# The Oregonian

Veekly, one year.....unday one year.....unday and weekly, one year.....

(By Carrier.) 

dress in full. including county and state.

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1909.

#### WE DON'T MEAN IT.

The Oregonian has received a letter (not for publication), which, however contains a passage which so well ex-plains the purpose of the writer that compliance with his request will be easier if we allow him to put the reown words; so we give this portion of his letter, to wit:

In the name of the many Syrians, and merican naturalized Syrians, I ask you to othing on the subject, give us your opinion on the ruling of Chief of the Naturalization Bureau, in ed the Syrians as banne om the right of being naturalized, simply

Our naturalization laws are general in their terms and purposes; and they do, indeed, harbor absurdities. The people of the United States wish to keep out the races known to ethnologists as Turanian, but classed as "yel-low" or "brown" or "black" by the eat body of those who know nothing of ethnological distinctions. Of these races, the Chinese are the most ob-jectionable of all, to our people, but all the rest are hated by our working wage classes, because their habits of industry, their mode of living, their content with poor conditions, are be-lieved to "degrade labor." If naturalised, they can vote; they can elect the officials who administer and enforce the laws. Hence the obstruction to their naturalization. The masses of the people who rule our country don't want Asians or Africans; the; don't want Chinese, Japanese, Tartars, Turks, Greeks, Egyptians, Syrians or South Sea Islanders. They even hate the Italians, whose country is the mother of all things that has lifted our own modern world out of savagery and barbarism and shown it the way to civilization.

Our naturalization laws give the judges and commissioners the right and power to interpret, so as to keep out classes of Asians and Africans. The laws are so interpreted, generally, in the interest of peace among our own people. But the interpretation involves many absurdities. There are many people from Asia and from Africa whom no analysis of color blood would separate from this bons. ed white race of ours. "Strange - it," says the King in "All's Well"-

Strange is II, that our bloods, of color, weight and heat, poured all together, would quite confound distinction, yet stand off in differences so mighty.

It occurs even among different branches of the white races, who hate each other most cordially and refuse to tolerate each other at all. Add the bar of color, even if the bar is only the slight tinge that climate and food and way of life have produced in particular situations during the course ages, and prejudice raises its head, violently and at once. It is intensified especially in the ranks of those classes among whom the struggle for life, through labor, is severest. These people call Greeks and Syrians, and even One may hear it Italians, "niggers."

Between the principles of a humani-tarian and cosmopolitan civilization on one side and of this prejudice and exclusiveness on the other, our country, devoted through its ideals to freedom and opportunity for all, is in a very difficult position. Realizing the embarrassment, it restricts, even prohibits, immigration of Asians and Africans, and narrows the interpretation of its naturalization laws. It forgets or slurs over its own ideals, in the interest of peace for itself, with its own people. It has its politicians and newspapers that continually try, for wrong must submit, too.

Foreigners in our country who are refused naturalization may note, however, that their descendants born in he likes, and if she does not make our country are citizens, and have all good the work of elimination begins. our country are citizens, and have all the rights of citizenship, without need of naturalization. Probably this limthe country by our superior class will stand; and yet even it may be swept Our Syrian friend should not have too high an opinion of our magnanimity, or of our devotion to our own other. It must be simple, because few professed ideals of freedom and of opportunity for all-though we stand as of the world, at whose feet kings shall

balderdash in all our talk about the into many departments. He is capital-temple of liberty and the asylum of ist, laborer, producer, manufacturer

The old steamship Montara is re-Puget Sound. Naturally, if this wreck had happened anywhere within a hundred miles of the Columbia River, our comment further than that which is mulation of wealth or by a slow de-given any vessel wrecked when it scent to poverty. It would be a fine after it is all over, to make one wonleaves safe water and gets on the thing for every farmer to know which der how it is that we still live. For Portland the most inter- way he is going.

the Columbia, Willamette and Walla Walla have made their last port; but the Umatilia, with numerous narrow escapes to her credit, is still in service.

#### THROUGH CENTRAL OREGON.

The filing of new incorporation pa-pers of the Oregon Trunk line, the Hill oad through Central Oregon, discloses plans for a more extensive mileage than has previously been announced by the promoters of the road. With the announced intention of making its southern terminus at or near Klamath Falls, it may be regarded as a cerrains, it may be regative as a containing that the line will continue south into California. For obvious reasons, Portland would prefer that the line would end in the southern portion of the state and be used as a feeder to the main lines of the Hill system. The importance of a California connection for the northern roads of the Hill system is so great, however, that the most denials of railroad officials have failed to convince the people that the Oregon Trunk would not speedily be rushed into the stronghold of the Harriman system at the earliest oppor-

Not only is the traffic originating in Central Oregon of a character that finds a very advantageous market in California, but by making the Oregon Trunk a through line to California an enormous traffic which now flows south from the States of Washington and Idaho, and even Montana, can be handled without the necessity of paying tribute to a rival road. For a great many years after the opening of the Central Oregon country grain will be the principal product to be hauled to market, and it is in California that the best market will be found for this product. Were the Hill line to stop at Klamath Falls or at any point in the southern part of the state, it would lose nearly all of this traffic, or at the best would be forced to divide the charge for hauling with a water line

from Portland to California ports.

Any loss of business which Portland might suffer by diversion of this Central Oregon grain to the consuming markets of California will be much more than offset by the great develop-ment that will be made possible by ompletion of the road into a portion of the state which could be but little better than uninhabitable without proper facilities for reaching a market It has been a long, hard struggle for the straggling settlers in Central Oregon, aided by the efforts of Portland, to ecure any kind of recognition from even one railroad. Now, as has always been predicted, when one road starts to enter the field there will be two.

The territory involved is of such vast

extent, however, that there is plenty of business for both of these main lines to the south, and, as the country settles up, there will be business developed for numerous feeders into the many little valleys that open into the great Harney Valley and other big agricul-tural districts through which the main lines of these roads will pass. Portand will care but little how far south the new roads go, providing they has-ten the day when Central Oregon will come in for the recognition to which it is properly entitled.

### FARM RECORDS.

In pursuit of its commendable purose of spreading useful information among the farmers, the Oregon Agri-cultural College has just published a pamphlet on "Farm Records." author is Dean Bexell, of the college separtment of commerce, and it is wrinted on the college press. The camphlet is the first part of a comprehensive work on "The Business Side of Farming." Subsequent sections will discuss "Rural Law" and "Rural Economics." This is a timely enterprise, and it ought to prove of wide benefit to the agricultural classes. It aims to fortify them where they are weakest, for the farmer falls ten times on the business side to once on the industrial. Roughly speaking, he is now pretty well informed upon the scientific points of fruit, grain and stockgrowing. His disposition to work every day, among the laborers, on the streets of all our principal cities.

Between the principles of a humanisharper simply because he lacks in-formation. Frequently, too, the farmer's mind is in confusion about his own financial status. He resembles Mr. Rockefeller in the one respect at least that he does not know how much

After planting, cultivating, digging and selling a crop of potatoes, the changes are that he cannot tell whether upon the transaction as a whole he has gained or lost money, because he has kept no records, five dairy herds out of every eight objects of their own, to keep alive the there are cows which return no profit prejudice against every class of for- whatever. Many of them do not proeigners against whom any shade in duce butter fat enough to begin to complexion of skin may be alleged, pay for their feed and care. They are whether justly or not. Those of our a steady drain on their owner's pocket, whether justly or not. Those of our a stendy drain on their owner's pocket, own people whose sensibilities of right but he does not know it. He goes on and justice and humanity are wounded serenely year after year supporting the by it, must submit, because they can't parasites, not because he loves them, change it. Foreigners who feel the but because he has not mastered the art of keeping accounts with them. A wise dairyman can confront any cow in his herd with her record whenever

Dean Bexell thinks one reason why

farmers have been negligent hereto itation on the complete government of fore in keeping accounts is the lack of system of bookkeeping adapted to their peculiar needs. What they want is a method very simple on the one hand and very comprehensive on the other. It must be simple, because few tunity for all—though we stand as ing for keeping complicated accounts, obelisk of liberty in the wilderness. The old subtlettes of our school days which made bookkeeping a dark and perish and realms decay, and around whose head the suns of all ages are to roll and their satellites revolve.

mysterious science have no place on the farm. Everything must be clear, direct and facile. But the farmer's In other and plainer words, there is system of accounts must also be comimmense amount of buncombe and prehensive, because his business falls freedom, in this, our happy land. We and merchant all at the same time His fields are devoted to different enterprises, some of which may be making money for him and others loaing ported a wreck at Eagle Harbor, on concurrently. How about his horses? Does it pay him to keep them, or would he be better off to hire a team waterway would have been blamed help a source of profit or loss to him? for the disaster. Happening on Puget Questions like these will be answered in the long run by the gradual accu-

esting feature of the Montara wreck is As the foundation of farm book- A party of Eastern capitalists have the fact that the steamer was a relic of keeping. Dean Bexell recommends a purchased two very important power the old days on the Portland water-day book, which is as much of a diary sites on the Deschutes River. It is front. As the fine new steamship as a record of accounts. It contains the intention of the buyers to develop Willamette she spent the early years likes like this: "April 4, attended this power, now running to waste, and her existence carrying coal from the concert of Boston Jubilee Singers with use it for operating mills, railways and

as financially. They tell him what kind of a husband and father he has been, while the money items inform With the day book the farmer needs a sort of scrap book in which to paste bills and receipts. Between this and the day book there should be a complete set of cross-references, so that an item in the one will be an index

Dean Bexell has invented, or, at any rate, he recommends, the most in-genious form of a cash book we have ever seen. To put the case briefly, it distributes accounts horizontally as well as vertically, and thus dispenses with posting items into a ledger, while secures the advantages of double entry. The dean, who appears to be a master of his subject, does not make the blunder of sacrificing the luminous accuracy of double entry for the sake of a deceptive simplicity. er in the state ought to obtain a copy of his pamphlet.

#### THE FALL PRESHET.

An early November freshet is one of the unusual things that owners of log-booms and cultivators of bottom lands in Western Oregon and Washington encounter now and then to their loss. The heavy rains of the past five days have sent many of the smaller streams tributary to the Columbia, Grays Harbor and Puget Sound out of their banks, working disaster in the lines mentioned. Unlike the loss sustained from a September or October storm to a delayed grain harvest, the November loss in logs and crops is not the fault of those who sustain it. Up to the breaking of the storm and the ensuing freshet, the water in the logging streams was not high enough to out the log booms to Hence the exposed condition of the logs. As to the late potatous and other root crops, they had not yet come to maturity; hence were not ready for gathering. The losses suf-fered, while not heavy enough to affect the general prosperity of the secvisited, are yet heavy in individual cases.

As to the inconvenience caused by vashing out or softening the roads, the case is different. It will continue in very many cases throughout the entire Winter, and will furnish the best of all arguments in favor of substantially constructed public highways. The argument is an old one; it is illustrated by straining horses ; half-mired wagons with light over roads that would be impassable but for the necessity of using them occasionally; by slack trade in village stores, slim attendance upon rural churches and schools, and farmhouse isolation that becomes exceedingly dreary and monotonous before the Winter is over. It is doubtful, indeed, whether any other argument would so emphasize the value of "good road ? as does the freshet, coming before the Fall hauling of produce is

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK SHOW.

fairly begun.

All things considered, the annual report of the Portland Fair and Livestock Exposition may be considered satisfactory. In every new enterprise—and the "newness" has not yet worn off this big show-there is always some waste of money caused by ex-perimenting. In the first year of the exposition, it was conducted by a num-ber of public-spirited citizens who contributed time and money to make it a success. In the belief that better results could be secured by employing salaried manager who would give his entire attention to the business, a change was made this year. The un-fortunate selection of a man whose time was occupied in a neighboring state not only cost the association a sum which would have been sufficient to transform the loss into a small profit, but the exposition was a distinct loser by the arrangement. The fair not only failed to receive the attention which the salary paid should have guaranteed, but it also lost the personal assistance of the public-spirited men who gave their time and money the previous year. Financially and other-wise, the exposition would have been tors and stockholders falled to pla any dependence on the high-salaried manager. Another factor which contributed to loss this year, as well as last, was the poor car service. only was there an insufficient number of cars to handle the crowd, but the operation of the cars in use was unsatisfactory. sary factors in insuring the success of the exposition is extension of the Montavilla line to a point near the grounds double-tracking of the Rose

City Park line. This big stock show is an enterprise of too great importance to be aban-doned when the showing is no worse than it is at this time, especially when t is considered that the comparatively small loss may be considered as pre ventable. The widespread interest and lumbia probably will go "dry. the increasing importance of the live stock industry in the Pacific Northwest have brought Portland into a position of great prominence as a live-stock center, and the abandonment of this great stock show, which has never been excelled in the West, would mean a considerable loss of prestige.

The support given the exposition under the adverse circumstances that were so prominent this year is assurance of its eventually being a great A little assistance from every one who is directly or indirectly intersted in the exploitation of the great stock industry can soon place it on a satisfactory financial basis. As it is an enterprise in which the entire state is interested. It would be eminently proper for the state to aid this great osition, at least to the extent to which it has assisted some of the smaller fairs of only local importance.

The State Dalrymen's Association will meet in annual convention in this city December 2 and 10. Some 400 delegates are expected to attend may be hoped that the proceedings of this convention will disprove some of the appalling and disgusting stateconcerning tuberculous filthy dairies and diseased milk upon which our citizens have been regaled lately. Some of these statements are enough to make one's gorge rise, and,

Puget Sound and British Columbia col-lieries for the O. R. & N. Co. Of the "with family, \$2.00." Phrases of the type four steamers which for years were quite prominent in Portland harbor,

and tudge of himself morally as well | plentiful. Not only will the buyers of the sites reap a profit on their invest-ment, but thousands of consumers of light and power will also be distinctly benefited by the improvement. The practice of permitting these power sites to fall into the hands of men who have the money with which to develop them, however, has been severely frewned upon by the wealthy theorists of the Pinchot class. If such people had sufficient control of these power sites, they would remain undeveloped

> A letter to The Oregonian asserts that Morrow County, Oregon, was named for General H. G. Morrow, a soldier of the Civil War, stationed later at Vancouver; and the writer desires to correct The Oregonian's statement that it was named for "an early plo-But The Oregonian's statement was correct. The county was named for Jackson L. Morrow, one of the very earliest settlers there. He first ettle on Puget Sound, and Shelton Bay, in 1853; a few years later went to Eastern Oregon, and was a member of the Legislature from Umar tilla when Morrow was formed out of a part of that county. In the debate about what the name of the new county should be, some one said "Let's call it for Jack Morrow; he is entitled to the honor." The late L. B. Cox was Morrow's colleague in the House, from Umatilla, when Morrow County was reated. Jonathan Bourne at the same time was one of the members from Multnomah. Joseph Simon was a Senator from Multnomah the same This was the Legislature of

> Thomas E. Watson, who at times displays all of the fire-eating charactaristics of that other eminent lawsmith, Eugene Debs, is talking again. Asserting that an armed clash between Federal and state courts "has got to come sooner or later," Mr. Watson advocates armed resistance on the part of the state authorities to a writ of habeas corpus, issued by a Federal Court for a prisoner in the custody of a state court. It has frequently been stated that some of the old ladies in the back districts in the South are so far behind the times that they are still knitting socks for the soldiers they think are still fighting the North. It would seem from the advice given by Watson that he has not been informed that that little difference between state and Federal governments was settled more than forty years ago. Some one should supply the great Populist with a history of the Civil War.

> Tacoma is too fond of herself. To an effort to beat McCredie; and Pierce gave Lister the only majority he re ceived from any county in the district. Not a bit will that sort of politics pay. Tacoma is a fine town, by far the big-gent. the district, but her influence will be greater if she works with oththan if she claims the cheese. From megalocephalitis the

> Everybody in the Hill-Gadsby families tells the story that they all tried to prevent the separation, and the young husband and wife were equally anxious to prevent it. there were no meddlesome outsiders. Now, who or what did cause this row?

President Wehrung points out a umber of things that caused the deficit in the receipts of the recent county The directors of the fair will b able to add one other reason that Mr. Wehrung, for reasons of personal mod-esty, undoubtedly, overlooked.

The families of the bride and the room always bring discord by mixing up in the young couple's affairs. The on is as old as literature, and older "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife.

The Health Board might drop the milk problem and investigate this promised pellagra trouble. The deis possibly a strong symptom. It is a popular one, anyway

trouble at Spokane lies in the danger of excesses on both sides. However, a bread and water diet has a quieting effect on the man who has little respect for the law.

One wonders that Jim Jeffries should hazard the pride of the white race with the uncertainty of "licking" the "nigger" with his fists, when he could make a sure job of it with a baseball bat.

This will last so long as the timber and logging and lumber business holds out vigorously. With its decline, Co-The little town of Silverton has raised quite a few dollars for boosting

Columbia County remains "wet."

purposes, which will counteract some of Homer Davenport's "impressions" and recollections. The National Geographic Society has awarded the North Pole to Com-

mander Peary, and will do the same-perhaps—for Dr. Cook, if he will please write. Many persons are ashamed to admit the eagerness with which they read news of prizefights and scandal, so of

The Adriatic was aground in New York harbor yesterday. That shows the difference between that harbor and Portland's channel to the sea.

This rain is what keeps cold weather and snow and drouth away. Other countries don't have it, and that's what's the matter with them.

A divorce was granted in St. Louis last Wednesday to a warring couple without a word spoken. How "nice." The principals were mutes. A fond mother is recorded, who last

for drugstore food. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Health officials should not allow this newest milk crusade to succumb, like

month, during the milk scare, paid \$17

its predecessors. Germs still lurk and bables still die. Those Spokane agitators want the right to indulge in free speech. Nothing else but talk for them, and plenty

"FREE SPEECH" AT SPOKANE The Present Situation in That City Explained

Spokesman-Review, Spokane. When the facts are considered, the ontention of the Industrial Workers f the World, that they are fighting for the "right of free speech," These misguided and contentious nen are demanding privileges outside of the law that are not accorded to other citizens. They argue that they have the right to obstruct business streets and sidewalks to any extent that may suit their whim or purpose -to hold street meetings and harangue bystanders, regardless of the venience that may be suffered by the

venience that may be suffered by the general public.

In pursuit of an imaginary right they are eager to impose an obvious wrong upon the people of this city, who want to use the streets for the clear purposs for which they were provided—the movement of traffic and the free and obstructed passage of citizens bent upon pleasure or business.

The ordinance which there men are the free and obstructed passage of citigens bent upon pleasure or business. The ordinance which there men are defying is a reasonable, necessary safeguarding of public convenience and public rights. It prohibits the holding of public meetings on gany of the streets, sidewalks or alleys within the fire limits. These men have an undisputed right, possessed by all others, to hold street meetings outside the fire limits, or within the fire limits, provided they secure halls or go upon vacant lots or blecks. But they find that the public does not want to hear them to the extent of going to meetings held under conditions that govern meetings held by other citizens and organizations, and in their eager desire to force their doctrines upon the citizens of Spokane, they are defying the law by invading the business district and shouting out their opinions in the expectation that their utterances will thus be forced upon unwilling will thus be forced upon unwilling

This is un-American, unfair and in-tolerant of the clear rights of others, and to contend that this contumacious conduct is justified in the name of free

#### A STORY ABOUT AMITY.

That Is a Story About the Name of the

Yambill Town.
HOOD RIVER, Or., Nov. 4.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian, November 2, regarding the nomenclature of Oregon towns, you mention Amity, along with Bethel and Lebanon, as receiving its mame from the devotion of the early mis-sionary spirit. If it is desirable to maintain a historical record of the nomen-clature of these towns it should be, so far as possible, an accerate record. The facts in regard to the origin of the name of the town Amity are substantially

rivalry existed between factions A rivalry existed between factions among the early settlers of that community over the location of the first school house. An amicable compromise located the school house at the site of the present town, and the school house and district was named Amity, in suggestion of this friendly settlement by the young man engaged to teach the first school, the late Ahio S. Watt, whose family had located there in 1848. The family had located there in 1848. The building and naming the school house occurred probably in the Spring of 1849. There was nothing in the origin of this name relative to the early missionaries J. F. WATT.

### A Humorous Situation.

New York World. Judge Gaynor's libel sult against the World for the publication in its evening edition of one of Mr. Brisbane's
entertaining articles in behalf of Mr.
Hearst is to be accepted as further
proof of the Democratic candidate's
militant independence.

If Judge Gaynor, in the midst of the
campaign brings suit against the

If Judge Gaynor, in the midst of the campaign, brings suit against the World, which is his chief newspaper supporter, we have high hope that as Mayor he would be equally courageous in starting litigation in the public interest. That kind of a man could bring all the tax-dodgers to time, collect the franchise taxes that the corporations have evaded for years, and compel the traction companies to fulfil their contract obligations. That is what we tract obligations. That is what we want a mayor to do.

New York needs a mayor who is not afraid to start lawsuits against anything or anybody, and who will not be swerved by personal considerations of any sort

### Hungary's One-Armed Pinnist.

Musical America. Hungary's one-armed planist and ire to lie abed when it is time to arise spossibly a strong symptom. It is a popular one, anyway.

The worst feature of the "industrial" complement of fingers he was not to be the danger trouble at Spokane lies in the danger trouble at Spokane lies at the dang

With Liszt and Robert Volkmann as his teachers he developed an extraor-dinary left-hand technic and gained a comprehensive knowledge of the art of

composing.

His principal work has been made in the domain of opera. His "Alar" found its way to Berlin; both it and "Meister Roland" have been performed frequently in Hungary. He has also produced a large choral work, "Dolores and a great many songs and plano pieces. A "Valse d'Adele" he wrote for the left hand was arranged by Liszt for two hands, but—thank goodness—it is never played now.

### Abdul Hamid, Builder of Painces

Abdul Hamid, Builder of Palaces.

London Telegraph.

Abdul Hamid, like all his predecessors has a mania for building. The European visiting Turkey fo: the first time is assounded at the number of white gleaming pataces which line either side of the Bosphorus. And in every city of the empire there is a klosk set apart for the sultan which he never visited, all of them palatial abodes, filled with choice furniture, rare marbles, mirrors and lusters from Venice, mossics from Florence and Rome, with deep-hued carpots, soft and velvety as fur. These magnificent residences are fur. These magnificent residences are nominally guarded by major-domos, who live there with their families in comfortable drowsiness and case, and with only one object in life-that of course must lay the blame on the maintaining their places.

### A Pension for Over 250 Years.

Boston Transcripts
There are many good points about the British government. One is the entire good faith with which it lives up to a public obligation. Though it is more than two centuries and a half since Richard Penderell Rid Charles II in the total oak at Roscopel, and thereby royal oak at Boscobel, and thereby baffled the Cromwellian troopers, and though the House of Stuart in the male line is extinct and Hanoverians occupy the throne, the annuity of 100 pounds which Charles decreed to Penderell and his heirs forever, is scrupulously paid. Just at present the government finds a good deal of difficulty in finding the heirs and in getting the money to

#### The Proper Way of "Recall." Baker Herald.

Baker Heraid.

One man says the "recall" is the only protection people have. He surely forgets that the only substantial recall ever known is impeachment of officials and that has been possible ever since the founding of the Government and is still possible. If an officer is corrupt enough to be justly amenable to impeachment proceedings which are far more effective. ceedings which are far more effective. But impeachment does not permit of spitework and the recall does.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ARE ASKED

And They Who Have Got the Supren Court in This Muddle Can't Answer. PORTLAND, Nov. 4 .- (To the Edior.) -The courts of this state are ganized under the sanction of Article VII of the constitution of Oregon en-"The Judiciary Department." That article has thus far withstood all efforts to amend it unless an exception is found in Senste Bill No. 23 introduced at the 1909 session of the Legis-lative Assembly by Senator Hart, of Baker County, and providing for two additional justices of the Supreme

It is said that many constitutional lawyers are to file briefs as friends of the Supreme Court opposing the Attorney-General in his proceeding which questions the right of Messrs. King and Slater to alt as members of that court. Perish the thought at the outset that these learned members of the bar have all to gain and nothing to lose in their efforts to keep in office pos-sible members of the court wherein all their cases shall be heard on appeal. But for the sake of learning in constitutional law let us quote some of the sections of Article VII and ask the "friends of the court" some questions about them:

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of four Justices, to be chosen in districts by the electors, thereof, ... and after their election to reside in their respective districts. The number of Justices and districts may be increased, but shall not exceed five, until the white population of the state shall amount to 100,000, and shall never exceed seven.

twice at least, in each year, in each county twice at least in each year, in each county organized for judicial purposes, by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at times to be appointed by law; and at such other times as may be appointed by the Judges severally in pursuance of law.

Section 10. When the white population of the state shall amount to 200,000, the Legislative Assembly was recognificant.

islative Assembly may provide for the ele-tion of Supreme and Circuit Judges in di-tinct classes, one of which classes shall cotinot classes, one of which classes shall con-sist of three Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall not perform circuit duty, and the other class shall consist of the necessary number of Circuit Judges, who shall hold full terms without allotment, and who shall take the same oath as the Supreme Judges. Section 21. Every Judge of the Supreme Court, before outering mon the duties of his Court, before entaring upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe and transmit 

office, except judicial offices, during the term for which I have been elected." 1. What authority is there for calling any of these sections obsolete, and not having been repealed or amended are they not still in force?

f said state, according to the best of my

ability, and that I will not accept any

2. What does section 2 mean when it snys "the number of justices and dis-

says "the number of justices and districts may be increased, but . . . shall never exceed seven?"

1. What importance is attached to the mandatory language of section 6 that "every cause shall be tried and every decision shall be made by those judges only, or a majority of them, who did not try the cause or make decision in the Circuit Court?"

4. What means that other mandatory language of section 8 that "the Circuit Court shall be held, twice at least, in each year, in each county . . . by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court?"

... by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court?"

5. Who else, but a justice of the Supreme Court who performs circuit duty, has authority to preside in the Circuit Court in any county?

6. When section 10 provides for one class of judges "who shall not perform Circuit duty," does it mean or require that the other class shall not perform Supreme Court duty as required by section 6?

"necessary" in section 10 mean the number required to fill the maximum complement of seven limited in sec-tion 2, or does it mean the constantly increasing number "necessary" to pay political debts?

political debis?

10. Ever since Cline vs. Greenwood.

10 Or. 230, the term has been acquiesced in, but where is the warrant
in the constitution for the so-called
"separate Supreme Court?"

11. Does not the constitution, reading all its provisions together and construing them all to stand, contembate a Supreme Court composed of possibly 16 judges of whom one class of three shall not perform Circuit duty, and the other class, limited to seven, besides their duty to hold Circuit Court twice each year in each county under section 8, shall by virtue of section 6, act with the three and hear in the Supreme Court the cases they have not heard in the Circuit Courts?

12. Conceding that a superficial view

heard in the Circuit Courts?

12. Conceding that a superficial view of the term "necessary number of Circuit Judges" influenced by the requirements of a growing state as well as the necessities of political patronage, has resulted in a wide departure from the constitution as to the number of Circuit Judges so that confusion would result if all of them, de jure and de facto alike, were to sit in the Supreme Court at the same time, still may we not hope that the "friends of the court" to the contrary notwithstanding, the to the contrary notwithstanding, the three judges of the Supreme Court who do not perform Circuit duty will have the courage to resist further encroachment upon the constitution until the people shall amend it to meet present conditions? HUMBLE INQUIRER.

#### Tribute to Grover Cleveland. Richard Watson Gilder in the November

Richard Watson Glider in the November Century.

It has come to this, that his fellow countrymen in general, even those that dissent from his political opinions, recognize in Grover Cleveland a man who, being mortal, was not without fault and limitation, yet who stands pre-eminent for unfeigned purity of intention, for singular frankness, for scrupulous and unusual honesty, for faithfulness to duty, for resolution, for courage and, shove all, for absorbing, dominating patriotism. It is not strange that almost the last words that were heard to fall from his lips were these: "I have tried from his lips were these: "I have tried so hard to do right.

### Reds Hats Suggested for Hunters.

Utica (N. Y.) Press.

The deer hunting fatalities have commenced. There are always several such every season. It is dangerous business, the more so because the gray felt hat and corduroy or khald clothes of the hunter are easily mistaken at a distance for a deer. It has been suggested that every person going about in the woods through the hunting season be compelled to wear a bright red hat, the color of which could be discerned for a long distance.

## Life's Sunny Side

One of the charms of music is that the musically educated person does not have to "understand" it. With "imitative" music, however, the case is quite differmusic, however, the case is dutte different, and every passage has either an obvious or a thinly-concealed meaning. Occasionally it is hard to decipher certain unusual noises, as the following story indicates: The composer had just played his last piece to his friend, the critic. "Very fine, indeed," said the critic. "But what the there were a which makes the what is that passage which makes the cold chills run down the back? "Oh." returned the composer, "that is where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him."—Filegende Blastter.

to him."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A member of the faculty of the Columbia Medical College, of New York, was giving his students an oral quiz. "What quantity constitutes a dose of Oleum Tiglil" he asked a student, giving the technical name for croton oil. "A tablespoonful, sir," was the reply. After the larges of a half hour he hurried to the professor. "I should like to change my answer to the question you asked me in class." he said. "It is too late," replied the professor, looking at his watch. "Your patient has been dead just 23 minutes and 30 seconds."

"So you're on a diet, are you?"
"Yes, my doctor has limited me to a
few of the coarsest and simplest kinds of

"It's about goon. Won't you go in and have lunch with me?"
"It's very kind of you to invite me, I should enjoy it."
"Very well. We'll go into the grill-

After they had secured seats in a cosy

After they had secured seats in a cosy corner the host asked:
"Won't you look over the bill of fare and see whether there is anything on it that you can eat?"
"Thanka," said the man who was dietting, "I think I'll have an oyster ocktail to begin with and some chicken okra. Let's see? I guess I'll not eat any fish—yes, I believe I will, too. The broiled black base will do very well. In addition to that I'll, have some of the addition to that 'I'll have some of the roast turkey, some New York salad, and —oh, well, never mind the dessert now, I'll decide on that later."—Chicago Rec-

An East End small boy had some-thing to say to his father at the din-ner table the other night.
"Papa," he said, "Johnnie Burton is going to have a party nex' week an he said he'd invite me. An' I got to take a

"A present? What's that for?"
"It's for Johnnie's birthday. All the

"It's for Johnnie's birthday. All the kids take presents."

Things hadn't come just right during the day for the boy's father. He was not in an agreeable humor.

"That's all nomenne." he replied.
"Every day or two it's a present here or a present there. If you can't go to a party without taking a present you might as well stay at home."

The boy's lip trembled but he made no reply.

no reply.

The next day the father regretted his hasty words and that night turned to the boy. "George," he said, "there are a couple of new books in my overcoat pocket. You can take them to your friend John-

"It's too inte," said George, gloomfly.
"I licked him today, so he wouldn't invite me."—Philadelphia Record.

The vender of images, who had just been thrown out of a large office building, wept bitterly as he looked at his torn clothes and broken wares.

"Who did this?" inquired the friendly cop. "I'll pinch 'em, if you say the word."

"No. "

word."
"No, it was my fault." said the victim, gathering up the remains of a planter image. "I insisted on trying to sell a bust of Nonh Webster to a meeting of simplified spellers."—Denver Republican.

In Illinois there is an old law on the statute books to the effect that in criminal cases the jury is "judge of the law as well as of the facts." Though not as well as of the facts." Though not often quoted, once in a while a lawyer with a desperate case makes use of it. In one case, the judge instructed the jury that it was to judge of the law as well as the facts, but added that it was not to judge of the law unless it was fully satisfied that it knew more law than the judge. An outrageous verdict was brought in, contrary to all instructions of the court, who felt called wear section 6?

7. If the class of judges, other than the three "who shall not perform Circuit duty" are to "take the same oath as the Supreme Judges" as required by the last clause of section 10, the form for which is prescribed in section 21, why are they not to perform the duties of Supreme Judges under section 6?

8. Ought sections 2 and 10 to be read and construed together so that the words "necessary number of Circuit Judges" in section 10 shall be limited by the language of section 2, saying

A Washington man, while visiting a friend's place in Virginia, became much interested in his experiments in fruit culture. One day the visitor was making the rounds of the place, being in charge of the friend's young daughter of 10, who acted as guide.

"This tree seems to be loaded with apples," observed the Washingtonian, indicating a particularly fine specimen.

dicating a particularly fine specimen.
"Yes, sir," assented the little a father says thin is a good year for ap "I am glad to hear that," said the visi-

'Are all your trees as full of apples as this one?" "No. sir," explained the girl, "only the apple trees,"—The Interior.

### IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

HUNTING A WOMAN'S JOB IN PORTLAND

Miss Bond's happy experience at the Young Women's Christian Association and the city's free employment bureau.

TALK WITH MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST

Ruth Cameron describes the motherly woman, twice a jailbird. who has aroused the militant

Inland Empire of Oregon, in-

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