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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1908.

ASPIRATIONS, RATIONAL AND OTHER.

In Portland alone innumerable propositions and undertakings are calting the result of the election. It is a fact known of all men. Every real estate man, every architect every investor, will tell you so. These pro-posals and undertakings are not waiting, however, through fear that Taft may be elected. They are waiting through apprehension of the election of Bryan. It is the same in every city.
It is because business people are afraid of Bryan. They do not regard him as an Attila, or an intentional wrecker, but as a man whose defects of judgment and of temperament— whose vagaries and fantasies—may keep the country in fear and uncer-tainty, during his Presidential term. His career has created this apprehension, and supports it.

It is asked, then, whether the peo-ple are to be prevented by these fears from electing to the Presidency the man they want? The answer here, as in all matters of human judgment is that consequences are to be con-sidered; and that they who do not consider consequences are probably on

When it is said that "it is impossible to imagine any proposition having the support of seven or eight millions of voters in the United States that would cause even a ripple on the great wave of business in this conservative Na-tien," the past is conveniently forgotten. Question is whether the "conervative" force will retain control, or the radical force overcome it.

Nor is there any parallel between the little panic of last year, which was produced by a few speculators who overshot their mark, and the conditions that might ensue, if the radical change demanded by Bryanism in the inancial, industrial, legislative and judicial policy of the country, were effected. Again, it is fallacious to aswere sert that the railroads and agencies of legitimate business made the flurry of a year ago. Harriman and Hill did not close the banks or tie up the cars. Legitimate business interests were the victims. Should Bryan be elected they will not desire the destruction of their business and property. But if that all others must obey?
the apprehension should be general This is the plain and si and stagnation should ensue, they would suffer with the rest.

No adverse conditions threaten us, if we only continue sane. But every appeal of Bryan to the country alarms business and property, and the regular order. The man in high place who stands for Bryan's ideas, beginning with his crown of thorns and cross of gold, disquiets and disconcerts all reasonable calculation and experience. It is altogether erroneous to assert that if a panic is to ensue it can occur only through the efforts of interests that predict it. Precisely the reverse. They who fear such consequences do not want them, but simply are taking such precautions as they can against in exchange for a sham.

Men may say, "We have our aspirations; they are sacred to us, and have a right to do as we please." Cer-But there never has been time when warning against "aspiraif not rational and judicious, was not in order; never will be. tween "ideals" there is mighty differ-ence; and more of them are wrong When a principle of universal liberty is involved, as in 1860, any sacrifice is necessary. Then, the people may disregard "conservative" varnings. But now, no such principle is involved; it is simply a matter of rational proceeding on economic lines. Mr. Bryan never stood for such action nor ever can. He is an agitator merely playing to every gust of opinion and every vague, "aspiration, The aspiration may be regarded as "sa-cred," but it is a great matter whether . It is rational, or otherwise.

BIBLE STUDY.

At Columbus, O., the first international student Bible conference is in session. The members are connected with the Young Men's Christian Assoclation, and their principal aim is to comote an interest in the study of the Bible among college students. be hoped that they will labor fruitfully because there is no better book in the world than the Bible for people to

With the desire to aid modestly in the great work of the international conference, one might possibly con-tribute a suggestion or two. Perhaps strongest reason there is why Bible study as it is usually conducted does not prove interesting lies in the fact that it does not seek to discover the truth. It seeks to confirm this or that preconceived theory, to corrobo-rate some creed, to substantiate some theological system, but for the pure, cold, disinterested truth it does not On the contrary, it shuns the truth and not seldom pronounces it

Were those who undertake to teach the Bible to lay aside once for all their pre-judgments and conditions prece dent, and seek for nothing but genuine facts, they would not need to hold international conferences to stim-ulate interest in their work. The Bible is extremely interesting when it is viewed as a book and not as a fet The English translation is a great literary monument of which nobody ought to be ignorant. One reason why much slovenly English is written today and so many doughy thoughts are uttered is the common neglect of the Bible; but so long as it is made a fetich it cannot be taught in schools, and until it is read in schools it will be neglected. Hence it be well for the international conference to consider ways and means to eradicate superstitious idol

ment of human genius and record of human life. As a work of man, it is something wonderful; for it is the trancsript of the life of a people that Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postomia at the era of the Greek or English drama will be. Call it a work of the Deity, and it must be admitted that it lacks many qualities that might be expected from such a source.

THE ROOSEVELT-KNOX LETTER. It is asserted by the New York Sun, and Insinuated by the New York World, that Roosevelt didn't write the letter about Gompers, but got some expert in composition to write it. Intimation is even made that it was all con-certed between Senator Knox and President Roosevelt that Knox was to make the speech and the letter was to follow-both the compositions of Knox. Of such "conspiracy," how-ever, there is no sign of proof. But it is unimportant. The only question is as to worth of the matter presented in

the speech and in the letter.

Theodore Roosevelt is not a very great writer, but his compositions have the merit of force, and many of them exhibit much literary skill. Before he became President he wrote and published a dozen books, several of which were famous before their author became otherwise known. In the Knox letter there was a deal of mighty good stuff; and Roosevelt may have conferred with other persons-even with Knox-about the who matter, in advance. Suppose some other person did make a contribution to it-which, however, can be only supposition. Nobody has been able to meet the letter. It was given out that Bryan would prepare an answer. But the country has not yet been favored with it. Best proof that it

is unanswerable; for Bryan is no bad verbal fencer, or dialectician. "Theodore Roosevelt," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "forfelted none of his rights as a citizen when he was sworn in as President. He has taken a great deal of interest in the cause of organized labor. Whenever and wherever that cause has been promoted along legitimate lines, he has encouraged it. But he has said he will do wrong for no man. And he solemnly warns organized labor to call a halt. He denounces as wicked the proposition to secure the passage law preventing the courts from in terfering with riotous violence having for its object the destruction of busi-

What is the precise matter under debate? Mr. Gompers would have the National Legislature pass an act open ing to assault certain personal property rights guaranteed by the law of the land. "Whatever may or may not have been said to the contrary, injunctions issue, if at all, for purposes of protection. This so that none shall be deprived of life or property without due process of law. Mr. Gompers would have the safeguard withdrawn." He induced Mr. Bryan to put into his platform acceptan-and approval of this intention. It to be made illegal to obstruct pur-poses which have for their object the destruction of business, and more than likely to issue in violence. Yet is it to be the law that efforts to prevent a man or corporation, that a labor unior may proscribe, from doing business shall not be restrained? Are men of a labor union to be exempt from laws

This is the plain and simple situation, as to injunction. The Oregonian therefore agrees with the Brooklyn Eagle and other independent papers of the country that the Roosevelt let-ter was written none too soon. It was more than a protest against oppres-sion. It was an effort, moreover, to secure from one who may be elected President a statement of what the ountry may expect in the event of uch election. Added to that, it is an appeal directed to the intelligence and the patriotism of the laboring men, the workingmen of America. not believe," says the President, "that they will permit Mr. Gompers to deliver them like chattels to Mr. Bryan

APPALLING FIRE LOSSES.

The National Fire Protection Ass iation, which was organized in 1896 or the purpose of creating public entiment and securing legislation in ended to prevent at least a portion of he enormous annual loss by fire, has sued a very interesting statement on he subject, which demands increasing attention each year. The association ices the property loss by fire in United States during the past thirtythree years at \$4,500,000,000, an annual loss of \$136,000,000. This annual loss has been increasing con-stantly, for in the first eleven years of the period mentioned the loss averaged but \$82,000,000 per year. the following eleven years the average increased to \$130,000,000, and for past eleven years to \$195,000,000, while for the past five years the loss has reached the enormous average of

\$252,000,000 per year. The association circular quite truth fully says: "One billion, two hundred and sixty million dollars in the prod ucts of human toil swept out of existace in the brief space of five years ta such stupendous waste as almost to atrophy the imagination. equals almost our customs revenues would more than pay the dividends of all the railroads; it exceeds the revenue of the National postoffice; it is whether they are in college or greater than the production of gold and silver. The extent to which care-lessness both in fire protection and in axity of building regulations is blamable is shown by the figures, laxity which credit this country with an average of forty fires for each 10,000 population, while in European cities the average is eight fires to every 10,-000 inhabitants. The average per capita loss by fire in the European countries is 32 cents, while in the

United States it is \$2.47."

This enormous waste of property that can never be replaced has been n progress for so many years that it has almost ceased to attract attention until it was brought before the public a few weeks ago by the heavy losses occasioned by the forest fires in the Lake regions of the Northwest. The loss of life and property was so large in these recent conflagra-tions and the destruction of timber revealed in so much more striking manner than usual the growing scarcity of the supply of raw ma-terial for lumber that the people have become very much aroused over the matter and will undoubtedly endeavor to secure the passage of laws which may lessen the losses. So much of the timber of the country is now falling into the hands of big syndicates who are very watchful of their interests that elaborate fire patrol systems in the woods may prevent such great losses from ever again being noted.

conference to consider ways and means to eradicate superstitious idol worship of the Bible and elevats it to worship of the Bible and elevate worship of the Bible and elevats it to worship of the Bible and elevate worship of the

its proper position of a mighty monu- | flagrations, there will be no immediate improvement until the people are made to realize that the annual destruction of \$252,000,000 per year is an economic waste that can hardly fall to make its presence felt in many lines of industry, some of them far re-moved from that directly affected by The loss is almost a National disgrace.

RED TAPE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Oregonian is in receipt of a ommunication from an officer in the evenue cutter service, protesting against some unfavorable comment made by this paper in connection with the loss of the American ship Star of Bengal. The news dispatch from Se-attle regarding the testimony in the examination of the tug master who was blamed for the wreck criticised Captain Stanford, of "the revenue cut-ter Burnside," and it was on this testi-mony that 'The Oregonian's criticism was based. It is now denied that the Burnside was in the revenue service at Burnside was in the revenue service at the time of the wreck, but, according to the protesting revenue cutter offi-cer, the Burnside "is a United States cable ship, manned and officered by civil employes, and is in no way con-

nected with the revenue cutter service of the United States."
Our correspondent is quite indig-nant, possibly with some cause, that a branch of the Government service ith which he is connected should be lamed for the apparent shortcomings of some other branch, but in his in dignation misses the main weak point at which The Oregonian's criticism was directed. That point is the ever-lasting superfluity of red tape in nearly all movements in the Government business. It is not the fault of the revenue cutter officers that their craft have so often remained in port ong after private owners have been obliged to send tugs out to look for long-overdue ships. It is simply the fault of the system. It would have afforded no comfort whatever to the poor unfortunates clinging to the rigging of the Star of Bengal, and fight-ing against the inevitable, to have konwn that the Burnside was not connected with the revenue service, and must accordingly await orders from Washington before she could go o the rescue.

The difference between the Govern ment methods with its own ships and with those of private owners, is that the men in charge of Government craft are, as a rule, powerless to move without orders from Washington, and would be subject to a reprimand in case they did make such a move. The ressels of private owners, on the other hand, are expected to, and generally to, give instant relief to a vessel in distress, such assistance not infre-quently being given at great sacrifice. The Oregonian regrets that it was misled by the news reports of the Star of Bengal case, and is glad that the revenue cutter service was in this particu-lar case biameless. It has no apology to make, however, for the general criticism from time to time on the super-abundance of red tape which, in the case of the Burnside, prevented that craft from proceeding immediately to the scene of the wreck, where might have been of some assistance in aving many lives.

FREE SPEECH ON ELECTION DAY.

Does the so-called corrupt practices law in Oregon violate the constitu-tional guarantee of free speech and free press? On election day the law forbids any person "to ask, solicit, or in any manner try to induce or persuade any voter to vote for or refrain from voting for any candidate," says the penalty shall be a fine of not ss than \$5 nor more than \$100 for the first offense. "And for the second and each subsequent offense, occurring on the same or different election days, he shall be punished as aforesaid or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five nor more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

A writer to The Oregonian, whose of the bill of rights of the state Constitution, which reads:

No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write or print freely on any

The corrupt practices law is a freak that no deliberative body would have enacted. The Legislature of 1907 reected it, because of its absurd Then its sponsors, chief of them U'Ren, presented it to the elec-tors under the initiative last June, and it "went through" with a whoop, be cause the voters read in the title it was a bill to "prevent and punish corrupt and fliegal practices in inations and elections; to secure and protect the purity of the ballot. ctment of the bill shows that the voters read only the fitle. As a matter of fact, not one elector in a hundred knew what the bill contained. Only just now they are finding out.

Political campaigning on election day is older than the Republic, and this paper ventures the prediction that no jury will deem it a corrupt practice in this state, if it is conducted with forum. The free speech habit of the American people is more potent even than a bill of rights. It gives to a man the right to strive for the well-being of the Government, in an orderly manner, at any time or place. Strange would the jury be that would punish a man for urging the cause of Taft, Bryan, Debs, Watson, Chafin or

Hisgen on election day. This habit of the American people belongs to the republican form of government. The District Attorney who would prosecute an orderly voter for "electioneering" would be foo hardy. Constitutions declare "th "the people shall have the right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the state," but statutes take from them the right of bearing concealed weapons. Constitutions guarantee freedom of worship and of religious opinion, but statutes prohibit certain activities on the worship day of particular sects, and compel other conform. Constitutions prohibit laws that favor special interests, but special interests are entrenched in statutes throughout the Nation. Thus free speech in the Oregon Constitution may or may not guarantee the right of "electioneering" on voting day However, the rule of American poli tics and the habit of American citizenship certainly guarantee that right.

The corrupt practices act is a fool-ish law. It should be repealed or amended to conform with common sense. Some of its provisions limit campaign expenses of candidates while others allow candidates to spend as much money as they can get. section forbids any person to dine an-

Still another forblds distribution of ampaign literature at the polls.

The initiative method of law-mak-

ing has been subjected to wholesale abuse in Oregon. It has made Constitution as unstable as the stat-utes. It injects into the organic and the statute law provisions that could not pass a deliberative body, wherein modification and amendment and bal-ance of opinion would rule. Last June people enacted a constitutional change, declaring "no person shall be charged in any Circuit Court with the commission of any crime or misde-meanor, defined or made punishable by any of the laws of this state except upon indictment found by grand jury." This means that no person shall be prosecuted, unless by grand jury indictment. In this state are numerous offenders—murdevers, bankers, and others—whose convictions tions, based on informations filed by District Attorneys, are illegal, unless the courts shall stretch their interpre-

tation of the law.

The main points of these remarks are that the corrupt practices law designates as corrupt certain acts of the people on election day, which juries ought not to deem as such, and will not, and that the law teems with inconsistencies and absurdities that justify its repeal by the Legislature.

If the departments of the Multno mah County Circuit Court had been busy last Summer, there would not now be so much congestion of business. The law should be amended so as to continue judicial functions in July and August. After the new Judges shall have become thoroughly used to the harness, four departments of the Circuit Court ought to be able to handle the judifcal business promptly if there shall be no halt in the Sum-mer months. Besides, the business could easily be expedited by all the departments. In a great many cases there is unhappy waste of time, by conten-tion over trivial, irrelevant and unimportant matters. In Coriolanus we have it: "You wear out a good whole-some forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and fosset-seller and then adjourn the controversy of three—hence to a second day of audi-ence." We don't so much need more judges, perhaps, as less litigation.

It may be that Bryan will be elected. Yet The Oregonian never before has seen such consensus of opinion among the great newspapers of the country as now that Taft will be elected. Do all of them mistake? And the men who lay wagers, too? It is possible, certainly. Every one feels, however, that Bryan is not so strong as when that supreme folly, free coinage of aliver, was his one lofty note. That was the most seductive appeal, for economic and political error, ever presented to the American people. It so alarmed the country that it is carrying myriads of votes against Bryan

Candidate Kern, who is Mr. Bryan's running mate, is authority for the statement that 14 men have absolute domination over all the railroads in the country. Inasmuch as the Demo-cratic candidate travels around the country on passes issued by some of these 14 men, he may be speaking authoritatively. His relations with the railroads and with Tom Taggart, however, hardly leave him in an unassailable position, when railroad af-filiations are under discussion.

The football season is not yet fairly under way, but the death roll for 1908-09 is already in evidence. Thomas Evans, right guard of the Utah Agricultural College eleven, died at Logan, Utah, Tuesday, as the reat Logan, Utan, Tuesday, as the re-sult of injuries received in a game last Saturday. Football is not quite so de-structive of human life as war, but it has prizelighting and other mild amusements badly distanced as an agency for reducing the census of hardy young men.

You may put it down for certainty remarks are printed in another col-umn, insists that this ban on election day politics is forbidden by section 8 who is a Democrat will vote for Bryan; that not a Republican in Oregon will and if he was not formerly a Democrat, he makes himself such by that act. But The Oregonian gets response to its offer to print lists the hundreds and thousands of Reabject whatever, but every person shall be publicans in Oregon who, it is alleged, are to vote for Bryan. are to vote for Bryan.

The Morse case in New York supplies a reason similar to that furnished by the Scriber case at La Grande. but on vastly greater scale, why surance of bank deposits on the Bryan plan is impossible. Sound banking never will insure unsound banking, or honest banking dishonest banking.

Why don't some of those Bryan statesmen who are so terribly incensed about "Pat" McArthur's estimate of the vote of Oregon next Tuesday, make an estimate to suit themselves and publish it. Or does the "corrupt practice act" forbid these things?

Look out for roorbacks. A joint etter from the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors to the United States. strongly urging their countrymen to support Taft or Bryan-as the case may be-for President is about due.

Possibly the Seattle exposition was stingy with Henry Reed because it forgot that Henry secured the \$100,-

How would it do to elect Bryan,

you could invest in property at panic prices? But you would better fuel enough to carry you through the It is unfortunate that the city char-

ter cannot be amended soon enough reduce the number of self-seeking patriots in the next city election. "Nothing will happen," says Charles Henry, "if Bryan shall be elected."

K. Henry, "if Bryan shall be elected." That's what's worrying everybody who has snything to worry about The farmer who has not been plow ing and sowing in the last two weeks should have no valid complaint against

No matter who wrote that Roosevelt letter to Knox. We may never know. But we know now who don't, or won't or can't answer it.

bad weather later.

For the benefit of President Roose velt, we hope the farmers in Africa will not care about their fences.

Mayor Lane promises to look into that Sunday poker game. he needs any more "specials."

What, by the way, has become

FOOLISH AND INVALID LAW. Does Corrupt Practices Act Not Violate

State Constitution?
PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 24.—(To the Ed-PORTLAND. Or., Oct. 26.—(To the Editor.)—I noticed your review of the law passed June last, in regard as to what one must not wear or say on election day. Did it ever occur to you that the initiative when voting on a law is a legislative body, and as such is held in check by the Constitution of Oregon? Can it override that constitution by any other means than an amendment? Your article in The Oregonian does not state that the act passed by the initiative was an amendment. How, then, do Sections 22 and 35 in the law compare with Article I, Section 8 of the Oregon Constitution, which says: "No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting

passed June last, in regard as to what one must not wear or say on election day. Did it ever occur to you that the initiative when voting on a law is a legislative when voting on a law is a legislative body, and as such is held in check by the Constitution of Oregon? Can it overrise that constitution by any other in The Constitution of Oregon? Can it overrise that constitution of the June of the Constitution of Oregon? Can it overrise that constitution when an amendment of the Constitution of the Oregon Oregon? Can it overrise that the act of the Oregon of San day of the Constitution of the Oregon Constitution, which sust in the law compare with Article 1, Section So it to Oregon Constitution, which sust in the law compare with Article 1, Section So it to Oregon Constitution, which sust in the law compare with Article 1, Section So it to Oregon Constitution, in the Interest of the Oregon Constitution is even the constitution in seven the constitution is even the constitution of the Interest of the Interest of the Oregon of the press and the right to speak write or print freely on any auhlect whatever, out every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right.

How can the law passed last June standard of the Constitution is even the formal or the Interest of the Int bodies of this state on which they cannot encroach by other means than an amendment. Its very purpose and usefulness is for just such laws as this one, namely to prevent hasty legislation and sive the people a fair and open issue as to what they are voting on. The idea of a law prohibiting a man is any way from inducing any person to vote a certain way. The Oregonian is within the prohibition. By that law, on election day, you must be neutral and can only be safe by absolute silence on political subjects concerning the candidates who are to be voted for on that day. You can publish no picture or cartoon. A man cannot read your paper when around the polis, without running the chance that some one might see your cartoon or read that paper, which, if not non-partisan, would be within the provisions of the section. In fact, if you offer that paper for sale on election day for or in the hope of helping Mr. Taft, you are violating this law. THOMAS D. REED.

HERE'S A DEMOCRATIC VIEW. Wants Bryan Elected, and Is Willing to Take the Consequences.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to the question of effect on business, from the result of the election and the right to admonish employes of the consequences of Bryan's election, etc., allow me to suggest that if it is possible to move voters by threats or any suggestion of the possibilities of harm to their business interests, etc.,—when every man of ordinary intelligence must know that it makes no material difference who is elected, and that the business of the is elected, and that the business of the country will be unmolested to any visible extent, for the reason that there is no proposition advocated by Bryan which inproposition advocated by Bryan which involves a revolution in any industry or business of the country—then we had just as
well turn loose all the corrupting influences we have been fighting to have abolished, as a great crime against the citizens
and rights of citizenship.

It is impossible to imagine any propesition having the support of 7,000,000 to
8,000,000 intelligent voters in the United
States, that would cause even a ripple on
the great wave of business in this coservative Nation. But, granting the fact that

the great wave of business in this coservative Nation. But, granting the fact that
the interests will bring on hard times
as they threaten—Harriman, and the rest.
Suppose they ile up cars, and discourage
business, and succeed as in 1991, in producing a panic, does it argue Hoosevelt
was wrong then, or Democracy now? The
same ory went up when the tea went
overboard. Washington was danned for
the same reason. Abe Lincoln received
the curses of the business interests of
Boston, New York, Philadelphia and
every city and state North interested in
the sale or manufacture of products sold
to the Southern slaveholder. Cleveland in
'84 was up against the same proposition,
and yet it did not materialize area. '84 was up against the same proposition, and yet it did not materialize; and again in '92! Ah! Then they got him, the dope was ready, the broth brewed and he took his medicine like a patriot.

Are there any conditions threatening us, as those lowering over us at that time? None. Then why should we crouch and coweringly shrink back as crouch and coweringly shrink back as the waters leave our trembling feet, on the bank of this Rubicon, if such it be? If a panic is possible, it can only occur by the effort of the interests to compass that end. If we are up against that infamous proposition, that such power exists, and may at will wield its scepter over us, it were better to meet the issue now rather than pass it on to posterity. Suppose you are an enemy whose ships were deploying outside the harbor of the Columbia, whose soldiers were landing at Fort Stevens, and my son, in the vigor of young manhood, full of patriotic p vigor of young manhood, full of patriotic impulse and fervor, proposed to enlist, I eay, "Nay, you idiot, you'd be killed, lost to all your possibilities, to memory, to all," would this be patriotism in me, his all," would this be patriotism in me, his father, occupying a relation of peculiarly powerful influence over him? Nay, nay. Then every voter has made up his mind that this or that proposition will tend ultimately to build up prosperity, and our fabric of human liberty, upon a solid basis, from the best lights offered him. When you propose to stand up and say to such a free, intelligent American citizen, do this, follow the ideals you cherish, as the saving ship of your destiny. ish, as the saving ship of your destiny, and you, your dear wife and little chil-dren who climb your knees after the hours of toil, will suffer from the pangs hours of toil, will suffer from the pangs of hunger and cold and bitter want and necessity of every kind, you do not appeal to their reason, to convince them their ideals are wrong. No, you aim your deadly weapon at the most vital point, where the least recistance is encountered, where your potent argument (?) is most sure to strike him. What better are you than the red-shirted Ku Klux Klan who sent the deadly buillet through the heart or head of the negro for the same reaor head of the negro for the same rea-son you suggest, that their vote hurt business? The whole proposition is wrong first, last and all the time. W. T. BURNEY.

First Honorary Member.

PORTLAND, Oct. 21.—(To the Editor.)—To correct an error as well as to set down a bit of local history, let me say that the late Captain Cleveland Rockwell was the first honorary member of the Commercial Club. Some of his best paintings which adorned the walls of the club, were destroyed by the fire in the Chamber of Commerce building. Captain Rockwell held the club in high esteem, and after his death, Mrs. Rockwell presented the club with one of his latest and best works. ne say that the late Captain Cleveland

Gold in Circulation.

PORTLAND, Oct. 28 .- (To the Editor.)—Will you please inform a sub-scriber what the circulation of gold money in the United States is at the present time as compared with 1994, 1996 and 1896? R. P. COHERN.

In 1896, \$454,905,064; 1900, \$610,806,472; 1904, \$645,817,576; 1908, \$614,558,628.

Crown Prince Given Ovation.

Urge Attendance.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 28.—(Special.)— Business men of Albany will invade the City of Portland next Friday to

BUSINESS VIEW OF CAMPAIGN W. P. Olds Supports Taft in Strong Address.

W. P. Olds, a well-known Portland business man, spoke last night before the Republican Club and a large audience in the hall on Mississippi avenue and Shawer street. He declared that it would not be conductive to the busi-ness and industrial interests of the ness and industrial interests of the country to make a change from the Republican to the Democratic party at this time. As far as Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan were concerned personally, Mr. Olds said they were both honest and honorable men, but in other respects they were vastly different. Mr. Taft, he said, is a man of great experience and had made good.

"If I were looking for a man for my establishment," said Mr. Olds, "I would select a man whom I could trust. Mr. Taft is a man who has been tried with great responsibilities, and in them all

great responsibilities, and in them all he has proved his worth. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan's public service is confined to two terms as Representative, during which time he did nothing, absolutely nothing. Would you, from a

COLLIER LEAVES WITH COAL nditions threatening Torpedo Flotilla to Join Pacific

Fleet at Magdalena.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 28-The big coilier Justin left today for Magdalene Bay with a cargo of coal for the Pacifi fleet. The wireless station on Poin Loma was in communication with the Pacific fleet last night, when the vessels were about 1000 miles southwest of San Diego. They will reach Magdalena Bay on Sunday and shortly thereafter will be joined by the six ships of the torpedo-boat flotilla, which has been stationed here for some time.

Great Catholic Celebration.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.-With most of the BOSTON, Oct. 28.—With most of the highest officials of the Roman Catholic Church prelacy in America present and with the impressive ceremonials of a solemn pontifical mass, of which Most Rev. Diomede Falsonio, papal delegate to Washington, was the celebrant, the five days observance of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the Diothedral of the Holy Cross today, cess of Boston, was begun in the Ca-Besides the church dignitaries there were also presented Governor Guild. were also presented Governor Guild. Mayor George A. Hibbard and other representatives of the state and city governments, and the judiciary,

Not Sure of Jury.

LA GRANDE, Or., Oct. 28.—(Special)—The end of the arguments by the attorneys in the Moore murder case, where James Moore is charged with murder in the first degree for killing a negro sheepherder hear here recently, will come early tomorrow morning, when the case will go to the jury. Public opinion freely expressed is that the defendant will not be found guilty of first degree murder, though there may be a manslaughter verdict.

Accused of Stealing Clothes. Henry Decker, 25 years of age, who

lives in Arieta, was arrested at his home last night by Deputy Sheriff Crouch charged with larceny. Decker is accused by some of his neighbors of stealing linen from their clothes line. He was locked up in the County Jail in default of ball and will be brought before the Justice Court today.

Passes Forged Check.

NEWBERG, Or., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Cony Williams, aged 17, sen of Ed Williams, of Dundes, was brought before Justice of the Peace T. Brouffiette in Newberg today, charged with having passed a forged check for \$40, and was sent to the County Jail to await the action of the grand jury at the March term of court. He has served one term in the Reform School.

General Shake-up Coming.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-The assignment of Brigadier-General Frederick A. Smith to command the Department of ST. PETERSBURG. Oct. 28.—Crown Prince George of Servia arrived here to-day from Belgrade and has been lodged in the Winter Palace. He was given an ovation outside the railroad station.

Smith to command the Department of California, it is said at the War Department, may be only temporary. A general rearrangement of Army compands is contemplated.

INVITE PORTLAND TO FAIR ATTACK DELINQUENCY LAW

Albany Business Men Coming to Aberdeen Soldiers Arrested and Will Make Test Case.

ABERDEEN, Wash, Oct. 18.-(Special.)

ABERDEEN, Wash. Oct. 28.—(Special.)
—An attack on the constitutionality of the delinquency section of the state law pertaining to the National Guard of Washington is likely to result from the arrest and imprisonment of E. T. Lovos, a private in Company G. Aberdeen, and the warrant of arrest for Jack Saunders, a musician in the company, the first for fulling to attend the encampment at American Lake last August and the other for describe.

Both men were adjudged guilty by the delinquency court officer, Lieutenant Austin, and fined \$30. Lovos was arrested and is now in the City Jail. Saunders has not been found. Intimation has been given that Aberdeen attorneys are now preparing to bring action to have the delinquency law declared unconstitutional. Officers of the local company say that the state will undoubtedly put up a staunch legal battle against such a move.

BREAKS WHALING RECORD

Whaler St. Lawrence During Past Summer Took 318.

VICTORIA, B. C. Oct. 28 .- The steam whaler St. Lawrence followed the Orign to port today and the work for the present season off the West Coast of Vancouver Island has been abandoned. The two whales during the Summer. The St. Lawrence operated from Kyuquot and broke the world's record. She took all whales, including 241 humpbacks, 65 sulphur bot-toms, 19 finbacks and 1 sperm whale, The crow's earnings range from \$300 to \$400 for the sesson.

FLOATING WHALING STATION

Project Well Under Way for British Columbia Coast Work.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 28 .- A floating VICTORIA, B. C. Det. 28.—A floating whaling station with one or possibly two steam whalers in conjunction is to be brought to the British Columbia coast to engage in coast whaling outside the three-mile limit, according to information received by the Norwegian whalers on the steam whaler St. Lawrence, Captain Larsen, who came to Victoria last Summer to endeavor to obtain two licenses for coast stations, is interested enses for coast stations, is interested in the project for which capital has been subscribed. Arrangements are well un-der way for the dispatch of the floating whaling station to this coast.

Clearances at Astoria.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct 23.—(Special.)—The steamer Nome City cleared at the Custom-liouse today for San Francisco with 100,000 feet of lumber, loaded at Linnton; 100,0000 feet loaded at the Hammond Lumber Company's plant. The steamer R. D. Inman cleared today for San Francisco. She carried a cargo of 550,000 feet of lumber, loaded at the Clatsop mill; 299,000 feet loaded at Rainier and 150,000 feet loaded at Knappton. at Knappton.

The barkentine J. M. Griffith cleared this atternoon for Guaymas, Mexico, with a cargo of 19,250 railway ties, loaded at

Wanderer Finds Estate.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Oct. 28 --NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Oct. 28.—
(Special)—George R. Harrison, heir to considerable property at Richland Center, Wis., ended a four-year's search for him on the part of Wisconsin attorneys, who wanted to settle up the estate, by appearing in North Yakima yesterday from a dry land homestead which he has been holding down in the East Selah Valley for the past 18 months.

A letter was printed in a local paper a month ago asking his whereabouts, and it

A letter was princed in a local paper a month ago asking his whereabouts, and it was in response to this article that he came to town Having always been a wanderer, it was a matter of difficulty to trace him. The young man will leave at once for Richland Center.

Fisherman Kills Himself.

CLATSKANIE, Or., Oct. 28.-(Special.) John Jackson, a Russian-Finn fisher-man living alone at the mouth of the Clatskanie River, was found dead in his house this morning by Mrs. Tolva, a neighbor, who went there on an errand. He was lying on an old mattress in the room, with a rifle across his body, it with suicidal intent. The charge blew the top of his head off. Coroner Sherwood made an investiga-

and found \$35 in money among his

Dr. Brougher Lectures at Medford.

MEDFORD, Or. Oct. 28 .- (Special.)-The opening day of the joint County Teachers Institute of Jackson and Jo-sephine Counties was given up largely to organization. Tonight Dr. J. Whit-comb Brougher, of Portland, lectured to the largest audience ever assembled in the church, even standing room was not available. This is the first oppor-tunity a Medford audience has had to hear Dr. Brougher. About 250 teachers are present for the assembly.

End With Big Rally.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Oct. 28.—(Special.) Hood River Republicans will wind up the present political campaign with a big mass meeting at Park Grange Hall, out n the valley, Saturday night. The prin-cipal speaker will be H. M. McKinney, of Baker City, who will talk on the leading Issues. Local speakers will also address the meeting, which will be attended by delegations from the Republican organizations throughout the valley.

Swindlers Plead Guilty.

By pleading guilty to a charge of lar-ceny, J. B. Crane and A. W. Hegburn, agents for the "American Watch Company," escaped a charge of gambling which the District Attorney was about to file against them in the Justice Court. Crane and Hegburn operated a watch game in which the victim was promised a valuable watch, if the ball dropped on the right number. They induced Joseph Baumgardner, a Tillamook farmer, to play the game and he lost \$28. The money was returned to Baumgardner by the police Crans and Hegburn will be sentenced thi morning by Municipal Judge Van Zante.

Want Bridge at Albina Avenue.

At a short session of the Multnomah Improvement Club last night it was decided to work for the erection of the bridge for North Portland at Abbina avenue. Dr. L. M. Davis undertook to show why this location should be selected and why Broadway and the best place. Countries and the best place. as proposed is not the best place. Coun-cilman W. T. Vaughn talked for a short time, urging that the people agree on some location. On motion it was decided to attend the meeting of the North East Side Improvement Association Friday night and see if some agreement cannot has reached.

Injured by Boiler Explosion.

Millard A. Becker, an engineer employed at Scappoose, Or., in the logging camp of the Chapman Lumber Company, was seriously injured yesterday by the explosion of a donkey engine boiler. Becker was scalded by the water which flew over his back and hips. A small fragment of the boiler struck him on the leg above the knee and broke the bone. He was brought last night to this city and placed in the Good Samaritan Hospital.