The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1908.

A RICK OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

In the ordinary and natural course of things. Taft should have had 000 majority in Ohio and 40,000 to \$0,000 in Indiana. The vote of the people on National issues in these states should have been not unlike that in the other great northern states. But in both the majorities for Taft ere relatively small. It was due to the efforts of the liquor interests, in opposition to local option. These interests have at the same time elected the Governor in each of the states of Indiana and Ohio, and have elected the majority of the members of the egislature in one of them and possi At the same time they have thrown their forces for several members of Congress, and have elected them.

It was the enactment of the local option law in the states of Ohio and Indiana that produced this fury and outbrenk; -- that is, it was the revolt of the liquor trade against control or extinction, under local option. The law shuts out the sale of liquor in of the counties of either state, and this action at the polls is in the nature of retallation and revenge. The course of the liquor trade on this subet which enured wholly to the benefit of the Democratic party, was recognized, long before the election, as making the two great central states uncertain as to Taft, and uncertain to Senators and Representatives in

But now, since it is over, will the local option laws in Ohlo and Indiana that has had the benefit of the storm against this law will not even so much as suggest repeal. If the liquor trade would cease fighting, be as quiet and decent as it can, and realize that it exists simply by sufferance but mustn't be arrogant, it would have very little trouble—in the districts where permitted at all.

PHOTOGRAPHY CHECKS FRAUDULENT VOTING.

In the city of New York an extraordinary method was adopted to pre-vent illegal voting. When the elec-tor registered, each and every one required, as usual, to make his These were photographed for each and every election district in the city. The photographs of signatures, two copies at every voting booth—the original remained at the identification of the voter, if chal-lenged. He was obliged to write his name and the original, transcribed by photography, was at hand for identification. If he couldn't write his name, his mark would suffice, if the photographed names of his witnesses

It proved the most effective method illegal voting ever For Greater New York 7000 photographic lists were necessary. They were bound in books and in-dexed according to alphabet. It was impossible for one individual to personate another, and voting on de men's names was cut out entirely. The pel of many of the practices of Tambelieved that Tammany never more will be able to manufacture its old-time colossal majorities.

The process most likely will be extended to other cities. It is the completest way yet employed for prevenpletest way yet employed for preven-tion of fraudulent voting. The signa-ture books at each polling place, showing an exact copy of the original, of course are obtainable only by recourse to photography.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL OF GOOD FARMING.

One of the most practical and far-reaching experiments that has ever been made by railroad managers for the development of the carrying trade was inaugurated a few years ago when the first "corn train" was sent out over the principal railroads of Iowa, accompanied by practical instructors in the art of making two bushels of corn grow where but one grew before, by proper drainage, cultivation and seed selection. Instant seed selection. Instant popularity greeted this train from start to finish. An element in this popularity was the gratification the farmer felt at the interest that the railroad managers were taking in his vocation. The motive but selfishness of this type rules in the commercial world, and the agricultural as well, and is in itself the mainspring of prosperity. It puts the cor-poration spirit in closest touch with the spirit of individual enterprise to the manifest advantage of both.

has been repeated in various localities creasing success. In our own state it has taken the form of a farming demonstration train sent out by the Southern Pacific, and, accompanied by dairy, fruit and wheat experts from the State Agricultural College, it is now abroad spreading the gospel of good farming, intelligent dairying and scientific fruitg throughout the Vall points to allow the children to profit by instruction that can never come too early to country boys and girls. Farm ers cut off from such sources of information in their youth and young man hood are eager students of ways and made more productive and the quality of their crops improved. Conscious of their inability to deal with the problem of modern dairying without competent instruction, dairymen flock to the dem-onstration train and listen intently while the state's experts expound the

The experiment of the "corn train"

of those who accompany it that the old era in agriculture, horticulture and dairying has passed away, and that in nethods, new results and increased profits are found. est of industries" has now become the youngest in engerness to learn and on Rates-Invariably in Advance. thereby make the most of its oppor-

MERELY A REMINDER. Since Jefferson, the great Apostle of Democracy, let us say the John the Baptist of Democracy, put up Madi-son as his successor, and then put up Monroe as the successor of Madison, don't you worry any longer about Taft and Roosevelt,-Roosevelt making Taft his own successor.

You see the Republic has survived these crises. And other crises. And more crises are yet to be survived. Though Jefferson is uttorly di-

edited, and all that he contended for perished at Richmond and Appomat-tox, the Government at Washington still lives—still lives, because Jefferson was turned down at Richmond and

It was not his dictation of Madison as his own successor, nor his dictation of Monroe, as the successor of Madison, that troubled anybody. Those were trifling incidents. Such things will do for people to talk about who have no conception of first or funda-

mental principles. Jefferson's first and distinctive principle was exaltation of state sover-eignty over National sovereignty. The crisis of American history rose out of this conflict. Never mind his dictation of the nomination of his successors for the next sixteen years. But he didn't like Jackson, and de-clared there were one hundred men in Albemarle County (Va.) fitter to

PRESIDENT ELIOT.

The news that Charles William Ellot has retired from the presidency of Harvard University will interest every enlightened American. His administration began in 1869 when he was 35 years old so that it has covered period of 40 years. During that interval the ideals of educational pur-poses and methods in this country have been completely transformed and to President Ellot more than to any other man the credit of the great work is due. But one person, the late Daniel C. Gilman, the famous President of Johns Hopkins University, could have been named as a possible rival, but the achievements of these two remarkable individuals lay along lines so divergent that they supplement rather than compete with each other. To Dr. Gliman we owe the organization of genuine university work in the United States as distinguished from the high school and college studies which before his day passed for university education. His principai feats were of an administrative nature. Among educationists his organizing ability was supreme.

Dr. Ellot has not only been a busi-

ness man of unusual capacity, but he has also been a propagandist of new and revolutionary theories. He has known the bitterness of strife and has felt the edge of satire as every pioneer must in the world of thought. When he assumed the presidency of Har-When vard the college was pretty well cob-webbed over. For the time it was a wealthy school and its enrollment was large, but it had fallen into academic routine. The spell of antiquity was ipon it. Tradition had replaced vital customs seemed to put progress out of the question. The schools of law, medicine and theology were virtually independent of one another, droning along year after year in prosy lethargy well satisfied to be forever as they then were. President Ellot brought into the ancient halls of the college new life and a disturbing energy. It had been the custom for previous presidents to drop into the meetings of the medical faculty once or twice year as a matter of form without a thought of interfering with Dr. Ellot took the chair from the "What is the reason for all this hurlyburly, this upsetting these newly enlivened sessions. The humorous author and physician was not altogether pleased with the inno-vations. "Fil tell you the reason," replied Dr. Eliot serenely, "there's a ew president."

New he was in every way. He began by organizing the helter-skelter faculties of the school into a powerful and united body. Then came the long campaign for elective studies which is ot yet entirely over, albeit the fight against the new idea is now nothing but a skirmish. Dr. Gilman of Johns Hopkins never accepted the elective system. He adopted in place of it a scheme of what he called "groups." The student was given his choice among a number of groups of studies, but he was forbidden to wander at will among the courses offered by the professors and select what he liked. of events and made her courses elective, but she was almost the last important school in the country to do it. Her reluctance to adopt the Harvard tween our two most famous universities. Harvard stands for the forward movement in thought and practice; Yale stands for the good old ways, even when their goodness has become more or less questionable represents the ideal in American life; Yale represents the material. While Dr. Ellot is a pioneer in the realm of speculative educational thought, President Hadley of Yale is a great authority on railroads. The so-called Har-vard idea has both its good and its bad sides. At its best it gives us Charles Eliot Norton, the stern champion of democracy enlightened by art and purified by obedience to God, or a Roosevelt who has the courage to do and die for his concept of duty; at its worst it gives us the sickly mollycoddle for whom duty has no meaning and life is a dismal

Dr. Ellot was led to his scheme of elective, studies by comparing the inefficiency of American education in the sixties with the solid accomplishments of Europe. The graduate of the German or French university went out into the world thoroughly equiptake up technical work and carry it through. ege graduate knew rather less than nothing of a practical sort while his lassics and mathematics were pitlable phantasms. If he wished to learn anything worth while he had to go to Europe. As a matter of fact, every student of American biography up to the last twenty years or so expects to read of each man that "after gradnating at Harvard or Yale with highest honors he want to Germany to complete his studies." This is a polite way of saying that he went to Germany to begin his state. It must be clear to all who visit the Germany to begin his studies. That farmers' demonstration train and ils- is what Dr. Ellot himself went for and his life in the State Circuit Court in

ten to the addresses and instructions he came back an expert in chemistry. How many remember that the educational theorist wrote a text book he was at the head of the institute of Technology? The cause of our educa-tional inefficiency Dr. Ellot saw in the cut and dried courses and methods. of the colleges, their foolish dependnce upon theology, and their seedy old faculties. He perceived that the adoption of elective studies would revive them at one stroke. It would put new life into the branches, rout theology, eliminate the half dead professors and compel the adoption of modern methods of instruction. All this would come through the force of competition, he prophested, and events

ave confirmed his foresight. The retirement of Dr. Eliot formally ends the public career of our most eminent teacher and college administrator; but there is no reason to fear that he will not continue to think for many years to come and express his thoughts with his habitual compelling vigor.

RETURN OF PROSPERITY. Gratifying in the extreme is the in-iustrial news from the Eastern manufacturing districts as well as from those nearer home. The protracted period of waiting and uncertainty that has been so trying on the nerves of business men has given way to a feeling of confidence which is reflected in all lines of trade. Prior to election it was generally believed that the stock market, which had been steadily regaining its lost strength, had reached a point where any possible advantage a point where any possible advantage due to Republican success would be fully discounted; but even in that ac curate trade barometer remarkable gains were scored as soon as the news of Mr. Taft's election had been con-

In the East, numerous large factories are resuming operations liberal orders which had been held up pending result of the election. orders are from merchants been sailing close to the wind since the panic of a ago, and who are now ready to abandon the hand-to-mouth policy that seemed necessary so long as there was a possibility of election of Bryan and the attendant flight of confidence from all lines of business. There is nothing manufactured or artificial about this confidence and its effects. It is the spontaneous and natural demonstration of normally healthy business conditions which for a time have been held in bondage by distrust of blighting change in our political and

Money is plentiful. Never in the history of the country has there been more of it stacked up in the banks. For several years our farming industries have enjoyed wonderful pros perity, and naturally not only the farmers but others indirectly interested in their prosperity, have accumulated large sums which since the panic a year ago have been held off the mar-ket. Recovery from that panic has been remarkably rapid, but it would have been much more rapid had we not been threatened with a drastic change in the political policy of the country. This return of optimism, vigor and confidence means more to the Pacific Coast than to any part of the country. It is here that the opportunities for development and growth on a large scale are greater than anywhere else in the United

With an abundance of money at the low rates which are encouraged by confidence in the future, it will be possible for the railroads to proceed with their needed extensions and improvements, and following these extensions will come other industries throughou the territory traversed. There wil no wild, hysterical boom, but there will be a steady and uninterrupted move toward greater things in all of the Pacific Northwest. In that move-ment Portland stands in a position to Pacific Coast port, for the reason that, even in the height of our prosperity about a year ago real estate values

had a great moral effect on our financial institutions and the business of high finance, received such a shock that it will not soon, if ever, reach the prominence gained at that time. With housecleaning completed among the weak financial institutions, and with four years of stable, reliable ad-ministration of the affairs of the Government, there is nothing that can prevent the entire country, and espelally the Pacific Coast, from steadily working up to a higher plane of prosperity than we have ever known be-

A JOYFUL ANNIVERSARY

Yesterday, November 5, was Guy Fawkes day. If Portland citizens were as observant as they might be of the customs of their British ancestors they would have constructed an effigy of the great conspirator and burned it with hootings and shricks of plous rage. The weather was so fine that it was almost a pity the festival was forgotten. But even in England is no longer celebrated with the zeal it once was. Except in the cathedral towns, where all plous observances are naturally attended to better than elsewhere, Guy Fawkes is virtually forgotten, and his day passes like any other. His memory has faded with the waning of the old bitterness between the Catholics and Protestants.

Guy Fawkes gained his evil emi-nence in the reign of Lames I, the King who had the Bible translated into an English classic. James was little beloved by the Catholics, whom he persecuted with a vigor natural enough in an apostate, but no less rritating for that. Certain men of the ider faith arranged to have the King and his heretical Parliament, acceler ated in their progress through this vale of tears by blowing them all up with gunpowder when they assembled to open Parliament on the 5th of November, 1605. Guy Fawkes was seted on account of his many endearing qualities to apply the match to mine which had been planted unwas betrayed some ten days before its consummation, and on the morning of the 5th Guy was caught squatting among the powder barrels with the slow matches in his hand.

This being a sectarian quarrel, Fawkes and his accessories were treated with true theological mercy. He was first tortured a long time to make him tell the names of the others in the plot and then hanged, drawn and quartered after the good old Brit-The rest of the conspirators ish rite. were also put to death and for many years afterward Guy Fawkes day was celebrated in England with the meriment which suited the anniversary

of an event so joyful.

that is naturally aroused when an un-tutored child is on one side and a brutal man on the other in a murderous encounter. The defendant in this case is not a delinquent child in the Juvenile Court's definition of that term, but a boy seemingly without evil intent or disposition, who, about to be assailed, as he thought, by an angry man with an oar, shot in defense of himself, his sister, half a dozen other children and his dog. The encounter. with its fatal result, could certainly have been avoided by the man who precipitated it at the expense sudden sequel showed, of his life. Human sympathy wages war with official duty in approaching judgment in this

died in New York Wednesday. This old world of ours is hustling along so rapidly at the present time that most of our forgetful people would pause for a moment to try and remember who Palma was. Ten years ago, how-ever, Palma was in the limelight all of the time, and he was entitled to all of the plaudits that he received. To Palma more than all others among that sturdy band of Cuban patriots who plotted and fought and died that Cuba might be free is due the credit for breaking the rule of Spain and starting that rich country highway to modern civilization and prosperity. Tomas Estrada Palma till live in history, and the time will when even the descendants of the Liberals who caused him much bitterness in his closing days will re-

An attorney with the suggestive acting as financial agent for the Oregon Rallread Commission. On the strength of his promising to secure a reduction in railroad rates on wheat, he seems to have succeeded in making contracts with a number of farmpercentage of the reductions ordered by the Railroad Commission. Unfor-tunately for Mr. Gaines, the rude and infeeling Railroad Commission has intervened and informed the farmers that there is a law providing methods by which rate reductions, in case they are warranted, can be secured without the assistance of independent financial agents. Mr. Gaines struck a promisagents. ing field for exploitation, but it is feared that he will not be permitted to enjoy the fruits of his enterprise.

It's a dull day that does not bring to light some new position for President Roosevelt. Yesterday's dispatches announced that he would, after his term expires, become a special contributing editor of Outlook. It was also stated yesterday that he had been It was mentioned as a possible successor for President Eliot, of Harvard Univer-sity. As it is quite evident that organized labor will no longer permit Samuel Gompers to lead it to destruction, there might be an opportunity for Roosevelt to succeed to that pr dency.

Possibly, perhaps probably, nay, indeed, now surely, it will be under-stood what The Oregonian meant when It said that the election was in the great cities of New York and Chicago: -not only in the votes thrown in those great cities, but in the influthey exert all around them We are none of us materialists, in the grosser sense; but all must do business, and not allow imaginative and unrealizable notions to overtop the realities of practical life. Chase of rainbows interests us. But it is a fairy tale.

It is said that Mr. Bryan is not depressed by the news of his defeat. man's feelings in such circumstances has often been defeated in Presidential contests must acquire more or less immunity to disappointment. In the language of Dr. Johnson, "a man used to vicissitudes is not easily dejected." i Besides, Mr. Bryan is a man of plous never soured to the dizzy extremes, sentiments and he believes, doubtless, reached by other cities on the Coast. The drastic liquidation of last year suffers at recurrent intervals of four years are blessings in disguise

> The demonstration train which the the Willamette Valley is the most per fect of its kind that has ever been sent out, and the interest shown by the farmers indicates that it is appreci-Scientific farming is no longer a joke, but is of vital necessity to the farmer who desires to increase the output of his land, flocks and herds. The work accomplished by this train is certain to bring good results.

"If you want to study the genuine ice Courts," wrote a famous cynic. Sebastian Greco has said more for common sense in family relations by his pistol and razor than a dozen sloppy novellsts could say against it with their pens if they each wrote a book a week for a hundred years.

Why should Americans make "varsity" stand for university? previation is sensible enough in England because there it represents the real pronunciation of the word. The English actually say "university," "Darby" for Derby, and so on; but we do not. With us the abbreviation is a bit of provincial imitativeness.

Four years hence, likely enough, the Democratic candidate for President will not count on Missouri until he has its electoral vote nailed down tight. Missouri seems to betray an inclination to show 'em that Democracy in that part of the South may not be an incurable disease.

"Taft has carried every county in Oregon by unexpected pluralities," we are told from Democratic sources. Unexpected? Unexpected only by who thought they knew all about it without taking the trouble find out from impartial and truthful Bources

Perhaps the fellows who stand around the streets and cigar-store orners and want to bet everybody on lection will learn after a while that they don't know anything about it, never did, and never will. But where did they ever get the money to bet at

Tired but happy, Judge Taft has gone to the Virginia Hot Springs for a complete rest. He will remain there two weeks, and as far as possible make his mind a blank on political mattera.

We shall also hear no more of the great Democratic scheme to require the good banks to guarantee the bad.

The vote of Oregon for Taft was vote of "recall" of Chamberlain.

Bear, Bear: They Thought of Their

Pendicton East Oregonian (De Why Taft was chosen is not difficult to see. It is because the people were satisfied to let well enough alone. It is a difficult matter to displace a political party when economic condi-tions throughout the country are good. Business conditions are very fair now and many who favor the measures ad-vocated by the Democratic party host-tated to bring on a change. They lis-tened to the threats made by the other able and feared to displease the pow-ers that be. The people thought with their stomachs rather than with their brains. olitical party when aconomic brains.

There will be four years of solid and splendid prosperity in this country. The wheels of industry all over the land will go on with accelerated speed, billion dollars in orders for manu-A billion dollars in orders for manunactured articles, that would have been
countermanded or not given had Mr.
Bryan been elected, will now make the
men in the factories throughout the
country busy. Building operations in
ten thousand cities and towns will go
forward. There will be a market for
prunes and hops and wool, and alf the
wants of a pation of workers will
make a demand for the things raised
on the farms and the articles made in
the factories. The hoarded money in
the banks and aafety deposit vaults
and stockings will come out from hiding, to earn more money for its owners. ing, to earn more money for its owners, and to give added prosperity to the whole Nation

Things worth while will proceed with a new activity."

Oh, Cheer Up; the Worst Is Yet to Come

La Grande Star (Dem.)
The most inexplicable surprise comes rom Union County, which gives Taft plurality of 247. And this in the a plurality of 247. And this in the shadow of the failure of the Farmors and Traders Bank, which so recently closed its doors, robbing the child who has sayed its nickels, to those helpless from age who had placed their savings of a lifetime there for sate-keeping, and are now left penniless, the victim of a one-sided banking system that takes our money and in our tem that takes our money and in ou of need leaves us nothing but a ticket to the poor house. It is all over, the voies are counted out and the trust and mency barons have full sway for

Still the Same Theorist.

Eugene Register. There is little, if any, difference between the Bryan of 1896 and the Bryan ween the Bryan of 1896 and the Bryan f 1938. He is older grown but still theorist, and a theorist in the Presiiential chair would be a menace to the republic, hence the people, who rule in this great Nation of ours, very wisely set Mr. Bryan aside for the whely set Mr. Bryan aside for the third and, possibly, the last time, for, as between the man who is a theorist and the man who is practical, con-servative and longheaded the United States will always choose the latter. Bryan's bank guaranty plan and his position with reference to injunctions made against him in this campaign, especially with the business interests without regard to party. without regard to party.

Plenty of Reasons; but What's the Use?

Albany Democrat, Mr. Taft has beaten a clean, pure and able man, one above reproach. Neverthelses it was a great mistake run-ning Mr. Bryan at this time. Twice defeated he should have given up to someone else. Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, should have been given the minimesota, anothin have been given the place. He would have made a campaign that would have made Mr. Taft take notice. Mr. Bryan, like Webster and Clay, can never be elected President, and he will do well to accept the inevitable, and further, not to dictate the policies of his party too persistently as good as they may be. It is easy to give reasons, but what's

No More Vagarious Agitation.

Bryanism has again been given a solar plexus blow—as it deserved. The United States has never enjoyed a ten-year period of such prosperity among all its people as during the last decade and there has been no more call for Bryan's wild attacks on our institu-tions than there was against the opera-tion of the laws of gravity. He has tions than there was against the operation of the laws of gravity. He has
just closed the weakest campaign ever
made by any candidate for President
of the United States and has been
taught a lesson which should permanently terminate his incessant inflettien of half-baked vaguries on a
people who think for themselves.

goods which will put to scor the word
"cheap."

We do not expect to influence the
consumer takes what the architects
and furniture designers and the contractors prescribe, but these gentlemen are missing their chances if they
fall to take Douglas fir into account.

Baker City Herald. The American Nation is saved for four years more at least. Saved from what? From the ranting foolishness of a man with a hobby; from the deplorable conditions that are sure to follow free trade; from the financial disturbance which the guaranteed bank disturbance which the guaranteed bank deposit scheme of Bryan would have caused; from the idleness of factory and shop; from the reduced values in farm products and other depressions that are akin to Democratic statesmanship and rule. This is one of the many times when the "people rule."

La Grande Observer. It is conceded that no man ever en-tered upon the duties of the high office of President as well equipped and with such general ripe experience as Wil-liam H. Taft. The people, under these circumstances, expect a wide and profitable administration, and they will not be disappointed.

Astorian

The election of Taft is the best guar-anty of bank deposits and other valu-ables that make up the property of the people.

Roseburg Review. nulsting our heavyweight Presi-crops should be extra heavy the Emulating our

Heavy All Along the Line.

JAPAN'S MESSAGE TO MR. TAFT Also Characteristic Newspaper Notice of Our Fleet's Visit to Nippon.

PORTLAND. Nov. 5.—(Dear Editor.)
—Most hearty congratulation for the success of Mr. Taft which you have done a great deal for, and we. Japanese are not concerned directly to the same, still, we enjoy it very much.

Index engaging cover I send a conv Under separate cover, I send a copy of a Japanese magazine which I think, you may be interested to see some Eng-lish words of welcome to the fleet. This magazine is entitled The Tathelyo, same meaning The Pacific and is for young people. I do not think you can read the rest of those on the first page.

M. FURUYA CO.
D. T. UCHIDA.

The printed page referred to reads: Welcomeill

We enthusiastically welcome our distinguished goests from the thinher coast of the Pacific. They are the bravest sons of a mighty Bepublic, the glorious messengers from a country, where relations to us were always cordial. Let us embrace them as beciders, antertain them as old comrades.

Americans and Japanese are the two greatest nations on the coasts of the broad ocean, and so long as they remain friends and brothers, the peace and presperity of the East will not be disturbed.

A Beautiful Oregon Wood for Interior Finish of Offices and Homes.

When E. H. Harriman was on the Pacific Coast recently he visited the Portland Commercial Club and was at once attracted by the permanent furni-ture, fixed scats, etc., in the clubbouse made from Oregon or Douglas fir. He made from Oregon or Douglas fir. He thought them more beautiful than mahogany and requested an official of the Harriman lines, who chanced to be in the party, to send him samples, saying he would probably use the wood in his new home, a country residence, which it is understood will be the most claborate in America. Not long after came President B. L. Winchell, of the Rock Island rond, who is one of the ablest and brightest of the younger set of American railroad men, and he served notice upon the officials of the Harriman lines that unless they hastened man lines that unless they hastened to furnish a sleeper or dining car in Douglas fir he would do so and "best

It is somewhat surprising that out-side of Washington and Oregon the merits of fir for interior finish of of-fices and residences and for furniture are known so little, or not at all. It might have been somewhat of an exegeration to say that fir is more beauiful than mahogany, but it is a wood if beauty as well as of utility. It is unseessary to make comparisons. There are many beautiful woods, and A competent architect or furniture designer can not neglect mahogany. or oak, or birch, or maple, or yellow pine in some of its forms, and he should not neglect Douglas fir. A wood is naturally beautiful when it combines an attractive color with a pleasing gure and when it will take a smooth and durable finish. Any wood having hose qualities is good to use, and longlas fir ranks among the best of Douglas ir ranks among the best them. It needs no stain to make beautiful in color, it does not have be carefully selected for grain, takes a fine finish and it is stron and as hard as many of the woods us and as hard as many of the woods used for the finer purposes. On the Pacific Coast are many line residences and magnificent office buildings in which this wood is used. Many office buildings are completely finished in it. In residences it is used in libraries, halls, dining, rooms, drawing-rooms or chambers, vieing with oak, rashogany and other woods that are customarily preferred for such surposes.

ferred for such purposes.

Perhaps a Tacoma lumber company was the first to make a practical demonstration of its merits for such purposes, for about 15 years ago it put up a fine office building for its own use in connection with its saw mills and finished it horoglass. and finished it throughout in Douglas, fir. Most visitors from the East, unfamiliar with the wood, were puzzled to know what this beautiful finish could be made of. It was, in fact, remarkably attractive. Following that exemplification of its merits for the finer uses, it was put in a multi-tude of first-class buildings, for either residence or business use, until now it is more largely used than any other material for interior finish—used on the basis of its merits, and not merely because it is a local product and rela-

tively cheap.

The rest of the country is beginning to know Douglas fir as an interior finish wood because it is being made into doors and shipped all over the country, but that trade is not large enough yet to make every one acquaint-ed with fir, and on account of its excess weight as compared to pine, and the distance which these doors are excess weight as compared to plus, and the distance which these doors are shipped. It may not for a good many years be a very prominent factor in the Eastern door trade. But as a raw material for the sash and door, interior finish and furniture factories of the East, it should rapidly grow in favor. It will not suppliant mshogany and oak, but it should be used side by side with them and for substantially the same purposes. It will give variety in the office and in the home, and is well worth a place on its own merits.

It should not be despised because it is not good and beautiful, but because it is sheap. It is chap, not because it is not good and beautiful, but because it is not good and beautiful, but because it is not good and one half the cost of mahogany and not much more than one-half the cost of white oak, but this low cost lumber can be made into goods which will put to scorn the word "cheap."

BLAMES BIG TIMBER SYNDICATES Favors Levying Tax on Fixed Basis of

the Average Stumpage Value. GALE'S CREEK, Or., Nov. 4 .- (To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian of Saturday appeared a communication by Ben Irwin, headed "Don't Assess Standing Timber."

Mr. Irwin's communication is perhapa

good in one way, but as there are al-ways two sides to an issue, I now point out a few mistaken ideas of his. The counties of Columbia, Cintsop, Tillamook and others, did not cruise The counties of Columbia, Clatsop. Tillamook and others, did not cruise their timber for the purpose of raising the taxation, but to equalize it and place the burden of taxation where it properly belongs. Heretofore, a poor man with perhaps only 1,000,000 feet of standing timber on his quanter section, was assessed as much as a big corporation was taxed for 20,000,000, on a like amount of, land. These big timber companies, in 90 per cent of their holdings never paid one-tenth of their actual cash value to the patentee and would not sell their holdings today for ten times the amount invested. The consequences are that the poor man is compelled to sell his timber claim for any price he can get, or have it eaten up by taxes.

These same syndicates that own four-fifths of the finest timber in the above countles are the sole cause of the enormous prices we pay for lumber. They control the timber situation and will market only what they please. So, I say that it is only just to levy a tax on a fixed basis of the average stumpage value.

say that it is only just to levy a tax on a fixed basis of the average stumpage value.

Mr. Irwin also says that Columbia County will suffer for all time to come by forcing the timbermen to cut their timber now, and that when other counties are receiving high prices and heavier taxes. Coismbia County will only have a lot of cut-over, uninhabited land left. Does any one think that the "higher taxes of other counties" are going to lure the honest, hardworking settler sway from Columbia County? He will find that as soon as that timber is removed, that Columbia County will be settled with a class of thrifty, industrious homeseckers who will be a pride to any county and of a more substantial benefit to the tax roll than the timber.

The records of Tillamook County will show that as administrator of an estate. I disposed of 180 acres of land with the accepted estimate of 21,140,000 feet of standing timber, for which I had been assessed 356 per year. I can point to several claims that do not contain over 5,000,000 to the 160 acres, that paid the same tax. That speaks for itself.—that there was no fair play for the man who held a 5,000,000 claim.

SAM J. SMITH.

this city is entitled to the sympathy STATE PAPERS ON THE ELECTION APPRECIATION OF DOUGLAS PIR DR. FOULKES WAS MISQUOTED Never Reported Conversation as Having

Occurred at City Council. PORTLAND, Nov. 6 .- (To the Editor.)-Councilman Baker does the Rev. W. H Foulkes an injustice in his letter to The Oregonian. He charges Dr. Foulkes with "willful misrepresentation" In reporting in his address at the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday a conversathe Y. M. C. A. last Sunday a conversa-tion between a representative of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association and a member of the Council as taking place in a Council meeting. I heard for Foulkes at the Y. M. C. A. meeting last Sunday, and distinctly remember that he said the conversation took place at a meeting or the liquor license committee of the Council, and not at a meeting of the council, I am also willing to say that he gave a truthful report of a conversation that did take place at a meeting of the liquor Ecense committee, at which I was present.

A. A. WILLS, Councilman at Large.

PORTLAND, Nov. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Dr. Foulkes, of the First Presby-terian Church, is charged by Councilman Baker, in a letter to The Oregonian, with "willful misrepresentation." He accuses Dr. Foulkes of testifying that a certain universation took pisce at a meeting of the City Council.

I was present at the Y. M. C. A. meeting last Sunday afternoon and heard
the address given by the minister in tifying that a certain conversation tool the address given by the minister in the address given by the minister in question, and remember that he told discount of the business structure, but the conversation as taking place at a meeting of the liquer license committee. He described the table around tec. He described the table around which the members of the committee sat, and how the representative of the Liquor Association set on one side and the Councilmen he addressed on the other side. In addition to his naming the liquor license committee as the place where the conversation took place, his description made it impossible to apply to the City Council. F. M'KERCHER.

> VOTES FOR 18 U. S. PRESIDENTS Remarkable Experience of Veteran Re-

publican Who Supported Mr. Tatt.
OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 5.—(To the
Editor.)—In The Oregonian of yesterday it is said: "If a man lives 80 years,
he can participate in only 15 Presidential elections. Another 15th part of tial elections. Another 18th part of life's joys came and went yesterday."
The writer, a retired printer of Oregon City, claims that in the 30 years and over he has lived he has voted 18 times at Presidential elections, beginning with the Whig candidate, W. H. Harrison, in 1840, and closing with W. H. Taft at Tuesday's election. In these 18 votes, he has had the satisfaction of being on the wigning side 12 times. being on the winning side 12 times. He remembers, too, that in the 68 years beginning with the inauguration of Mr. Harrison and the retiring of Mr. Roosevelt, March 4 next, the Democratic party has had control of the Govern-ment only 20 years—five Presidential terms—Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, one

term each, and Cleveland two terms. "Shall the people rule?" Yea, veril They have drawn comparisons, as have said that in the 20 years of Dem craffe rule that the country has had more financial panics, more "har-times," more distress among the labor ing masses, than in all the 48 years o Whig and Republican rule. this reason they have wisely decided to keep a Republican captain and crew on board the ship of state during her

next four years' voyage.

E. WARNER.

Stand by Principles, Not Men. HILLSBORO, Or., Nov. 5,-(To the Bilton, The editorial, "Constitutional and Representative Duty," in today's Oregonian is terse and to the point. I trust that every true Republican will reveal the article and ask his Representative and Senator to the next session of our State Legislature to at least be consistent and vote for a Republican Scrator, sonal popularity may and does carry off their political equilibrium and them to forget that they should voi principles as well as to vote for men; but when they regain their senses, let them make reparation and vote for the men who formulate and stand for Re-publican principles. J. P. TAMLESIE,

According to "The New Law."

Harper's Weekly,
Parents of Wayne, a suburh of Philadeliphia, are required to report promptly any case of contagious disease, in
compliance with the regulations of the
local board of health.
In accordance with this order, Health
Officer Leary received this post card recently

"Dear Sir-This is to notify you that ny boy Ephraim is down with the neasles as required by the new law."

Thinks Oregonian Fought Good Fight. PORTLAND, Nov. L.—(To the Edi-or.)—I congratulate The Oregonian on Mr. Taft's great victory, and that it is all for the best. lian fought mighty hard and cheered t encouraged the people of all the Pa-c States to come up strong against the

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

SOME MEN WHO WERE CLOSE TO LINCOLN

Living Americans who got close to the great Emancipator and are now able to throw side lights on his character.

MAKING TRUMPETS OUT OF PUMPKIN LEAVES

Full-page illustration in colors of an entirely original Autumn scene in Eastern Multnomah County.

TILLAMOOK'S CAMPAIGN FOR GOOD ROADS General awakening over the construction of first class high-

ways throughout the county. MIGHTY RIDGES

OF PRECIOUS ROCK Bohemia district, Lane Coun-

ty, with its wealth of undeveloped gold, silver and copper STUPENDOUS OPERA

AND HAM SANDWICHES Mrs. Alma A. Rogers writes from Vienna concerning enjoy-ment of the highest in musical and humble refreshment

FOOTBALL AND ROMANCE

between acts.

BY THE HOTEL CLERK A dissertation on the secondary National game, together with comment on approaching

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