in all stages of health, disease, leanliness and uncleanliness, there can be no doubt. Public opinion is the final arbiter in all such matters. If it does ot sustain the Market Inspector

this instance it will be because, like unwilling grocers, it fears to "offend prominent citizens."

Hearst, through his New York Ameran, has been heaping vile epithets on McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, a Democratic paper that refuses support Hearst. McKelway says Hearst's abuse does not much concern im, for Hearst "has called President McKinley a contemptible poltroon; President Cleveland a convenience of redatory wealth, and President Rooseelt'a player to the colored gallery." Moreover, he "has called Secretary Root a spotty corporation attorney, Alton B. Parker a cockroach, George B. McClellan a encakthief, Senator Balley dogcatcher, ex-Mayor Osborne a sor

did idiot, Charles E. Hughes a linr, and Richard Watson Gilder a pathetic imitation of a young girl." The funny thing about all this is that Hearst inlignantly denounces those who oppose him as blackguards.

It is easier for a common carrier to atisfy the public by supplying transportation facilities than to pacify pube indignation demanding radical re dress. Reciprocal demurrage is bitter ple craft, and thus cultivate an odd medicine, and the dose could have been warded off easier with a larger supply

VASTNESS OF CANAL WORK.

Shown by Figures on Axcavation and Says Complaint Only Related to Pe-Construction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.-The four mem-bers of the Board of Elections appeared before Magistrate Whitman today in re-sponse to summonses lasued on the re-WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- Some idea of vastness of the Panama Canal pro-t is conveyed in a circular issued by Commission today for the information prospective bidders for constructing uest of Mr. Dewitt, attorney, for the In-It is said that the quantities dependence League, in connection with charges that nomination petitions filed with the board by the league were muticanal. material to be removed and to be alled to the work of construction are ily approximate and even the location lated and rendered vold. President Voorhis testified that some of the petitions when filed were loosely

and character of structures may be changed. It is hoped, however, that ex-act information will be collected by the committee of five engineers who are out together and the pages of others were harged to estimate a reasonable cost and had taken all possible precautio ime for completing the canal, protect the petitions and that, with the The circular states under separate heads exception of the petition of Franklyn Quinby, candidate for Congress, no comthe character of the work to be done. The plaint was made concerning the abstra

amount of excavation is staggering extent. The summary shows that the er xtent. nated excavation and structural material n the sections are approximately as folney Jerome, Mr. Voorhis said the pelition was rejected by the board after an ex-amination of witnesses. The witnesses

Colon section, 9,453,000 cubic seca-Mindi, 11,000,000 yards; Gatun locks, excavation, 3.560.009 yards; concrete, 1.302.780 yards; steel gates, 29,230,000 pounds; Gatun dam, earth filled, 21,300,000 yards; Gatun regulating works, excavation, 1,580,000 yards; concrete, 189,000 yards; shilees 5000,000 pounds; Lake section, excavation 4,000,000 yards; Culebra excavation, 39,000, 1,380,000 000 yards; Pedro Miguel excavation, 6.835, 000 yards; Pedro Miguel lock excavation 1.170,000 yards; embankment, 1.100,000 yards; back fill, 350,000 yards; concrete, 512,612 yards; cast iron, 372,090 pounds; steel gates, 19,500,000 pounds; Lake Sosa social concrete and the social state social ection, excavation, 1,680,000 yards; locks, excavation, 1.430,000 yards; back fill, 950,000 yards; concrete, 992,000 yards; cut stone, 600,000 yards; brick, 14,000 yards; cust iron, 1,251,000 pounds; steel gates, 37,180,000 pounds; La Boca dann, 6,300,000 yards; Corosal-Sosa dam, 5,37,000 yards; Panama Bay excavation, 8,528,000 yards.

Will Consider Battleship Plans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 -Secretary Bo streets of Seattle tonight, lodged in jail washing of the Assistant Socretary of the Navy, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and denied ball. Among those taken in the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, Capitain John P. Merrill, Captain Raymond P. Rogers and Captain Richard Wainwright to consider the plans submitted to the Navy Department for the new battleship. latter insisting on holding meeting against the orders of the former. The So clalists allege police persecution, and allege that in being denied the privilege of The board is to report its decision t Department not later than Nov. 20.

Shaw Causes Silver to Advance.

speech is being trampled on by the police. During the arrests tonight two men were taken and booked on charges of WASHINGTON, Nov. 2,-The Directo assaulting police officers in the perform ance of their duties. Nearly 300 people assembled on the streats. The arrests or curred in different parts of the city. the Mint today purchased 100,000 ounces f silver for delivery at the Denver mint t 73,25c per fine ounce, and 50,000 ounces or delivery at the Philadelphia mint at at 71,25c per fine on 7L20c per fine ounce

MRS. LEAFGREEN FIGHTING

Refused Jury Trial, She Tries to

Save Basis of Claim.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.-(Special.)-The suit of Mrs. Mary Leafgreen, alleged former wife of Mayor Miller of Tum-High School students Halloween night, President B. H. Kroeze, of Whitworth water, Wash., against the estate of the College, is wearing a black eye. His nosate Laclede Howard, came up for hearhas a hump across the bridge and the skin has been scraped off by contact with frcuit Court on appeal from the Probate a pair of hard knuckles.

Mr. O'Connor, representing Mrs. Leafgreen, asked for a jury trial. Judge Rey-nolds denied the application. Mr. O'Con-nor then asked for a continuance in order look into his rights in the matter. This pplication was also refused. The court aformed Mr. O'Connor that the case erry the others attacked him, rolled him in the mud, and one of them struck him in the face. The identity of the profes yould either have to go to trial or on ismissed. Mr. O'Connor then asked for nonsuit, but this was objected to by sor's assallants was learned when ber of the college boys captured four o them and compelled them to give their own names and those of their compan attorney for the defendant and the urt was asked to affirm the decision of he Prabate Court

ions before a "kangaroo court." To keep them out of mischief, the stu-dents of Whitworth College had been per-Judge Reynolds was in doubt as to his rights in the matter and continued the until tomorrow mitted to hold a mask ball at the resi dence Halloween night. During the even

PENNSYLVANIA RAISES WAGES

Nearly 150,000 Men on the Various Lines Are Affected.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 2 .- The Leager temorrow will say:

ages about \$10,060,050, and an increase

would mean the additional payment of \$1,000,000. The total number of em-

Rockefeller Gives \$75,000 to Re-

build San Francisco Churches.

First Immigrants to the South.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 2 .- Immi

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 2.—Immi-gration officials arrived today to pre-pare for the reception of the immi-grant ship Wittekind, expected tomor-row with 500 allens from Bremen. This will be the first immigrant movement through a South Atlantic port in half a century. Many employers from the South are expected here to expect the

South are expected here to engage the immigrants.

in and about San Francisco.

dition is that the society sha as much more by April 1 next,

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.-It was an-ounced today that John D. Rockefeller

has made to the American Baptist Home Mission Society a conditional gift of \$*5,000 toward the rebuilding of destroyed and injured Baptist churches

The con

shall raise

ELECTION BOARD TESTIFIES SOME FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY

tition of One Candidate.

t even fastened. He declared the board

tion of pages or the mutilation of peti-

In reply to questions by District Attor

were not under oath when they testified

stead of three for the examination of

ated by the other commissioners. An adjournment until Monday was then

granted on request of Mr.' Jerome, who said he had information as to the identity

SOCIALISTS THROWN INTO JAIL

Insisted on Street-Speaking, Despite

Injunctions of Police.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 2 .- Fifteen So

ialist speakers were arrested on the

uatody were candidates for Congress he Supreme and Superior Benches and ther offices to be voted on next Tuesday

For several months there has been way

etween the police and the Socialists, the

treet speaking the right of freedom of

PREXY GETS BLACK EYE.

Assaulted by High School Students

on Campus.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 2 .- (Special.)-As

he result of an assault by a party o

Dr. Krocze received his decoration when he attempted to put a stop to al

leged vandallern by a number of High School students on the college grounds

ng one of the party off the college pro-

ing reports were received that some of the High School boys in the North End were going to attempt to break up the party. Dr. Kroeze laid in wait for them and collared one of the youngsters. He

was tripped up and all but put out of business, but was rescued by Whitworth

rices for meat are making a nation of

the tables of most working people mea

has entirely disappeared and even the

omparatively well-to-do are buying i

only as a luxury. The upper classes feel the pinch through the increased prices

tests at the government's stubborn re-fusal to furnish remedial legislation. The Benin City Council has passed resolu-tions calling upon the government to open

hitherto excluded at the behest of the

A crisis is not impossible in the ministry

if the general demand is disregarded. General von Podbielsky, Minister of Agri-

culture, is generally blamed for existing conditions and the clamor for his resigna

Shadow Rich Collectors.

ROME, Nov. 2-(Special.)-Mrs. Jack

Gardiner, of Boston, has been making ex-

ensive purchases of paintings and othe

works of art at Perugia, where the rarest

peciments of antiquarian skill are being repared for the coming exhibition. The seently discovered theft of priceles

manuscripts from the Episcopal archives

of Pistoja is supposed to have been stigated by some rich foreign collect

and a strict watch is being kept on all

millionaires in Italy now, who are noted for their propensities as collectors.

-From the Brooklyn Eagle.

charged at the hotels and fashio

the frontiers to foreign cattle and m

Agrarian leaders,

egetarians of the German, people. From

Halloween night. While he was

of the individual supposed to have be-

Voorhis' testimony was corrob

however. He said the real trouble in the law, which should allow ten days

tions.

petitions

tions:

OREGONIAN

First and foremost, all the world's news by Associated Press, special correspondents and members of The Oregonian staff, making the fullest and most complete record of any Pacific Coast newspaper.

ILLUSTRATIONS WITH COLORS

With tomorrow's issue, a four-page humorous supplement for the children-the best obtainable. Its main feature is a tale of the adventures of Dolly Drake and Bobby Biake, told partly in jing-ling rhyme by Margaret Hays, who knows children. The plctures are by Grace Wilderssim, whose li-lustrative work is well known through popular juvenile books. As a boy and a girl are involved in the story, it cannot fail to appeal to all the young youngsters in the household. Absence of gro tesque and clownish bler commend the feature to parents

who appreciate clean humor. The Magazine Section will here-after be printed in colors, adding much to its typographical attract-iveness. Whatever leads itself to this form of embellishment will be so utilized. Descriptive and literary matter will be kept up to the best standard.

SEA YARNS THAT WILL erned in the mutilation of the pell-MAKE YOU LAUGH

No writer of sallors' tales, affoat and ashore, won popularity so quickly as the late W. W. Jacobs, whose first productions were pub-lished in the Strand Magazine. Th The Sunday Oregonian has secured the serial rights to fourteen of his best 372117118.

These will be published weekly and each is complete in itself. "The Resurrection of Mr. Wiggett"

appears tomorrow. Read it. If the whimsicalities and the humor of sudden and improbable developments that mark Mr, Jacobs' yarns do not entertain and hold you, then you are not Incohs" built to enjoy a very popular form of story tellin

AMONG THE GULLS

ON KLAMATH LAKE

A human story told with the pen and the camera by William L. Finley and Herman T. Bohiman. The pictures are remarkable and the story of the way they ware obtained is not the least interesting feature of a chapter in local nat-ural history. School children as well as grown folk will be inter-ested in it.

MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL SPORTS

Balloon racing now puts all other speed contests into an inferior class. A correspondent tells a lot of interesting stuff about the recent races in France where an Ameri-can, Frank P. Lahm, won first

CHUCKWAGON CAL

ON DIVORCE

The cook of the calf wraslers' outfit, after airing his views on the great social problem of the age, concludes that our currency will soon be divided into three classeseasy money, tainted money and all-

Mr. W. B. Northrop writes from London about a college recently founded to teach bee culture. He

tells of young women who make clear from \$1200 to \$1500 a year in

one of the best of outdoor voca-tions. Thousands of Oregon young women can do the same thing.

Annie Laura Miller, of Oregon, has made a pligrimage to the matural altars and crags above

the clouds in Japan. She caught the spirit of the worshipers and sets it down in a charming letter.

OF RELIGIOUS JAPAN

HALLOWEEN PRANKS

young

FORTUNES MADE BY FARMING BEES

MOUNTAIN SHRINERS

OBADIAH OLDWAY ON

terest is not enough. It is too passionate, inconsiderate, and too easily mis-The citizen's ballot on election day should express the result of a year's study and deliberation. Too often, as things are, it expresses the influence of a drink of whicky or a handshake with a wily candidate. It is ing to compare with it. And, whatonly the most intelligent and conscientious voter who looks upon a general election as an opportunity to influence the destiny of the nation and impress his own thought upon the institutions under which we live. Most of them think more of the excitement of the contest and the temporary importance which the right of suffrage bestows When once their votes are cast this Importance vanishes, while the man who is a student, even in a modest way, of great questions and votes as he thinks counts as a factor in public affaire all the year round.

Students of politics are agreed that the way to interest the voter continuously in public affairs and make his interest deliberate instead of whimsical and passionate is to throw responsibility upon him. Responsibility sobers every intelligent human being. The best methods yet devised for throwing it upon the plain, undistinguished voter | and 370 evening schools; besides paris through the direct primary and the tially supporting 4 university colleges, initiative and referendum laws. The 29 polytechnics, technical institutes and old scheme of party conventions reduced the voter to a mere automaton secondary schools, 10 industrial, truant who registered with more or less accu-racy the will of a convention over for the deaf and otherwise defective, 19 which he had not the least control. physical laboratories, 37 chemical lab-The system of legislation through representatives, with no appeal to the electorate, blighted his aspirations for progress and baffled his intelligence. Government under the old methods was together with instruction in swimming a machine moved by forces which he given to 63,089 pupils with the result could neither understand nor change. that 18,248 actually learned to swim last Study was futile and effort vain.

year. Hence the most significant movement Reviewing this report, the Boston in politics this Fall is that toward di-Transcript doubte whether for mass of rect primarles, which may be discerned outlay, numbers of pupils and breadth clearly in some states, dimly in others. and variety of teaching, there is any-In Washington both parties have de- thing like this London exhibit in the clared for it. In Nebraska it divides world, even in the New World, which public interest with the never-failing vainly imagines that it has the only railroad question. The revolt against public schooling worth talking about. rallroad domination and corporation But, adds the Transcript, the mere rule in general is only another aspect mass of it is not the only wonderful of the same deep forces which create thing about it. It is a conscious effort the popular demand for direct primar- towards democracy in education, in an Both express the growing dissatisold stronghold of privilege. The old faction of the people with the partial and inadequate measure of self-govern-English idea that one sort of an education should be provided for one class ment which they enjoy. They are the of people and another sort of education first steps toward direct legislation. for another sort has been overcome and which is sure to follow them in a short the principle established that there time. It is the general verdict of immust be equality of opportunity for all partial observers that representative so far as circumstances will allow. As bench who wonder why the people have government has not fulfilled entirely Professor Michael Sadler puts it, "there contempt for courts of law, when the the expectations of its early advocates. should be open to all who wish it, and In cities and in many states it has without any respect to birth or social consideration, access to systematic completely broken down as an efficient working system. In our National Govcourses of secondary education in day. It has become, according to schools, diversified according to the H. G. Wells, one of the first social aptitude of the pupils and according to thinkers of modern times, a decrepit what they and their parents feel will facing squarely toward the south se machine so cumbered with its own fric- be useful to them in life." Here is a tion that it can accomplish nothing, Of stand, taken by a Briton, which should when the shadow on the floor, makes course this is an exaggeration; but we be an inspiration to many a doubting all know with what infinite creaking American authority in education. For and groaning the machine grinds out there is a growing party in this country has not already been settled in Oregon beneficial legislation, even under the in favor of discriminating in schoolhand of such a master as Roosevelt. ing privileges and school courses with declaring whether courts shall be gov Of course nobody expects the referreference to supposed social differences endum in National affairs, except after among the pupils of the public schools. latter having made a standard time. by a business man.

which is the mother of righteousness. PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND DEMOCRACY.

The school budget of Greater London is the biggest thing in the world, in that line. The education committee of the London County Council reports that there is a yearly expenditure upon

still is, their only refuge. Born-many of them-into homes of ignorance, un thrift, perhaps of destitution, they are, after a few years, more or less, taken the public elementary schoole of London alone of \$25,000,000. The average from thence to the asylum for the in cane, where they are as wholly out of roll of these schools is 750,000. Besides place as they were in their homes and these schools the County Council mainthere kept, because they must be kept tains 13 technical institutes and schools of art, 3 training colleges, 8 pupil-teachers' centers, 12 secondary schools, somewhere, without special attentio beyond supplying their simple animal needs. For some of them this is perhaps all that can be done under any conditions, but experience in othe states has shown that a large majority echools of art, 1 training college, 51 feeble-minded children can taught, each some one thing, that they can learn to do well, even to a surprising degree; that they can be made happy in applying their hands to some oratories, 52 general science rooms, 33 simple, useful purpose, and become in a measure and under proper conditions lecture roome, 205 manual training centers, 185 cookery centers, 144 laun dry centers and 36 housewifery centers; self-supporting, or partially so. offense of placing these children in the

environment of an insane community is a grievous one against humanity; it moreover, in an economic sense stupid and wasteful, and from whatever point it is viewed it is one of which the state should acquit itself without further delay.

Down in Texas the verdict in a suit involving title to a valuable tract of land was brought in by the jury three minutes past midnight, according to standard time, and fifteen minutes before midnight, solar time. The trial judge held that court proceedings are governed by standard time, and hence he could not receive the verdict and enter judgment because the term of court ended at midnight. The Supreme Court reversed the decision, holding that courts are governed by solar time And yet there are some men upon the judges do not know how to tell the time of day. But if it is true that courts are to be governed by solar time, we should provide some means by which the courts can ascertain the time of day. Courthouses should be built

that the judges could set their watches line parallel with the cracks between the boards. If this important question

the next Legislature should pass a law A newspaper man is running the Alerned by the sun or the railroads, the bany Herald. Heretofore it was run

of cars.

laggard in growth. Over in Wash-What trolley lines will do for the Valington, near Vancouver, there is a home-industrial, educational and pro ey is shown in the East. An electric ine practically parallels the Boston & tective-where children of this class are gathered for instruction and care. Albany from Boston to Worcester, and the ride of 51 miles costs 50 cents. This fore a sweeping order is issued, it may be later. An imposing brick building, upon a week the railway line reduced its pas-The management is considering a proposition to grant an increase of ten commanding site and surrounded by senger fare to 2 cents a mile. per cent to all employes whose salary per month is less than \$500. The monthly payroll of the system aver-

Senator Clark, of Montana, will not e a candidate for re-election this Winter. The Winter is going to be very severe on those who have little money

ployes on the combined systems af-fected is about 133,565. The entire country is ringing with pro to buy fuel at present high prices, and our sympathy goes out to the legislators of Montana. OIL MONEY FOR BAPTISTS

Henry Clews warns the American cople to economize or they will shortly and themselves in financial straits. Nonsense! In good times we don't need to save money; in hard times we an't.

One of the marvels of Salem the other day was the appearance of Colonel Hofer's paper without an editorial. The Colonel must have grown tired since another man was chosen for Col-

lector of Customs. Should Hearst be beaten Bryan will e restored to the leadership of the Democratic party. Should Hearst be elected in New York, nothing could

prevent his nomination for the Presi-

If Senator Fulton shall get the appropriations he is aiming at for Oregon, he will do a big work. But Senator Bourne will find other things to accomplish. There's plenty for both.

dency.

Th

An important subject for the Legis lature at Salem next Winter has carcely yet been mentioned, but doubtless will receive attention at the proper time-"House bill No. 104."

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If Japanese should be arrested for playing dominoce for money, wonder if their compatriots at home would threaten war for alleged discrimination.

George Ade denies that he will wed Helen Hale. Here's hoping that he knowe what he is talking about and that the lady will not sue him.

Just think how unnatural the freeh air of Fifth avenue, in New York City, nust be, deprived of the gasoline odors of the striking chauffeurs.

Count Boni will get alimony but Anna Gould still-will have the coronet for which she sold herself and her for tune.

Count Boni still has hopes. Despair, with a big slice of the Gould millions still in eight, would be folly indeed.

It's a case where the Hearst readers nuet buy other newspapers if they want all the news.



he wages of all employes of Penn sylvania Railroad system on lines east MEAT IS TOO DEAR TO EAT sylvania kalifoad system on lines cass and west of Pittsburg are to be in-creased. Nearly 150,000 men will be affected. It is probable the increase will be effective December 1, but on account of detail work to be done be-

boys.

The Hoaxville philosopher in-dulges in dreams of boyhood days from which he is most rudely Germans Fast Becoming Nation of

OLD DRAMATIC FAVORITES Vegetarians. BERLIN, Nov. 2 .- (Special.) -- Famine

nable

AND SEVERAL NEW ONES A. H. Ballard, writing from New York, tells how Henry Irving's son has made good in classical plays, and lets go of a secret by disclosing that Cathrine Countiss' hair has resumed its natural color.

WHERE WOMEN SMOKE AND "BOSS" THE MEN

A Manila correspondent tells of cigars so large that it takes a day or two for a woman to smoke only one of them, and presents queer phases of an almost unknown in-dustry in the Philippine Islands.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN NEW YORK THEATRICALS

The regular New York letter tells of the fate met by the various plays which have been tried out plays which have been tried out in the metropolls this season. While some of the new attractions have met with cold receptions, the established favorites, such as "The Girl From the Golden West" and "The Lion and the Mouse" are drawing liberal patronage. The opening of "Nurse Marjork," by Zangwill, in which Eleanor Robson is starring, is described, and menis starring, is described, and tion is made of the visit of Saint Saens, the French composer.

NOTES, NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SPORTDOM

Complete reports of important Eastern football games as well as those of the Pacific Coast are given in the sporting department. Atten-tion is also could to the other tion is also paid to the closing days of the baseball season and, in fact, to every seasonable sport. With its large staff of special writers and correspondents, an well as the service of The Associated Press, The Sunday Oregonian presents to its readers the most complete re view of the sporting world given in any paper in the Northwest,

SOCIETY, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

All current happenings which come under these departments are presented attractively lilustrated and written by staff writers and artists. Announcements of engage-ments, descriptions of marriages and all notable gatherings are given each week. There is also announcement of coming plays in the local theaters, as well as those which have held the boards for the

BOOK REVIEWS AND NEWS OF LITERARY FIELD

Fall novels and gift books are coming in rapidly, and for these and gonidp concerning men and women workers in the field of letwonien we the book page. Books spe-cially reviewed this week are: "Sir Nigel," by Sir A. Conan Doyle: "Walt Whitman," by Bilss Perry: "The Happy-Go-Lucky," translated from the German; "Or-ganized Democracy." by Albert ganlad Democracy," by Albert Stickney; 'Teachers' Guide to the International Sunday School Les-sons for 1900." by Martha Tarbell, Ph. D.; "A Lady of Bome," by F. Marion Crawford: "The Imperso nator," by Mary Imlay Taylor "Geronimo's Story of His Life, edited by S. M. Bartlett; "The Charlatans," by Bort Lester Tay-lor; "The Dragon Paimer," by Mary McNeill Fenollosa.