THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1910.

The Orrgomtant state where the couple had their last "matrimonial residence," in other words, where they last lived together PORTLAND, OREGON.

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(BY CARMIER).

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POLITIAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1910.

HIS POPULARITY ON THE WANE?

The common judgment of the antry upon Mr. Roosevelt's tariff cursions is that in his zeal to obey Apostolic precapt and be all age to all men he has overreached maelf. Efforts made by his enenies to reconcile his tariff speech at oux Falls with what he said aftersard at Syracuse and Saratoga have maily failed. Even his friends find the task perplexing. The Sloux Falls address was perhaps the first in which Mr. Roosevelt has had anyhing of importance to say about the His persistent silence upon LTITE. hat vital subject was extraordinary in a man who poses as a moral and nomic guide in all directions, but at Sloux Falls he made up for past alastons.

Colonel Roomevelt said there that the system" on which the Payne-Aldrich tariff was made "encourages a cramble of selfish interests to which the all-important general interest of the public is necessarily more or less subordinated." He added in another antence that the tariff ought to be nerely a "material." or economic, sue, but if in making it "we get a marely a crooked deal, then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue." Mr. Received knew that most of his auditors believed they had got creeked deal" in the Payne-Aldrich tariff and he could have had _____n other purpose in what he said than to make them think he agreed with But at Syracuse and Saratoga, where he supposed the late revision acceptable, his tone changed strikingly. He made speeches at both places, but in neither of them did he intimate that the tariff 01 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 law was nade to please the wild mob at Sioux Falls. For his more polite New nt York audiences he was content to ruise Mr. Taff's tariff commission. nd commend the notion of raising workingmen's wages by taxing their food and clothing. It was Eaau's voice that Mr. Roosevelt used in the West, but in the East it was Jacob's. At least his enemies jubilantly say so and his friends find the accusation mbarrassing to dispose of.

But this is not the worst. Mr nosevelt has been asked to account or the ridiculous laudation of the Payne-Aldrich tariff in the Saratoga latform, where, among other astonshing statements, it was asserted that the new law reduced duties 11 per This was doubly difficult to wallow when readers remembered

that the statistics prepared for Mr. used by Portland, will not let up on

as a family. This opinion is fortified by the citation of a five-to-four Suprema Court decision, and if it were followed everywhere we should have no more Nevada divorces. Neither spouse could break up the marriage by suing for a divorce in a state where the family had never lived.

Degrees obtained in that way would valid in the state where they were obtained and nowhere else But Judge Whitney's opinion is not likely to be followed in many states. The tendency is to accept the validity of decrees without much inquiry as how they were obtained and it may be that this is for the best. The opposite course would introduce great rplexity into the relations of many families and make many existing unions illegal. Thus far most efforts

HOW GEORGE WILL DO IT.

paired the stability of the family.

Candidate West told at Pendleton the story of his intimate friendship

for Senator Chamberlain. Dynamite, power, honors, nothing, would serve to sever those tender relations. "If." cried the candidate tearfully, "my opponent should come to me and offer for to withdraw and thereby tender me the Governorship on a silver platter If I should renounce my friendship for George E. Chamberiain, I would say to him that I would a thousand times rather go down to defeat with George Chamberlain's friendship than to victory without it."

Clearly everything continues to lovely between Damon West and Pythias Chamberlain. But there is more to tell. "I have never sean Senator Bourne but once in over two years." declared the impeccable Mr. West, "I have received no word from him by letter or otherwise, directly or indirectly, about my candidacy or

this campaign." No doubt. No one has said that he did or assumed that it would be necessary that he should, for the whole plan of campaign, so far as fixing West for future favors is concerned has been to let George do it. And George has done it. If West shall be elected Governor, watch the adroit man-handling of West by Senator Chamberlain for the benefit of Partner Bourna.

PUBLIC DOCK LOGIC.

One of those dreadful railroads that is seeking to control the dock 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 Willamette Valley points may reach 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 most patriotic citizens have actually got the impression 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.

Meanwhile the purveyors of public dock sites are doing their best to con-vince the public that Mr. Hill, after spending \$50,000,000 on his North Bank road to Portland, intends to ruin the business of this city, so that there will be nothing to haul over his costly road. Those awful railroads. which actually control somewhere between a twentieth and a fiftleth of the available waterfront which could be

alone to supply Portland sawmills. Fully as many more are cut over to supply logs for the lower river 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, in which the West Side has much but until the Pacific Coast has a labor supply that will engage in work of this kind, very little clearing will done, and the lands will lie idle. With the Panama Canal opening up new markets for the lumber of 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. to restrict divorces have simply im-The United States can still make use of several million good 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 ond is in assuming that the normal school at Ashland is the mere concern of Ashland and not of the entire state. The third is in assuming that the opposition of Mr. Bowerman way

to the normal schools as such. was to the normal school combine, which had interfered most permiciously 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. Bower-man as Senator helped to break 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 factitious opposition to him the normal school towns because of his straightforward course

outright methods as Senator. Evidently these short-sighted friends of 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 resumption of busi-ness by the normal school steamroller. Bowerman has acquiesced in the present proposed arrangement by which the people are to decide what to do with the schools. If the blils pass, under the initiative, moderate appropriations are to be given each It is well enough for the people in the normal school towns to be reminded that, if Bowerman shall not be Governor, he will continue to be state senator, and is likely to be re-elected. But it would be both a

gracious and commendable thing if they would give him a full vote in each of the three normal towns. Meanwhile, all know that Bower-man 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.

complish, is a delay

they will hasten to withdraw

opposition to facilities that will per-

mit the East Side population to

"for the

their

Portland automobilists seem to perience. The California man wh have suffered a bad attack of the woke up and found a check for \$52,speed mania this year. A death roll 000 awaiting him is not a millionaire of eight and a much larger list of by a long shot, but he has money seriously injured are not pleasant to enough to change all his old habits contemplate, especially when it is reand ways of thought. Henceforth membered that not a single one of these accidents could be classed in this will be a new world to him, but it may not be a better one. any other manher than as "prevent-able." Automobile accidents are able." character. usually the result of shear carelessness and failure to obey the laws of the city or the dictates of common There are, of course, many volcanic cruption in Samoa. sense. recent careful drivers involved in these acci-The tropical islands are charming to dents. It usually happens that when read about, and it is agreeable to live the careless fool runs into the carefor a while upon some of them, but ful driver, it is the latter who is inthey have their drawbacks, insects, jured. There ought to be some methvolcances and naked savages, for exod by which this slaughter could be checked, and in the effort, law-abiding automobile owners should earth affords. assist the authorities. The ordinance of June 4, 1904, pro The visit of Portlanders at Goldenvides speed fines of from \$25 to \$500 dale last week and the return visit or 90 days' imprisonment. The imwere events significant of the social position of the maximum fine on a and commercial inter-dependence of few of the high-speed maniacs might the two cities. Goldendale is an imhave a tendency to reduce the numportant and thriving center, destined ber of automobile accidents. Most of to be even more conspicuous in the the speeding is'done by people with upbuilding of this Northwest country. whom time is not of such priceless These visita' will be more frequent as value that life and limb must be trade relations expand. risked in efforts to break records. -The automobile has come to stay, The fate of W. S. Whitmore, inventor of stereotyping, is not unlike both for utility and pleasure, and it must be accepted and regulated many other men of similar gifts. Now accordance with the necessities which and then an inventor makes a fortune, as Edison has, but as a rule they die poor, like Whitmore. Our patent laws its indiscriminate use has disclosed. are supposed to secure substantial re-FOR THE TIME BEING. wards to inventive genius, but they do The Port of Portland commission not always succeed. urges upon the city authorities the postponement of further activity in

nor others whose cause it is land aiding can prevent construction of the Broadway bridge, although its construction may be delayed "for the although its time being.

Meanwhile a new business district is springing up on the East Side, to handle the trade that is denied easy access to the older business distric on the West Side. This is a matter greater financial interests than the East Side, and the delays will prove much more costly to the West Side.

The longest trip ever made by a balloon is something less than 1600 miles. Voyages of several hundred miles. miles were made more than thirty years ago, and progres in the dirigible line has been much slower than with the aeroplane. In the face of this record, few, if any one, expected the Wellman balloon to get much farther than the point at which it was abaadoned. The experiance of decades of ballooning had taught men that a thousand-mile flight across the brothers were ballooning, there would have been greater risk in the experiment than in a land flight. Today, with hundreds of steamers crossing the Atlantic, the chances of being picked up were so good that the percentage of safety in favor of the land flight, if any, was very small.

The Farmers' Educational and Coeperative Union is to hold a meeting with the officials of the O. R. & N. Company and the Northern Pacific at Walla Walla, October 21, to discuss freight rates on wheat to the East. It is stated that, if they are unsuccessful with the railroad men, the farmers will carry the matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Wheat in Chicago, 2000 miles from the Washington wheat belt, was quoted Saturday at 98 cents per bushel. In Portland, less than 300 miles from the wheat district, it was quoted 85 to 89 centis. If the railroads were to put in a rate that would admit of shipping wheat East, at present prices, the In-Commerce Com mission w terstate immediately have another case to investigate. Until consumption overtakes production and the eastern part of the United States is dependent on the Pacific Coast for wheat supplies, the natural route to market for Ore-gon, Washington and Idaho wheat will be by way of the Pacific ports to Eu-

mbitions and purposes of the Pacific Highway Association. A road from the State of Washington to Mexico, following the coast line, represents these at present. The association has enlisted the enthusiasm of the officers of the Oregon State Automobile Association with headquarters at Salem. Nothing is impossible to engineering skill, pluck, audacity and money. Nevertheless the proposed coastwise highway will probably not be completed during the first half of the twentieth century, by which time rapid transit, scorning the ground, will take to itself wings; the flying machine will supersede the automobile, and tunneling and blasting and grading and such other drudgery as is in-cident to roadbuilding will give place to the delights of "winnowing the buxom air." Perhaps.

How does it seem to become rich I of a sudden? Perhaps some DRASTIC REMEDY NEEDED. kindly reader can tell us from his exwill depend on his innate strength of Complaints of Rust and San Jose Scale Stevenson's old farm may be among the places overwhelmed by the for Winter apples is about \$2,50 a barample. Taken for all in all, Oregon is is proving larger than was expected about as good a place to inhabit as and that the rust is very extensive on

timber land is denuded of its trees the port. Neither the Port of Port- DR. MORRISON EXPLAINS HIS TALK Denies He Said Bible Is Not Word of

God; What He Does Mean

HOUSE OF BISHOPS, Cincinnati, O., Oct 12.-(To the Editor.)-From Associated Press reports and from sensational headlines in newspapers here The Oregonian will have been in-formed of Dr. A. A. Morrison's ad-dress before the general convention (of the Episcopal Church) now assem-

An amendment of Section 35, of Article II, f the Constitution of Oregon, prohibiting he manufacture and sale of involcating quor and the traffic therein stithin the tate of Oregon, on and after the first day f July A. D. 1911, excepting for medicinal, clashific, sacramental and mechanical pur-oses. As Dr. Morrison has been placed in a wrong position and has been mis-understood, 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. A bell for a law to prohibit, prevent and A bell for a law to prohibit, prevent and suppress the manufacture, sale, possession, exchange or giving away of intexicating liquors within the State of Oregon, except for specific purposes, to govern the srip-ment of the same, declaring what is intexi-cating liquor within the State of Oregon, and providing penalty for violations of the act 344 Yes.

CHARLES SCADDING. Bishop of Oregon.

Statement by Rev. A. A. Morrison,

Ph. D., made at General Convention of the Episcopai Church. Mr. President and gontlemen of the convention.—In justice to this conven-tion and myself, permit me to correct a serious and painful misurderstand-ing. 345 Yes. 345 No.

ing. In the course of a three-minute adbe approved or rejected by the voters and that the chances for a sustained flight would be no better over the sea than over the land. The sea flight, however, was so much more speciac-ular than that over the land that it was attempted. In the time of Co-lumbus, or even when the Montrolfer dress, when the matter of the preamble was under discussion, I was reported by in the general election both of which provide for state-wide prohibition. One measure is in the form of an amendment of the Constitution. I made no such statements. My use of the term "inaccuracies" had refer-ence to the historical data concern-ing the foundation of the church. If I had had more time to amplify my remarks, there could not have been a misunderstanding. I wish to affirm my belief clared 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

s misunderstanding. I wish to affirm 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, understanding by the use of word of God a sacred and reverend title for the both Scripture conversion of the same

State-wide prohibition so results because the state is the unit of enactholy Scripture, containing all things necessary for salvation. In this under-standing I feel that I am in accord ment and the county the unit of enforcement; because countles that do not want prohibition have prohibition with the members of this house and in harmony with the spirit of the forced upon them and because, in the face of opposing public sentiment, the church enforcing power of the county is

There is surely no need for further discussion

I thank you for your consideration. A. A. MORRISON. Rector Trinity Church, Portland, Or.

SLAP-DASH LEGISLATION BAD FAD. Imposability of Passing on Thirty-

two Initiative Measures Showa.

. 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 of Oregon. patch published a full-page article describing present conditions in Memphis the \$5 initiative measures on which it will be the privilege and the implied after the law had been in effect one year and three months. The article is duty of each voter in that state to express his wish. This we took from The Oregonian. It's accuracy was dis-puted by friends of the "reform," and The Oregonian now repeats it in the official form. It is interesting enough to give in full: 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 to give in full: open saloons, dives, gambling resorts and the names of their proprietors are

orman torm. It is increasing enough to give in full: For an amendment to Article IV, Con-stitution of Oregos, increasing initiative, referendum, and recall powers of the peo-ple; restricting use of emergency clause and veto power on state and municipal legish-tion; requiring proportional election of mem-bers of the Legisintive Assembly from the state at large; annual sessions and increas-ing members' sularies and terms of affice; providing for elections of Speaker of House and Freedent of Senate outside of members; restricting corporate franchises to 20 years providing for alcilar penality for uncroused absences from any roll call, and changing the form of eath of orflice to provide against so-called legislative log-rolling. Any one who cares to read this pro-posed amendment to the constitution a little carefully will see that it really given. This article gives the followcrease of more than 200.

days although some kept side and rear doors open. The hotels sold drinks only with caution. Today the saloons frankly ignore the laws Sundays as a little carefully will see that it really includes nine measures, and the that to vote for or against every on week days. The hotel bars are voter open and drinks are served with meals as on other days. of them by a single cross "at the designated place on the wagon-bed ballot" He may want to vote for five ecuted when known. Gambling now of them and against four, but to get the five he must take the four, or to reject the four he must abandon the goes on in saloons with little protense as to secrecy. five. He may want annual sessions of the Legislature and not want more legislators or higher pay for them. He must take them all or none. He may saloons. Policemen now enter saloons openly. think well of proportional election of legislators and think ill of 20-year

trol of the people over their affairs, were 116 untried murder cases on the | trated by the fact that I can and do

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

Memphis, Tennessee, Under Prohibition Law Such as Is Proposed in Oregon, Has Two Hundred More Open Saloons Than During License Regulation. Grand Juries Refuse to Indict on Prima Facie Evidence and Deride Wit-

ARTICLE NO. 6.

There are two initiative measures to

The Oregonian has repeatedly de-

into graft for city officers; in breeding

vice; in contempt for law and order

and in lowering the moral tone gener-

ally of the densely-populated commu-

In Tennessee the last Legislature

The result of forcing a prohibitory

liquor-law upon the City of Memphis

On October 2, the St. Louis Post-Dis-

Memphis in 1908 had 763 saloons and

none of the places now known as "beer

joints" or places where beer alone is

sold, making a total of 972, or an in-

The saloons in 1908 were closed Sun-

In 1908 gambling in saloons was pros-

In 1998 policemen were rarely seen in

Prior to the enactment of the prohi-

provides an object lesson for the people

effect in that form July 1, 1969.

nitios.

powerless.

ing information:

that in all of these rooms, where table are so provided, disorderly women and even society ladies go for the purpose either of gambling, oating or buying and drinking intoxicating liquors.

"Grand jurors have flagrantly violated the laws themselves by abso-lutely refusing to return indictments, although 500 or more official copies of said revenue licenses were presented to them by the Attorney-General, and after they were specially and thorough-ly charged by the court as to the effect such licenses should have on them in this respect.

"Not only this, but other clear and conclusive evidence was presented to said grand juries of the sale of intoxicating liquors, but they have utterly ignored such evidence and laughed at, joked and made fun of the witnesses who appeared before them to submit evidence.

Mark this: The three foregoing paragraphs were copied from a bill of complaint supported by affidavits and prepared by the officers of a law enforcement league, which desired to close the saloons. The attempt to abate the saloons as nuisances also failed, for the complaint required the signature of the Attornoy-General and he refused to sign it on the ground that proper procedure against the saloons was by criminal and not civil

action Before the prohibition law went into

effect in Memphis, the revenue to the city from the 763 saloons was \$190,-759 a year. The 972 saloons now in Memphis pay nothing to the city, but it is charged in the complaint of the Law Enforcement League that policemen get free drinks in the saloons and reamended the prohibition law to include ceive pay for protecting the gambling all cities and towns and it went into held principally by corner groceries that prior to the enaciment of the prohibition law could not afford to pay the \$250 yearly bear license imposed by the city. They now pay the Gov-ernment \$25 a year each.

The following is a part of what the Post-Dispatch correspondent says he saw in Memphis:

"In the districts where vice flourishes openly, along Gayosa street, from Third to Wellington streets, and along Rayburne boulevard from Beale to Linden avenues. I saw policemen enter saloons with women and saw stand with them at bars and drink. It is the boast of some of the saloon proprietors that they never close their doors.. One man who made this boast to me was Rowe (Deacon) Jones, whose place is at Third and Gayoso streets. "A stout blonds woman walked into Persica's dancehall (Third and Gayoso) while I was there, holding the tassle cord of a policeman's stick. The stick was over her shoulder and the policeman held the other end, the woman leading him captive to a table amid the laughter and jests of the others. Drinks were served but the policeman paid nothing. . .

"At Ike Bernstein's White House Bar, 113 Monroe street, there is a poolroe and no effort made to conceal the fact that customers are gambling on horse races."

. . .

This is what the Altorney-General of Tennessee says about the prohibi-

bition law the greatest number of untion law: ranchises for corporations; he must tried murder cases on the court dockets approve both or neither. And so on, at one time was estimated at 50. On the first of the current month there be enforced in them. This is illus-

rope. There is nothing lowly about the

faft's use in his Winons speech only nade the reduction between one and wo per cent. Confronted with this epancy, Mr. Roosevelt replied that in the first place he was not esponsible for the Saratoga platm, and in the second place that his views upon the tariff must be

oked for in his own speeches. added that in his speeches at Saraoga and Syracuse he had repeated "exactly what he said" in the West This gave fresh material to his eager critics. They wanted to know who Saratoga was responsible for the latform if Mr. Roosevelt was not In the convention he was undisputed aster. His enemies were "beaten to a frazzle." to use his favorite phrase Is 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 casion was very strange in a man who makes it a point to speak his nd freely everywhere if the tariff plank displeased him. Whether Mr. oosevelt's New York tariff doctrine the same" 2.5 "exactly eached in the West every man who can read may judge for himself. Unkind critics draw the inference that Mr. Roosevelt has been trying to ake his doctrine suit his congregations without much regard for con tency. This may be unwarranted the real facts of the case, but it himes pretty well with the appear Some go so far as to say that he has been playing "a shifty game" and point out the danger of such a ourse in times like these, when the oters demand candor and sincerity ove all things. It is possible that Mr. Roosevelt, by his tariff inconsisncies, has committed the first se ous blunder of his political life. His urse has conciliated none of his astern focs, while it has alienated me of his Western worshipers ooner or later every career passes it: To this rule Mr. Roosevelt can hardly expect to be an exception and if his prestige should wans herewithout recovery it may comfort him thing hap Hannibal. et him to remember that the same ng happened to Napoleon and

RESTRICTING DIVORCE.

A recent decision of Judge Whitn in New York seems likely to blur the tractiveness of "migratory divorces," as they are called. In this case couple first lived in New arried. Jersey and then moved to New York. Somewhat later the wife want to Reno, Nevada, and after the statury residence of six months obtained divorce. The ground was desertion. The Nevada court allowed her the of the children and she ught sult in New York to enforce decree against her former hus-This threw the divorce under If it Judge Whitney's jurisdiction. ad not been properly obtained, of

The judge decided that a divorce in a legal unless it is obtained in the average of more than 100 acres

city, with naught but the bats and the owls to supply freight for the \$200 .-000,000 worth of railroads centering here. As an example of logic, the anti-railroad feature of the public dock boosters' argument is in a class by itself.

WHERE IMMIGRANTS ARE NEEDED.

President Taft has been securing ome first-hand information on the immigrant problem by a visit to 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 rules. Relief of the labor congestio caused by these immigrants has for many years been one of the most serious problems in connection with the service. That any change can be made under existing circumstances, 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 con-gested labor center in the United States, because it is the point easies reached in the New World by the millions of foreigners who are dumped on our shores by the trans-Atlantic steamers.

A few of the most prosperous and energetic of these newcomers work their way Westward, and become an onomic advantage to the land of their adoption. An overwhelming majority of the arrivals, however, remain as close as possible to the shore on which they were landed, and eke out a miserable existence in competition with thousands, even millions, who have preceded them. The complotion of the Panama Canal will guite naturally bring about a more satisfactory distribution of this labor. A regular steamship service between Europe and Pacific Coast ports will admit of passenger rates via the Panama Canal nearly as low as those which are in effect between European and American ports on the Atlantic The greatly superior inducements

which the Pacific Coast can offer

business on the West Side of the Willabor will more than offset the slight difference, if there is any, in the fare. lamette River. While it will be of immense advanan obstruction to navigation, tage to this European labor to land on the Pacific Coast where it is needed. they otherwise, there would be no necessity for securing permission from the United States Government to instead of on the Atlantic Coast. where it is not needed, it will also build them. There comes a time. prove beneficial to the people now however, in the life of every commu-nity situated on both sides of a river here and suffering for lack of labor. The Pacific Coast has already an when land traffic must receive some 8.11 consideration and some concessions ample supply of professional men. It from water traffic. Then the bridge has more street corner agitators than are needed, and the number of for- is built-not to obstruct water traffic eign jawamiths of the Andrew Fure--but to facilitate land traffic, with soth type is out of all proportion to out which there would be no water We do need a good | traffic. The men ashore have rights the requirements. many thousand hard-working, thrifty to be guarded and respected, just the same as those afloat. Steamships could be moved up and down Port-

men who are willing to go out into the children belonged to the the wilderness and clear land and get it in shape to produce something. Every working day in the year, an average of more than 100 acres of little or nothing to attract them

The dwellers of the Centennial state, the matter of the Broadway bridge, shivering under their blanket of snow, "for the time being." All that has are asked to turn this way and con ever been accomplished by the Kierntemplate arrangements being made ans and other bridge obstructionists, for Portland's annual Christmas swim and all that they ever expect to acin the Willamette. being." That uncertain, indefinite

Let it be said of O'Donovan Rossa term may mean lasting opposition to now about to be translated to the kingdom where the British cease from the bridge, or it may mean that when a few short-sighted West Side proptroubling and the Irish are at rest. erty owners awake to the fact that that he made a brave fight to the best they have driven business into perof his light. manent locations on the East Side,

> Tacoma is said to have been the worst offender. Nobody would suspect her of such work, for Tacoma was always held to be hopest and

If it is to be such a prolonged job

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.

That Tacoma centenarian is old mough to be counted twice, and perhaps he was.

That

Wellman will try again. He is a trying man

land's harbor much easier if there were no bridges, but there would be Rhode Island indorses Taft. 10 certainly a drop in the bucket.

assume that control. extreme case; at least we know of no other so ridiculous. But it is the log-ical outcome of the mad, bad fad which at the moment Mr. Roosevelt is urg-

ing. HIGH RETAIL PRICE OF APPLES

in New England Orchards.

Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

rel for number ones. Some apples, bet-ter than the average, like those in the best districts of New York and those ceipts in that year were \$691,780. along the eastern shore of Lake Cham plain, are selling for a greater price. Buyers who have made extensive tours of the apple regions say that the croj

the fruit. This is a brownish rough-ness of the skin, which seems to pre-vent its ready expansion, and thus checks the growth of the fruit, or else this roughness permits the freer evap-oration of the water. It is not other-wise a serious loss to the grower. Bordeaux mixture is said to cause it, but the rust appears this year on many unsprayed orchards. Except for the unsprayed orchards. Except for the rust, apples are generally smooth and free from fungold discolorations. The retail price of apples will be high. The rigks and cost of cold storage are so great that the Fall buyers are inclined to get more for their risk than in for-mer years. We asked a man well inthey were public nuisances. complaint was supported by affidavits of detectives and sworn to by officers

mer years. We asked a man well in-formed of the state of apple tree plant-ing in New England if the number of trees increased or decreased, and he said the number was decreasing. The San Jose scale is killing more than are planted. In time all the trees will in large orchards whose owners make a business of apple-growing.

A Delicate Point.

Kansas City Journal. "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 a Day.

Rich in a hay. Chicago News. Are you plugging day in, day out, for a very scanty wars. Envying the rich and haughty? Fut a punc-ture in your rage. It you're poorer than Job's turkey, if you haven't got a bons. There's a way to mend your fortunes, to make all the world your own. Den't be weaping, don't be sorry, don't be grieving any more: There's a plutocratic fortune humbly knock-ing at your door.

There's a plutocratic ing 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. Fir some shelves up in your cellar, in the dark and dank and gloom: Raise the tootheome agaricus, cultivate the glad mushroom! If's a winner! liv's a daisy! It's a gem without a flaw! You can make a fortune. What's that? Haven't got a cellar? Pshaw!

Oh. well, do not he discouraged. Musb-rooms might have failed, you know. But here's one you cannot lose on, one 'that's bound to be a go! Here's a fellow tells about it-chickens! Got it? Got it down?

Got it; Got if down? You can make a fortune at it in your back her, here in town? Get a hatcher and as brooder; they will make you rich and glad. What? You haven't got a back lot? Living in a flat? Too bad!

Memphis court dockets. Memphis is a city but little smaller excessive, places its population at 211,-

of the league.

a lower class of persons.

The petition continues:

Frank Estimate of Oswald West, Demo-

erat Who Wants to Be Governor.

get convictions against disorderly roadhouses around Memphis for selling than Portland. An estimate, probably liquor, but the same juries would refuse to convict a Memphis saloon-000, or a figure near Portland's ackeeper even if I could get an indicttual population. Memphis has an area ment.

of about half that of Portland, is "I stand ready at any time to prostherefore more compact and more casecute any man in Memphis who sells liquor illogally and I am ready to do lly patrolled than Portland. There are 190 men in the Memphis police departall in my power to get indictments, but I can't get them. You encoor enment and about 200 in Portland's. The Memphis postoffice receipts in 1909 force an unpopular law."

were \$584,209. Portland's postoffice re-

Opposed to the two prohibition measures submitted in Oregon is the The prohibition law proposed for constitutional amendment submitted by Oregon makes issuance of a Governthe Greater Oregon Home Rule Asso-

ment revenue license to any person clation, under the following title: or firm, not excepted by statute, prima "For constitutional amendment give ing cities and towns exclusive power to license, regulate, control, suppress facia evidence that such person or firm is violating the law. Under the or prohibit the sale of intoxicaling liquors Tennessee law a Federal license is sufwithin the municipality."

ficient evidence on which to base an indictment, but not to convict. In Yes. 328.

Tennessee indictments are supposed to No. 323.

The purport of the home-rule amendbe issued by grand juries upon evidence submitted by the Attorney-Genment is clearly indicated in the title. eral. Recently, a law enforcement It is intended by its adoption to give Portleague, with a membership of 1500, land and other cities and towns the power prepared a complaint in an action in to regulate the liquor traffic within their which it was sought to abate 126 sa-loons in Memphis on the ground that gether, but still subject them to the This provisions of the local option law

This is the situation in Oregon: Portland as a city does not desire prohibition and there are some other towns

and cities in the state in the same class The bill in this case, says the correspondent of the Post-Dispatch, sets If they did want prohibition the present forth that filegal drinking saloons are local option law would provide a medium being openly, publicly, continuously for closing the saloons, and, supported and notoriously conducted both daily by public sentiment, the law could be and on Sundays, Some close their enforced.

Had such sentiment existed no state doors on Sundays, the bill recites, but on that day their trade is larger than wide prohibition laws or constitutional during the week, and is composed of amendments would have been submitted in the coming election.

But as public sentiment in Portland Reference is made in the complaint favors regulation and not suppression of to the electric signs in front of saloons, and it is stated that some of the liquor traffic, the Prohibitionists are them have representatives in the endeavoring by force of numbers in other streets asking passersby to step in- portions of the state to compel Portland to accept measures, that if enaoted, side. They are public resorts, the newill not be enforced, because the sentitition says, for drunkards, gamblers and vicious woman. Gambling goes on ment in the enforcing unit is opposed in all the 126 places, it is charged, to them.

The guestion is, "Does Oregon Want to "Complainant is further informed Make of Portland Another Memphis?"

A MAN WHO 'DELIVERS THE GOODS' | man attorney in the state who is a Dem erat, and there are several of them, not only voted for Mr. West, but put forth extra efforts in that direction. Being known as the man who deliv-

PORTLAND, Oct. 13 .--- (To the Edi-tor.) --- While the people of Oregon are smilling at the publicity of Oswald ers the goods, even though he gets them from the Federal Treasury for making a trip to Washington, D. C., which he didn't make, the railroad West's little mileage game-wherein he extracted from the United States Treasaxtracted from the United States freas-ury the sum of \$315, which, after be-coming frightened at the possible ex-posure of the "graft," he turned into the State Treasury, the state having gearned no part of it, as Mr. West had not-the fact is recalled as stated yes-terdare by one of the most prominent. Waste of Material. companies, when they instructed their attorneys to work for Mr. West, were

Waste of Material.

terday by one of the most prominent Democrats in Oregon, that probably no Saturday Evening Post. Whenever Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, steps into the limelight, he prepares a typewritten interview preperson 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 which selected Mr. West over Mr. Mayers as the result of orders pre-viously sent out by his owner, Senator Chamberlain, that every local Harri- | terial.

slow. All bridges are to a certain extent Wera to mark the ticket, just cast a tear for the boards of election who will have to count the votes.