The Oregonian

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THE PRSIDENT'S SPEAKING TOUR.

President Taft is subjecting himself to a severe test. On his tour of twelve thousand miles he will make many speeches. Delivery of these speeches will require both general and local knowledge, self-possession, abundant resources, and the dignity that becomes his position. At each place, and on each occasion, the speech must be For the speeches will be reported, and printed day by day, far and wide; and the speaker will desire to avoid repetition. The people think the President ought to be, in Bacon's phrase, "a full man" and "a ready Moreover, he must touch at one time and another on grave and important subjects. His utterances, therefore, will be closely scanned and often subjected to criticism. A speaking tour for a President is no easy

The most remarkable series of speeches ever delivered by a President of the United States was spoken by President Benjamin Harrison, during his long tour of the country in the year 1891. On that journey he delivered more than two hundred speeches, every one of which was appropriate, neat and direct. Though none of them could be placed in the class of great oratory or eloquence all of them stood admirably the test of criticism. They were greatly varted, and each one was fitted to its oceasion. It was astonishing how well every speech was adapted to time and place and audience. Nor were they humdrum speeches, culled from guide books and encyclopedias. Dryasdust had no part in their preparation. Critics of Mr. Cleveland used to say that his speeches, on his travels, savored of the cyclopedia. Possibly some of them did. But Cleveland never made foolish speeches—though sometimes they were dull. Harrison's never But Harrison was least popular of able men. Never was so good a speaker so devold of the common elements of popularity.

Roosevelt's speeches were rough alike in conception, manner and de-He was a vigorous talker, but not an orator at all. But his brusqueness, even his violence, won him immense popularity, as the like qualities won immense popularity for Jackson. But Jackson avoided calls to speak penly to the public. Jefferson held Jackson in great contempt. When the its responsibility. rising hero was first proposed for the Presidency, Jefferson wrote that there were one hundred men in his own for the position; and added that he there is a defect in our statutes which (Jefferson) had heard Jackson at-

Taft is a fairly good speaker. He has a full mind and an agreeable de-He has no pet phrases, never is denunciatory, never attempts oratorical flights. He has some humor, much kindliness, and establishes good celling between himself and his aud-How far he will attempt to define or to explain policies for his Administration, we shall see soon. He intimated in its introductory speech at Washington that he withheld for a time some things he meant to say b fore he should finish his tour. Possibly he intends to indicate the vartous grounds of his well-known dissatisfaction with features of the new tariff, and to speak on necessity of conservation of the water powers and ther natural resources of the country. Of the development of transportation on the rivers he will speak on his way from St. Louis to New Orleans. This would be a most interesting topic here, also; should he see fit to introit here. River transportation in the Valley of the Columbia is a topic of as much relative importance as in the Valley of the Mississippi. It must be part of the development of these Pacific Northwest States.

THE ABCTIC RIVALS.

It seems probable that both Cook and Peary reached the Pole. But Peary challenges Cook's claim. The ase must be decided on the evidence Peary was a year behind Cook. There are charges and countercharges and recriminations, between them. accuses Peary of appropriating his supplies. That at least is the report; and Peary accuses Cook of tampering with and making use of the Esquimos he himself had trained; while yet these same people are said to bear witness that Cook did not reach the Pole.

All this raises a body of questions that must be decided on the factsif the facts can be found. So far as the world has been informed, both men, taking advantage of the modern knowledge of the eastward drift of ice, took a more westerly course than hitherto had been pursued, and so had the advantage of the ice current. said: This course was open to one as to the early and well." Of the truth of the other. Nobody has a patent on it. Cook could not "steal" Peary's route; nor is he to be blamed for his use of modern knowledge. Both started from left his widow all of his immense northermost point of rendezvous in Winter, so as to have time to cross He did not even think it necessary, the ice and return before the ice pack though doubtless this would should break up. The knowledge that been wise, to make any suggestion to this course was necessary could not his sole legatee as to the management be monopolized by Peary. right to assert that Cook improperly He merely said that he "bequeathed it took advantage of it?" to her forever."

Peary's challenge of Cook's claim If Cook could get to the Pole a year to do so. The only question is whether he did or not. The evidence must

honor which he claims as his own, and who stole the march of a year on his own slower movements. With Peary in this attitude the world will not sympathize. But the mind of the world will be open to the facts; and on the presentation it will be decided whether Cook was at the Pole before Peary, or not.

DECLINE OF THE BUNCO GAME. Governor Hughes, of New York, Is quoted in favor of the primary law. Justly. Governor Hughes upholds the principle of the primary law. So does The Oregonian. The Hughes plan is precisely what The Oregonian contends for-namely, representation of political parties in the primary, through the party's selected and acredited representatives. It is the one only way and the proper way to get rid of the swarin of self-nominated andidates, few of whom are fit, and whose continuous insistence would

wreck any party.
What is wanted is elimination of the possibility of a minority faction securing the nominations for the leading offices, with the help of the op-posite party, whose members then turn about and support the candidates of their own party in the elec-

This game has been played in Oregon just about as long as it will be permitted. In the action of the Reublican party there, is to be some thing like straightforward business, under representative rule, which alone is the basis of the Republican system; we shall have straightforward Democratic party action and rule on the like basis; and then in either case we shall know what we are about. Candidates are to be nominated for

the primary-Republican candidates. They may be beaten. Then, very But this contest is to be fought Just as in the days of the silver craze, the Republican party is to be forced now to stand for something or And why shouldn't it be slaughtered if it stands for nothing-if men like Bourne and Chamberlain are to be the products of juggles in its Honest men can stand the ascendency of the Democratic party, but no hybridity. This bunco game has run its course in Oregon.

THE END OF THE DUMMY DIRECTOR. A recent decision of the New York Supreme Court in a suit against the directors of the defunct Trust Company of the Republic, interests everybody who has money on deposit in a bank or who owns shares in a fiduciary institution. This particular trust company made heavy loans to the Shipbuilding Trust, a badly watered affair which soon perished. The trust company perished with it. The loans were lost, the depositors robbed and the stockholders ruined. One of the stockholders of the trust company then sued the directors to recover his The New York court holds that the directors are liable. The language of the decision points out unmistakably that it is the duty of directors to know what the officers they employ are doing at all times. not sufficient for them to engage a competent cashler and then leave the business in his hands. They must direct the transactions. If they fall to direct, their responsibility is precisely the same as if they had done their duty. This excellent decision apparently brings the dummy director's career to an end in New York. can no longer enjoy the honors and emoluments of the position and shirk

New York's banking laws are a great deal better than those of some other states. Perhaps this decision needs remedy. The affairs of the detempt to speak but once, and then he funct Oregon Trust and Savings Bank was so overcome by his own violence furnish a text for an eloquent sermon along this line decision, the directors of this plundered bank, though pleading ignorance of the transactions by which great sums of trusting depositors' money were diverted to schemes of private speculation and rake-off, and therein sunk, would be liable to the extent of the private fortunes which they have been so carefully guarding against the just claims of depositors. needs a court order to establish this just principle in Oregon banking finance. It has been established already in the public conscience, and on one notable occasion in Portland has been observed. Nothing could be more salutary in all kinds of fiduciary business than incessant vigilance on the part of directors. Their supine docility in banks, insurance companies, trust companies, has been scandalous.

has encouraged all sorts of shady dealing by officials to the detriment of those whose money they handled. The directors of the Trust Company of the Republic must pay for their indolent confidence in a reckless cashier and president to the tune of \$350,000. One may predict pretty confidently that if they are directors in any other company hereafter they will attend to business.

Decisions like this of the New York court will do more than mere legislation can to restore commercial honesty. Of course, a law which excuses slipshod directors ought to be changed, but where a judge has a free hand it lies with him to make dishonesty either profitable or unprofitable. he makes it unprofitable it will cease. Every particle of evidence that courts are forsaking the devious paths evasion and sophistry and returning to the clear precepts of old-fashloned morals is encouraging. If they would do it everywhere and always we should not care much whether we had any new legislation or not for a decade or two. Laws are a blessing only when they are applied in a spirit of thorough-going morality.

MRS. HARRIMAN, SOLE LEGATEE. A biographer of Mr. Harriman has "Edward H. Harriman married declaration that he "married well," the man of millions himself evidently entertained no doubt, since dying he wealth, solely and without restriction. Has he a of the vast property which he left.

Mr. Harriman was one of the most will be a matter of evidence, to be de- sagacious of financiers. His judgment, cided when all the facts are known. In the manipulation of money, was unquestioned. It may be observed, in advance of Peary, he had a right however, in this connection that his instincts were possibly biased by his affection for his wife be sifted by those competent to pass The charge placed upon her can upon it. There is much public feel- hardly fail to prove a burden, which

That she will safeguard, as far as pos sible, the interests of her children there is no doubt, and it is possible, and, indeed, probable, that having been her husband's close and constant companion during the many months of his declining health, there was a clear understanding between them in regard to his firencial status, undertakings, expectations and wishes.

The difficulty of reaching out from beyond the grave to control and direct the accumulations of life; the impossibility, indeed, of so doing be ond the limit of a few years, may have impressed Mr. Harriman when brought face to face with the fact the term of his activities was nearing its final end. Circumstances plished most signally in states that do are so arbitrary in the shaping of events that the man who essays miyears after his death, the disposal of als accumulations, attempts a task of greater magnitude than that comprehended in their acquirement. It is not airange, therefore, when ap-proaching death, as did Mr. Harri-man, through a long avenue of weakness and suffering, or as did Russell Sage through the long avenue of years, that the futility of attempting this task presented itself, and that each found pleasure and relief, as many a man of lesser fortunes than either has done, in the bestowal of all | initiative and referendum upon his wife.

The Oregonian has criticised the dilatoriness of the courts of the state and their long vacations. A Salem paper, one of the most contemptible and worthless of a long, contemptible and worthless list, says: "Even losing a case before the court (see Harlow vs. The Oregonian) ought not to subject the court to a slander in a public newspaper." There is no slander. But there ought to be and must be in a state one newspaper, at least, strong enough to assert independent opinion and to maintain independent and critical judgment.

The Oregonian knows that the courts of the state feel they cannot afford to do it justice. A clamorous electorate would crush the court. Every judge wants votes. Should a judge decide a case in favor of The Oregonian he would be accused of being afraid of it. Now The Ore-gonian, aware of this, never brings suits at law. It is unwilling to "embarrass" the courts. When others sue it then it defends itself as well as it can; but it never is disappointed when courts rule against it. By one and another The Oregonian has been swin dled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, but never has brought a suit in court, because it knows it cannot expect a fair deal.

That seems to be the price The Oregonian must pay for its pre-eminence as a newspaper. It is independent and outspoken; it speaks of men and measures without fear or favor but of course it antagonizes all descriptions of petty prejudice, awakens all sorts of animosity. And yet it lives and holds its place in the forefront of journalism-and has done so all these years-because everybody must read it, and nobody can afford not to read This is because its great objectstruth, fairness, judgment and courage never have been absent from its direction and management.

"PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CROWD." This is a subject which has been

receiving, during recent years, the attention of many observers and thinkers. Le Bon's book on the subject is perhaps the best one that yet appeared. The crowd, or mob, under excitement, or under influences for which its members cannot, as individuals account, do the most irrational and extreme things. A. B. Walkley, before the Stage Censorship Commis sion, in London, recently made a short and clear statement about collective psychology, or the psychology crowds; which, hwever, appears to add nothing to Le Bon's analytical and descriptive statement. Briefly, the pheomenon is put in this way: A crowd, under the impulse that

moves it, is a new entity, differing in mind and will from the individual who compose it. Its intellectual pitch is owered, its emotional pitch raised. It takes on something of the characteristics of a hypnotized "subject." tends to be irrational, excitable, lacking in self-control. Many Frenchmen under the Terror, gentle and humane as individuals, made up crowds guilty of horrible atrocities. tioned afterwards they could not account for their actions. Some inexplicable change had taken place in and that inexplicable some thing was the peculiar influence of the

crowd. Mr. Walkely said, further, that a theatrical audience may have "the psychology of the crowd." An offen-sive play performed before it has an entirely different effect from that which the play would have if read separately and privately by each in-The crowd is the real condividual. trolling factor in the matter. Men or women in crowd, will applaud or hiss, when, singly, they would do precisely the opposite. It is one of the most singular branches of "psychology.

THE "FEW" AND THE INITIATIVE. Multnomah County Pomona Grange

ast Wednesday took up the cudgel, apparently, against reform of initiative and referendum abuses. Its resolutions said:

resolutions said:

We especially desire to call your attention to the systematic effort of certain political leaders to bias and prejudice the minds of newcomers among us, arainst the initiative and referendum law.

It is very apparent that the struggle, from a political point of view, between the masses of the people of the State of Gregon and the few who have, prior to the smactment of the initiative and referendum law, very largely dictated the policies of the state, is to be continuous for many years to come, and our duty demands that we ever keep before the people of the state to necessity of carefully scrutinizing each and every political move made or suggested by the opponents of the initiative, against this or any measure which in any way gives to the people the power to hold in check the soffish interests which are evidently combined and working for the overthrow at the earliest possible date of the initiative and referendum law.

The good people of the Grange, as

The good people of the Grange, as revealed by these resolutions, misstate the "few" and the "people." There are numerous political fad fac-tions in Oregon which, every election, try to force their notions on the people by the initiative and referendum. Each of these factions is a minority They all boost the initiative and referendum because it gives them their only access to legislation. They have proved themselves pestiferous annovances to the people of the state, disturbers of the political peace and breeders of political strife. Taxers, Prohibitionists, Woman Sufing against Peary because of his apparent jealousy towards a man who has presumed to compete for an the best legal advice to be obtained. Versity and minority groups of nu-

nerous fancies and political fads have attacked the well-being of the state with their measures and forced them on the unwilling attention of the electorate. Even the putative "father" of the initiative and referendum, U'Ren, has perceived the need of checking these abuses and has proposed in his new scheme a radical

change in the use of the nostrums. So that the few are not fighting the initiative and referendum, but supporting it. The "few" groups, bosses are not eliminated by direct leg islation, nor its chief product, wide open primaries in Oregon, nor in any other direct primary state. Emancipation from bosses has been accomnot have direct legislation, nor direct primaries. "Selfish Interests" under these two systems, and the people have less power to hold them in subjection. Only by the most strenuous efforts have the people of Oregon-those of Portland went through a severe tussle last election nearly forty initiative measures-been

able to keep the few in check. The good people of the Grange cannot be ignorant of these things. ought to know them, because one of their groups made up the few that attempted to dismantle State University by means of

There is just as much smoke over Oregon now as there was in days when there were no forest rangers. You can't see a distance of one thoufeet now any better than you could before the vast array of "rangers" ever was heard of. The more officials the more forest fires and the more smoke. The more dairy inspectmore smoke. ors the louder the howl about bad milk: the more judges for the courts the more demurrers and vacations and nattention to business. The principal occupation of the increasing swarm of officials is to take vacations and draw the salaries.

The Oregonian notes that in certain quarters it is blamed because the Census bureau has not allowed a greater number of enumerators for Oregon. The complaint continues that the efforts of the state's delegation in Congress are often thwarted, as in this by The Oregonian. jar your epistemology? And with two such Senators as Oregon has, representing-as The Oregonian is derisively reminded—the pride and power of the state!

Forester Pinchot is not in office nerely because he wants office. He s a theorist or enthusiast, in his particular line, unable and unwilling to accommodate himself to ideas other He is supposed to be the center of the opposition to Sec-retary Ballinger. Approval of Ballinger, against the insinuations from nany sides, it would seem must result in retirement of Pinchot.

Now for the South Pole. Lieutenant Peary, satisfied with his achievement in the Far North, will start for the Antarctic Zone as soon as he can induce someone to finance an expedition for that purpose. Dr. Cook has not yet been heard from on this point.

Louis F. Glavis is the man who seems to have been put forward as principal in the attacks on Secretary Ballinger. But there was a manager behind the arras, directing the sceneshifter. And many assistants. shall see further.

Not referring especially, of course, to the conference in session there, the Cottage Grove Leader plaintively asks: Will there be enough fancy poultry left to hold the second annual poultry

A Curry County man, 78 years old, married a malden of 16 a few days This is his fourth venture and marks his recovery from color blind-

show this Winter?"

The cider and vinegar concern at Hood River says it is getting stock from Mosier and White Salmon "this year." The local product is too aristocratic for such base uses.

Very well, let us also honor Matthew Henson, negro, who rallied round the flag, boys, at the North Pole. We don't draw the color line on brave explorers.

While mere man has been breaking all sorts of records this year, it should not be forgotten that Halley's comet is now doing a speed stunt of 4,000,000

"The fact," says the Chicago Jour-"that Peary has spent half a lifetime and several fortunes in polar exploration gives him no mortgage on

Merely to show that Portland plays no favorites, let the town give as hearty support to its own fair next week as it gave to that at Salem this

That was a severe jolt a Multnomah County jury gave the "unwritten law" in the Dickerson murder case. Fush-ions change in the Fall of the year.

Portland did its duty by the State Fair yesterday and incidentally got a ot of pleasure out of it. The rally in honor of Portland day was great.

The American Bankers' Association, in convention assembled, is without the wise counsel of Cooper Morris and J. Thorburn Ross. No voice will be heard among sheep

National reserve on the west slope of Mount Hood. Peary's companion, who was a col-

and cattle men protesting against a

ored man, probably put stripes on the Pole with the legend: "You're next!" At 22 cents a pound, it appears that the meek and lowly Oregon hops are

coming into their own about now.

One stockyard such as was opened in Portland this week is worth more than a hundred stock exchanges.

was a leading attraction to many Portland people yesterday. President Taft's letter to Mr. Bal-

The ride by trolley car to Salem

linger will hold Mr. Pinchot for a

Taft Says He Is in Favor of Unionism If Orderly

President Declares in Chicago Speech Organization Is Help to Labor, and Will Recommend Injunction Legis-

HICAGO, Sept. 16 .- A strong defense of labor's right to organize in a law-ful manner was the feature of an address by President Taft in Orchestra Hall recommend to the Congress the egislation on the injunction as promised

y the Republican platform.

President Taft devoted the second rt of his address to the courts. leclared no question before the Amerthe improvement of the administration of justice. He said he would recommend to Congress the appointment of a commission to take up the question of law's delays in the Federal courts, and he hoped the raport of this commis-sion would serve as a guide to the states in effecting remedial legisla-

He insisted that the rights of the nonunion laborer be fully protected, saying nobody should be allowed to force him

Busy Day Before Speech.

Mr. Taft's address was the principal event of his visit to this city. Before speaking, he rode through the South Park system and reviewed 16,000 school children assembled to do him honor, took lunchson with the Commercial Club and attended a bail game in which the New York Nationals affords Children York Nationals defeated Chicago. Mr. Taft's address follows:

Spoke Year Before.

It is just about a year ago tenight that I made a speech in this hall to some 1800 members of the railroad labor organisations, in which I attempted to convince them there was nothing in my decisions as a Circuit Judge in labor injunction cases which ought to make them vote against me for the Presidency. This was a critical time in the campaign. It was a critical question and as I review that whole controversy there was hardly another speech in my campaign of greater importance to me than that one, and in view of the result of the election I look back upon it now with especial interest.

Had to Defend Decisions.

Had to Defend Decisions, You will remember, perhaps, that the head of the Federation of Lahor, who had declared for my opponent, was anxious to carry the whole union lahor vote against me and as the sround for his action was my decisions sas a Judge. I was put under the burden which I think no other candidate for the Presidency ever had to bear, of explaining and defending in a political contest the decisions which I had made as Judge upon the bench. It was assumed by many, who thought themselves familiar with the situation, that I would lose a large part of the labor vote which had heretofore been evenly divided between the Republicans and the Democrats.

The result showed this assumption was incorrect, and that laboring menunion labor as well as nonunion labor menthought for themselves, voted according to their own judgment and declined to be definitived as a body to one party or the other. On the whole, I do not think I suffered materially from the loss of labor votes In the discussions I asserted that I was as much interested as anyone in maintaining the cause of labor when labor, organized or unorganized, by proper methods sought to better its condition by legislation or otherwise. Labor Does Own Thinking.

Will Keep His Promises.

Will Keep His Promises.

I said I expected to recommend to Congress, if I were elected, that interstate sallroads be required to adopt any additional devices found useful for the purpose of saving loss of life or limb of employes engaged in the dangerous business of railroading. I also said I favored the adoption of legislation looking to a propag definition of the cases in which preliminary injunctions might issue without notice and defining the procedure in such matters. Now that the election has come and gone, I want to take this opportunity of saying that I have not forgotten my own promises or those of the platform and I propose in the next session of Congress to recommend the legislation of the subject of injunction which was promised in the Republican platform and to see whether by such legislation it is not possible to avoid even a few cases of abuses that can be cited against the Federal Courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction.

Organization Is Good.

the times. Unions Raise Wages.

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There is not the slightest doubt that if labor had remained unorganized, wages would be vary much lower. It is true that in the end they would probably be fixed by the law of supply and demand, but generally before this law manifests itself there is a period in which labor, if organized, and acting together, can compel the employer promptly to recognize the change of conditions and advance wages to meet a rising market and an increase in profits, and, on the other hand, can delay the toe quick impulse of the employer facing a less prosperous future to economize by reducing wages. There is a higher standard of living ambng American laborers than in any country in the world, and, whils there doubtless have been a good many other reasons for this, certainly the affect of the organization of labor has been to maintain a steady and high rate of wages, making such a standard of living possible.

Non-Union Men Have Rights.

Non-Union Men Have Rights, Non-Union Men Have Rights.

Nothing I have said or shall say should be construed into an attitude of criticism against or unfriendly to the workingmen who for any reason do not join unions. Their right to labor for such wages as they choose to accept is sound, and any lawless invasion of that right cannot be too saverely condemned. All advantages of trade unionism, great as they are, cannot weigh a feather in the scale against the right of any man lawfully seeking employment to work for whom and at what price he will. And I say this with all the emphasis possible, even though, were I a workingman, I should probably deem It wise to join-a union for the reasons given.

probably deem it wise to joine a union to the reasons given.

The effect of organized labor upon such abuses as the employment of child labor, the exposure of laborers to undue risk in dangerous employments, the continuance of injust rules of law exempting employers, from liability for accidents to laborers, has been direct, immediate and useful, and such reforms in these matters as have taken place would probably be long detayed but for the energatic agliation of the questions by the representatives of organized labor.

Violence to Be Condemned.

Of course when organized labor permits itself to sympathize with violent methods, with breaches of the law, with hoxcotts and other methods of undus duress, it is not entitled to our sympathy. But it is not to be expected that such organizations shall be perfect, and that they may not at all immes and in particular cases show defective tendencies that ought to be corrected.

One defect which has been pointed has been the disposition of majority members in labor unions to reduce the compensation of all men engaged in a particular trade to a dead level, and to fail to recognize the difference between the highly skilled and very industrious workman and the one only less skilled and less industrious. I think there is a movement among trades unions themselves to correct this leveling tendency, and nothing could attengthen the movement more than the adoption of some plan by which there should remain among union workmen the impeting and motive to be found in greater reward for greater skill and greater industry.

Socialism Bad for Unions. Violence to Be Condemned.

Socialism Bad for Unions.

Socialism Bad for Unions.

There is one thing to be said in respect to American trades unionism that its critics are not generally allive to. In France the trades unions are intensely socialistic. Indeed, in some of the late difficulties it was plain that there was a strong anarchistic feeling among them, and that they opposed all authority of any kind. It is also plain that the tendency toward socialism in England and England's trades unions is growing stronger. I need not point out the deplorable results in this country if trades unionism became a gynonym for agglelism. while.

Mr. Harriman paid a fine tribute to dis wife.

Ballinger got one "snake," anyway.

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nents in trade controversies and trade contracts, and to stamp out the monopoly and the corporate abuses which are an outgrowth of our present system unaccompanied by proper limitation.

Credit Due Conservatives.

I think all of us who favor the maintenance of our present institutions should recognize this battle which has been carried on by the conservative and induential members of trades unions and willingly sive sredit to these men as the champions of a cause which should command our sympathy, respect and support. Our friends of the great unions at times complain of our courts, more, perhaps, because of the decisions in injunction cases than for anything else. I have already referred to this particular phase of lifegation in which they have an interest, but when the subject of courts is mentioned it suggests to me a larger field for complaint and reform in which all citigreat unions at times companies of our course, more, perhaps, because of the decisions in injunction cases than for anything else. I have already referred to this particular phase of lifigation in which they have an interest, but when the subject of courts is mentioned it suggests to me a larger field for complaint and reform in which all citizens are interested and have a right to be heard.

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There is no subject upon which I feel so deeply as upon the necessity for reform in the administration of both civil and criminal laws. To sum it all up in one phrase, the difficulty, in both is undue delay, it is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization and that the prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in excess of that in the European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administrators to bring criminals to justice.

System of Courts Wrong,

System of Courts Wrong,

System of Courte Wrong.

I am sure that this failure is not due to corruption of officials. It is not due to their negligence or laziness, slithough, of course, there may be both in some casus; but it is impossible for an earnest prosecutor and an efficient judge to struggle.

We inherited our system of criminal prosecutions and the constitutional provisions for the protection of the accused in his trial, from England and her laws. We inherited from her the jury trial. All these limitations and the jury system still remain in England, but they have not interfered with an effective prosecution of criminals and their punishment. There has not been undue delay in English criminal courts. In this country we have generally altered the relation of the judge to the jury.

English Way Is Better,

In England the judge controls the trial, In England the judge controls the trial, controls the lawyers, keeps them to relevant and proper argument, sids the jury in its consideration of the facts, not by direction but by suggestion, and the lawyers in the conduct of the cases are made to feel that they have an obligation not only to their cilents, but also to the court, and to the public at large, not to abuse their office in such a way as unduly to lengthen the trial and unduly direct the attention of the court and the jury away from the real facts at laws.

In this country there seems to have been on the part of all state legislators a foar of the judge and not of the jury and the power which he exercises in the English courts has by legislation been reduced from time to time until now, and this is especially true in Western States, where he has hardly more power than the moderator in a religious assembly.

rects are empinished in the decision of the trials—delays made necessary because trials take so great time. A murder case in England will be disposed of in a day or two days that here will take three days or a month, and no one can say, after an examination of the record in England, that the rights of the defendant have not been preserved and that justice has not been done.

Appeals Waste of Time. It is true that in England they have enlarged the procedure' to the point of allowing an appeal from a judgment in a criminal case to a court of appeals, but this appeal is usually taken and allowed only on a few questions easily considered by the court above and prompting and prough the record to find mitted to mouse through the record of liftle account, but that are developed into great injustices in the court of appeals. This is another defect of our procedure.

No criminal is content with a judgment of the court below, and well may be not be, because the record of reversals is so great the record of reversals is so great the record of the court below.

I do not think trade unlonism was greatly aided by the attempt to drag organized labor into politics, and to induce 4t to vote one way, but that does not prevent my placing a proper saimate upon the immense good for labor in general which its organization and its efforts to secure higher wages have accomplished. I know there is an element among employers and investors which is utterly opposed to the organization of labor. I cannot sympathize with this element in the slightest degree.

I think it is a wise course for laborers to unite to defend their interests. It is a wise course for them to provide a fund by which, should occasion arise, and strikes or lockouts follow, those who loss their places may be supported pending an adjustment of the difficulties. I think the employers who decline to deal with-organized labor and to recognize it as a proper element in the settlement of wage controversies are behind the times.

Unions Raise Wages.

Then it is undoubtedly true that in Engind, lawyers in the conduct of their cases
feel much more and respect much more their
obligation to assist the court in administering justice and restrain themselves from
adopting desperate and extreme methods
for which American lawyers are even applauded. The trial here is a game in which
the advantage is with the criminal and if
he wins, he seems to have the sympathy of
the public.

he wins, he seems to have the sympathy of the gublic.

Trial by jury, as it has come to us through the Constitution, is the trial by jury under the English law, and under that law the vagaries, the weakness, the timidities and the ignorance of juries were to be neutralized by the presence in court of a judge to whom they should took for instruction upon the law and sound advice in respect to the facts, although, of course, with regard to the facts their ultimate conclusion must be their own and they were fully at liberty to disregard the judicial suggestion.

But reform in our criminal procedure is not the only reform we ought to have in our courts. On the civil side of the courts there is undue delay and this always works for the benefit of the mon with the longest purse. The employment of lawyers and the payment of costs all become more expensive as the litigation is extended.

System Works Out Badly.

System Works Out Badly.

System Works Out Hady.

It used to be thought that a system by which cases involving small amounts could be carried to the Supreme Court through two or three courts of intermediate appeal was a perfect system, because it gave the poor man the same right to go to the Supreme Court as a rich man.

Nothing is further from the truth. What the poor man needs is a prompt decision of his case and by limiting the appeals in cases evolving small amounts of money so that his resources in litigation to the Supreme Court. I am a lawyer and admire my profession, but I must admit we have had too many lawyers in legislating on legal procedure and they have been prone to think that litigants were made for the purpose of furnishing, business to courts and lawyers

taken place in that regard, and the procedure is just about as clumay, just about as as expensive, just about as ilkely to produce delay, as it was 16 of 60 years ago. The fact that he reform has been instituted may perhaps be due to the circumstances that our judges have been overloaded with work in the Supreme Court, and thus opportunity has not been select for this reform. But I conceive that the situation is now ripe for the appointment of a commission by Congress to take up the question of the law's delays in the Federal courts and to report a system which shalf not only secure quick and cheap justice to the litigants in the Federal courts, but shall offer a model to the legislators and courts of the states by the use of which they can themselves institute reforms.

Fee System Is Bad.

Equity Needs Reform.

Fee System Is Bad.

Praise for Chicago.

And now, my friends, I have subjected you to a rather solemn discussion of a rather solemn subject. I always like to visit Chicago, because it is in a sense the center of the country. Much more than Boston is it the hub about which many people and many interests revolve. In making up the personnel of my Cabinet and my Administration, I have been surprised to find how many admirable men you have in your community, and I must spologize for the drain which I have made upon your resources by calling to Washington and foreign countries at least half a dozen of your most prominent and able difficults. In doing so I had to ask them all to make personal sacrifices in the matter of compensation and to gather their reward from dishiterested destre to serve the public and a parriotic willingness to put their abilities at the disposition of the country.

Prosperous Era Here. Praise for Chicago.

Prosperous Era Here.

Prosperous Era Here.

We are entering now upon an era of prosperity which I hope will long be continued. We have just passed that tariff bill which has ended, for the time, the disturbance of business that always arises from the consideration and agitation over such a bill, and there is nothing now to prevent the application of all the capital and all the forces which have been suspended for the last year and a half or two years by a lack of confidence and a waiting for such soltisment, to the expansion in husiness and the further development of the resources of this country.

But this prospect of prosperity must not blind us to the necessity for carrying out certain great reforms advocated by Mr. Rossevelt and recommended in the Republican party platform, which I believe are needed to prevent a return to the aluses which all men recognize the evil of, in our previous husiness methods and the management of our great corporations. I expect to consider these questions more at length at another stage in my journey, as I do also the character of the hariff bill which has been adopted and which has been subjected to much criticism, but tonight I feet that I have wearied you far beyond any claim I have had to your attentions.

ASTORIA'S SUIT IS OPPOSED

Business Men Fear Effect on Future Grain Rates. The Portland Chamber of Commerce will seek to intervene today in the Asto

grain rate hearing before Edgar P. Clarke, of the Interstate Commerce Comnission, who will sit in the case In this proceeding the Astoria Chamber of Commerce is asking the Comm to promulgate an order requiring the railroads to make the same rates to Astoria on grain from points in Oregon, Idaho and Washington that are now

granted to Portland. While the object of Astoria is to secure a division of the handling of export grain, Portland shippers and the Chamber of Commerce of this city apparently take the view that the prospect of such a division is so slight in the event the rate is granted that it is not nearly so marial as the future effect the proposed

rates would have on freight rates in general It is the expectation that Portland, be fore long, will ask for reduced rates to this point on shipments from the grain-producing territory tributary to it. It is contended that if the haul at the pres ent rates is increased 160 miles by giving Astoria the same rates that Portland now has, that factor will militate against the proposed general reduction. This expected, will be the principal raised by the Portland Chamber of Com-

merce as intervenor On account of the future bearing the decision in the case may have on reductions in grain rates, the case is looked By gaining the Astoria hopes to place itself among the ranks of the great grain-shipping ports of the Coast. At present there are no means in that city for the trans-shipment of grain. While it is admitted that Astoria has the harbor facilities if it had the docks and warehouses neces-sary, doubt is expressed as to the building there on their own initiative of trans-shipping means by any of the large ex-porting firms that now have facilities in With equal advantages in Portland. grain rates, however, Astoria might se-cure the needed facilities by some form of public enterprise, but even then it is believed by persons in Portland who are familiar with grain shipments that any material division of the traffic would be secured by Astoria.

Marseilles—The hunt for a Royal Bengal ligress that escaped from a steamer Tues-day continued all night. The beast still lurks on the waterfront.

In the Magazine Section of the Sunday Oregonian

ROMANCE OF

DR. FREDERICK COOK Arctic explorer's inheritance of poverty; humble work by day and hard study by night; winning of a profession; his love story; ambition aroused by his quarrel with Peary.

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