THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1908.

The Oregonian

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FORTLAND, MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1998.

THE THIRD OF NOVEMBER.

The election is distant yet four Nothing very clear appears, weeks. since local questions and disputes are confused in many parts of the country with state and local issues. For example, we think Indiana a doubt ful state, because of the peculiar status of the liquor question there, which allies the Democratic campaign, with the saloon interest and promise give that party the whole strength of the liquor vote. Still, Taft might get the electoral vote of the state, though the Democrats might carry their state ticket and the Legisla ture. A stringent local option law has been enacted and the Democratic managers are playing the game of equivocation with it, hoping to win The same is true in Ohio-though the conditions are not so clearly and sharply outlined.

That New York will cast her vote for Taft may now be deemed mos probable; and the same may be fore boded of Connecticut, New Jersey Maryland and Delaware. Still Bryan might win, if he could carry certain important states of the Middle West. Indiana has fifteen votes and Illinois twenty-seven. Their joint number exceeds New York's thirty-nine, but the excess would not give the major ity to Bryan unless a considerable number of other states could be car-

ried for Bryan. But what states? It may be set down as utterly improbable that either Michigan, Wis nsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa Nebraska or Kansas will vote for Nor is he likely to get any Bryan. vote in the Rocky Mountain or Pa cific states, with the possible or probable exception of Nevada. Colo rado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana Idaho, Washington, California and Oregon promise nothing for Bryan to build on

The election, as heretofore, is in the two great cities of New York and While it cannot be deemed Chicago. New York City will throw for Bryan a majority so enormous as to carry the State of New York for him, or that Chicago will do the like for lilinois, yet there is some element of uncertainty. The two great cities by their own vote and the influence they exerted in the states about them elected Cleveland in 1892. But has Bryan the hold in those cities that Cleveland had? Can anybody sup-Each of the great cities pose it? moreover exerts an influence upon group of states; New York upon Connecticut and New Jersey; Chicago not only upon Illinois, but also upon Indiana and Wisconsin, and even upon Michigan and Minnesota. The elec-tion therefore may be said to lie in the cities of Chicago and New York. Are they for Bryan as they were for Cleveland? In this inquiry is the key

for

more than 190,000 bushels, while the average cargo from Tacoma and Seattle was something less than 130,000 bushels. So long as the firm which is dispatching the Knight of the Thistle maintains its present ratio of three bushels from Portiand to one bushel from Puget Sound, this port will view with mild indifference the occasional diversion of a steamer from this port to Puget Sound for the purpose of picking up a few hundred tons that have accumulated at what was formerly one of the great wheat ports of the Pacific Coast.

With completion of the North Bank road into Portland next year it will, of course, be unnecessary for such movements of steamers to be made. and they will all receive their full cargoes in this city.' So long as the present practice is in a measure necessary, however, there should be no misrepresentation of the reasons therefor.

ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN.

Why or how can there be more im propriety in the participation of a President of the United States in a collical campaign than in the participation of a man seeking the Presidency? Is it undignified for a man in office to speak to the people, and yet dignified and proper for a man seeking the office to do it? Neither, we believe, should be sanctioned as custom; and time has been when either was. But customs change. The participation of Roosevel came about in this way: A reprecontative of a New York paper reported a statement made the President, obtained it would appear in conversation, to which Mr. Bryan took exceptions, and upon which he sent a long telegraphic letter Roosevelt. The latter answered Roosevelt. Then Bryan responded at ength. imilar length. It seems to The Ore onian not a very becoming or profit able controversy; but it brought out a lot of statements from the two champions and seemed to delight the

partisans on either side. PRACTICAL JUDGMENT IN OFFICE.

It is solely on the basis of practicability and of humanity that opposition or protest is entered to the Mayor's order to expel from the city a class of women whom no decent person wishes to be in the city, but who in fact cannot be kept out of it. Their presence is an evil that every city has to deal with as it can; but no city has yet undertaken the one way that would be effective; perhaps

never will. That method would be the enforcement of stringent measured ures against the men who create and maintain the evil. Since the city will not do this, it can do little in the marter, and that little only by way of such regulation and repression as will keep the evil in the background, or as far as possible out of sight.

Nothing of suppression or reform good for anything in the face of the difficulties of such a situation. The supposition that expulsion and exclusion of women of this class is possible is not creditable to the intelligence of those who propose it: to make serious attempt to do so is not creditable to their humanity. The grand jury in its report, delivered on Saturday, dealt with the subject in a considerate manner, but briefly it is a repellant subject, and every person of judgment realizes that the evil is one to be dealt with according to circumstances; with view both to what is practicable and

what is humane. A small body of our citizens who call themselves the Municipal Association of Portland, who are much accustomed to deal with these and other municipal problems on theory, not according to conditions, seem to have induced the Mayor to make specific promises as to certain matters mately \$7,000,000 per day in 1918. of this kind before the election, and The magnitude of these figures is beare holding him, though reluctant and tardy, to his pledge. Every person of sound observation or reflection must have his own view of the wisdom, or unwisdom, of the public official who, for any purpose commits himself to the theories of extremists matters of public administration. But "it is the law." The law sets many a standard in moral and social life which in practice admits approximation only, and the judgment of officials as to what is practicable or The law gave Shylock the possible. pound of flesh; but Shylock never has been thought the better of for shout-"The law, the law! I crave the ing. law!

cargo from Portland was something hearted exemplars of morals and law, the Municipal Association. Our fathers who framed the Orenatitution did not know much gon co about modern methods and principles of reform, perhaps, but they were human beings.

OPEN-SEASON BLOOD-THIRST.

This is the open season again for the so-called "sport" to indulge his blood-thirst by flushing pheasants and quail out of the thicket with dogs and slaughtering them with guns. It is the season when he feels privileged to pull down farm fences, maim and kill horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and otherwise disregard property rights; to waste powder, guns, carfare and earnings, and ruin fences and livestock-all to the probable value of several hundred dollars-in order to satisfy his destructive craving and an appetite that six-bits' worth of potatoes and beef would feed just as

The law forbids the huntsman to election enter any inclosed premises or to take in any dogs, "without permission from

the owner or person in charge of such It forbids him to hunt premises." without a license, procured of the County Clerk; it says that on demand of the owner of the land or of his agent or representative, the birdkiller shall exhibit his license. AB this and much more is in the law to check the blood-thirst of bird-killers. Some day an exasperated farmer will invoke the unwritten law against some member of this despoiling class. This will be deployable, whatever the provocation; for killing the intruder is not the lawful redress for chasing over one's land with dogs and guns Yet of such consequence there is always danger. Whether the man who hunts out

birds with dogs and slaughters them with a gun on land which he is not privileged to enter is a potentate or a clerk, he needs civilizing. His ances tors too near back were savages Bears and wildcats are no good in the world, and the sooner they are exterminated the better. But birds are necessary in cultivation of the soil, and if species of them are injurious

to crops, farmers can take care of their interests without the aid of the city huntsman. When bird-killers climb fences not their own or lead dogs into livestock inclosures, they are hunting trouble. Frequently they find it. Some day it will be the kind that opens the way

to most serious consequences. BILLIONS NEEDED FOR RAILEOADS.

Six billion dollars is the amount which President Yoakum, of the Rock Island-Frisco railway systems, esti mates will be needed to build and equip new railroads and to improve railroads already built. This estimate covers the requirements for the next ten years, and seems to have a sound reasonable basis in the facts which Mr. Yoakum presents. In his address at a convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at Columbus last week

Mr. Yoakum said that a gain of 44,-000 miles in the past ten years had brought the railroad mileage of the country up to 227,000 miles. To meet the demands of the rapidly developing country, he asserted that it was imperative that a similar ratio of construction be maintained for the ensuing ten years, to accomplish which would require the expenditure of \$6,000,000,000.

The increase in the gross earnings of the roads for the past ten years amounted to 130 per cent, and a sim-ilar increase for another ten years would bring the total gross earnings ten years hence up to \$6,000,000,000.

As the railroad employes receive 43 per cent of the gross carnings, and now earn \$3,000,000 per day, an increase proportionate with the gross

earnings would give them approxi-

country, for it is in this state that the seeds for railroad development are the greatest.

The first substantial decrease in the surplus reserves of the New York banks reported in many months was

noted in the Saturday statement which showed a decrease of more than \$8,000,000. As decreases of this size, and much larger, are nearly always in evidence during crop-moving periods, that of last week occasions no surprise nor special comment The reserve above legal requirements still in excess of \$42,000,000, and with call money in New York going egging at 2 per cent and lower, and three to six months' loans sought at 3 per cent to 3 % per cent, the money situation is remarkably easy for this eason. Unless the country should be the victim of a political miracle in the election of Bryan next month. some large blocks of this cheap money, now lying thie in New York. will be put to work very soon after

From the state committee of the Populist party of Oregon there is one The party long since was last gasp. dead, but its committee revisits the glimpses of the moon, to utter a squeak for Bryan. But observe that the Populist party has supported Bryan heretofore, whenever he was a candidate. It died supporting Bryan. This committee is in the case of the poor fellow, working on a tall building, who had fallen from a height and lay gasping on the street. One who was passing by stopped to look, but saw that, though breathing, the man had been killed by the fall. "Ah!" said he. "the poor man is He may be, sor," said one of dead." the poor man's fellow workman, "but he isn't sinsible of it." The party is dead, but its committee isn't "sinsible of it.'

"A Life-Long Republican" in Lewis

County, Washington, says he now will vote for Bryan. Very well; if he has made a mistake in his life-long adherence to the Republican party, and thinks it would have been better for country had Lincoln and Grant the and Hayes and Garfield and Harrison and McKinley and Roosevelt been defeated, and their Democratic opponents elected, he should by all means vote for Bryan. It is evident this citizen feels that he has made a life long mistake. Bryan now is his man. Very well. It is a free country, and a man who feels that he has been a fool all his life has an undoubted right to change.

An immense water power project is broached in Illinois. It proposes a great waterway from Lake Michigan, supplementary to the Chicago drainage canal, for development of power. The project has in water view the development at three four places of not less than 130,000 horsepower, for which bonds amount ing to \$20,000,000 are proposed, and on which the people of Illinois are to vote in the November election. The estimated value of the water power exceeds \$2.000,000 a year. is not to be a burden on the taxpayers, but is to be financed by a syndlcate, under direction of the state.

Possibly Oregon might be carried for Bryan if our matchless non-partisan Governor, on taking the stump, should deliver his main address to 'statement one" Republicans, assur ing them that the right time and proper way to preserve this inestimable principle would be to vote for Bryan. Then they'll clinch it. Then they'll make it certain that the mulephant will prevail in Oregon forever. can argue this as Nobody else "George" can.

The telegraphic report of the Brighton Beach automobile races was in one particular slightly at variance

OFFERS SOCIALIST REMEDY. Thinks That Co-Operation Instead of

Capitaliam, Will Save. PORTLAND, Oct. 4 .- (To the Editor.)

-Lugubrious, indeed, is the outlo der capitalism, for the "sirons." wher that capitalism will no longer permit them an abode for the sale of their wares or to ply their trade.

aid not require a very searching vestigation to ascertain that in the majority of cases, these women are driven to the last resort (except suicide) by omic conditions and fil treatment by parent, husband or employer, to sacrifice that most precious of all possessions t woman, her virtue. The recruiting agent for the making of inmates for the brothe are left immune to prosecute their trade, because it would not do to disturb the goddess of profit who slis enthroned on her pedestal, free from interference and molestation to pursue her juggernaut of child labor. "sweat-shop" labor, "scab" labor, and all the foul-smelling, putre-fying and decaying products of capital-

It is more than true under capitalism It is more than true under capitalism that the "siren" has not a place to lay her head, and she will be more and more hounded to an early death by the fast increasing numbers being constantly thrown on the market by capitalism-crying louder and louder for its triplets, rent, interest and profit—to take their

It does not require a knowledge of the theory of surplus value to understand that now every nation is itself engaged in seeking foreign markets for exploitation, for it finds itself con-fronted with no orders and must there-fore close down its mills and factories, not thereby throw vast numbers of idla men and thereby throw vast numbers of idla intensify the struggle for existence. And under capitalism, "there is nothing for her to do but commit sulcide, and got out of the world as quickly as she can." But there is a hope; capitaliam is in the throes of dissolution, and is rapidly dig-ging its own grave. And unless it can precipitate a war to stimulate and encourage business to continue for a tem-porary longer lease of life, it will give way to a completely new order where rent, interest and profit will be abolished, and the dawning of the co-opsystem will take the place erative

erative system will take the place of rampant individualism, as personified in the ripe fruit of capitalism. Then, articles will be produced for use and not for profit, and the opportunity will be afforded every one to be usefully employed. Then, there will be no meed employed. Then, there will be no need for any woman to eat the crust of char-ity, or the loaf of lust. A. MARMADUKE. 1589 Chautauqua Boulevard.

WOILD ABREST THE SATVRS.

And Make the Church Find Employ

ment for Women. TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 4.--(To the Ed itor.)-As an American citizen, and one who believes that woman is entitled to the same rights and protection as man I desire to commend the attitude of The Oregonian on the matter of the dispose of the women of Portland's restricted district. Especially do I commend the editorial "Sirens and Satyrs," in the is-

The fact is as plain as dayrs, in the a-sue of last Friday. The fact is as plain as day that man is equally guilty with woman and is jointly responsible for the social condi-tions that exist today. In fact, after an experience of 20 years in newspaper work, during which time I have had op-portunity to observe all phases of this work, during which time I have had op-portunity to observe all phases of this question, I am convinced that in the ma-jority of cases mum is the aggressor and wholly responsible for conditions which some well-meaning reformers are trying to remove by an attack on the unfortu-

As The Oregonian has stated, this question never will be disposed of until men are made to pay the penalty for their share in making a vocation for the their share in making a vocation for the scarlet woman. No matter where she is driven, beings who masquerade as men-will pursue her and make it possible for her to barter her virtue for bread. In fact, what else can she do? The writer has personally known of cases where honest efforts on the part of women to reform have been thwarted by the hu-man brutes who have dogged her foot-stops and advertised the facts of her for-mer existence, until she has been spurned ner existence, until she has been spurned by alleged followers of Jesus Christ, and deked into the street. With nothing left between her and death but the old life, what wonder that she should choose the latter? She has not always done so, for the records are full of cases where she has taken her own life rather than again become the victim of mar's lust. Portland cannot solve this question by

UNSOUND INSURANCE. The Bryan Theory of Bank Guaranty or Deposits Insurance. Collier's Weekly.

Mr. Bryan's scheme, which he calls a guarantee, is an insurance proposition, and it is entirely mutual in its nature. The Government does not stand back of There are no stockholders who pledge their resources. There is nothing, except certain definite and limited fund. This fund is to be used to insure risks which are not selected. It is to insure all alike good or bad, and all at the very sume rate. The real working of the scheme amounts to this; the stockholders of an Indiana bank guarantee that the assets (which they are not allowed to see) of. say, an Idaho bank are and shall continue to be good; and that the directors of the Idaho bank (over whom they have no control) shall always be men of rectitude and sound judgment, and Mr. Bryan thinks that this little idea of his

ill prevent panies. In 1893 the existence of a gold fund to guarantee the payment of Government currency in gold, many times larger proportionately than the deposit guarantee fund would be, was of no avail in preventing a gold panic. In 1907 a currency nd specie reserve fund in the National banks, equal to about 15 per cent of their deposits, did not prevent one of the most frantic currency panics in the history of the National banking system. What eason is there to think that, in times of stress and uncertainty, a fund of a few millions to guarantee deposits of \$13,000,000,000 would have any more reassuring effect? The scheme is worth little or nothing as protection. It would greatly increase the number of failures by the encouragement of reckless banking. It would not help to meet panics. It would help greatly to bring them on.

WHERE ARE WOMEN TO GO?

Portland Shirking a Duty and Unload-

ing It on Others, Astorian.

"It would seem that the Oregon me ropolis has raised an insoluble probem in the issuance of its drastic flat against the demi-monde; has "bitten off" a moral mouthful it may neither masticate nor digest; and must even-tually recall the signal, yet manifestly noperative, point of its sweeping order. In the light of all municipal history in this relation, the country is given to wondering where the Portland prople draw their assurance from in this trave premise; it has been demonstratd so often, and so logically, that these wholesale "purifications" are farcical and inadequate, that the extraordinary erms of the Portland police order seen ridiculous and the outcome primarily fatuous and futile.

Where are these women to turn for shelter and sustenance and the com-mon essentials of existence? It must be conceded that they are alive, and uman, and amenable to the necessities and exactions of ordinary subsistence. They must clothe and feed themselves, must rest and sleep and strive and

struggle to maintain the wretched life all have not the courage to lay down at the tentative behest of the puritan-ical moralists behind such movements. For a great city to be deliberately ut upon one of its own foulest festers and distribute contagious emanations over its municipal body; force then abroad upon other communities, and in fect even the country-side about it, is a criminal and idiotic thing to do; and, in the light of all that human experience teaches, in this relation, reacts with vastly increased ratio of evil upon the place and people responsible for it. This case amounts to an open confes-sion that Portland is without a police force or programme adequate to take care of an inevitable and inseparable element of police interest and minis-ration; that it must shake off its own esponsibilities in this regard and pass hem on to other places and people to them on to brief places and people to bear and regulate; that the sum of its civic duty is done when it has spread its own infection farther and deeper at ome, and inoculated, or added to, the of wrotchedness in sister towns It is the same old story; but the Portland telling of it is a shade stupid-

Portland.

DICKENS' LOVE-LETTERS TO 'DORA'

Remarkable Romance of the Great Novelist at Last Revealed.

New York Times Saturday Review. The little book privately printed for the Biblophile Society of Boston, containing some correspondence between Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell, is covered by copyright, and permission to quote from the letters, which have been for half a contury jealously guarded by their possessors, has not been obtained. The story unfolded by correspondence, however, may be

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It appears that in 1832, when Dick-It appears that in London, he had the fortune, good or III, to meet the three daughters of George Beadnell, manager of a London bank. With the manager of a London bank. With the youngest of these daughters (the two others being engaged) the young man straightway fell in love. It was a very bad case indeed—for him, the young lady reciprocated to the point of reply-ing secretly to his letters and of meet-ing him in the street and in the quiet

of churches in the neighborhood of her home. Whether Maria was a filt or her parents forbade the attachment does not appear, though it is probable that both these causes operated to break off the affair. The earliest of the letters now published deal with the story at this point. Dickens bewalls Marin's fickleness, coquettishness and her disagreeable moods. With one le ter he returns a present she has giv him. She dislikes one of his letters With one letmuch that she sends it back. Finally in a wordy and somewhat absurd epis-tle, Dickens, declaring that he has nev er loved and can never love any human creature breathing except-ing his fickle Maria, metaphori-cally falls on his knees and begs her The answer is cold to the renonctied. The answer is cold and final. Two years later Dickens married Catharine Hogarth, and shortly Maria was married to Henry L. Winter.

Twenty years passed. Charles Dickens was a famous man when he re-ceived a lotter from George Beadnell containing an invitation to the novellst to visit him and his family in their home in Wales. Whatever may have been Dickens' emotions, he excused himself. In 1855 Mrs. Winter herself wrote. Dickens had been married 19 years and was the father of nine childron. He was, however, perfectly will-ing to philander, and he wrote the lady very nicely. Mrs. Winter responded even more cordially. To her Dickens now replied very sentimentally-hopes she has read "Copperfield," protests that the passion he had for her is faith-fully represented in it, trusts that she feels it something to have been loved so well. He has a mind to call her by her Christian name, and signs himself "Ever affectionately yours." In his next letter he does call her "My dear Maria"-this in answer to a letter from her in which she must have asked for a meeting. They proceed to arrange this. Dickens writes that so many people know him it is dangerous to be seen with him. He suggests that she call at the Dickens house on Sunday, askins first for his wife, who is almost posi

tively certain not to be in.

Alasi they met. The lovely little reature was seen to be now a stout ady, with no remnant of her youthful harms except those coquottish ways which are not guite so charming in stout ladies in middle life. For the au-toblographical description of the inter-view we have to go to "Little Dorrit." o the scene in which Arthur Clenman neets Flora Finching. The remaining etters tell the sad tale of the disap-ofniment of Marin's revived affection and Dickens' embarrasament. It is she who now pleads. Dickens' replies are brief, and it appears he has not an-swered all her letters. He is afraid he will not be home when she comes, but this her to expect to see his family. The correspondence languishes and dies. After three years' silence, how-ever, Mr. Winter, having falled in busiiess, Maria writes again, no longer on centimental but on a very substantial ubject. She asks Dickens to lend her subject husband money, which he is unable to do. However, Dickens sends Mrs. Winter a few words of condolence when, later, her father died. It is rather a orusl instance of the irony of but provocative of little sympathy for the final victim er than any we recall just at the mo-

EXPERIMENT WITH THE BANKS.

to the election.

Oregon, The Oregonian believes will vote for Taft. There is a good deal of awakening among Republi cans, and factional differences for the present are sleeping. But the plural will not be large and the vote must be full, or Bryan will carry the state.

PORTLAND'S RECORD SHIPMENTS.

The Tacoma Ledger, which for several months has been very fair in its news reports of Portland's shipping. is again becoming careless. Portland has made such a splendid record in wheat shipping this season that the opportunities for the usual carping by the Puget Sound papers have been few and far between. But the Ledger, by straining a point, in announcing arrival at Portland of the blg steamer Knight of the Thistle, got in one of its old-time uncomplimentary and un warranted insinuations. After stating that the vessel "will carry probably the largest cargo of the season from Pacific Coast ports," the Ledger con-tinues: "She will load 6000 tons at Portland if she can get over the Columbia bar with that amount aboard, and will take 6000 tons at this port, completing her cargo of 12,000 tons."

There is nothing in the condition of the Columbia River entrance nor of the channel between Portland and the sea that will prevent the Knight of the Thiatle from going through with out delay, londed to her capacity. Steamers of even greater draft than she will show when fully loaded have made the run without delay during the past week. The Knight of the Thistle will carry 9000 tons of cargo when fully loaded, instead of 12,000

tons, as stated in the Ledger. The reason that part of this cargo is taken at Portland and the remainder at Tacoma is that Kerr, Gifford & Co., who have the vessel under charter, have two large steamships and four sailing vessels loading in Portland and one chartered on Puget saller The Knight of the Thistie Sound. will take on board two average-sized sail cargoes at Portland and a third at Two to one is not quite so TRCOMSE. great as the percentage which the previous operations of this firm have shown this season.

In order that the Ledger will fully understand why it is no greater, the operations of this single firm of exporters for the season are inferesting. Since the opening of the new seaso they have dispatched from Portland steamers and three sailers, the latter including one of the largest sailing ships in the world. This fleet from Portland carried more than 1,300,000 bushels of wheat and 227,thun rom ood bushels of barley. During the same period the same firm dispatched from Scattle and Tacoma four vassels with 519,195 hushels of wheat. It must. They, have no friends-no friends-no friends be noticed that the average friends certainly among those cold-

FRIENDLESS.

Here is a clause from the constitution of Oregon (Section 15, Bill of Rights) that has evidently escaped the attention of the reform-mad agitators for "law enforcement" in Portland:

Laws for the punishment of crime sha be founded on the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice.

Two days ago the Portland Municipal Association, through its secretary, John Bain, gave utterance to the astounding doctrine that it is no cern of the good men making up that righteous organization what becomes of the unhappy women who are just now being expelled from town through the relentless operation of the municipal Big Stick. Let them go hang, or starve, or soak themselves in deeper depths of sin, wherever and however they may, so long as they do not offend in Portland. Said Mr. Bain, when asked if the Municipal Association should not look to the reformation of the girls:

reformation of the girls: Do you try to reform burglars? Law is not made to reform, burglars? Law is not made to reform, but to punk. The fundamental principle of the law is to im-pose a penalty for wrangdoing. Reforma-tion can only come from willbut the sinner. The iaw is made to protect society. Law is to punksh so that the offender may not commit the offender punkshment, the offender may hesitate before repeating the crime. The greatest traine ever said is that "Man a man can reformation comes. So it is plain is be used reformation of law has inthe to do with reformation. 1100

What if the constitution of Ore on which our laws are founded, and from which our virtuous guar dians of law should draw their inspiration, says that law should be de they should be encouraged to proceed signed for "reformation and not for with building of new lines and operavindictive justice"? And what if every decent human instinct says the thing? Doesn't the law also principles. say that these poor creatures have

erred? So cast them out, turn away exploitation here, and renewal of acfrom them, withdraw from them any kind of sympathy, help or counprosperous times we have ever known. tenance, and let them perish, if they This applies with greater force Oregon than to any other part of the pinchback virtue.

past ten years, there is no reason to believe that the estimate is far out of the way. About a year ago, when every available car in the country was moving and at every division point ancient engines were being taken from the scrap heaps in an en deavor to move the enormous busi ness offering, James J. Hill said that immediate expanditure of \$5,000.000,-000 would be necessary in order to

prevent utter congestion of freight a few years hence. The panic of last Fall eased the strain on the roads and their equip-

ment to such an extent that there was soon an abundance of idle cars and locomotives. It also tightened the strain on the money market to such an extent that no funds were available for carrying out the work needed. Mr. Yoakum, in raising the estimate of Mr. Hill, seems warranted by the ratio of gain that was shown in the years preceding the panic, and with

complete restoration of confidence the country will undoubtedly enter on the greatest era of railroad building it has ever known. Unless there is an early resumption of operations, it is not at all improbable that a single year following election of Taft will see a return to the car shortage and track shortage conditions which made such congestion in business for the two years preceding the panic. The interests of the railroads and the country they serve are so closely interwoven that one cannot prosper without the other, and the recent upheaval has cleared the air to such an

extent that with returning confidence in the general situation will come ar improved demand for railroad securi-The necessary \$5,000,000,000 which

must be spent can be secured only from the savings of the people on both sides of the ocean, and if those savings are not frightened back into hiding by possible election of a financial theorist and flat-money advocate, they will be available in rapidly increasing amounts shortly after the official count is made next month. This

is an inopportune time for recrimina-tions or for weeping over spilled milk. The railroads, good and bad slike, have suffered for the shortcomings of the bad ones, and, having taken their punishment, it is proper that

tion of old ones on strictly business There is a wide field for legitimate

tive railroad building throughout the country will bring with it the most

with the facts. It stated that all auto wildering and fascinating; but, in records had been broken at the big meet. Further particulars disclosed view of what has taken place in the the fact that but one man had been killed. This is by no means a record for automobile racing, but, on the contrary, is a very poor showing, unless some of the half dozen injured should die of their wounds.

Nothing new about Millionaire Corey taking a brass band into the woods on a hunting trip. He under-stands the real pleasures of the That's shout what he did chase. when "courting" Maybelle.

Great weather, almost unprece dented weather; but we respectfully suggest to the weather clerk that a little rain will relieve a growing anxiety that this sort of thing may keep up all Winter.

It's all right to have eight years of Taft and then perhaps eight years more of Father-in-law Roosevelt; but there ought at the same time be some way to avoid sixteen years of Son-inlaw Longworth.

Mr. Olney has stated a pecullar argument for Bryan's election in a most cogent manner. He says Bryan is entirely safe, since, if elected, a Republican Senate will bind him hand and foot."

Evelyn says Harry has not contributed to her support for two months and that his case is incurable. We had no idea that, with a rich family behind him, he could be "busted" so badly as that.

Of course the wives of the reformers will help lift up the fallen by giving a "siren" a place as cook or chambermaid or nursegirl. A good place for charity to begin is at home.

Next thing, no doubt, we shall have a new and fearful design of Turkish rug from the very factory where T. Roosevelt, Jr., started to work. Ob serve the "started" to work.

A man with veneer of virtue, as sumed for political purposes, can make a fool of himself, even without trying. He dges it unconsciously, His nature betrays him.

Many girls and boys never thought of the social evil, or knew what it is, until their attention was called to it.

If those new salmon laws should hold in the end, that wouldn't restore any of those wasted salmon.

In this municipal government of ours there is an unhappy lot of

PORTLAND'S FALLEN WOMEN. One of the Spasms of "Virtue" in merely driving the women out of the re-

meraly driving the women out of the re-stricted district. That policy never has and never will be effective. Let the po-lice first arrest the mon, no matter what their standing may be, who patronize the women. Give them a "stiff" jail sen-tence, regardless of influence or gocial connections. Then let the Christian church provide means by which those women who desire to reform can make an honest living. The others will be a problem until the whole brutal business is stamped out. Baker City Herald. And now the metropolis of Oragon through her "virtuous" Mayor, Harry Lane, steps on a high pedestal and beck

s stamped out. I am heartily in sympathy with any attempt to do away with the so-called re-stricted districts in Portland or any other pure and without stain.

stricted districts in Portland or any other city, provided all the guilty parties get the sami treatment. It's a mighty mean proposition, however, to make the wom-en bear the brunt of the blame. The time is coming when this question will be disposed of. I fully expect to see the dây when a man in private life or public afficial who will advocate the con-ditions that exist today, will be looked upon as would a man who advocates a return of the old give days. Not only will the restricted district be abolished. will the restricted district be abolished, but the saloon and other attendant evils will go with it. This will not be accomplished, how-

when the lines proposed by some reformers. The remedy is higher. The Oregonian does well to ask the question, "What would Jesus do about In the proper answer to that ques

tion lies the solution EDGAR T. SHORT.

Asks, What Would Jesus Do?

Area, whit would be a be a set of the form of the set o have these women go? Does he want to dump them into every other coast city only to have them keep up their scarlet career? The suggestion has been made that every man who frequents the red light district in Portland be arrested and his name published to the world, and it is a good one. In this way the women leading such lives would soon find it neo-essary to seek employment, and when once from the binding throes of their present immoral condition it is quite likeaudeville comedians of "the cloth." The ditorial referred to closed with the sul lime and unanswared question, "What would Jesus do?" What would he do indeed; what did he do with the Mag-dalenes? Let some of these braying pulplieers who have been first and foremost, bellowing for the total extermination of the scariet woman, answer from their pulpits, "What would Jesus do?" present immoral condition it is quite like by that a new life will appear to then and a percentage at least will be reclaim JOHN H. STEVENS.

Helpful for the Wome

Helpful for the Women. PORTLAND, Oct. 4.--(To the Editor.) --I have always believed in giving credit where it was due, and, although a strang-er in town. I feel as if I must express my thanks for the editorial in The Oregonian on "Sirens and Satyrs." I have a friend, a business man, here, who says he in-tends to frame a copy of the editorial and hang it up in his office, and I shall pasts a copy of it in my scrapbook. If more newspapers thought as The Oregonian does, there would be fewer rulned women. does, there would be fewer ruined v A WOMAN.

Now, This Is Tough.

Now, This is Tough. Pilot Rock Record. A closed town in Portland will work a hardship on the members of the State-ment No. 1 Legislature who in company with their friend George are looking for-ward to a good time in town at the close of each week's deliberation of that august body. The Salem hop juice lacks the conversation of the Portland va-riety, the old politicians say.

Okinhoma Guaranty Plan Not Yet i Success

Chicago Tribune

Manifestly the men who make deposits in Oklamoha banks have not become con-vinced as yet of the special advantages of the guaranty law. July 15 hast there was over \$25,000,000 on deposit in the Na-tional banks and only \$15,000,000 in state banks. The National banks had \$1,500. Harry Lane, steps on a high pedestal and beck-ons all fallen women in that municipality to leave and never more return. As a compromise the Mayor suggests that a section outside the city limits can be pur-chased for these women, but that Port-land must be purified. This coming from the man of Waymire fame sounds much like the echo of a conscience heavily ladened with guilt of some kind and a desire to impross upon the public that the individual is saintly banks. The National banks had \$ 000 less in July than in May, but was because the state and municipu posits had been transferred to state in posits and been transferred to state a stitutions so they might make a better showing. The state officials do not have supreme confidence in their own law. When they deposit state funds they re-quire an indemnity brad for twice the the public that the individual is saintly

Mr. Bryan and other people as much It is decidedly refreshing to notice that Mr. Bryan and other people as much given to making cocksure statements as himself have applauded the Oklahoma venture as a success. As yet it is neither a success nor a failure. It is an experi-ment. A trial of a few months deter-mines nothing. But the experiment is one which those best qualified to form opinions which are of any value eye with distruct It is decidedly refreshing to notice that Portland's newspapers, at least some of them, have taken all the varnish of this pretended moral act off the Mayor and haid the matter before the people in its true light. One paper published in Port-land says that these women would not be what they are were it not for mon who first drag them down and then keep them down, and at the same time so-ciety receives the men with open arms and frowns upon the female victims. There is some charity due the woman

opinions which are of any value eye with distrust. The National bankers of the state, as might be expected, are opposed to the guaranty plan. Some of them see in it evidence of Bryanite bostility to the Na-tional bank system. But the investiga-tion by the Tribune has brought out the fact that the state bankers, while ad-mitting that the measure may be of temporary advantage to state banks in samiler towns, view it with more or less apprehension. There is some charity due the woman of the red light districts. The weaknesses of him red light districts. The wearing as a fallen woman, in many cases, is not wholly to blame for her unfortunate condition. Usually her lower place in life can easily be traced to some man who is probably a social lion and a hero

who is product a social how and a network of the among the amart set. While these facts exist the great ques-tion now urged by Portland's Mayor is to abolish her from a city of over 225,000 population. Such a thing is not only im-possible but it is both unfair and inhu-man. Where would the purified Mayor have these women so? Does he want to apprehension. Although the Oklahoma law has Although the Oktahonia law has not been tested in the only state that is try-ing it. Mr. Bryan would straightway apply it throughout the United States. He has the same passion for crude, reck-leas financial legislation that he had 13 years ago, though it has taken a less dangerous form now than it did then. have these women go? Does he want to

Middle West Forecast.

Middle West Forreast. Chicago Inter-Ocean, Rep. Judge Taft will have no walkover. Mr. Bryan has ceased to be a candidate who can be dismissed lightly. At the same time, there is no use in any-body's regarding seriously some of the Democratic claims in the Middle West. With respect to the Republican Na-tional ticket there is no doubt what-ever about lows and Illinois. The Re-publicans of Illinois will give Judge Taft not less than 40,000 plurality and probably 50,009. The Republican position in Indiana

probably 50,000. The Republican position in Indiana has been weak from the outsot. In-diana has given and continues to give many indications of uncertainty. But if the Indiana Republican organization has managed to retain 75 per cent of its old power the state will be saved to Taft.

In Ohio there are more varieties of trouble than it would seem possible to crowd into one state. Yet it is out of the question to count Ohio anyhow but for Taft.

But be other states as they may. In the Middle West one thing is certain-Taft.

Political prophets, especially those moved to prophesy about Illinois, are invited to paste the foregoing in their hats, that by consulting it frequently they may preserve their prophetic reputations

Workmen's Garden Plots. London Telegraph. The municipal authorities of Belfast are at present interested in a scheme of workingmen's garden plots, begun in East Belfast a few monthe ago under the auspices of the Strandtown Cottage Gar-den Association. A start was made with about three arres, divided into 24 sections, the conditions being that in each allotment six different species of vegetables should be grown. The majori-ty of those to whom the plots were alty of those to whom the plots were al-lotted were English and Scottah work-men employed in the local shipbuilding yards. Although one or two of the ama-

ed into good citizenship.

Workmen's Garden Plots

parts. Although one of the of the first teur gardenets retired after their first enthusiasm had cooled, their places were quickly taken by others, and the culti-vation of the half-rood plots has proved so popular and successful that the local corporation intends to adopt it on a more extensive scale in other suburbs of the city next Spring.

pulpits,