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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1910.

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF ROOSEVELT. Perhaps the New York World is not quite so badly frightened at Mr. Roosevelt's "Caesarism" as its panicstricken editorials imply. It has a grievance against the Colonel and loses no opportunity to tell how dangerous and wicked he is. This is pardonable, for newspapers are very human in their likes and dislikes, but it detracts a little from the weight of the World's opinions on Mr. Roosevelt, and his doings. A tragic specimen of what shattered work bins can make of a writer's intelligence may be seen in the World's comments on the Saratoga platform. According to the Outlook, which ought to know, Mr. Roosevelt did not like this platform at all because it was not half radical enough to suit him, but our metropolitan contemporary finds in it all the frightful heresies which it has made itself believe Roosevelt stands for. In the eyes of the World the orthodox Seratoga platform was far more radical than La Follette's flaming pronouncement which quickly followed it. At least we gather as much from our contemporary's com-

For example, the world finds in the dovelike cooings of the Saratoga statesmen the New Socialism, Roosevelt's candidacy in 1912, a terrific panic, the downfall of the Supreme Court, and, to cap the awful climax, "it accepts his socialistic dictatorship and makes itself the tool of his socialistic revolution." The World's capacity to see nightmares in very innocent platitudes reminds us of the late Dr. Driver's ability to interpret marvels into the Scriptures. This text in Job, for instance, "Wilt thou play with him as a bird?" according to the good old doctor contains an gation of the air

ments.

It is amusing to observe how differently the same thing affects different minds. The Saratoga platform, which seems to have scared the World into fits, almost, cost Reosevelt many followers in the West if the accounts are true. correspondent of the Evening Post found that it had decidedly chilled his followers in Ohio, while Iowa radicals are reported to have that they began their movement without any help from Roosevelt and could finish it without him. His dness for insurgency in the West and regularity in the East seems to have displeased ardent spirits here and there. It has been suggested Whether it does or not.

REGARDING DOCK RATES. Vigorous competition among private

along the Portland waterfront gives shippers and importers cheaper wharfage and storage than is charged at ports where public docks provide soft jobs for politicians. In an attempt to cloud the issue, the energetic boosters for public docks in Portland have had much to say about wharfage charges in San Francisco. We are informed by them that the wharfage charge in Shn Francisco is 5 cents per ton, while in Portland from 25 cents to 35 cents per ton is charged. But the harbor rules and regulations issued by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for California state explicitly that "merchandles must be removed from the wharf before 5 o'clock P. M. on the day following the one on which it was placed thereon," although a proviso to this rule 82 gives the wharfinger permission to allow merchandise to remain there longer at a toll of 5 cents per ton for every forty-eight

Grain, flour, millstuffs, etc., pay the same rates as merchandise except on sections 1 and 2 of the seawall, where it can remain free of charge for three days, but must pay a tell of 5 cents per ton for the next ten days; for each additional day after the ten days the wharfage charge is 5 cents per ton. At these rates it will cost 80 cents to 90 cents per ton per month for wharfage and storage Ban Francisco, while in Portland the maximum charge is 50 cents for sixty days and 25 cents to 35 cents for thirty days, with much lower rates where special arrangements are made for large shipments. In the dockage charge Portland has an immense ad-

vantage over San Francisco. Rule 61 of the California Board of Harbor Commissioners provides that for a day of twenty-four hours or any part thereof the charges shall be: "For all ocean vessels, steam or sail, and all sail vessels, steamboats and above the wind of such commotion as barges navigating the Bay of San Francisco, the rivers and other waters wing into it, of 200 net registered tics. tons or under, 2 cents per ton; for all such vessels of over 200 net registered tons, \$4 for the first 200 tons and three-quarters of a cent for each additional ton." To illustrate: The British steamship Knight of the Garter, now loading in Portland, would on her 4295 tons net register \$34.72 cents per day dockage charge while in Portland the rate is but \$10 per day.

The necessity of these higher rates in San Francisco can be understood when we consider the army of state and city officials who must secure their salaries out of the business in There the immense San Francisco. number of political hangers-on, who draw their living from the docks, are part of an active political machine. In Portland the docks are operated on strictly business principles and no in a relatively short time made a no-

land when her waterfront facilities fall into the hands of the politicians.

FLESH OF ONE, FOWL OF THE OTHER. Will the East Oregonian (newspaper), at Pendleton, which is deeply anguished in spirit over the possible triumph of "assemblyism" in the election of Mr. Bowerman for Governor, let its readers know what distinction is, or was, to be made between the attitude of Mr. Bowerman sward the assembly and of Mr. Ellis (for Congress) toward the same freadful bogy?

Mr. Bowerman was nominated by the same assembly (or by the deleof the Second District) that nominated Mr. Ellis. oth accepted. The address of Mr Ellis, particularly in accepting the ssembly recommendation. was a owing and grateful affair. Mr Ellis Mr. Bowerman succeeded. falled, though he had the ardent and inqualified support of the East Oregonian.

What had the defeat of Mr. Ellis to do with the Pendleton paper's present pained physiognomy when it discusses the assembly? Is it possible that the nomination of Pendleon's favorite son might not have changed for its newspaper the entire map of the political world? Would Ellis, if nominated, have been an assembly candidate or a direct primary candidate? If the former, how could the virtuous and highly consistent Pendleton paper have indorsed Ellis as an assembly candidate and have opposed Bowerman?

Or if the latter, how could it in conscience have had the nerve to say that Ellis could be the people's choice through the direct and Bowerman could not be?

The matter is of course not im portant, but it is interesting as throwing light on the motives and doings of the so-called "independent" press. The "assembly" issue is to be kept alive and to be made paramount against those candidates only whom those disinterested non-partisans are profoundly anxious to defeat.

THEIR CAREFUL PROGRAMME.

"The only way to beat the assembly game is to beat Bowerman," is the logan of the Bourne-Chamberlain-West machine. In other words, the only way to beat the Bowerman game is to play the Bourne-Chamberlain-West game. If we swallow Bourne again and Chamberlain again and West again, and don't choke, the people will have no appetite for Bower-Naturally.

The public understands the issue perfectly. It is the life or death of hybrid near-Republican-Demothe cratic machine, otherwise the Bourne & Chamberlain partnership. First the election of West; second, the re-elec tion of Bourne; third, the re-election of Chamberlain. These are the progressive steps in a carefully designed programme. Can it be carried out? nistakable prophecy of the navi- it cannot be unless West shall be elected.

SUSPICIOUS BASEBALL.

Little does it matter to the millions of baseball admirers whether Napoeon La Jole or Tyrus Cobb leads the American league in batting. Each is a top-notcher. One or the other is entitled to all the honor of his season's achievement, whether his place is first or second. Both also are entitled to the glory which, when you come to think of it, is no small matter; a nation's hero, even when his fame rests on swatting the ball is never a negligible personage.

But we won't give our honors if we suspect crookedness. Suspicion even that the Saratoga platform has been aroused over the genuine- be followed by recommendations of marks the beginning of the end of the Roosevelt mania. Time will tell the bat. His average was too large; it was unprecedented. Experts harbor belief that there was collusion between the batter and opposing pitchers and fielders. Additional to the honor, the prize of an automobile was at stake. Temptation was very strong; therefore suspicion is natural. Doubt concerning a player's integrity is fatal to him; it is fatal also to the great game,

Considering how highly commercialized our National game has become, it is remarkable, to say least, that the sport has been kent Crookedness is unknown. About thirty years ago, bookmakers (in those days they were called pool-sellers) got into a comwith a six-club league, learned in advance which three teams rould win and acquired a great many dirty thousands of dollars. next season the public avenged the entitled. crime by staying away from the games, and owners lost heavily. Since then if dishonesty was practiced, it was carefully concealed.

The season just closed in the big leagues and drawing to a close on the Pacific Coast, has been successful beyond all precedent, and it is a matter of regret that a cloud rests now upon a contest which, though individual, involves the integrity of members of two noted clubs. the thing; without it professional baseball will die. And it will be a sudden death. The American public won't put up gate money for fakes.

JUSTICE CHARLES E. HUGHES. Governor Hughes has been safely and honorably sidetracked by politicians of state and National ambition. Whether he has lost in political a matter of conjecture. What he has gained is apparent, since his acceptance of the proffer of President Taft to a place on the Supreme Bench in sures to him, while he lives, a life of honor, dignity and position high blows in fierce and fitful gusts across the ever-open field of American poli-

A clear-sighted, honest and getic interpreter of the people's laws; a man who scorns technicality when urged to delay justice and defeat the popular will; one whom unreasoning ciamor has never deterred from the performance of duty as he saw and interpreted it, the country may well congratulate itself upon the accession to the Supreme Bench of Charles

Justice Hughes was born in 1862, in stress of war, and is a native son of New York. Within that state his abilities, judicial and political, have hitherto found scope. A graduate of Brown University in his early youth, he started out in life with a fair educational equipment. A student of law in Columbia University, he equipped himself for his chosen profession and superfluous help is carried on the pay table place for himself in its ranks. travel, because the college life has

roll. It will be a sad day for Port- His record as Governor of New York is one of recent reckoning. At the State Fair at Syracuse on September 14 he bade farewell, politically to the cople of New York and last Monday he took the oath of office as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A young man still, as age is now reckoned, Justice Hughes has entered upon what will doubtless prove an honorable career in jurisprudence, and, if the hopes of the Nation are fulfilled, one of great length of years. The vigor and decision of a relatively ung man in the highest tribunal of the Nation is manifestly needed, since upon its docket awaiting august decision there is the largest number of cases in its history.

THE ENDLESS RATE CASE.

Walla Walla jobbers, who filed a omplaint with the Washington Railroad Commission protesting against the more favorable distributing rates enjoyed by Spokane, have been notifled by the State Commission to file as intervenors in the Tacoma-Scattle rate hearing now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, If the rates granted Spokane were fair and equitable, it would seem reason to assume that Walla Walla also is entitled to a similar conces

The appearance of Walla Walla in a case which is already so intricate that it is baffling the skill of the best rate experts and the best lawyers in the country, is not unexpected. When Spokane, regardless of the favoritism of the railroads in giving her mer chants a protected zone in which ompetition by other cities was imcossible, filed the original complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, there was set in motion force that is still moving and that has brought about changes in rate schedules from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The ultimate result is more

doubt than it has ever been. Walla Walla, by the Harriman lines, is about 200 miles nearer the Eastern markets than Spokane and adjacent territory. It is also 200 miles nearer tidewater than Spokane and is entitled to a lower ocean and rail rate than the city by the falls. Spokane will hardly agree to such ncessions, however, and there will be great changes on the distributive schedules before the great problem is settled. permanently Portland is importing goods in in-creasing quantities by the water route, which has a regular schedule of rates that is 60 to 75 per cent of the rail rates.

SECRETARY MEYER'S VISIT.

It is encouraging to observe the increasing interest shown in the Pacific coast country by leading Government officials. President Taft, in the days of the Roosevelt administration, made frequent "scouting" trips around the country, in fact around the world, for the purpose of securing first-hand knowledge regarding matters in which the Government was directly interest-This policy has been continued on a more generous scale by the members of the Taft Cabinet and even by the President himself. To it we owe the presence in Portland today of Secretary of the Navy Meyer. The Secretary will find on the Coast a strong sentiment to the effect that this portion of the Far West has been neglected in many ways, and a personal investigation may suggest to him means by which the situation could be improved.

The necessity for more battleships on the Pacific station is so plain that it is tempting fate to remain in our present unprotected state. A personal investigation by Secretary Meyer may handican under which the Pacific Coast has always suffered is ignorance of the people of the East regarding this region and its possibilities, The various fairs held on this Coast have proved effective in removing this prejudice against a region in which there are great possibilities, both political and economic, but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

Secretary Meyer is not a stranger to the Coast, but this is his first visit since he has been especially interested in National defense. With his experience and knowledge of conditions on this unprotected borderland now invit-Nowhere would it be tolerated for a ing invasion from the Far East, Secretary Meyer is well qualified to understand what is needed here; his recommendations would undoubtedly carry great weight in Washington. The more that is known about the Pacific Coast the less difficult it beomes to secure that to which we are

WOMEN IN COLLEGE.

It looks odd to the faculty and students at the University of Washington to see an adult woman pursuing her studies there, but that is only because the sight is new to them. When they get a little used to it the oddity will disappear and they will no doubt perceive that Mrs. Gloor's presence is fully as appropriate as her son's in the college classes. In the medieval universities there were students of all ages, mature men perhaps predominating. Johna Hopkins, in its early period at least, had a great many students well along in life, though of course they were men. Very few women attended that famous seat of learning and they were not too warm- those who sue are ever injured. ly welcomed. The late Professor Rowland, inventor of the renowned Rowland achievement by this move can only be light, used to say that he "could not see why respectable women should

want to hang around men's colleges." When Bishop Vincent invented the Chautauqua idea he revived the medieval plan of uniting people of all ages in the same courses of study. His project has been widely successful and has very likely filled with pleasurable purposiveness many a oman's life which might otherwise have withered in utter vapidity. The just objection to the Chautauqua courses, however, is their shallowness. So far as knowledge goes what they impart is extremely superficial and tainted more or less with a denominational bias. It tends to incite an ill-founded conceit of education rather than to foster education itself. In this particular the college

must enjoy a marked advantage.
It is pleasant to contemplate a woman of mature years, or a man either, passing the peaceful leisure of life's downward way at college. intelligent mind must find the lectures and laboratory experiments incomparably more attractive than bridge whist or the nursing of a poodle. One cannot easily think of a more sensible or useful avocation. To many it will seem preferable even to

finds in architecture and picture gal leries without the discomforts hotels and trains. The serenity, the constant appeals to the intelligence, the regularity and easy unworldlines of the college atmosphere must ap pear extremely agreeable to a great many women of years and leisure. Perhaps it is only fashion which prevents their invading the universities in multitudes. Some writers on sociology have wondered whether sooner or later it would not occur to one of our millionaire philanthropists to endow a college which, like the Sorbonne and its allied institutions in Paris, should abolish entrance requirements and open its lectureships to people of all ages and The experiment is well worth trying.

"I know of no place in the United States that is more favored in a elimatic way for the raising of poultry than the Rogue River Valley," Baya professor Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural College, in a letter to the Medford Commercial Club. If this suggestion will be acted on and poultry-raising be taken up with the same enthusiasm and care that have produced such wonderful results in the fruit line, Oregon will be a distinct gainer by the change. Not only is it impossible for the home demand for eggs and poultry to be supplied by Oregon poultrymen at present, but the price is so high that the consumption is heavily curtailed. If Oregon people can sell eggs and poultry the year round at the prices which thep are now obliged to pay for inferior Eastern stock, there would be a good profit in the business.

Among the devils of rapid transit the arch-fiend is the motorcycle when bestrode by an irresponsible speeder: Corresponding in self-assessment with the river pilot who claims the waters of the earth as his very own, the motorcyclist bowls along braying harsh discordance on the air, leaving a blue, malodorous streak behind him and driving affrighted pedestrians before-the earth, in own estimation, all his own. If any presumptuous creature who is still so lowly of ambition as to be content to use his own natural powers of locomotion in covering the distance be tween his home and his work, gets in the way of this petty lord of speedy traction-so much the worse for him

There have been many improve ments and many different systems of wireless telegraphy since Marconi won for himself lasting fame as the original inventor of a system for sending messages without wires. But until the end of time, Marconi's name will lead all the rest as a benefactor of the human race in this particular field of endeavor. For that reason the public will be pleased to note that in far-off Argentina Mr. Marconi has just succeeded in receiving at a new high-power station a message from Ireland, 5600 miles away. This breaks all previous records for long distance transmission and suggests the belief that wireless may yet be flashed round the world.

Whitman County, Washington, has hree murder cases at the present term of the Superior Court, all directly traceable to bad whisky. One of the murderers killed his man because he was reprimanded by the victim's father for giving liquor to a boy. Another killed his brother-in-law in a Colfax saloon. The cause of temperance will be materially aided in Colfax by these three trials; but the lesson will not be heeded by the saloon men, for it is in the small city or town that the business is conducted with the least possible regard for decency.

With all our scientific progress we have not yet solved the problem of preventing forest fires. They are fully as destructive to property as they ever were and to life they grow constantly more destructive. One reason for this, of course, is the increasing population of the forested country. -Since there are more people in the way of the fire more perish.

No doubt the ten lashes which Herbert Hallowell is to receive will do him more good than his ten years' imprisonment. His crime was one which it is extremely difficult to forgive and the Canadian law seems to have hit upon a suitable penalty The only possible for it. would be that Hallowell is to receive too much imprisonment and too few lashes.

"The Modern City" is a topic for the study club of the Sellwood branch library. A very good type of the subject in hand can be found within these boundaries: Milwaukie, Columbia Slough, Mount Tabor and

Portland's latest amusement projct is a theater to be devoted to burlesque. For the initial attraction, a hit could be made with Bourne as an unselfish friend of the plain people.

Every time a "finer" hears of a suit for damages during initiation, he smiles and pats himself on the chest as a brave man. It seems that only

Nine carloads of Nebraska hogs grating" for analyzing reached Portland yesterday. Those animals need no colonist rates to travel. They are worth enough to ride in parior cars.

A New York court has ruled that a man is not obliged to support his mother-in-law. The decision will revive all the decrepit jokes about the old lady.

If you don't get on the books by that time, you can't vote in November without going to a lot of trouble. Secretary von Meyer: Your atten tion is respectfully called to the ad-

visability of stationing sixteen battle-

ships on the Pacific Coast

Registration closes next Monday,

Another suspicious character was arrested yesterday for the Los Angeles These numerous detectives crime. must make a showing.

If you want to vote next month, you must register. Do it yourself. This is one of the civil acts that you can't let George do.

Delegates to the National Bankers convention are lucky. They will reach Portland just in time for the

KILLING DIRECT PRIMARY LAW. This Is What Senator Bourne and His

Assistants Are Doing. PORTLAND, Oct. 9 .- (To the Editor.)-The very absurdity of the idea that "as semblyism" is the real issue has an amusing aspect. After the people at the polls passed on the assembly question as to whether it should be a bar against the preference of Mr. Bowerman, and decided that it was no valid ob-jection to him, it ceased to be a subject of the slightest importance to man in Oregon who is a friend to the direct primary law.

If the people are not to choose their candidates direct, who is to do it for them? Is that duty delegated to any one who refuses to be bound by the expression of the people? The fact that Mr. Bowerman was indorsed by the assembly was exploited with unceasing industry for fully two months before the primary election was held, and the menace to good government, as well as to the guaranteed rights of the people, was presented in all its phases to an ested public, with the result that a large plurality of the Republican voters of the state decided under the direct primary law that they preferred Mr. Bow-erman with his assembly handicap to either of his competitors without it. From this it appears that the "real

issue" now is not the assembly idea, but whether the direct primary law itself is to be "scuttled" by a coterie of aspir-ing individuals who spurn the decision of the people and promise to incorporate themselves into a bunch of bosses whose cardinal principle appears to be the dec laration that the people "haven't sens It was to squelch just such an offen sive attitude of bossism as this that the direct primary law was enacted by the

But Senator Bourne's excuse for flouting the direct primary law and the popular expression of the people under wha he calls "Oregon's popular plan of gov-ernment" is unique and fundamental. He justifies his advice to ignore the voice of the people under the primary law and his assumption that his judgment is superior to that of a large plurality of the Republicans of the state, by saying that, although Mr. Howerman choice of the voters of his party the primary law, nevertheless the popu lar expression should be set aside cause his nomination "originated in the assembly."

But suppose it did. The people all knew that fact as well as Senator Bourne did, and decided to nominate him anyway. Is Senator Bourne above the peo ple and the direct primary whose tion it is to furnish a vehicle with which to voice their wishes? In this presump tion on the part of the Senator that h than they themselves do as expressed under the law which lies at the founda-tion of the "Oregon plan," he plainly assumes to know more about "popular rights" and what is best for the man than that benighted individual himself does And if this isn't bossism in its most

flagrant form, where will you go to dis cover it?

Mr. Bowerman's nomination "originated in the assembly" perhaps, but where di Senator Bourne's originate, or Mr. Ho-fer's aspiration, or Mr. Dimick's? No man's nomination originates in the election booths, and it is not a matter of special interest to the voters whether the first announcement of a candidate's name was made by a gathering of a thousand men from various parts of the state, making an open declaration of it. or whether it originated in the man's own mind that he would like to have a certain public position and begins to push his own ambition with whatever means he has at hand.

Hence, the question of "assemblyism" was originated by the people under "the Oregon plan" at the polls on the occasion of the primary election. They decided that it is not a matter of vital apportance whether a candidate is first boosted by a gathering of a thousand of his fellow citizens or by his own "lonesome" in an hour of deep meditation and addrunken row, and the third man is on miring contemplation of his various trial for killing a man in a fight in a qualifications for the exacting duties of There are ways of public servant. originating candidacies and then are other ways, none of which serious consequence under our primary law, where all the voters have without regard to what has gone before To still harp on "assembly ism" is the veriest bosh, and especially is this true of every man who presumes to be in any sense a believer in or supporter of

he primary law.

The question now in this campaign is whether the primary law is to be trod-den under foot and the expression of the Republicans of Oregon under its provisions that Mr. Bowerman is their cho for Governor, to be ignored. When the Republicans themselves, after a spirited campaign of two months, eliminated the isme as to how Mr. Bowerman's nomi-nation "originated," that matter has no more to do with the election in Novem-

ber than has the price of Oregon apples in the London market.

The question is whether the voice of the people as expressed through the medium of the primary law shall be heeded or whether that mainstay of the "Oregon plan of popular government," as set forth in Senator Bourne's speech in the upper house of Congress, is to be scuttled by taking the advice of those who assume to be above the people and

"Here's your real issue."
T. T. GEER.

Pointed Paragraphs. Chicago News. The high roller doesn't always roll

wealth. An average man never gets more than average pay. Even a liar may be given credit for seing a busy person. It takes a smart man to make money

out of his own failures. Some people waste a lot of good bait fishing for compliments. The good you do often lasts long enough for the world to forget it. One kind of an economist is able to

make a little work go a long way. Many a man's success leaves a bitte bitter Anyway, the owner of an airship may able to keep up with the living.
Truth may be stranger than fiction.

but fiction always makes a grand-stand finish.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. A California editor says that another reason why men are not more anxious to marry is the fact that they can buy socks that do not wear out. They can also secure suspender buttons that won't come off. If they desire conversation they can rent a phonograph.

If they feel the need of a squabble they can tackle the janitor. The laundry will look after their linen

The club will give them companion-Anybody will spend their money. In short, what's the use?

East Indian Climate

Wheatley's "Literary Blunders." This is not unlike the buil of the young soldier who, writing home in praise of the Indian climate, said: "But lot of young fellows come out here, and they drink and they eat, and they eat and they drink, and they die; and then write home to their friends saying was the climate that did it."

May Exterminate Each Other. Rochester Herald.

Still, the Roosevelt-Hearst alliance may not prove serious to the innocent by-stander. It will be recalled that the Kilkenny cats injured only themselves.

HOW DRY ISN'T DRY IN OKLAHOMA Easy Evasions of Law We May Expect if Prohibition Carries in Oregon.

J. L. Martin in Harper's. en a "joint" is raided in Okla-When a oma, the distress signal is hurried to the source of supply by a "wire less" system known only to the whole-saler and the "joint" keeper, and before the confiscated liquor has been delivered at headquarters, or has been destroyed in the streets of the town, a fresh supply is hurried to the "joint" from the secret storehouse of the wholesaler, who is enabled, under "the best prohibition law ever written," reap a rich harvest, without paying a penny revenue into the city or state treasury, though the courts are made grind for his clientele, likewise

without cost to them.

The Oklahoma "bootleggger" does not enter the business in a haphazard manner. If he happens to be the keeper of a "joint" of any pretensions he has his guards on duty at every of the way. There are "joints" v out number in Oklahoma City, for in stance, where "lookouts" have been placed as far as a block away from the place, and arranged in tiers, as it were, close to the entrance.

When an officer presents an appear-

ance, or if a "suspicious" heaves into sight, the "lookout" gets busy. By a simple system of pre-arranged signals the approach of the enemy is announced at the "joint" long before his shadow casts itself before. A gallant tip of the hat to an imaginary acquaintance, the lifting of a finger, the waving of a bit of paper-these are but a few of the signals successfully employed by the "lookouts" of every well-regulated "joint" in Oklahoma City. By means of these signals an officer is many times saved the trouble of a raid. The jointkedper destroys his stock when the danger signals point to certain trouble ahead A push-button is arranged in many cases, so that when the distress sig-nal continues to come "down the line" the "lookout" nearest the throne can give the "hurry up" signal, which means destruction to the stock of the 'joint." The signals prevent the pos sibility of an arrest, and, even though the stock is lost or confiscated, it may be quickly replenished, and the cost is but a drop in the bucket to what the license would be for the conducting of a legitimate business.

WANTS PART CLACKAMAS ANNEXED New Resident Who Asks for Information on the Subject.

PORTLAND, Oct. 11.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian advises us not to vote on any measure next month un-less we know its merits. Now, as to the annexation of part of Clackamas County. Where are we going to get information except from The Oregonian?

Though I am a comparative stranger, want to vote for annexation of par Clackamas County. My son-in-law lives in that county; and yet he is three miles nearer my home than is Rose City Park. Will you please give one reason why Milwaukle should not be a part of Portland? Go a step Why not the strip south of Johnson's Creek?

am not statesman enough to ex plain why adjacent suburbs and cities each benefit by getting under one municipal government, but somehow or other they do benefit. One municipal ity of 200,000 people makes a finer city in every way than a city of, say, 200,000 with 100,000 population in its suburbs. For a splendid illustration, note Cincinnati falling away behind Cleveland. Cincinnati did not annex; Cleveland did. Each city with suburbs is approximately the same size. Like a majority of residents, I am in favor of a Greater Portland, there-

fore I want to annex a slice of Clackamas County-I mean our immeflate neighbors-and then take them

into the city. Let us have from The Oregonian all the facts, including a map or maps. Then we can vote intelligently. JAMES Z. JOHNSON.

TIMBERMAN'S CLUB FOR PORTLAND

Formation of Such Organization Proed, for Timber Protection PORTLAND, Oct. II.—(To the Editor.)—
I have camped in the woodlands of
Columbia County 21 Summers of the past 23 years, and, while I am a timber and owner only in a small way, still have given the question of forest fires and practical protection much at-

Many correspondents in communica-tions published in The Oregonian handle the questions intelligently, but it is not given to any one man to know it all. Let us then—as suggested—meet togeth-er, early and often, that anyone having practical experience or ideas may air them for the benefit of all. With that end in view, I suggest the formation of a Timberman's Club in Portland. The Oregon Legislature will meet in January. No doubt some good laws for protection of timber will be proposed; namy others, more or less impracticaterested and best informed on what further legislation, if any, should be en-acted. A club of timbermen in Portland would be a central bureau of information on many questions pertaining to imber lands, standing among the first in importance in Western Oregon. Damage by fire to timber in Columbia ounty this year is not worth mentionhas been more serious, but not large What the public wants is reliable infor mation. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be given out by such a wm. H. DOLMAN.

Combining Schools and Parks. Topeka State Journal.

Boston is responsible for a brand new idea. It is that of building school-houses in the public parks. The chief reason advanced for the plan is that land for schoolhouse sites has become expensive and the city already owns the parks. The plan might be worked both ways, locating schools where con-venient in public parks so as to give the children a maximum of ground for recreation, and turning the grounds about such buildings into breathing spots for use in the neighborhoods, especially in vacation times.

Universities Establishing Banks, New York Herald.

Following the example of Chicago University, Columbia University has established a students' depository at the university. The bank is connected with the bursar's office. The uni-versity pays no interest. Payments for tuition, etc., can be

nade through this department, and all those having accounts will have the privilege of having checks cashed without discount. The plan was tried in July and August, in the Summer sea-son, and the university authorities believe that it will prove popular

Boston Transcript, Lady Shopper-I am looking for a uitable Christmas present for a gen-

tleman. Clerk-What is your friend's occupation? Lady Shopper—He is an undertaker. Clerk—An undertaker. Let me show you a nice berry sat

The Second Caesar, Houston Chronicle.

Bryan toured the world and was defeated; ditto Fairbanks, ditto Grant. Caesar, however, went to Gaul and came back and mastered Rome; but has T. R. a Tenth Legion?

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

William O'Connor recently returned from Michigan, and he brought home the story of an Indian squaw who was anxious to have a "Merry Widow" hat.

Petoskey furnishes a thousand things in its Summer shops, where many vis-itors to the place are purchasers. The Indians are taken with what is shown, and this particular squaw had seen the hats. The day her chief was to go to Petoskey she gave him instructions to bring her a hat of this name. When the chief reached the milliner's place of business, the idea was still in his mind, but the name of the hat was still in the mind. gone. He struggled for awhile and fin-ally came out with a request for "She glad he dead" hat—Indianapolis News.

Two Scotch fishermen, James and Sandy, belated and befogged on a rough water, were in some trepidation lest they should never get ashore. At last Jamie said: "Sandy, I'm fearing, and I think you'd

better put up a bit of prayer."
"I don't know how," said Sandy.

"If ye don't I'll chuck ye overboard, ald Jamie. said Jamie.
Sandy began: "Oh, Lord, I never asked anything of Ye for 15 years, and if Ye'll only get us safe back, I'll never trouble Ye again, and—" "Whist, Sandy," said Jamie. "The boat's touched shore; don't be be-holden to anybody,"—Short Stories.

Dr. W. B. Church, who formerly held the chair of surgery in the Eclectic Medical College, tells this good one on

"There was a tailor, a friend of mine, who once made me a suit. Through some oversight or bit of carlessness on the part of an assistant, the coat was much too small. I promptly took it back and he made me another.

"Some months later my tailor and I met at an old mutual friend's funeral. The tailor was under the impression that the deceased had been a patient Well, Doc,' said he, 'you're a hang

"How's that? I asked.
"Well, it's a cinch they can't return
any poor work of yours."—Cincinnati

Commercial Tribune. A little girl returned from services at a fashionable church with a thought-

ful brow. "Mamma," she began, doubtfully, "do all angels dress just alike, in white "Why, certainly, dear," the mother

assured her. "And just any kind of persons can be angels?"
"If they have been very good."

"Laundresses and cooks and maids?" "Of course, sweeetheart. Why do you "Well," the little girl

slowly, "I certainly would like to know how the Lord is going to tell that we belong in the best society!"—Harper's

Equinoctial Storm Delusion.

Boston Transcript That the moon exerts an influence upon the tides has been demonstrated, and science has declared the reason for it,

but that the sun when passing southward mobilizes the winds and marshals the clouds for angry demonstration is one of the delusions that has thus far resisted all assaults. One authority says:
"The equinoctial storm is simply a name given to the heaviest storm that happens to occur within a few weeks of the date of the equinox." Sometimes it does not come until October, and the believers in it say that it has been delayed, as though the sun occasionally failed to get through its operations on schedule time. Sometimes It occurs in early September or late August, and then it is

described as ahead of time.

As a matter of fact, there have not been in two hundred years more than a dozen storms in close connection with the equinox. As many as that could have been connected with any other arbitrary date at this season of the year. The beginning of the stormy season over the north Atlantic is due in August and its period of continuance is into March

Voting a Privilege, Not a Right.
Rochester Heraid.
A good many people entertain the
notion that voting is an inherent right instead of a privilege conferred by laws made by men, just as the owning of property is, and the power to dispose of it by will. Property rights are con-ferred in the same way as is the privliege of voting, and under the common law the state has the right of escheatment. In regard to the voting right a Colorado judge has made the law on that privilege plain in a decision where a citizen sued a railroad corporation for failure to carry him home in time to permit him to deposit his bailot. It weight had been given his complaint the railroad would have been heavily englized, for the salvation of the Nation appears to have depended upon this citizen's vote. But the court took

a more sensible view of the matter,

Counted the Procession. Youngstown Telegram. The Curbstone Club members were discussing the speed of motorcycles when the Ancient Carpenter, who had just come in, joined in the conversa-

"Talking about motorcycles," he said, "I took a count of them in front of my house the other evening. "I noticed that a continual string of them seemed to be coming by the place, so I started in counting.

"By the time I had reached 987 I made a peculiar discovery. I happened to notice by a mark on the tire of the wheel that it was the same motorcycle that I had been tallying.
"The rider went so fast round and round the block that I mistook him for

Ticker for Morgan at Church. Cincinnati Post.

a parade."

That he is to be kept fully informed as to the standing of his stocks and is not to be cut off from them at any time during the Episcopal triennial convention was shown by the action of J. Pierpont Morgan in procuring two wires to New York City today from one of the telegraph companies. One of these wires will have a ticker attached and will report fluctuations in stocks. and the financier also will have another wire direct to his New York of-fices, over which he will be kept in touch with his pariners in that city. Two operators have been assigned to

Common Fate.

Washington Evening Star.
"It is a terrible thing," said the pris-"It is a terrible thing," said the prisoner, "to be known by a number instead of a name, and to feel that all my life I shall be an object of suspicion among the police,"
"But you will not be alone, my friend," replied the philanthropic visitor. "The same thing happens to people who own automobiles."

Better Balt

Washington Herald
"How did the gymnasium pan out, that you installed in the basement of your church?" "It was poorly patronized. We're thinking of turning it into a garage."

Suspicious.

Purple Cow. First Student-What makes that red spot on your nose? Second Student-Glasses, First Student-Glasses of what?