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state that violence and hoodlumism always recoil on the heads of those who attempt it. All of the laws which the temperance people could pass would not prevent a certain element in Pendleton and vicinity from securing as much whisky as they had money to pay for. It might be poorer whisky, under a "dry" administration, than would be sold under proper regulations, but there would be plenty of it. For all that, the "drys" have a right to sing their songs and speak their speeches without becoming the target for eggs.

WHO GETS THE BENEFIT?
If West shall be elected Governor, what will the Democratic party get out of it? Naturally, the Democracy, which supplies most of the votes, wants to know. There will be the Governor, with the patronage, prestige and influence that goes with the Governorship. There will be a few jobs. They will be disposed and peddled out to do the most good for the most people. The Democratic party, No Democrat who will not be willing to "play the game" need hope for anything from West as Governor.

THE DRINK PROBLEM ECONOMIC.
No doubt many of our clerical friends and others who are strong advocates of prohibition would agree that in theory, at least, Clarence Darrow is right for the drink evil is the right one. "The solution of the liquor problem," he says, "is to develop character and individuality, to educate man to control himself." Mr. Darrow has been a student of social questions for a long time, and his ability to observe facts and draw conclusions therefrom has been demonstrated in many different fields. He is also known as a person of extreme mental independence. It is difficult to suspect that his opinions upon prohibition, as upon every other subject, are not entirely free from self-interest. Even if they are wrong, they are at least honest. But concerning prohibitory laws it would not be easy to show that he is wrong. How to develop that "character and individuality" for which he speaks is, of course, a question upon which his opinions vary. It seems probable that it will come through legislation more rapidly than in any other way, but in our opinion this is an error.

UNDER WHICH FLAG?
No man who opposed Mr. Bowerman in the primary election can conscientiously support him now. From a man who was against the National Republican convention, he is now a member of a Democratic campaign committee. The men who opposed Bowerman in the primary and who, in the view of this inspired and dishonest publication, have stultified themselves by accepting the decision of the people in the primary, are now the champions of Abraham Hofer, Lowell Selling, Marlarkey, McGinn, Logan, Mulkey, Lafayette, Kay, Dunaway and all the long list of so-called anti-assembly leaders, voters and candidates, with a single important exception. The exception is Bowerman. He is the only voice among the apostles of the true faith in Borne; all the others are spurious, bogus and faithless, according to this specious Democratic manifesto, because they chose to consider that the Republican primary was the only tribunal for determining the primary for selection of Republican candidates.

Public docks unnecessary.
All sorts of wild, unreasonable, illogical and idiotic arguments are advanced to show why Portland, already something more than comfortably burdened with debt, should spend millions on a public dock system. The argument is that the waterfront available for Portland shipping is being brought out to frighten the third taxpayer is railroad ownership of docks. We are gravely informed by the public dock boosters that, unless this city shall spend several million dollars in building docks, to be operated in competition with the private docks, the railroads will prevent Portland from participating in the transportation advantages which will follow the opening of the Panama Canal. Of course, the railroads do not now, and probably never will, control more than a small portion of the waterfront available for Portland shipping.

As a matter of course, valuations are higher. Think of interest and sinking-fund money to be raised and the additional help needed to handle the funds. Why should any body care for a little more taxes in a city where there are a hundred more or less amusement houses of varied degree running all the time? Pile up the bonds and pile on the taxes and let the individual charge it to the higher cost of living.

Major-General Grant is determined to get his department in condition. His latest order to officers on special detail is to walk three miles within an hour each day or its equivalent in athletics. Disregarding discipline and forgetting for the time that an officer is a gentleman, some of the more ponderously built can do some vigorous calisthenics of the lungs in discussing the order.

Blame for the egg-throwing episode at Pendleton has not been definitely fixed. The "wets" assert the attack was planned by the "drys" for the purpose of showing that it is sufficient to show that at least a portion of the anti-temperance forces appreciate

sentiment and hostility which cannot easily be eradicated. This feeling will find expression in a demand for laws which in some cases might prove very unjust to roads that have played fair with their patrons. The action of the Puget Sound Electric Company in making this drastic advance in rates, with its attendant depopulation of much local territory, would indicate that the road does not care for the business. Yet it is altogether probable that the appearance of a rival line in the territory would be the signal for a fierce rate war.

It is fortunate for the Duwamish Valley suburbanites that their fight has been taken up by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. There are few if any cities in the United States where the city limits extend as far into the country as they do in Seattle, and in this particular case the "unlimited limits" is obvious. If Seattle can force the electric line to carry passengers on a city-limit fare as far out into the country as the new limits provided for census purposes extend, the rest ought to be easy. Duwamish Valley people could either walk home or take a small sum for the short remaining distance outside of the city limits. Viewed from almost any angle, the position of the Puget Sound Electric Company is far from invulnerable.

One does not need to be a prohibitionist to reprobate utterly the form that opposition to prohibition took at Pendleton recently. Of all the cowardly methods of the ruffian, that which takes the form of egg-throwing is the most despicable. Champions of any cause could not afford to be so cowardly and so contemptible. The episode at Pendleton, in which dignified and orderly champions of prohibition were greeted with eggs, is a blot upon the record which cannot be too strongly reprobated. These are the methods of the coward and the blackguard. They stand for no principle. They simply mock at reason, dignity and common sense, and are a disgrace to any community so far as they are concerned.

Resolutions passed at a mass meeting at Milwaukee, presided over by Mayor Seidel, indicate that law and justice have temporarily abandoned the Hague State. The resolutions "demand that John Deitz, of Sawyer County, in the State of Wisconsin, be given a fair trial, and that the same opportunities that are extended to predatory wealth be given John Deitz to clear himself of all unjust charges." There are very few states in the Union in which an innocent man, or even a guilty man, cannot secure a fair trial without the aid of resolutions passed at a mass meeting.

In olden days physicians were allowed to trot across the bridges and under their horses to the limit on the streets. The animal that could do a mile in three minutes was a rarity, and less speed covered all the emergency needed. Why should these professional men and women be allowed to exceed it because they have the means to do so? The single act in breaking the law should be the chief, who can give warning of his approach in a noise that will stampede stock in adjoining counties.

The most noticeable trait of the numerous fruit shows and fairs this fall is their common sense. The horse race falls more and more into the background. The apple, the bushel of Dent corn, the bunch of alfalfa, come to the front. The association which gave a cow as a prize for the best-kept farm showed a typical spirit. Gradually the farmers are coming to realize that the things which are worth the trouble of raising are those which are worth the trouble of selling.

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INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

Bill Providing for Voters' Expression of Choice of Presidential Candidates Unfair to Minority Parties—Amendments of Two Separate Acts Sought in One Measure—Act Would Impose Burdens on Certain Taxpayers.

It is within the range of possibilities that in the next Presidential election the Democratic party in Oregon will not be protected by the provisions of the primary law nor to the provisions of the measure under discussion if it carries. In 1908, the Democrats had about 800 votes more than were required to give the party recognition. In the Second District this year Democratic lack of interest indicates that the members of that party will be about as contented in seeing an ignorant Republican elected as in electing a member of their own party.

Under the terms of the Bourne law the Prohibition and Socialist taxpayers and possibly those who are Democrats would have to contribute toward the expense of the Republican delegates to the National convention, and also toward the expense of publishing a state pamphlet open only to candidates for President and Vice-President, who are Republicans.

It may be suggested that such a bill is antagonistic to the constitutional provision that all elections shall be free and equal, but in view of the decision of the State Supreme Court in a similar issue was raised, it is probable that such an act, although morally unjust, may be enacted and enforced.

The proposed law materially amends the sections of the corrupt practices act relating to space in the general campaign book. Section 6 of the corrupt practices act provided that the state executive committee or the managing officers of any political party or organization, having nominated candidates, but no other except independent candidates, may have space in the book for portraits or arguments at the rate of \$50 per page. Parties may purchase up to 24 pages and independent candidates up to two pages. The corrupt practices act now, apparently recognizes all political organizations.

The amendment proposed in the bill submitted this year extends the use of the pamphlet at the rate of \$100 per page for not more than four pages, to the individual candidates of political parties, provided they are to be voted for by the electors of the state at large and have been nominated by a "political party" recognized as such by the laws of Oregon.

The infant of the act plainly is this: The Prohibition or Socialist campaign committee or party managers may continue to buy space in the book, but the individual candidates of those parties may not. The Republican and the Democratic campaign managers, as they represent

recognized political parties, may buy space for their candidates and the individual candidates of such parties may buy space also. Campaign expenditures of all candidates are limited by the corrupt practices act, but the proposed amendment provides that payment for space in the campaign book shall be counted as a part of the 10 per cent of one year's salary each candidate may expend. Thus we have it that Senator Bourne proposes that a Republican candidate for state office may expend \$400 more to insure election than may a Prohibition or Socialist candidate.

As heretofore stated it may even transpire in 1912 that the Democrats will not have a legal standing as a political party in Oregon, and it may transpire then that the inocratic candidate for President will have a reasonable chance of election, yet the Republican candidates will be enabled to reach every voter in Oregon with his literature at a nominal expense, while the Democratic candidates will have to resort to more costly means.

In addition to its unfairness the uselessness of the bill is patent. Out of 7,878,908 votes cast for Taft in 1908 the Republicans of Oregon cast 62,550. Out of a total of 980 delegates in the convention that nominated Lim Oregon had but eight. A direct expense of less than 1 per cent of the total top voters of their choice for Presidential candidate could not affect the result in any way.

The bill would wholly eliminate the holding of party conventions in Oregon and the delegates would go to the convention without any expression from the people of this state on the issues of the day. It is a bill that seeks to sink the importance of party principles beneath that of popularity of candidates. It is a measure that would permit a self-advertising man in Oregon, by simply securing a few hundred signatures to a petition, to pose as a candidate for President or Vice-President of the United States. Taft was suggested by a few overwrought Democratic enthusiasts in Oregon. Had this bill been in effect then it is possible, even probable—that these enthusiasts would have secured the party vote for Chamberlain as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President.

The measure is not only useless and unfair, but opens the way for making Oregon an object of ridicule throughout the Union.

HELPING THE MAN OUT OF A JOB.

Salt Lake Pastor Will Establish Employment Agency in His Church.

An employment bureau conducted in a church and by the pastor! This is the latest departure in Salt Lake, and if the plans of its originator carry through successfully, a fully equipped bureau will be in operation in one of the leading houses of worship in the city before the end of this week. The idea originated with the Rev. Elmer J. Goshen, pastor of the First Congregational Church. And with this minister, to conceive a worthy idea is to immediately act upon it. So he has plans already almost completed for the bureau, which will be housed in the church free employment bureau.

He proposes to establish headquarters in the Congregational Church building, and will have the office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. It is his purpose, as announced to his congregation at the regular services, to keep some of the church members busy during the week and provide them with every facility possible for bringing job seekers in touch with those who need help and find employment for those who need workmen.

Mr. Goshen has spent some time studying free employment bureaus that are in operation in other cities, and it is his idea to follow methods employed in operating these bureaus. He has in mind to have conditions existing in connection with many employment agencies now operating leave a field open for such a bureau as he proposes to inaugurate. He has a hope that the church bureau may grow into an institution that will eventually be taken over by the city and operated as a municipal bureau.

Food for the Gossips.

Chicago News.

Mrs. Tatties—All sorts of stories are going around about the Ncumbs. Mrs. Snoper—No wonder. They have been living in the neighborhood six weeks and nobody knows anything about them.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

By Julia Ward Howe.

Born May 27, 1819; died October 17, 1910. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord; He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible, swift sword. His truth is marching on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah! His truth is marching on!

Life's Sunny Side

The death of the widow of Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, recalls an incident which took place in her presence many years ago. There had been a monster revival meeting planned for the city of Madison Square Garden. Men were to be rigidly excluded, but on the day of the meeting one young man managed to slip in unobserved and accompanied the top gallery from which he watched the proceedings.

Later, in the hearing of a number of women, of whom Mrs. Sankey was one, he related his experience, and was asked if he had enjoyed the meeting. "What struck me most," he said, "was looking down on 10,000 sinners, no two alike." Philadelphia Record.

At a conference a young minister said to Henry Ward Beecher: "Mr. Beecher, your congregation has delegated me to ask this question of you: We have in our congregation one of the purest and most lovable men you ever knew. He is a young man, generous, the heartiest supporter of the church we have—the friend of the poor, the beloved of little children, a veritable saint—but he does not seem to be doing his duty. Generally accepted dogmas. Now where do you think he will go after death?" Mr. Beecher was equal to the occasion. "I never dare say where any man will go after death, but wherever this man goes he certainly has my best wishes." Exchange.

Mark Twain was a firm believer in the National movement for good roads, and had many a time been known to the intricate roads of some sections. A Hartford man recalled the other day this experience of the famous humorist: "I once had a mile of road built in my back yard by stage in Mississippi. The roads were terrible, for it was early Spring. The passengers consisted of five men and three women—three large, well-dressed, well-to-do men, and three well-dressed, well-to-do women, talking in low tones on the rear seat.

"Well, we hadn't gone a mile before the stage got stuck again, and we were stuck for 15 minutes. We were all covered 15 miles we stuck eight times; and in going the whole 39 we lifted that old stage out of the mud 17 times by the hair of our heads. We were all tired and filthy when we reached our destination; and so you can imagine our feelings when we saw that three large, well-dressed, well-to-do men, and three well-dressed, well-to-do women, talking in low tones on the rear seat. "Well, we hadn't gone a mile before the stage got stuck again, and we were stuck for 15 minutes. We were all covered 15 miles we stuck eight times; and in going the whole 39 we lifted that old stage out of the mud 17 times by the hair of our heads. We were all tired and filthy when we reached our destination; and so you can imagine our feelings when we saw that three large, well-dressed, well-to-do men, and three well-dressed, well-to-do women, talking in low tones on the rear seat.

Some time before Judge S. S. Ford was elected to the common pleas bench he was in a case in Criminal Court. The jury was out three hours, but finally brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The judge said to the jury: "You met one of the jurors in the case. "Well, we set your man free," the juror said. "He was as innocent as a new-born baby," remarked Judge Ford. "I was a little surprised at the length of your deliberations." "Well, we set your man free," said the juror. "If you had rested your case when the state got through, we would have acquitted your man in a second. That testimony you put in for the defense sort of rattled us."

Beginning New Baby. "Call (viewing new baby)—Do you think he is going to resemble his father? "Mother—shouldn't be surprised. He keeps me up nights ever—"