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PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1909.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE OREGONIAN.

It required 54,000 pounds of paper to carry yesterday's issue of The Oregonian—the usual Sunday edi-tion—or 27 tons. The issue was 53. copies, and not 200 copies were left over at 5 o'clock. Nobody within 100 miles of Portland, who reads any newspaper, falls to read The Oregonian, and great numbers beyond the 100-mile radius read it as largely. It is read simply for what it con-Today's issue is 41,800-at present the regular issue of week days, which is growing faster than at any former time in the newspaper's history.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

Free speech is a talismanic phrase Chiefest of personal rights is the right to speak and to write freely. Milton, in his famous Areopagitica, placed it first among all rights that men enjoy. But he did not contend that men have the right to use free speech and free writing and printing to the injury of Exercise of this right, as of all other rights, must be regulated by You may drive freely on the road, but you mustn't run over peo-

What is contended for at Spokane, and what is contended for by the Gompers people, is the right to use speech and writing for injury of others. Not only have private individuals rights that must be protected against wanton attack by speech or press, but the public has a right to insist that the streets or highways shall not be blockaded by crowds gathered to listen to harangues from speakers who thin, they have messages of one sort or another to deliver.

The right to attack a lawful business, by speech or print, for the purpose of injuring it, is not a right at all. That it should be claimed as a right is extraordinary. An effort in the Sixtieth Congress falled; and it then was threatened by Mr. Gompers and his associates, that they would "make it an issue" in the elections of 1908. They indeed did their utmost in this direction; but the effort was a dismal fallure. The Gompers "rem was offered in a bill (called the Pearse bill) which proposed to enact into law the doctrine that "no right to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered or treated as property or as constituting a property right." The intent of this bill was to prevent the use of restraining orders against the boycott and the rent that if the right to carry on a lawful business, and use or employment of the right did not constitute a property right, there could be no such thing as a property right; and any body of men might organize conspiracies to ruin the business of any man, any firm, any corporation, without fear that any equity court would restrain them.

It is necessary in all cases to bear simple principles in mind. The right to speak and to print doesn't include the right to injure others; and if there is intent to injure others, and conspiracy or combination to injure others, so much the worse.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

Statistics of vitality (and mortality) seem to show that the infant today has in prospect a much longer average Ufetime than did the baby of two generations ago: but a man 60 years ld has in prospect an average afterlifetime no greater than formerly. A recent bulletin, issued by the Commit of One Hundred on National Health (New Haven), says the proxi mate cause of this contrast would seem to lie in the fact that the mortality from many of the diseases of later life is on the increase. The death rates from diabetes, heart disease and Bright's disease have all doubled. Yet one cause of this apparent consequence may lie in the fact that statistics now are much fuller and more accurate than formerly.

It is known that the death rate in the United States from tuberculosis equals the combined death rate from smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, appendicitis and diabetes, meningitis. Yet tuberculosis is, in large degree, a preventable discase Equal in the number of its victims is pneumonia, largely preventable also. Pneumonia is now known to be communicable disease, the germ of which is very widely distributed.

Where preventive measures are taken against typhold fever, the results are very remarkable. In Munich (Bavaria) the typhold-mortality during 1856 was 231 per 100,000 of population. The city at that time con tained numerous cesspools, and the water supply was largely obtained from wells and pumps. From 1856 to 1887 there was great activity in the filling up of cesspools, the abandonment of pumps and wells, and the installation of modern sewers. A pure water supply was also secured, the water being brought from a distance The typhoid fever death rate fell in 1887 to ten per 100,000 of populationa reduction of 97 per cent. burg the typhoid mortality for 1880-1892 ranged from twenty-four eighty-eight, averaging thirty-nine and seven-tenths per 100,000. In May, 1893, a filtration plant was opened and the rate fell in that same year to eighteen. For the five years following it averaged only seven and two-tenths

showing a reduction of over 80 per cent. Smallpox is another disease that readily-more readily than most-to preventive measures. Vac-

cination has proven the chief prophylactic. In Prussia the death rate from smallpox per 100,000 population was twenty-four and four-tenths in the period from 1846-1870. In 1874 vaccination, which up to that time had been only intermittently utilized, was made compulsory, and the death rate per 100,000 fell at once to one and five-tenths. Germany, however, seems to have been most energetic of all countries in stamping out this discase. The statistics show striking results of greater laxity in others. In 1886 the death rate from smallpox in Switzerland was fifty-fourfold that of Germany; in Belgium, forty-eightfold: in Austria, eighty-onefold and in Hungary six hundred and sevenfold. High European authority asserts that 'the introduction of vaccination has ncreased the mean duration of human life about three years and a half." Before Jenner's utilization of vaccination to guard against smallpox, that disease was causing one-tenth of all deaths of the "human race, just as loes tuberculosis today, while "nearly wice as many were permanently disfigured by its ravages. In England 300 per 100,000 population died an-nually from it. It is computed that to the "blind pig" when they are seekduring the eighteenth century 50,000 .-000 people died of smallpox in Europe.

It certainly is no proof of intelligence or knowledge to resist vaccination, in the face of the general authority of medical science, backed by such statistics as these. More and more prevention of disease is and will be relied on, as means of prolonging human life.

NOW THIS IS HUMOROUS.

Collier's Weekly, attacking Secretary Ballinger and President Taft, makes this statement:

No one, it seems to us, who is in touch with or even in the mass, can doubt that if an election were held tomorrow, the President could be defeated by a Democrat of the stamp of Chamberlain, of Oregon. "A Democrat of the stamp of Cham-

berlain of Oregon!" New you know what the quality of the muck-raker of Collier's is. Chamberlain is a man of very moderate talents, much addicted to tricks of politics-together with other addictions. He is a machine politician, working every little opportunity for what it is worth; an oppor tunist whom one Republican faction and then the other has used for defeat and punishment of its opponents; but he has the real respect of neither. On his own merits he never was so strong a man in Oregon as Bryan, whom Taft defeated in the state by 25,000 majority. To Republican fac tionalism he owes all his successas it is. Neither Republican faction in the state wanted him either for Governor or for Senator; but each was eager to best the other, and neither cared a fig or a maravedl about the kind of man who could be used to effect the purpose. It would be something different in a Presidential elec-

Moreover, more than ten thousand persons who voted direct for Chamberlain for Senator expected the members of the Legislature, in pursuance of their constitutional duty, to exercise their own right of choice, as always heretofore. The popular vote cannot elect, the Legislature elects; and it was unthinkable that the members of one party in the Legislature would elect a leader of the opposite party to the Senate. It never will be The knife driven to the done again. heart of "statement one" will prevent repetition of that folly.

ROMAN ROADS.

It would be a mighty fine thing to have "a Roman road" from Jacksonville, Medford and Ashland, to Crater blacklist. It did not carry; for it was Lake. Yes, indeed. But there is no amined in the light of judicial deciroad yet from Portland to Hillsboro, or from Portland to Oregon City (except the road for the trolley car) that any kind of carriage can use more than four months in the year. We can make roads, of course. Multnomah County has made the only roads in the They are fairly good outside state. the city; but in the environs of the city-outside the central portions, where the county does not direct the work-the streets are impassable. When one is driving out of the city, the moment he touches the county road he rejoices. Yet good roads cannot be had at once. Talk about the Roman roads is premature. It is well for an ideal, but we shall struggle yet a while to reach it.

The Corniche road, from Nice to Monaco, and all main roads up and down the Mediterranean coasts of France, Spain and Italy, are the work of more than two thousand years. And of hard times and cheap labor. But we're in a hurry. Yet with all our hurry it will be a while before we get such roads as that from Sorrento to Amalphi and Salerno, which has been more than two thousand years in building, and still must be worked on

Greatest problem of every country is its roads. Even in our older states it has been scarcely touched yet. In our Pacific Northwest States our probem is to make a beginning; and ten centuries, and twenty centuries from now, our posterity will be wrestling with it. Question, main question, is, How far can we go in our efforts now?

We have little labor and little wealth. We still are (substantially) in the position of those who, sixty years ago, opened the Canyon road for Portland-the road up the ravine that enters the sewer at the head of Jefferson street. One requirement achievement leads to another. But we must push all the time, yet keep

within our means. Since oldest of countries must still work incessantly on their roads, some idea may be had of the work necessary to create and maintain ours-in a country wholly new, where the work so far has scarcely a beginning. But it is hardly worth while to talk of Roman roads-except at immeasurable distances. Besides, the Roman roads were poor indeed, compared with modern roads of the same countries, We mustn't falter; but those roads represent an amount of labor that will be beyond our means for hundreds of years to come.

THE KANSAS HEN.

"And they all take whisky in their tea in Kansas," sang a tuneful bard of the vaudeville stage some years ago, when "Kansas" was a name with which to conjure. The reason for that pointed assertion regarding the beverage of the Kansans has never been quite clear, but it seems to have been a deduction made from the conduct of Kansas before William Allen White that famous diagnosis of "What's the matter with Kansas?" About that time Kansas had a great reputation for production of freaks of history of the Nation. The most dis-

all kinds, including sockless statesmer But for a number of years Kansas has been so busy producing dollar wheat, 60-cent corn and other tangible forms of wealth that it was no longer necessary to be freakish in order to be fa-

It is accordingly with considerable surprise that we find the Sunflower State again on the front page with a real Kansas story, bearing some of the earmarks of the old-time "whisky-intheir-tea" thrillers. This particular story comes from Topeka, and it tells of an egg laid by a Republic County hen. Imbedded in the shell of this egg were "ominous characters" which spelled out "Drought 1911." In view of past performances, no one is surprised at anything that happens in Kansas, but that particular hen turned out a very incomplete job by not adding a key to the mystery.

What kind of a drought is Kansas to expect? Does this mysterious high sign' from the hennery mean that old 'Average Precipitation" is to figure only in the minus column of weather report, or does it mean (perish the thought!) that the Kansans ing ingredients for flavoring their Still, the performance of the "tea"? Kansas hen cannot be too lightly regarded. It has certainly shifted the equilibrium on that old argument as to whether the chicken or the egg

came first. No egg has as yet produced a chicken with any "ominous charac-ters" imbedded in the skin, or stamped on the bill. Long life to the Kansas hen. Neither the fabled roc, the great auk nor any other egg-producers of the misty past has equaled her performances.

NO PARDON BOARD NEEDED.

Oregon has some fifty boards and ommissions to carry on its affairs of state government. They are surely enough. But now comes a proposal for yet another—to assume the pardon duties now performed by the Gover-This board, it is said, would take nor. from the executive's shoulders the distressing cares that the law creates for

punishment of criminals The pardoning and commuting power held by the Governor is one that seldom needs exercise. The courts should be relied upon to mete out justice. The exceptional convictions that deserve elemency of the Governor are rare. Only where there has been obvious miscarriage of justice in the trial courts should there be executive interference with the process of the law. The constitution of the state was framed for the purpose of admitting executive clemency only in such emergency. Execution of the laws is even now too lax, and a pardoning board would interpose further delays and obstacles in the path of the already too slow administration of justice.

Another trial court, for such a pardoning board would be, is not needed, and would prove a misfortune to the public interest. It would open up anew many cases of convictions, after the regular courts were done with them. It would cause creation of new jobs more favors, additional patronage and higher taxes.

It is time to halt the creation of new ommissions and additional offices in this state. This is a particularly good place to stop the increase, if for other reason than the curbing of crime.

THE CORPOBATION TAX.

"Is the Federal Corporation Tax Constitutional?" is the title of an article in the latest number of The Out look, by Charles W. Pierson, of the New York bar. The subject is exsions by highest authority on questions that lie on the dividing line between the functions of the states and of the United States. It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the National Government "cannot exercise its power of taxation so as to destroy the state governments or embarrass their lawful action. Now a National corporation tax is a tax upon the exercise of franchises granted by a state, in the exercise of its independent sovereignty over matters within its own jurisdiction.

It would seem, therefore, that the Supreme Court must hold it unconstitutional. Such is the opinion of many interpreters of constitutional law, throughout the United States, Has Congress the power to fax a franchise granted by the State of Oregon? If so, of course, no corporation can exist without permission of Congress, and the state should be permitted no more to authorize the formation of corporations. That will become a function of the National Government. The only conceivable answer to the argument against the national corporation tax is that every corporation, no matter how limited in its operation, does some interstate business. But this is very far-

A NON-PARTISAN ABSURDITY. "Non-political judiciary" is the demagogic shout of partisan Democrats in Oregon, their half-shell Republican allies and their newspaper organs. Yet when their man Chamberlain, as Governor, named the two new unconstitu tional members of the Supreme Court last Winter, he appointed Democrats. Had Chamberlain chosen men for those places whose participation public-that is, political-affairs of the state had proved their superior merit as learned expounders of the law and as foremost leaders of public thought he would have more fitly represented the pride and intelligence of the state in the Supreme Court.

A man's participation in political affairs is always the gauge of his intelligence and patriotism. One who is sound and sensible on questions of politics and on principles of party, and who leads the public mind toward solution of problems of government, is fittest to hold office, especially in the judiciary. Such a man is necessarily a party man, and, if he is barred from the judiciary for that reason, the public loses opportunity of obtaining a qualified servant. If men are to be named judges because they possess no political nor party principles, the strongest members of the body politic are to be barred from seats on the bench. It is like the objectionable habit of choosing for jurors to try causes of life and property and imprisonment men who eschew public discussion and newspapers because they are supposed to be freest from preju-

Yet these are the very men least likely to have that qualification. A non-partisan judiciary is an ab The most active party men are the best fitted to become judges. This has been a truth throughout the

tinguished judges have demonstrated their superior qualifications for seats on the bench by their participation in political affairs and by their partisanship. Government throughout all its branches is a matter of politics, and men engage in politics by being members of a party. They can develop their powers and prove them to their

fellow-citizens in no other way. All of which is known, of course, to those who use the specious argument of non-political judiciary; they showed it when their partisan Governor elevated two Democrats to the Supreme Rench. They use the argument for temporary buncombe merely. part of their deceptive business of raising members of their own party to offices of Governor and Supreme Judge and United States Senator against a Republican majority that they have buncoed often and hope to treat the same way again.

A calm sea and coolheaded officers prevented what otherwise might have been a fearful sea tragedy when the steamer St. Croix burned off the Callfornia coast Saturday night. There were plenty of boats for the passengers and small crew on the vessel, and the excellent discipline enabled all hands to reach shore in safety. Particulars as to the cause of the fire are missing, but a Los Angeles dispatch says that "ten days ago an explosion took place in the boiler-room of the St. Croix and Chief Engineer Doe was scalded to death. The belief is that an explosion in the engine-room below the second cabin caused the fire of to day." This would seem to be a subject for the most rigid investigation. Explosions and fires on steamships do not "just happen." There is some cause for them, and, if conditions responsible for the fatal explosion ten days earlier were not changed before the second explosion occurred, there is punishment due somewhere. Luck played a large part in saving the lives of the passengers and crew on the burning steamer.

From Astoria comes word that the roposed Astoria-Seaside-Tillamook electric ratiroad has been financed and that work will begin immediately. This will be good news to the thousands of Summer visitors who throng the beach resorts south of the Columbia River. A frequent service, which can best be supplied by an electric line, will not only attract newcomers to these beach resorts, but it will greatly add to the pleasure and convenience of the "regulars," who for years have spent the Summer at the beach. The line, by following almost any of the routes on which surveys have been made between Seaside and Tillamook would present scenic attractions of surpassing interest.

Is it reasonable that the candidates of a party should be representatives of that party? Then the representative system is the only system of selection. Men who nominate themselves are not representatives of 3 For every important office there will be many candidates, and only a convention can decide between There can be no decision between them by the multitude of voters, and the candidate who gets a bare plurality, on a widely split vote, will not be accepted as his party's representative. The sanction of a convention is necessary for concentration of party effort.

The Oregonian has not objected to the argument that the State of Oregon has need of five Justices of the Supreme Court; nor that a state may not outgrow its constitution, as a youth outgrows his clothes. Put it on that ground, then, that Oregon now needs five Justices of the Supreme ourt, and may need more later, and that the constitutional limitation is no matter; this would be frank, open and honest. But the argument that three means five, or may mean seven, is disgusting for its insincerity. In the old days it would have been called lying:

Among Republican newspapers of the state there is scarcely a voice that dissents from the convention plan. Nearly all have warmly approved it Democratic journals and politicians oppose it-for Republicans-but will hold little assemblies of their own, as heretofore, for selection of their candidates.

Officers of the American Federation of Labor have just been chosen not by primaries, nor even by popular election, but by convention of delegates. Even labor unions find it impossible to select satisfactory leaders without convention.

ment, are to be compelled to work for their living. This sounds incredible, inasmuch as they are to be retained in their present positions instead of being thrust into the cold, outside world. It is manly and refining to yell like a Comanche and whirl like a Dervish while twenty-two or more football

The city detectives, by new arrange-

players roll in the mud and maim and mar each other. College education is grand sport. If it is impossible to keep an assembly out of the hands of machine bosses, what is to be said of the assem-

blies of the labor unions and the

granges and some other organizations?

Oregon led at the Spokane apple show and Rogue River led Oregon. Portland would like a chance to see taste and judge some of the world-beating apples it hears about.

Dr. Cook proposes, if we doubt his Polar exploit, to show us his Esquimos, and if we doubt his Mount Mc Kinley climb, to show us the mountain. All of which is convincing.

A bachelor justice in Michigan sent man to jail for ninety days for stealing a kiss from a girl. This penalty should deter many a bachelor from danger.

We were told turkeys would be

cheap this year. But perhaps there was compensation in the hope of low prices, even when we cannot realize them. It will be advantageous for Prose-

cutor Heney to obtain for jurymen to Ringer Hermann men whose grandfathers Binger cannot remem-

Signor Caruso wishes he were happy earning \$2 a day, instead of \$5000 a performance. Many other men wish the same thing.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

General Electric Company Says Gifford of the Proposals Before the Pinchot's Allegation Groundless. British Parliament. William E. Curtis in Chicago Record The Outlook.

Herald.

J. R. McKee, who is in charge of the

eral Electric Company, says: "The

else getting up a water power monopoly

"So far as the General Electric Com-pany proper is concerned," continued Mr. McKee, "the only water power

are six in number, and they are located

in Missouri, North Carolina, Connecti-cut, New York, Colorado and Califor-

nia. The largest amount we have in any one company is \$200,000, and in

every case the interest was acquired

think it would be judicious to publish

considered a violation of business

"If you will look over Bulletin No

water power transmission plants, which

are scattered all over the country, and

in fact all over the world, and will

note that they all antedate the forestry

service and everything of that character. This list does not include any

of the thousands of plants which have been set up since 1900, but it will give

you an idea of the enormous number

and the amount of capital which was

invested in them before the forestry

colicy was adopted. The census office

when each company was established, the capital invested in it and the char-

Here Mr. McKee mentioned that the

water power plants owned by the Tel

luride Powder Company are every one of them on land owned by the com-

panies themselves, and none of then

are on forest reserves, and after sketch-ing the history of the Edison and

Chomson-Houston companies in the

electrification of railroads, and show

ing the necessary growth of subordi-

nate companies, he proceeded:
"Incidental to this, the next devel-

apment was in connection with water

different people to organize or

ploit a water power company they

were always referred to these subordi-nate companies. I do not believe there

is a single one of these water proposi

which the electric companies have con

nade a report to the bureau of cor

porations at Washington in answer to

which we own stock or bonds are as

pany, Southwestern Colorado.
"'Central Colorado Power Company,

" Carolina Power and Light Com pany, Central North Carolina.

'Little River Power Company, North

McCall Ferry Power Company

Stanislaus Water Power Company,

Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. "Rockingham Powder Company, south

"The only ones of the above men-tioned companies controlled by us is the Carolina Power and Light Company

and the Little River Power Company "The American Gas and Electric

Company owns the stock of the Rock

ford Electric Company, Illinois, which in turn owns a fractional interest is

the water power of the Rock River at

Power Development Company at Talia-dega, Ala., which owns a water power site on the Chocolocco River, upon

which there was an electric light plant

at one time, but it was partially washed away and dismantled something over

a year ago and may be rebuilt in due

has no plant at all, but contemplate building one when the titles to suffi

business conditions justify."
"In Colorado and other Western

states the water belongs to the state

and is rapidly being appropriated for irrigation, which spolls it for power

"There is a great deal of power going to waste in Montana, for there is no

present demand to justify its develop-ment. The Missouri River can fur-

nish water power enough to satisfy

"Altogether about 200,000 horse powe

has been developed in California to generate electricity, but millions of

horse power are running to waste

There is more unused water power in California than will be needed for it

century. That which has been devel-oped is controlled and used by seven or eight different companies, which have no

relation or financial connections. The

undeveloped power is distributed among a very large number of owners, pri-

vate individuals, mining companies, water companies and speculators. The Government still owns an enormous

amount of water power in California, which has not been taken up because

there is no present use and therefore

no demand for it. It will be genera-tions before it will be needed and much

"Tacoma is the only city that does commercial business in electricity.

It owns a plant on Cedar River, where

it also gets its water supply, and, in addition to lighting the streets, selis

electricity for general manufacturing purposes at moderate rates. Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany. Troy. Schenectady.

Utica, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Boise City Butte, Helena, Tacoma, Scattle, Port-

land. Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Ogden and Sait Lake City are all lighted by water power, but Ta-coma is the only municipality that

"When Father Files His Saw."

Editor.) -Will you kindly print, or re-print, as the case may be, the poen

entitled "When Father Files His Saw"

If not mistaken I read this poem sev-eral years ago in a Portland paper, but did not realize its value in time to

reserve it. It is a gem of art, de-cribing the delicious agony furnished

the whole family and the neighbors

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 17 .- (To the

owns its plant."

preserve it.

of it is in the forest reserves.

several generations, and there is great deal in the forest reserves.

The old plant developed less

'We own the stock of the Alabams

an inquiry, in which he said:

Eastern Colorado.

Central North Carolina.

course. The old plant than 300 horse power.

Central California.

east Alabama.

Rockford.

purposes.

"S. Z. Mitchell, the president, recently

The only water power companies in

"'Animas Power and Water Com-

tions in the United States today

ower, and when assistance was wanted

acter of the plant."

the settlement of indebtedness.

perfectly apparent reasons I do

ethics.

acter.

trol.

any faith in such a suggestion

Will the House of Lords fight or surender? That is the one question which is stirring England today. The Budget which has kept Parliament at a white heat for six months, without thought of the usual midsummer holidays, has passed the House of Commons by an unexpected majority-375 to 149. Debate on it will begin in the House of Lords on November 22. Will the Lords defy the force of tradition and custom by amending it or rejecting altogether, or will they make a wry face and adopt it? The British Budget is the measure in which Parliament, under the leadership of the Cabinet, determines what money the shall spend during the coming year and how it shall be raised. In April last the Chancellor of the

Exchequer, the Right Hon, David Lloyd-George, found himself confronted with a deficit for the coming year of \$75,sented in a speech four hours long, sought to provide for this deficit by increases in existing taxes and new methods of taxation which have been hailed by the Conservatives, and especially by the large property-owners as "revolutionary." Mr. Lloyd-George's chief proposals are briefly these: 1. An increase of 1 per cent in the Lloyd-George's income tax on all unearned incomes and on earned incomes over \$15,000, with a super-tax of 2½ per cent on all incomes exceeding \$25,000. 2. An increase in the death duties or inheritance taxes on estates of over \$25,000 so that the maximum rate of 15 per cent will be reached at \$5,000,000 instead of at \$15,000,000. S. A tax on motor cars, ranging from \$10 for the smallest cars to \$300 on a car of over 60 horseto \$300 on a car of over 60 horse-power. 4. A tax of 6 cents a gallon gasoline. The receipts from last two taxes are to be spent in im

proving and extending the good roads of the country. 5. An added tax of 94 cents per gallon on spirits, and one of 16 cents per pound on tobacco, 6. An increase in the stamp tax from to \$5. 7. An increase in the duties on liquor licenses, 8. A tax of 20 per cent on the unearned increment in land values-that is, that part of the increase in the value of a piece of land which is due not to the labor or improvements put upon the land by its owner, but to agencies outside his control, such as the improvement of neighboring land, the growth of population and so forth. This tax is to be reckand so forth. This tax is to be reck-oned from a valuation of the lands in Great Britain to be made at once. 9. A tax of two-tenths of 1 per cent on mining royalties, and on the value of undeveloped land. 10. A duty of 10 per cent on the benefit accruing to the owner of leased land at the termination of lease. The taxes under the last three heads carry out the principle of the Single Tax, and it is these proposals, together with the increased income and inheritance taxes, which have especially oused the ire of the Conservatives an

RELIEF FOR THE SUPREME COURT Suggestion to Limit Appeals and Appoint Circuit Court Arbitrators.

CROY, Or., Nov. 20.—(To the Editor.) I desire to commend The Oregonian's editorial on the increase in number of the Supreme Judges by the Statement Legislature."

When the Legislative Assembly pro vides for the election of Supreme an Circuit Judges in a distinct class, section 2 shall be null and void. Th meaning could not be made plainer than It is probable that with the increas

of population that the judges of the Supreme Bench are behind in their work. But if this state had followed the advice of ex-Governor Lord's mes sage in 1895, there would be no neces-sity of an increase in the number of our Supreme Judges until at least we had 1,000,000 inhabitants in Oregon. I will, however, make the figures a little larger than Governor Lord did. To remedy the increase of judges referred to, make it possible for a man to sue in a Justice Court for the sum of \$250, from which no appeal shall be taken, except to a court of arbitration, and the arbitrators to be appointed by the Circuit Judge. Also I suggest that no appeals be allowed to be taken to the Supreme Court for less sums than \$2000, and from the Circuit Judge all appeals under this sum should go to a court of arbitration. The arbitrators should be

appointed by the Supreme Judges of I think if we will follow this plan we will have no necessity for more judges, and all disputes will be settled just as equitably as they now are.

J. E. DAVID.

Europe's War Chests.

American Banker. At the present time, and for the futur as well, there is lying at the Bank of France, in Paris, a reserve gold store of 2160,000,000, which is, in fact, writes one correspondent. "looked upon as a war fund, beside which the 120,000,000 of Germany looks very small." But the German "Krelegschatz," or emergency war-chest fund, only amounts to six millions sterling, and it is lying not in the Reichsbank, at Berlin, but in the vaults of the Julius Tower, in the fortress of Spandau. near the capital, against the coming of Germany's next war day. It has been ly-ing there as a dead fund ever since Ger-many received from France her war inof £250,000,0000, from which it

New Novels With Double Names.

Boston Dispatch. in America Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel will bear the name "Lady Merton," thus giving democratic American readers a glimpse of the English aristocracy. In England it will be called "Canadian Born," giving conventional English readers a taste of the picturesque life which, they imagine exists in the wilds of Canada. In both countries the book will appear serially in magazines, before it is brought out as a volume. Mrs Ward's American story, "Marciage a la Mode," was named "Daphne" for a noncommittal title for her English atory

Line-Up of Europe's Aristocrats. Kansas City Star. Mrs. John Jacob Astor's \$10,000,000 ought enable her practically to take her pick the unmarried "noblemen" Europe.

CURRENT SMALL CHANGE.

Teacher-How many makes a million Johnny? Johnny-Not many-Judge. The Different Sides of a Story-Lady (who has jumped on the top of another).
Stapid woman! Came down just in front of me, and nearly gave me a bad fall!

Punch

Punch.
"So you don't care for mother of pearl;
sh?" asked the salesman in the jewelry
store. "No." replied the sad-looking customer. "I married a girl named Pearl."—
Philadelphia Record. Little Willie—"Say, pa. what is the dif-ference between a farmer and an agricul-turist? Pa—A farmer, my son, makes his money on a farm and spends it in the city; an agriculturist makes his money in the city and spends it on a farm.—Chicago Dally News.

Daily News.

Mistress (hurrying frantically)—Mary, what time is it now? Maid—Half past two, mum. Mistress—Oh, I thought it was later—I still have 29 minutes to catch the steamer. Maid—Yig, mum. I knew ye'd be rushed, so I set the clock back 30 minutes to give ye more time.—Puck. rinkers to give ye more time.—Puck.

'I always submerge myself in the part
i am playing," said the man who claimed
to have once been with Booth. "I forget
that I am acting." "Well," the critic repolled. "I shouldn't think that would be hard
for you to do. Nobody else seems to remember that you're acting althan."—Chicago Record-Horald.

when "dad" goes to the basement to scrape his saw with a dull file. If the editor is unable, will some reader editor is unable, will some reader oblige by supplying this little poem for republication, thereby affording pleasure to thousands of other readers as well as to a

Ching Has Arms of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis News. Through Mrs. Marshal Philpot, the

MECHANIC.

National Museum has received a valuable set of chins, bearing the arms of the Cincinnati. The china was originally the property of Dr. David Townsond, who served through the Revolution under General Washington. The set was orig-inally brought from Canton by Samuel Shaw, in 1790, and is one of the sets ordered at that time by 0 Dearborn, Governor Eustis of Massachu-setts and Dr. Townsend. The set, aside from historical associations, is said to be valuable as a sample of Chinese pottery of the time.

NO MONOPOLY IN WATER POWER. NEIGHBORS TRUST MR. BALLINGER Seattle Chamber of Commerce Defends Secretary of the Interior.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer The Scattle Chamber of Commerces in an open letter addressed to the people of the United States, has come to the defense water power installations of the Genof Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger, in refutation of the attack question of that company or anybody made upon his official character by Collier's Weekly. is so ridiculous that it is difficult to understand how any same man can put

The letter was written by the chamber's committee on National affairs in accordance with a resolution adopted at last Tuesday's meeting of the chamber. The letter, which is signed by Judge Thomas Burke, chairman; Judge C. H. Hanford, John H. McGraw, Rev. M. A. Matthews, George H. Walker and C. S. Miller, reads

"To the People of the United States; We have read with surprise and indigna-tion the baseless and malignant calumnies published skainer the Honorable Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior. One of the extraordinary things in con-One of the extraordinary things in con-nection with the publication against him is that in not one of them is there any specific charge of wrongdoing.

"His life during his residence of more than 30 years in this state has been as clear and as open as the day. As a pri-4230, which was issued by the General Electric Company nine years ago, in August, 1800, you will see a list of 244 vate citizen, as a lawyer, as a Judge and as Mayor of this city, his record has been honorable to his head and to his heart, and an inspiring example to the young men of the whole state. Not a breath of scandal ever soiled his name in any relation in life. He was appointed Land Commissioner by ex-President Roosevelt, and in that difficult and responsible position proved himself an able, honest and fearless officer. As Secre-tary of the Interior under the present Administration, the public records incon-testably show that by his industry, his has issued a bulletin which brings the list down to a later date, and shows attention to and mastery of the details of the extended and complicated business of his office, and by his sound common sense he has done as much to conserve the natural resources of the public do-main to the people of the country as any us any other man that ever held that office.

"The whole country, and especially this state, has a deep interest in protecting such a character against reckless defamers, who by artifice and calumny would blacken his name and compass his political destruction.

"As neighbors who have known and trusted Mr. Ballinger for years, and from hat intimate relation know that he has been faithful to every trust, and that he is by nature and training a scrupulously onest man, we protest against the outrageous and wholly unwarranted attacks that have recently been made upon him."

Wow! This Counts.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. A conspiracy of Roosevelters against President Taft? Nonsense! says Sen-ator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon. "I am sure," he says, "that Mr. Roosevelt is just as popular everywhere in the ountry, as he ever was, and I am sure that Mr. Taft's popularity is growing more and more every day." No higher authority on the subject of popularity than Senator Bourne can be found in this country. What he says is final,

Rare Burns' Book Brings \$1025.

Baltimore News.

Robert Burns' "Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," a rare octavo printed by John Wilson, at Kilmarnock, Scotland in 1722 and, in 1786, was purchased at the auction sale in Boston of the private library of the late James Brown, a publisher, by George Clark of Kilmarnock. The price \$1025, Mr. Clark, who Burns' old neighborhood, will take the book to Scotland.

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Chile and Argentina.

Chile has \$82,000,000 gold in its currency conversion fund and will continue to add to it \$500,000 per month for the next five years, when gold payments go into effect. Argentina increased its currency conversion fund during the year by \$50,000,-000 gold, the total now boing \$170,000,000.

An Examination on the Tariff. BY J. H. M.

Stand up, Mike, and define the tariff? I defy th' definement.

'The Little River Power Company fant industries? I favor th' maximum claws f'r Jeff an' th' minimum f'r th' nagur. cient property can be acquired and Spell protection.

P-r-o, pro; t-e-c-t, protect, wid a shunprotection.

How is a tariff bill made? Ask Jidge Binit.

What is meant by revision? Revision is a protection av th' tariff, an' th' tariff is a revision av th' protection.

Bring it home. It's a dry cough an' a wink betune th' merce.

Does the tariff protect the consumer? It protects thim it don't consume.

Do you belong to the party of Hamilon, Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt? D'ye mean th' party av Payne, Aldrich, Cannon an' Taft?

Are you a Republican? Me father was a Ropublican an' me prother was an aviator. I'm a reformer neself in a state av grace, but plaze God t won't always be so.

You're a reform Republican? What wud ye call th' tongue av a Re-publican in th' gob av a Dimocrat wid th' rolf-stick av a Jonathan to smite th' Philistines?

Are you interested in the tariff! So far as it affects meself.

How about the other fellows? Oh, they have the consolation av illety an' th' comfort av expectation; th' gospel av th' tariff is evanjillies!, ye know; it's f'r th' salvation av th' goa's an' th' con-

ersion av th' sheep. Didn't your party keep its platform promises?

It did; it kept th' promises in th' platform an' gave th' perorations to th' gal-leries; what did your party do?

Don't you think you got the best tariff bill possible under the dreumstances? Sure I do: anything under thim circumstances wid have to dig its way out. Pig-iron and hides fainted wanst or twice, but excaped; electric carbons an catarrh, dutch razors an bunions, sugar an skin troubles, philanthropists an guif, wood pulp an' paresis, cotton bagging an' baked beans, beauty lotion an' divorce, bair rats, blarney stones, woolen goods

an' religion are reported safe. Insurgents at home nor foreigners abrond will never destroy th' pallajum av our tariff while we have a text av St. Paul left in a cannon's mouth. Where did you get your views on the

From the debates. Where did the debates get them?

From th' comity av finance an' ways an' means. Where did the committees get them? From th' experts.

Where did the experts get them?

From th' interests. . .

Where did the interests get them? From th' campaign fund.