The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.
Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.
(BY MAIL.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and weekly, one year	3.50

(BY CARRIER).

Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75

How to Remit—Send Postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 42 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rate.

Eastern Business Offices—Verree & Conklin—New York, Brunswick building. Chicago, Steger building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1910.

THE TARIFF DREAM IN EASTERN ELECTIONS.

Many localities are "insurging" against protective tariff, yet all are clinging to their own "protective polls." It makes a queer spectacle; moreover, an illogical one. For there can be no revision downward, unless some districts or interests shall be sacrificed. Yet how fair is it to cut down one duty and not others, or to cut down one more than others, or to eliminate one duty and leave others? It makes a big question—too big for the Republican party or the Democratic party or the lion-killer returned from Africa.

Now the trick is to refer the whole business to a tariff commission, so as to adjust the spoils system to the difference between cost of production at home and abroad. This takes the trouble out of present-day political emergencies to that dreamy, happy land, far, far away.

But there is no constant cost of production abroad, any more than in the United States. Besides, cost of production varies with circumstances, with efficiency of management, with secrets and brains of business, with standards of labor and with what not else. It will be just as absurd to try adjusting tariff to cost of production abroad as it has proved at home, even more so. Further, the commission has no power of subpena over foreign manufacturers, nor of inquisition into their business when they are unwilling.

The politicians are juggling with this question in the Eastern elections. In one district they promise reduction of the duty that benefits another district. In manufacturing centers they promise big cut in the raw wool schedule. In anticipation of the cut, raw wool prices in the West are down to low basis. But little is heard of low duty on woolen goods in the manufacturing centers; there the cry is for lower-priced goods at expense of the flockmen. The wool is cheaper already, but the woolen goods are just as high as ever and the quality is inferior. Democrats try to make low duties their "issue," yet their politicians are careful to consider the manufacturing districts of the powerful Eastern States in turn and also the sugar, hemp, tobacco, iron and cotton mill interests of the South.

Meanwhile the cost of government is enormous, nor will it be cut. The tariff at present is just about balanced so as to provide sufficient revenue. The people are deluded by the idea that revision downward is going to let them off easier for taxes. But who is to pay the billion-dollar cost of the Federal Government unless the people?

Spellbinders of both parties are trying to charm Eastern voters with the sugar-coated fallacy of protective tariff. The people of each locality and interest are conscious of the fallacy and of the special interest and privilege it "engenders," yet think they are going to get some advantage out of it for themselves.

This will all end some day, but it takes the American people an insufferably long time to reach the end. Right now it looks as if they will turn one party out and put the rival party in power in Congress in order to reach, by some magic, the unattainable goal of satisfactory and just protective tariff.

SOME FAULTS OF THE PRESS.

In speaking of the difference between America and Australian newspapers, Colonel Reay, of the latter country, says he finds it difficult to believe that all the charges of corruption which are made in our press against public officials are true. Many Americans experience the same difficulty. The whirlwind of accusations which the Eastern papers are making to disturb Mr. Roosevelt's serenity is a case in point. They charge him with the same dire ambitions which Brutus attributed to Caesar. He wishes to overthrow the republic, to make himself monarch of the country, to destroy the Constitution and set up a reign of personal absolutism, if these papers are telling the truth. Probably they are perfectly sincere in expressing their apprehensions, but no sensible person pays much serious attention to them. Every intelligent citizen west of Broadway knows that it is utterly impossible for Mr. Roosevelt or any other man to make himself the unconstitutional ruler of the United States, and therefore he reads the tirades upon the subject with an indulgent, perhaps a slightly contemptuous, smile.

It is precisely the knowledge that their uproar will not be taken seriously which makes some of our more frenzied journals all the more outrageously noisy. Knowing that mild accusations will be discredited, owing to the sources they come from, the writers try to reinforce them with frantic adjectives, with wild prophecies of disaster and sometimes with outright falsehoods. The case of an evangelist who fails to rouse the susceptibilities of his audience is fairly parallel. To deepen his effect he raises his voice, emphasizes his epithets and darkens the hues of his word picture; but the more he raves the less he accomplishes. Uproar and hysteria defeat their own purpose.

The simple fact is that some newspapers have not yet learned the potency of understatement. They imagine that the blacker the paint they use the greater the psychological effect of their picture, but this is an error. Our officials are upon the whole no worse than those of other countries, but a good many of them are not perfect by any means. They have serious faults which need rebuke and correction, and in the mistaken effort to rouse the public to estimate these faults properly some newspapers fly into a frenzy of calumny and indiscriminate vituperation. Naturally they thus discredit their own cause and by making charges which cannot be proved they really provide the best of all defenses for dishonest public men. If, as Colonel Reay says, the Australian papers do not commit this error they are enviable indeed. It seems likely that some of ours will require several years yet to learn the lesson of moderation and restrained statement.

FOURTEEN HOURS A DAY.

Mr. Bowerman served as State Senator at Salem in the sessions of 1905, 1907 and 1909. In the last named, he was President of the State Senate. He has throughout been most active and influential in the state's legislation. Through his talent for leadership he has been at the front of many important contests. He is not a trimmer, nor a compromiser, nor a dodger. He is in all things independent, outspoken, frank and courageous. It is a remarkable testimonial to his fine personal qualities that he won the respect and confidence of all his colleagues of every political faith. His fellow-legislators of 1905, 1907 and 1909 are today the most willing and the most competent witnesses of Mr. Bowerman's large capacity and genuine integrity.

The detractors of Mr. Bowerman are inspired entirely by political motives, colored by selfishness and meanness. They have produced many inventions about his legislative record with particular reference to his relations with the corporations. Take, for example, that contemptible story about his opposition to the proposed bill limiting the hours of continuous employment for railroad men to fourteen. Great prominence has been given in the Bourne-Chamberlain press to Bowerman's alleged opposition to this measure and he is accused of having killed the bill in committee. The statement is not true; nor is it true that he was at any time moved by purposes of hostility toward any measure desired by railroad employes.

The unadorned facts are briefly that the measure was referred to the 1905 Senate committee on revision of laws, of which Bowerman was a member. It was reported to the Senate without recommendation. In final passage the bill failed to pass by a vote of six ayes to twenty-two nays. Bowerman voted no. So did three of the five Democratic members of the Senate. Bowerman's reasons for opposition were that he had not become convinced that the bill was desired by the railroad men. In 1907, however, it became obvious that the railroad employes wanted the bill enacted. It was enacted, and passed the Senate, largely through Bowerman's aid, by a vote of twenty-two ayes and seven nays.

This is the whole story simply and briefly told. The fourteen-hour bill today on the statute books of Oregon is due largely to the efforts and friendly attitude of Mr. Bowerman. It is strange that the publicity organs of the Bourne-Chamberlain machine should persist in the manufacture of falsehoods so easy to confute and explode.

THE ANARCHISTIC SOCIALIST.

A Socialist in Tacoma may lose his citizenship for having denounced the Constitution and the Federal Government. There are many different shades of socialism and some of them are the same as anarchism; in fact, anarchism is a form of socialism. Such statement as this will stir the ire of some Socialists, but it is none the less true. The Tacoma anarchist would resent any brother's effort to read him out of Socialist ranks. One of the great faults of the cult is that of its vague theory and abstractions. In a current magazine a Socialist writer says: "Socialism would not diminish private ownership of the fruits of an individual's labor nor does it seek to curtail anyone's privileges of enjoying in full the fruits of his industry and thrift."

Such a writer does not know the forces he is quibbling over. Socialism, if it means anything, means the administration by the state of all means and sources of production and distribution. It aims at the full equalization of property and wealth among the individuals of the state, which, wherever attempted hitherto, has been equalization of indolence, and laziness and "living off the state."

Socialism, some authorities may think, means private property in their goods and "equalization" of the other fellow's, but that is an arrangement hardly practicable or reasonable. The "have-nots" don't believe in that kind of Socialism. A good many of them are anarchists like the patriot brother in Tacoma. Most of them conform with the laws and accept the view that their reforms can be accomplished only under the Constitution. The point for present notice is that the Tacoma brother is a Socialist and that attempts to "read him out" and repudiate him will be futile.

SUPERLATIVE SELFISHNESS.

A census enumerator recently knocked at the door of a modest, but well kept cottage in the workingmen's quarter of Cleveland, Ohio. A woman opened the door.

"The census man? Come right into the kitchen and I'll talk to you while I am finishing my morning work. Sit down. You go back to Washington and tell the man that sent you here that I can't afford to buy meat more than once a day; that my husband can't afford to buy a new suit; that the price of stockings and underwear and even sheets and pillow cases is so high that we can't afford to buy them. Tell him that I have three little girls in school and that ordinary cotton goods costs so much more this year than last year that we have to skimp and scratch and save every penny to make them look decent.

"Now that is all the information you are going to get from me," she panted.

This anecdote was published in August World's York and tells the story of thousands of women in the United States, and in Oregon, whose husbands are workingmen. It is part of an article on the cotton schedule of the new tariff law. In that article it is charged that the new schedule, which increases the duty in some instances several hundred per cent, was prepared and submitted to the Senate committee by representatives of the cotton mill trust.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Senator from Oregon, is president of the Bourne cotton mills, of Tiverton, R. I., which have paid as high as 49½ per cent in annual dividends. He voted for the trust schedule on cotton goods in the face of information publicly given in the Senate that all the cotton mills of New England had paid for themselves in twelve years in dividends.

The price of cotton goods has an important influence on the general welfare, and in the enactment of the tariff law opportunity was given Senator Bourne to show his attachment to the interests of the public. Yet he placed self-interest on the highest possible pinnacle. He voted to increase the duty on the goods he manufactures, that a greater price might be charged the workingmen when they buy dresses for their wives and children, and that more dividends might be added to his inflated income.

Now comes the senior Senator from Oregon, with this record behind him, and says to the people of Oregon:

"If you believe that general welfare rather than selfishness should be the motive power of government, then defeat in the general election every assembly nominee."

That Senator Bourne knows the difference between general welfare and selfishness The Oregonian concedes. But he has placed a small gauge on the acumen of the voters of Oregon. General welfare and individual selfishness are the opposing issues of the campaign; for selfishness is personified in the Bourne-Chamberlain machine, and the people of Oregon know it.

CURB THE TAXEATERS.

City officials think they need great increase of revenue for their next year's operations. Their "estimates" total more than $3,250,000—an increase of some 60 per cent over this year's expenditures. Mind you, this increase is for officials and their deputies and sub-deputies. Streets, sidewalks, sewers, water cost extra. Nearly every department needs "more" for its extending reach.

The free employment bureau, that started out cheaply and harmlessly a short while ago, finds its needs expanding. The sealer of weights and measures sees his duties enlarging and himself in need of additional "help." The Plumbing Inspector thinks he requires nearly twice as much money next year. The free museum is also set down for "more." The Building Inspector wants his 1910 revenue trebled in 1911. Fire department, police department, street cleaning department, engineering department, park department, all need big "filling" for their lusty appetites.

It all goes to vindicate the old-time maxims of growing extravagance of governmental administration and waste of public officialdom. Portland will not have increased in population nor wealth 60 per cent next year over this. Besides taxpayers are paying out huge additional sums for improvements of many sorts.

The Council should prune the "recommendations" sharply. Officials are outreaching the public. This is a growing and thriving city to be sure, but it needs continual protection from the voracious appetite of its functionaries.

All this should be a warning to taxpayers against the public docks scheme, which they are asked to authorize with an initial bond issue of $2,500,000. The extravagance and wastefulness of docks maintenance and officialdom will add heavily to tax burdens. The needs and the demands of public docks will grow beyond limit. The increasing needs of the free employment bureau, the Building Inspector, the Plumbing Inspector and other functionaries who began with small expectations, will be small and insignificant by comparison.

This city ought not to "go the pace" in taxation that its office-holders have set. The time is here and now to put on the brakes.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Most emphatically must there be by the voter a close comparison of measures and a deep consideration of possible conflict before exercising the inestimable privilege of the initiative at the polls in November. For example:

At the head of the list of measures will be the amendment enfranchising all women citizens of the state. Farther down in the list comes the official gazette bill, which provides for publication by the state of a magazine every two months on fads and fancies in Government. In the latter it is provided that only the registered head of a family or a registered voter who is not a member of a family shall be considered a subscriber and entitled to a free copy of the gazette.

Let us contemplate the result of the enactment of both:

Do we not all now know how the head of the family monopolizes the morning paper at the breakfast table and often carries it to the office in his pocket, fashion page, society page and all? So would it be with the official gazette. It would be father's magazine, for he is the head of the family. His would be the right, every two months, to sit by the fire all evening closely persuing accounts of the workings of proportional representation in the cantons of Switzerland. Mother, also a voter, might be in nervous tension waiting to read what a model of success is government in the matriarchy of Nairs, and daughter, too, a voter, be on pins and needles to learn from the gazette whether a law in Oikahoma prohibiting hobble skirts had been effective.

Here is danger menacing the fabric of society and as a defender of harmony at the hearthstone The Oregonian must protest.

SMALL WATERWAYS AND CROPS.

Citizens of the Umpqua Valley are earnestly urging such improvement of the Umpqua River by lock and dam construction as will render it available for purposes of local transportation of farm, orchard and dairy products. There are, as is well known, wide and fertile areas in Douglas County traversed by the Umpqua River that are not in touch with any, except a necessarily limited local market. The Southern Pacific Railway passes through the Umpqua Valley, but cannot be said to serve it, except in a restricted sense, since it has no feeders bearing out into the country.

The Umpqua is a brawling stream, fed by the snows of the Siskiyous and the annual rainfall. Whatever possibilities lie in its waters for transportation purposes, are dissipated by periodical freshets. Its utilization for purposes of transportation is forbidden by this fact and in its present state by rapids and shoals. Whether these natural obstructions to navigation can be overcome by the proposed lock and dam construction is a question that citizens of Douglas County are urging the officials of the Government engineers' office in this city to consider.

It will be recalled in this connection that the arguments now being urged in favor of improving the Umpqua River in the interests of the farming section through which it flows, were urged for a number of years in favor of the improvement of the Yamhill River by the construction of locks and dam at Lafayette. Finally, after many discouragements, Hon. Thomas H. Tongue, then Representative in Congress from this district, secured an appropriation for that purpose and construction was ordered begun and prosecuted through some years to completion. The result has not justified the expectations entertained or expense involved. There is absolutely no freight moving by way of the Yamhill River from the farming districts and it was urged the river if improved as above noted, would serve. The improvement remains, guarded by a Government caretaker, a monument to the loyalty of the citizens of Yamhill County to their waterway, not without having fulfilled their hopes of waterway transportation.

The question of transportation from farm to market is being solved in quite another way in the Willamette Valley. Electric lines are reaching into the farming regions that lie along the Tualatin and its tributaries, the Yamhill and its tributaries, the Santiam and its tributaries, the Molalla, the Clackamas and their tributaries, with a certainty that the handicap which the sections drained by these streams has long carried will in due time be removed. The waters of these streams will be utilized where nature has paved the way with falls for the generation of power to move cars. Thus working in conjunction with nature, not striving against the barriers to transportation that she has set up, her forces will be harnessed to the relief of the farming districts that long have suffered and clamored for a market.

The Yamhill River, a limpid stream of shallows and deeps in Summer, a brawling torrent in Winter, has not been made navigable above Lafayette by the construction of the dam and locks. The question of transportation in the fertile Yamhill Valley awaited the coming of the electric railway, the promise of which now borders upon fulfillment. This will probably be the solution of the transportation problem in the Valley of the Umpqua, instead of by the improvement of the Umpqua River by the Government through the construction of dam and locks.

This is certainly a fair conclusion in the light of the example quoted, wherein a small stream of varying deeps and shallows and of a tortuous channel, overflowing its banks in riotous exuberance at one season of the year and shrinking to the dimensions of a mill race at another, after the expenditure of many thousands of dollars by the Government, is still not navigable, while those who pinned their faith to it for so many years as a solution of their transportation problem now look to its rapids which they once sought to have eliminated, as a means of generating electrical power for moving their crops by rail. If the United States Government has learned this lesson from this and similar examples, it is not probable that the construction of dam and locks in the Umpqua River will receive favorable consideration.

British justice is swift and terrible and the difficulty encountered by murderers in escaping is often commented on. Last week, however, at least one American murderer had no reason to complain that the American courts were slower than the British, for the respective juries that tried Webb in Portland, and Crippen in London, made nearly an even break with about thirty minutes of deliberation. The only advantage the American murderer has over the foreigner, after the jury gets through with him, is in the length of time he is spared before all of the resources of the lawyers are exhausted. It is much more than a safe prediction that the death penalty will be administered to Dr. Crippen long before the neck of Mr. Webb, the Portland murderer, is in any immediate danger.

The formal retirement of Judge George H. Burnett from the circuit bench of the Third Judicial District after an incumbency of eighteen years took place in Albany last Tuesday. A popular jurist, in the best sense of that term, Judge Burnett asks the suffrages of the district he has served so long for election to the supreme bench of the state. That he will secure the judicial promotion sought can hardly be doubted.

The scheme of clearing land by pulling up tall timber, root and branch, with a donkey engine seems to be a failure. But, for all that, farmers need not go back to the old plan of using dynamite. The process of "charpitting" has been tried in many places and is successful wherever it is supplemented with a little intelligence.

It is good news that the Portland Theater of gingerbread fame is to be torn down. It was always a hoodoo, and no theater attraction however good in merit will ever bring unwilling audiences to it. Portland women were afraid of the building and without women patrons a theater might as well be closed.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts says the cost of living is one-third higher in this country than in Canada. That is because the bill of fare is better. When the Canadians forsake the dried pea-soup and kindred diet they will have to pay more for the blessing of living.

This is not a good region for work by the Australians who are here to proselyte among the farmers. The island continent is too far off for the disgruntled settler who would hook up and drive back to stay with the wife's folks.

One man, named Cherrington, at Dallas, says he would rather vote for a horsethief than an assembly candidate. If Cherrington will let the public know the candidates he is going to vote for, the decent voter can govern himself accordingly.

One charm of intercollegiate football is its name "American." Rugby and soccer football are not popular in this country because they belong to "British" sport. That's all.

The Port of Portland Commission is in line for a lot of trouble.

New York teamsters put "ginger" into their strikes.

Brussels anarchists had the Kaiser on the run.

Foraker is getting old and "tetchy."

"PROHIBITION" IN A SMALL TOWN

At Grants Pass, Or., More Liquor and Taxes, and "Stuff" Bought Elsewhere.

Oregon (Grants Pass) Observer.

Let us review the prohibition of intoxicants in Josephine County since that system was inaugurated by popular vote in 1908. The law was put in force on July 1 of that year, and the licensed saloons were thence out of business. But there were a great many people, nearly half the population, who indulged more or less in alcoholic beverages, and these people were not willing to accept the prohibition order of their fellow-citizens. The near beer saloons immediately following the licensed saloons were well patronized, but many persons preferred to obtain their supplies reputably. For some of these Portland and San Francisco were the main sources of supply. Numerous others preferred the social glass over the saloon bar, and found the conditions favorable at Woodville, in "wet" Jackson County, just across the county line from "dry" Josephine, eight miles from Grants Pass.

Woodville did not count much on the map two years ago. It was little known, and yet there was a fine fruit and agricultural district surrounding it waiting to be discovered. Grants Pass visitors did the business. They inaugurated a steady flow of money from Grants Pass to Woodville, and a steady flow of empty bottles back to Grants Pass. Incidentally, the valuable resources of Woodville became known. Grants Pass money, however, had prompt influence. The little Woodville hamlet of two years ago is now an incorporated city. The little burg needed only a start, and the "dry" conditions of Josephine County supplied it.

* * *

Without going into the unfailing experience of all communities that have endeavored to prohibit the use of intoxicants by law, let us have a look at Grants Pass since it became "dry." The year 1909 was the deadest year ever known in this city. There was a well-intentioned "dry" administration, but nothing could balance the collapse of trade. There was 100 per cent increase in city taxes, and at the end of that "dry" year an increased debt of $7000, with absolutely nothing to show for the large expenditure. The taxpayers revolted at the end of 1909, and elected a progressive administration. The retiring City Council left to the new Council an additional 50 per cent of city taxation. Two years of prohibition increased the direct city taxes of Grants Pass exactly 150 per cent and other taxes were pushed.

* * *

The 1910 City Council constitutes a business administration, backed by the leading business men of Grants Pass—not passively, but actively. Much has been done. Grants Pass has assumed city airs with pavement and generous lights. There have been large pay rolls but dull business. Too much money goes to Woodville and Medford. There is no prohibition that can prevent a class of working people in a "dry" town from spending their savings in a "wet" town. Not all for "wet" goods, but with the freedom to purchase "wet" goods a first consideration. So it was with a bunch of Josephine miners who came to Grants Pass a while ago for supplies. They didn't buy them here. Medford got the trade. Medford has grown big and fat by reason of the mistaken policies of Grants Pass and Ashland.

* * *

What about the moral effect of prohibition on the youth of the community? There is no need to philosophize on this question, but facts are always valuable. Under the city ordinances of Grants Pass, a heavy penalty was imposed for the selling of liquor to minors. It was a righteous law, and a few convictions under it speedily ended that abuse up to the passing of county option, which overruled the city ordinances. Under the county option law, any boy or girl, or woman or man, has a legal right to purchase intoxicants. Otherwise the informers who were here last year dare not report. It is the sellers who are liable to penalty. The youth of Grants Pass perfectly understand this. There was a little company of them about a year ago who indulged in spiritous liquors on Saturday nights, all minors. The same thing is reported from all the dry counties of the state. The liquor of Grants Pass boys was obtained presumably from Portland dealers, and required only a signed order and $3 inclosed for a gallon of whisky. Under the saloon system this traffic in gallons was not previously known here, probably because of wholesale and retail restraints. Anyhow, boys of Grants Pass, as in other dry towns, obtained liquor supplies, and there was a little Saturday night jollification inaugurated. It developed, and presently the night policeman took a hand. He sought to capture one of the boys, but failed, probably willingly. There were in this bunch of boys the sons of some of the best families in Grants Pass. The city ordinances enforced by the police, put a bar on this wrong. County option lifted the ban and the boys continue to pass under. But, after all, when a Grants Pass youth hits the train for the Oregon University or any other higher training school, and is piled up on his own resources, is it better that he should know something about the evils that threaten him, or be perfectly ignorant of his danger?

Regarding the rural districts of Josephine County, the gallon parcel has been in open evidence these past two years. People who formerly drank 3 or 4 per cent beers are now drinking 40 to 50 per cent whiskies, and it isn't good for them.

Woodrow Wilson Leads Applause.

New York Evening Post.

Woodrow Wilson's travels are not all devoted to the straight talk that is expected to land a Democratic Governor at Trenton. The candidate gets many a good laugh along with his work. One of the best came when a rural supporter, in the course of an introductory speech the other night, shouted:

"Fellow citizens, I tell you that the Republican Administration in this glorious state (cheers) spent more money than King David used up in his entire reign over Israel."

The next day, near Tom's River, the Wilson automobile broke down.

"This is my chance to make the rest of you feel what it's like to be a campaigner,' said the nominee.

Each newspaper correspondent in the party was led to the back seat of the motor car and made a speech, while Wilson sat in the front row of roadside stumps and led the applause.

Harvard Boy and King Manuel.

Boston Herald.

Reginald M. F. Townsend, Harvard '11, son of Laurence Townsend, formerly Minister to Portugal, takes a live interest in the fate of King Manuel II., lately deposed in Portugal, because the young Harvard student knew the King as a boy, had a "scrap" with him in which the royal belligerent lost a front tooth, and had a pony race with him in which Townsend was thrown and so badly hurt that he lay ill in the palace two weeks, the Queen frequently attending him personally. "I knew Manuel for four years during our residence from 1896 to 1900 at the American Legation in Lisbon," says Mr. Townsend.

President Taft Gains More Weight.

New York Sun.

The President, notwithstanding his golfing and strenuous gymnasium work this Summer, is going back several pounds heavier than when he arrived on the North Shore about July 1.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

Forced Construction That Home Rule Bill Permits Cities to Govern Themselves in All Criminal Matters Is Unwarranted—Bad Feature Found in Absence of Minimum Limit of Population for Self-Regulating Towns.

ARTICLE NO. 10.

For constitutional amendment giving to cities and towns exclusive power to license, regulate, control, suppress, or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the municipality.

328 Yes.
329 No.

The foregoing is the title of a measure submitted by the Greater Oregon Home Rule Association and in this title what was undoubtedly the intent of the framers of the amendment is distinctly stated by the Attorney-General.

It was not the intention of the Association to present an amendment that would permit any city to regulate its internal affairs in all matters of criminal legislation, but able lawyers have come forward with the argument that the amendment as worded would, if adopted, give that right to every incorporated city in the state. In other words that it would remove the restrictions now on cities in the matter of permitting gambling, operation of poolrooms, bookmaking on horseraces and similar vices prohibited by general statute.

Equally able lawyers assert that such construction cannot properly be derived from the proposed amendment and The Oregonian is of the opinion that the weight of argument is on the side of the latter.

The amendment, if adopted, would simply alter the present operations of the local option law by making each city and town a unit having exclusive power to license, regulate, control, suppress or prohibit the liquor traffic. So far the city or town unit was involved the local option law would be applicable. Local option elections could be inaugurated and conducted in the manner provided in the local option law with the exception, that "gerrymandering" of precincts within a city would not be permitted. In a local option election the whole city or town would have to vote on the question whether it should be "wet" or "dry." City precincts known to have a preponderance of "dry" sentiment could not be combined with an adjacent preponderance of "wet" sentiment and the "dry" precincts force the saloons out of the "wet" precinct, as is now possible. The county unit, so far as it embraces incorporated cities and towns within the county would be destroyed, but otherwise would remain intact. Marion County, as a unit, could not vote the city of Salem either "dry" or "wet," but all precincts in Marion County outside of incorporated cities could determine as a unit whether liquor should or should not be sold in such precincts.

The Oregonian believes that this is a fair statement of the purposes and of the real construction of the amendment.

The amendment has one weakness in that it makes no distinction between cities and towns and incorporated villages. There should be some limitation in order that an incorporated village adjacent to a large city or town that is dry could not be colonized, vote "wet" and the liquor traffic be carried on without license or regulation. It would be possible if the constitution were so amended, and Roseburg, for example, should vote to abolish the saloons, that a village would be newly incorporated on the outskirts of the city, be colonized by the saloons, permit the sale of liquor without restraint, and demoralize the larger city. If Portland voted to supress the sale of liquor, it would be perfectly reasonable to expect the saloonmen to move to St. Johns or some other adjacent town and there, by force of numbers, control the result of a local option election, choose their own regulating and enforcing powers and draw their trade from Portland.

On the other hand there is a valid objection to the present option law found in the privilege given the county at large to inflict upon a city a law which it does not want and cannot enforce. This evil would be corrected by the Home Rule bill.

The Oregonian herein has attempted to give what it believes are the good and bad features of the bill. They are features easily understood and should be carefully weighed by the voter before acting on the measure at the polls. He should be able to determine for himself whether the good overbalances the bad or vice versa. The Oregonian will make no recommendation on this measure.

JUDGE DIMICK'S PLEA FOR UNITY

Former Opponent Would Help Elect Bowerman in Interest Primary Law.

Eugene Register.

Grant E. Dimick, who was Bowerman's closest opponent for Governor in the primary election, made an able address at Rainier the other night in support of Bowerman in which he declared that:

"If the people would preserve their direct primary law, let them not fall into the trap of its enemies. Republicans who voted in the primary election must abide by the results. Otherwise its effects will be weakened and the brand of inefficiency placed upon it. I appeal to all friends of the primary law and those who supported me for Governor in the primary campaign to ratify the choice of the people—Jay Bowerman and the other nominees of the party.

"Jonathan Bourne, not Oswald West, is the man that Jay Bowerman and the Republican party has got to beat at the next election," Judge Dimick added. "Bourne is the man who is making this vicious fight for West. His object is to safeguard his seat in the United States Senate, where he has failed to make good."

Dimick is right and every Republican who is loyal to the primary law knows Dimick is right. It is not the class of Republican aspirants for office who, when beaten at the direct primary election, get mad and come out independent that are the real supporters of the primary law; on the contrary, they are repudiators of that law and none know this better than they themselves. It is men like Dimick who, though he was opposed to the assembly and ran as an anti-assembly Statement No. 1 candidate for Governor against Bowerman at the primaries and was a close second in the race, is not only a loyal Republican, but a clean-cut defender of the primary law when he asks the voters of this state to stand by Bowerman as the choice of the primary for Governor. He does not become a political hybrid and run off after strange political gods in an effort to be elected when he was beaten by the people at the polls for the nomination, the place where the voters, in the exercise of their rights under the primary law, are empowered to say whom they want as candidates for office, the very thing for which the primary law was framed.

Dimick, Hofer and Abraham, each of whom sought the place that Bowerman landed, have proven their party loyalty and loyalty to the direct primary law by not only supporting Bowerman but by denouncing those who repudiate the law by refusing to stand by the mandate of the people at the polls in naming candidates for office, and come out as independent candidates or tack on as tails to the Democratic kite.

Save a Fifth and Get Rich.

N. Y. Cor. Kansas City Star.

The members of the Rockefeller Bible class of the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church were warned that if they spent more than one-fifth of their incomes for rent they were guilty of improvidence. The young men were advised to divide their total earnings as follows:

One-fifth part for food.
One-fifth part for shelter.
One-fifth part for clothing, recreation and self-improvement.
One-fifth part for emergencies, such as doctors' bills, drugs, etc.
One-fifth should be set aside for profitable investments.

The speaker was Rev. Addison Moore, leader of the class. A member of the class interuppted the leader to ask:

"How about a man with a small salary and five or six children to keep? Do you think he can live up to those figures? Do you think he has any chance to lay aside one-fifth of his income for profitable investments?"

"There are exceptions to every rule, of course," replied Dr. Moore.

General Verbeck, American Samurai.

Human Life.

General William Verbeck, the recently appointed Adjutant-General of New York, succeeding General Nelson H. Henry as the chief officer of the National Guard of the State of New York, might almost be called an American Samurai. Born in Nagasaki, brought up in the strictest military discipline, by the time he had arrived at maturity, his skill in the game of war was unquestioned, and he had made himself an adept in handling Japanese weapons, even the short 2-handled sword, which demands such lightning-like dexterity and swiftness of eye and hand.

General Verbeck remained in Japan until 18 years of age, always in a military environment, coming, however, to California in 1880, to enlist in the Fifth California Infantry.

The Artist Makes Her Own Audience.

Sarah Bernhardt in London Interview.

It is idle, it is stupid to talk of an artist "condescending" to appear on the variety stage. So long as he does the best work within him, there can be no idea of condescension. You would not argue, I suppose, that a prayer uttered in a garret is less efficacious than a prayer spoken in a cathedral? The artist either raises or depreciates the public to his own level.

WEST DIDN'T RETURN IT ALL

One Side Light on That Trip to Washington.

GRESHAM, Or., Oct. 28.—(To the Editor.)—As the little scheme of Senator Chamberlain, assisted by his friend Jonathan, comes to be better understood, the less many men in this section are inclined to look with favor on the attempt to put little Os West into the Governor's chair, there to be a pliant tool of the hard and fast machine which has been built up in the interest of a little, selected bunch of self-appointed guardians of the people. Mr. West doesn't wear as the public knowledge of him becomes extended. His loud songs of self-praise are becoming monotonous and the purpose of his boosters is now pretty well understood.

The people around this part of the country are discussing the situation, and men who two weeks ago were looking with some favor on Mr. West's candidacy are now declaring that to be loyal to the direct primary law it is necessary, being themselves Republicans, to support the direct primary nominee of their own party. Mr. West's grandstand play with the money of the United States Government, accomplished by turning it over to the state treasury, when the Government didn't owe the state anything, is a matter that shows up the Democratic candidate, who is trying to fool the people by renouncing his party name, and is becoming pretty well understood by the farmers generally.

What people would like to know is: What right had Mr. West to mileage for returning to Washington, D. C., when he never returned there? Not a man around here can be found who can understand why, after the state had paid Mr. West for his expenses for the trip both ways and the Government had paid his expenses for the same trip back to Portland also—he should have collected the amount of his expenses from the Government for returning to Washington, D. C., after he was through with the Hermann trial when he didn't return at all!

It is said that Mr. West swore to his claim, too. Do you know upon what ground this sort of a man rests his claim to being a reformer, and whether it is true that the Federal officials in Portland used the word "grafter" in connection with his affidavit, that the money for returning to Washington, D. C., was really due him—when he didn't return at all?

INQUIRER.

Novelists Can't Write Short Stories.

Conan Doyle in "Through the Magic Door."

Which are the great short stories of the English language? Not a bad basis for a debate! This I am sure of: That there are far fewer supremely good short stories than there are supremely good long books. It takes more exquisite skill to carve the cameo than the statue. But the strangest thing is that the two excellences seem to be separate and even antagonistic. Skill in the one by no means insures skill in the other. The great masters of our literature, Fielding, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Reade, have left no single short story of outstanding merit behind them, with the possible exception of wandering Willie's tale in "Red Gauntlet."

On the other hand men who have been very great in the short story, Stevenson, Poe and Bret Harte, have written no great book. The champion sprinter is seldom a five-miler as well.

Poe is the master of all. . . . Poe is, to my mind, the supreme original short story writer of all time.

"Guerilla" Mosby to Lecture.

Washington (D. C.) Post.

Col. John S. Mosby, the noted Confederate cavalry leader, has closed a contract with a lecture bureau to deliver a series of 12 lectures in the principal cities of New England, telling at first hand of his experiences in the Civil War. Except for one or two lectures, Colonel Mosby has never appeared upon the lecture platform. After the course is completed in New England, as at present contracted for, it will probably be extended to the Middle and Middle Western states.

The subject matter of these lectures will include not only his personal experiences on the field of battle, but also his relations with and to the great leaders in the Southern armies.

Two Wedding Rings Instead.

"Molly Make-Believe," a New Novel.

Carl of Mine: There's one thing I forgot to tell you. When you go to buy my engagement ring—I don't want any! No! I'd rather have two wedding rings instead—two perfectly plain gold wedding rings. And the ring for my passive left hand I want inscribed, "To Be a Sweetness More Desired than Spring!" and the ring for my active right hand I want inscribed, "His Soul to Keep!" Just that.