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Eastern Business Offices-Verree & Conk-In-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-eago, Steger building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1910.

WORKING POLITICS.

The Oregonian had occasion the other day to call attention to the painful and indefensible change of ittltude between 1907 and 1909 by Jovernor Chamberlain towards the noted subject of emergency clauses. n 1907 our impeccable Governor hundered forth a noble bull against he reprehensible practice of adding ergency clauses to routine legisative acts. The Governor was rightusly indignant. No Legislature had right to attach an emergency clause any act "except for the immediate servation of public peace, health r safety." It was a magnificent reuke splendidly administered. The legislature at once reformed. There vere no emergency clauses at that mion attached to any bill for any pie, urpose not contemplated by the istitution.

But behold the change. In 1909 lifical exigencies had arisen that ppeared to the Governor to call for tive measures to keep his hand on he throttle of the state political ma-He had been elected Senator. ine. brough the choice of the people. He ms to be succeeded by a Republican Here was an unfortunate overnor. mergency that could be met only by a entire traversal of his fine words f two years before. Various meas res creating political jobs were has ly jammed through the Legislature. this way two needless members ere added to the Supreme Court in in contravention to the express will the people. A fat judicial place as provided in Multnamah County or the Governor's private secretary. ro Tax Commissioners were created nd a water code, with a State Engleer, two division superintendents and arious underlings, was adopted. Ithout exception these measures arried emergency clauses and were mediately signed by the Governor nd all appointments duly made beere he stepped from one rich job into

other. The emergency clause tacked on to water code was a sad burlesque plain truth. It is worth reading t this time, when all eyes observe the straordinary efforts being made by he Bourne-Chamberlain partnership hold together their demoralized id fast-disintegrating machine. It is Section 74-Emergency: Whereas there great uncertainty existing throughout the acts with reference to the water rights of arious parties along the streams, ditches and water mays as to their soveral inter-tia, therein entailing expensive litigation alitog expensive hid much many animosities and much by endangeting the public of many sections of the hereas, it is urgent that hereinedied for the preser-be remedied for the preserall for force and effect upon val by the Governor." and after its How far into the wretched depths f machine politics Governor Chamerlain had descended in the two ears following his entirely correct nd commendable effort to require he Legislature to pursue a straightprward course in the enactment of ills, so that they might be presented o him for aignature on their merits, nay be shown by quoting a para-raph from the Governor's message f 1907. Here it is: My attention has been called to the hat many, if not a majority, of the hich have been introduced in both hat many, if not a majority, of the bills which have been introduced in both the fourse and Senate have an emergency clause reservation of the public peace, health and aftery of the people, thus, in effect, cutting of the right to have such laws referred to be people. As a matter of fact, no have an have for its object the immediate reservation of the public peace unless it be a prevent invasion. insurrection of war: a law each have for its object the im-ediate preservation of the public health plause it is to prevent the introduction of any can have for its object the im-ediate preservation of the public health plause it is to prevent the introduction of aphone or infections disease, and no hav any have for its object the immediate pre-rvation of the public eafety unless it be prevent riot or mob vionens or something alealated to bring about great destruction of life or property. 1210 Another two years have passed overnor Chamberlain has taken in partner, in a remarkable effort to opolize and perpetuate control of he two principal political parties of The partner is Senator regon. They have joined hands in surne. a open effort to elect Mr. West overnor. There is widespread revolt the Democratic party against hamberlain and West. There is a neral turning in the Republican arty against Bourne. The conspiracy til fail. It should fail. The election Mr. Bowerman will definitely terinate the official career of Sepator urne and it will perform a similar vice for Oregon when it shall help bring about the retirement of Sen Chamberlain later. The result, may be hoped, will be two Repuban United States Senators for Oreclear gain for the state and an m, a clear gain for the state and adoubted benefit to the Nation.

The Oregonitant dependent on other sources for their There is a common saying that the knowledge of the state and its oppor- infliction of new pain does not remtunities. There is so much to attract new settlers to this region, without in least overdrawing the picture. the that disappointment is rare among the newcomers. This Fall colonist move-

will come in the Spring. Next year there will be opened up for settlement the great Central Oregon region, a territory which will support a greater population than can find homes in the Willamette Valley. up the great undeveloped country ly-ing between the Columbia River and

the ocean. It will be many years be-fore Oregon will be unable to offer the settlers, and as the real merits of the country are better understood this colonist rush will not be limited to Spring and Fall periods, but will be in evidence throughout the year.

NINE LAWS AT A TIME.

provision of all state constitutions that the subject of every legislative

bill must be clearly expressed in the title; and it was a vital requirement of some constitutions that not more than a single subject of legislation could be included in the same meas ure. In other words, one legislative act could not embrace such varying and conflicting subjects as water rights and the mortgage tax or fishing and road tax, and so on. No in-telligent person will say that these methods were unwise or impractical. Yet in our new-fangled scheme of legislation in Oregon we have unlertaken to improve on the ways of ld-fashioned legislation by passing thirty-two laws in as many see conds We are trying to do more. We include nine laws in one, as, for exam constitutional the following amendment (No. 360-361): For an amendment to Article IV.

titution of Oregon, increasing initiativ eferendum, and recall powers of the perpie; restricting use of emergency classes power on state and municipal veto power on state and municipal jegisla-tion; requiring proportional election of mem-bers of the Legislative Assembly from the state at large; annual sessions and increas-ing members salaries and terms of office; providing for elections of Speaker of House and President of Senate outside of members; restricting corporate franchises to 20 years; providing ten-dollar penalty for unexcused absences from any roll call, and changing the form of onth of office to provide sgainst so-called legislative log-rolling.

You may take it or leave it. You vote up the whole business or you vote it down. If you say "yes" you swallow it all; if you say no you reject it all, though you may favor some part of this extraordinary agglomeration. Here you have the unrestricted

and unrestrained initiative. There are thirty-one other measures besides, some simple, others complex. But in this instance we take a straight cut across lots and dispose of nine at a time-knock 'em down, if we don't like 'em, and set 'em up in the other alley. -

DISCUSSION OF THE FULLER CASE.

The Oregonian of last Tuesday gave its readers a brief account of a ser-mon which Rev. James A. Dodds had preached at Ridgefield, on the subject of the acquittal of Merie Fuller. The latter, it will be recalled, is the young man who drew his revolver and shot a train conductor in order to uphold his end of a dispute they were having over an accident on the railroad. In connection with this matter, The Oregonian publishes today a copy of a letter which James A. Stapleton, the man who prosecuted Fuller, has written to Mr. Dodds. The letter warmly commends the stand the reverend

steamers

edy pain that has been endured. Doubtless this saying gives us an index of widespread popular feeling regarding the punishment of criminals. "What is the use?" is on everyment is the heaviest ever known, but body's tongue. Mr. Stapleton says it will be eclipsed by the rush that will come in the Spring. "almost uniformly in the criminal's favor." Of course they were salving their consciences by whispering to themselves that nothing was to be gained by punishing him, for they New rail lines will also have opened knew well enough that he was guilty. The existence of such a sentiment among the people may indicate that the bonds of society are dissolving, and that we are reverting to the state strongest kind of inducements to new | of primitive savagery when there was no law and no restraint upon crime but private vengeance. Or it may indicate a profound discontent with the administration of the law and with the principles which underlie its or-dinary penalties. It cannot be denied

that there is some weight in the common opinion that crime is not mend-Once upon a time it was a common ed by inflicting suffering. We may possibly discern in the popular tenderness for murderers an undercur-rent of belief that society should expend its effort to prevent crime rather than punish it. If this is so, then the feeling is not despicable, On the contrary it is wholesome, and promises better things for the future. Usually it is a mistake to despise

widespread popular feeling offhand. Investigation is apt to show that there are good reasons for it, though they may be hidden out of sight for the moment. HOLDING OUR COLLATERAL.

With the United States shipping

otton in a volume which at present high prices breaks all previous records for total values for the period.

In an affort to check this drain on bank rate was advanced Friday to 5 per cent, and at this figure it is hoped to replenish the supply. While easy money in England is of course reflected in the American financial sit-

uation, just at this time the balance of trade by which we could swing gold in this direction is much smaller than usual. Had it not been for the abnormally high prices and liberal

This decline in the exports of foodstuffs from the United States did not, however, relieve England of the neback immense supplies of corn, wheat

the Argentine have been taking ad-yantage of the good market thus created, and have been shipping record quantities, most of which England has been obliged to finance, for a time at least, even though some of it was diverted to continental ports.

The fact that the United States has managed to hold a grain crop which in the aggregate is the largest on rec ord shows the financial conditions in this country to be remarkably healthy. The total output of the five principal cereals, wheat, oats, rye, barley and corn, reached the enormous figure of gentleman has taken and improves 5,053,391,000 bushels, which at present market prices is easily worth

startling gain in the size of the With the exception of that unwieldy

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

monstrosity, the Great Eastern, built in 1858, the 500-foot Servia of 7392 tons was the largest steamer afloat when the Alaska made the first passage in less than seven days. The Alaska's voyage in a fraction less than of the common people in securing the seven days was cut to less than six days by the City of Paris in 1889, and to five and one-third days by the Lucania in 1894. The Lucania's record fell before the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in 1897, and from 1960 until the appearance of the Lusitania last year the Deutschland was the undisputed speed queen of the seas. Meanwhile, in length and size, steamers had been increasing much more rapidly. The Servia got over the 500foot mark in 1881, and in 1893 the Lucania and Campania, 601 feet in length, appeared. The Oceanic, launched in 1899, was 689 feet in length, and the Baltic, 725 feet in length, was the "largest ship in the world" when she was launched in 1904.

It was thus but eleven years from the 600-foot Lucania to the 725-foot Baltic, and but three years between the launching of the 790-foot Lusi-tania and the 880-foot Olympic. At the same ratio of increase, the thousand-foot steamer is near at hand.

The exact amount of credit which should be awarded to the sailing qual-ities of the old clipper ships of the past, and the amount that should go to the men who sailed them, is diffi-cult to estimate. That the men who directed the clipper ships' movements

are entitled to a large share of the glory has been repeatedly demonstrated, and in no case so plainly as that of the British bark Muskoka, which has recently been given much prominence in the New York Evening Post. The Muskoka, in command of Captain Crowe, of this city, made more record passages than any modern ship afloat, and at the time of Captain Crowe's retirement was known the world over as the fastest sailing ship afloat. But the fine lines and splendid canvas-carrying qualities of the Muskoka were of no avail when poor navigator, and not since Crowe's retirement has the vessel made a passage worthy of special mention. The men, and not the ships, are entitled to much credit for the record passages of the old days.

"Rotterdam would be nothing with-

out its harbor and system of publiclyowned docks," says the Dutch Vice-Consul, who gets his name in the paper because he advocates an unnecessary and enormously expensive public dock system for Portland. This city is more fortunately situated than Rotterdam. If the Dutch Vice-Consul, or

foreigners in general, think that Portland will be "nothing" without public docks, their minds will undergo a change after a few months of close observation. Portland's maritime commerce is growing more rapidly than ever before. More ships and larger ships are coming to the port. They are receiving better dispatch than is being given at other Pacific Coast ports, and the expenses for wharfage and dockage are lighter here than elsewhere. The Dutch Vice-Consul ays "it is a miracle" how the immense tonnage of the port is handled without public docks. It would be more

of a miracle if we could handle it with politically-managed public docks. Steel stocks have advanced to the

highest figure reached since last June, and, according to news reports, "prominent railroad officials have ad-vised steel manufacturers that a much more liberal policy in placing orders for equipment is to be expected after

AMERICAN LIFE HELD AS NAUGHT. SENATOR BOURNE AND TARIFF

the attorney at Vancouver:

publicly.

men.

cented Merle Fuller for Murder.

I have read what you said in your ser-

in the presence of the jury

Spotlight Thrown on His Record by New York Paper.

In a recent issue of the Outlook Jonathan Bourne, Jr., expressed his own opinion concerning what he had been doing in Oregon to promote the welfare adoption of people's power laws and in recommending other laws that would serve to wrest control of government from the bosses and special interests.

Through something of a coincidence. someone, not Bourne himself, about the same time told in the New York World what the Senator from Oregon has been doing in Congress.

The World is devoting a series or articles to the antecedents, political history and business and financial connections of the Senators who cast votes in favor of the trusts in the consideration of the tariff bill. Our own Jonathan, therein, is characterized as the friend of the Senator for the Guggenheims, the Senator of Electricity and one of the Faithful Forty of the Legion of

Special Privilege.

This article tells of the growth of the Bourne family fortune behind the tariff wall in New England and of the ascendancy of the Senior Senator from Oregon to the presidency of the Bourne Cotion Mills, of Tiverton, R. I. Reference is made to his organization of a Washington copper company in the days when H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, was most active in copper, and it | is declared that he is allied with banking interests related through marr'age to one of the Standard Oll group. It is asserted that his family cotton mills have paid dividends every year since 1897, when the rate was 18 per cent under the Wilson-Gorman tariff, and that in 1905 these mills paid 47% per cent on their \$1,000.000 capital.

It is charged that Bourne voted to place the countervailing duty on petroleum instead of leaving it on the free list where the House bill placed it.

It is charged that Bourne voted to retain the Dingley rates on the cheaper grades of the Bourne cotton mill products and for an increase over the Dingley rates on the more expensive finished goods, for which his mills manufacture the ground work.

Senator Bourne voted for these duties on goods manufactured by his "infant industry" that pays up to 43% per cont tion of the deceased. As against this, I had the straightforward and disin-terested story of two brakemen, who dividends, without excusing himself when his personal interests were involved as did Senator La Follette.

"When it come to voting on amendments proposed by insurgent Senators." says the World, "he often paired his vote with Democrats, thereby avoiding going on record, while throwing the influence of his vote with the Aldrich crowd.

Some of the Bourne votes are listed as follows in the article:

In the interest of the Guggenheim Pam-ily Smelter Trust, and possibly incidentally adding his own mining interests: To in-crease the duty on white lead from 2% to 2% conta per pound; Increasing the duty on bi-chromate and chromate of poisan from 1% to 2% cents per pound; Increasing the duty on bish grade electric

chromate of potent to the per pound; Increasing the duty on high grade electric lighting carbons manufactured by the Standard Oil-National Carbon combination, an iron-bound trust, to 35 per cent, ad valorem, while pretending to reduce the

valorem, while presending to reduce the duty: Increasing the tax on barley from 24 to 30 cents per bushel, so as to bold some of the Western Senators in line for the bigger benefits to the trusts: Increasing the duty on lemons, at the behest of Senator Flint, the Southern Fa-cifus Senator, whose constituents soon found the railroad taking all their anticipated guin by the simple process of railsing the freight rate on lemons: Increasing the duty from 20 to 30 cents a pound on slubbing, rowing, ring and facture of woolens: Placing a countervailing duty on petro-leum.

History of Advertising.

50,000 Portuguese in America.

Send the Bills to Father.

Atchison Globe,

funny to be a father.

hats, the men students of the

Was that lattice which in itself was sufficient to put his veracity in ques-tion. But the jury seemingly disre-garded all this, and weighing the story of Marle Fuller together with the in-definite statements of some of the wit-

Life's Sunny Side Argument of Lawyer Who Vainly Pros

e following letter was forwarded to James S. Dodds by James P. Stapleton, attorney who prosecuted Merie Fuller King Alfonso has a tremenlous appetite; like any boy, he is always hungry. He is far from handsome, but like any mon preached at Ridgefield last Sunday, boy, again, he does not give a rap about as same appears in The Oregonian of the his looks. Recently, while motoring near day following, and wish to congratulate La Granfa, the King's appetite plagued you from two standpoints: First, on the him and he halted at a wayside inn. He accurate analysis of the situation, and ate with much relish while cracking second, on the fact that you have sufpeasants who happened to be there, be-ing unknown to them, of course. A little girl entered to buy wine for ficient moral strength to express it

Of course, anyone on the outside wither father. "Toll me," said Don Alfonso, to the child, "have you seen the King since he has been at La Granfa" nessing the prosecution of a criminal, cannot understand the stone wall of

public sentiment that is ordinarily ar-rayed against the state, which must be overcome. This was particularly in "Only once," answered the girl. "He had on a beautiful uniform, but he is

evidence in the Fuller case. I feit per-sonally, and now still have the same opinion more firmly than ever, that very ugly The King laughed and told the story on himself.-New York World.

Fuller was clearly guilty of the of-fense charged. Not only was this true, but I proved it to the jury. Fuller sat near the rail just inside the bar, during all of the trial, and frequently in the provention of the fury nearly Judge Clark A. Smith told a good story to several new fledged lawyers who were visiting with him, and the youngsters enjoyed it thoroughly.

people In the old days, when oral examina-tions were still the thing, an examining would approach him and shake his hand. This included more women than board was pommeling an applicant with questions from Blackstone, Kent and This I notice is also referred to questions by you and is another deplorable fea-ture of our criminal prosecution. Such actions on the part of the assembly other legal lights.

"I didn't study anything about these "What did you study?" asked one of fellows," cannot but have some effect on the In connection with this case I talked

the judges. "I studied the statutes of the state," In connection with this case I are the sen-with a great many people and the sen-timent was almost uniformly in the prisoner's favor. In each instance I prisoner's favor. In each instance I you. There is where I got my legal knowledge."

asked them to give me the reasons i... feeling as they did, and in no instance did any one of them give me a sat-lsfactory answer. In fact, they had no reason. They simply felt sympa-"My young friend," said one astute judge on the examining board, "you had better be very careful, for some day the Legislature might meet and repeal every-thing you know."-Kansas City Journal. thetic with the boy without reason.

I believe that the people in this coun-try are coming to look upon human life as of too little consequence, and such sentiment is being Scott Bond, a rich Arkansas planter, said at the recent convention of the Naand such sentiment is being bred in them by verdicts of "not guilty" brought in by juries tional Negro Business League, in New York:

like the case of the state against Ful-ler. Such verdicts do by implication extend to other criminals a license to "The open places are the places for you, the farm lands. You won't be sick out there, and the ground will love you commit crime, and rest assured in the precedent thus established that they can appeal to the quality of mercy

"I am an optimist for my farm brother. "I am an optimist for my farm brother. I know he must succeed. And any argu-ment you bring against his success I can answer optimistically. In fact, I'm like Calhoun Washington, who said bravely, no matter what misfortune hannered. existing in every human being, and very fikely escape the penalty of the law. It was so in the Fuller case. There was nothing upon which a verdict of "not guilty" could be based, except the story of Fuller himself, and no matter what misfortune happened.

"Well, it might have been worse." "But the deacon thought he'd get the some very indefinite and unsatisfactory best of the optimist, Calhoun, and so he said to him one day: "'I had a dreadful dream last night. I statements of some witnesses for the defense as to the quarrelsome disposi-

thought I saw the bad place. There was a great lake of boiling, blazing pitch, and we all were swimming in it-you and I, and all our friends. And when were the eye witnesses to the whole we'd get near the shore and try to climb out imps with horns and tails ferred the word of Fuller to that of the would jab redhot pitchforks into our

Another had feature of our law is thus demonstrated. It seems strange that a man under the charge of murder faces.' "'Well, well,' said Calhoun. He thought "But it might a moment, then he added: "But it might have been worse, ch?"

in the first degree, as Fuller was, can come into court and by simply com-'How might it have been worse, you mitting a lesser crime, to-wit, perjury, fool?" shouted the deacon angrily. ""Why,' said Calhoun, 'it might have been true."-Louisville Times. escape "scot-free." I cannot help but place the ordinary American jury in the

ple as buy gold brick or buy, for in-stance, \$10,000 of green goods for \$10 in good money. It seems so to my mind, and it seems such a glaring exhibition of gullibility on the part of the jury for them to believe the story of a moderard believe and the story my friend Jones." said Bernard. "I met humanity is prove is that of believing the worst in any given case. "There's my friend Jones," said Bernard. "I met Jones wobbling up Broadway the other night. Just before I got to him Jones sought the comparative sheller of a lamp post. He giggled at me weakly when I touched him on the shoulder. "Come on, Jonesie," said I. 'T'I take you to the hotel and put you to bed." "Jonesie looked at me for a moment of a murderer delivered in his own be-half-totally, apparently, forgetting that one under a charge like this would do anything to help him get out from under it. This fact last mentioned seems

strongly to the jury. That is, I pointed out to them that "Jonesie looked at mie for a moment ad then he spoke. 'How far'sh hotel

and then he spoke. 'How far'sh hotel from here?' he asked. ""About five minutes' walk." "Huh,' said Jonesie, nodding his head. 'Fi' minutes' walk, huh? F'r you er Merie Fuller's story was unworthy of belief, for various reasons, the strongest of which was that Merle Fuller could not be expected to go on the witness stand and tell any story that

would convict him. Another reason was that Merle Fuller had taken the "Now, I know what your conclusion is. You think that Jones was drunk, but how do you know he didn't have a wooden leg? One should always practice the virtue of charity. You remember the time Admiral 'Bob' Evans, walking down Broadway, came to one of his quarter masters. The sailor saluted. Admiral Evans loked down here lay another quartermaster, asleep in the gutter. "'Drunk, chl' said Evans

shipments of cotton, that balance of trade, instead of being in our favor, would have been against us, for there was an enormous decrease in the September exports of wheat, corn, pork and other agricultural products.

cessity of making up the shortage in other parts of the world. While the American farmers have been holding

and other grains, Russia, India and

with Egypt also a liberal selier of cotton, and with India, the Argentine and Russia, all making heavy drafts for either old or new crop wheat, it is not surprising that "England has found her gold supply running low. her stocks of the yellow metal the Captain Crowe was succeeded by a

LARGE COLONIST MOVEMENT.

Transcontinental railroads are han ing a record-breaking rush of cololats, both the Hill and the Harrian lines being taxed to the capacity equipment to handle wds. This movement is unusual at time when the East and Middle est are complaining of dull times. would seem to confirm the general Hef that Oregon, even in periods of nporary duliness, is so much better ff than other parts of the country at it is a most attractive place to The present record movement is a result of many years of careful ottation on the part of the railand and the commercial organizaons of the state. This advertising by ewspapers, maps, pamphlets and poks has been supplemented by an en more powerful advertising force the testimony of the man who has wen the state a trial.

There are thousands of these men men scattered throughout the ate. Their experience has proved so tisfactory that they have been the of bringing many others who ight not have come had they been

the occasion to admire his moral our laxity to criminals before a congregation presumably as flabby as the rest of us does indeed require unusual courage, and the The Oregonian joins Mr. Stapleton in his appreciation of it. Proceeding to discuss the reasons why Fuller won his liberty in the face of the law and the facts, Mr. Stapleton first refers to that inexplicable fondness for bloody murderers which is so conspicuous almost everywhere in this country.

All a man has to do in order to become a popular hero, particularly among the women, is to shoot down somebody in cold blood. The more horrible the circumstances of the crime, the more the murderer is be-Mr. Stapleton recounts that loved. even, before the jury in the courtroom, persons approached Fuller and shook hands with him to show how much they respected and admired one who had committed a frightful Women, Mr. Stapleton recrime. marks, did more of this than the men. but both sexes did enough of it to

make us blush for our race. We do not argue that a criminal should be deserted by his friends or treated with cruelty and neglect, but it seems highly proper to protest against his being lionized in the very presence of the law which is seeking to punish him. Does this practice indicate that we are smitten with some singular psychological disorder which destroys our moral sensibilities? Have we really come to the point where we esteem crime more highly than prosale virtue, and take for our National herces men who openly defy the laws which our own representatives have made? The mob who paraded themselves before the jury to shake Ful-ler's bloody hand knew that their action would intimidate the jury. No doubt that was one of their reasons for doing it. It seems as if the court ought to have felt some intimation of the same fact and forbidden the

shameful exhibition. Exhibition of what? Well, for one thing, defiance of the law. Degenerate crime worship was another quality which it displayed. There always been a disposition among the low and vulgar classes of society to exalt criminals and make heroes of Witness the undying glory of them. Claude Duval in British lore. But with us this disposition has escaped from the vulgar and spread apparent-

ly to all ranks of society. Our most elegant dames love to imitate the fishwives who wept over the execution of Black Bess' rider. Does this indi-cate that we are growing in humanity. or merely that we are becoming sillier with the passing years? Mr. Stapleton says roundly that the

acquittal of such murderers as Fuller proves that we hold human life in contempt. Of course there is another side to the question. It may prove that we think highly of human life, too highly to condemn a man to im

prisonment or death for a deed which no punishment can amend. Still, same minds it cannot appear any better than washy sentimentality to refuse to punish crime because the pun ishment will make somebody suffer. that period there was a much more

courage. To speak the truth about \$2,670,000,000. A country that is so enormously wealthy that it can afford to hold this amount of tangible collateral for higher prices than the very remunerative figure now offered. is not in much danger of a panic of any proportions of consequence.

When the unnecessary panic of 1907 swept over the country, its effect was intensified by England sending over in payment for our agricultural products an immense amount of railroad and industrial securities which had been depreciated by the loose talk of

political agitators and buncombe artists in this country. The waning power of the chief political agitator of those troublesome times makes the possibility of a panic very remote at this time, and so long as American farmers' bins are bursting, and the banks are well supplied with money, this country can view with equanimity any slight flurry which necessitates an increase in the English bank rate.

WHERE IS THE LIMIT?

"largest steamship in the The vorid" has floated into the water at Belfast, Ireland. This monster craft is so much larger than any other steamship afloat, and reaches so far toward the dimensions of the mythical "thousand-foot steamer" that the early appearance of that long-predicted leviathan of the deep is highly probable. . The Olympic, which for the time being is the last word in marine architecture, will make no bid for the speed supremacy on the Atlantic. It has been more than twenty years since the White Star line dropped out of the speed contest and contented itself with building monster craft, which for size and comfort were fully as attractive as the steamers of higher speed and less comfortable quarters.

Even the Germans seem to have abandoned the high-speed steamer, and for several years have been building large, comfortable steamers of the type that have reached the highes degree of perfection in the Olympic Unless national pride and a recognition of the advertising value of the

speed record should appeal to the Germans, it is not improbable that flyers, Mauretania and Cunard Lusitanta, will be alone in their glory for many years-for, in building the Olympic and Titanic, their chief British competitors show no disposition to enter the speed contest. A comparison of the size and speed records of the steamers which at intervals in the past fifty years have attracted the attention of the world shows that for nearly all that period builders have leaned more favorably toward

great size than speed. The Scotia, in 1862, was the first vessel to cross the Atlantic in less than nine days, and it was seven years later before the City of Brussels made the trip in less than eight days. Fifteen years later the Alaska startled the world by crossing in less than seven days. ाः was 27 years after the Alaska's performance before the Lusitania made the run in less than five days, but in

for equipment is to be expected after the election next month." For many

years steel has been the most dellcately adjusted commercial barometer, and the depression or prosperity in that commodity has nearly always been reflected in other lines. That the

worst possible effect that may result from the elections has been pretty well discounted is now quite plain, and the wave of the big stick and the reverberations of the warwhoop have lost their power to terrify. Natural delegates to the National conventions but also to express the will of each party, as conditions in the country are so healthy that, no matter which way represented by its majority in the state, the elections go, there will undoubtconcerning what should go into the Na edly be an instant revival of business. tional party platforms, or what should be approved or opposed by the state's

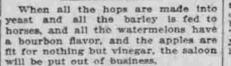
A so-called man who amused him-Senators and Representatives in Conself by offering young girls employgress. ment as stenographers and then insulting them was given a deserved entence of ninety days on the rockpile by Judge Tazwell. The only regret in connection with this penalty is that time limit for the offense is the

reached too soon. The only chance to make a useful citizen out of a "low life" of this type is to keep him at term of office. work for the public for his board,

which as a matter of economy should be wholesome and ample to keep him in working trim, but severely plain. Hard work and a simple, unstimulating diet may be safely relled upon to tame a beast of this type.

The 48-year-old "philosopher" who ommitted suicide in a Denver hotel for his future course, gravely assuring the other night because he could "no the 'earners of \$1 a day or less' that longer cope with the world" was a weakling who had drifted into socialism and absorbed its platitudes until he really believed them. In these days a man is not old at 48 unless he makes himself old. The late Senator Stewart made and lost two or three another and better world. fortunes after he was 60. Others have done so, and others will, but the shiftess man of education generally com-

bines laziness with his frailties and. when he becomes morbid snuffs out his light. The world is the better, His disconsolate widow, for it. VERONIQUE ILLMAGA. for it.



The jury in the Webb case found him guilty on the evidence of coldblooded murder induced by lust, placing a heavy burden on the woman

"Young Corbett" has been relegated to the ranks of pugilistic "has-beens." Alas, and alas! What is the country

The parents of the .18-months-old child in Dallas who can read would better put on the brakes. Precocity is unhealthy.

Chief Cox is right in arresting Se attle blacklegs. We have enough of the home product. danced around lt.

Professor Woodruff dare not say it to the Colonel's face.

definite statemen nesses for the defense as to Stewart's vicious Senator Bourne has boasted of his parentage of the initiative measure now

against the straightforward story of two disinterested brakemen (and the before the voters of Oregon which protwo stories were directly in conflict), they let the story of Fuller outweigh story of Fuller outweigh vides for d'rect election of dalegates to the National party conventions. The bill that of the brakemen.

performance. Seemingly, the jury pre-

to have no weight with the jury what-

ever. This was a point which I argued

two brakemen.

No wonder you bolled over with in-dignation. You are eminently right in doing so, and again I wish to conpermits an elector to vote for but one delegate and thereby forestalls any expression by the voters on National issues gratulate you on your accurate analy-sis and on the moral courage which that may be pending. It eliminates party you have to express it in a public conventions, now held not only to choose.

> You are at libetry to use this communication, if you care to JAMES P. STAPLETON.

RATES ON PORTLAND DRYDOCK.

Port Commissioner Wheelwright Explains the New Schedule.

the

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 21-(To the Editor.)-The editorial in The Ore-gonian today states that the rates charged by the Port of Portland Dry-With such a law in effect each Senator from Oregon would be wholly untrammeled by party mandate in voting his gonian own interests aga'nst those of his condock for some time past have been higher than the rates for the same stituents, except insofar as he had exservice at other ports, and that there has recently been a very heavy ad-vance in those rates. Whereas the facts are that the regular rates have been been that the regular rates have pressed his personal opinions prior to election on matters that might or might not be vital issues during his six years' been lower than at other Pacific Coast The interests of the "common people. been lower than at other facility been cut down from those figures. The reason-ing in The Oregonian is based on the fact that the Commission has discon-tinued the custom of allowing two who are the principal consumers of cotton fabrics and buy largely of petroleum products, are opposed to the personal interests of Senator Sourne. He would now days' dockage free, or at the nominal deny the "common people" the privilege rate of 2 cents per ton per day-which prevails nowhere else in the world, so of expressing their views on his reco in the Senate or of designating a guide far as I can ascertain. It is a

simple matter of arithmetic to tak these two free days-or nearly freeand figure out an enormous percentage the bill is "submitted in their interests." of increase But the fact is that nearly all of the A Spanish Newspaper Advertisement. business done in the Port of Portland Drydock is that of cleaning and paint-

Drydock is that of clouding and yone day; the rate for one day is lower, and so is the rate for every other day, ex-cept those two days which at one time were free and which at another time were charged at 2 cents per ton as an experiment This morning the jeweler, Slebald III-maga, was summoned from his shop to The undersigned, his widow, will weep upon his tomb, as will also his two daughters, Hilda and Emma, the

experiment. There were various reasons that in-fluenced the Commission to give these special concessions, one of them being the hope that business would thereby be attracted to the port. The record of the 12 months from September 19, 1909, to September 19, 1910, however, shows total receipts from dockage of vessels \$6615.45, while the actual cost of operation was \$11,229.60 and the in-terest on the investment was \$16,-000.06. Under these circumstances, the Commission thought it best to elimi-nate those special privileges and esformer of whom is married, and the latter is open to an offer. The funeral will take place tomorrow. P. S .- The bereavement will not interrupt our employment, which will be carried on as usual, only our place of business will be removed from No. 3 Tessi de Teinturiers to No. 4 Rue de Missionaire, as our grasping landlord has raised our rent. Commission thought it best to elimi-nate those special privileges and es-tablish rates that are in line with world usage, but still, as above stated, lower than those which prevail at other Pacific Coast ports. Besides this, Probably the deposed King of Por-tugal doesn't know it-for he is not other Pacific Coast ports. Eesides this, special discounts were offered, de-pending upon the amount of business brought to the dock, 15 per cent on \$5,000.09, 20 per cent on \$7500.09 and 25 per cent on \$10,000.00 or over. There is certainly nothing in the above facts or the present polytor of

above facts or the present policy of the Port of Portland Commission to justify the statement that they have "advanced the rates to a figure that can hardly fail to drive shipping to other ports. Declaring that the ancient Greeks were never bald because they didn't

WM. D. WHEELWRIGHT. Non-Coal and Public-Coal.

Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware O. made a bonfire of their hats, and Indianapolis News, Last year the geological survey fixed prices on 2,598,621 acres of public coal lands and classified 10,857,572 acres of The joke in this celebration is on the fathers who have to buy new hats. Ha, ha, but it is non-coal land.

"'Oh, no, sir,' said the erect quarter master, deprecatingly. 'Ow, I wouldn't call him drunk, sir. I just seen him move his fingers a little."-Cincinnati Times-Star.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

ETHEL PLUNGES INTO POLITICS

Ethel and Jimmy, after their dissipation at the Horse Show, talk politics, or rather, Ethel talks polities to Jimmy. Written in May Kelly's best style, and illustrated with cartoons of Oregon political celebrities.

CLOSE OF WIDE-OPEN GAMBLING AT RENO

The last outpost of legalized gaming in the United States is abandoned to a new Nevada law. E. F. Runyon pictures in vivid colors the closing scenes around the faro tables and roulette wheels.

NO COUNTRY FOR THE POOR MAN

Paul Leland Haworth writes a descriptive article giving both sides of the "free farm" proposition in Northwestern Canada. "Only the strongest and most vigorous can get ahead there," is Mr. Haworth's conclusion.

UNDER THE ROSE: A NEW SERIES OF DETECTIVE STORIES

Frederick Reddale is the author of a new series of detective stories which revolve around the personality of Inspector Finney Valen-This week the story is entine. titled "The Deuce of Diamonds."

THE EARLY STRUGGLES OF JAY BOWERMAN

An interesting account of the rise of Jay Bowerman, Republican candidate for Governor. His early struggles and his conquest over many obstacles give clews to the character of a man who is now in the public eye.

ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER

credited with being much interested in his subjects, much less ex-subjects-but there are 50,000 of his countrymen who went wrong. In the United States. Massachusetts runs strong with them, having about 15,000. Little Rhods Island has 2500 It is thought they will all be content not to go back to the new republic, but to stick to this one. Portugal is a synonym for poverty.

coming to?