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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1909.

WHY SOME OF OUR PEOPLE HAVE GONE TO CANADA.

Yesterday, readers of The Oregonian were informed by a letter written a Socialist agitator of Portland (Mr. H. D. Wagnon) that "land monopoly in Eastern Oregon is stifling all kinds of business in that part of the state" that "land monopoly has closed about 50 school districts in the wheat section"; that "our people are going to Manitoba to get rid of land monopoly"; that "the British colony of New Zealand has the single tax in force," and "the Province of Manitoba, in Canada, the place that took 70,000 good Yankee farmers from us this year and will take more next year, has the same." The evils of land monopoly to us, and the beauties of socalled single tax elsewhere, are thus sung, if not explained. All this is incidental to the exclusive, information that Premier Asquith, Chancellor Lloyd-George, British statesmen, are now contending for "the single tax" in their country, as the hope of Britain and the true policy of regeneration

The amount of misinformation conveyed by these remarks is vast and varied, indeed. Nevertheless, just a few plain statements will suffice to expose and refute it. During the last few years many peo-

ple have moved from the United States into the western provinces of Canada. Not a few have gone from Now, why have they gone? Not on account of land monoply here: for they owned lands here, which they sold for high prices, to go to Manitoba and Alberta, where they could get free lands in large bodies for growing wheat. They learned they could make more money there, growing wheat on larger areas of free lands, or lands obtainable merely at nominal prices, than they could make on their smaller tracts in Oregon. Hence they sold out here at high prices to neighbors who bought, with intention of growing wheat on a large and therefore profitable scale. In fact, the people who have left us have gone, not to escape land monopoly here, but to establish land monopoly there They could get twenty to eighty dollars an acre for their small tracts here, and then have money to stock great wheat farms in Canada, and push wheat-growing on an extended scale, on lands which the government of the Dominion is virtually giving

was to improve their condition that our people sold out their lands Oregon-pulled up stakes, as the old expression ran-and went to Can-There the conditions were more primitive still, than the conditions in Oregon. They wished to make money. to own land and grow wheat for the world's market on better basis than here. No use to talk to them. They have supposed they know their business best. No use to declaim against the Canadian Government. It wants the vast vacant territory of Canada settled. Our Socialists, though, who hang around the towns and cities and howl about land monopoly, never will occupy or improve the land-either in Canada or in Oregon. Your true and genuine agitator never will grow

away.

It is regrettable, of course, to see our people selling out their small holdings in our states, to go to Canada We not only lose them and lose their capital and industry, but we find our own lands passing into the hands of large owners, who buy for extensive wheat-growing. But who is to be blamed for it? Should the state forbid the small owner to sell and move to Canada? Should it forbid the buyer to purchase and make great wheatfields? Wheat-growing on an extended scale is necessary for profit and for supply of the market. Our people who go to Canada go there for that very purpose. They who buy the lands here and annex them to their own are actuated by that very same purpose. People who talk of land monoply in connection with these transactions have only the haziest notion of what they are talking about. And only the hazlest notion of what they mean when they talk about single land tax. Men are said to go to Canada to escape land monopoly and to enjoy the blessings of the single tax; when, in fact, land monopoly, for themselves, is the very object for which they go to Canada; and, moreover, neither in Canada, nor in New Zealand, nor anywhere else, are all the taxes thrown upon the land. Oregon, in fact, comes as near single land tax as any country in the world, since three-quarters of all the taxes we pay are borne directly by the land.

New Zealand is said to have single land tax. But the land tax in New Zealand produces less than £400,000 per annum, out of a total revenue of 17,323,570. But there is a theory of the land tax of New Zealand that pleases our half-baked economists, who don't understand it, but who are always singing praises of it. It is a theory perfectly unworkable here; it has no relation to actual industry or practical affairs. It holds about the ame place in the minds of these people as the fourth dimension. But of cours: It is enough to be an "agitator," without knowing what you are talking about. You perhaps are a better agitator for that reason. At any rate, it produces a confidence abashed by reason or facts.

From Cleveland, O., comes another of those periodical stories of a plot to assassinate John D. Rockefeller. There is, of course, always the possibility of an insane man killing someone, but just why anyone who was

short the life of this old money-grabber is not easily discernible The ousiness that has piled up the Rockefeller fortune is in such shape that the death of the master-mind would have no greater effect on it than was felt with the passing of the late H. H. Rogers, for many years the brains of the company. Mr. Rockefeller should be permitted to live. There is still time before old Father Time, with his crude mowing-machine, gathers him in, for the circulation of more of his oll-tainted millions in distrets other than where the hookworm and the bookworm thrive.

ATTACKING THE LAW.

It is quite the fashion now, when a riminal has been brought to bar, for his lawyers to put the law on trial in the hope that their client may thus escape justice. The more evident his guilt is, the more they are tempted to resort to this trick. That it succeeds so often is one among the many lamentable flaws in our criminal ministration. In the case of Hamilton, the defaulting militia officer, the State of Washington has been obliged not only to prove the young man's guilt, but also to go back into history and prove that the law he is tried un der was enacted with correct formali-This is scandalous. not to be possible for an accused person thus to shuffle the cards and put society on the defensive. The only question before the court during his trial should be that of his innocence or guilt. Trivial slips of the pen in the indictment are of no consequence Informalities in the grand jury room ought not to weigh an atom. Whether a statute was enacted with correct formalities or not is no business of the prisoner's.

These tricks which lawyers play with the law might possibly be pardoned if their only consequence was the escape of thieves and murderers from justice. But they have other consequences and worse ones. They bring the courts into disrespect. They teach the public to look upon the administration of justice as nothing better than a crooked game, where the most tricky and unscrupulous player is sure to win. They raise the fearful question whether or not we have such a thing as law in this country. What is the basis of civil order when any and every statute is liable to be nullified to suit the convenience of litigants or criminals? What power of selfprotection has society when its courts can be used by thieves and murderers as weapons against the law itself If we dread anarchy in the United States, have we not good reason for it, in view of the state of our criminal

Stovaine, the new anesthetic of which such wonders are told, slipped inconspicuously into the medical literature of the United States in 1907 under the modest name of dimethylaminohenzoylpentanol. It also goes by the engaging alias of ethyldimethylaminopentanolbenzoyl, which sounds and looks to us a good deal more poetical than its other name. Either one of them is linked sweetness drawn out to a length which to the unlearned may appear repellent, but it is well be frightened, for stovaine is likely to play a noble part in the alleviation of suffering, and we ought to learn how to speak of it with seemly respect. It is one of those complex carbon compounds which modern chemists construct in their laboratories as by-products in their quest for the secret of life.

To the eye stovaine consists of small glistening scales which are easy to dissolve in either water or alcohol. not administered to the patient by breathing, like chloroform and ether, but by injection with a hypodermic syringe. Somewhat like cocaine, it is a local, not a general, anesthetic, but its effect is much more extensive than that of the former drug. It is understood also that stovaine produces anesthesia by deadening the nervous system, while cocaine merely contracts the blood vessels in the mucous membrane. When first employed by sureons stovaine was deemed dangerous because it lowers the heart's action Dean Jonnesco, of the University of Bucharest, has shown how to meet this difficulty. He combines with the stovaine a quantity of strychnine which stimulates the heart. Thus he obtains anesthesia with no danger to the patient. Fince sensation is suspended only locally, the person operated on may watch the surgeon at work if he vishes, and discuss with him the chances of life and death. To some this might be a satisfaction.

Stovaine is said to leave no unpleasant after effects. The patient recovers rom it promptly without nausea. Whether it is likely to enslave the will, like cocaine, and make a new race of drug fiends, remains to be seen. The chances are that something of the sort will ensue, for there are few blessings which do not entail a curse in one form of another.

# SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Washington dispatches say President Taft proposes in his forthoming message to handle the sugar scandal without gloves. This public rebuke, taken as a reflection of the Administration attitude toward the sugar thieves will, of course, have an effect, but nothing short of a searching, thorough Congressional investigation will queil the rising indignation and resentment of the public. This investigation, which must be ordered, should probe the matter to the bot-It should take up all the details of that alleged "settlement" by which the Government accepted \$2,000,000 as payment for \$30,000,000, alleged to be stolen. It should go farther up than the dock employes and petty inspectors who aided in the stealing. It should determine why Richard Parr the Treasury agent who discovered much of the rascality of the sugar trust, was shifted from New York

without apparent reason. It should go back to the time when Appraiser Wakeman, of the Port of New York, was removed, after he had laid before the Treasury Department complete evidence of the bribery by the sugar trust of dock employes. New York Sun recently printed a fullpage article, giving names, dates and other particulars of this most glgantic steal. No words were minced by the Sun, and the direct charges of bribery, robbery, blackmailing and general corruption were couched in such plain, unmistakable terms that damages and imprisonment for libel would be inevitable were the charges not fortifled by the facts. After this Congressional investigation shall be concluded, there should be no attempt to

some means should be found for bringing such corporations as the sugar

trust under stricter control. Wholesale thievery, such as that of which the sugar trust now stands convicted, is doing more to promote the cause of Socialism and anarchy than all other agencies combined. Our iniquitous tariff, which legalizes the wholesale plundering of the public by a few enormously rich trusts, certainly permitted the sugar trust to steal enough, and still keep within the limits of the law, without the necessity of such disgraceful robbery as is now coming to light in New York. Some comfort can be found, however, in belief that the scandal is so disgustingly rotten that it may result in Congress placing a bullring in the nose of some of these great trusts, and keeping them under proper control. President Taft cannot recommend too strongly a remedy of this nature.

THE COUNTRY SALOON.

The Demon Rum received a bodyblow in the Palouse wheat belt in the State of Washington Tuesday, nearly every town of importance in Whitman County voting "dry." Some of these owns were already in the dry column, and Tuesday's election is simply a reindorsement of the policy approved ear ago. The workers in of temperance are no doubt jubilant over their success, and, of course, had some part in bringing it about. For all that, the principle involved was more economic than moral. In small city or town through the Inland Empire wheat belt saloon patronage is drawn largely from farm labor, which drifts into town on rainy days and holidays, or before and after har-

Aside from this, a remaining source of revenue is the "town drunkards," who are, of course, more conspicuous in a small city or town than in a large one. There are a few transients and an occasional purchaser of a bottle, who contribute slightly to the revenues of the country saloon, but the bulk of the support is drawn from the two classes named. Regarding the first-mentioned class of whisky drinkers, the farmers are not deeply concerned over the moral aspects of the question, but when the ripened grain is left standing in the field because most of the harvesting crew is in town on a prolonged drunk, which is imited only by the amount they have to spend, the farmer is ready to vote early and often to abolish the cause of his trouble

In the small city or town, the avrage citizen who in ordinary circumstances would be perfectly willing that his neighbor should eat and drink whatever and whenever he saw fit, objects to having his wife, daughter or sisten elbowed off the sidewalk by some drunken farmhand who has come in for a spree. He also objects to the necessary contribution for taking care of the family of the town drunkard who spends all of his money

In the large cities, there will always be found a few first-class saloons, where drunken men or minors cannot buy liquor. In the country town such places are rare, and the greedy tendency of the liquor-sellers to get the last possible cent out of a victim produces the sentiment that finds reflection in Tuesday's election returns in the Palouse wheat belt. Up to date, the saloon men themselves are many laps ahead of the Prohibitionists in promoting the cause of temperance.

PINCHOTIZED SECRETARY WILSON. Between a millionaire faddist and minded, strictly provincial egotist like Secretary Wilson, late of the crossroads postoffice at Tama, Iowa, there is not very much to choose when the issue at stake is the great public domain. So far as the report of Secreary Wilson relates to the forest reserve policy, the Pinchot dictation shows so strongly that it has the appearance of a case of the tail wagging the dog. The annual report, a summary of which appeared in vesterday's Oregonian, contains some good suggestions, notably in regard to dry farming, but throughout the document there are continual outcroppings of ignorance or rather negligence of the

great features involved. In no other part of the United States has the forest reserve policy been so thoroughly "Pinchotized" as in Oregon and Washington. In these two states lies a greater acreage of firstclasstimber and agricultural land withdrawn from settlement than can be found in any simifar area in the United States. The restoration of even a few of the many million acres of these for the use of bona fide settlers would be of immense economic value, not only to these two states, but to the Nation, which no longer has sufficient first-class land for all the deserving citizens who seek it. Secretary Wilson is oblivious of the importance of placing this land at the disposal of settlers who would develop it, and complacently announces that no lands now embraced in the forest reserves

will be restored to the public domain. Explanatory of the means by which he arrived at that conclusion. He says that "To satisfy myself on the ground as to the facts, I made personal investigation of these matters during the past Summer in Idaho and Wyo-ming." Viewed from the Tama Junction standpoint, it may be perfectly logical and fair to determine the policy regarding the marvelously rich lands of Oregon and Washington by the alkali flats and sand dunes of the cactus belt, but the logic which prompts it will not appeal to the people who are endeavoring to make homes in the great West.

Calling attention to the fact that there are, exclusive of Alaska, 400,-000,000,000 feet of timber in the reserves, Secretary Wilson proudly remarks that "it would take 900 years at the present rate of cutting to exhaust this supply, if no new timber were grown in the meantime." No mention is made of the much more important fact that a great many billions of feer of this timber is now fully ripe and rapidly losing its value. In several centuries less than 900 years the value of the timber lost in this way, unless some use can be made of will reach a fabulous sum. One point is made quite clear in the report of Secretary Wilson, and this is that his knowledge of the forest reserve problem is on a par with that he exhibits in discussing the country's wheat crop

The Portland father who spirited his son out of the state to prevent his arrest for a petty offense, is laying the foundation for quite a structure of trouble and heartache in the 'years to come. The offense for which the boy's appearance was wanted by the

even half way same would wish to cut use the whitewash brush, but instead Juvenile Court was throwing stones not a serious matter, and one that the proper kind of a father could easily prevent. By thus aiding his son to escape from any penalty or re proof, either by the Juvenile Court or from himself, this father is plac-

ing the seal of commendation on the conduct of his wayward son. Small infractions of the law increase the ease with which more serious offenses can be committed, and with parental encouragement in his petty violations of the law, the youngster may reasonably be expected to drift on down the steps which lead to the penitentiary and sometimes to the gallows.

Noting the criticism against the colleges, that they give too much attention to athletic games, the Corvallis Times, speaking for the Oregon Agricultural College, remarks:

It is evident that both The Oregonian and the colleges have a duty to perform it we are to have enlarged brows rather than enlarged muscles. The Oregonian cannot cut out certain news because the people want it, and other papers will give it; one ollege cannot cut out certain features at tractive to students, because the other col-leges and universities will retain them. A condition, not a theory, confronts both The Oregonian and the colleges.

These seem to be very sound remarks. That there is, in the newspaper business, a discreditable feature, The Oregonian long has been willing to acknowledge. As a fact, no sermon, oration, or essay, however, mighty or profound, could obtain as many readers as the details of the Johnson-Jeffries prizefight-even at our seats of learning, Corvallis and Eugene. So, of course, the colleges, in their work, must offer "features attractive to students." So the colored preacher, who was treasurer of his thurch, and had lost the money at seven-up, had the excuse, "Bredren, we's all pore critters, and de game was mighty deludin'."

The Clatsop County Court will, at its next meeting, ask for bids for construction of a bridge near the mouth of Elk Creek. This structure when completed will form another link in the first-class highway which eventually will enable pleasure-seekers to travel from Seaside to Nehalem and Tillamook over the finest scenic route in all the West. The Tillamook County officials are already, working up from the south on Necarnie Mountain, and a few years hence, when increased railroad facilities have drawn thousands of pleasure-seekers to the beach resorts north and south of Necarnie Mountain, there will be an immense Summer travel over the route from both north and south. the population of the adjacent territory is considered, the wonders and beauties of the Oregon beach resorts are now known and appreciated by a very small number of people.

Two swindlers, who fleeced investors in Mexico mining stocks out of \$150,-000, were sentenced at New York Tuesday to two and a half years' imprisonment in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. Assuming that the sharprs made an equal division ioney, their net earnings for the term of imprisonment will average \$30,000 per year apiece. As it does not require a crook of exceptional ability to sell anything from green goods to gold bricks to the New Yorkers, it would seem that the punishment would hardly fit the crime, and the mining stock sellers have been rather overpaid for the chance which they took. Assurance of nothing worse than a two-and-a-half-year sentence for a \$150,000 swindle would result in wholesale increase in the number of

The women of North Yakima have enlisted in a war against unsightly billboards, unclean streets and the liter of vacant lots. There is a wide field for woman's work outside of the home and the bridge club. Men have protested against unsightly billboards, unclean streets and other delinquencies in municipal housekeeping, at intervals for years, without avail. A wellorganized crusade against these things conducted by women who are expert housekeepers and masterful housecleaners ought to produce satisfactory results.

Mrs. Hannah M. Mullineaux, a minister of the Congregational Church, has proffered a solution of the ques-"How to get more ministers," tion, that if accepted by the governing bodies of the various churches would certainly prove effective. It is simple and to the point. "Admit women to the pulpit," he says, "and the scarcity of ministers will disappear." The suggestion was met by the brethren of the Eighteenth Triennial Convention of Congregational churches in Chicago a few days ago by profound silence.

n every law school to teach the dellcate and difficult art of drawing an indictment. It is marvelous how few seem competent to do the job acceptably. One would have thought it a comparatively easy matter to tell exactly what misdeed the Oregon Trust officials had committed, but apparently it could not be done. The first discovery the lawyers make when the case comes into court is that "the indictments are entirely insufficient."

An Oklahoma woman who suspected her husband of infidelity put a pistol in a pocket and went out to hunt for him. She found him joy-riding with another woman, and, after giving him a brief season to repent or to return to her, she opened fire on him. The Oklahoma method might occasionally be introduced elsewhere with satisfactory results.

If the conservative Lords of England have broken the constitution by trying to amend the budget, they have followed ancient precedent. garchy has ever hesitated to break any constitution or law which stood in the way of its privileges

Lawyers of that class who live by defeating the law, in the interest of criminals and wrong-doers. wish the Supreme Court to "reopen"

One promoter offers \$125,000 for the Johnson-Jeffries fight. Virtue continues to be its own reward.

It is a comfort to reflect that if there is to be another November like it, it will not be this year.

Boss Ruef cannot see as well as he lid; but San Francisco can see a reat deal better.

We know not what the next world holds When sounds this mortal knell; One thing we feel a certainty Wherever we may dwell.

Though we go down, that won't affect The C. O. L. did: great deal better.

OPPOSES "THE BUDGET." ent English Ministry Is Undermin-

ing Constitutional Government. London Cable, Nov. 26. A. V. Dicey, the eminent professor of English constitutional law at Oxford, contributes a remarkable letter to this torning's London Times. Describing himself as an old-fashioned Liberal, Professor Dicey says:

"To many the firm conviction that the policy of the Ministry is lowering the tone of our public life and degrading our whole system of popular government at-fords a weighty reason for supporting the Lords in the battle of the budget. The Peers are resisting, not the people, but the usurpation of a parliamentary majority. In such a conflict, the House of Lords has more than once scored an indoubted triumph."
Professor Dicey holds that the Minis-

ers who profess to be special friends of the people are imperfling the success of popular government in England. "The vice of the day," he says, "is the corruption of the classes. This vice is not unknown to the French Republic, is spreading throughout some of our most prosperous colonies, is recognized and deplored by every patriotic citizen of America subject to the machine and to the baneful authority of the boss.

"At this moment nearly all the English party leaders—I cannot confine my cen-sure to only party alone—impress upon the electors that the class which has obtained predominant authority should use its powers so as to gain from the re-sources of the state the maximum of material comfort for its members, but no Ministry has ever gone so far in this di-rection as has the present Cabinet. "The very name of 'poor man's budget' betrays a policy of corruption. Taxes are raised, not for the benefit of this

This is a doctrine to which the honosty and good sense of Englishmen generally has given hearty assent. "Thirty-six years have passed since Gladstone, followed at once by Disraeli, proffered to the middle classes the relief of an abolished income tax. The political morality of that time was shocked. The electors of England declined to accept an advantage which looked, at any rate, like a bribe.
"Will the democracy of 1909 exhibit as

high a public spirit as the middle classes of 1874? One thing is certain; the cor-rupted democracy will certainly not ful-fill the hopes of those old-fashioned Liberals who, like myself, have believed in the benefits to be derived from popular government."

### ARRAY OF OLD-GUARD PAPERS. Pennsylvania Lends All States in Pub-Heations More Than 100 Years Old.

Atchison Globe. Eighty-two newspapers constitute the entury Club of American Newspapers this year, that number having survived a century or move of publication. All but one of these are situated in states but one of these are situated in states east of the Mississippi River, the St. Louis Republic, which attained the century mark last year, being the single exception. It is a curious fact that the very oldest of these publications is to-day one of the most noted and pros-perous publications of the world, the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia. This paper traces its existence back in an unbroken line to Benjamin Frank-lin's Weekly Gazette, established in Phil-adelphia in 1728. The name was changed to the Saturday Evening Post early in the last century. Philadelphia is also the home of the oldest daily newspaper in the country, the Philadelphia North American, which, like the Post, had its beginning with Franklin in 1728. It branched out and became a gining of the Revolution.

Pennsylvania leads all other states in the number of publications more than a

ever, in 1771, or four years before the becentury old, having 19 in that class, while New York is second with 15. Ohio has nine publications more than a century old; Massachusetts, 7: New Hampshire, 5; Connecticut, Virginia and New Jersey, 4 each; Maryland and Vermont, 3 each; Maine, 2, and Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennesses and Missourio, I each. Of the New York City dailies, three—the Commercial, Globs and Evening Post—are in the century-old lass, the latter, established in 1795. class, the latter, established in 10%, being the oldest and the only one dating back to the eighteenth century. The first newspaper, established in the United States was the Boston Postboy, in 1690, followed by the Boston Publick Occur-

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, bonsts the first newspaper, the Frankfort Jour-nal, established in 1615. Antwerp, Bel-ghim, had a newspaper the following year, and the first English newspaper was the London Weekly News, established in 1622. These are the dates of the origin of newspapers in the western world, although Chinese authorities claim the Tsing-pao, or Peking News, has been published continuously for 1400 years.

# "Sure Cure" for Cold in the Head.

A Paris physician, P. L. Romme, has recently announced a new cure for a cold in the head. This bothersome old opponent of peace and sleep has met Its Waterloo. In reality, Dr. Romme's cure is said to have been discovered 150 years ago by an English doctor named Williams, well known at the close of the isthe century. The remedy is simplicity itself. All one has to do is to abstain from all liquids during a period of 24 og 48 hours, starting from the moment the sufferer feels the first irritating symptoms of a "cold in the head." Bread, fish, vegetables, "white" meat and pudding may be caten but becomes ding may be eaten, but beverages should be taken in very small quantities—a spoonful of tea, coffee or milk in the morning, and a small glass of water be-fore going to bed-or, if possible, not taken at all. It is not necessary to re-main at home. The dry cure, in fact, is more rapid and complete if the sufferer breathes in the open air. Dr. Steinberg, a Viennese authority, has modernized it by forbidding soup, and even the small quantity of tea or milk of Dr. Williams' system. But he allows a small glass of wine and water during the day. wine and water during the day.

## May Be a Leading Issue. New York Commercial.

New York Commercial.

Congress will unquestionably be called upon to amend the Sherman law, the "anti-trust" act of 1890, as a direct consequence of this action by the Missouri Circuit Court of Appeals; the Issue, indeed, may easily become the leading one of the coming "long session," beside which "currency reform," conservation of natural resources, waterways improvement, ship subsidies and tariff tinkering would shrink into comperative insignificance. There are men and interests of great commercial and political influence that want to see the law modified, broadthat want to see the law modified, broad-ened, made much more specific in fix definitions and its inhibitions, and there are others who demand that it shall be made even more drastic than it now is; but both Congressional and popular senti-ment are in general much more liberal on the subject than it was two four exment are in general much more liberal on the subject than it was two, four or six years ago; and this holds out that the law will be liberalized, if amend-

McLandburgh Wilson in the New York Sun-When from the Garden Paradise Our father Adam fell He didn't bring down everything. And pity 'tis to tell One things centinues always up— The C. O. L.

Though Newton's law of gravity
The apple's course could spell,
He never figured out a scheme
Which could explain as well
Just why we always see go up
The C. O. L.

MORE APPLES ARE EATEN NOW Jenious of Oregon Orchard Successes, Eastern Growers Enter Business.

New York Times. Lovers of apples must be prepared to pay good prices for their favorite fruit this Winter. Aiready the small house holder is paying 15 cents a quart for ordinary cooking apples, such as Greenings and Baldwins. Purchased in these small measures, the barrel which the grocer ouys for 34 and 35 from the commission

dealers sells to the consumer for \$14.40. "There is no reason why so high a price should be fixed on ordinary cooking apples," said a large dealer yesterday. The consumer ought not to pay more than 10 cents a quart. But if the grocer can get la cents of course he will do it, and later in the season he may get 26

The apple crop of the present year is not only about 3,000,000 barrels below the 1908 erop, but it is also poorer in quality, the estimated 1909 crop being put at 22,725,000 barrels. There will be enough of the poorer sort to go around, but those luscious, highly colored varieties such as the Spitzenburgs, Jonathans, Kings and Winesaps from the Hood River-Valley, Oregon, and other famous orchard centers of the Far West, will be scarcer this year and the prices for the largest and best are likely to advance with the approach of Thunksgiving and Christians. approach of Thanksgiving and Christmas In the fancy fruit stores fancy and Spitzenburgs are selling at th of two for a quarter, while a still larger variety, known as the mountain apple not so good to eat, but which makes a most effective table display, sells for 25 cents or more.

Easterners are becoming acquainted with two comparatively new varieties which are said to have made many converts to the Apple Consumers' League, an unofficial organization composed of those who agree to eat at least two apples a day, These are the Delicious and the Winter Banana. In color they are a rich yellow, and the banana apple has also a blush of pink. They come from Colorado and the apple districts of the far Northwest, and are scarce enough to sell readily for 10 cents aplece

ple are eating more apples every said H. W. Collingwood, editor of "People year," said H. W. Colli the Rural New Yorker.

Some of the finest apples in the world are raised in New York State, and there s a farm in the Champlain district which from a run-down farm five years ago, has been developed into a 100-acre orchard of Greenings, and every barrel this year has been bought at fancy prices.

The Eastern farmer is just beginning to appreciate the value of his apple crop.

"There is more money in it, if properly done, than almost anything else that the farmer can get from the soil," said Ed-ward M. Loomis, of 95 Barclay street. "About 15 years ago the United States was producing 25,000,000 barrels of apples a year. They came chiefly from the East ern farmers. So little value was attached to the fruit that the orchards were negcoted. If the farmer got \$1 a barrel he thought he was doing well. ment of the big Western orchards with their finely packed fruit in boxes, has revolutionized the apple trade and greatly extended the demand for this healthlest of all fruits. Apple orchards will be the of all fruits. Apple orchards will be the salvation of hundreds of abandoned of all fruits. farms."

### AEROPLANES LIKELY TO BE CHEAP Manufacturers Are Quoting Prices For Next Year's Delivery.

Kansas City Journal.
Within the past few weeks advertisements have appeared in several
American magazines exploiting the advantages of a certain make of aero-plane and seeking public patronage a large stock of these which are ready for prompt delivery In one of these advertisements we read that "the operation of an aeroplane, readily handled by the ama-teur, is now an accomplished fact." We are likewise reminded that in the number of aeropianes aircady pur-chased Europe is far in advance of America, and that the same was true of the automobile during the introducturers make a special inducement to those purchasing aeroplanes for delivery after January I, next. Every aeroplane of this make "is demonstrated in flight before delivery to the purchaser." From all this we may fairly conclude that the flying ma-chine has emerged from the purely exerimental stage into more or less stable practicability.

Trade has been so brisk that prices have been definitely fixed for several makes. In the lists the Wrights, Vol-sins and Levasseurs (Antionettes) cost about \$5000 each, but with a tendency to become cheaper. Eleriots are being soid at \$2400 and Sanfos-Dumonts at only \$1500. All of the French factories only \$1500. All of the French factories report good business, and no one expects that prices of any of the makes will go higher. On the contrary, every maker expects to see prices fall materially. It will be seen, therefore, that aeroplaning is not destined to be an expensive sport. Of course the risks to machines are considerably greater than to automobiles. When an aeroplane falls or crashes into a fence it is usually demolished. But the experts say that the art of avlation is easily learned and that serious accicasualties attributable to automo

Tit-Bits.
The consul in London of a continen tal kingdom was informed by his gov-ernment that one of his countrywomen, supposed to be living in Great Britain, had been left \$1,000,000 of money. After advertising without result, he ap-plied to the police and a smart young detective was set to work.

When a few weeks had gone by his chief asked him how he was going on.

"I've found the lady, sir."

"Good! Where is she?

"At my place. I got married to her vesterday.

### And He Never Wore a Necktie. Springfield Republican.

Robert L. McCormick, president of he largest bank in Tacoma, the big-rest individual stockholder in a great gest individual stockholder in a great lumber company in the state of Wash-ington, and Republican National Com-mitteeman, desires to succeed Senator Piles. Mr. McCormick, who is 62 years old, prides himself on being a self-made man who has never worn a necktic.

Mr. Roosevelt's Possibilities. Providence Journal.
A rumor that Mr. Roosevelt will be candidate for the governorship of New York suggests that perhaps he aspires through that channel to become Presi-dent of the United States some day.

WHEN FATHER FILES HIS SAW.

(In response to recent request for this poem, is sent to The Oregonian by Mrs. Scott wetland, Vancouver, Wash.)
When father starts to file his saw,
As oft he has to do.
There is a rush for other apheres,
Until he gets all through
My ma, she goes across the street,
Altho it's cold and raw;
And sister takes her sewing out
When father files his saw.

The cat jumps off the kitchen mat
And straightons neck and tail.
And Towser, though he's somewhat deaf,
Sets up a dismal wail.
And soon be follows all the rest
With fluiterings in his paw;
For naught can stand that awful pitch
When father files his saw.

When father files his saw it seems
As though my time was near;
And when he cays "Young man, sit still,"
Life holds me nothing dear.
I wish he were a minister
Or counsellor at law,
Or something eise, so he'd ne'er have
To file another saw,

## NOW THIS IS BREEZY. The Socialistic Organ on the Anarchis-

tie Colonel. Portland Dally News. It was on Sunday afternoon that our glorious patriot, of frequently mentioned memory, Colonel Charles Erskine Scott memory, Colonel Charles brands. Wood, before a crowd of the prolegariat, brandished aloft two fat hands and in clarion, guess they were clarion, tones

"I am an anarchist, I will wade through blood to free those unhappy martyrs to a slavish capitalistic system who are bull-penned in Spokane for daring to demand the right of free speech." That was a part of what Colonel Charles Ersking Scott Wood said. His rumpled hair bristled at the thought of monopoly, his wide bussum beaved with great heaves for the down-trodden, his large Jove-tika eyes shot flery darts of divine wrath, and the proletariat cried and cheered and basked in the refulgent glory of this Ajax who defied the lightning of mo-

nopoly. That was on Sunday afternoon. And this morning.
This morning a scant 64 hours later.
Colonel Charles Erekine Scott Wood appearance. peared in the Circuit Court for the Port of Portland defending that august body of political capitalists in their attempt to wrest the dry dock from public control wise head of the Willamette Iron Works and something of a competitor himself in the dock and ship business. What, did Charles Erskine Scott do. that?

He sure did. What, this apostle of himanity, this fighter for labor, this giant who is above all trammels of contention and boldly names himself anarchist, would be defend what organized labor within the last week has damned most heartily?

And again, we weep to remark that he

Those who have followed the meanderngs of Charles Erskine Scott Wood will remember the brotherly love he bears for the Corbetts and the Ladds, whose orney he is, and the gas company, whose attorney he also is, and other high-tone gentlemen, and these men will not wonder hat Charles Erskine Scott Wood wandered into court this morning and de fended a grabbing graft for the of one of the big men who enabled him But what does the proletariat think

about it? How about those Sunday cheers?

Who said hypocrite? Maybe you would like to know who constitutes this Port of Portland that is so eager to hand over public property to private interest. Here is the list C. F. Swigert, head of the Pacific Bridge

Company.

C. F. Adams, head of the gas company.

J. C. Alnsworth, leading banker.

J. C. Minsworth, leading banker. J. C. Ainsworth, leading banker. W. D. Wheelwright, lumber magnate. and one of the higher-ups always on the P. L. Willis, politician and capitalist,

fortune secured by buying and selling of tax titles. John Driscill, just plain politician.

A. L. Pease, who generally is not present, and who doesn't count when he is.

That is the crowd that wants the dry dock handed over to Corbett, and that is the crowd Charles Erskine Scott Wood is

defending in 'court.
"I am an anarchist."
Oh no, you are not, ( no, you are not, Charlle, you are a four-flusher, and everybody knows it.

Chicago Daily News.
From Gothenburg, Sweden, a correpondent writes: "The difficulties underhich wine and spirit merchants labo nowadays here may be judged from the following incident: When I went to buy a bottle of whisky the other day I was told: 'We are not allowed to sell wine or spirits over the counter. the world do you mean? I asked. 'No. it must be ordered in advance.' But I want the whisky at once!' "The assistant meditated and then said:

'If you go across the street and telephone to us from the cigar shop, we can sup-ply you.' I telephoned, and five minutes later I had the whisky. I went for an-other bettle the next day and found that the regulations had become more strin-gent. Although I had ordered it by telephone, I was not allowed to take it home

"I expostulated, and the wine merchant said: But if your son here with you will accept sixpence for delivering the bottle at your house, I could let you have the whisky at once.' My son had no object

# Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Chicago News. It had been raining all day, and fin-ally little Lola asked, "Mamma, when God gets all the juice squeezed out of cloud what does he do with it?"

Small Elmer was playing with his mother's opera glasses. Happening to look at her through the big end, he exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, you are so far away you look like a distant relative!

It was little Eva's first day at

school, and upon her return home she was asked how she liked her teacher. "Oh. I like her, all right," replied Eva, 'but I don't think she knows so very much. She don't do anything but ask questions," Tommy, aged 5, had asked his mother

for a second piece of pie at dinner, "When I was your size," said his father, reprovingly, "my mother allowed ne to have only one piece of pie."
"Say, papa," rejoined the little fellow. "aren't you glad you board with

Chicago Evening Post,

In the wrecking of the Puritan of the Graham & Morton line there was disclosed a bit of news which had been concealed from the public. The signal for "help" in the wireless codes is no longer the famous C D Q, but S 5 S. This change, the wireless telegraph companies say, they were forced to make through the abuse of the C D Q signal by amateurs who practically appropriated it for their own amusement.

Laws governing the use of wireless telegraph are long overdue in view of the mischievous interference with commercial systems by amateurs. When a code signal upon which lives and property depend is exposed to abuse, the need for Government interference becomes apparent,

# Melba's First Triumph.

Melba's first public appearance was nade at the age of 6, when she sang Comin' Thro' the Rye" at a school concert. She was eager to hear what her playfellows, and one in particular, thought of her triumph. After many indirect attempts to introduce the sub-ject, Nellie at length found herself unable to wait longer, and exclaimed excitedly: "But the gencert, the con-cert! I sang last night and was en-cored." And she looked with interest in the face of her friend, who answered witheringly: "Yes, Nellie Mitchell, and I could see your garters."

Give Them a Trial First,

New Haven Palladium. Harvard professor says the ten com-mandments need revision. Let's give them a fair trial first.

# The Modern Version

Judge.

Maid of Athens, ere we part,
Never mind about my heart.
Give, oh give me back the ring
And each fair, expensive thing
That I sent you, and each note
Which m those dead days I wrote—
They are what the jury cave. They are what the jury says Indicate the damages!