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The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail.) 1.25 1.75 1.50 1.50 2.50

Weekly, one year. Sunday, one year. Sunday and weekly, one year.....

Eastern Business Office-The S. C. Beck-ith Special Agency-New York, rooms 48-5 Tribune huilding. Chicago, rooms 510-512 ribune building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1909.

SIMILARITY IN DIFFERENCES.

There is a cry for "tariff reform" in England-which means, there, a cry for "protection." It is part of the conservative or tory scheme of politics. It ought not to be mistaken in our country for an argument for tariff reform, as our "insurgents" name it and urge it. Conditions are so different, in different countries, that the political and even the economic crises in one country should not be regarded as the equivalents of those in another. Words mean different things; in different pinces and circumstances translation from French into English has a meaning quite the same as the original; no use by us of a term in economics-though we use the very same term used in England, and in the same language-has quite the same meaning in both countries-and indeed their meanings may differ very widely.

When we talk of tariff reform we mean, in a general way, reduction of duties. When men or parties in England talk of tariff reform they mean a protective tariff-a change from the present free trade basis. No more than about ten commodities imported into the United Kingdom are required to pay duty; and that duty is wholly for revenue, not for protection at all. "Tariff reform," then, in Britain, means introduction of protective du-It is a conservative or tory 2 05. for taxation of imports scheme whether of raw materials, foodstuffs manufactures. Its effect would be to throw increasing burdens on the mass of consumers, and to relieve the landowners and holders of securities of somewhat of their obligations.

The British Islands must import largest part of their food, and most of of men. the raw materials of their manufactures. Any tax on these must therefore he a tax on the working masaes Tables of imports necessarily show far higher values than those of exportsfor the country lives on the difference through its labor and wages.

Labor, in such a situation, bears, the burden, and it must. There is no possibility of throwing it off. But it has a right to resist increase of its burdens, attempted either in open or insidious ways. The demand for "protective" duties is one of these. The object of protective duties is to protect the property, the land, the capital of the country; not to make life and living easier for the workers. In what, by no means a new one in educational then, does the demand for "protoc-tion" in our country differ in the last analysis from its object and purpose as entertained by the aristocracy and canitaliats of England?

of sixty years ago. It will not readily be admitted, however, by those whose The simple truth is that free trade in England is a method or scheme of memories run back to the pictures

railroading is ended. The rulings of ther draws comparison in regard to Oregon soil, climate and general conthe Interstate Commerce Commission. have practically eliminated all compean apple-growing section. tition in the way of rates, but there the relative cheapness of New Eng-land land, hints at the advantages that still remains an opportunity for expensive competition in the way of train must result to growers from being in service. The fact that there are availtouch with the old civilization of the East, and urges New England to enter able for such purposes the enormous sums that these two great roads are spending points quite clearly to the practical impossibility of making an effective combination of all railroad at once into competition with Oregon in apple-growing.

doubted that if the methods of Oreproperties. gon horticulturists were imitated and New wealth is being created on such strictly followed a portion of the abana colossal scale that it is ever seeking doned farm area of the New England investment, and, if it is not permitted States could in the course of ten to to share in the profits of rallroads already built, it soon finds employment fifteen years be made to produce good in the building of other roads. Eventu-

If the agricultural committee of the ally many other roads operating be-Roston Chamber of Commerce believes that the se-called barren areas of New tween New York and Chicago will contend for this big traffic, with the England can be made to produce apsame high-grade facilities as are now oles equal in size, beauty and abundbeing provided by the two lines that ance, and superior in flavor, to the are arming for the coming fray. Despite the tendency toward creation of product of the Hood River, Willamette and Rogue River valleys in Ore-gon, and of some equally favored secmonopolies, the competition on some of our most traveled highways promises to increase rather than decrease. tions of the State of Washington, it is up to it to declare in detail the methods whereby this can be accom-

ALMA BELL

plished, and induce the slow-going, It is charitable to suppose that Spelong-discouraged farmers of that section to adopt and persistently push cial Prosecutor Hamilton expects to accomplish some worthy purpose by these methods. extorting from Alma Bell the sensual particulars of her fall. Were it not for this supposition one could hardly The latter-day cult of the' insubhelp thinking that he revels in the incidents as some readers luxurlate in stantial is developing some queer Boccaccio's frank narratives. However tions, as Mr. Edward Ezekiel de this may be, the wretched girl's story Young's letter in today's Oregonian shows. The statement that Dr. Quackpresents nothing moral and little of real interest except as everything hu-man is interesting. She was either enbos could paralyze the entire spirit world by a "suggestion" does not seem foolish or vicious enough to yield to to feaze him. He placidly accepts the Joe Armes those favors which shrewd absurd idea as a genuine fact and proceeds to develop what he no doubt women, to say nothing of virtuous ones, reserve sacredly until after the thinks is an explanation of it. Anywedding ceremony.

it is wise to risk all for love.

ody who finds Mr. Young's reasoning In balking at marriage after Alma satisfactory is welcome to all the pleasure it gives him, so far as The Orego-Bell had lost her chastity, Armes merenian is concerned. We sympathize ly followed a course of conduct which with a little girl's delight in her doll, is almost universal among men. Ha was wicked undoubtedly, but not exand are not put out by the spectacle ceptionally wicked. This reluctance of of a man befuddling his intelligence with superstitious fallacies. It takes a favored man to marry the woman whom he has deflowered is a common a number of different things to make fact of life which girls must reckon a world. What interests one in Mr. Young's with. It is one among many conse

quences for them to weigh when they etter is his recipe for getting "satisfacare debating with themselves whether tory results" at a seance. By his quo-tation from Tennyson he means to say As to Alma's guilt in shooting her that the investigator should not be too Women know each other too well to

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF PICTURES. The Multnomah County Teachers' institute met in annual convention in this city Monday. Educational leaders of the city, county and state, with

heaven and earth were full of spirits and controlled by witches. Indeed, there are numerous signs abroad of a great revival of witchcraft. From the range. Among the subjects treated, utside of the regular school curricuum, was that of "Pictures, Their Educational Value," presented by Miss Simmons, of the Portland Museum of Art, followed by a "Picture Study," by even burning them. the same instructor. This theme is

annals, though improvement in its presentment will no doubt be as striking "The Government should do everyby comparison as are the pictures in thing in its power to develope every the school books of today with those acre of ground within its own domain." says Senator Borah, in a defiant protest against the policy of the faddists of the Pinchot school. Senator Borah has pledged himself to support of a measure that will regulate the forestry service, so that there will be less so-called conservation of the forests and more real benefit to the settler. "Out of the reform which Senator Borah suggests, he hopes to secure the adoption of a policy by which every acre of ground within the domain of this country can be developed, and thus prevent the migration of Americans into Canada." Senator Borah, like Secretary Ballinger, is of the West, and he knows the West, its requirements and its possibilities. Cheories and fads are not given serlous consideration by practical, wellinformed men of this type, and it is for that reason that their deductions are seldom faulty. No one from the West has invited the Eastern faddists to come to the Pacific Northwest and show us how we should conduct our affairs; but Oregon, especially, has been receiving advice and suffering interference in liberal quantities. In the attack on Secretary Ballinger, in the current number of Hampton's Magazine, one John L. Matthews is especially verbose and egotistical in his assumptions of knowledge as to what is needed in Oregon. This self-appointed expert on the needs of Oregon assures us that "If the Deschutes could be developed along the lines I have suggested, the ountry would fill up with people and the increased passenger and freight traffic would very soon wipe out the extra cost of construction." For declining to elevate their tracks to a point where all of the value of the water-level grade would be lost, the railroads are accused of being "penny wise and pound foolish," although elsewhere in his article Mr. Matthews states that "the old routes account of this fact was read? What from San Francisco north circle the lesson in the ability to overcome base of Mount Shasta, after a heavy climb in each direction, and make travel and freight hauling slow and costly either way." By the new route through the Deschutes Mr. Matthews An apple exhibit was held in Boston admits that it is possible to build a ecently, the object of which, accordrallroad from the Columbia River to San Francisco with a maximum grade of but 1 per cent Every one at all familiar with the situation and with modern railroad construction knows that "along the lines I (Matthews) have suggested." there would be no railroad up the Deschutes, and without a railroad there would be no development. The Borahs t the Mississippi River. While it is and the Ballingers of the Wset have the confidence of the Western people who are reclaiming this land from the wilderness and the desert. As true Western representatives of the West, they know far better what is needed here than either millionaire faddists of the Pinchot type or yellow muckrakers of the Matthews stripe.

stuck to his post. The tragedy calls attention to the implicit and unquestioned faith displayed by enginemen in ditions in favor of New England as those who are supposed to give them He cites the signals as their heavy trains dash through the darkness. It also shows the advantage of automatic machinery over man" in protecting the men on the rail. The infallible block signal had given Engineer Rogers the assurance that there was no danger from This is all right. It cannot be other trains within the "block" in which he was running, but it could not register the weakening in the track due to the heavy rains. That is a ontingency against which there is no way of guarding except through the vigilance of the trackwalker. One brief lapse of duty on the part of this man, then we are horrified with another of those frequent and distressing

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1909.

tragedles of the rail.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which with a considerable blare of trumpets recently announced cut rates to the Orient, has receded from its independent position and will charge the same rates as are in effect on the other lines. One by one the ewcomers in the trans-Pacific trade realize by actual experience that the importance of that traffic is greatly overestimated, and that until we block the Suez Canal or muzzle the Interstate Commerce Commission very lit-

tle through freight will cross the Pacific bound either east or west. It cost Mr. Hill more to discover this fact than it cost any of the other lines, but he was fortunate enough to secure \$2,500,000 insurance rebate when one of his marine elephants, built for the trade, was wrecked on the Japan coast. The Milwaukee has the Japanese treasury to help out with a ship sub-

the effort it costs. "The resources of our constitutional awyers for interpretation are limitless, particularly when they are superinluced by the opportunity for wellarned fees," said Samuel Gompers in a "roast" on lawyers at the opening session of the National Civic Federa-

tion in New York, Monday. Gompers is undoubtedly speaking from the card, for he has had exceptional opportunity for making the discovery. Had it not been for the "limitless" resources of the constitutional lawyers, it is almost a certainty that Mr. Gompers would have been serving a sentence for violation of the law. As Mr. Gompers admitted that he had violated the law as it appears on the statute books, it is easy to understand that limitless resources must have become a necessity o prevent his paying the penalty at-

takes its way. A tugboat steamed out of Vancouver, B. C., yesterday with a barge loaded with a 75-ton locom tive, 24 flatcars and a caboose. This rolling stock is bound for Prince Rupert, where it will be the first to be used on the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific. When the Canadian Pacific was built across the continent it was thought that it ran too far north to prove a profitable investment. The same prediction has been made in the case of the new road now building. Our "frontier" is becoming so restricted, however, that it is not improbable that a few years hence some daring railroad builders will be spanning the continent with a line having feeders running up to the Arctic Ocean.

Four more elephants have fallen before the bullets of the Roosevelt party, and the thirst for blood is still unsatisfied. The elephant in his native haunts is an innocent, good-natured hulk of animal flesh, whose only effort, when hunted, is to escape the en-

HUNTING WITH MR. ROOSEVELT. shooting a Giant Rhino; British Colo-

nial Rule Is Criticised. "African Game Trails," by Theodore Roosevelt in December Scribner's.

The huge rhino was standing in entirely open country, although there were a few scattered trees of no great size at some little distance from him. We left our horses in a dip of the ground and began the approach; I cannot say that we stalked him, for the approach was too easy. The wind blew from him to us, and a rhino's eyesight is dull. Thirty yards from where he stood was a bush four or five feet high, and though it was so thin we could distinctly see him through the leaves, it shielded us from the vision of his small piglike eyes as we advanced toward it, stooping and in single file,

I leading. The big beast stood like an uncouth statue, his hide black in the sunlight; he seemed what he was, a monster surviving over from the world's past, from the days when the beasts of the prime ran rist in their strength, before man grew so cunning of brain and hand as to master them. So little did he dream of our presence that when we were a hundred yards off e actually lay down. Walking lightly, and with every

keyed up, we at last reached the bush, and I pushed forward the safety of the double-barreled Holland rifle which I was now to use for the first time on blg game. As I stepped to one side of bush so as to get a clear aim, with Slatter following, the rhino saw me and jumped to his feet with the agility of a pole pony. As he rose I put in the right harrel, the bullet going through both lungs. At the same moment he wheeled, the blood spouting from his nostrils, and galloped full on us. Before he could get quite all the way round in his headlong rush to reach us. I struck him with my left-hand barrel, the bullet entering besidy, but, even with this, it is doubtful about the traffic ever being worth ween the neck and shoulder and piercing his heart. At the same instant Cap-

tain Slatter fired, his bullet entering the neck vertebrae. Plowing up the ground with horn and feet, the groat bull rhino, still head toward us, dropped just 13 paces from where we

The English rule in Africa has been of incalculable benefit to Africant hemselves, and indeed this is true of the rule of most European nations Mistakes have been made, of course, but they have proceeded at least as often from an unwise effort to accompish too much in the way of benefi-cence, as from a desire to exploit the natives. Each of the civilized nation: that has taken possession of any part of Africa has had its own peculiar good qualities and its own peculiar defects. Some of them have done too much in supervising and ordering the lives of the natives, and in interfering with their practices and customs.

The English error, like our

under similar conditions, has, if any thing, been in the other direction. The effort has been to avoid wherever pos tible all interference with tribal toms, even when of an immoral and epulsive character, and to do no more than what is obviously necessary, such as insistence upon keeping, the peace, and preventing the spread of cattle disease. Excellent reasons can be advanced in favor of this policy, and i must always he remembered that i fussy and Ill-considered henevolence i more sure to awaken resentment than cruelty itself; while the natives are apt to resent deeply even things that are obviously for their ultimate wel-fare. Yet I cannot help thinking that with caution and wisdom it would be with caution and wisdom it would be possible to proceed somewhat farther than has yet been the case in the direction of pushing upward some at least of the East African tribes; and this though I recognize fully that many of these tribes are of a low and brutal-ized type. Having said this much in

the way of criticism. I wish to add my tribute of unstinted admiration for the disinterested and efficient work being done, alike in the interest of the white done, alike in the interest of the white man and the black, by the government officials whom I met in East Africa. They are men in whom their country has every reason to feel a just pride.

NEW VACCINE FOR PNEUMONIA. Dr. Leary, of Tufts Medical School, Offers It to Doctors Free.

Boston Dispatch to New York Press That a great step forward is probable in the treatment of pneumonia is the im-portant announcement from the Tuffs Medical School, being the presentation to the medical world of a new vaccine, one for the treatment of pneumonia. The new vaccine for pneumonia is the

discovery of the laboratories of pathology and bacteriology of Tufus, of which Dr. Timothy Leary is the chief. In his statement, Dr. Leary announces that the new pneumococcus vaccine will be given to any registered physician of the state who applies for it, absolutely free of cost, the only requirements being a specimen of the sputum of the patient and the filling out of a chart for record, and that there shall not be a price put upon the

There have been published in this country," said Dr. Leary today, "several large series of clinical observations on the disease. Foreign statistics on the sub-"several ject are unsatisfactory. Different observ-ers have made the rate of mortality from 20 per cent to 53 per cent of those taken 29 per cent to as per cent of the two York ill. An appreciation by the New York City Board of Reaith of the growing im-portance of acute respiratory diseases led to the establishment of a medical com-minimum National in character to investimission, National in character, to investigate the gerat prevalence of the respiratory diseases of that city, with the hope that some means could be devised for reducing the excessive morbidity and

mortality from this cause. "It was thought that data obtained from the treatment of cases of alcoholic pneumonia would be at least suggestive. An appeal was therefore made to several medical groups, who were advised to test the value of vaccine on the alcoholic and extreme cases. Pneumococcus vaccine was furnished for the treatment of 34 cases of this type, of whom 6 died (17.70 cases of this type, of whom a died (1.70) per cent), the normal rate being from 40 to 75 per cent. In a larger series of cases of ordinary pneumonia (49), 15 per cent came to crisis in three days, and but two deaths were reported. The total deaths for the series of 83 cases were 8, or 9.7 per cent, the normal being 20 to 50 per

REHABILITATION OF THE SOUTH

Mr. Taft Can Bring It About by Ignoring the Carpet Bag Machines. etter of "Southerner" in New York Sun. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.-It is Letter of

be said of Senator Cullom's pronounceto be said of Senator Cullom's pronounce-ment in respect of Southern politics that he has tapped, if without due under-standing, one of the sources of its so-called solidity. He has missed the fact that thousands of property-holding and tax-paying negroes are now voters in every Southern State and has therefore built a false structure upon premises that o longer exist. The white vote from the Potomac and the Ohlo to the Gulf now controls the local governments, and for some years

past has controlled them. The question that holds the Southern people-and with these we include all the Northern people who have latterly transferred themselves apart from the Republican party is the question of the Government's attitude to the local interests in the different States. Northerners become Democrats in the matter of domestic issues as soon as they place thomselves. They vote the Re-publican ticket in National contests. They ote the Democratic ticket at home. The reason is that they shrink from the old Republican machine and know that

they strengthen it they will injure and degrade themselves. President Taft has already declared himself in favor of local control of local offices, and he has furnished sufficient litustration here and there. If he does this everywhere and makes it plain that the readjustment is to be permanent and comprehensive the Whigs will emerge from their occultation, the sugar planters will assert themselves in Louisiana, the will pass into a richly deserved limbo, and freedom of action will reign through-

out the South. There is no question of eliminating the That has already been 'negro vote.' accomplished. Tax-paying negrous vote. The trouble is that illiterate and irre-sponsible whites can vote also. But the South can easily be opened to Reublican evangelization by the simple process of destroying the old carpet-bag machine, which still survives and still exerts its

BOARD OF PARDONS NOT NEEDED Why a Fourth Department of Our State

Government. PORTLAND, Nov. 21-(To the Editor.) The Oregonian's expressed opposition to the creation of a state pardon board seems to be well founded. It would be the establishment of a perfectly useless appendage to the state government, the most unnecessary, in fact,, of all those

proposed innovations having largely in view the "placing" of ambitiously vain persons in positions before the public

eye. There should be no pardoning board, first, because there would be little legiti-mate work for it to do and, second, the responsibility for using the pardoning power should in all cases be fixed upon one person who would be compelled to shoulder it and answer to the public for its exercise. There is no other extended to the Governor which with it such an unlimited and, therefore. arbitrary power as that of granting an absolute pardon for the commission of any crime known in the history of the state. By the mero signing of his name he can upset every finding of our Circuit and Supreme Courts in oriminal matters and no matter what the expense of trial may have been to the taxpayers or how many re-hearings there may have been. or how thorough an investigation has been carried on regarding it, the Gover-nor has the power to annul it dill in a moment, and that, too, without giving

This autocratic power is enough to stagger the average man-and that type of man sometimes gets, huto the Gover-nor's office-when he finds himself asked to exercise it and with one fell sweep of has no to deduce that the courts with of his pen to declare that the courts with all their deliberation, itself usually car-ried to a provoking extreme, have failed to discover the real merits of the case

The power to grant pardons is properly invested in the Governor. It should be lodged somewhere to be exercised in cases where new syldence may have been discovered since the trial and which might have affected or changed the verdict. And this sometimes happens, in which contingency justice requires that r be provided for righting the wrong. . as a rule, the findings of the courts and the decisions of juries should stand, at least until a part of the sentence has been served, and the Governor who worries himself over the pardon question directly borrows unnecessary trouble and is quite likely to offend the general public as

well. It was almost amusing to read of the stupendous effort made by Governor Benson to fathem to their very depths all the testimony, appeals re-hearings, trans-cripts and pleas of the attorneys, in addition to the decisions of both the Circuit and Supreme Courts in the Finch case. The fact is, uside from treating respect fully the appeals of his wife and mother

the entire matter should not have occu-pled any of his time to the exclusion of his regular duties. Everybody in the state was perfectly familiar with the whole case, it had been threshed out in the newspapers over and over again, the the state supreme Court had unani-mously declared that his trial had been entirely fair, and under all these circum-stances it was a case where the Gover-nor should have decided his official duty regarding it in a minute. Not a juror had changed his mind, the Prosecuting Attorney opposed any interference and all the judges remained firm in their de-clsions—in view of all which it was almost amusing to see Governor Bensor wrestling with the case day and night for a week and finally retiring to his home for a whole day to avoid nervous

prostration Practically all this worry can be "passed up" if the Governor will recognize that it is the duty of our courts to investigate cases where men are accused of crime and that no man is found guilty until the ourts have examined the matter and decourts have examined the matter and de-cided against him. The courts send men to the Penitentiary and the gallows-they get there in no other way-and the responsibility for results rests with them. That is, in fact, what they are for.

At rare intervals a case arises where executive interference will answer the ends of justice, but they are so few that little time of the Governor is required to dispose of them. The cotion has provided a comprehensive judi-cial machine, reaching from justices of the peace to the Supreme Court, includ-ing an imposing array of intermediate baneful influence. Mr. Taft has indicated

If tached. Northward the course of empire

WORKING FOR THE WEST.

recreant lover, opinions will differ ircritical. He should be docile, recepeconcilably. Most men will be disposed tive, avid of mysteries. In other words, to pardon her, even if she was not he should keep his mental mouth wide much deceived by Armes. Women, on open to swallow whatever wonders may the other hand, judge these matters happen along. Others besides Mr more severely, and find it easier to Foung have noticed that this is the forgive a man in the situation of Joe best-nay, perhaps the only-way to get satisfactory results at a seance. If Armes than a woman in Alma's, Very likely each sex judges wisely in rating its own guilt as the blacker, because ach knows best its own character.

the spectator insists upon seeing how the miracles are done, the spirits are sure to flee in a panic. Nothing seems o frighten them so badly as a disposi-

RESURGENT WITCHCRAFT.

tion to pry into the cabinet, peer under

judge leniently, and the same is true the table and turn on the light unexpectedly. A match struck inoppor-

tunely has been known to put to rout whole room full of ghosts. Mr. Young's use of the phrase "famillar spirit" is ominous. It takes us back at one leap to the dark ages when some from abroad, appear upon this occasion in the role of instructors. Their themes as outlined have a wide

minds of the vulgar belief in it has never perished, and now the intelligent classes seem on the verge of a relapse. Perhaps in another year or two we shall be hanging witches, or maybe

democracy. It should be so, and it with which the reading lessons of Mcso, in the United States; but "protec-Guffey's old series of readers were iltion" is disguised in so many and vaustrated, that the pictures in the modrious ways that it is made to appear ern schoolbooks convey any more disas a policy for the salvation of labor. tinct or even subtle idea of the sub-Oregon, unquestionably, is a protecject treated than did the rude but tionist state. That is one great reason graphic wood cuts that embellished why it is so strongly for the Repubthe lessons of the olden time, Take lican party. Even Oregon's Demofor example, the picture, that made cratic Senator is a protectionist, for attractive before a word of the story he is a politician who always has a was read, of "Old Lark and the nose for the wind. Farmer," as presented in a lesson in

But this subject cannot be juggled the Second Reader of that series as illustrative of the value of self-help. with in England to the same extent as in the United States. That is be-There was the old bird keenly alive cause the industrial conditions are so to the situation; her open-mouthed widely different. The comparatively brood in the nest in the grain field; small islands that constitute the head the farmer, sickle in hand, having and heart of the British Empire must tried in vain for two or three days import both their food and many of to interest his neighbors and relatives their materials of manufacture, and in the fact that his grain was ripe and must get them as cheap as they can. needed cutting, telling his son that Labor must do the rest. But we, of on the morrow they must begin the the United States, have both our own harvest themselves. Hearing which food and most of our own materials the mother bird resolved to move out of manufacture. The situations, thereof the way of the reapers at once. wisely remarking to her brood: "When fore, are at opposites. But in each country it is the capitalist who exman resolves to do his work himpects most benefit or profit from proself, depend upon it, children, it will be done." Into the shaping of how tection. In ours, however, the working man has been persuaded that he is many lives these plain words and this the chief gainer by it. Hence the simple picture have gone who can say? great majority of our people cast their Another picture, bold in outline, but votes for the protectionist policy. They crude in execution, was that of "Nado so especially in our newer states, poleon Crossing the Alps," given, as which still abound in opportunities memory serves, in the Third Reader and in unappropriated resources; of the old series. The cocked hat, and Oregon is one of the strongest promilitary boots, cloak streaming in the tectionist states of the forty-six. wind; the rearing charger and the for-

On economic subjects a great many bidding mountains looming up in the people are easily misled. But it is not direction indicated by the sword in the outstretched hand of the world's greatlikely that the English people can now be misled into acceptance of the exst military hero-did not this picture pedient of protection, disguised as tarinspire the youthful student with the iff reform. After a while we shall greatness of Napoleon's achievement reach a similar basis in the United n throwing his army across the Alps, before a word of the brief, but stirring States.

INCREASING BAILROAD COMPETITION.

obstacles by determination was con-The New York Central and the veyed by this crude but heroic picture! Pennslyvania railroads, the main traffic arteries connecting the two greatest cities of the New World, are said to APPLEGROWING-WEST AND EAST. be on the eve of a great battle for supremacy in the rich field they have ing to the Springfield Republican, was almost since the beginning of "to show the farmers of New England railroading. The Pennsylvania, at an that it lies within their power to raise almost fabulous expenditure, has at last effected entrance into New York just as fine apples as are grown in any of the much-advertised states (f City, and with the opening of its new terminals in that city, will be on some-Colorado, Idaho, Oregon and Wash thing better than even terms with its ington." The display was heralded as ionger-established rival. The New York the finest of the kind ever held in Central, which came under the spell of New England, or, for that matter, east the late E. H. Harriman shortly before true that modern methods of applethe death of that greatest of railroad growing, originated and brought to reconstructors, has recently expended \$100,000,000 in reducing grades, elimperfection in Dregon, have not yet been tried in the New England States, junting curves and otherwise improvit is also true that climatic conditions ing the system, and will spend an ad ditional \$80,000,000 within the year. there are not as favorable to horticul-

This enormous expenditure will, of ture as those of this state. Mr. Eliscourse, become a fixed charge against worth, secretary of the Massachusetts the property until the end of time, but State Board of Agriculture, who re-

cently visited Hood River Valley, saw in the way of improved service and perhaps lower rates it will equalize wondered at and sampled its magnificent apples and returned to Boston matters for the public, which in the with a generous acknowledgment of end must foot the bills. The coming the beauty, size and brilliant coloring of this Titanic battle will tend to disthereof, but with a reflection upon the prove some of the generally circulated theories that the day of competition in flavor of the fruit. Mr. Elisworth fur- horrible death the young engineer who urkey prices are no higher.

The negligence of a trackwalker on the O. R. & N. is given as the cause for the wreck of a fast freight at an early Monday morning. hour Monday morning. Striking a soft piece of track, the immense engine toppled over and carried down to a

game hunters have driven the great animals so far back from the lands of the settlers that no possible harm results from their presence, and, as none but the "tuskers" yield anything of special value, it is difficult to understand why they should be so ruthlessly slaughtered, even by so distinguished a hunter as the mighty "Bwano Tuambo."

An Eastern deaf-mute wife has been given a divorce from her deaf-mute husband, who called her names on his fingers. She was not obliged to "lisen." but possibly curlosity got the better of her. She had less case than the similarly afflicted man whose deafmute wife kept him awake nights by 'talking." If this divorce fad continues, decrees will yet be given for simple suggestion.

The cost of the Panama Canal will e more than double the first estimate -\$145,000,000. It will probably be fully three times that sum, and even The cost was estimated more. bases that no longer exist. Besides, every great work, in all ages, has cost far more than the estimates. Wise men, who wish to erect buildings, get estimates and then double them.

There is a story of an effort to bring ut Roosevelt to be Governor of New York. It is not likely he will desire that office. But he would make a splendid supervisor of the road district around the village of Oyster Bay.

Turkey prices may fall after Thanksgiving. If so, Oregon needs another Governor like Pennoyer, to declare a second Thanksgiving day.

The logs that broke loose in the Willamette River last Monday didn't hold the draws open when they passed through the bridges.

Standard Oll magnates think the anti-trust law should be repealed. So at last they think the law cuts some figure, do they?

That \$1,000,000 gift of Rockefeller will induce thrifty doctors to find out all manner of things about the hook-

The annual precipitation in New York will show a huge excess. Wells-

Football is a busy foolkiller, but a lot of young fellows are in the game who might learn to do more useful

Binger Hermann's trial is not yet Nobody is in a hurry, of course to bring Binger to the mark.

After all, it is possible to be thankful with chicken instead of turkey.

And yet we can be thankful that

American Tariff Helps Canada.

Boston Herald (Independent).

According to the Department of Com-merce and labor, there are now 147 branch factories in Canada, representing a apital of \$125,000,000, established by Unite States concerns which formerly supplied their Canadian trade with the product of

industry on this side of the National bor-dor. This is the result of retaliatory leg-islation in Canada invited by our own tariff against Canadian imports. If further tariff war is invited by the imposition of the maximum schedules against Canada, still more United States capital will go over the line to provide employment and wages for Canadian workmen. At the present time United States manufacturers of cotton are enjoying a rich Canadian In September we exported to market. British North America \$187,532 worth of cotton manufactures, for the nine months of the year \$1,698,619 worth. What will these high protectionists of the cotton mills say of a tariff bill that compels retaliation and incurs a prohibitive duty de-structive of thic market?

He did newspaper work in a small Aus-trallan township. Finally, at the age of 19, he made his first professional appear-Duchess Sets Had Example in Hats. New York Press

The Duchess of Roxburghe, formerly May Goelet, of this city, has a hat dec-orated with 200 egret feathers. The hat was bought in London for \$200. These feathers are found in finest quality on mother herons on the nest, and the thoughtless cruelty of women practically means the extinction of one of the pret-tiest of all birds. The dealer who sold hermit, was found dead at his home near Savannah, and had been dead several days. He was seated in a chair, appa-rently staring at the wall of his room, on the Roxburghe hat said that it made his ashamed to think that his sales of egrets meant the death of "many thousands of young birds by starvation," but that he which he had written his will, leaving his property, which is considerable, to his son, who is in Schlatsharon. Ga., young birds by stativation, but that no had to sell the feathers to live and to keep in business. Women are credited with being tender hearted, still they are barbaric in their hardness when it comes Dreyer, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Two hungry buildogs were guarding the to fashions. There is never a thought of the mother bird dead beside the nest, and fashion now decrees that hats shall be covered with egrets, where a small cluster served a year ago.

Homeseekers' Number

the Woodbur The latest edition of Independent is called a "homeseekers' number," and in addition to the news pages has a 16-page supplement dealing with all lines of business and industry in that thriving town and its vicinity. As many opportunities get no mention, the inference is that they are open for the newcomer. Editor Gill has put "good stuff" in his publicity number.

Largest Apple in the World.

A Spokane Beauty apple at the Na-tional Apple Show, grown by F. L. Post, of Chelan, Wash., is said to be the largest the Capitol would not do much harm and would not disturb the wheels of states-manship. It is happens that it was not apple in the world. It measures 17 Fargo has a new issue of \$16,000,000 stock It was the Supreme Court. The venera-ble Justices of the Supreme bench in-voked the presence of Captain J. P. Mefrom Sharon, Wash., is 18 3-8 inches in grew, head of the Capitol police, several years ago and told him whistling about circumference but weighs only 37 ounces. Post's apple may be reproduced the building disturbed their meditations. a metal apple of the exact shape and size.

World's Smallest Book, Known

Rachmaninoff, who has been appointed London Telegraph. "musical director of the Russian Empire" by the Caar, is here from Europe. Rach-The smallest known book in existe is said to be of Italian make. It is an unknown letter from Galileo to .Mme. Cristine of Lorraine. It was issued by nioff is called the greatest of modern Russian composers and is one of the world's greatest planists. His fingers are the Salmin House of Padua a few years ago, and is 10 by 6 millimeters in size, and contains 208 pages of nine lines each so long that he can stretch two octaves with either hand, and he has composed a great deal of music, which only can be interpreted by himself. of 95 or 100 words. The type is clear, exact and quite readable.

his wish to obliterate that, but he has not realized his promise. Upon this conjudges, and to create a board of pardon as a permanent institution would be the establishment of a tribunal for the de-clared purpose of upsetting the findings cummation hangs the issue of Southern rescue and rehabilitation. of our criminal courts. A board of par

he discipline was not to the young man's

o Australia. He left his ship at Mel-

ance on the stage at Solforino, Australia.

Hermit Dies Fueing Will on Wall.

Savannah, Ga., Dispatch.

Peter G. Leist, who glaimed a dozen trades and professions, but who was

A year or more ago Leist's wife killed

High Judges Frown on Whistling.

Washington, D. C., Dispatch, "Don't whistle" is one of the rules which is rigidly enforced about the Capitol. It is

of tonspicuously posted about the walls of the establishment, but the Capitol po-lice have strict orders to prohibit it. One

might think an occasional whistle from

some light-hearted citizen of the Republic

meandering his sightseeing way through

Congress that complained about whistling.

Planist Has Stretch of Two Octaves.

New York Press.

their fangs.

came an absolute hermit.

Kyrle Bellew, Man of Many Trades. Kansas City Star,

ions would be really a fourth departm if the state government, with final, preme powers. The courts annul the work of the Legislature and the board The most widely known ex-newsp nan on the stage today is Kyrle Be f pardons would annul the decisions of His early history reads much like that of a hero in one of Richard Harding Davis novels. Kyrle Bellew was born in Ena-land. His parents, to keep up family he courts. Oregon has no more use for such an djunct to its state government than it

has for an official astronomer. To be traditions, wanted him to "go down to the sea in ships," and so tried to have him educated for the mercantile marine. But sure, some of the states have such boards, but they have a great many things they would be better off without AMERICUS

liking, and he was sent home from the training vessel. Still determined that he should be connected with the sea, his GREAT AMERICAN HARVEST OF 1909

In Spite of Bumper Yields of Leading Cereals, Prices Are High.

father apprenticed him to a shipbroker. This he found still more irksome. He ran away from home at the age of 16 and went A summary of the estimated yields in different lines of American agriculture has been compiled by Bradstreat's in makes a firm showing for the country for the year gold diggings in Bendigo, Victoria, Noth-ing draunted young Bellew. He started 1909. The summary follows. out as a lecturer after leaving the gold diggings. He was for a while manager of Kreitmayer's waxworks in Melbourne.

	Yleide. 1909	Part recend yields	Year
orn, hu Tinf, whit, bu, prg whit, bu il wheat, bu ats, bu arley, bu ye, hu uckwh't, bu, 11 G cerils hu	432,920,000 291,845,000 724,763,000 983,678,000 164,636,000 31,006,000 16,632,000	-203,185,322 748,460,215	1906 1901 1902 1902

'l'i 6 cer'ls bu	4,688,036,000	a market and the strends	
laxaced, bu	25,767,000	29,284,880 1902	
otatoes, bu	367,478,000	332.838,300 2004	
lay, tons	- 64,166,000	70,798,000 1908	
obacco, ibm	895,185,000	868,112,865 1899	
pples, bbls	22,735,000	00,000,000 1895	
ugar, tons	1.348,000	1.474.000.1908	
otton; hales.	11,000,000	13,825,000,1908	
and the second second			

×.

Only two of the country's important crops -cotton and hay show a smaller yield than hast year, says Bradmireet's, but the 1908 outturn of those crops was the largest ever known, and both products bring higher prices, in some meakure offsetting the or in event of the son's death, to Henry dead man and threatened the police with herself. He married again after an ac-quaintance of eight hours and was at the time of his death seeking a divorce. Since smaller yields. Two other crops-potatoes smaller yields. Two other crops-polatoes and tobacob-show record-breaking yields. Increases over last year are shown in the rase of corn, wheat and oats, and those three crops closely approach the maximum yields of the past, with an aggregate value exceeding any previous year. The six leading cereal crops show a combined aggregate yield of 4.688.076.000 bushels, a sum 7.8 per cere at the start of the low he separated from his second wife he becent above 1905, and only 4 per cent below the aggregated record yields of the past. Despite this abundance of food crops, prices of cereals, meats and provisions generally are still higher than a year ago, which lends support to the theory that consump-tion of agricultural products may have over-

A Goldsmith Book Brings \$440.

taken production.

A first edition of Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," in the original In the original Vicar of Wakened, in the original binding as issued by the publishers, B. Collins, at Salisbury, England, in 1766, brought \$440 at Anderson's book salar. This edition was issued on March 27, 1766, and the second, or first London edition, appeared on May 31 of the same year. Thomas Shelton was the first to publish an English translation of Cervantes "Don Quixote." A good copy of the first complete edition of this translation, two volumes, small quarto. London, 1620. brought 161. A copy of the first complete edition of Spencer's "Fairle Queen," calf binding. London, 1556. brought 5100. "German Popular Stories," translated from the Kinder and Haus Marchen, two volumes, 8vo. London, 1823-35, first edi-tion, illustrated by George Cruikshank, was sold for \$109. Thomas Shelton was the first to publish was sold for \$100

worm.

stock.

things