## The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1910.

REFORMING THE SALOON.

At least one unmistakable lesso can be drawn from the plan pro by the Oregon Home Rule Association the regulation of the saloons and its favorable reception by the public at the meeting in the Armory where it was read. The leason is that the saloon in its present condition finds few, if any, defenders. All reasonable are profoundly convinced that radical changes in its character are necessary. Unless these changes are made, it is idle to expect that the fight against the saloons will ever cease. Instead of ceasing it will bemore bitter every year, and moreover, it is likely to win to the prohibition side a larger and larger proportion of the decent element of population. Once convince rightthinking men and women that the satoon cannot be regulated so as to reduce its evils to a minimum and they will never rest until it has been extirpated, no matter what the process may cost. The items of the plan proare unexceptionable, though it might be remarked, perhaps, that so them add little or nothing to the law as it stands.

The sale of liquor to minors is already prohibited and in many cities it is illegal to furnish drink to habitual drunkards. The law of the State of Washington includes stringent penalties for that unpardonable offen is usual also to fix proper hours for closing saloons and few places can be found in this country where it is not illegal to keep them open on Sunday or to permit gambling within Commonly also the presence of abandoned women is forbidden. Hence in these respects all that the the Home Rule Association does is to resume the provisions of the law as it stands, with perhaps greater emphasis than one usually sees upon the matter of enforcement. Indeed were the laws as they stand strictly enforced, it is highly probable that the agitation against the saloon would lose much of its virulence because the occasion for it would dis-The complaint that rational reformers make is not so much that we lack laws against the sulcon as that it is impossible to enforce them. Here is where the alliance between the

saloon and evil politics shows its hand.

This fact emphasizes the import-

ance of the demand by the Home Rule ation that the saloon shall "b forever divorced from politics." Were this separation once accomplished there would be little difficulty in carout the other excellent measures which the association speaks for.
Among these the limitation of the number of licenses to one in each 1000 of population, making the purchaser of drink equally guilty with the seller when the law is violated and investing the power to grant licenses in some all unquestionably wise and they might be adopted without much delay if the saloon and the low politician could divorced forever. Until they are divorced the saloon will co be a stench in the nostrils of respectable citizens and its shameless violations of law and decency will continue. The spectacle which is presented to the Portland citizen by the sties of debauchery on Burnside street are enough in themselves to account for the prohibition movement and in some measure to excuse it. Good men have tried and tried in vain for many years sen the offensiveness of these dens of vice by appealing to the law. What has the result been? So far as actual results go the law has proved be powerless and the reason for its powerlessness lies in the alliance beween the dives and debased politics.

The Home Rule Association seems to believe that the divorce between the saloons and politics will be effected by conferring the licensing power upon courts of record. The applicaon for a license is to be tried in legal form and protestants against it are te be heard even if there are no more than three or four of them. looks all right, but naturally it will not be adopted without serious conideration of pros and cons. Perhaps after reflection the association may come to the conclusion that a special commission to devote its whole atten to the saloons and their behavior, their licenses and the duty of revoking them would be better than to thrust his probably unwelcome husiness upon the Judges. License commissions omposed of eminent citizens have been of excellent service in Sweden and England. Ne doubt we should find them adapted to our conditions This, however, is a detail which nust be decided later.

The main point just at present is to recognize unreservedly the fact that the intelligent public demands a The change must be something deeper and better than a mere temporary "pandering to the moral element." It nust go to the root of the conferme evils which now beset the traffic in strong drink and radically cure them. Unless its character changes prompt-ly and completely it is safe to predict that the war against its existence will go on until it has been extirpated so far as legal extirpation is possible. Yet the mistake of attempting stateride prohibition, impossible to enforce, and cartain to encourage and foster worse evils even than the sa-

Work on the Nehalem jetty is pro gressing rapidly, and it is expected that with the funds available it will be possible to secure a depth of twenty feet If these hopes are realused, it will be but a short time until ich Nahalem Valley will blossom into

an important seaport. There is trib- where the traffic is coming from to shuffle about the time the Oregon utary to the Nehalem River an im-mense body of the finest timber in the country. The valley also contains a considerable area of wonderfully rich bottom lands on which phenomenal crops of all kinds are grown. Along the rich bottom lands, as in all the coast region, grass grows green throughout the year. When Nehalem gets her 28-foot channel and the rallconnect with Portland, there will be great possibilities for extensive nigration and rapid filling up of the country.

HELPING PLAY THE GAME.

The faithful URen has devised, through his accommodating and more less mythical People's Power League, a project for the creation of three "People's Inspectors of Govern-ment" who shall conduct a state ewspaper ("Official Gazette") and shall exercise certain arbitrary powers over the entire state administration.
Observe how admirably this novel project co-ordinates with the Bourne & Chamberlain game, and furthers the mutual interest of the Bourne & Chamberlain partnership. The three inspectors can be, and undoubtedly will be, organized into a potent politimachine of which all the state officers from Governor down to state house janitor will be the obedient and serviceable instruments. The inspectors will hold the Big Stick. official or employe will dare to invoke its vengeful wrath?

But these inspectors are to be editors, too. They will issue a "gazette" authorized to publish "letters and information concerning the National Government and lawmaking and the acts of our Representatives and Sensters in Congress; the results of many experiments and developments in the science of government by other na-tions, states, counties and cities, and other matters that they believe will promote the general welfare."

And so on. What a compendium of Bourne literature the ready spacewriters and prolific literary backs of the Bourne-Chamberlain press bureau will be able to produce in this official Gazette, for which the state (not Bourne) is to pay. The burden of maintaining a staff of personal editors and typewriters, and paying the printer and buying postage, has become heavy. Naturally Bourne would prefer to have the people foot the He will do the rest, with the help of West.

NO MONUMENT NEEDED.

At Grand Rapids, certain citizens are seriously taking up the matter of a monument for Stanley Ketchel. claim for remembrance by posterity rests on the fact that he once was the middleweight champion prizefighter He lived the life of a "tough," burned his candle at both ends, enjoyed the adulation of saloen burns and cigar store loafers, became a here on the sporting page of a great many newspapers, squandered the fortunes won by his fists and was on the down grade when a murderer's bullet ended

his career. For a sane people, certain Americans do many foolish things. Among them is the worshiping of prizering pugs, black and white, foreign and domestic; but up to this time it has never been thought necessary to bequeath to future ages a memorial in marble and bronze for a man who devoted his life to an unlawful, degrading, demoralizing, beastly vocation. There is no objection to marking the grave of Ketchel with a stone, but he doesn't deserve a monument.

PORTLAND A DISTRIBUTING CENTER The steamship Astec is due in Portland today with a full cargo of merchandise from New York. While Portland has for a considerable period been enjoying water transportation facilities by way of the Panama and Tehuantepec, this, with the exception in hazardous employment will count of the cargo of the Beaver, is the first just as much as the vote of his emfull cargo to come through from the Atlantic seaboard by the all-water route for many years. Maintenance of a service of this nature is of much importance to Portland. The new line should be given the best possible support. The cargo on board the Aztec is brought here by Portland firms for distribution in Portland ter-If it had not been brought ritory. here on the Aztec, it would have arrived either by the American-Hawallan line, the Panama line, or by rail.

A great deal of cheap clap-trap has been indulged in by the public dock promoters to the effect that Portland was to lose a large amount of business both before and after the completion of the Panama canal unless the city spent many millions in providing a public dock system in opposition to the ample private dock facilities already here. We are asked to believe that unless Portland relieves the shipowners and jobbers of the actual legitimate expense which is neces in handling cargo in port, this distributive business that now goes into the great Columbia basin over a water level haul from Portland will be diverted to Puget Sound or San Fran-

cisco. Could anything be more absurd? By accepting this theory, we must assume that the railroads will haul this freight from 150 to 400 miles farther over mountain grades than would be necessary in distributing it from Puget Sound or San Francisco. cent per ton per mile is regarded as a very low rail rate so that our alleged dock "handlesp" would have be from \$1.50 to \$4 per ton in order to divert this business from Portland to ports north or south of Portland. But there will be no diversion of this business. Ships have been coming to Pertland for more than sixty years because there was a demand here for the cargoes they brought, and there was awaiting them outward cargoes of products which are still available in almost unlimited quantity.

Ships in early days dumped their cargoes along the mud banks of the future city and loaded their outward As the traffic cargoes there. reased better facilities were provided and for more than thirty years these facilities have been well in advance of the demands that were made on them Shipowners who are in the business for the money they can make out of it would like to have free docks or falling in that would like to have the taxpayers shoulder some of the bur-den. Jobbers who handle these cargoes would like to increase their profits by the same method at the expense of the taxpayers. Both of these interested parties will join hands with the purveyors of dock sites and insist that present facilities are inadequate

They cannot explain, however

pay even a small fraction on the fixed charges against even the "opening wedge," n \$2,590,000 expenditure. It will be many years before a Portland public dock could secure enough busi-ness to pay even the operating expenses at present rates. To meet the ieficit. the taxpayers would be obliged to pay at least \$250,000 a year to increase the profits of the ship-owners and jobbers. Meanwhile more than nine-tenths of the traffic which has made the port great would still be handled over the private docks as a business proposition standing on its merits.

DEMOCRACY'S PREDICAMENT.

Governor Pennoyer is a name for Democrats of Oregon to conjure with. When Pennoyer was a power in Democratic affairs, there was a Democratic party. He was first elected Governor in 1886. There was elected with him a Democratic State Treasurer (Webb) and the State Admins tration was, therefore, Democratic, since these two officals made a majority of the state boards.

There was no complaint under Pennoyer of one-man domination. The Democratic party then stood for a principle, or a code of principles was a powerful, aggressive, numerus, and harmonious body.

Then came Chamberlain. Who can observe the wretched history of the Democratic party under the leader-ship and guidance of Chamberlain and fail to hold him accountable for its loss of principle, decay of prestige, and entire absence of self-respect? The Democracy has been sacrificed to the selfish ambitions of Chamberlain. Its most sacred traditions have been trifled with to promote the interests and welfare of the one-man machine Every other Democrat, except the favored creatures of Chamberlain who have been willing to subordinate their aspirations to his supreme egotism, has been sacrificed and ignor

Yet all was well until Chamberlain attempted to commit the remnant of the party to the fortunes of a renegade Republican. That was going the limit, and then some. The Democracy would not stand for it. It revolted. Chamberlain is having trouble delivering the goods. The Dem-ocratic uprising extends to West. It might be all right for West to be a Chamberlain protege; but to be a Bourne-Chamberlain creature was too

What is the Democracy going to do in its predicament? It has Bourne and West on its hands, besides Cham-What will have been done beriain. for party rehabilitation if it shall elect

Nothing.

CLASS LEGISLATION.

The initiative cannot and will not long endure as a principle of government in this or any other state if, under its workings, one class that happens to have a great numerical strength is permitted to submerge the equally important rights of another class beneath its own purposes and desires. For illustration and without intending to impugn the motives of the framers of the bill, attention that measure in which it is attempted to define again, the safety appliances that shall be provided by employing builders and manufacturers and to apply a new measure for em-ployers' liability in the event of injury to employes.

This bill was drafted by an organization of workers, the State Federawith all tendencies of human nature is bound to view its own needs from a selfish standpoint. 'It is equally true that the employers could not be expected to draft a law on the same subject that would grant every right to the employe to which he is entitled.

At the polls in the general election the vote of the workingman engaged ployer. No one suggests or desires that it be otherwise. But the em-ployes outnumber many times the em-But the employers, and if the men directly concerned are left largely to approve or reject the bill its fate is now determined. Outnumbering both together is the general voting population of Oregon, and this voting population, so jealous of its power to initiate and make laws, is showing an apathy on this and many other measures of importance. Thousands of men, unless interest is somehow aroused, will ex cress neither approval nor disapproval of the employers' liability bill. Yet it is one that by its character may have an influence in the further investment of capital in Oregon and affect thereby every allied and unallied in-

No one but a lawyer would dare venture an honest opinion, after comparing the proposed bill with the facw of 1907 and the amendments of 1909, concerning what parts of the existing factory laws would remain in force after the adoption of the new employers' liability bill, and perhaps his opinion would not be sustained by a test in court.

The proposal of such a bill in such manner is one of the results of an unbridled initiative. The ordinary voter must let it alone, vote his prejudices or toss up a coin, unless he adopts this advice: Use commo Use common But it is his duty to vote.

## EXTINCTION OF INDIVIDUALITY.

The death at Bangor, Maine, last sek of W. G. Dillingham, formerly a well-known purser running out Portland, recalls not only the golden age of steamboating on the Columbia River but it also brings to mind the remarkable change that has taken place in the relations existing between corporations and the people they The Oregon Steam Navigation Co., forerunner of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., was easily the greatest corporation in the North-west when Dillingham began steamboating. Here was a monopoly that had such a grip on the transportation business of Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho that for years it crushed all competition by the sheer weight of its speedily accumulated

From a small beginning it grew into a great system of steamboat and rail lines which made millionaires out of half a dozen men who had started operations with insignificant capital And yet through all the years in which this corporation was piling up mmense fortunes for the stockhold ers and was crushing all competition its relations with the public were alfriendship and confidence of the public was an asset that was lost in the

Railway & Navigation Co. succeeded the Oregon Steam Navigation Co it has never since been found. It is an asset that will never again figure in the valuation of corporation property, for the individuality of the en ployes who represented the company in the old days, was a power in the cultivation and maintenance friendly relations with the public,

Dillingham and Dan O'Neil and at an earlier date, Knaggs, Ingalis and other O. S. N. pursers, were not repri-manded, fined or discharged for giving a free passage to a broken-down old soldler or tramp or for extending credit to some farmer who had lost or forgotten his pocketbook. They settled disputes and ordinary claims in the purser's office and the most carefully served rule was that which insisted that no patron should be permitted to leave the boat dissatisfied with the treatment he had received. By these methods, the patrons were made to feel a personal interest and a personal acquaintance with the corporation that was getting their money. Anticorporation sentiment was small in-deed. It is offered in excuse for the which has made the purser and all other employes of big corpor ations mere cogs in the machine that the present great transportation corperations employing thousands of men could not delegate to these men the authority to act that was conferred on the men who in an earlier period so materially sided in maintaining pleasant and profitable relations with

Modern methods have made impos sible a return to the old conditions and customs, but so long as there linger who lived in the old days, regret will be felt over the economic change that made the new system a necessity.

The world's wheat statistics yesterday were all against the grower. With four months of the new season ended. the American visible showed an increase of 2,142,000 bushels, and now stands more than 13,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's figures. Quantitles on passage were nearly 11,000,while world's shipments for the week ending Saturday were 4,000,000 bushels in excess of those for a correspond-ing date a year ago. In the face of this array of bearishness, it was not surprising that there was a sharp decline in prices. It is a noticeable cullarity of the wheat market that whenever prices are firm and advancing farmers will not sell, but on a declining market offerings are always This singular economic fact was noticeable Saturday, when heavy selling was in progress at a number of points in the interior, some of the wheat sold changing hands at 10 to 15 cents per bushel less than could have been secured earlier in the season.

Desertions from the Army during the past year are reported to show a decrease of 50 per cent as compared with the preceding year. General Maus recommends that "the marked excellence of officers for command be made a matter of closer individual record and credit." Decrease in deertions is due in large measure to the treatment of the men by the offi cers. The soldier, like the sailor, is, after all, a human being, and as a rule is susceptible to the same influences that affect other people. It is in the power of officers to make life so unpleasant for the enlisted men that hey are frequently willing to take a chance on desertion with all of the lisgrace that goes with it, rather than submit to the imperious discipline which in many cases comes very close to nagging and bullying. The officer who is popular with his men never has many deserters to account for.

Samuel Hill, the good roads enthuslast, has been attending a good roads convention at Boise, Idaho, and there, as elsewhere, advocated the employment of convict labor for roadbuilding. The State of Washington, which is vorking a large number of Penitentlary convicts on state roadbuilding, had such good success with the work that the merit of the policy has been effectually demonstrated. Not only are the roads built by the conricts of great value to the state, but much healthler physically, as well as mentally and morally, than they vould be at indoor employment or idieness.

The man who was thrown off a Montavilla car and considerably bruised was a victim of too much prosperity that puts everybody work and crowds the cars. Some cars on that line built to seat thirty people frequently carry nearly three times that number, as indicated by the register of fares. Open draws and work on the line cause congestion of cars and everybody is determined to board the first, with the result that many risks of injury are taken.

A telegram from Pittsburg says the Panama Canal gates are the largest in the world. We imagine that San Francisco to a man will dispute this claim with the assertion that this disinction belongs exclusively to the Golden Gate.

Two white slavers were sentenced to the rockpile yesterday and before they are done with the Federal authorities may give them more fitting punishment. They certainly should e made examples, for it is seldom one is caught.

This time we are promised within three weeks the Hawthorne bridge, which was to have been flinshed, sure, by November 1. No need for a special celebration; just throw in the general rejoicing with Thanksgiving festivi-

All these aviation records will yet have to be printed in a double-column table so the man who simply walks can understand them. For at least four days this week San Francisco and Los Angeles will be

half of the ninth inning. Since Portland leads in prosperity what matter a few thousand more or less people?

important news centers until the last

Old-time Apache fighters are needed in the Philippines to pacify rebellious natives, but the stock is exhausted.

Vote no on every proposed measure that you don't understand. North Idaho "sooners" had a joyour

halloween last night.

SCUTTLING THE DIRECT PRIMARY Logical Statement of the Bourne-

Chamberiain Warfare. PORTLAND, Oct. 31 .- (To the Editor.)—It used to be so that public speakers went into the the field after the nominations were made and discussed issues that divided the parties. Matters upon which the parties divided were considered, questions of great importance were analyzed and the campaign in most respects partook of an intellectual contest which was helpful and uplifting. This has all been changed, however, by the aban-donment of the Democratic party by the leaders of that party in the interthe leaders of that party in the interest of a so-called "non-partisan" effort to pose as men who, to use one of their own pet phrases, "believe in country before party." This necesarily brings about a kind of guerrilla warfare in which principles are thrown to the wind and the Oregon campaign has descended into a petty scramble for office, the basis of which is a more pretense on the part of the Demovatic machine of "non-partisanship" machine of "non-partisanship" the purposes of misleading the erage voter into drifting into its

The result of all this is that a campaign speaker is compelled to accept the situation, and, while the centest is ostensibly based upon lines of party division, in reality party principles find no room for consideration. Indeed, one of the shams of the

Indeed, one of the shams of the Democratic party of Oregon consists of the claim that there is no difference between the parties now that is worth considering and, anyway, every voter should think more of country than considering and, anyway, every voter should think more of country than party, thus endeavoring to induce as many Republicans as possible to aban-don their party nominees and support Democratic candidates, though Democratic voters themselves are supposed to show their independence by staying by their own candidates. It is always noticeable that no Democratic voter is expected to abandon his party nominees in order to show his loyalty to country over his party affiliation. And the wonder of it is that hereto-fore thousands of Republicans have

fore thousands of Republicans have been fooled by this shell game and have lent their aid to the one-man Democratic machine which has never rendered anything in return.

So, let us for a little while examine some of the sophistries with which these schemers are trying to fool the Republican voters of the state. A tremendous effort is being made to secure the election of Os West to the executive office of the state, a Democrat who is so anxious to succeed that he tive office of the state, a Democration who is so anxious to succeed that he nowhere assumes to be the Democratic candidate, but posses sometimes as an "anti-assembly" candidate, at other times as a Statement Number One candidate, and other kinds of a candidate, but never as the Democratic candidate. Now, why is this so? Everybody knows there is but one cases. knows there is but one reason. party vote Oregon is Republican by at least 20,000 majority, and if Mr. West should appear before the people as strictly a Democratic candidate he strictly a Democratic candidate he would lose the state by that figure Therefore, it will be seen at once that at least 10,000 Republicans must be fooled into the belief that Mr. West is not a Democratic candidate—otherwise, of course, he would announce himself as the nominee of the Demohimself as the nominee of the Demo-cratic party as publicly and as frankly as Mr. Bowerman declares himself as the Republican candidate. Since the entire Chamberiain policy is based on deception it is necessary for a lot of Republicans to be fooled by the aban-donment of Mr. West's party name. My appeal to the Republicans in this campaign is an appeal for the life of the direct primary law that it may be vindicated through the united support

the direct primary and vindicated through the united support for Mr. Bowerman sa the direct primary nominee of their party. If, indeed, the people are to rule, it is incumbent upon every voter who has cumbent upon every voter who has registered as a Republican and who declares himself a believer in the primary law and in heeding the votes of the people to show his faith by his works. There is a general disposition in this campaign to do so, but the Chamberlain-Bourne-West machine, evidently reading the handwriting on the wall, is trying to move heaven and earth in an effort to frighten the timid voter into believing that because Mr. Bowerman was first suggested as a "sapable and trustworthy" cause Mr. Bowerman was first gested as a "capable and trustwo gested as a "capable and trustworthy" man for Governor, his selection by the people at the poils at the primary elec-tion should be disregarded. The only defense of this preposterous proposi-tion must have for its foundation the defense of this preposterous proposition must have for its foundation the
astonishingsy brazen claim that the individual is above the voice of the people, as expressed at the primary election, a position which is precisely that
of the old political boss, and whose
dethronement was the first purpose of
the direct primary law itself.
So a superhuman effort is being
made to establish a huge specter to be
known as "assemblyism," and to point to
it as a monster of the most hateful
milen, though George E. Chamberlain
is its creator, its sponsor and its first
beneficiary. But there is no assemblyism in this campaign nor any as-

Is its creator, its sponsor and its first beneficiary. But there is no assembly is in this campaign nor any assembly is a severybody knows. There was a full list of men suggested to the people by the Republican assembly and it was submitted to the voters at the primary election for approval or rejection. Some of them, were declared to be "capable and trustworthy," to use Chamberlain's words, and others were rejected. The Republicans themselves, while in their election booths, acting under the provisions of the direct primary law, decided who their nominess should be, and from that day, accepting the voice of the people as nominees should be, and from that day, accepting the voice of the people as final, there has been no assemblyite candidate in Oregon for any office. There couldn't be if the people are to ruis instead of a few "non-partisan" bosses, who are trying to perpetuate themselves in public place, even though they are forced to advise the scuttling of the primary law itself to of the primary is accomplish their purposes.
T. T. GEER.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News.

There may be such a thing as a man of very few words—but who ever heard of a woman like that?

A fussy old bachelor says that eating onions will often prevent a mustache from coming on a woman's lip. Probably most of us would be more thankful for the things we have, if there were not so many other things we want.

want.

It's easier for some men to paint word pictures than it is for them to tell the plain unvarnished truth.

Some men enjoy a dry amoke, but you never see one with the curle of a bottle between his lips pulling away at it.

When a woman hears that a map who once made leve to her has done something bad she says: "I don't believe it."

Even if there is no marriage in heaven, a woman will probably feel queer, if she sees her former husband flying around with some other lady

Chicago Tribune.

"Papa," asked Professor McGoosle's little boy, "what does it mean when a fellow says he's going to get another fellow's goat?"

"There is nothing neccessarily ob-

"There is nothing neccessarily obsoure about that, my son," said Professor McGoorle. "It is simply the colloquial way of conveying the idea that
by some means or in some manner not
clearly indicated he intends to acquire
possession of a horned ruminane quadruped, genus Capra, species not designated, at present or for the time being to use an idiomatic phrase, belonging to or being the property of the
other preson participating in the supposed colloquy."

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

Bill Requiring Protection for Persons Engaged in Hazardous Employms and Defining and Extending Liability of Employers; it Conflicts With isting Laws and Cannot Be Construed by a Laymun: Bill, Prepared by ployers, for Creating a Commission to Prepare a Measure to Be Submit to the Legislature.

A bill for an act creating a board of ommissioners of nine members to examine he subject of employes indemnity for in-

piograment, and to prepare a measure to be presented to the Legislature governing the same, and report to the Governor of the state on or before the lat day of February, 1911, and appropriating \$1000 for the purposes of the act.

245—Yet.

347—No.

strike an exact balance between the services up to the time of his berights of both. Yet we have it that the employes, as represented by the State Federation of

Labor, have drafted a bill and have prefound conducting an active campaign in opposition to its approval.

The voters will also find on the ballot the title of a bill prepared by the Employers' Association which the State

Federation of Labor is opposing. Of the two, the employers' bill is the less objectionable, for the reason that questions of indemnity to injured emtherefor. of an act specifying a schedule of in-demnities for injuries that shall be extended to the employes or to persons legally dependent upon them in the event of death resulting from such injuries.

Reports of such commissions are often disregarded by Legislative Assemblies, and a Labor Commissioner duly authorand it is questionable whether any good would be accomplished by the approval of the bill. However, the appropriation of \$1000 is not large and no material existing statutes other than a general harm can arise from enactment of the repeal of parts in conflict with measure.

ween the two bills: The one submitted by the employers provides that the com- many particulars. Initiative measures mission shall prepare a bill fixing the indemnity to be extended to persons the ordinary voter will not have to con-'legally dependent upon such employes sult a lawyer to determine what would in the event of death resulting from

schedule, but gives the person injured. or the widow of a person killed, his indemnity commission bill presented by lineal heirs or adopted children, or the the Employers' Association

Democratic Farmers of Linn Are Not Hangs by His Toes on New York Build-

ing, 674 Feet Above Sidewalk. Pleased Over It. LEBANON, Or., Oct. 33.—(To the Edior.)-If the change of sentiment which has taken place in Linn County within the past week as to the merits of Mr. West as the Democratic candidate for Governor is any indication of what is experienced elsewhere, Mr. Bowerman will be elected by a very large majority. The more that is seen of Mr. West as he praises himself and his caliber as a man generally is made known to the people by his little speeches, the more it is feit that his claim on any Republican support is not justified. And his coalition with the Bourne forces, which has been fully established in the minds of the people, is proof that the primary has been fully established in the minds of the people, is proof that the primary law has no friends among that element unless it helps it into office. Mr. Bowerman, on the other hand, impresses the people as a man of good judgment, and as he is the nominee of the Republicans under the primary law and has promised to oppose every effort which the Legislature might make to change in any way say of the laws massed by the people. any of the laws passed by the people we feel that he is the man to support. standing on the foot strap—in brief, George the steeplegeorge had reached the ball, which is 674 feet above the As against him Mr. West appears to be As against him air. West appears to dea mere adventurer who is trying to deceive the Republicans into voting for a
Demouratic candidate for Governor who
has no claims at all upon their support.

Besides, that little affidavit of his that
the upper surface of the foot strap and
the upper surface of the foot strap and Demouratic candidate for Governor who has no claims at all upon their support.

Besides, that little affidavit of his that his address was "Washington, D. C." made for the purpose of getting hold of a few hundred dollars that didn't belong to him or to the State of Oregon, acquired for the expense of returning to Washington when he did not do so, has settled the business for him among the farmers generally. At least it is so in this part of the country. For the first time since the opening of the campaign here many Democrats are shaking their heads when asked their opinion of that affidavit as to the expenses of returning to Washington City and the taking of the money, admitted by Mr. West, of course, for making the second trip to Washington, when, instead of making it, he went to Salem, and admits it, altogether spoils the halo which Mr. West's paints around himself in his speeches.

Expecially has it cooked Mr. West's

speeches.
Especially has it cooked Mr. West's Especially has it cooked Mr. West's chances when it is remembered that the state paid his expenses for the trip and his pay as Railroad Commissioner was going on all the time. Then, to collect money from the Government for going back to Washington again, when he didn't go, and didn't intend to go at the time the affidavit was made, as he says he had "attended to all the things he went to see about," the people begin to feel that Mr. West is a very fit candidate for the Bourne-Chamberiain combination. Mr. Bowerman will get the full Republican vote in Linn County and some Democrats who don't like the game that is being played upon them with Mr. Bourne as Mr. West's chief backer. Yours for the direct primary backer. Yours for the direct primary

New York Campaign Sandwiches.

New York Campaign Sandwiches.

New York Sun.

The Anti-Food Trust Campaigners who are putting out a pamphlet called "The Voice of the Kitchen," have sent sandwich men to work on the East Side bearing legends like these:

"The more vous for Silmson the more meney for food."

"On November 9 Mr. Roossveit will blame 731,910 of his 'undesirable citizens' for the defeat of his candidate."

"Mr. Roossveit: Who are the Wallstreet crocks" Name them, please."

"Everybody who differs with Rooseveit seems to be a crock. Gee whis, the state seems to be all crocked!"

"When You Vote Remember the High Cost of Living." Cost of Living."
"When You Vote Remember the Roosevelt Panic."

McKinley's Vote in Multnomah. McKinley's Vote in Ambana.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 29.—(To the Editor.)

To decide a bet will you kindly state
through the columns of The Oregonian
what McKinley's majority was in Multmomah County in 1896, and oblige.

K. J. A.

The Oregonian does not decide bets, but it cheerfully publishes information. The vote of Mulinoman County in November, 1896, was: McKinley, 11826; Bryan, 844; Paimer (gold Dem.), 115; Levering (Pro.), 129.

husband, mother or father, as the case A bill for a law requiring protection for persons engaged in hazardous employments, defining and extending liability of employers and providing that contributory nestigence shall not be a defense.

130-Yes
131-No.

Indeed, if such person shall be injured or killed by reason of the neglects or failures or violations of the provislons of the act by the employer

Under existing laws of Oregon, the father or mother of a person who is of age and is killed as the result of violaions of the factory act may sue only in behalf of the astate of deceased and may recover not to exceed \$1500. parents would share in the amount reovered to the extent prescribed by the It is not reasonable to expect employ- inheritance laws of the state. If the ers alone, or employes alone, to frame person killed is under age there is also a law governing employers' liability for the right of recovery by the father or personal injuries to employes that will mother, of the value of the deceased s of age.

The new bill materially alters the existing statutes governing the right of recovery. Under its terms the parents sented it to the voters by initiative and, might sue in their own right for damnaturally, the Employers' Association is ages for the death of a son killed through negligence of the employer and recovery up to any amount that might be awarded.

There is doubtful justice in a provision which permits the father mother who is not dependable on a so: or daughter for support, to recovery without limitation for the death of such in itself it does not seek to settle the person. He who may believe that the employer should be punished by the in ployes or the liability of employers fliction of money damages for negligence It provides for the crea- that results in the death of an employe tion of a commission to examine will find in a preceding section a means the subject and draft a bill, but of punishing by either fine or imprisonties it in its report to the preparation ment, or both, the employer who does not comply with the provisions of the act. The bill thus imposes excessive penalties on the delinquent employer, one of which may be oppressive and tending to assuage the greed and not the grief of relations.

Oregon has a factory inspection act ized to inspect dangerous appliances and compel their proper safeguarding. The new labor bill contains no reference to posed new law. The lay mind is in-There is a trace of direct conflict be- capable of construing the proposed law and the existing statutes together in of such import should be written so that

be their effect. right of heirs to recover for the death of an employe to those dependent upon him. The labor bill fixes no independent upon son the labor organization bill should be a son the labor organization belong the son ommendation concerning the employes'

MR. WEST'S LITTLE MILEAGE BILL TOPMOST STEEPLEJACK'S TRICK

New York Sun. People coming out of the City Hall exit from the subway walked into a crowd that spread north and south for many blocks from a point opposite the Postoffice, and that was interested in George C. Nealy. Mr. Nealy is a steeplegeorge. After arising from bed yesterday morning the steeplegeorge continued to do so until he had arrived at his work, which was to scrape the paint off the flag-pole on top of the Singer building from ball to socket and then paint the pole. By means of a bosn's seat, which permits one with the inclination to reach the ball by sliding the foot strap

amounts almost to an obsessive love for all that is bizarre.

A number of ctizens stopped to watch

A number of clizens stopped to watch the painter hanging head downward.

When George had hung by his toes for the the camere shaker opinion penses of the flagpole for pleasure alone. Whereupon he drew himself up to where his feet were and began to scrape the paint off the pole.

The crowd below, which now reached from Grace Church on the north to the kitchen windows of the officers' homes on Governor's Island, breathed easier which Mr.

In his foolishness and had resumed a nor-

his foolishness and had resumed a nor mal position.

Oddities in New York Betting

New York Sun.

There have been a number of freak bets registered. One of the causes for oddities has been the inability of Dix backers to get straight wagers on a win or lose proposition. A Tammany man made a bet yesterday which has the clauses even money on each of the man made a bet yesterday which has ten clauses, even money on each of the following propositions: 1—Dix to win. 2—The whole Democratic state ticket

to win. 3—The Democrats to carry the State

Senute 4-The Democrats to carry the Assembly.
5-The Democrats to win a majority

6—The Democrats to win a majority of the next Congress.
6—Dix to have a plurality of 150,000.
7—Dix to have a plurality of 160,000.
8—Hearst to receive 75,000 votes for Lieutenant-Governor.
9—Not one Republican Congressman to be elected in New York County.
10—Not one Republican Congressman to be elected in Kings County.
The man who took the Democratic end of the wager was willing to make concessions because he figured on a Democratic landslide.

Reflections of a Bachelor,

New York Press.
It takes brains not to show off beuse of them. Economizing is a theory; squander-

Economians is a theory, equantering a fact.

In a flirting competition a girl can do more with her eyes than a man with his brain.

No doubt blessings are awarded right but they get awarded.

in heaven, but they get awfully ted up in the distribution down here. A man wouldn't make much of a show of himself over being engaged, the way he does now, if it came after marriage.

Half Pints. Philadelphia Telegraph.
Sing a song of sixpence.
Pocket full of rye—
That's the way to carry it
Where the town is dry.