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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1909.

BALLINGER AND PINCHOT.

All who know Secretary Ballinger have confidence in his integrity, and therefore stand by him. His purpose is protection of the public interests. But there are various parties striving advantages, and he is attacked first by one, then by another.

Mr. Ballinger knows the law and he cation of the law. He knows' the theory of the so-called conservation, too; and he stands for it and upon it as far as practicable. Mr. Pinchot is a theorist, merely; and his view of conservation is that of an enthusia He has studied foreign methods of forestry, and he desires to transplant them to the United States. Since the public lands that remain are the property of the United States, he would have the Government hold them as landlord and proprietor, for its own use; and the water powers also. H would make a revolutionary change the policy of the country, on this subject. It would apply only to the newer states and their mountain districts, for in the older states the resources were appropriated, and passed into private hands, long ago.

Herein the contest, as so often ex-plained by The Oregonian, is between state or local interests and the policy of central administration. We of the newer states desire the development and use of the water powers and other natural resources. The Pinchot scheme would hamper it, delay it, block it, The Government of the United States can't do the work, but will sit down at the waterfalls, and ask the melodious birds sing their madrigals to

What should be done? Extinguishent of the proprietorship of the United States over these lands and waters is the first necessity. The lands, carrying riparian rights, should be sold, as always heretofore, to prior applicants. Then the states, each for itself, can deal with the water problems-with the irrigation and power problems. We are drifting off, indeed, in the other direction; but the irrigation schemes of the General Government are but poor recompense for for promotion of schemes outside of The resources that lie within the State of Oregon should be controlled by the state, for its own development and use, under local law; or the states should be abolished alt gether, and all administration centered at Washington. Are the water powers of the states and the industries based on them to be controlled by state or by National legislation? Put it up to Oregon, and what will Oregon say? If the states are to be suppressed and he it. But if they are still to exist, the policy heretofore pursued should be adhered to; and the General Government should not be permitted to undertake the admin istration of the water powers of the country and of the lands around them. Every state can take care of this business for itself. Oregon already has a stringent law. So have the other newer states. Conflict of laws be tween the states and the National Government on this subject will be One or the other must intolerable. get out of the field. The Pinchot policy proposes revolutionary shift of the dividing line between state and Federal authority. Ballinger yields in so far as he is directed so to do by law, but no farther. The present issue between them is on this line.

If it be true, as reported, that Pinhas written the President, requesting a decision by the executive between Ballinger and Pinchot, the controversy soon will be simplified. But it will not be closed; for it is not business of the United States to administer the water powers of a state. For whatever value they have the United States should sell them. The states then may subject them to regulation and to taxation.

This Forestry Bureau is becoming an immense machine; and it enlarges and swells and grows. It has a multitude of officials, at Washington and in the various states, and it is becoming one of the completest types of our officialdom. It is costing now, we are told, no less than \$4,000,000 a year; and its expenditures are in a way to absorb from the Treasury more than the value of all the resources it pretends to conserve. The United States should get out of this business, and leave it to the states, which desire the development and whose knowledge of conditions will lead the way to practical and useful results. In the unorganized territory of Alaska the laws of the United States may properly run for that region possesses no semblance of sovereignty, nor scarcely of autonomy. But the several states are capable of caring for these interests, if they are capable of anything. If not, wipe them out altogether

Sir Thomas Lipton expresses a desire to make another try for the America's cup in 1911. The purveyor of tea to His Royal Majesty Edward VII is desirous, however, that there be change in the rules. He states that under the present rules he would stand no chance to win. In view of the past performances of the numerous Shamrocks that have advertised Lipton's tea in this country, no one will be disposed to doubt the truth of this statement. 'Sir Thomas' does not specify what changes he wishes to have made in the rules, but it is be lieved that, if the rules would permit him to have a flying start of a few miles, or would compel the American yacht to tow an oyster dredge around the course, Sir Thomas would be willing to take a chance. Sir Thomas is a game sportsman, but even his reputa-

tion in that line is mild and easy compared with that which he enjoy; as an advertiser.

THE SPOKANE "MARTYRS."

Conditions in Spokane resulting from a clash between labor agitators with anarchistic tendencies and speech and the local officers of the law are to be deplored. These conditions represent extremes in opinion and section that admit of no compromise. must literally be fought out. While the ultimate result can readily be foreseen, the triumph of the forces of the will be one merely of outward seeming; the defeat of the lawbreak-2.00 ers will be to the faction they repreunfortunately large, a sort of armed submission, combining the essence of martyrdom with defiance.

Extremes beget extremes. In this case the men who went to fall in a flaunting spirit of heroism as disturb ers of the peace and inciters to riot expected to make a spectacular play, with themselves in the role of grand champions of the right of free speech. News columns have been burdened with the stories of self-inflicted star-

No principle involving the legitimate rights of the workingman is involved in the contention. It is inwork which they have chosen and are knows the usage and practical appli- the wretched plight of these vaunting advocates of the rights of labor. It can hardly be doubted that two-thirds of the entire number involved would, if not swayed by evil counsels, be willing workers and orderly citizens.

A TRUE PHILANTHROPIST.

Charles N. Crittenton, who died in San Francisco Tuesday, was a millionaire and a phlianthropist. He was not the kind of millionaire who piled up his millions by legalized robbery and jobbery, nor the kind of a philanthropist who with great ostentation makes indiscriminate gifts of libraries of questionable value, or places immense sums at the disposal of scientific or educational institutions. Webster defines the word philanthropist as "one who loves mankind and seeks to promote the good of others." Mr. Critmeasured up well to this standard. Among all other American millionaires it is doubtful if there are any other two, or perhaps ten, who have accomplished as much in relieving real misery as has been accom-plished through his efforts.

The millions of Mr. Crittenton were used in building homes for unfortunate girls. They were also used in sending agents out into the highways and byways to coax back from the jaws of hell hundreds and thousands of girls who had incautiously drifted across that great, untried border into the land leading to despair and death. They were used in bringing these poor girls back where they could lead clean, wholesome lives, and again become seful members of society.

Free libraries planted broadcast are excellent vehicles for the display of wealth, and the enormous college endowments of some of our trust-made millionaires are in their way beneficial. But for real, tangible relief for hearts confiscation of the resources of a state | that are breaking, and for the saving of young girls not yet steeped in sin, one Crittenton home is worth more to humanity than all of the Carnegie libraries that could be built and en-

THE SUGAR SCANDAL. The millions of consumers who for years have paid heavy tribute to the sugar trust have undoubtedly thought that the prices were sufficiently exorbitant to satisfy the rapacity of that tariff-protected octopus. Developments now coming to light in the sugar scandal in New York show quite clearly that the trust's long arm of graft has for more than twenty years been lifting money from the United States Treasury. No trick that would add to the wealth of the trust was too small or shady and no thieving scheme too big. It will probably be an impossibillty to determine the full amount stolen from the Government, but from the length of time the dishonest work has been going on and the tremendous volume of business handled it is believed that the total will approximate

\$30,000,000. Washington dispatches state that twenty-two weighers in the New York Custom-House are under suspicion of being implicated in the colossal But the scheme was too big and the sum involved too great to be handled by twenty-two weighers, or nany times that number. There were 'higher-ups" in that case, without whose aid the sugar trust, the greatest thief of the age, could not have systematically robbed the Treasury for many years. The principal method of stealing was simple in the extreme Cargoes were weighed and underweighed. Refusal of the ocean carriers to stand in on the graft forced the trust to pay freight on the actual the trust stole from 5 per cent to 10 er cent of the duty on every cargo.

The rapidity with which these stealings ran into vast sums can be understood when it is stated that on a single steamer entering from Java, near the close of the Cleveland Administration, \$130,000 in duties was stolen, and on freight alone on the cargo the trust paid \$2100 more than would have been justified by the weight on which duty was paid. Before this system of stealing had been perfected into the fine art it seemed to be, when the first disclosures were made, the trust had made frequent attempts to dethe carriers by claiming a fraud shrinkage of 2 to 3 per cent. They were so far successful that, after considerable squabbling, the carriers agreed to a discount of 1 per cent, an amount much in excess of the actual

oss suffered. This graft was all worked at the ort of New York, and it is easy to inderstand the impossibility of the independent refineries at Boston Philadelphia, or in fact in any other port, meeting competition of this nature. Prior to the beginning of these frauds Philadelphia was receiving 34 perscent of the sugar entering the United States, but during the past leven years, when the trust has profited most by the frauds, Philadelphia has secured but 19 per cent of the

business, the trust naturally routing all of its imports through New York. In magnitude nothing approaching this scandal has been unearthed in the Government service in many years, and the affair has gained such prominence and caused such widespread in-dignation that the arrest and punish-

ment of a few weighers will not satisfy the people any more than the insignificant \$1,35,000 fine satisfied them.

TWO YEARS OF DOLLAR WHEAT.

Have the days of cheap wheat (and of course chesp bread) paseed for-ever? This query is suggested by the tenacity with which the premier cereal hovers above the dollar mark. more than two years wheat in the Chicago market has been selling at more than \$1 per bushel. At times some of the distant options would show a decline to a few cents under that magic figure, which was so prominently mentioned when the Bryan campaigners of 1896 sought to hitch wheat and silver to the same cart. But there has been no period in the past two years when \$1 per bushel, or better, has not been quoted for either the ash article or some of the options.

Perhaps the most singular feature of this extraordinary market is the ontinued strength of the December option in the Chicago market, the price ranging from 2 to 3 cents higher than for the May option, which should naturally, be higher to the extent of the carrying charges of 2 or 3 cents per bushel. Inability of buxers to secure enough wheat for Decem ber delivery at \$1.05 to \$1.07 per busehl is evidence either that farmers an orderly, self-respecting manner to earn their livelihood by the work for extent than ever before, or that the which they have fitted themselves, or 1909 crop, like that of 1908, was greatly overestimated. The shadow of willing to do, could find themselves in the Argentine crop is already on the European market, and with harvesting to begin in the northern portion of that country within the next thirty days, the possible dimensions of crop must be pretty well known in the foreign markets.

Yet neither record-breaking Russian shipments nor the promise of a good yield in the Argentine nor a big crop in Australia seems to depress the European .market so long as Chicago maintains prices. This would indicate that our chief competitors in the wheatgrowing business had not yet reached a point where they could supply Europe with all wheat required and until the American demand shrinks sufficiently to reduce prices in Chicago, there is not much likelihood of lower prices elsewhere in the world.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM

The letter published in The Oregonian by the Reverend William Hiram Foulkes on November 16 contains a passage which, in the interest of truth and fairness, we shall reprint, for the sake of a little comment. Speaking of Gypsy Smith Dr. Foulkes says:

Gypsy Smith Dr. Foulkes says:

If he is guilty of clinging to the historicity of the gospels, he only shares with his brethren in a hundred thousand pulpits and a hundred theological chairs, the conviction that while modern criticism, may have emasculated the gospel to its own present satisfaction, it is able neither to present a charent or a final theory as to how much is historical, nor to give any better explanation for the gospel records than the evangelical one. Modern criticism, needs to be reminded that Reimanus with his cry of fraud gave way to Paulus, with his casy-going rationalism; that Paulus fell cut before Strauss, with his mythical theory; that Baur and his Tubingen school set at naught Strauss; and that each new critic has eaten up his predecessor, while the historic gospel is still being effectually preached and universally believed.

In these remarks Dr. Foulkes ex-

In these remarks Dr. Foulkes exhibits, without apparent hesitation, that contempt for scholarship is one of the worst faults of the Amerlcan pulpit and one of the prime causes of its weakness. ignorance is the state of mind which he displays and praises. He rejoices in the thought that scholars have not yet settled what parts of the gospels are truth and what fiction. Evidently he must suppose that error is just as effective for "salvation" /as a truth If he did not he would delight in the efforts of scholars to sift the fiction from the fact in the New Testament. finstead of deriding their labors and misrepresenting their results. The the facts of history and the truths of science might be extended to Dr. Foulkes himself, without much injusce, if one may judge from the spirit of this letter.

Modern criticism has not "emascuated" the gospel or tried to do so unless it is "emasculation" to winnow out spurious passages like the last nine verses of Mark. Does it necessarily weaken the message of salvation to free it from sectarian glosses and obtain it in the form given by Scholarly investigation seeks Jesus? to go behind interpolations, mistranslations, wrong dates and false traditions, and discover what Jesus really said and did. It strives to tear away the hedge of myth and ignorant invention which has too long obscured the personality of the Son of Man. Much more loyally than any illiterate ranter modern criticism obeys the mandate "Back to Jesus," but it seeks the real Jesus, not the spurious and incredible figment of the churchly imagination. The "historicity" of the gospels, or at any rate of the synoptics, is not ques-tioned by any scholar of standing. The fanciful matter, such as the ac counts of miracles, does not impair the credit of what is really historical any more in the gospels than it does veight, but the duty was paid always in Livy. But in conceding a sub-on the under weight. By this method stratum of verifiable truth in the gospels, scholars do not accept the incrustations of fable which have surrounded and often concealed it. say, as Dr. Foulke's does, that "each new critic has eaten up his predecessor" is to employ the gross language of defiant illiteracy. Critics differ among themselves because their thought is free to follow all the leadings of every clew to truth, and natafter all, the critics do not clash more harshly than the sects. Far from eating one another up,

they have established a great structure of impregnable knowledge about the man Jesus and the New Testament, which would not be concealed from the public if the pulpit were more enlightened, or more candid. For example it has been proved that the three synoptic gospels are derived in large part from a common source which has disappeared completely. It was not written either in Greek or pure Hebrew, but in the Aramaic dia lect, which Jesus spoke. In all likelihood it was a terse compilation of his sayings. Not one of the synoptic gospels is the account of an eye-witness, and certainly the first two were not written by the men whose names they bear. These points and hundreds more of similar tenor are perfectly well known in literate circles. They have been established by criticism and no scholar dreams of disputing them; but how much is ever heard about them from the pulpit? Evangelists, and others, argue that if the truth were told about these matters faith would be unsettled. The unsettling ensues because the truth is not told. The modern church-goer not conclusive evidence

does not depend entirely upon the pulpit for his information. He reads books, and the contrast between the ook and the sermon is so vivid that oftentimes his faith does not survive

the shock. What is a faith worth which is built upon misinformation? Its only safeguard is a resolute hatred of knowl-It sees its worst enemy in investigation and trembles in the face of every new truth that comes to light. In sober fact faith of that kind can not hold its own in the modern world and is rapidly being eliminated. Evangelists like Gypsy Smith who possess singular powers of persuasion may oc

casionally fan the dying embera to a transient flame, but not for long. Dr. Foulkes errs in saying that "the historic gospel is still being effectually preached and universally believed." The historic gospel is very seldom reached. It is replaced by a sad col lection of unhistoric myths, the most prominent being the fall of man and the blood atonement. How effectual the preaching of these vain figments is may be gathered by listening to the endless wail from the pulpit that the multitude has ceased going to church

Construction of an electric railway from Oregon City to Silverton through the fertile Molalla Valley is said to be assured within a reasonable length o This railway line will traverse a section of varied beauty and resources. Its development has been retarded by lack of adequate transportation facilities. It has been long settled, but its resources are, relatively speaking, undeveloped and practically unknown. The good roads movement has never reached it, and, being without railway facilities, large areas of this region have been isolated even in a neighborly sense for several months An electric line connecteach year. ing it with the larger centers of pos ulation cannot fall to be the immediforerunner of the substantial and profitable development of the districts of Clackamas and Marion Countles through which it is now seeking right of way

Portland's trade with Coos Bay doubled and trebled within a year after the steamer Alliance began makregular trips, and it has been steadily increasing since that time two statements now finding profitable on the route. employment Similar sesuits would follow the establishment of steamship service between this port and Bandon. An effort is now being made to bring the rich country along the Coquille River into direct communication with this city by means of a steamer line. The entire Coast region is so rich in natural resources that the establishment of even an imperfect transportation service is always fol lowed by remarkable development. This is a matter which should and undoubtedly will have the united support of the Portland business interests.

The excellent recommendation of character given Crook Richardson by Detectives Day and Carpenter failed to save that worthy (bunco) man from a sixty days' sentence on the rockpile, although he is not serving it. incident, however, displayed the tender-hearted solicitude which some of our detectives have for the outlaws who drift into Portland for the purpose of tearing off a few easy tricks Perhaps if Harvey Dale and some of his friends who have temporarily discarded their striped clothes had in-Mr. Richardson's , detective friends to go to the front for them, they would not have been obliged to leave the city for the city's good.

Occasionally poetic justice is reniered in this wicked world. In West Virginia the other day a mule was its humble medium, but the result was as satisfactory as if it had been a lion or charge we made against the illiterate a steam roller. The mule kicked to peripatetic evangelists that they scorn death a man who was so mean his wife could not live with him. All the proprieties of the case seem to have een fully met.

It was a great idea, to be sure, to allow those notorious crooks to remain in town, if they would promise "to do no work," Pleasant thing to have a gang of well-known "strongmen standing around the streets arm' with their hands in their own pockets. But of course their hands didn't be long there, and didn't stay.

The old repreach "more ornamental than useful" does not apply to Portland's detectives. Their usefulness i about as small as it could possibly be, out they se still less ornamental When an object possesses neither use nor beauty it is hard to find a good reason for retaining it-particularly if it is expensive.

People-who think mankind has out grown all its follies may chasten their oride by remembering that there is magazine of Astrology published in ortland and that it has subscribers. About the hardest thing in the world to kill is a good, old-fashioned superstitlon which has not a single fact to stand on. New England is the latest region o discover that it can raise apples

brings Hood River prices in Bosto the point will be settled. Until that time Governor Draper's boast may be suspected of carrying more or less A dirigible baileon veyage across the Atlantic Ocean, following the route of Columbus, is planned in Germany. Of course the Spanish will have nothing

'almost as good" as the Hood Rive

When New England fruit

to do with it. They have found more than enough trouble from their discovery of the New World, already. Captain Amundsen, polar explorer has come to America to get a supply It is no of pemmican like Cook's. credible, however, that the Captain is going to follow Cook's course in quest

of another polar dispute. Bourne, they say, is preparing a statement to show that the Govern ment is spending from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 needlessly, every year, ubtless true-including the salary of

This is the annual occasion for lawers to assure the public by display of 'ethics" how good they are. The Bar Association should meet oftener than once a year.

Gus Lowit has been released or bond. Trust Gus to keep out of jall. He never was held there yet.

At last Detective Joe Day has reached a point where his profanity is

THE "RETURN FROM ELBA." An Interesting Summary of Recent Conjectural Politics.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican

Interview a radical, thorough-going Roosevelt man; almost invariably comes the declaration that the ex-President wil be back in 1912. He expresses disappointent in Mr. Taft, thinks his four a frost, finds his speeches dull and his acts half the time controlled by the "interests." If it were not for Gifford Pinchot, the Government Forester, "my policies" would be in Jericho awaiting the trump of doom Reaction menaces the Nation, and its only salvation will be the early return of Mr. Roosevelt to power. These sentiments may often be drawn from the average Roosevelter one casually meets country over, they make a body of opin ion that disturbs the political atmosphere gives fresh encouragement to the Repub "insurgent" movement in the West st Aldrich and Cannon, inspire fresh attacks upon Secretary Balli and opens a new trail for the muck-raking magazines. Frantic anti-Roosevel papers like the New York Sun see th tendency and begin to shell the woods, the Sun, by the way, using Herbert Parsons and the sugar trust, of which his father is counsel, as the first target. "Back From Elba" Club has been d covered already organized among the last President's intimates, the nucleus being apparently the defunct tennis cabinet, whose members for the most part are officially out of work. "Back from Elba" has a meaning that speaks for itself like an electric sign. To be sure, the "100 days" ended at Waterloo, as the anti-Roosevelters are quick to say; but, in this case, we are to understand that a new meaning is to be read into history. The "100 days" would last at least eight The New York Tribune, new selling for

regiont Washington bureau, that on a excellent Washington bureau, that on a certain evening early this week six mem-bers of the Taft Cabinet met at the house of Attorney-General Wickersham to discuss the political situation. They vere impressed, it is said, by the circum were improssed, it is said, by the cricum-stantial evidence showing "the evisience of a concerted movement to procure the nomination of Theodore Rosevelt in 1912," and are prepared to place before the President the facts which have come to their notice. It is the belief of the Cabinet that the various attacks emanating from Republican sources upon severa ers of the Administration are really directed at the President, in the expo-tation of discrediting him and his meth ods, although 'none of President Taft's friends entertains for a moment the idea that the chief factor in what they be-lieved to be a concerted movement, Theo. dore Roosevelt, is party to it, or at this time would sanction the movement." The I return of the hero-that is all. If situation can be created that will compe Mr. Roosevelt to assume the party lead ership again, the plot succeeds, what-ever may be his personal feeling toward his chosen successor, for we cannot forget that Mr. Roosevelt carries the spea hat knows no brother. Pursuing the subject, the Tribune pro

cent, asserts on the authority of it

Pursuing the smolect, the fribine pro-jects its probe so far into the future as to suggest a party struggle in 1912 not unlike that in 1880, which followed Gen-eral Grant's tour of the world. An interesting forecast, perhaps, but prema-ture. We are not far enough down the pike. Mr. Taft has been President only eight months. The number of things which may happen to disconcert the "Back From Elba" Club staggers the Imagination. It is not difficult to see how Mr. Taft may turn the situation to his own advantage with remarkable effect and secure extraordinary results from the next two or three sessions of Congress, if he will only recall the method by which Mr. Roosevelt controlled the last Repub-lican convention, and forced the nominalican convention, and forced the nomina-tion of Mr. Taft. "If you don't take Taft, you'll take me." was the threat constantly uttered by the last occupant of the White House in the Spring of 1988. It clinched the argument, and there was nothing more to be said. The steam roller left nothing of the "alles" was nothing more to be said. The steam roller left nothing of the "allies," and even Mr. Fairbanks is now somewhere in the far-away Orient, lost to the world. Admitting that there is grave danger of Mr. Roosevelt coming back in 1912, it is exceedingly clear that President Taft may now use the fear of "restoration" to force the conservative wing of his party to followed the conservative wing of his party to follow the complex of the conservation of the conservative wing of his party to follow the complex of the conservative wing of his party to follow the complex of the conservative wing of his party to follow the complex of the egislation. He has a legislation. He has a heavy programmed of progressive lawmaking for Congress to consider, much of which is admirable and the better part of which should be enacted into law. Mr. Taft neeks to admirable to the control of the control

and the better part of which should be enacted into law. Mr. Taft peeks to advance by legal and constitutional methods, hence he needs the immediate aid of Congress in making new laws and medifying old ones. The question of coal and water powers on the public lands is an illustration; for the land laws must be amended to enable the Federal Government to preserve those resources of the Nation from monopolization by private interests. When obstructive or reactionary Senators and Representatives come to him and say they cannot support his programme, let Mr. Taft thump the table and say: "If you don't give me this, you'll get Boosevelt as sure as fate, in 1912." And that will surely fetch them. The railroads, the corporations, the "interests" generally, will feel the force of the argument, when their turn comes to support or oppose the Taft programme. Let Mr. Taft keep thumping the table and saying: "You'll get Roosevelt," and his success with Congress in the next three years may be wonderful to behold. The "back from Elba" mevement, therefore, need not fill us with serious dread, provided that Mr. Taft thumps the table enough. It is, however, necessary for him to abandon somewhat his method. dread, provided that air. Intributes the table enough. It is, however, necessary for him to abandon somewhat his method of dealing with Congress, as illustrated in the making of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and work upon the fears of that body. Mr. Taft has the future in his own

keeping. Reflections of a Bachelor. New York Press.

It isn't so much that we love life; it's that we hate death.

A red-headed widow is a very lucky thing for her first husband.

A pretty girl can have the use of all the wisdom she needs in the men she can If we put into doing something for our friends half the time we put into trying

to get even, with our enemies this would be a grand world.

A man takes chances in business, the stock market, horse races, going to the theater at night in his office, running for office and dodging his taxes; all a woman's chances are en the one thing, matrimony.

Pointed Paragraphs.

matrimony

· Chicago News. Some men succeed in spite of them It is usually costly to follow cheap ad-

The more talk it takes to run things the slower they move. The bravest dentist isn't anxious to look into the jaws of death.

A woman would rather suspect her hus band then distrust her preacher.

If a man snores he has a good excusremaining away from church,

The Editor's Humble Request.

Logan (W. Va.) Democrat. We have this request to make: When we die we don't want any of the insur ance money spent for a crayon portrait of the deceased. There are plenty of other ways to squander the money.

Love's Educational Aspect

Leslie's Weekly.

To love a good woman is a liberal education. To love a lady of fashion is a commercial education.

MEASLY LOT OF INIQUITOUS REPROBATES

Republicans of Oregon Are Not Entitled to the Rights Attaching to Every Other Organization in Every Other Country on Earth! Bearing on the Matter of Assembly for Consultation.

or. 1-What a measiy lot of had men, indeed, must be those Republicans who in the past have taken an active part in the affairs of their party. What untold injury to the best interests of the people would certainly follow any gathering of them in one body, the re sult of which should be an expression of their preference for the different candidates for state offices! Bad, irre sponsible, designing and infquiton reprobates! For proof of this proba-bility, indeed, certainty, read any-

emocratic paper in the state. Recently we have been favored with public expression by one of our local men of prominence and authority on this subject from a Democratic standpoint, in which he kindly grants the privilege to Republicans from all parts of the state assembling since "any attack on this general political right will fail, and ought to fail, because no man who cares for his freedom thought and act will approve an as sault on the right of assembly."

Having made this concession even to those whom he calls the "bosses" of the Republican party, he proceeds to add that such an assembly "may properly meet to decide on a course of political action and recommend the same to their fellow citizens, but any attempt to pass beyond mere voluntary assemblage recommedation and usurn the of the voters to nominate, or trempt to browbeat the voters iny attempt to with a ready-made slate, should be reented by those of independent minds. But listen to this other statement

Certain of the Democrats have me! (as men properly may) and made rec ommendations or urged members of the party to become candidates for Demo-cratic nominations, but they have never pretended to act as delegates or repre ntatives of others in the name of th Democratis party.'

Here, finally, we have the comprehen-sive analysis of the hitherto compilcated difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee. When Republicans gather from different sections of the state to discuss political actions and ideas" s necessarily a concocted scheme to a sail the public weal, but Democrats may do the same thing-'make rec mendations and urge members of the party to become candidates for Demo manner or to any degree departing political straight and narro And they do it. In fact, they eldom do it in any other way Few Democrats other than those rec-mmended to the rank and file of the

party as the most fitting men for given positions by a small assembly of their party associates have ever presumed to go before the Democratic primaries. The Democratic conception of an "asis that one composed Democratic recommend* may for Democratic nominations, and even the while unquestionably within mg charmed precincts of the particle and saints, but if a gathering Republicans should presume to do pre cisely the same thing, they thereby enter into a domain occupied only by those having dark designs upon goo and a chronic hatred public morals!

But it is recalled that 2000 years ago there were those who gathered their skirts about themselves and thanked

3od they were not as others were. The rule laid down by this modern sect of specialists is that all men of all creeds and beliefs in the social, re-ligious, political and fraternal world may meet freely and discuss, recom-mend, nay, even "urge" selected men-this is sometimes denominated a slate when done by Republicans—to become candidates for positions, but the line is drawn at Republicans availing them

selves of this blessed privilege.

A few dozen Democrats in the state have decided that the Republicans may ight of peacable assemblage is guar inteed by the Constitution, but beyond conducting an old-fashioned Quaker neeting their definite action must not go They must not talk, save in a whisp and their whispers must not take the form of "urging members of the party to become candidates for Republican nominations." Any step in that direction would be "an assault on the pri-mary law," 'twould be a "slate," a sort of snap judgment by the bosses, but the Democrats may gather in similar as-semblies and in the name of Thomas Jefferson "urge" men they have se-lected to become candidates for Democratic nominations.

But that's different.

The plain fact is that no organization no matter what its purpose, could long survive if governed under the interpre-tation of our primary law given by the Democrats of Oregon when applying it Democrats of Oregon when applying it to the Republican party. No organization since the beginning of time has even tried it. Suppose, for instance, the Masonic traternity should undertake the task of pushing the objects of its order by taking the individual votes of members in the different localities of the state and adding up the sum total at the neadquarters of its grand master? Under the Democratic construction of the pro-visions of the primary law it is actually inlawful for the Republicans to assem ole anywhere and even express an opin ion that might gather general circuia tion and reach the voters who had re mained at home! They may gather bu the public must not be permitted to know what they said, or thought. Bad, bad

But suppose the Masons should never meet anywhere for any purpose? How far would they get in the realization of he purposes of their great order if they never held a grand lodge where its leaders could consult, exchange ideas, make suggestions and, indeed, lay out proposed fields for new work? Under the Democratic interpretation of our primary law the Masonic order would have been in its grave thousands of years ago if it had seen compelled to work under its provisions.

Suppose the "assembly" system should not prevail in the government of the Methodist Church and its life-giving red-hot and enthusiastic general conferences should be strictly prohibited? Sup-pose its bishops and presiding plders should never get together on the business of church government and church work Indeed, suppose it had no bishops, pre siding elders, that is, "bosses," and siding elders, that is, "bosses," and everything was left to the votes of the lay members all over the state, without lay members all over the state, without conference, consultation or guidance of any kind? Suppose that great denomination had for 50 years in Oregon been deprived of the "assemblies" in which Driver, Hines, Roberts, Parrish, Lesile, Waller, Lee and their bretheen planned and excuted the magnificent work it has accomplished. Or, coming nearer to present day matters, imagine no conference. present day matters, imagine no present day matters, imagine no conferences where the caustic tongue of Brother Cline had invaded some cobweb somewhere or the more tactful True Wilson had injected a left-handed adjective sugar-coated with an alleviating word of euphomy? But the Methodists believe in an assembly. So do the Grangers. So do the Masons and Odifellows. So do the Socialists. Likewise the labor organ-

PORTLAND. Nov. 17.—(To the Edi-properly added that so do the Demo-crats of Oregon, as to themselves, the only exception being in the case of their opponents, the Republicans, who are such very had men that a rule must be applied to them which is inoperative as to every other organization in every other country on earth. But in this case

'there's a Democratic reason Under present conditions the Republi-can organization in Oregon is rapidly becoming a mere rope of sand, without cohesive ingredients or vital strength successfully to withstand any serious On account of its lack of opportunity for consultation in any way ever it is fast becoming a plaything in the hands of a handful of Democrats who are still endeavoring to supply its rules and regulations, the formulation of its by-laws and constitution.

If the Democrats succeed in running the Republican party of Oregon and dictating its course of management, within ten years there will not even be a semblance of its autonomy. Its "aura" will have been gathered to its fathers, so to speak, and every Democrat in the atate will be an enthusiastic attendant upon the funeral wake. By that time, there being no assemblage of Republi cans anywhere or at any time, those of Jackson County, which lies next to Cali fornia, will be as complete strangers to those of Baker or Malheur as though they lived in Skowhegan, Me. By that time, under the present programme of enforc-ing an injunction against two Republicans being seen together unless they refrain from referring to matters of party wishes or purposes, a Republican of Columbla County, if there should be such, will be as innocent of acquaintance with his party brother of Klamath, indeed, of Lane, if such should then be surviving, as If he were sojourning on the sunny uplands of the Ozarks.

And yet, it may be that the Republi-cans of Oregon are now quite ready to decline any further acquiescence in the proposition that it may not and should not exercise the one privilege which is the fundamental principle of every or-ganization on earth which hopes to accomplish results and to be a power in the field which it pretends to occupy.

Boiled down, the only objection urged against an "assembly" is that its work would be harmful to the public good. Still further clarified of fustian and hot air, it is equivalent to saying that the leaders of, or prominent men in, the Re-publican party of Oregon are such a lot of schemers, plunderers and incompetents that the party can only succeed by keep-ing them segregated by the enactment and enforcement of a barbed-wire statute which would say, in substance, that "the Republican party is all right if its prom inent men are kept permanently apart in such manner that no conference on politi-

cal matters may ever be had."

It is presumed that an assembly of representative Oregon Republicans might be held at which gathering the five points of Calvinism or the Origin of Species could be discussed without arousing the hysterical opposition of the Dem-ocrats—this might possibly be done—but any reference to the reasons why they belong to the Republican party, to the best course for strengthening the organi-zation or effort to consider the merits of the different aspirants for state and county offices would be direct evidence of treason to the state and a covert as-

sault upon our cherished institutions.

And wouldn't you think a man who claims to be a Republican would be especially proud of being a member of a political organization whose welfare can only be guaranteed by erecting a legis-lative wall around each of its leaders so high that communion, either close free, shall be permanently barred?

But that is the game if the Democrafs are permitted to control the affairs of their opponents—and there may be Republicans who will consent to it. T. T. GEER.

MAKE CHAUFFEURS GIVE BONDS. One Remedy Suggested Which May Curb Reckless Driving.

PORTLAND, Nov. 17 .- (To the Editor.) There has been fearful destruction of human life recently in this community by reckless drivers of automobiles, who are wholly hrresponsible morally, finan-cially and in every way. There has been a good deal of complaint against the roadhouses for furnishing liquors to the joy-riders, but in my opinion most of the joy-riders, but in my opinion most of the whisky and other strong drink is procured in the down-town saloons by those people before they start on their mad drives. A man who drinks or who gots drunk is certainly not fit to drive or handle an automobile on the reality road. dle an automobile on the public roads and

The important question now before the public is how to prevent the recurrence of these accidents. I have talked with members of the License Board and they tell me that many of these auto drivers will swear to almost anything to get the

will swear to almost anything to get the right to drive an automobile. I wish to suggest to you what I regard as a simple and effective remedy, as follows: Let every man who drives an automobile, whether he owns it or not, give a bond in the sum of at least \$500 to secure his compliance with the laws and ordinances governing the running of automobiles.

I have talked with a number of the most influential men in the city, who own autos and they are all in favor of such a law. I am told by these men that they are afraid to go on the streets with being smashed up by reckless automobile

CITIZEN OF PORTLAND SINCE 1861.

Taft Merely Himself.

New York Sun.

No one can tell at this time what the effect of the grand tour will be upon Mr. Tart's policies and fortunes. If he has said the obvious thing on many occasions it has been said with the utmost good nature and without the least affectation. He has certainly tried hard to be as sociable as his predecessor, and has succeeded in being more geninl and sympathetic. In Mr. Taft's appearance and address there is nothing aggressive and bumptious, nothing that rasps, provokes and aggravates.

bumptions, nothing that case, and aggravates.

He seems to have made a hit by being himself. As his journey ends he owns that he is weary, and he is of no mind to set off for Panama during the Winterperhaps he will send the Secretary of War, who is hard as nails himself, and who also has a heart for any fate.

De Leon's "Belles and Beaux." Two examples of Miss Guid's quickness I can personally vouch for. Shortly be-fore her marriage she was at a dinner in Richmond with several lawyers, one of whom was a noted Munchausen, he was also a desperate drinker and held long sessions. He was boasting of one case in which he had earned a \$30,000 fee and then spent it on a single spree. Her table neighbor asked Miss Ould if she credited her answer was promit. the story. Her answer was prompt-"I might doubt the storied care. But he's all right for that animated bust!

> Would Be Taken Care Of. Louisville Courier-Journal

"I fear I am not worthy of you."
"Never mind about that," responded the young lady with the square jaw "Rotween mother and myself, I imagine we can effect the necessary improvements.