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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1907

GOVERNOR CUMMINS' VIEWS.

Very likely there is no man who repesents more accurately the progr rive political thought of the Republican party in the West than Governor Cummins, of Iowa. A courageous and persistent man, he is at the same time sufficiently conservative. He thinks quite independently of tradition, but is no mad seeker after novelties. The silly cry of "heretic" has no terrors he prefers to be

The control over the railroads which of Mulai and instructed the taxpayers find. And so on all over the country Mr. Roosevelt has been compelled to to vote and fight with him. They with all our birds in spite of all our advocate differs from ownership only obeyed and Mulai moved on and marslightly in many particulars; but of ried the daughter of another sheik in stricted the use of game to people of course the somewhat narrow chasm another province, whose voters also wealth and leisure, or to lawbreakers

may never be crossed. Mr. Cummins thinks also that "It would be a fatai mistake" to nominate for leaders in the coming campaign "men whose selection would be an imble, Abdul Aziz hardl, needs the gift birds from human hunters, while noth-of second sight to convey to him the ing is done to defend them from verplied rebuke" to the states which have participated in the recent railroad legislation that has excited so much dif- intelligence that he will soon be Abdul min, which is incomparably more deference of opinion. The hysterical Az-isn't. It is probably a good thirg structive. lamor against the 2-cent-fare laws, for the marriageable daughters of the so misinformed that it is refreshing to appeal to Raisull as it did to Hafig, advances game must necessarily disread his clear and convincing state-With two such energetic outlaws | appear; but nothing could be farther ment of the other side of the case. More than one Federal judge seems to have been intimidated by the fierce fate which overwhelmed the Kilkenny America but wild birds show no tend-

tempest of ignorant vituperation to cats. enjoin these laws without waiting to investigate them, and it is pretty genrally accepted by the unthinking that "The Oregonian has always been enthey were passed in fits of mad excitevious of our part of the state. It has ment. Mr. Cummins points out that neglected us, it has checked our the Iowa 2-cent-fare law, "which has growth; it has done us infinite harm. been so bitterly and so unjustly at-tacked," was passed after full and pro-When it has noticed us at all it has printed slurs about us. It is afraid racted hearings at "two sessions of our growth will hurt Portland. It has the General Assembly." This does not prevented Astoria from becoming the look much like intemperate haste. By shipping port and the great city of Oregon. It has stified all the enerthe testimony of the representatives of the railroads themselves the average gies of Yaquina Bay. But for it, Coos passenger rate in Iowa did not exceed Bay years ago would have had three or 2 cents per mile, but there were gross four great railroads and a city of 200,discriminations and favoritism. The 600 people. It has prevented the conassholders, of course, paid nothing. struction of railroads through Eastern Purchasers of mileage tickets paid 2 Oregon and the settlement of populacents per mile. Excursion tickets were tion there. Scio would be a big town sold for much less. The only effect of the new law has been to make the if The Oregonian had not blasted its prospects, and so would Florence. But rate the same for everybody, leaving for The Oregonian the Willamette Valthe total of the proceeds just about as it was. Where does the confiscation ley would have five times the popula-tion it now contains." Et ceters, and come in? "There never was a law so forth, and so on. more firmly grounded in justice. .

and those who are assailing it has no influence. Nobody cares what may as well understand that it has come to stay." Thus speaks the Govhind the progress of the country. Its ernor of Iowa. But what if the Suimpotence is merely equal to its malpreme Court decides that it is "uncon stitutional"? So many things grounded circulation. Nobody reads it. in justice and vindicated by reason are are perfectly indifferent to what it unconstitutional nowadays that one alsays. Its news is nothing. Its edi-torials get no attention. We would most agrees with Mr. Cummins in his clear demand for amendments.

rather have it against us than not." Two amendments, he thinks, are Et cetera, and so forth, and so on. necessary-one for direct election of We think there are persons here United States Senators by the people and there and round about who the other for the organization of interecognize these statements; for they tate carrying companies under a law have made them often enough, themof Congress. These amendments are desirable, if they are needed, but it elves, these many years. Just now we have in mind one paper published at Astoria and another at Yaquina. ometimes seems as if all that they could accomplish will be obtained They will have * that The Oregonian's without them. mighty influence for evil has thwarted

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

grow to greatness; and yet they con-The zeal of the Initiative One Hungratulate themselves that The Oregoired, or some of its officers, for revisnian is utterly powerless, has few readers and isn't worth minding. ng the dictionary incites one to in-Meanwhile The Oregonian, throughjuire whether or not it might be possiout its whole career, has labored for ble for that public-spirited body to find a more useful outlet for its energy. all Oregon and for the entire North-After all, names mean what we agree west, as no other force, instrument or agency has ever done; it publishes more matter about the growth and deto make them mean. The most elegant appellative may acquire disagreeble associations by chance or custom velopment of all sections than all other newspapers put together; it pays more The most inelegant may come to be fairly redolent of delightful meanings. for news and descriptive articles from worth while to stir up a great each and every section than all others. row over anything so flexible, so intanand is more rea than all the rest gible, so obedient to the human will, as combined. No person within 100 miles of Porta name?

Is it worth while especially, when land who cares for an account of what there is so much real work walting to is going on in the world fails to read be done? Portland needs a park-like The Oregonian. For the next 100 area in the heart of the city, where miles all read it who can get it early; most of the public buildings may be and it is the source of all the news, grouped in course of time. Scattered except mere local detail, that all papers within 100 to 200 miles of Portover the whole town, these buildings land publish. Dear: unhappy breth-ren, you really need The Oregonian. are ineffective and inconvenient. Few devices combine so much utility and beauty as a skillful grouping of the That is clear. You wouldn't have any public edifices of a city. The difficulties of this task would news worth notice or naming but for

land presents to the traveler by water

is vastly more shocking to a delicate

ensibility than the name Bull Run

Why not plunge into the fight which

MOROCCO'S FAMILY PARTY.

its supply; nor very much to stir your probably keep the Initiative One Hun- Intellects, to think or write about. You dred busy for a long while, but if they know with what eagerness you look for it, every day. Without it your had energy to spare in the meantime. lives would be a desert. there is the river front to be renovated. The rotting piles ought to be Dear brethren, do you not see how replaced by concrete constructions you make yourselves foolish by your which would last forever and always contradictions? Just for a moment be clean as well as sightly. A specwe hold up the mirror. Good day! tacle of sordid ugliness such as Port-

full control by the Government follow? primaries. Father-in-law thought well grouse of Oregon is becoming hard to N. P. SAYS TAX TOO HIGH

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1907.

ency to disappear there.

warden has an area of some 300

be no excuse for prohibiting the sale

special force to the Pacific Northwest,

this section should be well represented

at the coming meeting. The Trans-

Mississippi Congress has done a great

work in bringing these important sub-

quent or earnest worker in the irriga-

problem in Canada, has decided that

"the way to keep the yellow man out

years to get the white man in and he is

still coming in numbers which are in-

adequate to the demand for his serv-

ices. The Hindus and the Japanese

can never become good citizens, but

they are apparently on this Coast in

response to a demand for their serv-

ices. Their labor could be utilized in

the clearing of land and other simi-

lar tasks on which the white laborer

looks with disdain, but the antagonism

their presence arouses is such that the

good in this direction is offset by the

disturbance they make elsewhere in

nouncement that the Government au-

thorizes an expenditure of 40 cents a

day for tips by its traveling employes.

This new reform seems to be up

the United States is too limited a race-

course for balloons. Only the Atlan-

tic Ocean itself interposed to prevent

stretching an \$80-mile flight into four

figures. Perhaps the next American

To the many varieties of luscious

loesn't know what the word "graft-

ing" means. As an emergency lexicon

we commend his former business asso-

side in Illinois is solid for Cannon, the other for Bryan. This so simplifies

the situation that the issues for 1908

Larry Sullivan, though a losing

Clearly some big concerns in this

country have been borrowing, money

won't lay the blame of his

According to ex-Governor Yates, one

clate, the Hon. Eugene E. Schmitz.

contest will start from Denver.

Portland plays no favorites.

-

regardless of payday.

sport,"

may be said to be made up.

Large as it is, the eastern half of

the economic situation.

Washington County

against a stone wall

is to get the white man in." It may

perfunctory search for hunters.

Imost

vermin.

We

will

eggs and butter.

he

Railroad Makes Complaint to Assessment Board in Morrow.

HEPPNER, Or., Oct. 24 .- (Special.) The County Board of Equalization is in session this week. Kickers are not numerous and none of any consejuence has appeared aside from J. C. Falrchild, who is tax agent for the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The Northern Pacific, through an old land grant from the Government,

has acquired title to about \$0,000 acres of land in Morrow County, and some of We have in this country placidly lies in the best farming communi-This land is assessed from 50 ties. ents to \$1.25 per acre, averaging about \$0 cents.

working the same territory on the from the truth. England is probably same lines. Morocco might meet the as highly civilized as most parts of The Assessor asserts that this land is assessed at the same valuation as other land in the same vicinity, but Mr. Fairchild declares the assessment They are is excessive. Grazing lands are as-sessed at \$1.25 and improved farms at \$6 per acre in Morrow County, and the plentiful both in the fields and in the markets. Any Englishman who is not in abject poverty can have game or board is unanimous in the belief that his table during the open season, while the assessment on the Northern Pa here it is out of the question. The iffe is just and will hold for the same truth is that most game birds breed The usual objection from the O. R & N. Company has so far missed the more rapidly near human dwellings unless men unite with vermin to exeye of the board, and it is not likely that Mr. Morrow will attempt any reterminate them. Game birds can re sist vermin acting alone. In all wild duction in that company's taxes at countries they are plentiful. this late date But when the weasels, skunks, moles

CATCH THIEVES IN THE ACT cats, crows and snakes are reinforced by the hunter with his gun, then their fate is scaled. The average game

Vancouver Police Lie in Wait for Men in Railroad Yards.

square miles to guard. Of course an accomplish little. All of our game VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 24.-(Spe-cial.)-The police last night arrested William Dosk in the act of stealing coplaws are habitually violated with impunity. Deer are hunted with hounds per fittings from the yards of the Colum-bia River bridge contractors. Complaints openly within thirty miles of Portland during the closed season. Birds are shipped to the Portland of the thefts have been numerlate and this week Chief Bateman start market under the pleasant disguise of a vigorous campaign for the capture o the robbers. Last night Patrolmen Se And all other restrictions are defied in similar ways. crist and Gassaway were detailed watch the yards. At midnight Seer was relieved by G. M. Shearer. Abo The only effectual method of preserving game is to protect the old About 4 o'clock this morning the officers saw two men shoving a pushcar up to a pile of copper wire. Directly opposite the ofbirds and their young from vermin during the nesting season. This is the method followed in England, and ficers the car was stopped and the plun-derers started to load a reel of copper wire. The officers stepped from their it is successful. To each gamekeeper

> one of them. The other escaped behind pile of construction steel. The captured man was brought to the city jail. He refuses to have any

WOMEN WANT AN EXCISE LAW snakes, skunks and crows, there would

Representatives of Four Denomina-

of game in the Portland markets. And tions Meet at Oregon City. they might be preserved were the war-OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 24 .- (Spe dens set to guard the nests of birds -Seventy-five women instead of spending their time in of Protestant church denominations held mass-meeting in the First Baptist Church this afternoon and effected The eighteenth annual meeting of a preliminary organization to secure the enactment of the proposed excise the Trans-Mississi, pi Commercial Con-gress will be held at Muskogee, in the ordinance at the polls in the Decem ber election. There was considerabl enthusiasm manifested and brie new State of Oklahoma, next month, and, on account of the increasing agitation for waterway improvements, the speeches of encouragement were mad by Rev. John M. Linden, Rev. J. R. Landsborough, Rev. R. C. Blackwell and Rev. E. C. Oakley, pastors of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and meeting is expected to be one of the most important yet held. Irrigation and improvement of inland waterways have been the two principal topics in Congregational Churches, respectively, Attorney C. Schuebel explained the which this great organization has always shown special interest, and, as provisions of the ordinance and urged the women to organize with the object both are subjects which appeal with

of making the

Vancouver Jail Overflowing.

law effective.

jects before the people, no more elo-VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 24 .- (Spe ial.)-Last night was a record-breaker in tion cause being found in the West Vancouver police records. Fourteen me than John Henry Smith, one of the area arrested, filling every cell in the ity Jail, and making emergency cells eccessary. A large part of the arrests founders of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and a man who has never necessary. missed a meeting of the organization. were for drunkenness and disorderly con-duct. The robbers of the railroad yards,

THE BUSINESS OF MAKING NEWSPAPERS

The Paper Trust and Its Exactions-Labor Unions and Their Methods What Arbitration and Concillation Have Done.

Address by Herman Ridder, president of the American Newspaper Publishers sciation, before the National Conference, on "Trusts and Combinations," a

-OVERNMENT the were bound to make an effort toward and concillation. If that failed then her reports upon condition of the printing and U publishing business, was na it two years ago, show that it was the large manufacturing industry only which tended toward diffusion and away from consolidation or concentration. In the previous five years it had grown in greater proportion than any other industry, and it had taken first place among all the industries of the country in the number of establishments. Furthermore, the number of printing establishments had shown a greater increase in the five years from 1900 to 1905 than in the previous 10 years. Then, too, the per capita value of printing and publishing products had increased in greater proportion than those of any other in-In fact, only three other industries had shown an absolute in-

crease in products greater than that of the printing and publishing busi-These facts become important ness. and significant in any discussion dealing with the effects of combinations or trusts upon industrial progress. Since the reports were complied, the

printing and publishing interest has been menaced and beset at every point by oppressive combinations. The cost of every article that it uses, including labor, has been subjected to an artificial stimulation, and it is doubtful if the splendid contrast that was then made by that unprotected in-

dustry with the coddled favorites 20 the tariff or with the trusteed industries, can now be maintained.

The leading manufacturing indus-tries of the United States in 1905 ranked as follows: First-Slaughtering and meat-

ncking. d-Iron and steel.

Third—Foundries and machine shops. Fourth—Flour and grist mills. Fifth—Clothing.

Seventh-Printing and publishing.

Regardless of these details, we find that the adoption of arbitration for the adjust-ment of labor disputes has tended to increase the stability of investment in newspaper property, and it has afforded a means for the settlement of minor contentions which formerly caused infinite trouble, often leading to destruction of property, enormous losses of wages and the engendering of passion. The paythe engennering of passion. The pay-ments they made for the maintenance of this arbitration arrangement and for the carrying out of the policies of concilia-tion were regarded by publishers as pay-ments for industrial insurance fust as they paid for fire and accident insur-ance. It has been calculated that in Naw It has been calculated that in New ance York City alone the newspapers pay \$1,-500,000 per annum as their tribute to the closed shop and to organized labor. With each new concession to the unions. each new award of arbitrators, the pub-lishers ask how far this payment may be carried. There are limits beyond which they cannot go, even though they are well wishers of organized labor. They are approaching that limit where their necessities may force them to stop fur-their concessions and allowances. They wish to emphasize the fact that they have no objections to unions. They believe that the unions, notwithstanding many faults, have accomplianed excellent results for men who are not ambitious to rise above their employment. They believe unions can do much that is useful in the future in the way of securing better terms for workers who deserve them. However, they have a right to complain of those unions which set up a selfish guild for individual profit and without reprice had increased their average size from 5.7 pages in 1890 to 8.5 pages in The

Eighth-Cotton manufactures. Ninth-Woolen manufactures, Tenth-Boots and shoes The printing and publishing interests then represented an annual product of \$500,000,000, of which six contributed \$250,000,000, and York City alone contributed itles New almost one-quarter of the great total. There were two great divisions of this vast business-book and job printing constituting one class, newspapers and

periodicals the other class, the latcontributing over three-fifths of four the output. It is for the newspaper especially that I propose to speak. The newa-papers and periodicals had a reported capital invested of \$239,000,000, of which nearly \$100,000,000 represented machinery, tools and implements. They paid salaries and wages amounting to brief \$106,000,000 per annum to 160,000

workers. They paid \$58,000,000 per annum for their principal article of use -white paper. They represented the ntellectual growth of the country; they expressed its desires. Yet so scrupulous were they in subordination of their own and im-mediate interests to those of the varying constituencies which they The represented that they submitted with-out material protest to exactions and Hawalian party of young ladies sang at the meeting. oppressions which no other interest would have tolerated. While all others, were consolidating and planning to enrich themselves at the general ex-pense, the publishing interests were

naintaining a competition that re-

duced their subscription prices to the lowest limit. The newspapers of the

country that reached the minimum in

agreed to try local arbitration, and finally National arbitration. It is true that under the plan of arbitration neither side has obtained what it has obtained what it thought it was tilled to received but friendly relati were maintained. The employers had opportunity of work uninterrupted strike or lockout. Neither side has been subjected to the wasting effects of wa-fare. Both sides have been gainers. The fare. Both sides have been gainers, principal gain of the employers is n the troubles they have settled, but those they have prevented. I know of other group of employers which has su ceeded in perfecting a great pact with t labor unions and in maintaining entire satisfactory relations. * * * In 1901 the newspaper publishers had accepted the idea of the closed shop and of the eight-hour day. They had decided to deal with labor representatives rather

than with individuals, and thereby they increased the responsibility of the unions. They recognized the fact that the labor question was full of complications and that the leaders of the unions must exer-cise great patience and tact in controlling the men who elected them to office. Dur-ing six years ending May 1 1000 arbitraing six years, ending May 1, 1907, arbitration contracts had prevailed whereby the employers and employes arbitrated all differences arising over wages and hours in new scales. A new agreement, which went into operation on May 1, 1997, in-cluded "working conditions" within the scope of the arbitration, and also outlined a radical departure in the abandonment of the third man, or umpire, in the boards of arbitration. Each side has an

equal number of votes. With the expiration of the old arrange-ment and the inauguration of the new plan the newspapers received an unusual number and variety of demande. Suffi-cient time has not elapsed to test thor-oughly the merits of the later methods. Only partial returns of the present arbitration programme have been made to the association. Thus far, this year, the publishers and the unions have discussed

76 new scales in 55 cities, with the following results: Settled by conciliation (which means

Sixth-Lumber and timber.

a reasonably small area should be aspoison, and rear birds enough within

signed, and there he should be rehiding place and ordered the piliagers to surrender. They started to run, but a few well-directed shots sufficed to stop sponsible for the birds. He can keep the vermin down by traps, guns and

his limits to stock a large territory for the open season. Of course there

say, except that he knew his pal only

must be a closed season for hunters a nickname.

but, as the writer in the Independent remarks, it ought also to be closed for Were one-half the birds preserved which are now destroyed by

when orthodoxy is not inconsistent with common sense. Mr. Cummins is important in National politics because is the Republican leader in a cen tral, enlightened, populous and wealthy state, We read with respectful interest, therefore, what Mr. Cummins has to say in Appleton's Maga-zine for November on "The Issues of 1908.

Why not reform the greater evil first? Touching the tariff, Mr. Cummins says that the "progressives of the West the Mayor is making to win back to will do what they can to make" the next Republican National platform the city the control of its property in the streets? Would not every draught "clear and unequivocal for an immediof water taste sweeter if it were swalate examination and revision." He owed by a man who knew that he was believes that the protective theory is sound, but the use of it "to shield ex-tortionate profit" brings it into disrenot being plundered by the public service corporations? Would not the abolishment of strap-hanging in the The limit of a protective duty trolley-cars refresh the average citiought to be the difference between the zen more than any possible alteration cost of production in this and competin the name of our drinking water? ing foreign countries. When this limit With so many important matters to is exceeded competition is destroyed and the producer raises the price by occupy the mind, why waste its powers on triffes? the full amount of the duty. This we all know to be true, but the exposure of the fact has been stigmatized as heresy in certain quarters, and it is a comfort to see it reasserted by a genuine Republican like Governor Cummins.

Of course he believes that the revision of the tariff is an essential factor in the struggle against monopolies. "wasteful, Competition is expensive and sometimes ruinous." but Mr. Cummins sees only two possible alternatives to it. We may submit to see all agree that all prices shall be fixed by is still raiding and robbing, and at last the Government. Despite the undeniods of establishing prices. But supthe long run to restore the old system of competitive production and distrinow all but vanished? Mr. Cummins. is a strong individualist, but he doubts

whether this can be don ... "If we are not successful." he says, "in restoring and preserving that degree of competition which will, through natural laws, reasonable prices," as that free institutions will endure." This statement of the case from the

stroyed, since they are a necessary northward and gathering strength as tumn.

government, and whether we like them kind of a half brother to Mulai. The or not we must make up our minds to skill of Mulai Hafig in rallying to his them. Governor Cummins support several thousand troops pre- Today the wild pigeon is a rare bird in evidently believes, or tries to believe, sents a new feature in the comic opera like Mr. Bryan, that the monopolies wars which add to the galety of naare but a temporary disease of the so- tions in the saffron belt throughout the

cial organiam. The socialists would world. For Mulai, in the development his faith; and, while Mr. and perfection of his plans, hit on a Roosevelt is as far as a man can be new scheme. from socialism, even he has largely Marco Bozarris at and striding f rth given up the hope of destroying mo- with an inconsequential following nopelies. His latest doctrine looks al- which he could theatrically urge to a single night in a box trap by an old together toward regulation instead of "strike till the last armed foe expires."

extermination, and the change indi-, etc., Mulai made it a family party. cates a growth in wisdom and states-He began by marrying the daughter Will regulation fail as the of a shelk in a province adjoining duck is much less common than it radicals predict that it must, and will that in which Mulai contro ed the was a few years ago.

PRESERVING GAME.

A GLANCE AT THE MIRROR.

"But we rejoice that The Oregonian

It has fallen altogether be-

Fortunately it has little or no

all the efforts of their localities to

Most persons who are interested in wild game birds have commented upon the curious fact that the birds grow scarcer while the laws for protecting them grow more numerous and strict. The open season is shortened by successive Legislatures. Often the ting of some species of game is forbidden entirely for two, three or several years. Bags are strictly limited by law. The exportation birds from the state where they are shot is forbidden, and it is widely fashionable to exclude game from the markets. This, of course, means that people who have neither time nor means to shoot can seldom know the taste of game. It is replied, of course,

that they are quite as well off as they would be if the game were extermi With Raisuli raking in the graft in nated, which nobody can deny. But it

large slices and Mulai Hafig, the "Sul-tan of the South," moving to the north while for the state to enact penal laws, at a comfortable speed, the career of provide game wardens and prosecute, Abdul Aziz, ruler of Morocco, seems fine and even imprison citizens for the destined to an early end. The French sake of furnishing sport to a privileged troops are endeavoring to maintain few and replenishing the something like orderly conduct in the their friends. If the preservation of more thickly settled provinces, and game by state action cannot make it have fought numerous battles suffi- so plentiful that all citizens may par ciently bloody to receive mention at take of it on reasonable terms, then prices fixed by monopolies, or we may The Hague Conference. But Raisali the effort ought to be abandoned. That wild game birds are becomin

accounts had not delivered up McLain, scarcer year by year, in spite of all able evils of competition, it is probably the Englishman, on whose head he protective laws, is notorious. A writer better than either of the other meth- placed a valuation of \$150,000. While in the current number of the Indethis highly successful modern outlaw pendent mentions that wild turkeys

pose the country finds it impossible in has attempted to justify his conduct which were once common even on the ground of the intolerable op-New England, have almost disappressions of Abdul Aziz, he has thus peared from their last asylums in the bution which everybody knows has far displayed no particular desire to West. The first settlers in Kentucky control all of the grafting privileges made a fairly constant diet of these of Morocco through supplanting Abdul noble birds, the dark parts serving for on the throne. meat and the breast for bread; but

Raisuli's motto seems to be some- now a wild turkey is seldom or never thing like "I care not who makes the seen in Kentucky. When the settlers laws so long as I can collect the graft from New England first made their maintain reasonable prices," then in certain provinces, from most of homes at Marietta, Q., herds of buf-what? Why, "it is just as certain that which Abdul has evicted me." But falo numbering tens of thousands Government will undertake this task Mulai Hafig, the new star in the Mo- crossed the river not far from there reccan constellation, has a thirst for every Spring and Fall. There are power which he could not quench in men in middle life who remember a of a careful man is interesting in his own country, 'way down in the time when the flight of wild pigeons the light of the modern economic doc- dry southern part of the Moroccan in Wisconsin and Minnesota would trine that monopolies cannot be de- desert. He is accordingl. -moving darken the sky of an afternoon in Au-Veracious persons tell of see feature of social evolution, precisely he approaches the stronghold of his ing flocks which covered half the horilike religion, war and representative present ruler, who is said to be some zon like a great cloud, and when they settled in the forests they broke huge branches of trees by their weight.

> those states. Twenty years ago there was always good shooting from the time of wheat harvest till Winter in the fields of Northern Mississippi States. Prairie Instead of doing the hens were abundant; quails were superabundant. After snow fell boys would catch thirty or forty qualls in these fine strawstack. Now both game birds are pretty nearly extinct on the Mississippi prairies. The wood The native Harriman barred?

Rudvard Kipling, who is investigat t is believed, were also captured. ing the Hindu-Japanese immigration

McIntosh Reappointed.

BALEM, Or., Oct. 24.-(Special.)-Gov-rnor Chamberlain today reappointed A. W. McIntosh, of Portland, Port Warden not have occurred to Rudyard that both the United States and Canada for the Columbia River for a term of four have been straining every nerve for

> CAPTAIN KILL PAUL SAW

One of Olga's Crew Describes Shooting of Engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 .- A jury was hosen in the United States Circuit Court (Judge Van Vleet) for the trial of Cap-tain Christian L Klingenberg, charged with the murder of Jackson D. Paul, gineer of the schooner Olga, on the high tons.

Frank Miller, formerly steersman on the whaler Olga, the first and only witness of the day, testified as follows:

"Chief Engineer Paul, of the Olga, wa It is a source of regret that those lying in his bunk asleep, suffering from two bullet wounds, when Captain Kling-enberg crept into the cabin on tiptoe, who wish the name of Portland changed to Multnomah were not here in 1845, when Frank Pettygrove with a cocked and loaded Winchester rifle on his arm, raised the weapon, placed it against the back of Phul's neck flipped a penny and chance decided against Lovejoy's choice of Boston. As a bit of geographical information to and fired, killing him instantly, WRS many who have lived here only thirty in the room and saw the whole thing. Captain Klingenberg then turned around and said to me: 'If anybody asks you or forty years, it may be again stated that Portland was then situated in about this, Frank, tell them he showed fight and I killed him in self-defense."

Simultaneously with news that Chi-REDUCE TIME TO THE WEST ago clubs have begun a campaign against tipping waiters comes the an

> Burlington & Alton Find Trains Do Not Pay.

CHICAGO, Oct. 34 .- The Chicago-Kansas City and the Chicago-Denver passenger train schedules are to be out. Announcement of this was made yesterday by the Alton and Burlington officials, and, while the other roads have not announced their intentions, they probably will be forced to adopt the same schedule. This is in reality the resumption of former schedules which were lengthened last June. The present schedule to Kansas City is 14 hours and to Denver 32 hours. The new schedule will be 18 hours to Kan-

and good-looking Oregon apples there has been added the Coos River Beauty, sas City and 30 hours to Denver soon to be exhibited here. Let's have Bosh Alton and Burlington officials more distinctive Oregon apples and let assert they have lost business since the longer schedule was adopted. principal competition was from be exploited at the chief city. The California trains of the Santa Fe and Abe Ruef solemnly declares that he the Rock Island.

Fight Lasts Half Minute.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 24.-"Muggsy" Shoels, of Cheyenne, knocked out "Roxy" Roach, of Missouri, tonight after a half-minute of fighting in the first round. A right to the jaw was the blow

Strike on Levee Is Settled.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24-The leves strike, involving 10,000 men, mostly cotton handlers, ended tonight. The men agreed to return to work pending final latest failure on Roosevelt's doorstep. adjustment by arbitration

Preacher Tames Fractious Mules. Osceola, Mo., Dispatch.

A farmer near Osceola, Mo., had a pair of fractious mules which became docile, he says, after he had presented them to "Sam" Eaton, a Baptist mis-In the contest for the \$1000 prize Bourne essay, are Rockefeller and sionary.

and extended their scope until the cirulation of the daily newspaper averaged one copy per day to every four of the entire population of the country. But all the benefits arising from the introduction of typesetting machines, the perfection of the printing press and the cheapening of the cost of white paper by the use of mechanically ground wood and the improvement of fast-running papermaking machinery,

were given to the public.

Within the five years from 1900 to 1905 capital to the extent of \$47,000,-000 had been added to the investment for newspapers and periodicals; but the product per thousand dollars in-vested had declined from \$1409 in 1900 to \$1288 in 1905. During that period the mechanical cost of output had increased about 30 per cent. For many newspapers the increase in size and the increase in circulation had not been attended by corresponding increase in profit. The tendency toward concentration and consolidation in every other direction has increased the cost of every article supplied to the news paper, though it receives less formerly for the article itself. Con sidering the care and attention and energy and ability bestowed upon the newspaper percentage of profits is less than that of any other manufactur-ing enterprise. Speaking generally, the newspapers have encountered large inin cost of production, oreases The ompetition between themselves and the increases in output have, been maintained to the advantage of the the employe-not of the employer. This vast manufacturing industry, representing a greater number of establish-ments than any other one industry, thus finds itself the only one that is refused the protection of the Govern-ment. More than that, it is loaded with the burdens arising from the pro tection of every interest with which it deals. Every machine that the publishers buy-and they have over \$100,-000,000 invested in machinery-has a tariff on it whereby the manufactures taxes them unduly. Every ounce of paper they buy has a protective tariff behind it to maintain prices. In New York City and elsewhere the morning papers sell practically all of their product to a combination known as the American News Company. The news-papers obtain all their telegraphic They news from a combination. They buy their typesetting machinery from the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. Mergenthaler They buy their advertising type from a company formed by a combination of type foundries. Substantially every mechanic whom they employ is pro-tected by a self-constituted tariff th

the form of a labor union, and to that species of combination they are paying the largest amount of tribute

It should be understood that the Ameri-cain Newspaper Publishers' Association is a voluntary organization of 278 news-papers located in 141 citles. It has no power to compel any member to act out-side of his own volition. Its National greements with labor organizations are not labor contracts. They simply provide a way by which each individual publisher may secure arbitration without interrup may secure arbitration without interrup-tion to his business, the National labor organizations guaranteeing the perform-ance of all the contracts made by the local unions under their jurisdiction; in other words, the National organizations underwrite local agreements. Under that arrangement, both sides | mands immediate remedy.

pecting more from a newspaper than any union could hope to obtain from any other employer. These unions are making demands upon the newspapers because of supposed friendliness of unions and because of supposed helplessness of employers in resisting such exactions. A newspaper, to exist, must run all the time. It cannot wait to contest strikes or to resist demands. Berious as this labor trust may appear

in some of its aspects, it does not com-pare in objectionable features with a paper combination, which is probably the most remarkable financial freak that we can find in a long list of combination monstrosities. The printing and publish-ing business as a whole turns over its capital-in about ten months. Large decapital-in about ten months, Large de-partment stores, that advertise energetic-ally, will turn over their stocks about seven times a year, but the largest paper manufacturer in the world-the Interna-tional Paper Company-with a capital ex-ceeding sixty million dollars (\$20,000,000), does a gross annual business of only twenty-one million dollars (\$21,000,000), thus requiring three years to turn over its capital. It has watered itself until it has no more money to invest. It has borhas no more money to invest. It has bor-rowed upon everything it has. It cannot earn any more money unless it can do more business, and it cannot do more business because it has not the money with which to do it. Instead of accept-ing its responsibilities and extending its business to keep pace with the growth of its customers, the International Paper Company is producing less newsprint pa-per today than it turned out immediately after its organization. The available funds at its command, which should have been used for new paper machines, have gone toward the acquirement of 2579 square miles of timber limits registered in one of the four land offices in the Province of Quebec, Canada. To maintain that concern and its alided combina-tions, with their oppressive weight of over-capitalization, and to provide a pretext for protecting the labor of 15,000 pa text for protecting the labor of 16,000 pa-per mill employes, receiving less than nine million dollars (\$9,000,000) per an-num, the publishing business has been subjected to a series of deliberately planned schemes of extortion. The first step was accomplished in the Dingley bill, so that publishers could not buy pa-per elsewhere. The next step was one that bin, so that publishers could not say pa-per elsewhere. The next step was one that has just been consummated, whereby through combinations made in deflance of the Federal Courts, the supply has been brought below the demand, the market has been starved, the surplus has been exhausted, and the price for the present way has been advanced \$12 mer for incorexhausted, and the price for the present year has been advanced \$12 per for upon a consumption of 900,000 tons, an addi-tion of \$10,000,000 within one year. In-creased cost of manufacture does not justify such an advance. Aggravating that situation is a threat of another ad-vance of \$10 per ton next year, or \$2,-000,000 advance in two years by an indus-tre that pays an accreast of less they try that pays an aggregate of less than \$9,000,000 a year to its labor, while clamoring to Congress for a continuancy of ius opportu publishers. ortunities to combine and oppress . . .

The newspapers insist that the paper manufacturers who induced Congress to protect them against compelition from abroad are under obligations to provide for the present and prospective demands of consumers in this country. To repress manufacture, or to starve the market so that the paper maker is in position to create a famine and to stop the supply to