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Portland, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1910.

HIS POPULARITY ON THE WANE

The common judgment of the country upon Mr. Roosevelt's tariff enactment is that in his zeal to obey the Apostle's precept and be all things to all men he has overreached himself. Efforts made by his enemies to reconcile his tariff speech at Sioux Falls with what he said afterward at Syracuse and at Saratoga, and to make his friends find it significantly failed. Even his friends find it a task perplexing. The Sioux Falls address was perhaps the first in which Mr. Roosevelt had anything of importance to say about the tariff. His persistent silence upon that vital subject was extraordinary in a man who poses as a moral and economic guru in all directions, but at Sioux Falls he made up for past reticence.

Colonel Roosevelt said that "the system" on which the Payne-Aldrich tariff was made "discourages a scramble of selfish interests to which the all-important general interest of the public is sacrificed more or less subordinated." He added in another sentence that the tariff ought to be merely a "material," or economic, issue, but if in making it "we get a crooked deal, then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue."

Mr. Roosevelt knew that most of a crooked deal in the Payne-Aldrich tariff and he could have had no other purpose in what he said than to make them think he agreed with them. But at Saratoga and Saratoga, where he supposed the late reform was more acceptable, his tone struck strikingly. He made speeches at both places, but in neither of them did he intimate that the tariff was among the moral issues so dear to his heart, nor did he refer to the "crooked deal" again. That reflection upon the new tariff is an interest of the Payne-Aldrich tariff in the Saratoga platform, where, among other astonishing statements, it was asserted that the new law reduced duties 11 per cent. This was doubly difficult to swallow when readers remembered that the statistics prepared for Mr. Taft's use in his speech at Saratoga showed a reduction between one and two per cent. Confronted with this discrepancy, Mr. Roosevelt replied that in the first place he was not responsible for the Saratoga platform, and in the second place that his views upon the tariff must be looked for in his own speeches. He added that his speech at Saratoga and Syracuse had repeated "exactly what he said" in the West. This gave fresh material to his eager critics. They wanted to know who was responsible for the Saratoga platform if Mr. Roosevelt was not. In the convention he was undisputed master. His enemies were "beaten to a frazzle," to use his favorite phrase. He struck off names from the platform committee and put on new ones. When the platform was reported he did not breathe a syllable against it. Who could have suspected that he did not like it? His conduct on that occasion was very strange in a man who makes it a point to speak his mind freely everywhere if the tariff plank displeased him. Whether Mr. Roosevelt's New York tariff doctrine was "exactly the same" as he preached in the West, a man who can read pretty well with the appearance of some good sense, and who has been playing "a shifty game" and point out the danger of such a course in times like these, when the voters demand candor and sincerity above all things, it is possible that Mr. Roosevelt's West and East inconsistencies, has committed the first serious blunder of his political life. His course has conciliated none of his Eastern foes, while it has alienated some of his Western worshippers. Sooner or later every career passes its climax. To this rule Mr. Roosevelt can hardly expect to be an exception, and if his prestige should wane hereafter without recovery it may comfort him to remember that the same thing happened to Napoleon and Hannibal.

REMEMBERING DIVORCES

A recent decision of Judge Whitney in New York is likely to stir the attentiveness of "migratory divorcees" as they are called. In this case a married couple first lived in New Jersey and then moved to New York. Somewhat later the wife went to Reno, Nevada, and after the statutory residence of six months obtained a divorce. The ground was desertion. The Nevada court allowed her the custody of the children and she brought suit in New York to enforce the decree against her former husband. This threw the divorce under Judge Whitney's jurisdiction. If it had not been properly obtained, if the children belonged to the husband. The judge decided that a divorce is not legal unless it is obtained in the

HOW GEORGE WILL DO IT

Candidate West told at Piedleton the story of his intimate friendship for Senator Chamberlain. Dynamic power, honors, nothing, would serve to sever those tender relations. "If," cried the candidate tearfully, "my opponent should come to me and offer to withdraw and thereby tender me the Governorship on a silver platter if I should renounce my friendship for George E. Chamberlain, I would a thousand times rather go down to defeat with George Chamberlain's friendship than to victory without it."

PUBLIC DOCK LOGIC

One of those dreadful railroads that is seeking to control the public facilities of Portland for the purpose of ruining the trade of the city and causing Portland to revert to its original condition of a howling wilderness is now endeavoring to secure a franchise for its passenger cars, in order that Portland's customers from Wilmetts Valley, that wretched suburb of the downtown district without walking or paying an extra fare. Perhaps the strangest part of the proceeding is that there is no concerted opposition to the granting of the franchise. Some of our heaviest taxpayers and some patriotic citizens have actually signed the instrument that some things that are good for the railroad may also be good for the city. They are urging that the franchise be speedily granted, and it probably will be.

WHERE IMMIGRANTS ARE NEEDED

President Taft has been securing some information on the subject of the Ellis Island immigration station as a result of this visit the President is of the opinion that a strong effort should be made to distribute the influx of foreigners and stop the present congestion of population in New York. He also believes that heavier penalties should be exacted against steamship companies for infractions of the immigration laws. Relief of the labor congestion caused by these immigrants has for many years been one of the most serious problems in connection with the service. Any change can be made under existing laws, but however, is doubtful. That there will be a change as soon as the Panama Canal is completed is almost a certainty. New York is the most congested labor center in the United States, because it is the point easiest reached in the New World by millions of foreigners who are dumped on our shores by the trans-Atlantic steamers.

FOR THE TIME BEING

The Port of Portland commission urges upon the city authorities the postponement of further activity in the construction of the Broadway bridge, "for the time being." All that has ever been accomplished by the Kiernans and other bridge obstructionists, and all that they ever expect to accomplish, is a delay "for the time being." That uncertain, indefinite term may mean lasting opposition to the bridge, or it may mean that when a few short-sighted West Side property owners awake to the fact that they have driven business into permanent locations on the East Side, they will hasten to withdraw their opposition to facilitate the construction of the East Side population to do business on the West Side of the Willamette River. All bridges are to a certain extent an obstruction to navigation. Were they otherwise, there would be no need for securing permits to build them. There comes a time, however, in the life of every community situated on both sides of a river when land traffic must receive some consideration and some concessions from water traffic. The bridges are built—not to obstruct water traffic—but to facilitate land traffic, without which there would be no water traffic. The men ashore have rights to be guarded and respected, just the same as those afloat. Steamships could be moved up and down Portland's harbor much easier if there were no bridges, but there would be little or nothing to attract them to

the port. Neither the Port of Portland nor others whose cause it is to supply logs for the sawmills. Fully as many more are cut over to supply logs for the five mills. Multiplying this acreage to conform with the output of hundreds of other mills from British Columbia to California, there is a daily addition to the area of logged-off lands of many thousand acres. These lands when cleared are unsurpassed for all kinds of farming, but until the Pacific Coast has a labor supply that will engage in work of this kind, very little clearing will be done, and the lands will lie idle. With the Panama Canal opening up new markets for the lumber of the Pacific Northwest, and at the same time bringing in a labor supply to clear up the vast tracts of logged-off lands, this country can afford to lose the Oriental trade which the canal will divert to the Southern routes. The United States can make use of several million European workers of the right sort, but they must be sent to the Pacific and not the Atlantic Coast.

BOWERMAN AND THE NORMALS

Some one, describing himself as a "good Republican," writes to The Oregonian from Ashland, saying that he is going to "oppose Mr. Bowerman for Governor, because Bowerman fought the normal schools." The first error our grieved correspondent makes is in describing himself as a "good Republican." He is not. The second is in assuming that the normal school at Ashland is the mere concern of Ashland and not of the entire Pacific Northwest. The third is in assuming that the opposition of Mr. Bowerman was to the normal schools as such. It was to the normal school combine, which had interfered most perniciously with the orderly and proper progress of legislation at every recent legislature and which had grown into a great political machine, threatening every other legitimate legislative interest. It was high time for the welfare of the state that something should be done to stop the costly logrolling of the normal school promoters. Bowerman as a Senator helped to set up the machine. He ought to have done it, and he need not, and doubtless will not, apologize for performing his clear duty. Yet it seems that there is a little factious opposition to him in the normal school towns because of his straightforward course and outright methods as Senator. Evidently these towns still maintain the normal schools prefer to take a chance with a governor who will parley and deal with them on the old basis of give and take.

They are not wise. The state at large will not permit a return to old methods in the normal schools. Today by the normal school steamproller, Bowerman has acquiesced in the present proposed arrangement by which the people are to decide what to do with the schools. If the bills pass, under the initiative, moderate appropriations are to be given each year to building up the normal schools. It is to be remembered that, if Bowerman shall not be Governor, he will continue to be a re-elected and commendable thing if they would give him a fair vote in each of the three normal towns.

Meanwhile, all know that Bowerman is a man of deeds, with an open public record. His record on normal schools ought to make him many votes among people who know their history and who recognize and desire to reward manliness, independence and real devotion to duty. How does it seem to become rich all of a sudden? Perhaps some kindly reader can tell us from his experience. The California man who woke up and found a check for \$25,000,000 falling him in his lap, is probably by a long shot, but he has money enough to change all his old habits and ways of thought. Henceforth this will be a new world to him, but it may not be a better one. That will depend on his innate strength of character.

DRABSTO REMEDY NEEDED

Portland automobilists seem to have suffered a bad attack of the speed mania this year. A death roll of eight and a much larger list of seriously injured are not pleasant to contemplate, especially when it is remembered that not a single one of these accidents could be classed in any other manner than preventable. Automobile accidents are usually the result of sheer carelessness and failure to obey the laws of the city or the dictates of common sense. There are, of course, many careful drivers involved in these accidents. It usually happens that when the careless fool runs into the careful driver it is the latter who is injured. There ought to be some method by which this slaughter could be checked, and in the effort, law-abiding automobile owners should assist the authorities. The ordinance of June 4, 1904, provides speed fines of from \$15 to \$50 or 90 days imprisonment. The imposition of the maximum fine on a few of the high-speed maniacs might have a tendency to reduce the number of automobile accidents. Most of the speeding is done by people with whom time is not of such priceless value as the life and limb must be risked in efforts to break records. The automobile has come to stay, both for utility and pleasure, and it must be accepted and regulated in accordance with the necessities which its indiscriminate use has disclosed.

THE DWELLERS OF THE CENTENNIAL STATE

The dwellers of the Centennial state, shivering under their blanket of snow, are asked to turn this way and contemplate arrangements being made for Portland's annual Christmas swim in the Willamette. Let it be said of O'Donovan Rossa, now about to be translated to the kingdom where the British cease from troubling and the Irish are at rest, that he made a brave fight to the beat of his heart. Tacoma is said to have been the worst offender. Nobody would suspect her of such work, for Tacoma was always held to be honest and slow. If it is to be such a prolonged fight to mark the ticket, just cast a tear for the boards of election who will have to count the votes. The Port of Portland Commission is a mighty body, as the Taxpayers' League was in days past, but it is not bigger than the people.

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DIL MORRISON EXPLAINS HIS TALK

Denies He Said Bible Is Not Word of God; What He Does Mean. HOUSE OF BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—From Associated Press reports and from sensational headlines in newspapers here The Oregonian will have been informed of Dr. A. A. Morrison's address before the general convention of the Episcopal Church now assembled. Dr. Morrison has been placed in a wrong position and has been misunderstood, which is unjust to him, and will be a cause of sorrow to his friends and parishioners. I ask The Oregonian to print in full the official statement which he has made. CHARLES SCADDING, Bishop of Oregon.

Statement by Rev. A. A. Morrison, Ph. D., made at General Convention for the Episcopal Church, Oct. 12, 1910. Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention.—In justice to this convention and myself, permit me to correct a serious and painful misunderstanding. In the course of a three-minute address, when the matter of the preamble and discussion I was reported by the public press as having made the declaration that the Bible is not the word of God, and that the Scriptures are full of inaccuracies. I was well known to the members of this house. I made no such statements. My use of the term "inaccuracies" had reference to the historical data concerning the origin of the church. If I had had more time to amplify my remarks, there could not have been a misunderstanding. It is my belief in the sixth article of the religion in our prayer book concerning holy Scripture. I do further believe the declaration in article eight of the constitution and understanding of the use of word of God a sacred and reverent title for the holy Scripture, containing all things necessary for salvation. In this understanding I am in accord with the members of this house and in harmony with the spirit of the church. There is surely a need for further discussion. I thank you for your consideration. A. A. MORRISON, Rector Trinity Church, Portland, Or.

SLAP-DASH LEGISLATION BAD FAD

Impossibility of Passing on Thirty-Two Initiative Measures Shown. New York Times, Ind. Dem. The direct rule of the people seems to have reached its climax in Oregon. We referred the other day to one of the 32 initiative measures on which it is proposed that the voters should have a say. It is interesting enough to give in full: For an amendment to Article IV, Constitution of Oregon, increasing initiative, referendum, and recall powers of the people; providing for a referendum on any law passed by the Legislative Assembly from the state at large; annual sessions and increasing the salaries and expenses of the Legislature; providing for a referendum on any law passed by the Legislative Assembly from the state at large; annual sessions and increasing the salaries and expenses of the Legislature; providing for a referendum on any law passed by the Legislative Assembly from the state at large; annual sessions and increasing the salaries and expenses of the Legislature.

HIGH RETAIL PRICE OF APPLES

Complaints of Rust and San Jose Scale in New England Orchards. Northampton (Mass.) Gazette. The price obtained by the grower for Winter apples is about \$2.50 a barrel for number ones. Some apples, better than the average like those in the best orchards of New York and those along the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, are selling for a greater price. Buyers who have made extensive tours of the apple regions say that the crop is larger than that of any other year, and that the rust is very extensive on the fruit. This is a brownish roughness of the skin, which seems to prevent the ready expansion of the fruit. The rust appears this year on many unsprayed orchards. Except for the rust, apples are generally in good condition. The number of trees that are diseased or diseased, and thus the number was decreasing. The San Jose scale is killing more than are planted. In time all the trees will be killed, and the grower will have to make a business of apple-growing.

A DELICATE POINT

What shall we do with Senator Smugg? Just say he was always faithful to his trust? "And shall we mention the name of the trust?" Rich in Day, Chicago News. Are you plugging day in, day out, for a very sunny way? Have you a rich and healthy? Put a puncture in your rage. There's a way to mend your fortunes, to make all the world your own. Don't be weeping, don't be sorry, don't be grieving any more. There's a plutocratic fortune humbly knocking at your door. I can tell you how to get it in a jiffy. I have seen What a fellow wrote about it in a recent magazine. It follows up in your cellar, in the dark and dank and gloomy. The poisonous fungus cultivate the dank mushroom! It's a winner! It's a daisy! It's a gem! You can make a fortune. What's that? Haven't got a cellar? Pshaw!

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INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

Memphis, Tennessee, Under Prohibition Law Such as is Proposed in Oregon, Grand Jurors Refuse to Indict on Prima Facie Evidence and Denial Witnesses. ARTICLE NO. 6. An amendment of Section 25, of Article II, of the Constitution of Oregon, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor and the traffic therein within the state of Oregon, on and after the first day of July, A. D. 1911, excepting for medicinal and scientific, educational and mechanical purposes. Sec. 25 No. 1. A bill for a law to prohibit, prevent and suppress the manufacture and sale, the exchange or giving away of intoxicating liquors within the State of Oregon, except for specific purposes to govern the traffic of the same, declaring what is intoxicating liquor within the State of Oregon, and imposing penalty for violations. Sec. 25 No. 2. There are two initiative measures to be approved or rejected by the voters in the general election both of which provide for state-wide prohibition. One measure is in the form of an amendment of the Constitution. The Oregonian has repeatedly declared that prohibition is not a proper or effective means of curing the evils of intemperance. Prohibition results in the substitution of the blind pig for the regulated saloon; in turning what were formerly license revenues into grants for city officers; in breeding vice in contempt for law and order and in lowering the moral tone generally of the densely-populated communities. State-wide prohibition so results because the state is the unit of enforcement; because counties that do not want prohibition have prohibition forced upon them and because, in the face of opposing public sentiment, the enforcing power of the county is powerless. In Tennessee the last Legislature amended the prohibition law to include all cities and towns and it went into effect in that form July 1, 1909. The result of forcing a prohibitory liquor law upon the City of Memphis provides an object lesson for the people of Oregon. On October 2, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch published a full-page article describing present conditions in Memphis after the law had been in effect one year and three months. The article is a plain recital of conditions, written by a staff correspondent, in which photographs of saloons running openly and in defiance of law are shown and in which the locations of numerous open saloons, dives, gambling resorts and the names of their proprietors are given. This article gives the following information: Memphis in 1908 had 763 saloons and in 1909 had 1,000 saloons now known as "bear joints" or places where beer alone is sold, making a total of 972, or an increase of more than 200. The saloons in 1908 were closed Sundays although some kept side and rear doors open. The hotels sold drinks only with caution. Today the saloons are open on week days. The hotel bars are open and drinks are served with meals as on other days. In 1908 gambling in saloons was prosecuted when known. Gambling now goes on in saloons with little pretense as to secrecy. In 1908 policemen were rarely seen in saloons. Policemen now enter saloons openly. Prior to the enactment of the prohibition law the greatest number of untried murder cases on the court dockets at one time was estimated at 60. On the first of the current month there were 118 untried murder cases on the Memphis court dockets. Memphis is a city but little smaller than Portland. An estimate, probably excessive, places its population at 211,000, or a figure near Portland's actual population. Memphis has an area of about half that of Portland, is therefore more compact and more easily patrolled than Portland. There are 190 men in the Memphis police department and about 300 in Portland's. The Memphis postoffice receipts in 1909 were \$284,209. Portland's postoffice receipts in that year were \$291,770.

The prohibition law proposed for Oregon makes issuance of a Government revenue license to any person or firm, not excepted by statute, prima facie evidence that such person or firm is violating the law. Under the Tennessee law a Federal license is sufficient evidence on which to base an indictment, but not to convict. In Tennessee indictments are supposed to be issued by grand juries upon evidence submitted by the Attorney-General. Recently, a law enforcement league, with a membership of 1500, prepared a complaint in an action in which it was sought to abate 128 saloons in Memphis on the ground that they were a public nuisance. This complaint was supported by affidavits of detectives and sworn to by officers of the league. The bill in this case, says the correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, sets forth that illegal drinking saloons are being openly, publicly, continuously and notoriously conducted both daily and on Sundays. Some close their doors at night, but the bill recites that Monday day the trade is larger than during the week, and is composed of a lower class of persons. Reference is made in the complaint to the electric signs in front of saloons, and it is stated that some of them have representatives in the streets asking passerby to step inside. They are public resorts, the agitation says, for drunkenness, gambling and other vices. Gambling goes on in all the 128 places. It is charged, the petition continues: "Complainant is further informed

A MAN WHO 'DELIVERS THE GOODS'

Frank Estimate of Oswald West, Democrat Who Wants to Be Governor. PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—While the people of Oregon are smiling at the publicity of Oswald West's little misadventure, there are extracted from the United States Treasury the sum of \$315, which, after becoming frightened at the possible exposure of the graft, he turned into the State Treasury. The state having earned no part of it, as Mr. West had not—the fact is recalled as stated yesterday by one of the most prominent Democrats in Oregon, that probably no man has ever attempted to fly so high with so little actual investment of merit as this same Mr. West. This Democrat said that in the primary campaign he was asked by West to get Mr. Meyers as the result of orders previously sent out by his owner, Senator Chamberlain, that every local Harri-

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The prohibition law proposed for Oregon makes issuance of a Government revenue license to any person or firm, not excepted by statute, prima facie evidence that such person or firm is violating the law. Under the Tennessee law a Federal license is sufficient evidence on which to base an indictment, but not to convict. In Tennessee indictments are supposed to be issued by grand juries upon evidence submitted by the Attorney-General. Recently, a law enforcement league, with a membership of 1500, prepared a complaint in an action in which it was sought to abate 128 saloons in Memphis on the ground that they were a public nuisance. This complaint was supported by affidavits of detectives and sworn to by officers of the league. The bill in this case, says the correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, sets forth that illegal drinking saloons are being openly, publicly, continuously and notoriously conducted both daily and on Sundays. Some close their doors at night, but the bill recites that Monday day the trade is larger than during the week, and is composed of a lower class of persons. Reference is made in the complaint to the electric signs in front of saloons, and it is stated that some of them have representatives in the streets asking passerby to step inside. They are public resorts, the agitation says, for drunkenness, gambling and other vices. Gambling goes on in all the 128 places. It is charged, the petition continues: "Complainant is further informed

A MAN WHO 'DELIVERS THE GOODS'

Frank Estimate of Oswald West, Democrat Who Wants to Be Governor. PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—While the people of Oregon are smiling at the publicity of Oswald West's little misadventure, there are extracted from the United States Treasury the sum of \$315, which, after becoming frightened at the possible exposure of the graft, he turned into the State Treasury. The state having earned no part of it, as Mr. West had not—the fact is recalled as stated yesterday by one of the most prominent Democrats in Oregon, that probably no man has ever attempted to fly so high with so little actual investment of merit as this same Mr. West. This Democrat said that in the primary campaign he was asked by West to get Mr. Meyers as the result of orders previously sent out by his owner, Senator Chamberlain, that every local Harri-

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