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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1908

ELIMINATION OF SECTIONAL POLITICS. In all the Southern States where the negroes are numerous, in proportion to the whites, the negroes have been practically eliminated from pulitics. In the whole circle of states, from Virginia to Texas, conditions have been established under which the ne gro cannot vote. One in one hundred may break the barrier, but this one will scarcely try. It cannot be won dered that in states where the negroe are very numerous this course has been taken, because the white people will not be ruled by the negroes. Hus since the South has suppressed the negro vote, is it to remain solid forever, for one party, because of the new useless fear of negro domination

The border states" have all quilt-Missouri, Kentucky, West Vir-ginia, Maryland and Delaware-and the idea that moves them is extend ing farther South. Journals of Louis iana say the industrial future of their state lies in extension of the produc-tion of sugar and rice, for which they want and mean to have protection and Alabama, Georgia and the Caro linas, rapidly developing their native resources and increasing their manufactures, are at heart opposed to tariff changes that will reduce the degree of protection which has been their share. The whole South was pre-Bryan been elected.

In the Atlanta Constitution two days after the election an article appeared of striking import. "In Tuesda election," says the Georgia journ "In Tuesday" the Southern States began the writing of their National history of independ of these states must buy his social security, often, perhaps, at the price of his political convictions. Many iness men, the South over, most of them adherents of the Democracy al their lives, dared to support hopefully and openly the candidates of the Repiblican party because their convic-tions led them that way."

The Constitution takes care to say that they were right, in its judgment, only in giving material expression to their true convictions." but adds that "the Southern vote which wrenched Rself away from Southern political tra dition, and it was a large one, was significant.

It would be a boon to the country to get rid of sectional politics, by which it has been racked since 1850. At bottom of it all was the race quee-A tion and the status of the negro. far as the status of the colored race can be fixed by law, it has been catablished. The rest must depend on local interests and the general customs. If the South, having delivered itself from the fear of negro dominacan now begin to forget th negro question in politics, and to per-mit active division and contention on political questions, as in the North, the advantage to both sections and the country will

in so closely intervoven that it is diffi-cult for any particular part of it to be affected without all of it sharing in the charge. For that reason there will be general rejoicing at the news that the greatest of all American indus-tries will break all previous records for output, for the activity indicated by this feat will be communicated to a thousand other industries.

INFINITE POSSIBILITIES

So Oregon, having thrown 62 per cent of her votes for Taft, is to send a Senator to Washington who repre-sents 32 per cent of her votes to oppose Taft on all vital matters during his whole administration? the way "the will of the people" is to

be fulfilled. Or is it a bunco game? Isn't it a where juggle? If it isn't a bunco game, where will you find one? If it isn't a juggle, has the word juggle any standing in isxicography, any place in the protest for moral ideas, or any caning synonymous with fraud and ovin, with pretense and indirection, din equivocation and falsehood, with mposture and deception?

Of course, all "games" politics are fair. Lying, decell, perary, false registration and acknowl-dgment of it by the vote that counts a the election-all these things are truments and agencies of "reform. Old Dr. Johnson, in wrath one day at the false use of the word patriotm, defined it as "the last refuge of a coundrel," Somebody later, who nated hypocrisy as heartily as even Johnson did, said that the old man when he defined patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel, clearly had overlooked the infinite possibilities of the word reform.

UPWARD OR DOWNWARD?

The first day's session of the House mmittee on tariff revision discloses he fact that "the interests affected by schedule A of the Dingley tariff de not desire any changes in the rates of duty now operative." Future ses-tions will disclose that the interests affected by Schedules B, C and so on to the end of the alphabet feel exactly the same way about it. They are all satisfied, or, if, not, they can be made to feel satisfied by the addition of ten or fifteen per cent to their present pickings out of the consumer's pocket If the interests affected by the Ding-ley schedules were the only individ-uals who had the right to demand consideration from Congress, what neavenly situation it would be. Complete satisfaction such as reigns among these worthles is to be found else where on earth only among a flock of ultures after they have finished pick ing the bones of a bund of sheep. The complacent assumption by the tarifibarons that the consumer is not worth tariff attention, and that his interests merit no consideration from Congress, is exasperating in the extreme; but there is good reason for it.

For many years the consumer has sat like a patient ass under the bur-den of the Dingley tariff, soothing his misery by the fantastic consolation that the more taxes he paid the richer he would grow. It passes belief that an entire nation could be fooled by such a patent piece of imposture fo more than a generation, and yet the fact is indisputable. More than that the siy manipulators who really profit by the tariff tax fully expect to keep on fooling the country for a genera-tion to come. Their line of action at the session of the Congressional committee signifies nothing else. To them Mr. Taft's assurances of tariff revision nean that it will be revised upward, mposing new burdens on the consumirs and heaping still higher the horder of the tax swallowers. If they have their way the platform promises of the Republican party will all be repudiated, and an orgy of plunder will be the sole fruit of the agitation for low To convince himself of this er taxes. one need do no more than glance over proceedings of the committee's first day's session.

A beautiful specimen of what the interests desire may be seen in the case of quinine. This is probably the most useful drug in the whole donute of material medicine. It is the the more remunerative small only one which is indisputably a spe-cific for a clearly defined, disease, farming and fruitgrowing. The tangible value of the new sys Oulpine will check the ravages of malaria, and it is the only drug which will check them. Moreover, malaria is one of the most common of all disrelative value of the while the best wheat land in orders and its wasting effect upon the human race is incalculable. Here, then, behold the chance of the tariff \$100 per acre, and much of it freebooter. Human misery is his op portunity. Years ago he succeeded i mposing a tariff upon quinkee, and its pocketbook waxed fat upon the proceeds of unrelieved disease. Ther decency for a time prevailed against greed and the tax upon quinine was repealed. It illustrates the spirit of In the protected interests, we repeat, that price of lands was the highest and where the values were fully warranted by the crops produced. It is perhaps at the very first session of the Congressional committee a representative of the drug manufacturers demanded quinine put under a duty of 15 per cent. The respect of these same interests for facts is illustrated by the state ment which one of their representatives made that tariff-burdened goods are not sold cheaper in foreign countries than at home. To make such a statement in the face of common knowledge requires some little impu-dence, but that quality has never been deficient in the barons of Dingley ism. Everybody knows well enough that the Canadian Pacific Railroad has been able to buy steel rails from the Steel Trust at a lower price than Mr. Hill could get them for. American-made watches are sold so much cheaper in England than in New York that a man has made a business of purchasing them in London, paying the freight back home and still under seiling the watch trust in its own markots. Facts of this sort are like the sands of the sea for multitude. Mr. Archbold has taught us w what value some of our protected trusts attach to truth telling. Another inadmissible demand of the protected interests is that the Dingley rates shall be made the minimum in any agreements with other countries for maximum and minimum duties. The obvious result of this would be to raise the duties against every con try which failed to make a reciprocity agreement with us. By blocking all reciprocity treaties in the Senate, as they have so easily done hitherto, one sees without difficulty what desirable results the trusts would work out. The practical fruit of reciprocity would heavier taxes for the American nsumer. The time has come in our history when disingenuous jugglery with the tariff should cease and the schedules hould be fixed with regard to the onsumer as well as the manufacturer. setting out to visit similar state in Our manufactures are important, but they are not the whole thing. The railroads and new bridges will lead into new countries, which will in turn become producing centers for more traffic for more railroads. The entire

industrial fabric of the United States be stable until tariff agitation is at rest, and it will not be at rest until the duties are fixed with some sem-blance of fairness between those who pay the taxes and those who profit by them. The expectation that this would be done speedily was one of the most important reasons for Mr. Taft's election. It was supposed that he could secure revision downward, because he would have both houses of Congress with him. If now with a

Republican President and Congress the tariff goes upward instead of downward, what may the Nation justly think of Republican promises when the time comes for fulfiliment?

HUMANITY AND FIRE.

The intelligence of the horse is greatly overrated in popular estima-tion. Every time a barn burns with its inmates we are reminded how stupid and liable to panic he really is. The news that a barn near Colfax, Wash, was consumed yesterday with what hoppens almost daily. When fire breaks out the animals lose their heads completely. They refuse to be led from their stalls, and even when dragged from the barn they return I possible and miserably perish in the flames. Humanitarians have sought to devise some method of building barns which would make it easier to remove horses when fires occur, but of course a better way to solve the problem would be to make all places

where horses are kept fireproof. Fire-proof construction is more talked about, however, than practiced. proof Experts say that there are in Amer-ica a few buildings which are better narded against conflagration than any others in the world, but that by far the greater part of our structures

are sheer firetraps more or less skill-fully disguised. For this carelessness the insurance companies suffer finan-cially, human beings almost daily perish by fire, and helpless animals di-

torment. At present concrete is said to be a cheaper building material for barns than wood is. It is certainly in comparably more durable and safer The use of concrete in country build would not only be a great gain for humanity, but farmers uld find it beneficial to their pockets also.

PROGRESSIVE WILLAMETTE VALLEY. In point of attendance and enthusiasm aroused, the Southern Pacific farming demonstration train, lately

touring the Willamette Valley, fers a gratifying contrast to the O. R. & N. demonstration train which went through Eastern Oregon a few months In the small stations at which ago. In the small stations at which it stopped the O. R. & N. train was enthusiastically greeted by the farmers, but at the larger stations there was a noticeable lack of attendance or enthusiasm. In the valley every com munity turned out in force, and the

enthusiasin ran high wherever the Southern Pacific train stopped. The reason for this apparent difference in the manner of reception accorded the two trains seems to have been a desire on the part of the people who have already had some experience with scientific farming and diversified

farming to learn more regarding it. In this respect the people of East-ern Oregon, who have got away from the old system of growing grain exclusively, and have experimented with the system taught by the experts who npany the demonstration trains. are fully as much interested and are as appreciative as their Williamette Valley Valley brethren. Pendleton, in the heart of the wheat belt, where the wheat kings come to town in big auto mobiles, and where small farming is

practically an unknown urned out an audience of about 60 people to listen to the demonstration train experts, while in the Williamette Valley the smallest point on the schedule turned out more than 100 strong. But the people of Eastern Oregon who have broken away from wheat farm ing are not different from those of the Willamette Valley. Less than two urs' run from Pendleton, and in

the same county, at Milton, an audi-ence of nearly 500 enthusiastic farmers greeted the train, and nearly all of them had abandoned graingrowing

sourse, be cleaned up and put in holiday garb, so to speak, for the inspect

What is necessary, if an inspection inspects in any practical sense of the term, is for those charged with the duty of making it to make their visits unannounced. This is true whether the inspection is of railroad stations, factories, prisons, orphan asylums, hospitals for the insane, poorhousas or baby homes. Let the management in any one of these know that the mas-ter is coming, and the servants are set to work with broom and mop and brush and rake to make the place pre-sentable. As a result, the railway offi-cials found, on a duly announced tour definition of the sentence of inspection, waiting-rooms clean, that for months have been vile with that for monins have been one will the ruck of travel; station yards swept and garnished that for months have been strewn with litter, and win-dows bright and clean that have long dim with dust and Handing out medals for cleanliness, they puss screnely on their way with the virtuons consciousness of a public well served through their watchful-ness, and of duty to thrifty employee

well done. The public is, however, to be congratulated upon this annual inspection of railroads, since it insures that everything will be ship-shape on the line once a year, even as the inmates of state and county institutions may look forward with pleasant anticipation to the inspection by officials that gives reasonable promise of clean beds and a good dinner once a quarter or a year, as the case may be, always providing it is known when the inspection in to take place. This type of inspection is well known all along the line of public

And the public accepts and is grateful for it on the principle perhaps that an occasional "cl'arin"-up spell" is that much, at least, to be thankful for.

Mr. Hill, in a speech at Scattle, Tuesday, ventured the prediction that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, now under construction, would be the last transcontinental line to be built. The efforts of the future, he declared, would be directed to building branch lines to develop country al-ready tapped. There is, of course, a uch greater need of branch lines and feeders than of more through lines, but the West is still at an early stage of development and no man can safely predict the limits of that development The Rocky Mountains and the Cas cade Mountains offer two serious bar riers to the progress of railroads, but eventually the ramifications of branch roads will gridiron so much of the intervening territory east and west of these barriers that it will not be easy o distinguish when a network of feed ers ceases to be a connected transcon tinental line, even though it be part o system previously completed to the Pacific Coast.

County Commissioner Lightner says that the members of two su grand juries were prejudiced in favor of Sheriff Stevens in making a report on the old trouble between the Sherif and the court. If this be true about two-thirds of the voters of the State of Oregon are also prejudiced in favor of the Sheriff; for they took the same

view of the matter as was taken by the two grand juries and cast their votes accordingly. As a last resort in settlement of this seemingly unending controversy, the County Court might try the expedient of obeying the law, which quite clearly defines the duties of both Sheriff and Commissioners.

After all, is there any reason why women should be forbidden by law t places where men are permit-What is all the din about, anyted? We are not speaking of ml how? how? We are not speaking of in-nors, of whom the state must be the guardian, when their parents are worthless, but of men and women. Should men ever be licensed to do things which, on moral grounds, are forbidden to women? If so, why? On the social side it is a different thing, and women of sensibility naturally avoid "men's resorts." But it is a matter of social life and usage, not of law.

NEW SPIRIT IN OLD YAMHUL. rd of Achievement for the Most

Famous of Oregon Counties Old Yamhill is again to the front, her latest success being an elaborate publication in pamphlet form containing a resume of the agricultural and horticul-

tural possibilities of Yamhill County. The book is a revelation. Even old Oregonians have not appreciated the great resources of the Williamette Valley, of which Yamhill County is a rich and representative section. This publication, which is one of the me This latest tistic of many publicity pamphlets re-cently issued, gives striking evidence of mie condiour unfamiliarity with eco tions in our own state. Yamhill County is but typical of the whole William-ette Valley, and when that county boasts that she is the champion cherry-growing section of the world, that she produces the finest apples in the world, that the world's champion herds of Shorthorn cattle, that the champion Cotsweld, Shropshire and Southdown sheep and the largest establishment on the Coast de-voted to the breeding of draft horses are in her borders, we begin to sit up and take notice. When the recital, contin-uing, shows that in this typical county great results are obtained from small acreages of raspberries, of strawberries of onlong, of asparagus, of peaches, of melons, of other fruits and vegetables when we read further of the marvelous expansion of the dairy industry induce by the establishment of milk condensers that the growing of alfalfa has been as sured by recently discovered methods of cultivation; and of bonanzas in the rais ing of hogs; and of cloversed; of the profits in small poultry establishments and in the culture of bees, we are amazed that a country with these possibilities of record production should be at our very

This striking Yamhill County bookled draws persistent altention to the fact that the average Williamotic Valley farmer is attempting to do too much with his land. He is farming too many acres These vast acreages should be subdivided if we would develop to the utmost their wonderful resources. This is the one great need of the rich Williamette Valley. Home-buildors should be attracted. farming population vastly increased by immigration, so that more intensive meth ods of handling land might produce rec ord results over the whole Valley, in stead of in the few situations that now receive extra attention

The many lines of industry that might be made to produce extraordinary results in the Willamette Valley are so variou that this section is in a class by itself. It has not only the adaptability of other sections to the production of their spe-cialties, but is equally rich in an amaz ing number of other lines. All the products of the temperate zones are at hom in the Valley, and by subdividing its large farms and applying expert attention to their culture, this single valley could be made to supply the wants of a nation. The most recent record of these poss bilities issued by the Yamhill County De velopment League is so artistically filus trated and so convincingly written that it should be in the hands of every homeseeker in the United States, L

RESULTS OF DIRECT PRIMARY. Same Aspects in Indiana as

Oregon. Indianapolis Star.

So far as it goes the experience under our new direct primary law is of the same tenor and in the same direction as the result reached in Oregon after sev-eral years of operation. This is the demonstration that this form of nominstion does not command party support any more than the convention system.

In Oregon the result has been to de stroy party unity entirely. It was argued there that voters did not feel bound by the acts of conventions, because of the feeling that nominations were machine-made; but that they would feel bound by the action of a free and open popular primary, where any man who so desired might contest for the nomination with his rivals; and for the nomination with his rivals; and it was confidently expected that after

tion of patronage dispenser led hordes of Republicans into exasperated mutiny.

SHALL LEGISLATURE "RUB IT INT TAFT IN HIS FRESHMAN DAYS

Something Had to Give Way When He Suggestion That Chamberlain Be Came Along. Ralph D. Pains in Outing Elected to That End.

ASHLAND, Or., Nov. 10 .- (To the

There being no pressing inducements oward an athletic career, young Taft Editor.)-I have been a constant, and believe a consistent and appreciative reader of The Oregonian for more than the third of a century. Everybody appreclates it as a great and uplifting force in the rapid progress of the Pa-cific Empire. I find myself nervous when my Oregonian happens to be delayed. 1 do not always agree with the propositions put forth, but the edi-tor does not expect it. for he recog-nizes the growing thoughtfulness of his

There being no pressing inducements toward an athletic carcer, young Taft sained his college prominence by virtue of his mental provess and his uncom-mon engacity for winning the respect and affection of all who knew him. When called upon to make strenuous use of his 215 pounds he was not in the least re-luctant, the first occasion beling in the "truck" between the freshmen and sopho-more classes at the beginning of the Fall term. The faculty has long since abolished this cyclonic and wholesals en-counter; indeed, the class of 78 sets up the claim that it fought and won the last of the genuine old-fashioned class runhes at Hamilton Park, the sthleth arena used by the college in the dark ages be-fore there was an elaborately equipped Yale field and an athletic association with a surplus of \$100,000 in fits treasury. It was the brave custom of the days of Taft for the freshmen to march from the campus to Hamilton Park, the larger part of a mile away, in as solid a body as rosenble, the cohormores maintaining a readers. Apropose to the long continued dis-cussion of Statement No. 1, I feel likes making a suggestion: that the injection of such a requirement in the law was and is an absurdity and has always been a conviction with ms. I was solicitial to run for election to the Legislature at each of the two preceding elections, but refused, chiefly because I saw that a certain hysterical condition prevailed, demanding such a pledge. In each of the manding I was anked to give campus to Hamilton Park, the larger part of a mile away, in as solid a body as possible, the sophomores maintaining a skirmish attack en route. Once inside the field there ensued a rough-and-tumble scrimmage. When '78 as fresh-men charged to the fray, the mighty figure of 'BHI' Taft was in the front rank, and the effect of his emskaupht was singularly like that of the 'steam rol-ler' which he was charged with oper-ating at the recent Republican Convena certain hysterical condition prevaled, demanding such a pledge, in each of these elections I was asked to give my opinion to randidates as to the propriety of signing such a pledge; on each occasion I did not hesitate to say that if I were the candidate I would sign no pledge, or if I did, it would be to vote for the Republican having the highest number of votes at the primaries. This is what the Repub-lican candidates did in this county in the lost I was destion and they ware ler" which he was charged with oper-ating at the recent Republican Conven-tion at Chicago. A sophomore who was incidess enough to get in Taft's way on the trampled sod of Hamilton Park in the height of the rush lately declared that the sensation was like that of heing charged even by a bandwide. It is truth the last June election, and they were beaten, yet Taff's majority in Jackson County is 500. This shows that a large number of Republicans voted for the Democratic candidates because of the that the sensition was need that of being plowed over by a landslide. It is truth-fully recorded that the doughty fresh-men drove the sophomores back, won the rush and fought their way back to the campus minus hats, coats and shirts, but chousing some of utcoart. Statement craze, and I have no doubt that such was the result in other counthat such was the result in other coun-ties. While it is true that the pre-tended law contravenes the constitu-tion of the state and the United States, and also true that it has been used to humbug the people in the interest of a party in hopeless minority, yet while it remains on the statute books, it seems to me that in the interest of more sanity in the politics of the fu-ture, and until it has been annulisd by the couris or ropealed by the Legislabut chanting songs of victory. President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale was in the class of 75, a junior who Tatt was a freshman. He made th acquaintance of the beefy youngster of the acquaintance of the beefy youngster on the night of the rush, and as one of the upper classmen in charge of the fray acted as judge of the wrestling bouts between picked men of the opposing clans.

ture, and until it has been annulled by the courts or repealed by the Legisla-ture, it ought to be obeyed, that the people may feel the full force of their blunder. Grant once said that "the best way to secure the repeal of an edious law is to enforce it." Therefore, unless the so-called pledgees, who call themselves Republicans, see fit volun-tarily to disregard their crazy pledges, I would have them elect George E. Chamberlain, and immediately there-after repeal the law that has enabled the whole country to give the Repubclass. "I saw Taft strip and get into the ring," said he. "and I knew from the way the sophomore smote the earth that something had happened to him. Taft must have made him think a house had tumbled on him. After the performance I shook hands with the victor and constars that I had not been the other fellow." the whole country to give the Repub-lean party, with its 23,000 plurality, the "horse laugh." Then if enough adherents to that abortion can be found WHAT NEBRASKA DID.

And the Various Reasons Why She

Taft

Did It.

adherents to that abortion can be found to invoke the referendum on the repeal another vote thereon by the people will dispose of it forever. Otherwise it will remain to plague us. This would give our No. 1 Republicans in the Legislature a chance to amend their foolish act by a worthy one, and give those who required the pledge a full dose of the medicine they mixed. C. B. WATSON. Did 14. Aff. Sorenson's Examiner (Omsha). And why did things come that way in the grand old Nebraska? In the first place, Doe. Vic. Rosewater amounced in his personal and official or-gan that Bill Taft really didn't need Ne-braska, and taking the word of the boss of the Nebraska G. O. P., many a Repub-lican cast his vote for the Farmer of Fairview as a matter of state pride. In the second place numerous Repub-tions, some of whom have confided in me, voted the Democratic ticket straight because they were thred of Rosewater

The votes they beneficiate and the second because they were fired of Rosewhite dictation, and because they desire some other leader of the Nebraska G. O. P. In the third place, the local option ques-tion cut the biggest figure in the election The vote shows that the people of Ne-brasks wide to put an end to prohibition Are Counted. Are Counted. New York Times. Electoral College, we have all fallen in the habit of saying, but each state has its own college. The colleges never have a joint meeting. The whole body of Electors never comes logether. By the provisions of the Constitution the Electors of several states meet at the state capitals on a specified day and vote by supposably secret ballof for candi-dates for President of the United States and Vice-President of the United States and Vice-President of the same state as the Electors. A list is made of all the votes cast and this, after it has been signed by every Elector and duly certi-fied, is sealed in an envelope and seat to the President of the United States Senate. It is one of the Constitutional duties of this officer to open these en-velopes, on a specified day, in the pres-ence of the Senate and House of Repre-senatives in Joint session. The Elect-oral votes are then connted. If there is The vote shows that the people of re-brasks wish to put an end to prohibition agitation, and to let the Slocumb high license liquor law remain undisturbed. It's good enough for anybody. The best ever. The Personal Rights League, which stands for personal Rights League, which stands for personal Rights League, which stands for personal Rights League. Which stands for personal Rights League. landslide which put the Democrats power in this county and state. It we currently rumored and generally believe It wa that Governor Sheldon was inclined about 45 degrees towards local option. This be-lief, together with his known inclination towards the Democratic plank of guaran-tee of bank deposits, contributed largely to his knockout. Requissont in pace. You'll find this quotation from the dead languages in the tail end of Noah Web-ster's International Word-book. In the fourth place the Democratic plea for home rule caught on favorably, and added to the landslide. Much, moreover, of Mr. Bryan's popu-larity in this state may be attributed to that Governor Sheldon was inclined ab

ence of the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives in Joint session. The Elect-oral votes are then counted. If there is no choice, the House of Representatives elects a Fresident. The law specifies the second Monday in January after their much, moreover, of all, beyon's population larity in this state may be attributed to Republican fears of what victory for that party might mean in the crowning of its state leaders. There is no possible doubt that the fear of seeing one indomitable Nebraska politician elevated to the posi-

appointment as the day for the meeting of the Electoral Colleges. Congress counts the Electoral vote the second Wednesday in February. The framers of the Constitution clearly had in view the election of Chief Magistrate by the Nation's ablest and wisest men. But the President and Vice-Pres-ident have always been named for the Electors. The theoretical authority of the Electors is great, but they exert no actual authority. If the successful can-didate for President or Vice-President should die before the second Monday in January after an election, the Electors would be empowered, under the law, to vote according to their judgment. Toat contingency has never arisen. No suc-cessful candidate has ever died before the meeting of the colleges. No Preai-dent-elect has ever died. If a President-elect died between the second Monday of January and the second Monday of January and the second Monday in February, the colleges would not be re-convened. The House of Representatives would have to bear the burden of respon-ability. the Electors is grea but they ex

STATUS OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Never Actually Meets-How Its Votes

Are Counted.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

Elimination of sectional tics is the chief need of the country.

RECORD-BREAKING ACTIVITY.

The steel trust is the most co aggregation of capital that has ever been massed for a single industry. Its output is so yast and the field reached by its salesmen is so large that there is hardly a country in the civilized rids that is not using its product The United States is essentially a land of big things, notably in the monster combinations of capital known as the "trusts." Whether in tobacco, sugar ropper, or any of the great staples that daive been brought under control combinations of capital, these "trusts" easily exceed in size those of any other In this land of big things the steel trust, from an industrial or financial standpoint, is easily the greatest. As such it is to a degree a reflex of conditions in all other lines

of industry. When money tightons and the work of building railroads, bridges or steel-frame structures is suspended, the orecarriers cease running, furnaces become cold and the payrolls show shrinkage of thousands of names Whatever its iniquities may be, the player of labor, and its prosperity of adversity extends over such a wide range of territory, that hundreds of thousands and even millions are af-fected by the changes which affect it For this reason the announcemen that this greatest of all corporations has already begun making arrange ments for breaking all existing records with its output for 1965 will be reelved with pleasure, not only among the ranks of steelworkers, ore-freigh ers and coal-miners, but in other lines of industry. In the Pittsburg district alone there are piled up 10,000,000 tons of ore, and every available carrier on the Lakes has been pressed into service to bring down as much more as can be handled before the cold weather closes navigation.

There is not very much of the ele ment of chance in this great activity for the preparations are being rushed at a time when practically every line of industries that uses steel products h being swamped with new orders. The railroads of the country are in the market for vast quantities of steel rails and also for bridge steel and pressed cars, and from every big city th country there is a demand for steel for structural work. The country at large will, of course, profit by the distribution of these finished products, well as by the work of converting the raw material into them.

There must be ties and timbers for the ratiroads and bridges and lumber for finishing the buildings. These new railroads and new bridges will lead

tem over the exclusively graingrow ing system was plainly apparent in Innd. for ounty would not sell for more than branch could ught for about half that figure. the land around Milton, where dem-onstration trains and the farming methods they taught were welcome ranged in price from \$200 to \$1000 per acre. The same feature is noticeable in the Willamette Valley, for the largest crowds have been attract localities where the

by the crops produced. It is periado unfair to criticise the judgment of the wheat barons who decline to be in-terested in anything smaller than the bonanza farming which in the past few years has made such great returns with so little effort, but the time is coming in the Eastern Oregon country as it is already here in the Valley when diversified farming, fruitgrowing and demonstration train methods of farming will be adopted and the entire state will be a gainer by the change. When a change in methods makes \$50 wheat land, such as lies aroun Milton and numerous other points in the state, worth \$1000 per acre, it is

certainly the part of wisdom to adopt such methods and encourage agency that is promoting them. the

THE ANNUAL "CL'ARIN' UP SPELL." An annual inspection of railway tracks, sutions and grounds by high officials of a company is a good thing and the medals given for superior work and care are justly prized by employes who are fortunate enough to receive them. The clearing-up process, however, preparatory to the yearly inspection relates in a marke this legree to that which is inaugurated in state institutions prior to a visit of a legislative committee, or of other state authorities whose duty it is to look into the management with view to the protection of the inmates from careless or inefficient servants.

It is the practice of such visiting bodies to make their calls unannonneed, in order that the conditions of every day may be presented at the time the call is made. A grand jury wishing to ascertain the true state of affairs in connection with a prison, a poorhouse or other county institutions the inmates of which are made com fortable or miserable by those in sharge; or the legislative committee,

stitutions for the purpose of finding out the truth about prevailing condi

Dr. Withycombe has looked up the

records and finds not one girl graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College who has figured as complainant or de fendant in a divorce proceeding. The credit goes to the domestic science branch of the Doctor's excellent school. The young woman who is taught how to do it can keep the male brute in good humor, and that is all there is to it. We assume that female graduates of the Agricultural College get married like other women.

Mayor Lane suggests putty for nending cracks in defective work of city contractors. That might do also for mending holes in brand-new pavements, cut to admit a late fireplug, by city employes.

Yale's registration is greater than ever this year. Taft is from Yale, a all the boys when he was there yel Taft is from Yale, and "Hello, Bill!" Are all the boys in the race for the Presidency?

Some Democrats are anxious les Republicans, now refusing to turn the United States Senatorship over to the Democrats, may turn the state over to

One wonders what the bonded debt of Portland will be when all the push clubs shall have obtained what they want. Probably in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000.

The Reichstag is firmly of the opinion that Emperor William had constitutional right to "butt In." no But he did. What is the Reichstag going to do about it?

What Uncle Joe may have said about the Panama Canal, one way or another, is of no consequence. The Panama Canal will go on, all the same.

Wouldn't Sellwood and Portsmouth also like the City of Portland to go further in debt to build \$2,000.000 bridges? Bring on the initiative.

It makes no difference to anybody on earth if the Kaiser talks too much but a subject or a newspaper must keep a bridled tongue

"People above party." shouts the patriot who has striven with all his might for a defeated party.

What is all this we hear that a can-didate would rather carry his own precinct than be President?

Few American girls would be trifled with like Miss Elkins by that Abruzzi fellow.

Carmack's slayer is sorry-but too

such a preliminary tryout the defea candidates and their supporters would accept the popular verdict cheerfully and set to work loyally for the party ticket.

Exactly the opposite proved to be the fact in Oregon, and so far as we can judge, has resulted in Indiana. Instead of supporting the successful nominee, defeated candidates set about to knife and defeat him. In Oregon this has resplied in electing Democrats to important offices all over the state and the final flower and fruitage of the system may be seen in the action of Republican voters who were outvoted at the primarles in choice of party can-didntes for the United States Senate at the April primaries and who thereupon turned around and voted for the Demo-cratic Senatorial nominee at the June election, giving him an overwhelming mandate to the State Legislature, not-withstanding the fact that the state is Republican by 25,000 and has been Re-

publican for 40 years. On a test between a Republican and a Democratic representation in United States Senate, the state go heavily Republican, but under the direct primary system the campaign before the primaries engenders such rancor that the defeated candidates mbine against the successful one, to his destruction. This has been true in this Marion County (Ind.) election. The tendency is there, and it will cause all who value decency, honor and order olitics to inquire seriously whether politics to inquire schools, while this new departure in the direction of pure democracy is preferable on the whole to our historic use of the repre-sentative system as expressed in Con-gress, in the Legislatures and in party conventions.

His Severent Defeat.

New York World. In 1896 Mr. Bryan was defeated by a popular plurality of 601,854. In 1900 he was defeated by a popular plurality of 49,790. This year the popular plurality against him runs upward of 1,100,000.

against him runs upward of 1,160,060. Mr. Bryan said in the formal state-ment issued yesterday: "If I could re-gard the defeat as a purely personal one I would consider it a blessing rather than a misfortune." The defeat was so largely personal that Mr. Bryan need not hesifate about regarding it as a blessing. The returns indicate that there are not half a dozen states in which he has not run behind the Democratic candidate for Governor. While Mr. Taff's popular plurality is more than 1,100,030. It is estimated that the combined pluralities against the Democratic state tickets are little more than 400,000-a difference of 700,-con against Mr. Bryan personally.

Praise for The Oregonian's News.

Praise for The Oregonian's News. Drain Nonparell. It was a most remurkable feat for The Oregonian to give the people of Oregon almost the complete election returns throughout the entire country the next morning after election. It was a great treat to the people of Southern Oregon to be able to thus learn the election news, many thousands of them, before break-fast. fast

PRIMARIES IN ORI Observations on Their Methods and

Results.

San Francisco Argonaut. It was the claim of those who promote

San Francisco Argonaut. It was the claim of those who promoted the direct primary system in Oregon that it would enable the "people to rule." We see in the case of Mir. Bourne's election how the performance matches the plan. It gave to a self-nominitied candidate, who in the primary election had only a pltiful minority of the voles of all the electors and only a minority of the elec-tors of the party which he claimed some-what dubiously as his own, a "nomina-tio" equivalent to an election. To sum-marize: It first eliminated all the names associated in the public mind with the Senatorship. If then threw the election into a scraimble where the advantage hay with the candidate who had money to spend in his own exploitation. It so di-vided the vote of the dominant party among a large group of candidates as to enable a man whom nobody really wanted to come out of the scuffle with more votes tinan any one of the other candidates. It practically gave the election, not to the "people's choice." for there was no peo-ple's choice, but to a desperate political gambler, who was willing to pour out money the water literally to buy an "election" which practically was on sale in the open market. Whatever may be said for the direct

"election" which practically was on sale in the open market. Whatever may be said for the direct primary in the form in which it has been adopted in Oregon, it has small claim to credit as a mechanism for determining and enforcing the "people's choice." This was sufficiently illustrated in the election of Senator Bourne, and it has other and even more noisble illustrations in more recent incidents - particularly in the plodge under which a Republican Legis-lature now stands to elect a Democrat (hamberishin) to the United States Sen-ete part Lanuary. ate next January.

Bryan May Never Run Again.

Lincoin Special to New York World, November 4.

November 4. Having received a bigger total vote than he ever got before, Mr. Bryan proposes to use it as a lever and go to Washing-ton, putting his proposed reforms up to Congress, one by one. He will continue to advocate them in speeches and lectures. But he will issue a statement, probably in a few weeks, doclaring that he never will run again for President. In the fu-ture he will spend his time writing and talking for his reforms, devolting a great deal of his time to advocating legislation at Washington. at Washington.

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in 1875 Oregon had an Electoral squab-ble which might have caused acrious trouble. According to the returns Tilden had 184 and Hayes 185 of the Electoral rotes. J. W. Watts, one of the Hayes votes. J. W. Watts, one of the Hayes Electors in Oregon, was discovered to be a Federal office-holder. He was post-misster in the town of Lafayetts, and the master in the town of Langetts, and the Constitution prolibits Federal office-holders from serving as Electors. The Secretary of State refused a certificate to Watts and gave one to E. A. Cronin, the Democratic Elector having the larg-est vote. Watts, however, resigned his postmastership and received a certificate, and the matter was fourth out before postmastership and received a certificate, and the matter was fought out before the Electoral Commission Clearly Hayes was the choice of the majority of the people of Oregen for President, and the Commission accepted Watts' vole. This incident, more than any other in our history, indicates the dangers of the system. It is clearly useless, yet there has never been any serious concerted action to substitute a simpler system.

Employer May Discharge

HOQUIAM, Wash., Nov. 9.-(To the Editor.)-Do the Unions object to the discharge of a union man in a closed shop if the employer has sufficient cause for such discharge, providing that the place made vacant is filled by another union man?

man⁷ Will you kindly answer this question in the next issue of your paper? JOEL PRIDE

The union rules usually read that an employer "may discharge (I) for incompetency. (2) for neglect of duty. (3) for violation of office rales (which shall be conspicuously posted.")

A FEW SQUIBS.

Cora-She has such keen perceptions. Dors-And such a blunt way of conveying them.-Puck.