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reach the conclusion that the University of Oregon ought to have appropriated the entire line of Vergil—not the half of it. But of course the college games cannot be expected to give place to these problems of life and mind.

**ONE MORE SHORT SUMMARY.**

"If, as The Oregonian asserts," says the Eugene Guard, "a majority of the people of Oregon do not want Governor Chamberlain, elected United States Senator, they should have voted against him last June. They did not vote against him, and yet they did not want him."

First of all, it is a method outside the Constitution, and they expected the Legislature to do its duty. Second, they knew a candidate who stood against Chamberlain was nominated by supporters of Chamberlain, who didn't intend to vote in the election as they had voted in the primary; and moreover, they felt that the perfect man was not a proper man for the place, and they thought they would give the Legislature an opportunity to elect some other.

Finally they were disgusted—thousands and thousands of them—with the whole proceeding, and they voted the whole cake to emphasize their disgust; not because they wanted Chamberlain. Not a soul in Oregon who does not know that the enormous Republican majority of this state no more wants Chamberlain for Senator than they want Bryan for President.

Yet probably Chamberlain will be elected—elected by men caught in a trap which they had no idea of entering, but who see no way out but through their valley of humiliation.

**THE LID ON SHYLOCKS.**

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It is the clear duty of the Legislature to put an effective ban on this traffic by enacting new laws for its suppression. The old laws are useless; they are evaded, and the money sharks and learned to late by the victims.

It is common for these moneylenders to exact tribute for loans, at the rate of 10 or 20 or 30 per cent a month. This loads up the victims with debt, which they can never get rid of unless rescued by friends or relatives. Dreading their employers or their kin they dare not expose the illicit business.

The men living in luxury on the tribute thus wrung from the misfortune and disgrace of their debtors, should be made to feel the dishonor of their traffic. There ought to be enough sentiment and pity in the Legislature to drive them out. The gambler, the rum-seller and the pimp are no more despicable than they. For them there should be a "lid," too.

**A PLEA FOR MORSE.**

A former director in some of the notorious New York high finance firms, Mr. C. T. Sanford, of Ashland, writes The Oregonian asking for a suspension of judgment upon that convicted felon until the lawyers are through wrangling his case in the higher courts. Mr. Sanford's letter appears today in another part of the paper.

Why should anybody suspend judgment on Morse? An impartial jury has heard the evidence in his case and found him guilty. He is a thief and a swindler, and he is sentenced to prison. What more do we need to form a fair opinion upon? The lawyers may wrangle till doomsday, as they probably will, in the higher courts without altering a single fact or producing a single valid reason why Morse should not serve out his sentence. If there is a reversal it will be on technicalities and not on the merits. It will not affect the question of his guilt or innocence in the slightest degree. That is as firmly settled as ever can be.

Since most of the trials of our eminent buccannery of graft and finance go finally to the higher courts and are there endowed with eternal life, if we waited for the final decision of the last tribunal before commenting on the merits of the case, we should never. This practice would silence the voice of criticism and leave the formation of public opinion to lawyers like Mr. Ach, of the Ruef defense. It will be a sad day for morality when press and pulpit begin to follow Mr. Sanford's advice.

**FOR WATERWAY IMPROVEMENTS.**

The recommendations of the Chief of Army Engineers for waterway appropriations for the Columbia River and its tributaries are all of great merit and should be adopted by Congress in making appropriations for the waterway improvement of the Columbia River, which is of course the keynote to all waterway improvement in the Columbia Basin, seems to be well provided for with \$450,000, which, with the amount now available, is sufficient to provide a channel of sufficient depth for the present requirements for many years. Another important item in the budget arranged by General Marshall is the \$200,000 appropriation for the Columbia River between Portland and the sea. This is a sum of money which is a heavy burden which the Port of Portland has been carrying for so many years.

The injustice of Portland's being forced to shoulder this burden without assistance from the Nation, or even from the State of Washington, is a matter which has long been a grievance to the beneficiaries by the improvement, but the recognition of Portland's position has been much belated. That Portland has at great expense provided a deep channel for the passage of traffic originating in the State of Washington is at last appreciated by the Government, and we may be relieved of at least a portion of the burden. The budget includes an appropriation of \$10,000 for improvement of the Columbia River between the mouth of the Willamette and Vancouver. What Portland has done for the river can be understood when it is noted that this short stretch of river, for which the \$10,000 is recommended, would be useless and not profitable for the ninety-mile stretch between the entrance of the river and Astoria. In recognition of this fact the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers should have the earnest support of every man in the delegation at Washington.

It is matter of regret that permanent work in the river channel between Portland and the sea cannot be undertaken at this time, and that we must continue to maintain a proper channel for the present. The recommendations of the Chief Engineer seems it inadvisable to ask for funds for these permanent improvements "while expensive work is in progress at the mouth of the Columbia and at Celilo. For the latter project \$1,000,000 is asked, in addition to \$145,000 authorized at the last session. The attitude and unmistakable language of the Chief Engineer on this point supply excellent food for thought for those who have contentedly agreed to the expense of the upper river, before the

**BEATS WIFE AND CHILDREN**

**Brutal Myrtle Creek Husband Arrested, Can Get No Bail.**

ROSEBURG, Or., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—One of the most shocking cases of cruelty ever brought before the attention of the officers of this county came to light yesterday when P. W. Hewes, who resides a few miles from Myrtle Creek, was arrested, charged with beating his wife and children.

The case first came to light when the two children, a boy aged six and a girl aged five, came to school with their faces bruised and their eyes blackened. Their condition excited the curiosity of the teacher, who soon drew a detailed story from the little boy.

It was learned that Hewes, who is a Greek big strapping fellow, has been in the habit of beating his wife, and on the occasion in question he not only beat his wife, but picked up and pummeled the two helpless children.

When in possession of all the facts, the school teacher informed the authorities and Hewes was followed to his home by a number of neighbors. So great was the general indignation among the citizens of Myrtle Creek against Hewes that none of the lawyers of the county would defend him. Hewes was brought before a Justice of the Peace for his preliminary hearing, and when he was placed under \$1500 bonds he could secure no bonds, and now occupies a cell in the County Jail.

Hewes and his wife have been married twice. After their first marriage, Hewes secured a divorce, and married another woman. At the death of the latter he remarried his first wife.

**FARMERS INVITE RAILROAD**

**Pledge Rights of Way and Bonus for Line From Vancouver.**

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—A number of the farmers living between Vancouver and Sara, about 12 miles north of this city, have formed the Union Farm Club, with officers as follows: President, Emmett M. Irwin; vice-president, A. C. Austin; secretary, J. D. Eaton; treasurer, Walter Gunnung. The object of the club is to induce the Vancouver Traction Company to extend its electric line through their district.

The club has promised from property owned by the club to induce the company to extend the line to a station by Saturday to make their formal offer to the Vancouver Traction Company and they already have the preliminary survey will be made at once.

**SAFETY FOR WORKMEN.**

The draft of a bill for an act to provide for the protection of persons engaged in the construction of buildings, and in various dangerous occupations, printed yesterday by The Oregonian, deserves attention.

All safeguards, within reasonable possibility, ought to be afforded to workmen in such occupations, and especially to workmen engaged in those that involve unusual danger. Still, of course, the workman must be expected to have a care for himself. His natural desire to protect life and limb should be and must be his chief guaranty of safety.

It is the business of the contractor and of his superintendent to take all possible measures for the highest possible safety of men engaged in dangerous employments. It should be the duty of the law. Every operation of the kind should be under the constant direction of a controlling mind. The principal, moreover, must not employ incompetent men, whose incapacity or negligence might bring injury to others.

The bill proposes, however, to make the owner of the property responsible also. Question will arise how far this may be in accord with reason and justice. The owner cannot be on the ground at all times, but he must let it to a contractor. The owner is unacquainted with the art of building. He must depend on architect or contractor, or he can't build.

The owner employs a contractor to paint a house or renovate a roof. The owner cannot possibly look after the details; he can't know about the painter's scaffolds and tackle, or the carpenter's equipment. It is their duty, of course, to look after the safety of their employes. But if a building is to be erected, and how far is he to be held responsible for accidents that occur in such situations? Is the workman no longer to take the ordinary risks of his trade?

On a basis quite different in the operation of fixed machinery. There the owner properly is held to responsibility for any imperfection in the machinery or oversight in the management of it. Operation of the machinery comes directly under his notice or under that of his superintendent. The owner is to be responsible for the consequences of an unsafe defect. It is most unfair that the employe should be burdened with such risks.

But in another class of employments the risk must fall largely on the workman. He knows the employment is hazardous, and that his safety depends mainly on his vigilance and skill. This is, or should be, taken into account in his rate of wages. The owner of electric current poles cannot possibly assure safety to those who climb them; yet there should be strict regulations, by law, for minimization of danger.

But it is in building operations where the effort to hold the owner to responsibility for accidents is most likely to result in injustice. It is in the hands of the contractor, and the owner can know nothing about its processes. Workmen must be presumed to know. Else they should not engage for the work. The danger to men who are putting up these high steel frames is not so great as they think. They know it better probably than the spectators below them. But is it in the power of the owners to reduce the risk? Only by declining to build.

**THE STANDARD OIL TRIAL.**

If Capt. Kidd had not been inconsiderately hanged one might imagine him in a serene old age surrounded by admiring friends as he bithely recalled the deeds of his far-off prime. As the reverend old pirate narrated what he had seen and done naturally the color of his cheeks once stained his career would bleach to the hue of roses, the ships he had scuttled and the sailors whom he had forced to walk the plank would appear changed and sublimated into "experiences of navigation," just as the respectable color of Mr. Rockefeller's early adventures figure in his testimony before Judge Ferris as "the outcome of an economic development and exigencies of the oil business."

A salient might lighten the cloud of memory's color, round about Mr. Rockefeller to Captain Kidd's imaginary circle of admiring and applauding friends. Perchance there would be two or three among them who had shared the moving accidents and perils dire of the days when "exigencies" meant murder, arson and the betrayal of friends. To them the rosette serenity which pervades that comfortable temple of justice where the Standard Oil Company is "on trial" must be thrice charming. Mr. Rockefeller's placid manner, as he beautifies riot and robbery with pretty names is something not to be rivaled unless by a bishop conducting a young ladies' confirmation class. The trial might be a pink tea for debutantes, so devoid is it of anything suggesting the slightest taint of scandal, as he collects his engaging reminiscences Mr. Rockefeller mistakes the judge and the obsequious lawyers for his guests.

Were this most harmonious of trials proceeding before some judge who were famous to fame, the aged veteran of commercial warfare might treat them as his guests, or employes, without much of a mistake. The common belief that a great part of the Federal judiciary changes whenever Mr. Rockefeller fiddles is of course nonsense; yet there are many known circumstances, and perhaps still more hidden ones, which would seem to warrant him in treating the bench with a benevolent and patronizing condescension. There is no ground for supposing that the Standard Oil Company has publicly assisted this or that judge to put on the ermine. Doubtless the cases where no such kindly service has been rendered even in secret are very numerous. But the inexcusable Mr. Hearst has indirectly raised the question of the Standard Oil Company's public assistance this or that judge to put on the ermine. Doubtless the cases where no such kindly service has been rendered even in secret are very numerous. But the inexcusable Mr. Hearst has indirectly raised the question of the Standard Oil Company's public assistance this or that judge to put on the ermine. Doubtless the cases where no such kindly service has been rendered even in secret are very numerous. But the inexcusable Mr. Hearst has indirectly raised the question of the Standard Oil Company's public assistance this or that judge to put on the ermine.

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It is the clear duty of the Legislature to put an effective ban on this traffic by enacting new laws for its suppression. The old laws are useless; they are evaded, and the money sharks and learned to late by the victims.

It is common for these moneylenders to exact tribute for loans, at the rate of 10 or 20 or 30 per cent a month. This loads up the victims with debt, which they can never get rid of unless rescued by friends or relatives. Dreading their employers or their kin they dare not expose the illicit business.

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**FOR DIVORCE AFTER 49 YEARS**

**Wife of 70 Accuses 80-Year-Old Husband of Jealousies.**

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—After 49 years of wedded life, when all her children were grown up and had families of their own, and when her golden wedding was celebrated, Mrs. Martha Winkler, a septuagenarian, today filed suit for divorce from her husband, David D. Winkler.

The primary reason for desiring a separation is a mystery and she makes no mention of alimony in her suit. An insane and absurd jealousy on the part of Winkler, when she was 60 years old, is one of the grounds for the divorce. Winkler is alleged to have been jealous of a man 80 years old, a youth of 35 and even his wife's relatives, and Mrs. Winkler alleges, showed disapproval of her alleged improper conduct by often threatening her with bodily harm.

Mrs. Winkler has not lived with her husband since 1902, having been cared for by her children.

**TAXING "NEAR-BEER" SELLERS**

**Pendleton Council Will Demand Annual \$100 License.**

PENDLETON, Or., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—Dispensers of "near beer" in the City of Pendleton will be compelled to pay an annual license of \$100 hereafter, since the adjournment of the Council, the first of which the number of "near beer" resorts has been but a few less than the number of saloons to be found here prior to that time, and the question of how many of them has been a burning issue ever since the introduction of the new drink.

The problem has been wrestled with by the Council since that time, but it was not until last night that any definite action was taken. The license ordinance was passed, and it will be the duty of the Council to give the Council control over the houses as much as for the purpose of deriving some needed revenues.

Some of the places have acquired the reputation of disreputable joints, and these will probably be put out of business.

**TO MEET IN SEATTLE TODAY**

**First State Conservation Congress Will Convene.**

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—The first Washington State Conservation Congress will assemble in the city tomorrow. E. H. Libby, of Clarkston, presiding officer and president of the Washington Forestry Association, and numerous other delegates are also in the city. About 250 delegates from other parts of the state will be present.

The speakers will be J. N. Toal, of Portland, chairman of the Oregon State Conservation Commission, who will speak on "What Oregon Is Doing to Conserve Her Waterways," and J. H. Allen, of Portland, chief inspector of the United States Forest Service, who will tell of Governmental work in the Northwest.

**REURRESCENCE OF TIPPING PROBLEM.**

New York Herald.

With the bling up of the city's hotels with visitors, attracted by the house and the city, a new tipping problem is being revived. Visitors assert that the system of tips in some of the fine hotels and restaurants in the city is a great evil, and goes beyond anything known in other American cities or in Europe. Like the domestic servant problem, the tipping question is a burning one and another of the evils in the city. It has now in flames of indignation discussion and protest. Like the tariff, the tip is a tax, and the tip-gatherers are alert as the tax-gatherers in every other country. It is a tax, and the tip-gatherers are alert as the tax-gatherers in every other country. It is a tax, and the tip-gatherers are alert as the tax-gatherers in every other country.

**A WORD ABOUT A MYSTERY.**

Man can breed the lower animals and get results. But he can't breed his own species, in these ways. It is easy to tell off "the best stock" in breeding cattle; but the best stock, in the breed of human beings—what can you know about it?

You can know a great deal, and yet what you know may mislead you. You never see the best stock of the most wonderful household pig come out of "scrub stock," but now and then the most remarkable man, the most astonishing woman, come out of obscurity, spring from no "stock" at all. Yet, of course, behind such person, man or woman—stood in back of them, a certain there was culture, there must have been intellectual and moral force. Man is the mystery of nature.

The Empress of China just now deceased was born a slave. A boy of Corsica, a stranger, became the master of Europe. Average intelligence and ability in the human race can be produced by careful breeding, in poverty, and by steady inoculation of moral maxims. But out of a life of ease such as we live our prize animals for the country fair, great intellectual men and women are never bred. They are "respectable," of course; unfortunately not all of them.

What does all this teach? Simply that while the fitness in one sense between man and other animals presses itself on all experience, yet the difference is amazing and insoluble. We haven't got much further in this inquiry, and probably never shall, than the thought or expression of the Virginia hunter, that the Standard Oil Company is the motto or legend of the University of Oregon—"Mens sciat molem." The motto might well have included the remainder of the line—"et magis se corpore miscet."

Man's prudential motives may control and do control the breeding of animals, for his own use; but man himself refuses to govern himself by his prudential maxims. He "falls in love," and to love and be wise—Cicero quotes the old maxim, and it was mouldy with antiquity when he got it—is not given to man. And yet in this folly may be highest wisdom—probably it. It seems to underlie the mix-up that makes for the general advancement of the race. Here again we

**CHILDREN'S POWER OVER PARENTS MENDED**

Philadelphia Ledger.

It is very evident these days that the problem of how to bring one's great children properly in giving concern to a number of the children of our best families. There seems to be a growing inclination on the part of parents to seek for some authority to break forth in the hours and occupations of their offspring, to prescribe the regimen of their lives, even to select their friends and acquaintances, and directing their original investments. If anything is not done about it shortly the rod of power will pass from the hand of the child to the parent.

**THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.**

Chicago Tribune.

Cæsar tore up the blank telegraph form on which he had started to write something.

Taking another sheet, he wrote the words, "Veni, vidi, vici," signed it, and handed it to the operator.

"I was about to make it, 'We have beaten them to a frazzle,' he said, 'but that would be a frazzle 18—and the other is shorter, anyway.'"

Cautioning the reporters to suppress all mention of the incident, he turned away and strode haughtily into his tent.

**GETS WRONG DOSE, HE SUES**

**Wants \$2000 Because He Drank Formaldehyde for Whiskey.**

OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—The damage suit of Alfred J. Howland against Enos Cahill for \$2000 will be on trial before a jury tomorrow. This will be the last jury trial of this term of the Circuit Court, as the McGibbs case to Hillboro Monday and will hold a adjournment term here in January.

About one year ago, while Cahill was dining from Oregon City at his home in New Era, he stopped at Howland's place and offered the latter a drink from a bottle that he supposed contained whiskey. The drink was taken, without looking, and says that the bottle contained formaldehyde, and that Cahill had made a mistake and had given him the wrong bottle.

**TO SHOW YAMHILL APPEALS**

**County Exhibit Will Be Held in Minville Next Week.**

MINNIEVILLE, Or., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—The second annual apple show of Yamhill County apples will be held at the pavilion in this city on Friday and Saturday, November 21 and 22, under the auspices of the Yamhill County Horticultural Society. A splendid silver cup will be awarded to the grower who has on exhibit the best display of not less than eight boxes of apples containing not less than three varieties of apples.

Minor prizes will be awarded for pinks and box exhibits. The prizes will be given to the exhibitor of the best display of apples. J. C. Cooper has been appointed general manager of the apple show.

**EXCLUDE ALL OUTSIDERS**

**Sophomores Make New Ruling on Dance to Be Given December 12.**

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Or., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—For the first time in several years all outsiders will be excluded from the annual sophomore dance, to be held December 12. The class of 1911 tonight decided that only students, ex-students, the faculty and members of the alumni will be admitted. The decision is causing a great deal of talk around the campus, as many outsiders from Portland and other cities have already been invited to attend. There is a general feeling that one of the four big college dances should be purely a college affair, and the sophomores will be the first to exclude outsiders.

**ROOSEVELTS PREDECESSORS IN THE BIG-GAME FIELD**

Distinguished men who have won fame in many lands.

**PICTURES OF MEMBERS OF G COMPANY, O. N. G.**

Full page of portraits of Portland's crack organization, which celebrates its 25th anniversary tonight.

**THE "BIGGEST EVER" AND FASTEST YET**

Achievements during 1908 in speed, size and skill; deeds of daring, and the rewards.

**THE HOTEL CLERK ON MASOULINE GARB**

Irving S. Cobb pays his respects to the present ultra-fashions for men.

**GETTING OUT THE WOMAN VOTE IN DENVER**

British suffragettes see remarkable sights at the capital of Colorado.

**ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER**

**EDUCATION FOR THE FUTURE.**

At the next meeting of the City Council a petition will be presented asking that Pearl street from Fifth to Eleventh be paved, adding seven blocks to the work that has already been done in making a total of 67 blocks of paving for Eugene in the last 18 months.

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