THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1908.

will be deeply regretted by all

statesmen than Governor-elect

live, and which he is able to maintain

by the labor of his hands, envy Charles M. Schwab, the great steel magnate

his \$7,000,000 palace on Riverside

marble palace alight with the warmth

the palace on Riverside Drive is board-

ed up and left to a caretaker, while the door of the cottage in the suburb

opens to greet its owner at night, send-ing out a cheerful glow far into the

lifts the steaming food to the table around which the children gather. The

contrast is a striking one in this land of contrasts, with the odds for happi-

emove a considerable portion of the

riction that has been caused between

Janan and the United States. This

friction was caused by the aggressive-ness of the Japanese laborers in

reports regarding labor conditions in

will hardly be any friction from a sim

"Even if Bryan is not

President's legitimate heir.

or some sixty years without much

fect upon her general welfare.

eru and Brazil are authentic, there

crowding white men out of emple ment along the Pacific Coast. If t

while within its "caretaker"

reported.

dark.

nmates.

n it.

said:

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND.	MONDAY,	NOV.	. 9,	1906.
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THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN OREGON.

Mr. T. W. Davenport, of Silverton, honored as a pioneer and holding high place in our history among active participants in the early political life of Oregon, has written an article that appears in the current number Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society," on the controversy over the effort to introduce slavery into the new state, which took place during the period of agitation for the formation of a Constitution and admission of Oregon into the Union. The article is excellent representation and por trayal of the spirit of the times with which it deals. Probably no othe man remains among us who could have done this particular piece of work so well; for Mr. Davenport was then in the vigor of young manhood. had an active, observant, penetrative and reflective mind, and was an ardent and enthusiastic opponent of slaver; advocate of freedom. Yet the contest in Oregon was more apparent than real; for two-thirds of the peo ple of Oregon were opposed to slavery, yet there was no little concern since Territory had a strong Democratic majority and most of the leaders that party were either devoted to the slave power or greatly afraid of offending it.

The question as to slavery-for and against-was submitted as a separate article, for a direct vote. At the elec-tion held November 9, 1857, the con-stitution was adopted by a vote of 7195 ayes to 3195 nave. For slavery there were 2645 votes; against it, 7727 It was not a close contest, yet much apprehension was felt by the oppo-nents of slavery, who greatly feared the influence of Democratic politicians leaders, and of the Democratic National administration, in favor of the "institution."

A great part of the value of Mr. Davenport's article, which extends to sixty-five pages of the Quarterly, co sists in his recollections of the men of the time and of their various parts in the early life of Oregon. Nearly all the prominent men of that period are brought under his review. The estimates are accurate, and the remarks discriminating; while time has so softened the harshness of feeling which then existed, that Mr. Davenport, who himself was a corypheus in the combat, now writes about the various controversies like the sage and philosopher that he is.

In the same number of the Quar-terly the celebrated "Free State Let-ter" of George H. Williams is reprinted, from the Oregon Statesman of July 28, 1857. Judge Williams had acted with the Democratic party, and ntinued to act with it till the break of the great rebellion. But since he was an anti-slavery man, he was distrusted by the pro-slavery section of the narty; and in order to make fully understood by as well as by advocates of slavery, he published his notable free-state let-ter. It was long; it covered a page of ner, and extends to Judge Wil pages in the Quarterly. liams was not at that time prepared to employ the moral argument against slavery, for that would have subjected him to the charge of being an "abo-litionist," which indeed he was in fact yet he saw no way to the extinction of slavery and thought it not best. to plunge into a discussion that could then have had only an effect of further irritation. He therefore confined himself to discussion of the question or its economic side, showing that slavery as a labor system was unsuitable to Oregon, and could be no benefit, but only a disadvantage to the state whole spirit of the division of the Democratic party on the slavery question as it then stood is reflected in this essay. It is a true transcript of the state of the question as then pre-sented to most men's minds. The Republican party was then just coming into active existence. Its demand was not abalition, but resistance to further extension of slavery. The middl ground was the "popular sover-lenty" of Schator Douglas and of his se the Democratic party. That is, a territory, on becoming a state, should decide for itself whether it would have slavery or not. In this posture of affairs, and in opposition to slavery in Oregon, Judge Williams wrote this historic letter. It cut him off at once from the pro-slavery section of the Democratic party, and made it certain that he would ultimately be a Republi can. "Conscious," he said in his letter, "that this slavery discussion has shaken the pillars of the Republichas rent the most powerful church of the Nation in twain-has appeared upon the plains of Kansas with fierce strife and bloodshed; I address my self to it, feeling somewhat as I would to approach a cloud charged with lightning and whiriwind." From such utterance the present generation may tain judge how tense a condition that question then made! The argument throughout showed the impracticability of slavery in Oregon. "Isolated as Oregon is by thousands of miles from other ulcated. slave states, and from all the supports of slavery, an effort to maintain the institution here would be almost as impotent as the command of the vain Canute to the waves of the But the difficulty to any poocean. week. litician of the dominant party in Oregon was extreme, for large part of the early population was from slave states; and all here had to live together. "Can Oregon," asked Judge Williams, "with her great claims, present and prospective, upon the Government, afford to throw away the friendship of the North-the overruling power of the Nation-for the sake of slavery?" Portentous question! Al-most pathetic too is the disclaimer, felt by most persons to be wise then, but

now reading strangely :- "Whatever may be inferred from my arguments against slavery in Oregon, 1 discialm ill sympathy with the abolition agitators of the North, and deprecate and denounce all sectional organizations on the subject." Such a condition for a country! It was a task of greater difficulty to get rid of slavery than to create a Nation

PROSPERITV'S FLOOD TIDE.

By a demonstration almost overwhelming in its proportions, the business interests of the country have again displayed implicit confidence in the principles and policy of the Re-publican party. Prior to election, the Republican claims that the election of Mr. Taft would be followed by an instantaneous revival of business were them rected with derision by most of the emocratic leaders of the country. And yet the most glowing picture that ould have been painted by the enthusiastic of the Republican speil binders would hardly have exaggerat ed the situation which now confronts The New York World, which is usually disinclined to see anything

good in Republicanism, appreciates the news value of the change, and, in an exhaustive review, covering all of the prominent industrial centers of the United States, shows that the election of Mr. Taft has already been followed employment of more than 1. 000,000 men.

In all lines of industrial endeavor there is a feeling of buoyancy that in sweeping all skepticism aside and ems certain to result in greater pros perity than this country has ever known. But while partisan politics, as usual, figured quite extensively in bringing about this restoration of con fidence and its attendant revival of business, the result is a far greater tribute to the understanding which the American people have of the great principles of political economy. There ere certain time-tried, care-hardened conomic facts that could not be distheories without seriously inced by lisarranging our entire commercial and financial conditions. The moment that the people by their votes announced that the safe and same poll es which in the past had led to pros perity were not to be supplanted by ague theories of dubious worth, the usiness revival followed as naturally The people of the United States within the past few years, have been accumulating money more rapidly than ever before. The amount of deposits, as shown by the bank state ents, exceeded that of any forme eriod in the history of the country Nothing could be more natural than that the holders of this idle money hould be desirous of getting it to work where it could earn something "rom this class of investment buyers has come the flood of buying order that has sent the stock market with an unprecedented rush. WID plenty of money for the flotation of stock issues long pending, the rail-roads will be enabled to engage in new construction and betterme keeping with the heavy demands that will soon be made on them. The vill be in the market for large quan titles of steel and other material and equipment) and this in turn will give employment to thousands of factory and steel mill employes. As the dollar of the workingman is always more nimble than that of any other class an indeterminable number of indus-tries will share with labor in the revival which is now gathering headway

with irresistible force. . The part which the Pacific Northwest will play in this revival of pros-perity is an important one. No other region offers better opportunities for either labor or capital, and an invest-ment of either in this part of the world will bring great returns alike the new investor and to those w have already begun the work of erploitation and development. At no time in the history of Portiand and the disposal of the dead-of true sensibillty. the territory tributary to this city has the future presented a more favorable outlook than now.

"NOT COMPETENCE, AND YET NOT Howard Shaw, are as dead timber that WANT.'

The University of Kansas has lately been dealing, through chapel lectures, with the "Ideal Home Life." The industries that occupied their Mr. J. D. Bowersock, of Lawrence, in recent address to the student body of that vigorous Western Institution oke upon this topic, and directly to the point. He took the old-fashproducers of wealth. ioned view that wealth is not essen-tial to happiness in the home, nor to While nobody can gainsay the truth of the statement that idle women are clogs upon the wheels of progress (the same, of course, being true of idle the existence of a healthy well-gov erned family. In this view he took sharp and decisive issue with Promen), it is scarcely conceivable that Dr. Shaw would have them return to fessor F. W. Blackmar, of the University, who had declared that to the distaff and the spindle, the hand arry and attempt to bring up a om and the dye pot, the churn family on \$25 a week could only redasher and the cheese press, in the sult in unhappiness and family generacy. "It is not true," deci name of personal liberty and political declared advancement. Mr. Bowersock, "that a healthy family Many of us. Dr. Shaw included, can necessarily demands such an incom emember our grandmothers in the in its support, education and happiprime of their industrial activities. oft-voiced, gray-haired women they The experience of thousands of were, whose toll-hardened hands and men and women who have mar-ried and brought up families upon faces early old bore witness to the years of strenuous endeavor that lay behind them; but was not their part as much less sum than this, and the alstory of every industrious rural wealth-producers a silent one? community in the country, corroborate this statement. And when Mr. Bower-sock added: "The typical American any one ever think of women in those days as earners? Were not shelter and food and clothing, often of the most inferior quality, all that was deemed necessary in the way of ma-terial recompense for the toll of these family which furnishes the brains and brawn of our Nation lives happily and well on much less than the sum deemed insufficient for the needs of dear old grandmothers? Did the title a civilized family, by Professor Blackdeeds, to property contain their names mar," he made a statement that as principals? verified throughout the length and They were not "idle women" then, breadth of this broad land.

comfort and family respectability and responsibility. Industry, economy and self-denial are popularly supposed to be old-fashioned virtues that do fot thrive The serious illness of Governor-

upon the soil of modern life. know that they will in myrads of homes of limited means and produce, as of yore, energetic, ambitious men and industrious, capable women. The trouble is not with people of this class who toil diligently, manage carefully

and bring up self-reliant families on small means, but with those who are accustomed to receive large salaries, spend all they get in maintaining standard of comfort that they have established and are not able to see how any one else can manage to live and be respectable on less than they selves spend. Whittier, in that incomparable American Winter Idyl, "Snow Bound,"

uces a young man as one of the home fireside kroup during a period of isolation in this wise

Born the wild Northern hills among From whence his yeoman father wrang By patient toll subsistemes scant. Not competence and yet not want, He early gained the power to pay His cheerful, self-reliant way.

The secret of family hap, ineas and individual independence, even though the income is small, is found in these lines. It is a fact of our state and National history that from homes and conditions represented by the words "not competence and yet not want" the men who have done things, and the women who have helped them in the doing have sprung.

OLD CEMETERIES IN CITIES.

An argument in favor of cremation as against earth burial, that appeals strongly to all of reverent nature is ound every time an old burial ground converted by the march of progress o commercial uses. Bones of the un remembered dead are disinterred by excavations for foundations of great modern buildings, reinterred again without ceremony to be again removed as occasion requires, or blended in the indistinguishable mass of debris that must be gotten rid of. Every large city in the land has

been called upon to make disposal in ome sort of these disinterred human ones. Portland, though neither an old nor a great city, has already ab sorbed two cemeterles-one in a commercial and the other in a residenc district; the confines of another are being pressed on every side by homes; sanitary considerations have already more than hinted that burials therein should no longer be permitted. But recently in excavating for a

ower at Fifth avenue and Twenty ixth street in New York City human skulls and bones were encountered by the startled excavators. Search of old city records disclosed the fact that at one time that now busy section was used as a potters' field. "In 1794," so runs the record, "a parcel of land ly-ing at the junction of the Post Road and Bioomingdale Road, now nearly all in Madison Square, was appropri aled by the city from the 'common lands' for a potters' field." So swiftly did growth encroach upon the sup-posed prerogatives of the dead that in 1797-but three years later-this site was abandoned as a burial place and part of a farm now the site of Washington Square was acquired for a new potters' field. In 1827 this site was also abandoned, many of the podies being reburied at the place

lately disturbed by excavations for a Cremation, clean, quick and com lete leaves nothing to shock the sensidilities of a future generation. There s no reason to doubt that cometeries in all great cities will in time be closed to business, turned into parks and crematories be established in their stead. This will be in the joint intertheir st of sanitation and economy, and-in the long look, that necessarily governe

AS TO IDLE WOMEN.

Idle women, according to Dr. Anna cumbers the stream of industrial and political activity in this country.

RULING PASSION OF MRS. ASTOR. when educated by the state they are thrown back upon the state as dead Did the Social Autocrat Get More Out umber

of Life Than the Humble Mother?

of Life Than the Humanic Motherry Kansas City Star. Mrs. Astor presented a very raro example of absorption in the gay con-cerns of this life at an age when the vast majority of women are content with such quiet comforts as the preser-vation of their health and faculties with such quiet to show. It is accrete elect S. G. Cosgrove, of Washington know the old Republican war horse of the Evergreen state. The irony of fale would indeed be noticeable if the vation of their health and faculties will permit them to enjoy. It is acarely by trite to say that in the case of Mrs Astor the ruling passion was strong in death. To a great host of women of temperaments and environments anti-podal to those of Mrs. Astor, the spetworst fears regarding the condition of Mr. Cosgrove were realized, for during his long and active career in Wash ington politics he has more than once been very close to the victory which is now safely his. Washington may have tacks of a woman approaching four score years, with a visible touch of the infirmity of age upon her, keeping up a struggie for social rank, will ap-pear nothing short of pathetic. The amount of labor involved in that style of compatition even in the case of a more learned men and perhaps greater grove, but he is a good, honorable citi-zen of a type that the state can ill afford to lose, and throughout his long career in Washington politics he was as good a Republican, after being of competition, even in the case of man of Mrs. Astor's great riches is enormous, and the exactions which it carries with it seem strangely un-becoming at a period of life when the heart, the mind and the body would defeated for nomination, as he was before. The death of Mr. Cosgrove at this time would be a distinct loss to Washington, and it is to be hoped that seem to yearn for tranquility and re his condition is less serious than may be believed, nevertheless

It may be believed, nevertheless, that Mrs. Astor found delight and re-freshment in paying this tribute to her proud position. She was, essen-tially, a woman of the world. The power she wielded as a social leader and arbiter was doubtless as grateful to her as the influence which men covet and attain in various public activities. She may even have found Let no workingman who owns the ottage in which he and his family Drive, New York City. The millions for which the name of Schwab stands activities. activities. She may even have found in the consciousness of her authority are not sufficient to keep the great stimulus to the sort of interest that she made of her time and opportuniand glow of happy, contented home life, while to maintain these elements ties in the conscious moments su in the cottage the daily wage of the workingman is adequate. As a result, ing the knowledge that the end way near at hand, will have to be left to conjecture and speculation. It must be that achievements wholly or largely worldly in their nature lose their value as the soul feels them receding beyond sight and reach, and as it stands, shorn of all earthly reliance, in the face of an

unknown future. Like the most of us in this world. Mrs. Astor lived her life as circumstances de-fined and laid out for her. There is no reason to believe that it was vain or un-satisfactory to her; but was it, after all, such a life as to warrant the belief that the thousands and thousands of women whose ambitions never stress hevond their hose ambitions never stray beyond their mes and the fulfillment of their humbl to the stand the function of their number in the second se cial autocrat in the most splendid city in the Western hemisphere?

o depend on barbering alone." was the reply. "But you see I have one or two side issues that help out, or I couldn't stay here. There's my clgars and to-bacco business; finat brings me in quite little. Then I'm agent for a jaundr that runs a wagon over here from the next town. Then you see I sell the city papers and do consid'rable in the way of picture postal cards. I'm agent for three kinds of hair-growers, and I got three kinds of hair-growers, and I got quile a little stock of writing paper and envelopes; and I got myself ap-pointed Justice of the Peace the first of the year, and I pick up a dollar or two a week at that. I do a little in the real estate line, and now and then a drummer comes along and gives me a dollar for letting him use one end of my show to show his scould in. Then my shop to show his goods in. The I'm agent for six different magazin and a couple of books, and I keep stock of these mantles for lamps. M magazine pool table is used a lot nights and sharpen knives and scissors as well as ranors. Then I tinker clocks and I have an electrical massage machine that I use a great deal more than you'd think I'd use in a place like this. I wife keeps three boarders and de dressmaking and gives dancing lesso and does home millinery and mak pless and doughnuts to sell. So with MA So with a few little side issues I make the bar bering business pay pretty well. I never see the day yet when I couldn't find something to do, and it's always a good thing for a fellow to have a

HE "GOES WITH HIS STATE." GROWING USE OF STEEL It Will-Largely Replace Wood in Rail-

Title

way and Other Construction.

Iron Trade Review.

owned by the public railroads.

There are about 315,000 miles of track

mately substantially all will have to be

laid with 190-pound rails, which will put

into service just 50,000,000 tons of steel

ralls. At an average life of ten years replacement alone will call for 5,000,000 tons a year, and while may \$,000,000 tons

of worn rails will be taken up, to be re-

worked into other forms, the require

ments for new track will help to bal

ance this. To lay this trackage in steel ties of the most accepted form now in use would require some \$0,000,000 tons. Only one important objection has been made to this tie, and that is that it is

made to this tie, and that is that it is too light. The obvious remedy is to make it heavier, so that we may coun upon 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 tons of size for this purpose. The only reason the the was made too light, if it is so, was

coause wooden ties were relatively say and steel relatively dear. The cost of wooden ties is increasing our by year, and if the steel industry

eeds the tonnage it will meet the prop

sition half way and sell the steel mor heaply, so that this problem will solv self. There are nearly 2,000,000 woode

freight cars in existence. Allowing for the iron and steel in them, if will re-quire 30,000,000 tons of pig iron in addi-tion to replace them with steel curs There are nearly 50,000 passenger, mall

axpress and baggage cars, to replace which with steel cars will call for 2.500, 000 tons of pig iroa in addition, and this work will be of especial benefit to the

steel industry because a considerable part of the steel will have to be, worked up into the light forms of sheets, small angles, etc. About 3.600,000,000 board feet

of shingles are consumed annually in the United States. Ultimately this use must be supplied by metals in which timplate must take a prominent place. Lath take about 1,000,000,000 board feet

year, and will be replaced by sheet icel or wire inth. More than 1,000,000.

(00 board feet go into cooperage stock and for much of this use wood will have

to yield to steel. These bare figures show the possibilities, but they do not furnish an adequate conception in tons of steel. A rough idea of the possibilities

tailie lath, and perhaps with steel sash and frames, will make much more work for the rolling mills, proportionate to tonnage, than the heavy forms, such as

contage, that the structural shapes. Alto-gether, it is not difficult to see hundreds of millions of tors of steel demand for the next few decades, and the principal governing element will be the relative costs of the competing materials. As the present rate of drain on our forests

present rate of drain on our forests points to an ultimate life of only from 10 to 30 or 5 years and as concrete con-

is constantly being made cheaper, the drift is quite clear.

NEW CRUSADE AGAINST TOBACCO

League in New York Presents & Blast

Against the Pernicious Weed.

New York Sun.

liberty" in this state will have so

The vigilant guardians of "persona

thing infinitely more personal than facetrack gambling to engage their at-

tention when the new anti-tobacc league sets its prohibitionary machin

ery into motion. Already in public squares and parks

seen smoking are approached

struction, generally requiring so

itself.

Judge Lowell on "Disregarded Laws" and "Broken Pledges."

PENDLETON, Or., Nov. 6 -(To the Ed-or.)-I notice in your issue of this morning in an article discussing the Senatorsh ention of my name as among several Re publicans who may possibly receive consideration at the coming session of the Logis binnio avia

lature. I do not know that the matter requires at-tention, but I desire to go of record while the fight is young, and to say that, while it is the smbillon of my life to represent Oregon in two Federal Senate. I do not care to reach that high station over a pathway of briken piedges or disregarded lave, and i work neither attence nor word nor act of I want neither stience nor word nor act of mine to influence any member of the Legis-lative Assembly to violate his conscience of

I opposed Statement No. 1 in the primary campaign will, such vigor and intelligence as I could command, believing it unwites, impelitic and foreign to the form of gev-ernment under which we live, but it is now the law of the state, made such by a matority wate of the people, and every law

should be obeyed. I speak only for myself, and do not as-sume to be the conscience of the party or the mentor of the Legislature. STEPHEN & LOWELL

Judge Lowell's final remark is very well. But there are few who will agree with him that "a law of the state" is law when it is plainly and grossly violative of the constitutional method of the state, of the political rights of the citizen, whether an elector or member of the Legislature, and is both ostensibly and avowedly adopted for the purpose of circumvention and defeat of the Constitution of the United States. When a "law" is void. when it is no law, all "pledges" made in conformity with it are void, voldable, also,

Judge Lowell has himself declared, in effect, that this whole business was a trick game of politics; he has published an elaborate argument, calculated on the vote of the state, to prove that the Republicans of Oregon, greatly preponderating in the state, never intended the enactment of the mandatory statute or the pledge for election of a Democrat to the Senate. No one knows better than he that the "pledge" is one that electors had no right to require, and the candidate for the Legislature no right to give. Yot he talks in this olly way about "disregarded laws" and "broken pledges." Very well; Judge Lowell needn't trouble himself about a seat in the Senate. There is no compulsion. He says it is the ambition of his life to represent Oregon in the Senate; but he may assure himself that under a scheme that sends Mr. Chamberlain to the Senate from a state that has 25,000 Republican majority, Mr. Lowell will not reach the Senate, nor any Republican. ngain. Moreover, it is not forgotten that Judge Lowell, through small, selfish spite, defeated Furnish for Governor in 1902, and started this whole business of party wreck and political disorganization. But for this, when he was a candidate for the Senate he might have been nominated instead of Jonathan Bourne

If Judge Lowell doesn't think it is for him to resist and defy a method that is as void from the beginning as an ordinance of secession would be, why, of course, he will submit and "go with his state." But there are others, not so complaisant. The "law" is no nore a law than an act of the state to take possession of the Postoffice would be; and every clilzen has the same right to resist the one as the other. But of course, The Oregonian loes not assume to be the keeper of Judge Lowell's conscience in this of any other matter. Experience, however, shows that the argument for "conscience," in a great variety of. matters, is often peculiar. The Confederates of the South and their Northern political allies had it, pat. The syllogisms were complete, and all the

state." But it is asked, how or why is this method a violation of the Constitution of the United States? Because the

she has begun to raise hogs and her wealth immediately grows by leaps and bounds. Suppose every person in Portland who harbors a dog should replace it with a plg. The city would not only gain in quiet and cleanli-ness, but at Christmas time the pig

less in favor of the cottage and its The Japanese government has given otice to the local governors to prohibit the emigration of Japanese la-borers to America and Hawaii. At the same time it is stated that emigraon will be encouraged to Peru and Brazil. This policy will undoubtedly

Nice Little Business. " Puck. "I would hardly suppose that so small a place as this would afford em-ployment for a barber," said the city man to the barber in a village in which it was exciting to see six persons on the street at one time. "Well, it would not be if a man had to depend on barbering alone." was the

llar cause among the Peruvians and Brazilians, for they have already es-tablished a scale of wages which ought to be sufficiently low to prevent the Japanese making any serious inroads Our local Democratic brethren pro fess to be content. And contentment is a great matter. One of them, reported yesterday by The Oregonian In the Presidential chair his policies will con-tinue to be followed. The principles he has promulgated have been lived up to by Roosevelt, and I hope they will be followed by Roosevelt's successor.' Here arises a puzzle. Mr. Bryan Began his campaign by declaring himself Roosevelt's heir. Roosevelt had started the good work and Bryan would continue it. "The truth is," says the New York Evening Post, "that Mr. Bryan bound his own hands when he praised Mr. Roosevelt so lavishly and insisted that he was the By some hook or crook the dog has undeservedly got the name of being pre-eminently the "friend of man." That distinction belongs to the pig. Klamath County has been raising dogs Now

little side issue or two in conection with his regular business." The Recent Campaign.

makes an appeal to women to help uproot the hideous habit of smoking. Pipe, cigar, cigarette must go; above all must be baulabed the soothing fine deductions. You "must go with your cott and the vulgar plug. As for man, smoking man, chivalric impulses are harped upon his way of election of Senators is prechivalric impulses are harped upon by suggestive questions. Does he enjoy sitting next to a chimney emitting smoke? No, he does not; but he transscribed by the Constitution, and this is intended to be, and is proclaimed to be, a nullification of it, in fact. Again, forms bimself into a human chimney polyoning the air about him with vile gases. No doubt there will be a kothe Constitution of Oregon and the Constitution of the United States are in harmony and agreement herein, as cco plant in the suffragettes' consti in other things; and this upsets the tution; unless, disturbing thought, the indice themselves may like to smoke nethod and system they have estab-The following summing up in bloated type will crouble the soul of every lished. The Senators must be elected by the Legislature, as the Constitution asculine smoker in the land: "The to of the United States requires; the law bacco habit can no more attach liself to a truly spiritual life than fungus can attach itself to a healthy tree." of Oregon violates its own Constitution as to qualifications and tests for mem-The number of poets, divines, artists philosophers who amoked and still bers of the Legislature. It is intended for a complete change of the system. atili smoke must dismay the good folk who are interested in this crusade. and so it is declared to be. The Oregonian is with those people of Oregon who do not submit to this, William J. at the Elysee William J. at the Elysee. New York Sun. The candidate was at the Elysee. He had secured an sudience through the good-natured offices of Ambassador Por-ter, and President Fallieres gave him a hearty if somewhat perplexed welcome. "Nothing has impressed me so profoundly in France," said the candidate, "as the admirable conduct of your vast railroad system by your Government. It has more than confirmed my unalterable con-viction that the railroads of every country should belong to and be administered by the government of that country." nor will they submit to it. It abolishes representative government, and substitutes the intrigues of politicians and factions for it. Judge Lowell admits that he disapproves it, but he refuses to resist it. Very well; but if nobody resists it, then the system will remain. How is it to be overthrown, unless resisted? Somebody must raise the question and lead the opposition. Judge Lowell prefers submission. The Constitution of the United States ie government of that country." The countenance of the President of The countemance of the President of the French Republic was a spectrade. "But, my dear str." he gasped, "the rail-roads of France are not in any way un-der government control!" "Is it possible?" said the candidate, "Ah." he continued reflectively, "I was confusing filem with the Austro-Hun-garian lines. It was of my journey west-ward from Constantinople that I was thinking. Now, there--" "But," interjected the French President with kindly solicitude, "you know, my equires Senators to be elected by the Legislature, under the representative system, which is to be carried out or enforced through the action of the states. But Judge Lowell was so satisfied with his experience with the new Oregon system, in 1996, that though it is "the ambition of his life" to represent Oregon in the Senate, he refused to try it again, inder this system, in 1908. The Republican party of Oregon never will stand for kindly solicitude, "you know, my sir, that the Austro-Hungarian rall anything, so long as invertebrates have influence in it. Now the National crisis ways are no more under government con-troi than are those of France!" Thus did the candidate acquire and strengthen the conviction that the railover, The Oregonian will be as free to act with Democrats in all our local roads of his country should be owned and controlled by the Federal Governand state affairs as with Republicansbecause Republicans are invertebrate; they turn all earnest effort to folly and ment. laughter; they can be trusted in nothing. Let them do what they will. Displeased Neighbors. Pendiston Tribune. Pendiston Tribune. Commenting upon a recent editorial in The Oregonian, a partisan Democratic organ says the intention of that pager is "to steal," and says it is a "thief going forth to plunder." But there can be nothing surprising about this to one who believes every man in the United States who supported Taft for President "thinks with his stom-One more remark; which, however, is apart from the main question. If Judge Lowell shall desire henceforward to publish in The Oregonian, will he kindly refrain from giving his communications out to others for publication till they shall have had time to man in the United States who supported Taft for President "thinks with his stom-ach instead of his brains." And The Oregonian supported Taft all right. The Oregonian belongs to the lower order of newspapers which, being a sup-porter of Taft, merits and receives that demunciation which attaches to every one of the 5,000,000 men who voted for the successful candidate and who, therefore, avoid going through hell by "sitting at the table where the host is a hog and the food is seasoned for cowards." reach The Oregonian? This will be necessary, hereafter, to insure their insertion in this journal.

politely, firmly, oven cordially, and warned of their evil ways by the pre-sentation of a pamphiet which is a verifable counterblast against the peralcious weed. After the usual physical

of steel replacing wood may be gained by the following statement: The United States forest service estimates that mil-road ties comprise only about \$ per cent of the total wood used in the United States as our actionate into the United of the total wood used in the United States, yet our estimate just made shows that the replacement of wood by steel in this work will mean between $\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{K}, \mathfrak{$ HIS SIDE ISSUES. And He Had Managed to Build Up Nice Little Business, houses, will ultimately tail into the the The form of structures will be some-what different, small shapes being used, with fustenings designed to be handled by the ordinary contractor, without rivets, and perhaps without bolts. These small sections and fastenings with me-

our grandmothers. Nor were they non-A hundred dollars a month is not producers as faithful memory attests; nor did they cherish vain hopes of po luxury, it is true, when applied to the litical equality. They were women who, outside of the home, had and of home and family life. But half that sum, as we all know, when visely handled and supplemented by laimed no rights, and inside of it had industry, means comfort, content and enjoyed only such rights as were ment and happiness to parents and children alike in thousands of well left over after husbands and children were supplied. Perhaps the self-ab negation of these very grandmothers bore fruit in the selfishness and indoordered homes, the assertion of the Kansan pundit to the contrary notwithstanding. As to "family degenlence and uselessness of many of their eracy," due to the attempt to maindescendants. dants, "We are depriving (the descendants), says Dr. them" a home and bring up a family

on \$25 a week, that is sheerest non-sense. Family degeneracy is not pos-Shaw, "of all incentive to intelle using the state's money in educating sible where thrift rules and the simple them and then throwing them back or the state as dead lumber." With every avenue of industry and many profeslessons of industry, economy and re-spect for the rights of others are in-Poverty is not an ideal sions, notably that of teaching, crowded with earnest, capable, hard-workcondition in the home or out of it; but poverty in the extreme sense ing women; women who, while they do not spin and weave and knit and the word is not necessary in Amerimake patchwork quilts and sew carpet rags, 'work to the limit of their can homes and cortainly it is represented by an income of \$25 a rags.

"We

strength, six days out of seven, acquire So while clergymen of Boston are de property and engage in business, it does not look as if women will have to ploring the growing disinclination of young men and women to marry and teachers of Kansas are advising them return to the days of their grandmoth-ers to find incentive and opportunity that they cannot be happy and bring up a family on any such beggarly sum to work. There are, no doubt, more idle women now than there were in grandmother's day, for the reason that as \$25 a week, wedding bells that there are more women now than then. The cities abound with idle women, announce the establishment of new homes and prospective families are

ringing merrily all over the land but do they not also swarm with workthough the income in sight may be ing women? Is it fair, in view of these facts, to declare that women are far below the amount designated as a sum that is prohibitive of home consumers, not producers, or that

could be made into wholesome saufor women, "do not occupy the grandsages, whereas those founded upon the daughters, and this has taken from dog leave much to be desired both as latter the opportunity of being to sapidity and hygiene.

> Perhaps that Michigan judge who declared that water and cereals in sausage constitute adulteration was third assistant in a butcher shop when a boy. He probably knew the general rule that a pound of chopped meat will hold half a pound of water, or somewhere near that quantity First thing we know he will be deciding that it is unlawful to sell sirin steaks off the fore-quarter. Hasn't a butcher some rights that a court is bound to respect?

Nat Goodwin's fourth bride-elect is displeased by Nat's "humorous" dec laration that he was so busy last Saturday he could not take a day off to get married. She may find that he will be so busy that he cannot take Did a year off to stay married. But that won't be so humorous.

There are no hard times in Oregon nor have there been, for a dozen years. But people who expect something for nothing, rewards without exertion, profits without paying the price, will have hard times always and forever.

Bryan was elected President by con dets in the Nevada penitentiary by a vote of 59 to 20. The prisoners must have been mostly bank wreckers, who want the Bryan method of bank guaranty.

The Elkins girl cables her Abruazi Duke annual sympathy, on account of his mother, who died 32 years ago. That is probbaly a suitable way of showing appreciation for an ideal mother-in-law.

The Legislature of Oregon will asemble two months hence. In the matter of legislation it will have no proper business, except to repeal statutes heretofore enacted. Even herein it most probably will be remiss.

It would be a real disappointment to Oregon statesmanship if Taft should be too tired to play golf at Hot Springs or should fail to forget that certain used to say that Bryan would best him.

When cats, hay and potatoes are at costed prices as now, they show that a lot of folks have lost money this year loafing in the city or otherwise being lazy.

Of course the cigar-stand idlers who bet their cash on Bryan are glad prosperity has come so that they can win their money back by going to work.

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The corporations themselves laid the foundation by sinful practices that, to be hated and assailed, had only to be exposed. Mr. Roosevelt first and eagerly seized upon these disclosures of vice na a sure method of endearing himself the people. Mr. Bryan, who is a skillfu Mr. Taft could do little better than to follow on, though he has done it in a more reserved and gentlemanly fashion The consequence has been that the cam-paign has produced not a single speech upon quations of great principle that will linger in public memory. Mr. Hughes speeches were the best of all, and they consisted in an able and destructive an-alysis of Mr. Bryan's nostructive an-Taft's statement of his judicial acts and his present position in respect to labor was eminently candid and satisfactory. That may be remembered. For the rest there is nothing, nothing that rises above the level of the merest ophemeral campaign trash.

Hog Fasted 30 Days

Heg Fasted 30 Days. Long Creek Ranger. Walter Chapman and Crista Allen tell a most remarkable story of a hog that was lost at the Chapman ranch, a few miles east of town this Fail, and a search was made for the missing hog, but no trace of the animal could be found until 20 days later. Mr. Allen had an oc-casion to visit an old cellar at the Ladd ranch, and on opening the door he found the old hog. He carried it to a pen near by and with careful attention, she is fast recovering from her long imprisonment. The boys state that the hog weighed over 30 pounds when lost, but when found, was nothing more than a stack of bones, and did not weigh over 50 pounds. The hog had gone into the cellar and bones, and did hot weigh over so pounds. The hog had gone into the cellar and in rooting had closed the door. She had not received any water to drink that the boys know of, and all the food she had to cat was a littler of pigs. The animal was still able to walk, and just how much longer she would have lived is hard to tall. to tell.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

"Your wife has eloped with your chauf-feur." "I don't care. I was going to fire him anyway."-Philadelphia Inquirey.

"He's an old newspaper man." 'Abou how old "" "Well, he can remember when they only issued extras when somethin happened."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

First Forsigner-"Why do they call this he 'garden city'"' Second Forsigner-Why? Look at the rich, black dirt in the irrests!"-Chicago Tribune streets]"

"On what ground," asked the lawyer "does your wife want a divores' incompat-ibility?" "Something of that sort. I teck on," answered the man. "My income isn' compatible with her ideas of comfort."-Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Trioune. Alexander was before Tyre. "To suc-ceed," counselled his generals, "we must invest the city." Aleo frawmed. "To make our revenge krener, why not compet the citizens to do the investing and led us he the promoters?" he answered. Whereupon the court fester withdraw to draw up the prospectus — Puck.

"Why do you invariably predict the cold-est Winter we have had in years?" "Well," answered Professor Bialherton. "If it comes true paople necessarily give me credit for great wisdom. And if it doesn't come true they are too thankfai to held any grudge." --Washington Star. food is seasoned for cowards." The Tribune desires to join in the merited castigation of its Portland con-temporary,

He'll Sit on the Opposition.

Eugene Register. The question arises will the White House chair have to be enlarged after House cl March 4.

Taking No Chances.

Peedes, correspondent Dallas Itemizer. Mart Shick killed the stork last week that has been in this neighborhood.