The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Subscription Bates-Invariably in Advance. (By Matt.)

Sunday included one year ... \$8.00 Sunday included six months ... 425 sunday included three months ... 225 Sunday included one menth ... 75 without Sunday one year ... 6.00 without Sunday, six months ... 225 without Sunday three months ... 75 without Sunday one months ... 750 without Sunday one months ... 750 without Sunday one months ... 750 ... 750 ... 750 ...

(By Carriet.)
Daily, Sunday included, one year.
Daily, Sunday included, one month

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1909.

SURVIVALS OF THE SILVER CRAZE. There is a custom in Oregon and other Pacific States which annoys, disgusts and repels the tourist, the visitor, the immigrant. It ought to be abandoned. This is our habit of giving change for bills in coin; espe-

cially allver coin. A tourist, traveller, visitor or immigrant offers for payment of some trifiing service a five, ten or twenty-dollar bill. He gets back his change in a load of stuff that disgusts him. There may be a gold piece in it, if the be changed is ten or twenty dollars; but there is a mass or load of silver dollars-held over from the sliver craze, relics of Bryanism. Bugand pockets of travelers-women and men-bulge with this stuff. It fends sense and sensibilities. regarded as an incident of Western

It is, in fact, a survival of the crazfor silver, that dominated all states west of the Missouri River, save Oreand nearly submerged Oregon In an Eastern state, if you offer a five, or ten, or twenty-dollar bill, you get your change in smaller bills, except a few odd cents in silver. But the moment you enter the states west of the Missouri River they shove of a load of Bryan silver dollars, for change. It is because this part of the country made such a fool of itself about silver, and because it still adheres to the notion that there can be no value without this bogus evidence of it. Hence the Bryan dollar circulates exclusively in the West. You never (or very rarely) will see one in New York or Boston, in Philadelphia or Cincinnati, or even in Chi-

It is enough for intelligent people to know that gold is the standard and measure of value. Hence they don't want gold itself, but its representative Seldom will in redeemable currency. see a gold piece, east of Omaha. Still less frequently a silver dollar

east of Chicago The absurdity of silver (except for small change, in fractions of one dol-lar), is apparent to all who know anything about money. The absurdity of silver certificates is equally apparent; but sliver certificates are tolerated, because they are convenient small bills-whose value nevertheless depends on maintenance of the gold standard, the actual basis of money values and the measure of all others

But our states, west of the Missouri River, in which the silver craze raged most, have not yet gotten over it en-tirely. Hence, the people, or many them, still hold their partiality for the bogus silver dollar, and desire to and feel it with their fingers and to feel its weight in their pockets Hence this cumbrous and half fraudu-lent coin is pushed off into the West, where the people-or many of them -welcome it. But it annoys and disgusts the traveler or immigrant from Eastern or foreign states. Many of them think it a sign of our status on a level with semi-barbarians, or with the native Indians, tricked out in gew-gaws and red blankets. It is worth while to see the expression or the traveler's face, on the car from the East to the West, when a weight avoirdupois in silver dollars, that will load the woman's hand bag or bulge out and weigh down the man's ekets, is tendered in change, The dining-car conductor is ashumed of it, and even the porter will apologize. But the stuff must be worked off. They get it and must pass it on. The West, where relies of the sliver craze still linger, is hospitable to it. A multitude here still knows nothing about money or money standard, or use of paper, redeemable in gold, as a substitute for money; hence these silver dollars can still be used here as money even in large sums-because they are visible, and to the barbarian eye "look pretty"-just as glass beads did to the people Captain Cook traded with at Noot-ka Sound, or the Astor people traded with on the Columbia River.

It will take a good while yet to educate our people out of these primitive conceptions. Truth is, we of the West are as yet only partially civilized; in this matter of money and the use of it not redeemed from barbarian con-Our adherence even to gold cein, in use from hand to hand, is irrational; and if you send to your bank for money they will load you up with a sack of it-unless you send a request for notes, which probably would be received with lil-favor by these whom you are to pay. Multitudes yet can't conceive that checks with which a man loading himself down, holds the comfortable feeling that he possesses money. There was an old resident of Portland who sold a tract of land for eighty thou-Asked what bank he would have the money placed in, to his credit, he said: "Just give me the "But how will you take it with you?" was the next question. 'Oh, I'll just carry it in this," he answered-pulling out of his pocket and laying down on the teller's counter an old faded and decayed red

pocket handkerchief This is no joke, either. Behind it lies an ignorant sentiment or noti in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States, that annoys and disgusts Eastern people, when bulky coin-especially silver coln—is forced on them, as change for notes known to be good because secured on gold. We shall pass out of this condition after Influx of Eastern and foreign peoples tends steadily to en-

of gold to secure them, the whole ungovernmental control. central bank of issue would be the proper agent for this work. But it upon proper measures to reform a will not be adopted yet, because there wrongdoer do not lie within the scope is not yet sufficient diffusion of financial and monetary knowledge.

THE GRAND ARMY AND PENSIONS.

The gentleman who contended in a etter to The Oregonian the other day that the Grand Army is not responsible for the burdensome pension list of the United States has failed to acquaint himself with the facts of the subject. The Grand Army no doubt makes a feature of social enjoyment and teaches excellent lessons of patriotism. but one of its great purposes is to se-cure pensions for its members and their families. This it has succeeded in doing so well that the pension list has grown larger year by year ever since the society was organized. Thousands of pensioners have died, but death has no power to check the increase of the burden. It is now forty-five years since the Civil War ended, but the United States paid more for pensions in the last fiscal year than ever before, and it is idle to deny that all but an insignificant fraction went to members of the Grand Army or their surviving

relations. To be sure, the tie between the sol dier and the relations who have survived him and succeeded to his pension is often almost invisibly slender cases where bouncing young girls have espoused aged veterans with one foot in the grave in order to live on the public as "soldiers' widows" are disgracefully numerous. So are other kinds of trickery and fraud. The scandalous truth is that the pension list has become anything but an exclusive roll of honor.

PLEA OF THE POLTROON.

Now comes one Arthur J. Schure man, of Chicago, and elsewhere, a man who has long lived, undetected. wolf in sheep's clothing, and poses s a lamb that had been led to the slaughter. Here he is in Portland, having been trailed by a deserted wife who is the mother of his two fine, manly-looking sons, and a winsome little daughter, half way across the continent. Here she found him, nugly ensconced in comfortable quarters with "the woman in the case. Having been at last run down by his wife and run in by officers of the law. this fellow turns a tear-seamed factoward the public and whimperingly woman beguiled me. 'Duped by Miss Groves," his partner elopement, this irresponsible in "has been led to do things. that but for her seductive wiles "h would never have considered for Rising to the height of virletter further tuous indignation a letter further on adds: "I think Miss Groves intends to leave this city," and he further voices the quality of high-minded manhood which is characteristic men of his type, saying, "She knows I intended to stay here, that I have good position and am able to make Could poltroonery go hot for her." further than this? Yes, for the fel-low adds: "She duped me and I was hardly conscious of what I was do-

What words can sufficiently exerate such a reprobate as this? A faithless husband, a father without responsibility or pride of paternity a sneak under cover, a poltroon when unmasked; this man is beneath the contempt of honorable men and uttery undeserving the forgiveness of the wife and children whom he aban-doned. Yet he presumes to sit in judgment upon the woman who achome and wife and children, prates of her hypnotic influence over him, pleads his own helplessness in the ease and boasts of his ability "to make t hot for her" if she does not leave the city. It is difficult to decide the city. whether this fellow is the more contemptible in the attitude of the poltroon or that of the bully. He cersentment of the two in combination, he is most contemptible-"by merit raised to that bad eminence.

THE GOLDEN RULE AND THE POLICE.

Among people who are interested in crimes and criminals a good deal of a stir has been made by Police Chief Kohler's efforts to apply the golden rule in handling the drunks, vagrants and all sorts of lesser offenders against the law in Cleveland, O. Without taking the trouble to inquire into the results of his policy one would feel pretty safe in pronouncing it prem ture, to say the least. Until we ha Until we have definitely settled what the golden rule means we surely run more or less hazard in seeking to apply it in practice Until we have first seen it in operation among the more docile and in telligent members of society and found that it works well with them, it seems particularly foolhardy to try it on the most stiff-necked and reckless. bold enough to pretend to know what Jesus really meant by the golden Who has ever seen it in oper ation? Yet Cleveland has a Chief of Police who is so confident in his espe-cial elucidation of this difficult text that he unhesitatingly uses it in place of the odler methods of dealing with petty crime.

Let us grant for a moment that society ought to follow the golden rule in dealing with criminals and that some inspired genius has settled once and forever what it means. A new difficulty immediately intrudes Through what agency is society to apply it? Society is unable to act ex ept through its aervants or ministers of some sort. Without them it is an elpless as any other disembodied en What ministers shall be selected tity. perform the novel, delicate and difficult duty of applying the golden rule to the criminal class? Chief has answered this question with characteristic boldness, not say rashness. He has imposed the duty upon the police force. It is the essence of his policy to prevent offenders from appearing in court. Unless the offense is distinctly serious and the evidence appears conclusive to the patrolman who happens to observe it, no arrest is permitted. Drunks are diswith an admonition from Chief Kohler or one of his subordinates and vagrants are disposed of by hustling them out of town. Now against the policy of treating petty offenders humanely we have not a word Cruelty to them is bad mor to say. als and bad policy as well. In handling them mercy has a valuable function and whatever punishment is adminis-

to disappear from circulation-rep- licemen are not suitable persons to ented by notes limited to deposits decide whether an offense is venial or not. It is their business to preserve A order. Estimating the weight of evidence, the degree of guilt and deciding wrongdoer do not lie within the scope of a patrolman's duty. He has neither the gifts nor the training to attend to them properly. Few Chiefs of Police could do anything of the sort even passably well. Such matters belong to courts and judges. To hand them over to the police might give criminals some temporary immunity from inconvenience, but in the ong run it would subject them to the direct sort of tyranny and blackmall is well known how ausceptible some police forces are to temptations of this character. Chief Kohler's proposal to make patrolmen serve petty magistrates has not a consideration to recommend it, and there are a multitude which condemn it.

To be sure, it saves minor miscreants the "disgrace" of appearing in court, but, after all, is it not well to keep this disgrace as one of the deterrents from misbehavior. Experithousands of years has clearly demonstrated that udges administer justice through the machinery of the courts better than any other agency can do it. We may without much danger error that any move to transfer this other hands is retrograde. The better tendency is not to deprive the courts of their functions, but to improve their working. This precisely what has been done by the enactment of parole laws, the indeterminate sentence, the establishment of juvenile courts, and the like, we feel confident that more be accomplished by carrying this ovement on to its logical limits than by throwing overhoard its results and seeking better ones by making police-men follow the golden rule. The only rule policemen can be safely trusted to follow is the very simple one of obeying orders. When they are asked to exercise judicial discretion the demand exceeds their powers of compliance.

NORTH BANK FEEDERS.

President Stevens, of the Oregon Trunk line, again announces that the ew road now building through Central Oregon will not be extended to Portland would much prefer to believe that this announcenent were final and conclusive, but, as has already been set forth, there are o many reasons why the Hill system should enter California that it is probable that the terminus of the new line will not remain long in Oregon. The California connection, however, whether it is built by the Oregon Trunk or by some line coming up from the south, will be of less importance than the local lines to be used as feeders for the Hill transc nental lines. On this point Mr. Stevens, in an interview in yesterday's Oregonian, stated that "the system with which we are connected spent a large amount of money putting in the North Bank road, and we are building into new territory to develop it, and not to make any other

A policy of development, as indicat-President Stevens, will make the Central Oregon feeder of the North Bank line nearly as important a project for Portland as the North Sank line will prove to be. After leaving the Deschutes Canyon, branches of this Central Oregon line can swing southwest and cross the Willamette Valley and thence to wonderfully rich coast regions, lying just beyond. The Harriman system has secured a footbold in the Tillacountry and at Yaquina Bay, ompanied him in his flight from but farther south is an unbroken stretch of territory, rich in traffic possibilities. That region would from traffic in timber, and, as the facilities for reaching market were provided, there would be a rapid increase in the output of dairy and small farming

products as well as fruit and livestock. Central Oregon will for many years have the large farms, but the traffic which will prove the most remunerative for the railroads will be that which pours out of the small valleys along the coast, where ten-acre farms annually turn off incomes which exceed those of the average professional man in the city. The North Bank line will find its main feeder through Central Oregon an immense traffic gatherer, but if it supplements this ine with branches running over to the coast country, the returns will be of even greater proportionate advantage to the main line.

THE FLAG-FOLLOWING THEORY.

Another somewhat overworked the ory of the ship subsidy artists has suffered an abrupt and fatal collision with cold, hard commercial fact. Whenever the promoters of this organized raid on the Treasury have been detected in their work and obliged hastily to drep the jimmy, the dark lan-tern and the gumshoe methods, they have come into the open with a plea for the old flag and an appropriation. This appropriation is demanded on the ground that we are insufficiently supplied with shipping facilities with which to reach the world's markets, We are told that trade follows the flag. are naturally to infer that the United States, being somewhat short on flags of its own, suffers its trade to linger on the dock, while that of other nations engages in "flag-following

Now we are informed in a dispatch rom Montreal that, "despite the large increase in the grain output from the 'anadian West, Montreal is getting less of the grain freight trade than it has had in recent years." The explanation of this decrease is that freight rates The explanation from Boston to Liverpool are 11/2 cents per bushel less than from treal to Liverpool. The additional ost of rail transportation from the Canadian West to Boston makes the brough freight rate exactly the same from Montreal and Boston, but a safer oute to market makes the insurance rate lower, and thus diverts the grain to Boston. Now, if this overworked theory that our foreign trade is suffering because of an insufficient amount of deep-water tonnage to carry our products abroad were valid, it is obvious that there would be no freight pace on the Boston steamers available at 1 1/2 cents per bushel less than on the Montreal steamers, Montreal heing a British and Boston an Ameri-

In New York, the greatest port in the new world, American shippers hold similar advantage, for there is opporunity for our trade to follow the flags of all nations to every civilized coun-try on earth, and at rates so much lightenment, on money, of our Bryan-ized enthusiasts for silver, of former years. Gold, itself, ought practically contend, however, that common po-ish merchants that the latter are con-

tinually at war with the steamship companies which make these favored rates for American shippers. Until the subsidy-hunters can show a single instance where American trade has suffered by lack of tonnage facilities with which to reach the world's markets there does not seem to be any other excuse for a subsidy than that the shipping trusts "need the money."

Destruction by fire of the big plant of the Centennial Milling Company, at Spokane, following so closely that of the great mill of the Portland Flouring Mills Company, in this city makes a heavy reduction in the milling facilities of the Pacific North-So many small mills have been built throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho in the past few years that their output in the aggregate times greater than that of the two mills destroyed by fire this season. The heavy decrease in the demand for flour for Oriental shipment last scason, and again this season, has made a decided change in the milling situation on the Pacific Coast. If present high prices are to become perma nent, the days of the big mill on the Pacific Coast may be numbered, and the trade supplied by numerous small mills, scattered around at points convenient for the marketing of the byproducts as well as the flour.

"Discontent," says the Tacoma Labor World, "pervades the whole social atmosphere." You may bet it does, and always will. Sancho Panza, the great philosopher, described it as a contention between the Have-nots and the Haves. Whenever this struggle ceases you may depend there not be much doing in this world. But as fast as men accumulate property, as often as men pass from the Havenots to the Haves, the situation, from their point of view, changes, Discontent, therefore, is a variable factor. It is on one side today; on the other side tomorrow. Besides, there is little content among the Haves. Their vices often bother them. They get into the divorce court. Discontent, in one way or another, is a condition of human They have least of it who existence. milk their cows and hoe their cabbages.

With an indicated total production in this country of 2,767.316,000 bushels of corn for the current year, hav-ing a rated quality of \$4.2, it does not seem that anybody should go hungry or contract pellagra from eating inproducts. The figures given indicate a bulk so enormous as be practically incomprehensible and the food properties of which would seem to be sufficient to sustain, without fear of famine, a seven years' shortage in production. Liter-ally speaking, the figures mean nothing to the average comprehension that would not be more clearly conveyed by the statement that the corn crop of 1909 is the largest in recent years

Fancy apples are fair to look upon and are no doubt toothsome as well. Loyal Oregonians look with pride upon specimens exhibited, showing Oregon soil and climate and persistent and intelligent efforts in horticulture can produce in the way of Baldwins Spitzenbergs and red-cheeked Pippins and the rest of the royal family of exclusive appledom. But there is an insistent and growing demand for apples that are not too big and too fine and too high-priced for the children to eat or for the frugal housewife to bake for dessert.

good roads problem can be studied to advantage from the standpoint of the bad roads problem in almost any part of the Williamette Valley at the present time. Yet our Fall weather, as measured by the rain gauge, is barely two weeks old and Winter is still to come. All of which goes to prove a fact that needed no proof, that hot air can only be depended upon to make roads passable in the Summer time.

Fancy chickens, pampered and kept for show, are all right. They make the annual state poultry show wonderfully attractive. wife sighs for in vain is for enough people to go into the poultry busine with stocks of old-fashioned laving hens sufficient to furnish eggs-fresh eggs—the year round at prices at which persons with a moderate income can afford an omelette for breakfast now and then.

A man who had for years lived apart from his fellow men-a French-man by birth, on a ranch several miles east of Bucoda, Wash., died alone in the clearing, near his cabin, a few days ago. His body was found after it had lain two or three His body was days exposed to the storm. A death of this kind is shocking; the life that preceded it is pathetic not only in its loneliness but in its utter lack of pur-

What would our friends of the Labor Council have to say if the next Republican assembly should adopt a resolution denying to the Labor Council or the labor party the right to name or indorse candidates for office prior to any primary? Yet that is precisely what the Labor Council has endeavored to do for, or against, the Republican party.

Four joy-riders ran their automobile into an open draw and were drowned in the Chicago River.*Providence has so far been kind to Portland joy-riders. Or has joy-riding across the river gone out of fashion?

It really isn't worth while for Secretary Ballinger to explain his position. The muckraking periodicals like Colare determined to "get" him. and they will go on lying about him just the same.

Over in Canada Mr. Gompers may say what he pleases in deflance of th United States Supreme Court. But it may be well for him to speak softly hile there about Canadian courts.

A Vancouver correspondent denies that the G. A. R. is getting the bulk of Government pensions, and wants to know who is getting the \$150,000,000 paid out annually? Who, indeed?

Another divorce in the Astor family Nobody knows why. The Astors, their lawyers and the courts say it is no body's business but theirs. Is it?

Another reason for congratulating Judge McCredle. As Congressman, he doesn't have to wear that hated PELLAGRA.

posed to Cause It. OREGON CITY. Or. Nov. s.—(To the Editor.)—Would you be so kind as to give a description of the symptoms, character, etc., of the pellagra disease, on your editorial page, for the benefit of myself and readers as ignorant as I am in the matter, and who probably constitute the greatest majority of the whole number?

E PINKUS

The Oregonian has printed statements on this subject, made by physicians of Portland. Of course, it can add nothing to the weight of professional opinion. The dictionaries, however, give good definitions of the disease and its causes. Pellagra is defined as a sort of elephantiasis, or chronic disease of the skin, characterized by enormous enlargement of the parts affected; generally the purpose is to annoy and harass offi-legs. The skin becomes thick, hardened cers of the law and interfere, as far as and discolored. It is characterized by they can, with the performance of offi-digestive derangements and nervous affections. It is said that in the maine-porridge, called "potenta," which is the the new Encyclopedia Americana:

the new Encyclopedia Americana:
Pellagra is a disease, or complication of
diseases, first observed about the beginning
of the 19th century, and which since that
time has been rapidly increasing. It is common in Northern Italy, in the south of France, in Spain, and in countries fur east in Southern Europe. It begins with an east in Southern Europe. It begins with an erysipelatous eruption on the akin, which breaks out in the Spring, continues till the Autumn, and disappears in the Winter, chiefly affecting those parts of the surface which are habitually exposed to the sain or air. The disease is accompanied or praceded by remarkable hassitude, melanchly, moroseness, hypochindriasis, and not seidem by suicidal mania. With its progress and duration the disorder becomes more agranused, with shorter and shorter interdom by suicidial mania. With its progress and duration the disorder becomes more aggravated, with shorter and shorter intervals in the Winter. At length the surface ecases to clear itself, and becomes permanently enveloped in a thick, livid, leprous crust, somewhat resembling the dried and black skin of a fab. By this time the vital powers are reduced to a very low obb, and not seldom the intellectual functions as well. The victim loses the use of his limbs, especially of the legs, suffers with violent colic, bendache, nouses, flatuence and heart-burn, the appetite being variable. The countenance becomes void of expression. There is a sense of burning heat in the head and along the spine, whence it radiates to other parts, especially to the palms and soles, tormenting the victim day and night. To these severe afflictions are often added strange hallucinations. The disease, when advanced, takes the form of many other maisdies, such as tetanus, convulsions, epilepsy, dropsy, mania and marasmus, the patient being at last reduced to the appearance of a mummy. It is mainly confined to the poor residing in the country districts, and is seldom seen in very young children. The cause of this disease is traced to the eating of altered maire, in which a nutrefaction secure during the warm season. the eating of altered maize, in which a irs during the warm season.

Southwest Will Not Forget the Knif-

traces. omination of a Columbia River man for ongress the voter of that rule or ruin ction of Puget Sound knifed McCredle o a standstill. Poor losers, their knife to a standard rot lose that was not long enough to reach the vitals of the upright capdidate from Clark County and today Pierce stands as a bunch of defeated and dishonored soreheads. They will be asking favors at the next Senatorial election. The southwest will not forget.

Skamanla County Pioneer. Treachery always receives its reachery always receives its reacher and this case will prove no except the rule. Pierce County wants a Senator and if she had stuck to her old traditions and supported the man who received a majority of votes in the convention, the whole district would have been behind their candidate for Senator, but now they ight as well save the time and expense putting a candidate in the field for

The Discoverer of the Pole Saturday Evening Post.

And so this Cook-Peary controversy is practically settled! Up to the hour of going to press the score stood as follows:

Columns of newspaper notice 17.8db Times portrait was published 1.387 E21,846 Sd,427 Cash receipts .

Commander Peary is a good, deserving should overcome this enormous lead Regretfully we consider him as good as beaten. His expedition was well planned and up to the very culminating point it seems to have been conducted with ad-mirable ability. But in the final crucial dash to the front page, the grub and the box office he played—to borrow a sporting box office as played—to bottow a sporting phrase—on a dead card; he got off on a blind lead and marooned himself, while his more fortunate competitor took pos-spession of the goods.

As to which of the two discovered the

Pole, that, of course, is immaterial, is generally conceded that several Sca dinavians came to America long before finavians came to America long before Columbus; that an Italian, and not Henry Hudson, discovered the river which bears the latter's name; that Fulton did not invent the steamboat. Probably the ver-dict of history will be that Swan John-son, of Minneapolis, discovered the North Pole is 1914, while trying to find his way home from a Sons of Thor lodge

West and East.

New York Evening Post.

Then there is the question of West against East. Briefly put, the West wants to know how long shall the 5,000,000 people living west of the Rocky Mountains be held in check by the 60,000,000 people living east of the Mississippi. In his character as National peacemaker Mr. Taft has assured an infuriated mob of Oregon farmers standing speechless with rage in their automobiles that they shall no longer be forced to pay tribute to the plutocrats who live east of the Bowery and south of Houston street. Naturally re-New York Evening Post. south of Houston street. Naturally re-sentful against Mr. Taft because he has sentul against ar. Tat because he has not prevented them from being robbed by their elected representatives in Congress, the people of California are indignant that the wheels of progress should be held back by the inveterate onservatism and the aristocratic conservatism and the aristocratic tra-ditions so characteristic of New York's Irish and Italian population. The West objects to being plundered by the East. It is the West that has the mines, but the controlling stock is held by East-ern investors, who bought it at 25 and are now waiting till it rises to 2½ be-fore they dismose of it. fore they dispose of it.

Native Tribute to Haskell. Charleston News and Courier. The papers use elegant language in Oklahoma. We quote from the Oklahoma Oklahoma.

City Times: "Governor Haskell has been lambasted from sods to hock from string beans to hell-splits, and we'll swear it begins to look like he was about the cleanest of

The Governor must be pleased with such praise from an opposition paper

Why They Favor the Recall.

The Delles Optimist.
From various parts of Oregon of eports of prospective recall election Fortland the soreheads talk of calling Mayor Simon. Remember these recalls will be invoked at the expense of the taxpayers. But then perhaps taxes are too low for those who do not pay any, like most of those who voted for this recall law.

"UNPLEASANTNESS" AT SPOKANE, HOME TIES ARE GALLING No Issue Against Labor Organizations What the Disease Is and What Is Sup-

Involved.

Spokane Spokesman-Review.
justice to organized labor. pointed out by President C. R. Case, of the State Federation of Labor, the so-called "Industrial Workers of the World" should not be confounded with reputable and law-respecting labor unions. President Case points out that "organized labor has its meetings all over the state, and freely discussed its affairs and the problems met by labor. Free speech is enjoyed by these

The distinction is obvious. The so-called Industrial Workers are an an-archistic organization, composed large-ly of hoboes and loafers. Their funda-mental doctrine is the repudiation of law and all human authority, and their

As President Case well says, there is no issue of the right of free speech porridge, called "potenta," which is the chief food of a certain class of workmen in countries of the Northern Mediterranean, there is formed, by putrefaction during the hot months, a poison which causes pellagra. The following is from causes pellagra. The following is from the new Engagered Americana. to all citizens and all organiza tends to all citizens and all organiza-tions slike, and the prohibition against public meetings on streets within the fire limits is general against every-body. Under the law no body of men has a right to engage in disorderly meetings anywhere within the city.

The disorderly, stubborn and contentious men who have drifted in here in an avowed conspiracy to violate the ordinances and defy the officers of the ordinances and defy the officers of the law, are demanding privileges that are not asked by lawful, reputable labor organizations. Most of these default men are vagrants who will not work at honest labor, and are attempting to obstruct traffic retard industry and interfere with the business and occupation of the citizens of Spokans. tion of the citizens of Spokane.

> DIRECT PRIMARY AND ASSEMBLY. The Situation in Oregon Under Observation of Others.

Students of the direct primary system are giving attention to the "assembly plan" as it is being worked out in Oregon. It is designed to preserve party organization. The tendency of the direct primary law in that state has been to destroy the organization. has been to destroy the organization of the majority party and put the Democrats in office. The direct primary law has also a tendency to replace party candidates running or party platforms with individual candidates running on individual platforms. Of this condition the Democrats have availed themselves with a good deal of success. Mayor Simon of Bertland is a product of the asgood deal of success and of Son of Portland, is a product of the assembly plan. Several candidates for the nomination of Mayor appeared. A conference of Republicans was called to consider the situation and the in-WARNING TO PIERCE COUNTY. dorsement was given to the candidacy of Simon. He was nominated at the regular primary and elected. The forces that supported him are now behind a movement for state and county assemblies next year in advance of the tion of a Columbia River man for

the primary election.

The assembly plan of Oregon contains features Governor Hughes advocates in his campaign for a primary law in New York, state. Governor Hughes would have the party committees put up the candidates for nominations, but other members of the parties could put up candidates, too, and the question at the primaries would be whether the committee recommendations should be indorsed or other candidates chosen. didates chosen.

How We Treat Our Presidents.

New York Evening Sun. They snatched him from a train and rolled him away through a cloud of dust for hours and hours. They detached him from all baggage and sent him off to bed while his clothes dried. They fed him on ducks and squabs and 'possum and hear meat and all the while talked and talked and talked after the manner of detectives administering the third degree. They stood him up before 10 acres of Texans to de-liver a graceful little speech. It seemed as if they had exhausted every known as if they had exhausted every snown means of killing a strong man. But now comes the Missourians with a new test. They put him to sleep in the small hours on a river boat. Then, with the sun still below the horizon, they bang on his stateroom door. "Get up! Get on his stateroom door. "Get up! Get up!" they cry. "You must dress in a hurry and drive over to the State Nor-mai School, make a speech, inspect the And it all happened o be back by 7." And it all he ust so-not even forgetting the tre Why shuse a man thus, you sek? Well, e's only the President; and, besides, no-ody compels him to hop about the country like a grasshopper. He goes voluntarily. All of which, it is respectfully submitted, goes to show that there should indeed be a society for the protection of our Presidents from their own amilability.

Traffic by Deep Water Way.

Railway and Engineering Review. About the only traffic which the advates of the deep waterway to the Gu an augest as likely to use that route train for export. Only 17 per cent of or last wheat crop was exported, as against 4t per cent in 1894, and corn exports fell from 11 per cent in 1894 to 2 per cent Exports of beef and pork and their products have fallen off in the same way; and he present high prices in this count ending to projects for importing What would be the value of the exports by way of water and New Orleans in competition with all the other ports of the country? The boomers must look for some other possible traffic.

Halloween at Castle Rock

Advocate. Then came a social time, interspersed with discussing the abundant refresh ments, consisting of doughnuts, apple making, and cider—delicious cider, such as Fred Brewer can manufacture But, horrors! Tell it not in Gath, whisper it not in the streets of Eswhisper it not in the streets of kilon! Several prohibitionists members of the Good Templars actually seen drinking cider. Oh oh my! But who can blame i when it was so good? Ashamed of the Performance

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
The president of the Great Northern Railroad is free to say that his line got its share of the \$12,000,000 the people paid in transportation who went out for the Flathead and Coeur d'Alene land lotteries which were held under time-honored Government auspice. But the noise of it is

out to the region in question by the Government land distribution. Narrowest Street in the World. Indianapolis News. Kitty Witches row, in Great Yarmouth, Great Britain, is said to be the narrowest street in the world, its greatest width be-

ing but 50 inches. The street is only 20 inches wide at the entrance. Raids on Mythology.

Raids on Mylhology.

The Ceniuur would be just the thing
A runaway to stop:
Today he'd make and no mistake
A handy mounted cop.
A handy mounted cop.
Old Argus in the baseball field
Would surely be a peach;
Should three men be on hanes he
Could keep an eye on each.
—Boston Transcript.

A. B. Widney Weds Another's Wife,

Then Gets Sorry.

Married to Maude Blinn in Scattle while she was still the wife of H. M. Blinn, of Los Angeles, A. B. Widney brought suit in the Circuit Court here yesterday to have the marriage annulled. Widney says Mrs. Blinn secured an interlocutory perior Court, of Low Angeles, May 1966, the final decree not being entered until June 5, 1966. In the meantime, on April 3, 1908, Widney says he through the marriage ceremony with her. Both the woman and himself, he says. were ignorant of their reespective rights and liability.

and nature;
Ruth G. Reeves brought suit yesterday
for a divorce from Clyde William Reeves,
a carpenter. She says she married him in
Seattle, September 20, 1808. They have a Seattle, September 20, 1808. They have a child 2 years old. Mrs. Reoves says her child I years old. Mrs. Records says for husband has deserted her, and is not now providing for her wants and those of his child. He has a legacy of \$4000 from his father, are allegos, besides ID acres of land in Washington County. The wife asks to be given one-third interest in this property, and \$50 a month alimony.

JURY CALENDAR WELL FILLED

November + Grand Jury to Sit All Month-German Excused.

The November grand jury did not go The November grand Jury did not go into session yesterday morning as expected, F. M. Peters, one of the Jurymen, being excussed by Presiding Circuit Judge Bronaugh. Peters is a German, does not understand English thoroughly, and conducts a small bakery. He said his business will suffer if he is compelled to sorve on the grand Jury. According to the Orogon statute it is necessary for the cherk to have the names of all jurymen in the box when he draws the names of the grand jurymen is

names of all jurymen in the box when he draws the names of the grand jurymen. It was not possible to draw another juryman yesterday morning to take Peters' place, as some of the inlessmen were engaged in trials.

November is the longest jury month known in the Circuit Court for more than a year. Jury trials have accumulated, until Judge Bronaugh thought best to hold the November jury through the entire month instead of excusing the talesmen on the 15th. Jury cases are set on the calendar until November 26.

EXTENSION TAKEN INTO COURT

Amount Paid for Improving Oak-Street to Be Settled.

Whether the city shall pay W. J. Tore and R. E. Hanske \$22,546 for land which will be needed for the extension of Oak street is to be determined by a jury in Judge Cheland's department of the Circuit Court. The appeal of Yore and Banske from the report of the viewers to the City Council, and the latter's acceptance of the report, is now being heard. It will probably be in the jury's hands this morrates.

A part of block \$6\frac{1}{2}\times, and a portion of block 65. Couch addition, comprise the property affected. Attorneys John H. Hall and Jesse Stearns appear for the property owners.

BOY COMPROMISES DAMAGES

the property owners.

Youth Settles \$2500 Claims for \$137.50 Out of Court.

The damage suit of Edward E. Leonard The damage suit of Edward E. Leonard against the Independent Foundry Company for the recovery of \$2500, which went to trial before a jury in Judge Gantenbeln's department of the Circuit Court yesterday morning, was compromised for \$137.50. When a part of the evidence had been taken, it developed that Leonard is not of age, and not entitled to bring suit in his own name without the appointment of agencian. This was impossible ment of a guardian. This was impossible in the midst of the trial, and rather than ommence suit anew, Leonard decided on the compromis

Mrs. Simmons Insane.

Mrs. Eva Simmons, wife of Samuel W. Simmons, a wealthy rancher of St. Mrs. Evs Simmons, wife of Samuel W. Simmons, a wealthy rancher of St. John, has been declared insune by County Judge Webster. She brought suit to have her son, Flubert, removed as her guardian, alleging that he had conspired with her husband to deprive her of her property. Drs. Williamson, House and Johnson testified they extend the woman less than a month amined the woman less than a n ago, and found her insane, with homi-

Courthouse Doors Fixed.

New swinging doors have been hung at the entrance to the Courthouse cor-ridor to comply with a law which goes into effect November 17, providing that the doors of all public buildings. churches, schoolhouses and other pub Its buildings shall swing outward. A fine of from \$10 to \$100, or imprisonment of from 10 to 100 days in the County Jail may be imposed for failure to comply with the new law.

Victim Pioneer's Son.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Nov. 8 .- (Special.) -Ernest Cutlip, who, it is reported here today, was killed accidentally on the gastoday, was killed secidentally on the gas-oline schooner Oshkosh at Astoria, is the eldest son of Mark Cutlip, one of the old settlers of Coos Bay. He was a connec-tion of many of the prominent families and was probably as well known as any young man on the bay. He was il years of age. He left here as assistant engineer on the Oshkosh about three weeks ago. The body will be brought here on the Breakwater for burial.

Horse Shies, Rider Stabbed.

BORING, Or., Nov. 8.—Harper Klock, of Boring, a dealer in wood and tim-ber lands, met with an accident Sat-urday evening in the vicinity of Sandy which came near ending his life which came near ending his life. He was riding one of his horses sideways when the borse shied at a piece of paper and threw Klock off. He was paring an apple at the time, and in the effort to catch one of the hames stabbed himself just over the heart with the knife.

O. R. & N. Leases Union Depot.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 8.—(Special.)— The annual report of the Union Depot Company of Spokane, filed with the State Railroad Commission, shows the critical which were held under time-honored Government auspices. But the polytopic that the president of that railroad is ashamed of the whole performance and winnes be could pay back their money to the foolish unfortunates who were drawn but to the region in quantities.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—A reorganization of the affairs of the First National Bank, of Klamath Falls, has been made, Captain J. W. Siemens reliring and L. F. Wittels successfing to the place as president of the bank. W. A. Delzell will remain as cashelor. Captain Siemens retains his position as president of the First Trust & Savings

Jersey Cows Set Record.

VANCOUVER, Wash. Nov. 8.—(Special.)—The sum of \$84.75 for cream produced by six Jersey cows during the month of October was received by Roy Daffs, a dairyman who lives near Washougal. This is said to be a record, as it is generally considered that \$10 a month per cow is a good income