## THE MORNING OREGONIAN. FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908.



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## (By Mail.)

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### (By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one yest...... Daily, Sunday included, one month.... 

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908.

#### ETHICS FOR LAWYERS.

If the lawyers would honestly set themselves to obey the excellent rules of conduct prescribed in their new code of ethics, the world would be-come a Garden of Eden with its most venomous serpents all banished. We have noted that the committee which complied the code admits that perhaps it has left out duties just as important as those included, and one involuntarily wonders whether the omltted ones are any less binding than the others; still the rules actually codified are so numerous and excellent that even a shadowy obedience to them would look like impeccability compared with the present state of the legal soul. Some of them, however, look like counsels of perfection, or even supererogatory precepts. What danger is there, for example, that the lawyers will not support the courts against "unjust criticism and clamor"? Their actual practice being to support the courts against all criticism whatever, whether just or unjust, this part of the code seems to be superfluous. It is not long since an eminent New York attorney said in public that "an honest judge who decided a cause to the best of his ability ought never to be criticised," and this is probably the general spirit of the profession.

Of course this would relieve incapable judges from the deserved consequences of their incapacity. Why they should be thus relieved is not apparent. In the constantly relterated wish of the courts to escape public comment and criticism there is an implication which is not encouraging. Why should they more than other public officials expect that their conduct will not be brought to the bar of public opinion, and there approved or condemned? The election or appointment of a lewyer to the bench does not transform him into a sacrosance being who is henceforth infallible in thought and immaculate in deed. Judges make mistakes as well as other human beings, and their fellow men often have to suffer for their blunders, and sometimes for their bias. The Kings of Egypt used to have a skull at the dinner table to remind them that, great as they were. they still had to die some time, like the rest of the world. It is just as well for the judges to see a skull before them occasionally in the shape of newspaper criticism, and a little more plain speech from the bar than they habitually hear would not hurt them. The rule which cautions lawyers not to try to switch the judge to their side of the cause by subtle flatteries and Delllah wiles is a thoroughly one. A clause cautioning the judge not to lend himself to those wiles and flatteries might have been added with wholesome effect. The spectacle of a Federal judge filtting across the country in a private car signing injunctions as he flies in the midst of a cloud of corporation lawyers is not inspiring. Neither does it fortify the confidence of the plain man in the courts for a judge who is trying a case against a railroad company to go fishing in the company's specially sumptuous pleasure car accompanied by its general counsel. There is a judge of the Superior Court in the State of Washington who is interested in a boom and lumber company. Suits against this company have been brought in his court and he has tried them without an apparent tremor. It is really a pity that the eminent committee which prescribed this admirable code should have omitted to state a few of the more elementary duties of the bench as well as the bar. The ancient rule that lawyers should not try to capture each other's business by "efforts either direct or indirect" is an instance of what we meant a moment ago by "counsels of perfection." The doctors have a similar canon, and it is safe to suy that neither of them has been strictly kept or ever will be. Literally interpreted this rule would banish competition from the legal profession. Any attempt by a lawyer to outshine his oponent either in eloquence or subtlety is an indirect effort to capture his business, and it often succeeds. Obedience to this canon of the code would mediocrity," but there is no occasion to worry. It will not be obeyed except so far as outward decency goes. From another point of view, it is interesting to observe among the lawyers the same desire to shield themselves from, brutal competition which is so apparent among the shrewdest and strongest men everywhere. We are taught by Mr. Bryan and other great lights of philosophy that competition contains a remedy for every ill. and that the more of it we have the happier and better we shall be; but one notices that whenever our capitalists or ministers or doctors or lawyers see an opportunity to shut off competition they never let it slip by. The admonition that lawyers "should beware of bold and confident assurances to clients," especially when a fee is at stake, also resembles a rule which the doctors are said to observe. It reads like irony, but very likely it was not so intended, Long-headed lawyers will not need this precept, and the foolish will not heed it. It is good business policy not to raise a cli ent's hopes too high, just as it is to recommend compromise in place of litigation in most cases. Still it is a very different thing for lawyers to discourage litigation by good advice and for the courts to prevent it by closing their doors to the poor suitor. The

liness, the other is a direct incitement o crime. But the most immediately teresting problem raised in the new code is "how far a lawyer ought to go in supporting a client's cause." The gist of the canon is that he may go as far as the law permits, but the modifying clause is added that he must obey his own conscience in the matter. If he had a conscience and obeyed it, he would often stop far short of what the law permits. There is no reason why a man's being a lawyer should entitle him to do dishonorable deeds. Why is it any more worthy to play rascally tricks for a client's money than to do the same thing for oneself? The lawyer who is employed to prose cute the suit of a knave is in a difficult situation. The easiest way for him to escape from it would be to decline the employment; but if he prefers the fee and wishes at the same time to save his self-respect, he must

THE LOST HEIR.

invent some ingenious casuistry.

In the course of his speech at Saem, Ill., on Wednesday, Mr. Bryan expressed the plous hope that the Roosevelt Republicans would vote for him instead of Mr. Taft. He assumed in fact, the impressive pose of the "lost heir" to the Roosevelt policies. Mr. Taft, he declared, was not the legitimate heir. Why he is not was scarcely made clear. So far as one can discern, he is certainly the heir by adoption if not by descent. His predecessor has left not much doubt about the reality and fervor of his adoption, and it is difficult to understand why Mr. Bryan should question It. But he does. He invents the pathetic fiction that the Republican party is "dead without an heir," and claims all the Roosevelt policies, by some sort of escheat, one may suppose. Mr. Bryan may possibly argue that since he invented them they ought to return to the original owner when there is no other lawful claimant.

There are several objections to this arrangement. The most important one is that the Republican party in the Nation is not dead yet by a long shot, and is therefore not in immediate need of an heir. Secondly, if an helr were needed, there is a large and substantial one at hand in the person of Mr. Taft. And thirdly, it is very doubtful whether the Roosevelt pollcies would be in safe keeping if Mr. Bryan should be intrusted with them. He says in his Salem speech that the Democrats would be a good deal more likely to keep their platform promises than the Republicans would, but this mere eloquence which does not mean anything. The people have learned by hard experience not to put from the resorts where they are segreconfidence in the platform much promises of any party. They are more interested in the character of the men whom power is intrusted. The to most diligently debated question before the public today is, "Which of the two men, Bryan or Taft, is more plished. It is neither decent nor right likely to give the country a wise, statesmanlike, progressive and impar-tial administration?" What either party has promised or failed to promise in its platform interests nobody except the politlicans very deeply. Answering the above question, the sounder opinion of the country decides in favor of Mr. Taft.

#### PRINTING BRYAN'S SAVINGS AND DOINGS.

A supporter of Mr. Bryan has written to The Oregonian, asking why it more beneficial: The scarlet man is did not print Mr. Bryan's Des Moines more of a menace to society than the speech in full, "as other newspapers woman whom he ruins. She has her Oregonian did not publish the speech he carries the corruption into his own it would not be read. That is the woman, who disseminates the distance vacant ground in the notice strict. Since notice is in the former, we have, for one moment. We have, for one western district. One residence on special novelty about Bryan's tariff views. The speech entire is in no Chiit would not be read. That is the views. The speech entire is in no Chicago paper and in no New York paper, or other great metropolitan newspaper, with one exception. The average space given to the Bryan speech everywhere was about one column. It has to be a powerfully interesting speech to be worth more space in any Mr. Bryan is a prolific speechmaker. and he demands and gets much attention from the American press. Indeed, it is a high tribute to the general fairness of newspapers as a whole that, without regard to partisan bias or prejudice or interest, they give up much space to him and his daily utterances and doings. The Associated Press has a staff representative at Lincoln, who makes daily reports that are duly transmitted to all Associated. Press newspapers and are printed by them; and it has had another representative constantly at Hot Springs. Va. It will be observed by all newspaper readers that the two leading candidates for President are on exactly the same basis so far as the Associated Press is concerned; and it will likewise have been observed that The Oregonian has printed just as much Bryan news matter as Taft news matter, and indeed more. So it will continue to do until the campaign is over.

and Sandy road across the Cascade transportation company is entitled to Mountains, that where a road connects two distant parts of the state and serves the needs of the whole state, the act appropriating money for It is not a local law. One of the mem-bers of the court dissented from this that profit and more, rates should be holding, so the question may not be entirely settled.

However that may be, it is quite ertain that a Legislature will not undertake to authorize commencement of such a large public enterprise as con- Prices received for fruit last year are struction of a railroad across the Coast not prevailing this year, and a rate Range. If the project shall ever be undertaken, it will be under the initiative and referendum, and under that power the constitution may be amended as easily as an act can be submitted and approved. There might be some doubt as to the validity of an act-there could be none as to a siltutional amendment. The Legislature has power to submit a proposed constitutional amendment or such an amendment may be proposed by initiative petition.

## SOCIAL DISEASE.

It is a pretty point of etiquette which has arisen between Mayor Lane and his faithful and beloved Council. Each sits on its, or his, dignity, like patience on a monument bowing and smiling, but all the time resolutely determined to do nothing. "You can have the ten policemen and welcome if you will bend your haughty soul to ask for them," says the Council. "Nay, I will never de-mean myself to ask," returns his highness. "If I get the ten pollcemen they must be given freely of your own motion." And thus the matter stands while Babylon flaunts its ribbons in the North End and the scarlet woman flourishes like the green bay tree. Perhaps it is just as well that the Mayor and Council have come to a blind wall in their strenuous desire to eradicate the social evil, all at once and nothing first. This is what happened to the deacon's shay, but it seldom happens to deepseated diseases of society. They are not often cured suddenly or

by increasing the police force. If the Mayor and Council really wish to lessen the profits of those who trade in the sin of the scarlet woman, why not station a policeman at her door and arrest every man who tries

to enter? Perhaps this would require new legislation, but what is a Council for if not to enact laws? One may venture to prophesy that this one little trick would strike at the social evil many times more effectually than the dispersion which is so pretentiously threatened and so little intended. The Mayor knows very well how foolish it would be to drive the women away gated and lodge them here, there and everywhere about the city. Even If they were expelled altogether, they would have to go to some other town and there ply their dreadful trade. plished. It is neither decent nor right to try to solve our own problems by casting them upon our neighbors. They have troubles of their own.

It is unjust to attempt to visit all the consequences of social sin upon the women. At best they suffer from it inconceivably more than the men who are their fellow sinners and often their tempters. Instead of talking so much about driving away the women,

why not try to drive away the men who patronize them? It would be quite as easy and upon the whole woman, who disseminates the diseases

a reasonable profit upon its investment. Mind you, a reasonable profi upon its investment, not upon its watered stock and its bonds. If a trans-

reduced, and not increased. If there are inequalities, let them be adjusted. but let the adjustment be down instead of up. Again, it may not be true that the fruit will stand the rate that was not oppressive a year ago may be prohibitive now. Last year there was a short crop of apples. This year there is an immense crop of all kinds of fruit and producers want an extended rather than a curtailed mar-

But whatever other arguments may be offered, the all-important fact is presented that the railroads are already making a profit larger than they are entitled to, and, so long as they are making such a profit, no increase in any rates can be justified.

# A town's commercial enterprises are

its best advertisers. Any kind of a factory or packing plant that ships goods is one of the best agencies for and Commercial Clubs should make every possible use of this means of getting publicity. If you have a woolen mill, see what can be done to have a cannery, see that every can bears an attractive label with the name of the town conspicuously discured, should be an advertising me-Every factory should bear dium. across its front in large letters the name of the establishment and words to indicate the business in which it is engaged, so that every person passing by on the train or by team will know that the city possesses such an enterprise. It is a loss of opportunity to neglect such matters, for it costs prac-

tically nothing to advertise a town in this way. A manufacturing or packing concern that won't help its home town in such a manner should not be given the support of the community in which it operates.

The old adage that it is more blessed to give than to receive is not fully understood by the Atlanta young man who is suing his former sweetheart for return of jewelry he gave her while they were sweethcarts. What did he give them for? If it was not for the pleasure in giving, he must have had some ulterior and unworthy object. Surely he did not think by giving presents of jewelry to win and retain her affections. Love cannot be so bought, and the man who has such an idea of it is unworthy to receive it. As a token of affection, a present may engender affection in the recipient, but it can buy neither affection nor respect. The fact that the young man wants his presents returned indicates that he gave them with some mercen-ary motive, and not from high im-If he had been truly in love pulses. he would have enjoyed the giving enough to compensate him for the few honest dollars he spent for the pres-

ents. As it is, he thinks it more blessed to recover the presents than to let them remain in the possession of the woman to whom they were given.

Where will the next big circus that comes to Portland find room enough did." Few other newspapers did. The revenge by corrupting his blood and to spread its canvas? Probably not the public saving anything by the reon the west side of the Willamette. in full because it was convinced that household. It is the man, not the The last occupied practically all the

## MR. BRYAN AND FREE WOOL. Facts and Figures of Interest to Sheep

## men and the Buying Public. American Sheep Breeder.

Bryan's free wool sophistry knocked into a cocked-hat by facts and figures as far as the "dear public" is oncerned. Mr. Bryan doesn't believe in building up a great National industry like the wool industry, at the expense of the general public. Really, how much does the dear public have to pay to maintain the wool industry of the United States? Let us get down to facts and figures. There are something like 1,000,000 men engaged in

duced at a selling price of around \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000. A fair valuation of the annual production of wool

and mutton would be \$125,000,000. What the annual loss to this industry would be under a free wool regime is well known. Instead of the average of

say 18 cents per pound (which is an extremely low figure for wool under spreading the name of the city in ordinary times) and the average of which it is located. Boards of Trade about half that price for wool (on a about half that price for wool (on a free trade basis) would mean a loss to the wool-grower of at least \$25,000 .-000 per year. Wool growing in the West, under Cleveland's administration, advertise your city on every blanket ruined thousands of flockmasters. or bolt of cloth that gues out. If you Montana wools sold as low as 7 and 8 cents per pound under Cleveland. Two years ago these wools brought anywhere from 18 to 25 cents per pound. played. Every box of fruit, fresh or and even higher figures for exceptional clips.

> Now let us find out the cost of clothing, and the so-called saving to the consumer. For a Spring sult of allwool clothes three and one-half yards of cloth are required. One yard of cloth weighs ten ounces. This would require a trifle over two pounds of A Fall suit requires three and one-half yards at 14 ounces to the yard, or 49 ounces. The cost of clothing represents 55 per cent in labor and 15 per cent in material. The ordinary suit of clothing has 60 per cent of wool and the balance is shoddy and cotton.

respectally appeal to the doubtful voter. National bank notes are, and always have been, guaranteed. There is no difference at all in principle between the obligation of a National bank to the holder of its notes, and its obligation to its depositors. Suppose the tariff on wool were removed, that wool that had been aver-Therefore, if it is a good thing (as has been amply proved) to guarantee one form of a like obligation, why should it prove disastrous to guarantee the other form of aging 18 cents per pound fell 50 per cent: the saving on a Spring suit of clothing would be a trifle under 20 an equal obligation? The Government demands a guarantee for its deposits in National banks. Why cents, providing the manufacturer and the retailer cut down the price of the garment to the extent of the reduced hould not the individual depositor be as value of the wool caused by a removal fully protected as the Government is? In equity, the individual depositor has a of the tariff. On a Fall suit of clothstronger claim to protection than the Government has, for his loss must be made up by his own efforts, while the Government recoups itself by a further ing, based on the same figures and conditions, the cost would be reduced to the extent of say 27 cents or there-

abouts. This means all-wool clothing. and does not take into consideration any shoddy or cotton, which everybody knows is used extensively in lowpriced garments. As a matter of fact all woolen clothing, or clothing made did fail the disturbance to business would be small and temporary, instead of cumu-lative and long-continued, as now. W. W. CATLIN. out of a mixture of wool, cotton and shoddy, never has, and never will, be sold to the consumer for one penny

less under free wool conditions. Every schoolboy knows that the cost

**Opinion** That Religion Has No Place in of his clothing under Cleveland's freewool reign was not one cent reduced by the removal of the tariff. Any reduction in the cost of wool used in the

MILTON, Or., Aug. 26.—(To the Ed-itor.).—There are not many Methodists who oppose Mr. Taft's being named for the Presidency, because he is a member of the Unitarian Church. His manufacture of an ordinary suit of lothing would be so infinitesimal that any manufacturer, jobber, wholesaler breadth of view evinced in a recent ad-dress he made upon Christian missions was so notable that the entire address or retailer would laugh at the idea of was no hotable that the christian Advo-cate, of New York City. That address would satisfy any trinitarian. The followers of John Wesley do not forget these words of their leader: "I moval of the tariff on wool. It is the veriest nonsense to consider this propoavailable vacant ground in the north- sition for one moment. We have, for

IS SURE METHODISTS WANT TAFT

Selection of a U. S. President.

preacher of Boston, to seamen, who, in

Unitarian, said: "If Emerson goes to

Jim Hannaford's Head.

Astoria Herald. When Jim Hannaford wasa kid he went

to school at Washougal. A phrenologist called at Jim's house the other evening

Takes Swim and Is Stricken Blind.

Baltimore News,

wards."

Senator Dolliver

We

"In lism

Guarantee Them, Just the Same as Na-Urges Rangers to Check Forest Fires by Regularly Burning Accumulations. tional Banknotes Are Protected.

PORTLAND, Aug. 37.-(To the Editor.) -The Oregonian of last Monday contains a report of an interview with Postmaster-General Meyer, in which he strongly condemns the proposal to guarantee de-posits in National banks, and character-lizes it as 'one size further toward ap-PORTLAND, Aug. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-I read with interest in today's Oregonian W. H. Dolman's method of preventing forest fires. The proposition would be all right

but for two reasons: The never-ending izes it as "one step further toward sotask of cutting the dead timber, and the impossible task of getting rid of Mr. Meyer's knowledge of and experi-Mr. Meyer's knowledge of and experi-ence in banking may be profound, and he also may be of those "who are so rich that their opinions do not need the sup-port of argument," but I will call as wit-nesses against him two lifelong and very able Republicans, Charles N. Fowler and Lyman I. Game it after it was cut. Referring to the present policy of the Government in protecting our forests, there is quaint old saying, somewhat blunt, but mighty true just the same, that, "A wise man learns by the experience of

thing like 1,000,000 men engaged in growing wool, with about \$500,006,000 of capital invested, with an annual wool production of say from \$50,000. 000 to \$60,000,000. This figure is based on an average of 18 cents per pound for the wool grown. In addition to that, say 15,000,000 muttons are pro-duced at a selling price of around 855,000,000 to \$75,000,000. A fair valua

The reason is obvious. Any person who has the least knowledge of moun-The fact that Mr. Fowler incorporated The fact that Mr. Fowler incorporated in his own bill (known as the Fowler bill) the feature guaranteeing deposits in Na-tional banks, is evidence enough of his belief in H as a safe and wise measure; and Mr. Gage's opinion was stated in an address, or rather, an argument, before the committee on banking and currency of the Huma of Bergrassitatives February. taineering or woods-lore, knows the amazing rapidity with which trash ac-cumulates in heavy timber. Falling limbs, leaves, underbrush, grass and fellow fallen timber caused by storm or failen timber caused og storm of old age, will in a very few years render utterly impassable a comparatively open forest, unless kept clear by fre-quent burnings. This the Indian fully understood. In order to keup his huntthe committee on banking and contrary of the House of Representatives, February 19 last, from which I quote as follows: "The Chairman: There is one more ques-tion I mould like to ask, Mr. Gage. Do "The Chairman: There is one more ques-tion I would like to ask, Mr. Gage. "Do you think that this guaranteeing of de-points would lead to unsound banking?" "Mr. Gage: 'No, sir. I think the fact that under your bill there would be a penalty for neglect of inspection, and that there would be the machinery for inspec-tion, would lead to sound banking. The only restraint upon the bank officer really is the fear of loss, not to his depositors, but to his stockholders. That fear and reing-grouds clear and grass for his horse, the ground was kept clear so that wherever the Indian hunter or berry picker went, a line of fire was sure to follow him. The frequent burnings kept the annual accumula-tions down, hence no serious fires.

tions down, hence no serious fires. Under the present rulings, with a penitentiary term facing "the moun-tain incendiary," the forest is for a time protected; thus in a few years an enormous amount of trash accumu-lates and when the fire does come, an it surely will, it sweeps the land clear. No law, human nor divine, can be but to his stockholders. That fear and re-straint would be as operative under your bill as it is now, and the influence of the ns and the restrictions that would be formulated by these associates who have to bear part of the risk that man takes if No law, human nor divine, can No law, human nor orang, call so made that will prevent the forest fires. It never has been done and never will. If not set by human agency it will be by other means. I have of my own experience known several large fires to the done balf des the goes wrong is a pretty good asurance that he will go right and if he goes right he will go in conformity with the princihe will go in conformity with the princi-ples of good banking instead of going loose like a wild horse on a prairie."" As this is a question of much impor-tance to every person, whether a depositor or not (for bank failures which involve loss to depositors cause many indirect losses to those who are not depositors) encadedly access to depositor of the doubtful voter. follow thunder storms. Some half-de-cayed tree is struck by lightning, set on fire and after the storm clears up, hurns to the ground and thus starts the stores. the trouble.

Mr. Pinchot, arm your rangers with firebrands instead of warrants. Tell rangers to burn at all proper times and places. Be master of the situa-tion instead of servant, and you will have little trouble with destructive forest fires.

H. C. COE.

#### BRYAN AND CUMMINS IN REPARTEE Commoner Says Republican Compliments Only Refer to Him Physically.

Des Moines (Ia.) Dispatch to the New York World. When William J. Bryan called upon Governor Cummins, the leader of the rad-ical wing of the Republican party in lows, the conversation between them was largely in the nature of repartee. Mr-Bryan was taking an auto ride with Mayor A. J. Mathias and others when he

would never be a run on a bank. Being Mr. Bryan and Governor Commin shook hands and looked at each other cure against runs, banks could make curiously for a moment with the air of sizing up. The Governor, still holding Mr. Bryan's hand, said: oans with more safety. And with greater ecurity in the making of loans, banks yould fail less often-and even when they

"I'm glad to see you looking so well-capable of the larger work before you." "Perhaps you mean fit, not capable?" suggested Mr. Bryan.

"The first time I ever heard you speak." "The first time I ever heard you speak." said the Governor, "I thought you had the finest voice I ever heard." "That was the first time." said Mr. Bryan, accenting the word "first." "Yes," said the Governor, candidly. "You impaired it in your campaign in ISS. The time I speak of was in ISS4." "You are a good talker yourself." re-plied Mr. Bryan, and the Governor smiled. "But," the Democratic candidate continued. "there is one thing I don't like about Republican compliments. They are all confined to my physical attriare all confined to my physical attri-butes."

"A voice is all an orator needs." observed Governor Cummins. "But he must be able to cat and sleep, and must have plenty of M."

"Yes," said Mr. Bryan, "it is better for a then to have his audience do

GUARD NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS NOT WARRANTS BUT FIREBRANDS

#### CONSTITUTION NOW IN THE WAY.

If the people of this state should deem it advisable to undertake construction of a railroad from Coos Bay to a connection with the Harriman lines, or from Coos Bay to the eastern border of the state, an amendment to reduce all lawyers to a "dead level of the constitution would undoubtedly be rate, for they either have to pay part necessary. Certainly an amendment would be necessary if the state should merely aid in constructon of the road by guaranteeing the bonds of the railroad, for the present constitution expressly forbids the state to loan its credit or to create any debts or liabilitles which shall exceed \$50,000. This inhibition is contained in section 7 of article 11 of the constitution. The section preceding forbids the state to jurisdiction as a tribunal, the Commisbe interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation.

Very likely the state could, in pursuance of an act passed either by the Legislature or by the people, construct and operate a railroad from Coos Bay

to a transcontinental connection. The state now owns a railroad from The Dalles to Celilo. The only constitutional limitations upon the power of the state to build a railroad are contained in the section prohibiting the state from incurring a debt in excess of \$59,000, and in section 23 of article 4 of the constitution, forbidding the enactment of special or local laws for laying, opening and working highways. While that section was originally designed to apply to wagon roads, a rallroad is in all essential particulars a highway, and this section might forbid enactment of a special law for that purpose. Our Supreme Court held, however, in the litigation which arose

vice and put them under medical protection will never be adopted in the United States for long at a time. It is too revolting to the conscience, or what passes for the conscience, of our people. While we permit the evil to exist, common sense would seem to dictate that it should be made as harmless as possible, but common sense does not have much influence upon our public conduct. The notion of inviting young men to indulge in vice by making it safe revolts everybody in this country; but the more revolting practice of condoning the vice under the worst possible conditions does not shock us at all. Such

is the force of habit. RAISING THE APPLE FREIGHT RATE. Since the railroads have raised the freight rate on apples, Oregon produc ers will take renewed interest in that comprehensive article of Railroad Commissioner West's, showing the immense profits the Harriman lines have been making in recent years. They will be very likely to argue, in that stupid way producers have of ar guing, that, when a railroad is making exorbitant profit already, there is no justification for increase in any of its rates. That is poor logic from the standpoint of a railroad attorney or a railroad stock manipulator, it is true. but somehow or other it appeals to

the average citizen in such a way that the producers are likely to find many sympathizers. Consumers are likely to take up the argument, too. They are directly affected by the freight of it or have their supply of fruit diminished

The applegrowers of Oregon must not permit this raise of rates to be put into force without a fight. Nor must the Oregon Railroad Commis sion permit it without a fight. While it is true that the rate is one that affects interstate shipmens and the Oregon Commission has, therefore, no sion is not barred from giving the Oregon shipper what aid it can in presenting the grievance before the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the rate must be raised, we should dis-

cover a good reason why The statement that the advance in rates affects shipments to a part of the country where shipments are small is not a conclusive argument in defense of the raise. Perhaps it is the excessive rate that makes the shipments small, and, if the rate were lowered instead of raised, the shipments would be larger. If they are small and the raise will make no material difference, then why make the raise at all? Is it not as material for the shipper as for the railroads? Neither is it a good defense to say that the fruit can stand the new rate. We have passed the day when the principle prevailed that rates should be

fixed at "all the traffic will bear." We one practice promotes good neighbor- over an appropriation for The Dalles are now governed by the rule that a snamles he makes,

tion as a future circus site. Then the East Side. Before we are aware of it, the foothills and then must begin to cover the sides. It is doubtful whether there is room enough now on the west side of the river for a thousand new homes if each is to occupy one lot.

Candidate Chafin is certainly right when he says that a prohibitionist need not be a total abstainer. As a matter of fact, the man who should most earnestly desire prohibition is he who cannot control his appetite for liquor. The man who can control himself, or who has no desire for liquor, has no personal reason for vot-

ing for prohibition. To be a heavy drinker and a prohibitionist is not in consistent, but to be a moderate drinker and a prohibitionist is.

The New York horsemen who re fused to race while Governor Hughes was on the track gave a very conspicuous demonstration of their stupldity. They could not see that they were offering the best of evidence that the Governor's course against the racetrack gamblers was fully justified. A class of men who will thus offer insuit to the chief executive of the state will resort to other low measures contrary to public morals.

Judge Baker, replying to criticisms of the United States Court of Appeals in the Standard Oil case, says: "What one man may say in regard to a decision of a court counts for no more than his opinion." Just so. But suppose there are several million men ike minded. It may be remembered that the Dred Scot decision went a long ways toward crystallizing antislavery sentiment.

Circuit Judge H. L. Benson, of the district composed of Klamath, Lake and Josephine Countles, has resigned. Now it will be in order to draw inferences from that act in connection with section of the constitution which forbids a judge to accept any other than a judicial office during the term for which he was elected. Let the politicians get busy.

Mayor Rodgers, of Salem, wants the owners of a millrace to fence it or cover it so that so many children will not be drowned therein. He evidently thinks that human life is of more importance than corporation revenues Strange delusion!

When the son of a brewer meets death while under the influence of liquor, the argument that liquor is food receives a severe shock.

Now watch the Governor show h nonpartisanship in the appointment of a judge to succeed Judge Benson.

A fruit inspector is known by the

providing the selling value of the goods Swere reduced to the extent of the respeaking of Emerson, at the last hardly up to Unitarianism, but at first old Portland will have advanced to duction in the price of wool, and it reaches such a ridiculously low figure that it is not worth mentioning. Everyhell, he will change its temperature. one knows that our manufacturers have to import about twice the amount

Bishop Thoburn, a Methodist, speaks with enthusiasm of Tafus rule at the Philippines as being helpful to evanof wool we grow in this country. Under gelical Christianity. ordinary business conditions the tariff another Methodist, will not oppose Taft on wool has kept the price up to a fair ecause he happens to remember that measure of profit for the grower. faft is a Unitarian, nor will Vice-President Fairbanks, another Methodist, no There have been times when wool in Senator Beveridge, another, and so it goes. Leslie M. Shaw, a strong Meth-odist, speaks for Taft, and even Forthis country has fallen down to a freewool basis, but these conditions had nothing to do with the tariff. They aker, a Methodist, insists upon his right were based entirely on the general into support Taft.

dustrial and financial conditions of the Methodists are sound on the divinity of Jesus Christ, but Methodist bells, as country, caused by a panic, such as the past year. On top of this came the wen as Catholic, tolled at Boston when the great Unitarian leader, Channing, campaign year, and the result was was dead. The Methodists have no wool reduced to a free-wool basis, but clesiastical claim upon the White House, and only one Methodist Presi-dent-William McKinley-has been under ordinary conditions, when the country is prosperous, this has never elected. Grant and Hayes were not members of any church, but of course. happened, and never will. No, gentlemen, we want no Bryan and free wool.

#### through their wives, were in sympathy with Methodism. One Weather Observer Awakens. But is it necessary to be a member Hot Springs (Va.) Letter to New York

of any church to be a Christian? Be-cause Lincoln was not a church mem-Professor Willis Moore, of the United ber is that the reason The Oregonian said he was not a Christian? Or was it because Lincoln did not reach the Professor Willis Moore, of the Chicks States Weather Bureau, when he was here told of an experience he had in Colorado not long ago. He was on his way from Denver to Colorado Springs to attend a convention of weather high standard The Oregonian holds up for a Christian to reach? If Lincoln was not a Christian Go have mercy upon the rest of us! It would be bet-ter, in the opinion of the writer, if many people had never become mem-bers of the Church. They would be sharps, and there was a mixup between him and a young man over a lower berth. Both claimed the right to it. and the squabble became so warm that Professor Moore almost punched the broader and finer specimens of people young man. The professor, however, got the berth, and the next morning

It is too late to persecute, politically religion or no religion. President Mc-So he felt a little repentant. Kinley appointed a Catholic to the Su-preme bench, and President Roosevelt stepped over to the table where the young fellow was sitting at breakfast and started to smooth it all out. has a Jew and a Catholic in his Cabi "Going to Colorado Springs?" asked the professor. land as our President. Instead of the African hunt, let Mr. Rooseveli, after his friend, Mr. Taft, is seated upon the

#### No reply.

speech.

"What business you in?" persisted the professor.

'Weather Bureau Business-Colorado lid, chase down bigots and cheap people "O, not much of any." said the pro-ressor, "except that I'm in charge at Washington, D, C." who reason with only two ideas instead of three, to reach their conclusions Nebody is more orthodox than Satan B. J. HANDLEY.

#### Blow From Baseball Affects Speech.

Philadelphnia Record While playing baseball in Philadel-ma, Fred Laurville, 12 years old, was

struck in the mouth by a ball, the blow causing him to bits off the end of his tongue. The piece was stitched on at a hospital, but surgeons say there will be an impediment in the boy's and asked Jim if he ever had this head examined. "Yes," said Jim; "once, and the teacher wouldn't let anyone set close to me after-

## Dentist Removes Gold Teeth for Debt

Omaha (Neb.) Dispatch. William Kennedy, while very warm, In the County Jall at Lincoln, Neb., Dr. Earl Truell, a dentist, forcibly took plunged into the water at Upland, Pa. three gold teeth from the mouth of blind, the optic nerve having becom who had Edward J. Reed, a prisoner, paralyzed. given a bogus check to the dentist.

Swimmer Attacked by Fish Hawks. Camden (N. J.) Dispatch. Vacation Pastor's Post-Card Sermony William Prell, swimming at Asbur

Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch, When on his vacation, Rev. S. R. Park, N. J., found himself in a school of blue fish. Two fish hawks, seeking to get at the fish, attacked Prell, who Downle, of Bath, Pa., sends each mem-ber of his congregation a short sermon was rescued by life guards. every week printed on a post-gard.

care not what are the opinions of a man-is his heart right?" It was a Methodist, Father Taylor, the noted

Mr. Bryan was holding in his hand a Mr. Bryan was holding in his hand a little cane with a Bryan pennant on it, after the fashion of those used by col-lege boys. The Governor took it, ex-amined it, and said: "I see you are adopting college methods."

"Yes," admitted Mr. Bryan, "that is be-ause the people are getting educated." "What degree are you going to corner?"

"Doctor of laws," responded Mr. Bryan. "At least we expect to doctor the laws after they are graduated."



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